

COG III Draws Small Crowd



Concerned Evergreen community members gathered yesterday to discuss the new COG proposal.

by Lisa Fleming

The first public hearing on the COG III proposal was held yesterday afternoon and drew a sparse crowd of approximately 50 persons.

The hearing had two main purposes: to clarify any points the community might have on any part of the COG III document, and to hear any feedback, criticisms and proposals by people.

Susie Strasser, a faculty representative

on the COG III DTF, said in her opening statement that the hearing was not merely a question of student governance, but that it covered the working conditions of all. She explained what she thought to be the three main differences between COG II and COG III. The first was that COG III calls for direct involvement of people in the community, as they select their own representatives to the Geoboard. The second was that DTFs will begin and end at

the Geoboard. Third, the document spells out five specific kinds of action the Geoboard can take (a vote of no-confidence for example).

Audience members took turns speaking at a microphone, making proposals and asking questions. Many points were raised and, as Neils Skov, chairman of the DTF, said, "What I like is that we've been receiving very few pet peeves, and have been receiving positive input."

The role of the Information Center was one issue raised. Under the new document, the Geoboard is charged with maintaining an ongoing system of information dissemination, evaluation and correction. No mention of the Information Center was left in, and there was concern that this could lead to its demise.

Most matters raised were short and to the point. Lyle Tribbett made a motion that any vote the Geoboard takes should be a roll-call vote. One woman proposed that the wording "the President or his appointed representative" should be worded not to indicate either sex specifically, noting that since Evergreen is presently searching for a new president, there is a distinct possibility the new president will be female. This proposal was one of the

few to draw applause.

There was some confusion as to why certain items seemed to be left out of the document. A definition of a DTF was one such issue.

"To some extent, that was intentional," said Susie Strasser. "If I were to define it, that could be in such a way that only certain kinds of decisions could be made by DTFs." It was added that DTF was defined in the social contract.

The general tone of the meeting was serious, but there was no one major issue drawing controversy.

Neils Skov said "We're receiving a lot of very valuable input. There are a fair number of items we'll take up [in a future DTF meeting]. It's good to have your work subject to scrutiny."

During a break in the meeting, students were called together to choose temporary candidates for the presidential search committee, which is scheduled to meet today in the Board of Trustees room at 1:30. A student forum will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 24, to choose the official delegates for the search.

The next public hearing will be on December 1, at 2:00 in CAB 110, to receive input on the revised social contract.

The Evergreen State College - Olympia, Washington 98505

THE COOPER POINT JOURNAL

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The New Eldridge Cleaver is Coming

by Matt Groening

Eldridge Cleaver, author of *Soul On Ice* and former Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, will speak at Evergreen on Wednesday, December 1, at 7:30 p.m. in the campus library lobby. Cleaver's appearance is sponsored by the Ujamaa Society, a black awareness and self-determination organization, in conjunction with Evergreen's Third World Coalition.

In 1968 Eldridge Cleaver was a national figure. He had been paroled after serving nine years for a conviction of assault with intent to kill, during which time he wrote the bestselling book *Soul On Ice*. He joined forces with Huey Newton and Bobby Seale that year and became Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, which expanded its original chapter in Oakland, California, to hundreds throughout the country. Cleaver lectured at rallies and colleges on racism and oppression, wrote for *Ramparts* magazine, and ran for the Presidency on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, receiving 36,385 votes.

The Black Panthers' problems with the police in Oakland escalated from petty traffic violations to an alleged police ambush two nights after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in April, 1968. Seventeen-year-old Treasurer Bobby Hutton was shot dead, and Cleaver was wounded, arrested, and booked on three counts each of attempted murder and assault on police officers. Although he was already on parole, a judge allowed friends to post bail, and Cleaver was set free until his trial in November.

Convinced he would be murdered if he returned to prison — but not by his fellow San Quentin inmates — Cleaver disappeared, fleeing first to Canada, then Cuba, and finally ending up in Algeria. "I thought a fascist coup [in the U.S.] was imminent in 1969," he said. "Then Algiers would have been a haven for everyone from Jerry Brown to Tom Hayden." Instead he spent several years in the company of airplane hijackers, political groupies, other Panthers in exile, and Dr. Tim-

othy Leary.

Cleaver's split with the Black Panthers came in 1971 as a result of a surprising phone call from Cleaver in Algeria to a live TV talk show in San Francisco, on which Huey Newton was a guest. Cleaver severely criticized Newton on the air and was immediately expelled from the Panthers. Cleaver himself was condemned as a "fascist" by Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin when he temporarily incarcerated Timothy Leary in Algiers in a dispute over drug use. Fed up, Cleaver left Algeria, visiting, among other countries, North Korea, North Vietnam, and China. He did not like what he saw.

"From every corner Marxist-Leninist thought has been discredited," Cleaver announced. "It is universally bankrupt, from Moscow to Peking to Havana."

For Cleaver, the ultimate betrayal came when he saw a photo of Richard Nixon shaking hands with Mao Tse-tung. "When you see Nixon and all he stands for shaking hands with Mao and all that he stood for — well, it marks a turning point in history and a personal turning point for me."

Cleaver began to reconsider his previous political assumptions and changed his mind about many things. He began to defend Israel, denouncing Arabs as racists. "No one understands this better than black Africans living along the edge of the Sahara," he said. Cleaver attacked the UN resolution which equated Zionism with racism, saying, "The Jewish people have done more than any other to end inequality and prejudice."

Cleaver decided talk of a united Third World struggle was "a skin game" and just "an empty phrase." Cleaver said he "realized that the dynamics of our struggle inside the United States had little to do with what was going on in the Third World. I began to understand that our whole way of relating to the Third World was a mistake. It was then that I decided to come out of the Third World."

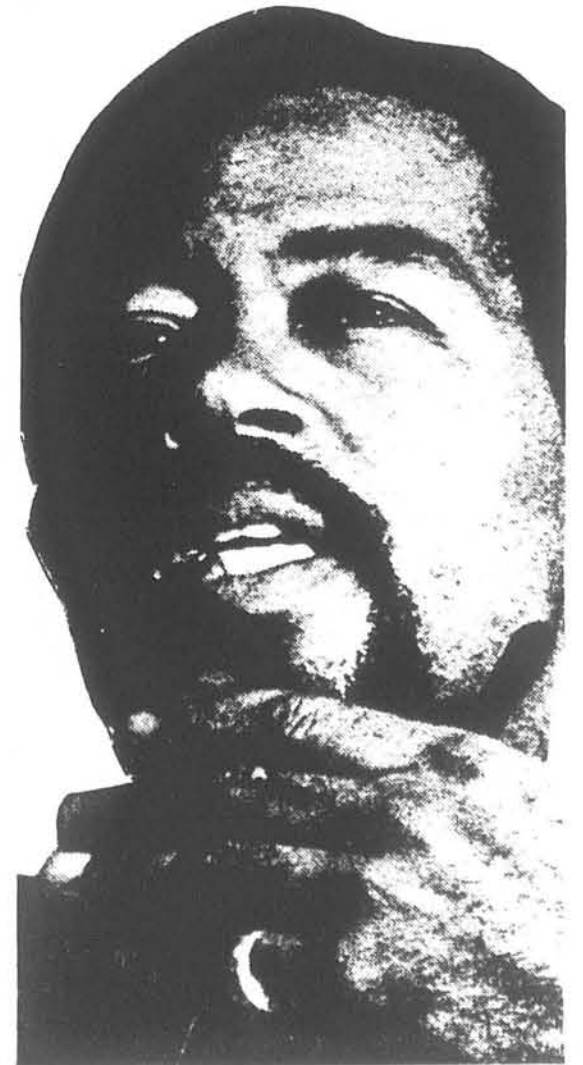
In the late summer of 1975, Cleaver suddenly emerged in Paris as a designer and promoter of a bizarre pants style

which "could release a deep revolutionary force." The pants featured a velvet penis hanging from the crotch, apparently modeled after the European codpiece of the 15th and 16th centuries. From Paris Cleaver began attacking Fidel Castro, suggesting in a *Rolling Stone* interview that Castro helped the CIA track down Che Guevara in Bolivia. *The New York Times* featured Cleaver on its Op-Ed page, and in May Cleaver contributed a "My Turn" column to *Newsweek*, condemning the "white racist Castro dictatorship," and saying it was "more insidious and dangerous for black people than the white racist regime of South Africa."

At that time Cleaver began describing himself as a patriot, saying he no longer wanted America to collapse. "With all its faults," he stated, "the American political system is the freest and most democratic in the world." The experience of his exile showed him that "socialists/communists strap onto people the most oppressive regimes in the history of the world." His startling conclusion: "After all my travels and seeing the socialists' world up very close, really seeing how the Soviet Union and China function, well, I now think the U.S. should be second to none militarily."

On November 16, 1975, in a prearranged ceremony, Cleaver returned to the U.S. and surrendered himself to FBI agents. He was put in jail in California, and many black and white radicals began calling Cleaver an enemy, accusing him of testifying secretly before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security and supplying the FBI with information about leftists. They are suspicious of his voluntary return to the U.S., where he faces up to 75 years in prison for the attempted murder and assault charges which led to his original exile.

Critics of Cleaver who feel betrayed by his turnabout on political issues cite Cleaver's own *Soul On Ice* to further their case. In the chapter "Notes on a Native Son," Cleaver wrote, "In this land of dichotomies and disunited opposites, those truly concerned with the resurrection of black Americans have had eternally to deal with



Eldridge Cleaver

black intellectuals who have become their own opposites, taking on all the behavior patterns of their enemy . . . The intellectual sycophant does not pretend to be other than he actually is, but hates what he is and seeks to redefine himself in the image of his white idols . . . A self-willed, automated slave, he becomes the white man's most valuable tool in oppressing other blacks."

Cleaver is also condemned by feminists for his anti-women attitudes. For a start,

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Letters Letters Letters Lett



HOWARD JOHNSON CHILDBIRTH

To the Editor:

A very interesting letter to the editor appeared in last week's CPJ — so interesting, as a matter of fact, that I just had to comment on it.

I was very impressed by Maurine Hoffman's forthright and heartfelt words about the glories of childbirth, that is, how the glories of childbirth made Maurine Hoffman sick. I was impressed with Maurine's honesty, admitting outright that secret all of us women have kept hidden for so long — that childbirth is actually only a normal biological response to pregnancy, and not a gift from the cosmic forces of the universe. What bravery! And the Howard Johnson's approach to childbirth — a little community of cottages where we could all give out labor moans in unison — this is an idea which startled me with its depth. And Maurine's cosmic insight into the fact that all we need to do to be happy in this world is to stop letting women have children that cannot take care of them... well, I simply cannot express my relief, knowing now that I have Maurine's permission to stop fucking FOREVER.

My only regret Maurine, is that all of these regulations could not have been discovered by a woman!!

P.S. Is Maurine your given name, sir? (If so, perhaps you

should consider having it changed, it's really very confusing using a woman's name.)

Cheryl Pegues

SAGA AFFECTS HEALTH

To the Editor:

As a member of the SAGA food service, I have become acutely aware and concerned with SAGA's effect on the environment and on our health. I have two complaints.

Firstly, SAGA's customers are penalized for using glasses instead of plastic cups. Two glasses costing 40 cents contain the same amount of liquid as one large plastic cup costing 30 cents. Logically, the sensitive alternative would be either to decrease the price of drinks in glasses to 15 cents or increase the price of drinks in large plastic cups to 40 cents.

Secondly, I protest the use of additives, preservatives, and artificial colorings and flavorings in the fruit drinks and ice tea. The health effects of these added ingredients are questionable. Certainly, distributors selling natural fruit drinks and ice tea at equivalent prices must exist. I will soon be posting ingredients labels behind the drink dispensers in an effort to increase the awareness of SAGA's customers. I hope that this letter has made the Evergreen student body more aware of the food you ingest.

Sincerely,

A Student of the Evergreen College
Paul Fink

MAKE LIFE A PRIORITY IN LAND USE

To the Editor:

Re: Development of Chambers Lake, Lacey, Washington

Integrity of the earth... all life... is now dependent upon how humans decide to use or not use the land. Development of the land is irreversible. A biotic community can never be duplicated.

Maintaining that earth-integrity is now dependent upon intelligent decision-making. This decision-making must occur with responsible dialogue among the people affected by the decision. In the case of land use, we are all affected, as land use decisions establish precedents regarding land ethics and, thus, life. We must be collectively responsible and active for that decision-making.

Such is the case with the use of Chambers Lake and its surrounding biotic communities. Mobile home developers are threatening this last relatively undeveloped lake in Lacey. The basic issue of the conflict has now become "What good is Chambers Lake?" To me the answer is obvious: Life is sacred. Dozers destroy habitat. Destruction of habitat destroys life. Other people involved see short-term good in destroying the lake, in expanding the city and pocketing the profits. Blind spots of self-interest exist in most of us.

These self-interests can be publicly presented and assessed tonight, November 18. The opportunity for dialogue is given us by the Lacey City Council at a public meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Lacey Community Center. No doubt many self-interests will be represented: Farmers, biologists and surrounding property owners should make a strong case against the mobile home development, while the profiteers and other mobile home interests will expound on its necessity.

The only way to learn to make responsible decisions within our communities is to help make them. The only way to allow the earth's integrity is to stop subduing ecologically fragile areas with concrete and to make Life a certain priority in land use decisions.

The Environmental Impact Statement (for Lakeview Estates) is available from the Thurston County Planning Commission.

Respectfully,
Linda Leigh
866-6112

REST IN PEACE

To the Editor:

Now that the nuclear power initiative has been laid to rest for the 1976 political season, I'd like to take one moment for reflection.

We humans are so careless with time. We experience it so briefly that we cannot conceive of its length. We can hardly conceive of a shoe heel wearing out — so little with each scuff — or a car engine slowly grinding itself away, let alone the wearing away of a mountain to a plain or the digging of the Grand Canyon. And plutonium with a half life of 25,000 years...? An extreme toxin unlike any naturally occurring, that will some day be

loosened again on the earth. We dump it in oceans. We bring it to the watershed. We can "cap" it and "can" it in as indestructible a system as we can devise, but time is its ally. It will still be there when all other conceivable human creations will have long since reverted to the earth. It will be an immortal testimony to our species when it finally outlives its prison. But, rest in peace. It will not come to pass in our lifetime.

Earle McNeil

GET IT RIGHT

To the Editor:

I never said, "The sun is as hot as a radish." What a terrible line. Think about it. What I said was: "Sun hotter than a radish." It is the distance between a flat tire and a sunrise, those two lines. Listen up: leave me alone or get it right.

May the sun shine upon you,
Craig Carlson

LIKE GENTLEMEN, FADE AWAY

To the Editor:

The CPJ is to be congratulated on its decision to devote so great a part of its limited space to Matt Groening's review of Susan Brownmiller's magisterial study, *Against Our Will*. One can only hope that you will continue and further this policy of providing your campus audience with in-depth reviews of the most significant scholarly work of our times.

Mr. Groening strove admirably to present Miss Brownmiller's case, but he seems far too hesitant. Surely some remnant of his socialization as a male is inhibiting him. But the mere fact that he has come this far is encouraging, and his efforts must become exemplary on this campus.

Miss Brownmiller's utterly convincing case itself stops short of serious proposals for change. After so many millenia of oppression, surely logic and technology must at last be brought to bear.

Consider: It cannot be enough that we merely begin to change our socialization patterns. This would be a long and arduous task, and very uncertain of the necessary success. Human nature is not so easily expunged. And (though Brownmiller herself is apparently unwilling to look her arguments squarely in the eye) Brownmiller makes it clear that something far more profound than mere socialization is involved.

What would we have to do to expunge rape-incitement from our culture? To take only one instance — it would not be enough just to ban pornography (although, of course we should do that). We would also have to get rid of Homer, Sophocles, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Tolstoy — all the literature which, as Brownmiller should make clear to us, covertly reinforces the male right to the female body. All films (consider the Friday Nite Film schedule!), all television, all Rock, all popular music — it is all infected. How is it possible to do away with all of this? Not to mention all familial, political, economic, legal, and religious patterns? And even if we did, it would do

no good. For Brownmiller makes clear that rape precedes human culture and human society. Culture merely legitimates and encourages what is there already.

Strict segregation of men from women might serve, but men rape men (as demonstrated so recently in the Bailey Motor Inn), and men could always invade the female provinces.

By now, do we not all know that, as with handguns and nuclear weapons, the mere possession of the weapon will at some time produce the crime? In this regard, women are clearly superior to men, for women lack the weapon. Women can have sex endlessly with other women and never commit rape.

But even removing the weapon would not insure the absence of rape. As that notorious male chauvinist, Faulkner, demonstrated in *Sanctuary*, corncocks will serve.

Why don't women rape women? Not just for lack of a weapon, for they too could use dildos or corncocks: for lack of the urge.

Ultimately, it is the Y chromosome and its effect on the male brain, the production of the male hormones, which is to blame. But even sex change operations and hormone treatments will not suffice: the Y chromosome does its damage in the womb.

At last we come to the truth of the matter. Merely encouraging women to stand up for their rights, teaching them Karate, will not work. Merely discouraging men from attack will not work. Revolutionizing human culture will not work. Segregation will not work. Emasculation will not work. Surgery and drugs will not work. Only the successful solution to the problem of parthenogenesis will relieve humanity (womankind?) from the omnipresent threat of rape.

Surely men see now what they must do to redeem themselves from the age-old burden of male guilt: we must turn our technical and scientific expertise to the development of an adequate technology of parthenogenesis. And then, like gentlemen at last, fade away.

Richard W. Alexander
Member of Faculty, TESC

MATT GROENING REPLIES:

When I wrote a two-part review of Susan Brownmiller's *Against Our Will*, I kept three things in mind: 1) I did not want to treat the subject of rape lightly, as so many men do; 2) I did not want to hurt the feelings of rape victims, particularly the feelings of victims who are friends of mine; and 3) I did not want my writing to provide cheap laughs for sexist males over this most cruel and traumatic experience. I have unfortunately failed in my third intention, as Prof. Alexander's letter shows.

Prof. Alexander's mocking response should not completely be dismissed, though, because it does point to the obvious fact that there are no individual, private solutions to the dilemma of rape. It is hard for many persons to seriously consider rape as a societal problem based on a distorted masculine philosophy of aggression, and apparently this difficulty so overwhelmed Prof. Alexander that he replied in the only way he could. The ultimate effect of rape, of course, is its intimidating influence on women's emotions and actions even without the act, and trivialization of the topic merely reinforces the rapist mentality that Ms. Brownmiller seeks to eradicate.

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Evaluations of Faculty - A Delicate Task

by Jim Wright

Student evaluation of faculty is currently pervaded by the same atmosphere of ambiguity that surrounds so many other aspects of Evergreen's mode of operation.

Academic Dean and faculty member Rob Knapp feels it is "a very delicate and difficult process to get good faculty evaluations. Students often feel uncomfortable. They don't have any idea what to say. Faculty members feel ambivalently about what they might get. To organize a process that gets around these difficulties is very challenging. What we've got at the moment is the willingness to have such a process and the possibility for good statements to be included . . ."

It is even more difficult for faculty members to interpret such evaluations and assess their relative importance. The Faculty Handbook requires that all evaluations of faculty members by students be included in faculty portfolios for use in annual evaluation sessions with the Deans. There is, of course, no way to insure that all evaluations end up in faculty portfolios. Also, the entire process is hampered by the lack of standards for requiring (or not requiring) evaluations from students, and by the erratic nature and quality of those evaluations received.

Academic Dean and member of the faculty Will Humphreys reports that he receives evaluations from approximately one-third of his students. He observes that faculty members who ask for them prior to student evaluation sessions generally receive more responses, but he feels that there might be "an element of coercion involved, a suspicion that people won't be completely candid" under this pressure. He also noted that "the overall shape" of faculty evaluations he has received are "a mixed bag" of positive and negative responses. In light of this mixture, Humphreys says he assesses impact on the basis of how well-written an evaluation is. "If it's well-written, that's a major factor in assessing what a faculty member needs to work on . . ."

Rob Knapp points out that "If you are



a faculty member and you want good evaluations (good meaning well-written, not necessarily positive), you have to work really hard." Knapp receives evaluations from approximately half his students. He feels that evaluations have a considerable impact upon individual faculty members. "Getting a bunch of critical evaluations shakes you up. It makes you look at the way you're doing things . . ."

Knapp recognizes the potential authority problem inherent in student evaluations of faculty . . . "People will always be uncomfortable. If you expect people to be relaxed, then you're dreaming, because the questions are too personally important. A fair evaluation that touches on both good points and criticisms will rarely prevent one from having a working relationship in the future," he adds.

Faculty evaluations are required from all students enrolled in Margaret Gribskov's Group Contract *The State in Contemporary American Society*. Gribskov stresses the need to get an evaluation from every student in order to obtain a complete picture of student response.

Otherwise, she says, the picture is distorted because only students at the two extremes — satisfaction and dissatisfaction — bother to write evaluations. Although she maintains that such evaluations are "very, very useful," she concedes that there are problems with faculty evaluations. "Students are not identical. They don't want the same things. There are people at both extremes. It's difficult to always know what evaluations mean. I frequently don't know what to do with them, except to look at them individually. That's a conflict that's sort of unresolvable . . ."

Similarly, faculty member Richard Jones places a great deal of emphasis upon receiving evaluations from all his students. "I make a very emphatic point of saying that I want one. It's part of the responsibility of the program . . ." Jones senses a problem in that such evaluations are "written to the deans" rather than to faculty members. Jones has also experienced problems with evaluations because of authority relationships with his students. "Under the best of circumstances,

it's difficult for students to be really honest in writing evaluations . . . They aren't convinced that you mean it . . . Over the years, I've almost had to instruct them on what I don't want and what I do want . . ."

Jones feels that negative evaluations are just as essential to faculty portfolios as are positive ones. "One of the most complementary things in a faculty portfolio is a few highly critical evaluations, because that shows that this faculty member has found a way of eliciting honesty from students. That shows a lot of skill . . ."

The first step toward formalizing student evaluations of faculty has already occurred. The Academic Deans have established a blank, carbon-copied evaluation form, similar to the one now being used for student self-evaluations, for student use in evaluating faculty. Accompanying the form is a list of important factors to consider while writing faculty evaluations. The list includes such things as ability to organize lectures and seminars, ability to evaluate students' work fairly, ability to tolerate points of view different from his/her own, and efficiency in giving students prompt feedback on their work.

Obviously, many past faculty evaluations have dealt with these subjects effectively, but this list represents an attempt by the deans to standardize the process somewhat in order to simplify the evaluation process. The following is an excerpt from an evaluation considered to be "well-written."

"Terribly good at seeing what people mean, and clarifying it in their own heads, asking loaded questions . . . This can be a problem though, for sometimes I feel that he has latched onto a vague statement of a student and believed that the student was thinking along the same lines as he when the student wasn't thinking much at all . . . I am amazed at the variety of his interests and depth of knowledge in esoteric areas, his matter of fact habit of applying critical analysis to all thinking in any subject . . . His intensity and intelligence, in short, are powerful and can scare people less endowed, but he does not try to, and in fact tries hard not to incur such feelings . . ."

Conversely, highly critical evaluations are also absolutely essential. Unfortunately they are less numerous. Another excerpt:

"I don't feel respect for you. Perhaps my state of feeling let down by you will color my other perceptions. I feel you're almost never honest, and almost always very selfish . . . I've truly felt that it would be an imposition to ask you to spend an occasional hour talking to me . . . I feel it's horrible for a student to feel such reluctance towards imposition on the personal life of their teacher! I think some of my feelings of distance from the program have resulted from this . . ."

Radical Journalist Speaks

by Stan Shore

Irwin Silber, the executive editor of *The Guardian*, came to Evergreen Tuesday with a dream of a Marxist-Leninist future for America.

The Guardian is a radical news weekly published in New York. It takes a Marxist-Leninist view of the news and is not subtle about it. In the time-honored tradition of radical publications of the last century, the newspaper consistently reminds its readers of the dangers of revisionism, the futility of mere trade unionism, and of the neo-colonial policy of the capitalists in the Third World.

Silber, who served on *Sing-Out* before joining *The Guardian* in 1969, writes two regular features: movie reviews and a column entitled "Fan the Flames."

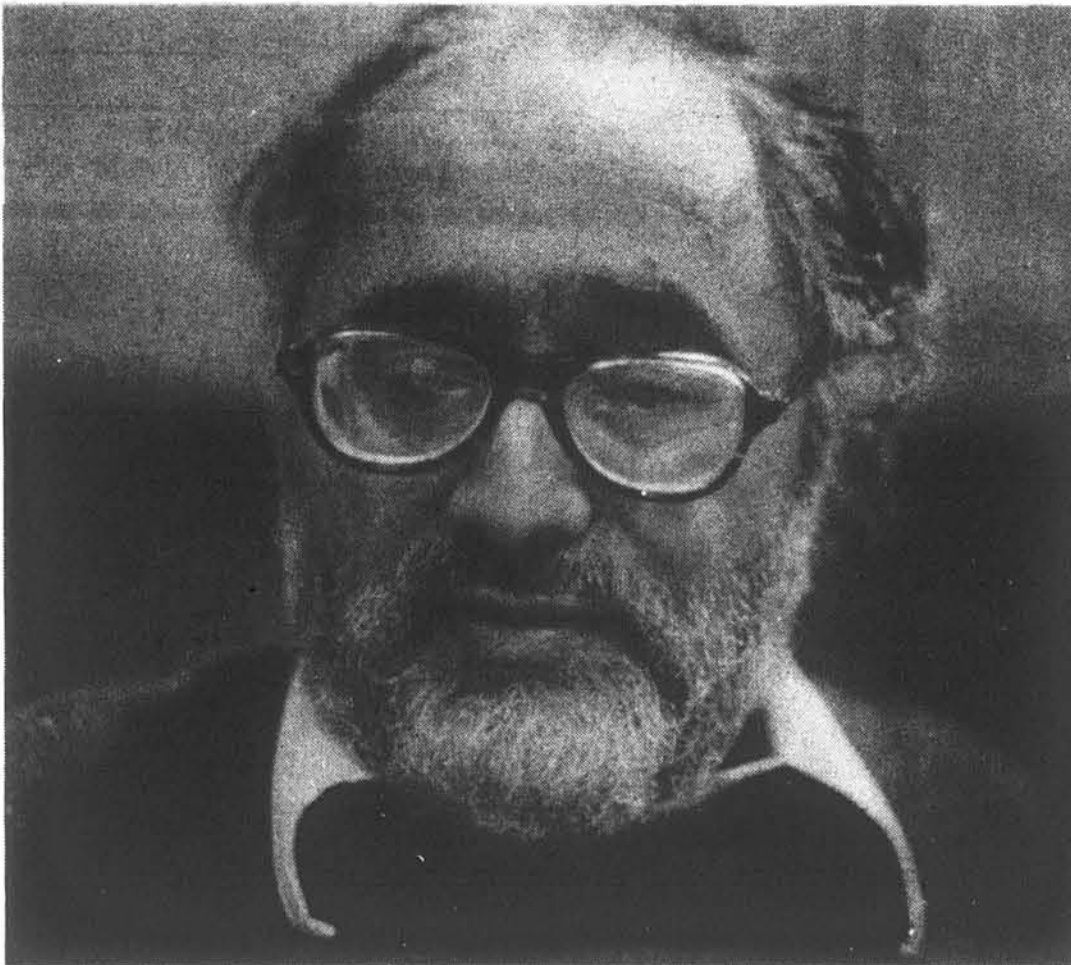
"Fan the Flames" discusses various disputes within the Left, as well as commenting on news events. Silber confirmed at Evergreen what he has often stated in his column: He feels the number one problem facing the Left in the United States is the formation of a vanguard revolutionary party.

The money to bring Silber to Evergreen was raised by EPIC and the Marxism academic group contract. Silber is on a lecture tour of the Northwest, having appeared at the University of Washington on Monday. On Tuesday evening, he gave a lecture entitled "The Politics of Film" in LH One.

But before that, he met with the Marxism group contract in an hour and a half question-and-answer session that touched on a broad range of issues, from the United States' role in South Africa to the inseparable nature of Capitalism and Imperialism.

Although lucid, Silber's responses to questions were predictable. He is proud of not being a "revisionist."

The students more than once expressed chagrin at the enormity of their task and their own uncertainty. "It's so difficult to talk to working class people," one said. And, after a lengthy explanation by Silber



Irwin Silber

another answered, "Oh, I keep forgetting. I try to remember. The dictatorship of the proletariat is part of a process."

Silber himself had a good time, but later, in a separate interview, cautioned students not to deceive themselves.

"Universities are part of the ruling class system of ideological control. But, within every structure of control, there are contradictions," Silber explained.

"[People say] it's a free university, you can talk about anything that you want. And it's true, you can talk about anything you want. If your talk is bounded by the rules of the educational system it will re-

main talk; in fact, it will serve the very useful purpose of creating an illusion of openness . . ."

"That's one of the contradictions built into studying Marxism for credit. I don't put down the people who do it . . . They should not develop the illusion that one becomes a Marxist-Leninist just by studying Marxist theory or even agreeing with it. That doesn't happen until the theory is translated into political action," he concluded.

In conclusion, Silber stated, "I'm optimistic. To be a revolutionary in the United States, you have to be optimistic."

Cleaver Coming

(continued from page 1)

he is a self-confessed rapist, justifying his "business and pleasure" by saying it was a weapon in the race/class war. His only regret about rape in *Soul On Ice* was that it finally damaged his "male pride." In 1968 he suggested that the main role of women was to exercise "pussy power" to deny sex to men who supported the war and oppressed blacks. He was booed for remarks like these, but continued through his exile with similar attitudes.

Cleaver does have his supporters, though. Contributors to his defense fund include Jean-Paul Sartre, Julian Bond, Nat Hentoff, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan. They have helped raise the bail which has gotten Cleaver out of jail once more, pending his upcoming trial.

Has Eldridge Cleaver gone crazy, or has he just become extremely cynical and opportunistic? Is his new role a carefully staged put-on, or is the new Eldridge Cleaver the product of seven years of miserable, homesick exile? These questions will no doubt be answered, at least in part, by Eldridge Cleaver himself at his Wednesday evening, December 1 appearance at Evergreen. The admission is \$2 for adults, \$1.50 for students. Tickets will be available at the door.

RICK DOWD

A Bag Of Extras Like...

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burden on your pocketbook.



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rooms and give power to your
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up your latest culinary magic.

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the tap to wet your whistle or
water your philodendron.

Close enough to campus
so you don't have to start up
the old VW and burn up
gas.

And **people** who share a common
interest with you in making
campus living fun and worthwhile.

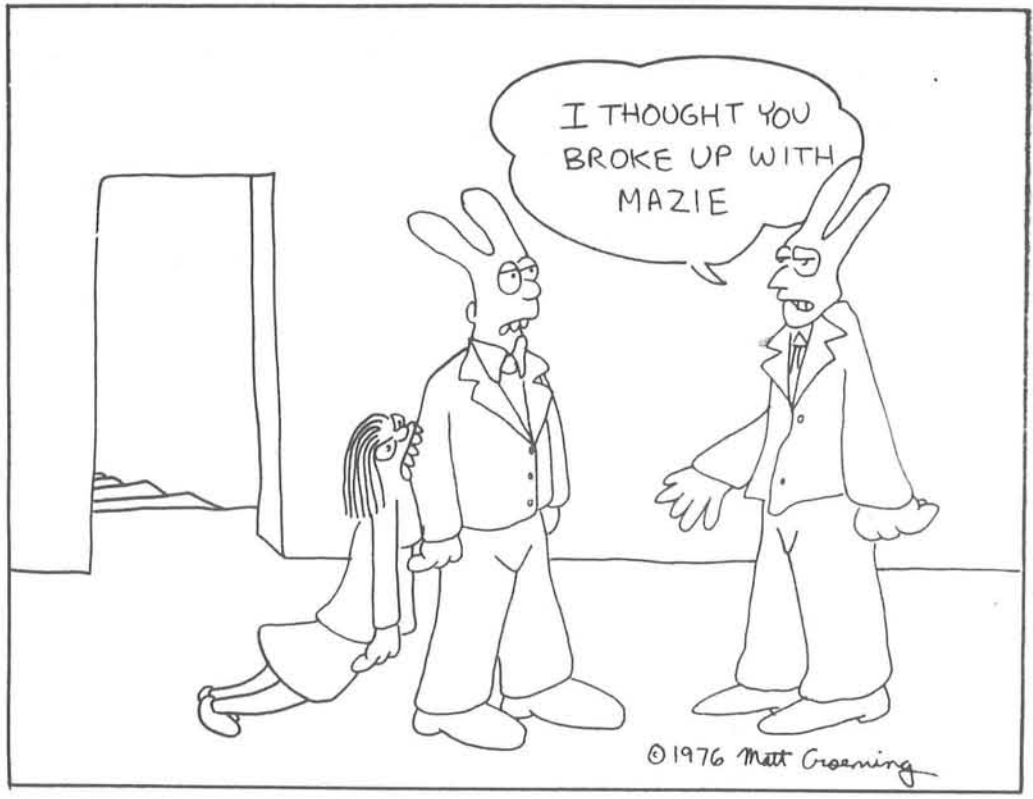
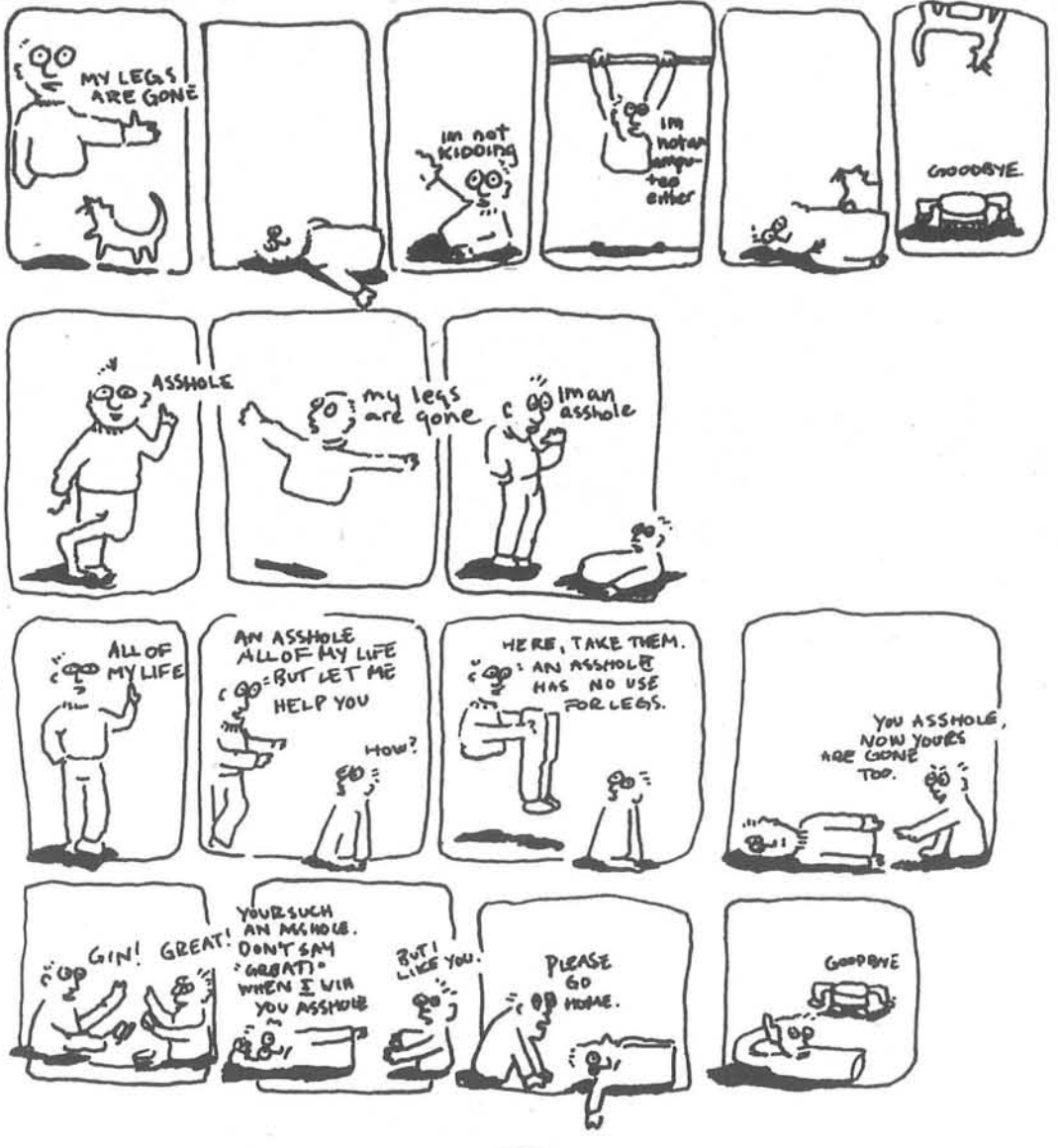
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WHERE ARE MY LEGS?!



TOGETHER AT THE WESTSIDE CENTER

<p>Rainy Day RECORD CO</p> <p>357-4755</p> <p>11-8</p> <p>Mon.-Sat.</p>	<p>The *Asterisk and Cheese Library</p> <p>357-7573</p> <p>11-7</p> <p>Daily</p>	<p>WORD OF MOUTH BOOKS</p> <p>352-0720</p> <p>10-6</p> <p>Mon.-Sat.</p>
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Duck House Barely Winging It

by Lisa Fleming

The Duck House, Evergreen's consignment shop for student crafts, is entering its fourth, and possibly last year.

"S&A is cutting off its funding next quarter," said Jeff Bernard, manager. "The Duck House has never made money since it opened. It'll close next quarter if we can't make money."

Interestingly enough, even this small student-run enterprise has been criticized for its money-making desires. "I've been called a capitalist before," said Bernard. "A few students have just come up and called me a capitalist."

The total S&A allocation for 75-'76 is \$617.50. This goes mostly for salaries since the shop doesn't pay rent or utilities, or have any other overhead costs.

The Duck House is located on the second floor of the CAB building, across from the book store. It's a new location, and sales seem to be doing better than in the old site, on the first floor of the CAB across from SAGA.

The main problem the Duck House seems to be suffering from is a lack of merchandise. An attempt is being made to upgrade the selection and show higher quality items.

The other worker in the shop, who goes by Yew, talked about the lack of consignments.

"Supposedly this school has a lot of arty-crafty people," he said. "But they don't bring their stuff in. People should be getting their stuff in now, since Christmas is coming, and things will



Proprietor Jeff Bernard helped a Christmas shopper.

sell. Several things are new to the

Duck House this year besides the location. One is that the percent-

age kept by the Duck House is now 25 percent, up five percent over last year. Another is the addition of a barter board. This public board will be a place for people to offer skills or crafts or a variety of things in exchange for those of others.

One thing that Jeff hopes will change is the emptiness of the large wall on one side of the shop. He wants it to be filled with people's art, paintings, photographs, and "love."

"We really need stuff," said Jeff. "People can bring in used books, records, paintings, pictures, macrames, silk screens. I want to go down to the Capitol and advertise with flyers, but we can't do that if we don't have anything to sell. We have the room, now we need your crafts."

From Prescott Center College

Outdoor Action Program Has "Unique Vitality"

by Judy Berns

(Judith Berns is a Junior at Evergreen and is currently a NAUTE Exchange student at the PRESCOTT CENTER COLLEGE in Prescott, Arizona.)

The outdoor action program at Prescott College, now Prescott Center College, has received national recognition as well as adding unique vitality to all the college's programs.

On September 10th I joined 35

people as we left Prescott Center College, an attractively old, large, brick building that houses the 12 faculty, 60 students and staff whose dedication enables the unique educational philosophies of the late Prescott College to survive. In an uncomfortably crowded van and small school bus (driven by Mike Goff, outdoor action coordinator) we were on our way to the Weminuche Wilderness in the San Juan Mountains of Northern

Colorado.

Prescott Center College, in keeping with its philosophy of experiential learning, has faculty and students spend three weeks exploring the wilderness and each other. It is significant preparation not only for the processes of experiential education to which we will return at the college but also general preparation for our lives as we relate to people and the environment.

In the Prescott Center College catalog four aspects of Wilderness Orientation are emphasized: "1)Skills training; 2)Experiencing the exhilaration of active adventure in the wilderness; 3) Leadership training; 4)Using wilderness experience in other learning programs."

Wilderness Orientation is beneficial as an orientation to the college as a whole. Not only are we in close contact with the students and faculty we will later

study with, but we are also getting an exposure to what the dynamics of experiential education are all about. Experiential learning is easier to grasp under predominantly physical conditions as with hiking through the mountains than with predominantly intellectual programs like Philosophy or Mathematics. Through Wilderness Orientation Prescott Center College students have the skill to make intellectually centered programs more alive and useful.

The immediacy or necessity of having to learn certain skills while in the wilderness can offer a more dynamic education than seated in a heated building reading how to build a fire or set up a tarp. Similarly with group dynamics one gets to know more by hiking, laughing, eating, writing, and sleeping with a dozen people in the isolated wilderness than reading a Psychology text. One learns about responsibility through mutual sharing, support, and patience.

Among the experiences remembered, most significant for me was the day of the hailstorm. My feet were sore as we walked barefoot through shallow, rocky

streams and while tripping over my rain poncho as we climbed to the road the hail, striking my legs, left red blotches on them for days.

Significant for everyone was SOLO, three days in the wilderness alone without food. Though cold, the snow was beautiful except during the night when I had to leave my sleeping bag continuously because of diarrhea. Without the familiar stimuli of friends, books, music and food, time took on extra emphasis. While watching the stream below or the old mine in the distance which we later explored, I sometimes thought about being back with my group and through fantasy lived our laughter, the warmth of the fire, and the crunch of an apple.

Since we had only tarps for shelter the difficult weather caused us to move our orientation to Beaver Creek in Arizona. We found scorpions, tarantulas, rattlers and cacti which had pricklers with an unfortunate tendency to fasten themselves onto my hands and pants. There was plenty of sunshine and swimming holes straight out of paradise. Some of the more daring climbed naked over the incredible surrounding rock.

For most of us the three weeks went fast, but we were getting awfully tired of Mountain House freeze dried food. On Oct. 1st we returned to Prescott Center College, civilization, showers, clean clothes, and enchiladas. We left the wilderness with a strong appreciation for nature, each other, and the experiential, innovative education that Prescott Center College offers.

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The Library honor system

"All You Need Do Is Ask"

by Brad Pokorny

It's happened to us all. The May 28 issue of *TIME* for a debate on swine flu. The *Merck Manual* to see if they're pearly penile papillae or warts. The current *Rolling Stone* to find out what Butz really said. You need something in the library, but it's gone.

Last year, 481 books were stolen from the library. Some were expensive, difficult to replace reference books and the average cost per book ran fifteen dollars. That's about \$7,200 total. Even more books are taken without being checked out and later brought back.

Many magazines are swiped. Susan Smith, coordinator of user services, told me that *Rolling Stone* and photography magazines are the first to go. "We can make no attempt to replace them. It's too expensive. It seems to me students should be responsible enough not to steal them. We have a nickel copier," she said.

She pointed out that the Evergreen Library is one of the most flexible undergraduate libraries in the country. "What I can't understand is the kind of self-importance that makes someone feel they should have exclusive access to a book or magazine. What do you need to steal from here for when it's so easy to check stuff out? We'll practically let you take a couch out. We have, in fact. We'll even check out one of the librarians. Malcolm's been checked out several times." She nodded at Malcolm Stilson, Evergreen's celebrity librarian, referring to his role as the bald Guru in Jim Cox's film, *Eat the Sun*.

"All you need do is ask," Malcolm said quietly.

Some students admit they take materials from the library. "I take magazines because I can't check them out. I bring them back," said one.

Susan said most of the materials do come back. "At the end of the year, things start appearing in the book bins and so on.



Most students who "take" books bring them back.

One year we found over a hundred books in the dorm garbage cans, books people had thrown away after moving out. We check the garbage every year now." She relates this fact with angered incredulity.

Another student said he never checks out books any more because one year he got stuck with a hundred dollars of overdue fines at the end of school. He, too, insisted he always returned them.

Susan commented that Evergreen's recall system is so much more lenient than other places she worked. "We send out two or three overdue notices and take out ads in the newspaper at the end of each quarter. And we are willing to listen to extenuating circumstances."

Some students I talked to, angered at not finding the materials they wanted, wondered why the library doesn't install some sort of security system. Dave Carnahan, dean of library services, said electronic systems cost about \$15,000 per unit, not including the cost of putting sensitized tape in each book binding—the device that allows the sensing unit to spot an unchecked-out book. He said that to station someone at the door to check books and bags would cost about \$10,000, a result of staffing the position at

\$2.40 an hour for 86 hours a week. "The cost of any security system is just balanced by the outflow of books right now," he said. "The hard thing to assess is the cost to the student when they don't have access to the materials."

One student wondered why the people at the desk couldn't watch for books leaving the library. "There are librarians in there who don't do anything. They just sit around and scratch themselves."

When Carnahan heard these remarks he replied, "The people at the front desk are actually doing about six other jobs. In addition to checking out books, they are sending out recall notices, re-shelving returned books, they do material maintenance, and generally keep track of the collection. We're really understaffed as it is. I'd hate to have to put someone at the door."

The librarians all seemed to feel that providing the best possible service was the solution. Susan Smith said, "I think a search and destroy mission at the door only angers people and makes them steal more. My answer is to make library service better, so people won't feel they have to steal."

Dave Carnahan insisted that anyone stealing books was really

in the college can be heard and needs for coordination can be determined.

The meetings will be held on the first Wednesday of each month at 8:30 a.m.

Part of the Sounding Board's function will be to receive Bitch Tickets. The board will then give public notice to persons who have a complaint lodged against them that the conflict must be resolved. Bitch Tickets are being received by the library, but the Information Center will now begin collecting for the Sounding Board.

The question of how a Directory of Facilities and Equipment could be compiled was raised. A number of suggestions on who to contact and where to start were made. Anyone who is interested in this can contact the moderator of the Sounding Board, Lyle Tribbett (866-5196, Mod 313B).

A name and address board will be made. A roster of representatives will be posted with information on Kiosk, Sounding Board, S&A, COG III, Legislative Representatives, State and Federal phone numbers, and Congress Representatives.

We are making a search for people having conflicts which need airing before the Sounding Board.

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working against their own self interest. He said that every book gone meant less money to buy new books, less staff time to keep present books in order, and contributes to the possibility of setting up a security system. "They're really not ripping off some big bureaucracy," he said, "they're ripping off other students."

All the librarians want to keep Evergreen on the honor system, and unless the book loss rate goes up dramatically, it looks like students will be spared the inconvenience of a Big Brother at the door.

Evergreen's loss rate is about 1.8 percent a year, just slightly higher than the University of Washington's 1.5 percent. But they have a security system. And the librarians say the loss rate has gone down this year, ever

since two years ago, when someone helped themselves to about 300 tapes in the music section to put together a hell of a rock and roll collection. But even now students often can't find materials when they need them.

There's no way an article like this can slap the hands of those of you who are taking books. You probably didn't read this far anyway. But if you did, take heed: SOME OF US ARE PISSED OFF.

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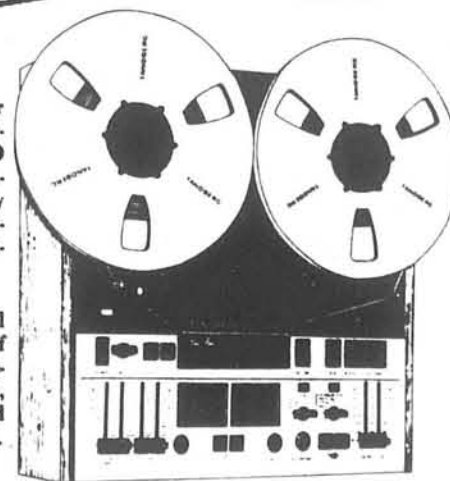
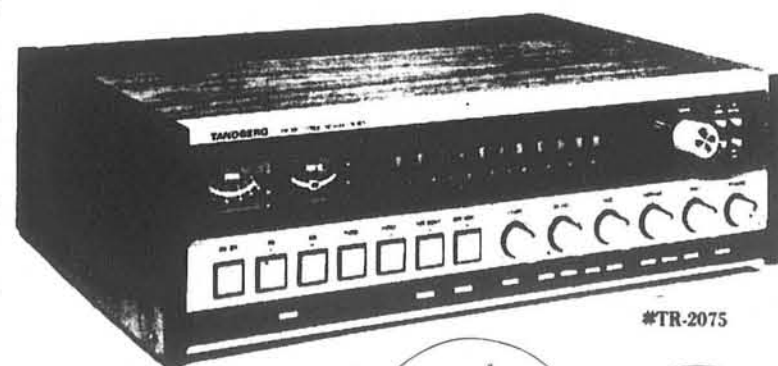
Ann Kendrick, Assistant Dean, will be on campus to speak with interested faculty and students
Date: Tuesday, November 23
Time: Groups begin at 2 & 3 pm
Place: CAB 110
Contact Career Planning & Placement to register.

Lib 1214, phone 866-6193

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● Academic Advising, in Lib. 1221, is a place where students can go to clarify goals, problems and directions in academics. If you need help finding a sponsor for next quarter's individual contract, we can suggest some names and methods. If, instead, you are looking for a coordinated study program we can help you find one.

If you are interested in meeting a couple times a quarter with a faculty advisor (not your program sponsor) please contact Academic Advising at 866-6312.

There will be a Group Advising Meeting on December 2, at 1 p.m., in Lib. 2208, for any students who are looking for a winter quarter program. The academic deans and all faculty coordinators with openings in their programs will be invited, too.

December 3 is Individual Contract Negotiation Day.

One of these Academic Advisors will be in the office during work hours to talk with you: Mary Moorehead, Suzannah Blessinger, Bruce Honig, Doug McLaughlin, and Katy Sargent.

● Hey! Are you truly interested in what Grounds Maintenance is up to, and what Facilities has up its collective sleeves? Is there anything you can do about it? Listen: Leaf blowers are not the crucial environment issue on campus. Beauty bark does have its advantages in specific areas (or would you prefer pesticides maybe). There is a group that actively seeks restrictions and elimination of biocides on cam-

pus, that can tell Facilities when they are environmentally out of step before they make a move. The Environmental Advisory Committee meets every Wednesday, 10 a.m. in LAB II 1250. We have an opening for one student and three faculty, but all who attend, member or no, can put in their ecological two cents. Interested? For more information, contact Chairperson Mike Ross, 866-6325, mail stop S6202.

● Beyond Conception: Our Children's Children, a discussion of methods and consequences of population control, will be given by Martha Kent Willing and George Denniston, M.D. of Population Dynamics on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 7-9 p.m. in Lib. 3rd floor Board Room.

● On Sunday, Nov. 21, Steve Seskin & Friends, a three-piece vocal group, will perform in concert in the Library lobby in a benefit for KAOS-FM. Show time is 8 p.m., with admission \$1.50.

● A general meeting for all those interested in "Images," a coordinated study, winter and spring, 1976-77, will be held Tuesday, November 30, 1976, 12:00 - 1:00 p.m., in Lib. 2205.

● Twenty-three people attended the first Sounding Board meeting of fall quarter on Nov. 10th, at 8:30 a.m. Eighteen of those were Sounding Board members.

According to COG II, the Sounding Board is a consultative pool where discussion and advice on issues affecting various areas

Public Hearing December 1

A second public hearing to continue discussion on the proposed COG III and begin discussion of the Social Contract (below), will be held Dec. 1 at 2 p.m. in CAB 110. All members of the Evergreen community are encouraged to attend.

Key

Unmarked items are those left unchanged. ((Items in double parentheses are those to be removed.)) Items in bold are new.

Draft of the Social Contract as revised by the COG III DTF sub-committee
WAC 174-124 GENERAL CONDUCT
Social Contract, Community Code of Conduct
 WAC 174-124-010 Introduction ((— Declarations of College Policy))

((1)) ((In its life as a community, The Evergreen State College requires a social contract rather than a list of specific prohibitions and essentially negative rules. The contract, open to modifications over time and responsive to the changing circumstances sure to attend the institution's future, represents a commitment by each one of us to search for the set of agreements that define the spirit that we are trying together to engender at the college, that indicate the conditions that support the primary purposes for which Evergreen was called into existence, and that specify the principles under which all of us can live together as civilized and decent people who share the often very difficult excitements of learning.))

(1) The Evergreen State College is an association of people who work together as learners and teachers. Such a community 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 degrees and kinds of experiences they bring to Evergreen, and in the functions which they have agreed to perform, but all must share alike in prizing 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. In its life as a community The Evergreen State College requires a social contract rather than a list of specific prohibitions and essentially negative rules.

((2)) ((Closely related to governance and decision-making at Evergreen, this document summarizes the discussions to date of the concerns affecting the relationships of the members of the Evergreen community to themselves, to each other, to the college as an institution, and to the larger society of which that institution is necessarily and inescapably an agency. As a compact among people, this social contract calls for all associated with Evergreen — students, faculty and staff, and trustees — to be signatories to it. Two issues of a procedural kind must be dealt with: one has to do with the process by which members of the community become signatories; the other focuses on the matter of timing.))

2) The individual members of the Evergreen community have the responsibility for protecting each other and visitors on campus from physical harm, from personal threats, and from uncivil abuse. 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. At the same time, it also must guarantee the right of the members of its community to be heard at appropriate levels of decision-making with respect to basic matters of policy and other issues of direct concern.

((3)) ((The suggestion offered here is that the social contract, along with governance and decision-making at Evergreen, be published in the catalog and that this publication be accompanied by a statement indicating that all persons who become affiliated with the college as students or as employees agree as a condition of acceptance or employment to conduct themselves according to the principles embodied in these documents. This arrangement precludes the necessity of collecting signature cards and of requiring the occasionally distasteful signing of formal "oaths."))

(3) As a community, Evergreen, through its governance structures, has both the right and the obligation to establish reasonable standards of conduct for its members in order to safeguard the processes of learning, to provide for the safety of its members, to protect the investment of the people of the State of Washington in its properties, and to insure a suitable respect for the very different tastes and sensibilities of its members. For these reasons, the law empowers the President or Presidential designees to intercede whenever sound judgment points to a clear and present danger to these concerns.

((4)) ((On the matter of timing, the recommendation submitted at this point is that the social contract be accepted as the basis for the college's operations during 1971-1972, a year during which further discussions can be held with respect to its spirit, its principles, and its language. With its publication in the catalog for 1972-1973, the force of its contractual implications becomes official. Patterned in this manner, *ex post facto* considerations are avoided, and all of those presently on the Evergreen campus will have the necessary and appropriate chance to react to a statement of considerable importance to them but which was not available for their consideration prior to their joining the college community.))

(4) 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 with the limits defined by Evergreen's curriculum or resources in 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.

WAC 174-124-020 ((Basic Purposes — Individual Responsibility of Members of the College Community))

Individual Rights of Members of the Evergreen Community

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 Olym-

pia, in which it is located. From this state of affairs flow certain rights for the members of the Evergreen community, certain conditions of campus life, and certain obligations.

((1)) ((The Evergreen State College is an association of people who come together to learn and to help each other learn. Such a community of learners can thrive only if each member respects the rights of others while enjoying his own rights. It depends heavily on a network of mutual trust and an atmosphere of civility; and it grows in its human utility only if each of its members lives up to the responsibilities for honesty, fairness, tolerance, and the giving of his best efforts as those efforts are entailed by his membership. Students, faculty, administrators, and staff members may differ widely in their specific interests, in the degrees and kinds of experience they bring to Evergreen, and in the functions which they have agreed to perform. But all must share alike in prizing 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.))

(1) Among the basic rights are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of belief, and freedom from intimidation, violence and abuse.

((2)) ((These considerations directly imply the necessity of an organizational structure to achieve the goals of more effective learning, a system of governance that encourages widespread participation in the making of college decisions (See Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen, statement of 10 June, 1971), and a full awareness on the part of every member of the community of how his behavior influences the climate and the spirit of the campus. If the spirit and climate of the college are to promote learning most effectively, then each member of the community must protect in an active, thoughtful, and concerned way:

- (a) the fundamental rights of others in the community as citizens,
- (b) the right of each member of the community to pursue different learning objectives within the limits defined by Evergreen's resources in people, materials and equipment, and money.
- (c) the rights and obligations of Evergreen as an institution established by the State of Washington, and
- (d) the rights of all members of the community to fair and equitable procedures for determining how, when, and against whom the community must act when its safety or its integrity has been damaged.))

Even more important, however, is the requirement, difficult to define and impossible to legislate, that each member of the Evergreen community concern himself with how the college can become a more productive, more humane, and more supportive place in which to learn. This requirement entails an explicit and continuing consideration of the delicate balances in the relationship of the members of the Evergreen community to each other and to the

institution itself.))

(2) There may be no discrimination at Evergreen with respect to race, sex, religious or political belief or national origin with respect to admission, employment or promotion. To this end the College has adopted an affirmative action policy (reference Evergreen Administrative Code WAC 174-148 Human Rights Policy, Equal Opportunity Policy and Affirmative Action Program).

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) Evergreen does not stand *in loco parentis* for its members.

(7) The right to use the mediation and adjudication process is enjoyed by all members of the Evergreen community. (reference: WAC-174-108-060 Mediation and Adjudication of Disputes, Grievances and Appeals).

WAC 174-124-030 ((Individual Rights of Members of the Evergreen Community))

Conditions of Learning — Freedom — Privacy — Honesty

((1)) ((Members of the Evergreen community recognize that the college is inherently and inescapably a 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. From this state of affairs flow certain rights for the members of the Evergreen community, certain conditions of campus life, and certain obligations.))

(1) Evergreen's members live under a special set of rights and responsibilities, foremost among which is that of enjoying full freedom to explore ideas and to discuss their explorations in both speech and print without let or hindrance. 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, also violate the principle of free inquiry.

((2)) ((Among the basic rights are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of belief, and freedom from personal force and violence, from threats of violence, and from personal abuse.))

(2) 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.

Meetings of public significance cannot be properly held in secret.

((3)) ((Freedom of the press implies the right to freedom from censorship in campus newspapers and other media. Concomitantly, such publications are subject to the usual canons of responsible journalism, to the law of the press, and to the same conditions of self-maintenance that apply to other forms of public communication.))

(3) 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.

((4)) ((There may be no discrimination at Evergreen with respect to race, sex, religious or political belief, or national origin with respect to admission, employment, or promotion.))

(4) Honesty is an essential condition of learning. Honesty includes the presentation of only one's own work in one's own name, the full consideration of evidence and logic, and the recognition of biases and prejudices in oneself.

((5)) ((Because the Evergreen community is not separate or segregated from the larger society, the campus is not a sanctuary from the general law or invulnerable to the general public interest. The members of the Evergreen community are therefore obligated to deal with the relationship between the campus and the larger society with balance of forthrightness and sensitivity, criticism and respect, and an appreciation of the complexities of social change and personal differences.))

(5) Another essential condition of learning is the full freedom and right on the part of individuals and groups to the expression of minority, unpopular, or controversial points of view.

((6)) ((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 their statements in their own names and not as expressions of the college.))

(6) Related to this point is the way in which civility is a fundamental condition of learning. Only if minority and unpopular points of view are accorded respect, are listened to, and are given full opportunity for expression will Evergreen provide bona fide opportunities for significant learning.

((7)) ((Each member of the college community has the right to organize his own personal life and conduct according to his own values and preferences so long as his actions accord with the general law, are in keeping with agreements voluntarily entered into, evince an appropriate respect for the rights of others to organize their lives differently, and advance (or at least do not interfere with) the community-wide purpose of more effective learning. In short, Evergreen does not stand *in loco parentis* for its members.))

(7) All members of the Evergreen community should strive to prevent the financial, political, or other exploitation of the campus by any individual or group.

(continued on facing page)

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TYEE MOTOR INN

Social Contract Drawn Up

(continued from page 8)

WAC 174-124-040 ((Conditions of Learning — Freedom — Privacy — Honesty))

Institutional Rights and Obligations

- (1) ((As a community of people who have come together to learn and to help one another to learn more effectively, Evergreen's members live under a special set of rights and responsibilities. Foremost among these rights is that of enjoying full freedom to explore the nature and implications of ideas, to generate new ideas, and to discuss their explorations and discoveries in both speech and print without let or hindrance. Both institutional censorship and intolerance by individuals or groups are at a variance with this basic freedom. By a similar token, 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, also violate the principle of free inquiry.))
- (2) ((Serious thought and learning entail privacy. Although human accessibility is a basic value, and although meetings of public significance cannot properly be held in secret, 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.))
- (3) ((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. In order to protect the safety of the community and to respect the equal rights of those who choose not to participate, reasonable and impartially applied rules, following established procedures of governance (See Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen), may be set with respect to time, place and use of Evergreen facilities in these activities.))
- (4) ((Honesty is an essential condition of learning. Honesty includes (although it is not limited to) the presentation of only one's own work in one's own name, the full consideration of evidence and logic even when they contradict a cherished personal point of view, and the recognition — insofar as it is humanly possible — of biases and prejudices in oneself as one strives to become a more effective learner.))
- (5) ((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 its 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.

- (6) ((Another essential condition of learning is the full freedom and right on the part of individuals and groups to the expression of minority, unpopular, or controversial points of view. If the Evergreen community is to prove valuable to all its members, this right must be especially cherished, particularly when the predominant current of opinion, regardless of its character or its content, runs strong.))
- (7) ((Related to this point is the way in which civility is a fundamental condition of learning. Only if minority and unpopular points of view are accorded respect, are listened to, and are given full opportunity for expression will Evergreen provide bona fide opportunities for significant learning as opposed to pressures, subtle or overt, to ride the main tides of purely contemporary opinion.))

WAC 174-124-050 ((Institutional Rights and Obligations))

Procedural Review — Subsequent Modification of the Social Contract

This document shall be reviewed with each review of the Covenant on Governance.

- (1) ((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 community. (See Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen, sections on the College Forum and on the College Sounding Board.))
- (2) ((The college has the obligation to prohibit the use of its name, its finances, and its facilities for commercial purposes.))
- (3) ((Evergreen has the right to prohibit individuals and groups who are not members of this community from using its name, its financial or other resources, and its facilities for commercial, religious, or political activities. This right is balanced by an obligation to formulate and to administer its policies in this regard in an even-handed manner.))
- (4) ((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 its 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
- (5) ((The individual members of the Evergreen community have the responsibility for protecting each other and visitors on campus from physical harm, from personal threats, and from uncivil abuse. 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. At the same time, it also must guarantee the right of the members of its com-

munity to be heard at appropriate levels of decision-making with respect to basic matters of policy and other issues of direct concern. As a community, Evergreen, through its governance structures, has both the right and the obligation to establish reasonable standards of conduct for its members in order to safeguard the processes of learning, to provide for the safety of its members, to protect the investment of the people of the State of Washington in its properties, and to insure a suitable respect for the very different tastes and sensibilities of its members. For these reasons, the law empowers the President or his designees to intercede whenever, in his (or their) judgment, a clear and present danger to these concerns exists.))

((WAC 174-124-060)) ((The Issue of Strikes — Boycotts — Sanctions))

- (1) ((The strike, including such variant procedures as the boycott and the prolonged demonstration, has been formally institutionalized in industrial society as one means of effecting change. It is recognized by law, has generated its own official personnel, and operates according to relatively common understandings. Because the strike bases itself in adversary rather than collaborative relationships, it is an inappropriate means of seeking change at Evergreen. Nevertheless, an awareness of human frailty and the complexity of our times suggest that, in spite of hopes that strikes will not need to occur within our community, wisdom and prudence call for some relevant concepts and policies from the outset.))
- (2) ((As an effective means of demonstrating moral commitment and the courage of one's convictions, a strike entails costs; those who choose to strike must put something of value on the line that they choose to draw. Otherwise, a strike readily degenerates into a part parade with little moral or intellectual meaning. It is for this reason that industrial workers do without their pay when they, for explicit purposes, withhold their labor.))
- (3) ((Because there is no reason for a campus to enjoy exemptions from these principled conditions, two entailments follow: First, both as an institution and as a community, Evergreen has the right to deny pay and academic credit to its members who participate in strikes. Second, that right is balanced by an obligation to accept legally conducted strikes without dismissing those who participate in them.))
- (4) ((Difficulties here are more probable in connection with the denial of credit than with the denial of pay. If striking students are able to meet their full academic obligations, then the notion of Evergreen as a community of learners argues against their having credit withheld. The judgment of program coordinators and of supervisors of learning contracts has a central and basic importance here; but when program coordinators and supervisors of contracts may also have been involved in a strike, then the question arises of the extent to which their judgment is uncontaminated and of how free they may be from conflicts of interests. Specific and detailed procedures must be developed to cope with these contingencies, but the basic means of arriving at equitable decisions are provided by the sections on adjudication in Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen.))

((WAC 174-124-070)) ((Judicial Action))

((Although the mechanisms of suit and litigation are obviously essential at Evergreen, they represent the last resort within a viable community. In this social contract among Evergreen's members, our concern is less on governmental and policy-oriented issues, which are covered primarily by Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen, and more on the personal relationships among its members and between various groups, both formal and informal, that may come into existence. In these realms of human relationships, judicial action is a less desirable way of resolving difficulties in a genuine community than are more informal methods of mediation. The processes outlined here touch, therefore, on three levels of conflict-resolution: informal mediation, formal mediation, formal arbitration and enforcement, and, where necessary, a means of appeal.))

((WAC 174-124-080)) ((Informal Mediation))

((To begin with, it is expected that members of the Evergreen community who come into conflict with one another will make a determined effort to resolve their problems peacefully and quietly by themselves. When unable to work out their differences in this direct fashion, then they may resort to informal mediation in which no records are kept, no formal bodies are convened, and no "law" need be (although it may be referred to other than the terms of this social contract. By mutual agreement, the parties to a dispute may call in a third party of their own choice to help them; they may request counseling help from some other member of the community; they may invite or accept intervention by one of the student facilitators, or they may select a moderator from the community service list. These possibilities are not at all exhaustive; the people in conflict can choose any other method that is mutually acceptable to help them clear up their problems in a peaceful and quiet fashion. The great majority of disputes are expected to find resolution at this informal level, and the obligation of the community is to insure the availability of these kinds of methods.))

((WAC 174-124-090)) ((Formal Mediation — Community Service List))

((When informal processes fail to produce satisfaction, then the parties to a dispute may, following procedures outlined in Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen, convene a jury from the community service list to decide the issue before them. To convene the jury, evidence must be presented that informal efforts at settlement have been tried in a bona fide way. The task of the jury is essentially that of mediation; its functions are to resolve a conflict, to provide guidelines for the disputants to consider in their future conduct, and to record its opinion. Although its judgment is final, it has no power to enforce its findings or to penalize the party to the conflict whom it finds at fault if, indeed, it identifies one of the disputants as "wrong" in some sense.))

((Only if, after such a jury decision, the conflict or dispute flares anew is a board of judgment convened, again from the community service list, with powers of enforcement and penalty. The board is bound by the opinion of the preceding jury. Its task is to determine whether that opinion has been violated, to enforce that opinion and to apply suitable penalties when necessary, and to record its action.))

((WAC 174-124-100)) ((Appeal Procedure — Board of Judgment))

((If the action by the board of judgment is unsatisfactory, then an application for appeal may be entered with the all-campus hearing board. The all-campus hearing board may accept or reject the appeal. If it accepts, then it has the power to review the original opinion of

the jury as well as to consider the actions by the board of judgment. The only appeal within the institution is by petition to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may also, on its own motion, review the decision of the all-campus hearing board and affirm, modify, or reverse that decision.))

((WAC 174-124-110)) ((Off-Campus Offenses or Convictions — All-Campus Hearing Board))

((There remains the problem of double jurisdiction or the extent to which the Evergreen community may have an appropriate interest in the implications of offenses that are committed outside its own precincts. This problem is a very real one, but the general principle is that, unless the nature of the offense raises questions about the suitability of the person's membership in the Evergreen community, his payment of penalties exacted by the general law of our society absolves him from paying additional penalties under the rules of the college. This position is consistent with the fact that Evergreen does not stand in loco parentis. An additional entailment of this stance, however, is that the college cannot properly intervene in behalf of its members if and when they come afoul of the general law. This position in no way precludes, of course, actions by individuals in their own name and on their own responsibility; such actions fall within the inherent rights of citizenship fully recognized by Evergreen.))

((The question of a general community interest may be raised only when members of the Evergreen community have been convicted of off-campus offenses. When, in the light of such a conviction, a member of the Evergreen community believes that the offender has, by the nature of his offense, demonstrated a lack of fitness to continue as a student or an employee of the college, he may request in writing a hearing on the issue by the all-campus hearing board. Initiative rests entirely with the person who is involved.))

((When hearings are requested, they must, of course, be conducted in public. If the finding of the all-campus hearing board is unsatisfactory, then a petition for appeal may be filed with the Board of Trustees of The Evergreen State College. If the appeal is accepted, then the hearing by the Board of Trustees must be held promptly and in public with its decision being final. In accepting an appeal, the Board may, however, appoint a panel of hearing officers to take testimony which the Board will then review in arriving at its decision. On its own motion, the Board of Trustees may also review any decision of the all-campus hearing board and affirm, modify, or reverse that decision.))


((WAC 174-124-120)) ((Procedural Review — Subsequent Modification of Rules))

((In both this statement of the Evergreen social contract and in Governance and Decision-Making at Evergreen, a number of important procedural clarifications are still necessary. Several members of the present task force on the social contract have expressed interest in helping to formulate those procedures and to work them out in the necessary greater detail. If acceptable to the community, then the appropriate members of the task force and interested members of the Committee on Governance could profitably assemble to identify the problems and to begin to move toward their speedy solution.))

((This document is subject to review and change by processes analogous to those which brought it into being.))

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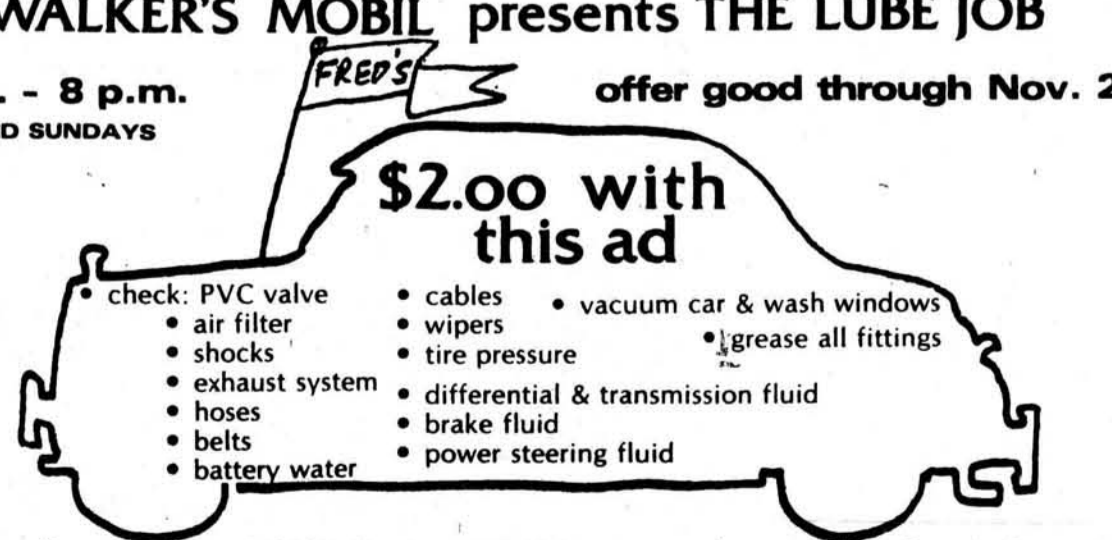
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Review: Behind the Front

by Stan Shore

In the fifties, before most of today's college students were

born, this country suffered through a bad case of Red fever, known as McCarthyism. In politics, education and the entertainment world, a person suspected of being a communist or sympathetic to communism was discredited and discriminated against. Now, from the dark side of Hollywood, the true story has finally emerged. A blacklisted writer, director, and two blacklisted actors have gotten together to make a bittersweet comedy that tells all.

Or so the advertisements for *The Front* would have us believe. There is in the film, and in the way it has been advertised a

bit too much self-righteousness. Overly aware that a new generation has grown up since the McCarthy era, *The Front* condescends to its audience. Much of the dialogue has the stilted tone of a propaganda film.

Herschel Bernardi and Zero Mostel play two of the main roles in the film and they were both blacklisted in the fifties. So were writer Walter Bernstein and director Martin Ritt. The tragedy of the film is that because all four are professionals they have made an overly professional film.

Perhaps it would not have been so bad if the film had been able to be unremittingly vindictive. In *Z* and *State of Siege*, for instance, Director Costa Gravas created films which were infused with fierce political anger. *The Front*, although it had every reason to be pointed, instead fluctuated between anger and humor. It was as if the makers of the film were uncomfortable with their own bitterness.

The choice of Woody Allen to play Howard Price is indicative of the uncertain purpose of the film. Allen plays the part of a part-time bookie who fronts for some writers who have been blacklisted for their pro-communist views. That is, the television networks refuse to accept any of the material these writers write and Allen, as Price, lends his name to the material. Before long, Price is the most sought after writer in Hollywood.

Although it has been widely billed as Allen's first dramatic role, it is not. It is not a 100% serious role. In the segments that are serious, Allen acts the same

as when he stopped joking in his previous movies.

In the early scenes where Allen is supposed to be funny, he succeeds pretty well, but the one liner humor of the film's script seems out of place in Allen's mouth. One cannot help but think that Allen could be funnier and more appealing if left to his own resources.

But as the film develops, Price becomes a front for the writers not only in a literal, but also in a psychological sense. A blacklisted comedian, Hecky Green, tries in an interview to excuse his leftist political activities by saying that he did it only to get laid. Price, ironically, contributes to a socialist pamphleteer for just that reason.

By the end of the film, wearing the heavy robes of martyrdom, Price valiantly resists the probing questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Allen is not able to make the thinly written script convincing. He delivers his emotional lines as if they were deadpan jokes, to be told in an off-the-cuff style.

But inside this seriously flawed and pretentious film starring Woody Allen, there is another much better film hiding. Zero Mostel, who plays Green, seems to be from a different, better, and more severe film. As a pathetic, depressed comic who cannot find work, Mostel performs with more intensity in one scene than Allen displays in the whole movie.

Mostel plays the part with everything he has, and the script gives him enough material to successfully create a character. In

Hecky Green there is the agony and horror of blacklisting fully revealed, without the patronizing humor that marks so much of the film.

When Mostel's part in the movie ends, the film itself seems to have quickly peaked. It lingers on for fifteen minutes more and the plot reaches its predictable climax. The energy of the film, however, is gone long before the last scene.

The film is not all that bad; it is just not what it could have been. It is not even as good as another recent political propaganda film, *All the President's Men*. Every care has been taken to get technical details right. The plot unfolds neatly. There are no long sermons or blatant political ramifications. *The Front* is inadequate because — except for Mostel's role — it lacks the courage and anger of its convictions. McCarthyism was fascism. In the film Hecky Green is lost in frustration at what is happening to him. He pleads, lies, acts tough, and acts paranoid in succession trying to find a release for his anger.

After watching *The Front* one has a sense of that frustration. One feels the writer and director of the film wanted to say: "Those network bastards should be cut up into a thousand small pieces, burned, and their ashes scattered." Then, they realized they might sound too vehement so they toned their story down.

But it is toned down too much. Herschel Bernardi, Zero Mostel and Woody Allen all gave it their best, but it is only a front, some play-acting, a funny story.

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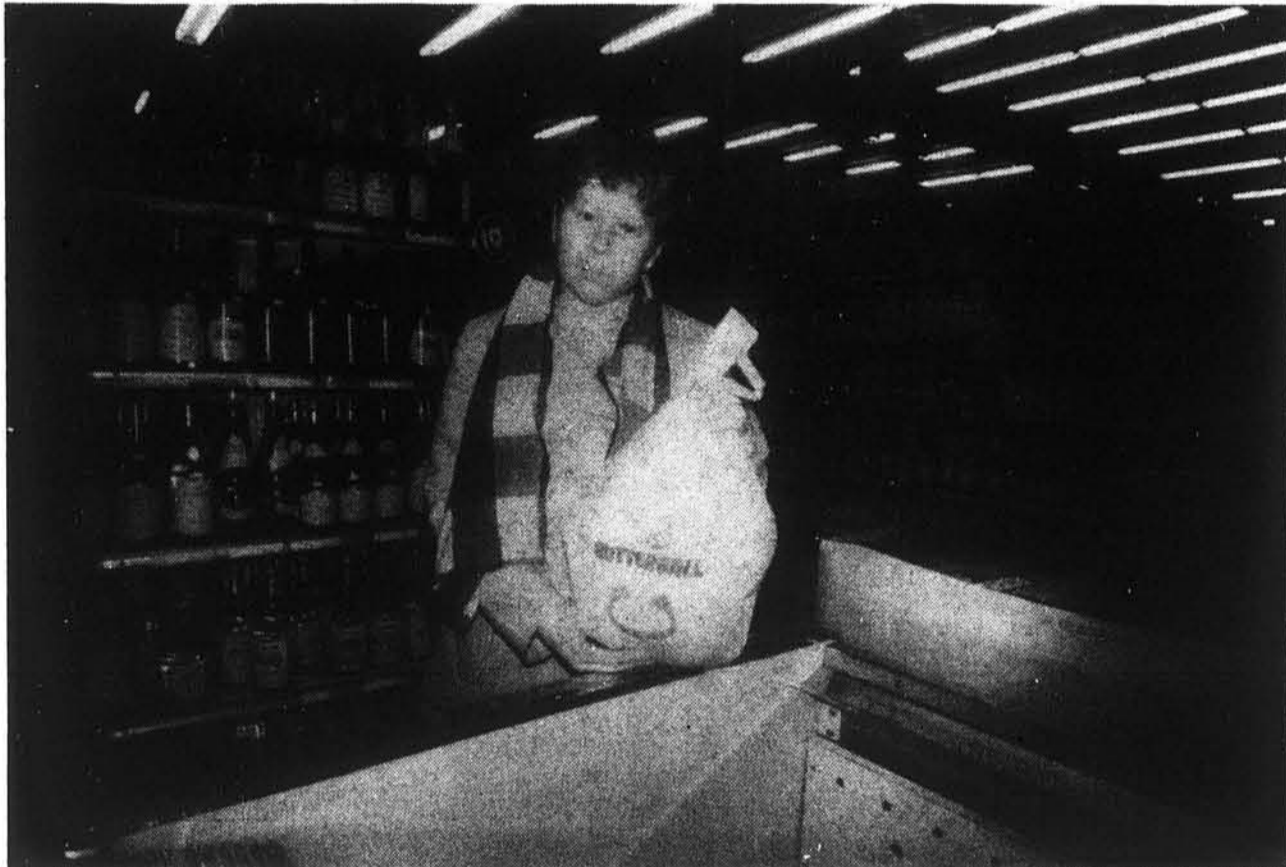
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Entertainment

Thanksgiving guide

Up to Your Neck in Giblets



Ford Gilbreath

by Lynda Barry

It all depends on what you want coupled with what you got. Really. And if you are looking for a steamy-windowed homey sort of Thanksgiving with a home-cooked all inclusive spread, hot spiced wine and some friendly rollicking folksinging with banjo accompaniment; if you want to pet the wandering dogs and children, and after the feast kick up your heels in a soul-fusing dance with your brothers and sisters, don't look at me. Don't read much further either. Call all the co-op households you can and find out if anyone knows anything about a Thanksgiving potluck and for godssakes go. Don't sit in your room with a Swanson TV dinner if you really want to be steppen out with the candied yams. It's easy as hell to get invited somewhere.

However, if the home scene is not exactly what you want this year — if you've always wanted to give the Thanksgiving spirit a good kick in the ass, this story is for you. Have a cathartic Thanksgiving and release the dangerous filial frustrations that so often lead to cruel and unusual treatment of pets and countless other socially embarrassing acts. Start with \$13, a friend with the same, a camera, and a car with a full tank. Start with a phone call to Mom telling her you just can't make it. Think of all the years past when they made you watch the cousins under eight. When they made you convince your drunk Uncle George to stop kicking the record player. When you had to wait an eternity to eat while Auntie Babe and Auntie Alice fought over who was going to drive back and get the forgotten hot rolls. And never forget that nasty green cake Aunt Carol made you eat at every goddam family get-together.

Warm up the Camero. Lean low and drive slow to the Westside parking lot. Your act of rebirth begins here, with your friend, with your camera.

Walk into the meat section at Foodtown and pick up a frozen turkey. Pose. Have your buddy take your picture. In the canned vegetable section, hold up a can of pumpkin pie filling, hold up cranberry sauce. Pose. Have your pal pose. Pose with your favorite vegetable, with your favorite dessert. Take pictures of all the food you would have eaten if you were at home or with some of your less tormented

friends. Pictorial documentation is important on this, your own Bicentennial Thanksgiving. It is important because when you later talk about it with your friends, they will not believe you. Take photos when necessary.

Go back to the car, hit Eagan's and order a Big T. Think about how cool you must look eating a burger in the parking lot on Thanksgiving Day.

While you are there, try to decide exactly where to have Thanksgiving dinner. It is necessary to eat at a restaurant — but there are enough options in Olympia to see you through a chocolate banana malt and a side of fries while you think about it. Most places begin serving at noon — a list of some of the restaurants in and around the Olympia area will be provided at the end of this article, but for many of us there are only two choices — The Spar and the Rib Eye. I will not try to disguise the fact that my love for both of these places is unbounded, yes — even winged. Winged love fills these ribs whenever I hear the names but softly spoken. This odyssey may be of absolutely no value to you if you've never in your life eaten at either place.

The Rib Eye has bird from noon till 8 p.m. at \$2.65 a shot. They have *Shake Your Boogie* on the jukebox. They have the nicest goddamn waitress in town. The Rib Eye is a constant mother to me. It is open 24 hours a day, offers a spectacular bar rush, and has such a melancholy/beautiful feeling to it that two of my dear friends actually held their wedding reception there.

This is where the true Thanksgiving spirit lurks. Bring plenty of quarters. Play *Ol' '55, Livin' in the USA*, and *Showdown*. Play *Fame, Out of Time*, and, for a laugh, *Anniversary Waltz*. Put in four bits and push the Golden Bar. Leave a \$2 tip and head out.

But drive slow. Stop at the 7-11 and play pinball six times. Buy a comic book. Buy a cola Slurpee. Read the comic book while you drink your cola Slurpee and play pinball six times. Have your picture taken. Nod politely as you leave and go to the Sea Mart parking lot.

Bliss Kolb once told me while we were trying to think of the absolute worst thing to do in the world, that he knew in his heart

of hearts the absolute worst thing in the world would be to spread some aluminum foil out in the Sea Mart parking lot and sit on it for a long time. Don't get out of your car but look out the window and imagine sitting on aluminum foil right out there in the lot. Think about it for five minutes. Now drive to all the places you know for a fact will be closed and try the doors. Some places *not* to miss: Brotherhood Tavern, Brown Derby, Pat's Bookery, Salvation Army, Mark-It, H and H Shoes and Modern Shoe Repair. By now it should be about four p.m.

The next thing you must do will blow your socks off. Drive to the Westside Lanes. It is there you will bowl. A bowling alley on a big holiday has never failed to amaze me since my parents' divorce. Mom needed catharsis herself one Thanksgiving and while on our way to Auntie Lita's and Uncle George's, my younger brother Mark suggested we bowl instead. To our shock Mother agreed and we bowled on Thanksgiving Day. The lanes were packed. They were packed on Xmas and packed on New Year's Day. This was in Seattle, but I'm sure nothing turns Olympians on like holiday bowling.

Know your shoe size and fake the scoring. It's the violent action of the ball screaming down the gutter that you need. Throw mostly gutter balls. Throw *all* gutter balls. Play until you feel better about life.

Head toward The Spar. Can it ever be comprehended by Man or God? I doubt it. I've never loved a place the way I love The Spar. Will all The Spar regulars come? The woman with the Big round earrings? The old couple who always share their meals? Will my favorite waitress Shirley be there? Ken Brooks will be cooking. The folks at The Spar are our true family.

Sit at the counter. For total rebirth to take place you *must* sit at the counter. Order one Thanksgiving dinner and split it with your friend (it should be no more than \$3.50). Eat slow and pay attention to all the folks who hit The Spar on Thanksgiving night. After paying your meal, leave all the \$\$\$ you have left minus the money it will take you to get into the Capitol Theatre.

Drive to the Capitol Theatre. I know it's walking distance from

Arts and Events

FILMS

Friday, November 19

SEDUCTION OF MIMI A rowdy political/sexual farce, written and directed by Lina Wertmuller, and starring Giancarlo Giannini and Mariangela Melato. Considered by many critics to be Wertmuller's best film. With: **THE CASE OF THE MUKINESE BATTLEHORN**, a very funny short subject in the absurd Goon Show tradition, with Peter Sellers and Spike Milligan. Presented by the Friday Nite Film Series. LH One, 3, 7 and 9:30 p.m. 75 cents.

Monday, November 22, and Tuesday, November 23

FIGHTING FOR OUR LIVES A widely-acclaimed documentary on the United Farm Workers, nominated for Best Documentary in the 1976 Academy Awards. The footage contains plenty of blatant police brutality. Members of the Seattle UFW will speak following the film. Presented by EPIC (Evergreen Political Information Center). LH One, Monday, 7:30 p.m.; Tuesday, noon. FREE.

Wednesday, December 1

THREE SISTERS (165 min.) Laurence Olivier directed and stars in this critically-acclaimed film of Anton Chekov's play. Stranded in a provincial garrison town, the three daughters of an army general long for the time when they can return to the glittering Moscow of their youth. Critics have praised Olivier's performance, as usual, and Alan Bates and Joan Plowright are excellent as well. Presented to the supporting academic programs by the Academic Film Series. LH One, 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. FREE.

IN OLYMPIA

THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE This sequel starring Richard Harris is even bloodier and has more torture and violence than its predecessor. Children's matinees Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Capitol Theatre, 357-7161.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE WILDERNESS FAMILY Rated G. Olympic Theatre, 357-3422.

ON STAGE

ON CAMPUS

Friday, November 19

CHAUTAUQUA, the Evergreen Arts program, has changed its weekly show to the **basement** of the Library, special guests and all. Noon. Free.

Friday, November 19

SHOWCASE, a full-scale performance of music, dance, and theatrical presentations by Evergreen students in the Performing Arts Today academic program. Performances include an electronic slide/tape show by Mike Huntsberger and Gimli Ushahoff; songs composed by Zachary Smith and Suzie Grant, and performed by flutist Randy Mead and soprano Cindy Seidentop; and electronic music by Sid Brown, Gene Darling, and Mark Vale. Also, a performance of W.B. Yeats' 1938 one-act play "Purgatory," and Jone Millington Sygne's 1904 play, "Riders to the Sea." The dance portion of the program will feature "Social Intercourse," a piece created by faculty member Maggie Hunt. Library main lobby, 8 p.m., \$1.50.

The Spar but *drive*. See whatever is showing there. It may be closed — it may be open. You may walk in during the middle of the film, but it won't matter. After the film walk to the Eastside Club. Stand at the entrance and think about how they have the nicest goddamn piece of neon in Olympia. Go back to the car and drive until you have no gas left.

Other places to go on Thanksgiving:

The Broiler and Coffee Shop — Smorgasbord Turkey or Ham dinner, \$3.50. 3333 Martin Way, just past the Rib Eye. Open noon until 8 p.m.

Chaleo's — Turkey or Ham dinner, between \$5 and \$6. Westside Center. Open noon until 6 p.m., call 943-3042 for reservations.

IN OLYMPIA

Friday, November 19

JOHN LOVES MARY, a three-act comedy by Norman Krasna. Presented by the Olympia Little Theatre, 1925 E. Miller Avenue, 8:15 p.m. Additional performances are scheduled on November 20, 26, and 27, and December 1, 2, 3, and 4. Adults \$2.50. children \$1.25.

LECTURES AND RECITALS

ON CAMPUS

Thursday, November 18

SWINE FLU TO HERBAL MEDICINE A discussion of health concerns and problems. Participating on the panel are Dr. Jerry Peterson and Dr. Chuck Buser, campus physicians; Judy Libby, Nurse Practitioner, and Janine Shaw, Physician's Assistant. The session will be open to questions concerning any health issue or problems. CAB 108, 7 to 9 p.m. FREE.

Thursday, November 18

W.M. RANSOM and **BOB MCGINLEY** read their poetry. Presented by the Center for Literature in Performance. The Board Room (Lib. 3112), 7 p.m., FREE.

Friday, November 19

BIOETHICS: HOW ADVANCES IN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY AFFECT US, a lecture by Rev. Jane A. Raible, Executive Director of the Northwest Institute of Ethics and the Life Sciences. LH One, noon.

IN OLYMPIA

Thursday, November 18

GATHERING OF WOMEN IN TRADES "A chance to meet other women involved in trades and non-traditionally-women's jobs; and share thoughts, feelings, joys, frustrations, support..." Box 251A, Overhulse Road. Second house south of 11th, with a white fence in front. If still confused, call 866-0303 or 866-1089.

ART

ON CAMPUS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROHN FINARD Third Floor Library Gallery, through November 26.

ASIAN MASTERPRINTS by Roger Shimomura, and **HEAVENLY GATE SERIES**, paintings by Karen Guzak. The World Famous Art Gallery, Library.

WHAT YOUR REACTION TO STUFFED ALBINO SQUIRRELS REVEALS ABOUT YOUR SEXUAL I.Q. Week after week we have been running seemingly meaningless announcements of purported "art" exhibitions consisting mainly of stuffed albino squirrels in varying stages of disrepair. Do you really think there is nothing behind these trivial little notices? Wrong, moron. Careful scientific research has revealed that the **stuffed albino squirrel is an excellent gauge for determining psycho-sexual disturbance in the reader.** Think about it. Why are they "exhibitions" of "squirrels"? And why are these "squirrels" "albino"? And why, for God's sake, are these "albino" "squirrels" "stuffed"? You're catching on "quick." Next issue we will examine readers' reactions to the "cuddly" little "nut-gathering" forest "creatures." We take no responsibility for the problems we diagnose. Read on if you dare. Good wishes until next time — Dr. "Stuffy." Joe "Bemis" Memorial Gallery, open 24 hours.

Golden Carriage — Turkey, Ham or Prime Rib dinner, \$4.00. 1200 South Plum. Open noon until 6 p.m. Call 943-9400 for reservations.

Governor House, Gatsby Dining Room — Turkey or Ham dinner with choice of salad or Bongo-Bongo soup (for those few who refuse to believe I can write a straight story, I swear from my heart of hearts the Bongo-Bongo soup is for *real*), \$3.85. 621 S. Capitol Way. Open 2 to 8 p.m. Call 352-7700 for reservations.

Jacaranda — Turkey and Ham with a view of the sea, between \$5 and \$6. Port dock. Call 943-7770 for reservations.

Pierre's Greenhouse — Turkey and Ham dinner, \$4.95. 900 S. Capitol Way. Call 352-7200 for reservations.

Review Shimomura Show Shines



by Stan Shore

A series of 14 serigraphs, or silk screen prints, are now appearing in The Evergreen State College Library Gallery in a show entitled "Asian Masterprint." An appropriate title it is also, for although the show is

not of Asian masterpieces it is by an Asian-American artist, Roger Shimomura, and the work itself is an interesting hybrid of American and Japanese art.

The content of the works, which are all part of the same series, is taken from the Ukiyoe

prints of Japan, although Shimomura has not retained some of the traditional rules of that style, such as keeping samurai and geishas out of the same images.

In Japan, Ukiyoe prints are not a high art form, but "comics" or advertising illustration. So

Shimomura has combined it with the graphic style and bright colors of American comic books.

But the prints are not that reminiscent of Lichtenstein's famous paintings of the late sixties. Shimomura seems to have been influenced not only by the Japanese iconography but by their subtlety in the use of form and color as well. The result is a surprisingly beautiful set of prints that make the best of both Western and Eastern aesthetic ideals.

It could be said of the work that it is merely decorative, does not reveal anything about the artist and is therefore uninteresting or uninspired. But I don't think that's a valid criticism in this case. Although Shimomura does not bring any self-revelatory new images into the world, he does reveal enough of himself in the quiet technical virtuosity of the prints, their superb use of color, and interesting visual patterns.

On the outside of the gallery Karen Guzak has her Heavenly Gate Series paintings hanging. Looking like the I Ching hexagrams fighting each other in an apocalyptic mud bath, the works are not nearly as interesting as Shimomura's to me.

The Asian Masterprints Exhibit is part of the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities traveling exhibitions program.

Another viewpoint

COG Improved?

(Ed. Note: This article is the cooperative effort of student members of COG III, Sounding Board, and other interested students.)

The November 4 article in the *Cooper Point Journal*, entitled "Demise of Sounding Board in the Works," was a discussion of the COG III proposal. That article had a negative tone and serves only to draw attention away from the importance of the COG III proposal. To present the document in a more positive light, the major differences between COG II and COG III need to be clarified.

The COG III DTF has proposed significant changes in Evergreen governance and community involvement. Some of the major improvements are embodied in three new principles. 1) Decisions must be handled at the closest level of responsibility. (Previously it was only at the administrative level.) 2) Decisions can only be made with the direct involvement of those who will be affected by them. 3) Everyone has equal weight in the involvement before the decision has been made and in responding to a decision that has already been made.

The way Sounding Board operates under COG II, it would not be able to implement all of the new COG III principles, so a new body was proposed, the Geoboard. Geoboard would replace Sounding Board functions as well as have additional duties and functions. One of the major functions of the Geoboard would be to implement, and assist others in implementing the principles of COG III.

Another new function is that DTFs will be charged through and terminated at the Geoboard. This facilitates the flow of information concerning DTFs and coordinates the use of resources, i.e., people, with expertise in particular areas and past studies that have been done. The Geoboard specifically will insure representation by those who will be affected by a particular decision.

Geoboard was formed to facilitate these functions *not to have the power to deny DTF requests*. The Geoboard represents the community and, acting in the interests of the community, would not deny a DTF request unless it was unreasonable. It would not be difficult to include a stipulation in the COG III document that the Geoboard must accept all DTF requests. If a DTF request was unreasonable, it is doubtful anyone would serve on it because of the amount of work involved.

In some instances DTFs going through Geoboard would be more time-consuming, but the extra time spent is worthwhile and helpful for insuring the principles of fair and open government.

One of the most important changes is that constituency groups (students, faculty, classified and exempt staff) will each select their members for the Geoboard, rather than having them be appointed by the vice-presidents or the computer as under COG II. In order for this to work there must be more organization within the constituency groups to establish communication between Geoboard members and the people they represent. The Wednesday student forum is the present attempt to provide this communication flow for students.

Phil Haeck Tom Morrill
Lynn Kormondy Lyle Tribbett



Remember to call Dad to tell him about your role in the new campus play.

The wardrobe mistress thinks you look great in marigolds.
He'll be glad you called.
You will be, too.

