

The scoop on the orange sneakers

By Carrie Gevirtz

Show a little faith—there's magic in the night... Bruce Springstein, "Thunder Road"

Kaleidoscope Grey, a student written, produced, directed and acted musical is like a "Rock 'n Roll Pippin, a new age visionary production," remarked Steven Stein, the sole writer-director. He continued, "I know there's a lot of things in the world that need to be said. People need a new hope. Everyone in the cast has hope and we're trying to give that hope to the people who will see it."

There is a special energy among the 40 people working on Kaleidoscope Grey. They are for the most part new to theater, dance and song. They are taking risks to create a new form of communication. "We're trying to take the theater to people. We're using the theater to get messages across in different ways. Instead of having a stage and putting a show on the stage, we have a show and we're designing a stage as we design the show," explained Thomas Barnes, producer.

Stein wanted to combine writing, philosophy and music on the stage. His ideas were influenced by Bruce Springstein, "a street corner musician with heavy words," he said. It is about crooners and



Some of the Kaleidoscope Grey cast (l. to r.) Steve Smith, Lori Mink, Evalin Lohmann, Kathy Scovel, Annie Dickstein, Cindy Baudhuin, Peter Abrams, Rachel Bleich, Lucy Auster, and Chris Bingham.

their turf and what sort of control they have over it. But it's all depicting a time and place: Bleeker Street, New York City and Coney Island.

Stein grew up across the street from the Coney Island boardwalk. One year he returned home from school and the

music and emotion connecting is what makes the show exciting. Music is the strongest element of the show. Lew Brown composed the entire show in two months. Stein exclaimed, "...he's really hot. He's not far from being an Al Joel or a Bruce Springstein!" His band is a tight gathering of musicians. The music supplements the show and sometimes carries it. The production is mostly rock music with simple movement. It is a conglomeration of poetry, conversation and songs. The use of space is interesting and different. This is not a typical exhibition in the theater. It is exciting and innovative but, more important, the energy is penetrating. The observer is as much a part of it as the performers.

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The show will be performed outdoors, behind the Communications Building. Stein calls it "The Thunder Road Theatre." Opening night, May 15, will begin at 7 p.m. with a wine, pasta and salad dinner and the show will begin at 9, all for \$5. The other nights (Friday, 9 p.m., \$1.50 and Sunday, 8:30 p.m., \$1.50) will be a show with fresh bagels sold on stage during intermission (the Bleeker Street corner). Saturday night will begin at 8 p.m. with entertainment before the show and conclude with a dance featuring Lew Brown's band.

Rapist attacks women on campus

SEX: male; RACE: white
HEIGHT: Between 5' 8" and 5' 10"
WEIGHT: Between 130 and 150 lbs.
HAIR: Brown, ear length or possibly longer, thick and wavy.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Sunken cheeks and an overbite; "weasly" face; wearing glasses with squarish, possibly aviator style; some freckles on the face and body. CLOTHING: Tan cutoffs, yellow T-shirt and red and white baseball cap.

On Saturday afternoon this man attacked two women in the meadow near the nature trail in separate incidents, wounding one with a knife and raping the other. If you saw a man in the area fitting this description on Saturday and think you can identify him, or if he approached you, contact Security.



THE NATURE TRAIL AS IT MEETS THE MEADOW: Half the women reported attacked on campus since 1971 have been jumped within 100 yards of this spot.

By David Innes
Saturday at about 11 a.m., a woman was accosted by an armed man in the meadow near the nature trail. She started screaming and kicking. In the process of fending off his attack, she was cut by his knife. She escaped and ran to Campus Security where a report was taken. She was treated by a paramedic from the fire hall and released.

At 7 p.m., another woman was attacked by the same man, also holding a knife. She was raped. Both women were Evergreen students. If their assailant is caught both say they are prepared to prosecute.

Rumors abounded on campus Saturday night and Sunday. "Someone else was attacked?" "Security has stopped answering their phones?" "Security wants to cover up any disturbances?" On Monday, Security personnel, Mac Smith and Ann Brown met with Marcy Robertson, coordinator of the Womens Center, and a CPJ reporter to discuss the events of the weekend, and to try to clear up the confusion.

"We have never covered up any statistics ever," said Ann. Mac said that while many women from Evergreen have been raped coming to and from school, hitching in town or from the malls and Steamboat Island, only four women have reported being raped and only three sexual assaults have been reported to Security since 1972. Smith said he has tried to investigate several attacks he heard about, unofficially, in times past.

Saturday several people spent time trying to phone Security for more information but got no answer. Ann said that the phones have been malfunctioning for the last three weeks.

"There's something wrong with the 866 telephone exchange. You will dial into Evergreen and the phones will ring and ring and ring. In actuality, people are picking up the phones in the offices but there's never any answer. Pacific Northwest Bell is working on the problem." Marcy said she had similar problems both at her office and home. Ann assured us that, if no one is at the office, calls are switched to the Fire Department or somewhere else with a radio link to Security.

Many people on campus have heard that when someone reported being raped she was met at Security by someone who just started filling out forms. Ann explained, "One of the things you should remember when taking a report when a person has been raped is [that] one of the most important things is to try and get as much information as you can right away." One big risk is that the victim will feel the impact of what has just happened to them and be overwhelmed with emotional trauma. Research with victims of violent crimes shows that after the initial shock, secondary shock sets in and details become lost or blocked as the mind attempts to deal with the shock.

"You need to get as much information even though it may sound cold and it may sound cruel at the time," says Ann. "It's even more important if something has just occurred. There is the possibility that the people who need that particular information can get it and go with it right then."

Teachers and Administrators Interviewed

Opinions vary on Teachers Cert program

Research and interviewing for all of the teacher certification articles in this issue were done collectively by Mary Young, Kathy Davis, Mark Powell and Jan Loftness.

TESC teachers claim program is political

By Mary Young
"The main reason," says Evergreen faculty Margaret Gribakov, that teachers certification at Evergreen was not staffed by TESC faculty, "is that the state of Washington doesn't want to establish any new programs." "Programs are underdeveloped at other colleges," adds Tom Foote, another Evergreen faculty who has an Education background. "Politically it would be inexpedient for TESC to crank up a program unless it was so different [from anything else offered in the state]. "We all had some apprehension about teacher training programs," says Grib-

skov. Foote adds: "This seems to be the least painless way to do it."

Some faculty expressed the belief that because representative Phyllis Erikson, a strong critic of Evergreen, is in Bob Hostetter's district, UPS was chosen, with the hope that Hostetter would put in the good word for TESC. Says Bill Aldridge, "It boils down to pure politics, having a non-TESC kind of teachers cert at Evergreen."

Evergreen Education faculty say they would like to see a teachers certification program that would reflect Evergreen's philosophy and still satisfy requirements for state certification. Gribakov has proposed a program to Provost Youtz and both Gribakov and Foote are teaching portions of the current program.

Aldridge reflected the feelings of the faculty saying, "I wouldn't want to see TESC faculty forced into it. There are not numerous faculty who would want to teach it. [some would] only on a rotating basis, not permanently. I would work with the teachers. I see working

with teachers as a way to change the society."

Rita Pougiales, who taught last fall in Outdoor Education said she would rotate also. "It's actually an exciting area," Aldridge added that he, among others, does not have the energy for the battles he would have to fight to do a radical education program.

Part of the problem of introducing a radical education program to Evergreen, Aldridge believes, is lack of credibility with the administration. Outdoor Education, he says, has always had an academically sound reading list and activities but that because of "intellectual elitism" here and the feeling that "people-related things are disreputable," Outdoor Ed is looked at as "a grooving in the grass type of program. I'm not willing to deal with the disrespect."

Pougiales believes, "Cert programs that involve a lot of busy work can be criticized. They are a socialization process that tends to repeat the same assumption."

continued on page 6

ARTS & EVENTS

Thursday, May 15
More than 50 color and black-and-white photographs by regular and visiting faculty members in the Evergreen State College's upcoming Summer Photography Institute in Gallery Two through May 22.

Childhood's End Gallery is featuring the pittery of Paul Lewing and prints by Cath Carine, Adam Grosowsky and Marcia Lee Corigan-Duty. The Gallery is located at 222 W. 4th Olympia and is open daily 10:30-6 except Sunday.

Monday, May 19
An exhibit featuring work by two regional photographers, Michael Lloyd and James Sahstrand, will be in Gallery 4 featuring examples of photorealism. The Gallery is open weekdays 12-6, weekends 1-5.

MUSIC

Thursday, May 15 through Sunday, May 18
A rock jazz opera written and directed by Coney Island senior Steve Stein. Kaleidoscope Grey opens Thursday with a dinner at 7 p.m. and starts at 8:30 p.m. Friday's show starts at 9 p.m. while Saturday's show time is 8 p.m. Sunday's show includes a "special surprise opening entertainment" beginning at 8:30 followed by a 10 o'clock dance with Lou Brown's band. The last three performances cost \$1.50 and advance tickets are now on sale in TESC Bookstore.

Friday, May 16
The Gnu Deli presents Lew Jones, a Portland-based song balladeer making his Olympia debut. It starts at 9 p.m. and admission is \$2.

Freckle Records presents Reilly & Maloney with special guest Tom Dundee in a return engagement at 8:30 p.m. in the ballroom of the Olympia Hotel. Tickets are \$4 in advance, available at Rainy Day Records and Budget Tapes and Records, and \$5 at the door.

At 8:30 p.m. Paul Loper will appear in a solo concert at the Washington Hall Performance Gallery, 153 14th Ave. at Fir Street, Seattle. Admission is \$4 general, \$3.50 students/seniors.

Saturday, May 17
Squardancing with a live band and caller will begin at 8 p.m. at the Olympia Hotel Ballroom (Above the Herb and Onion). Admission is \$2-\$1 for the impoverished.

Piano Forum IV at the Gnu Deli will feature an outstanding array of local solo piano starting at 9 p.m. Admission is \$2.

Olympia's Center of Folk Music and Arts features Applejam's last concert presenting local talent on an open mike. Admission is \$1. It is in the YWCA, 220 E. Union St.

The Gnu Deli presents the Rainy Day Band, a trio specializing in the portrayal of Pacific Northwest folk music, starting at 8 p.m. for \$2.

Wednesday, May 21
The Evergreen State College Jazz Ensemble combines talents with jazz master Red Kelly, Olympia saxophonist Chuck Stentz, and songstress Jan Stentz for a free evening concert starting at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall.

FILMS ON CAMPUS

Thursday, May 15
The Arts Resource Center presents Agee (U.S.A., 1978, approx. 90 min.), directed by Ross Spears. A highly-acclaimed documentary on James Agee, one of America's greatest novelists, poets, screenwriters, journalists, and film critics. Agee died, prematurely of a heart seizure in 1955 and his talents were not properly recognized during his lifetime. Agee wrote the Pulitzer prize-winning "stream-of-consciousness" novel, *A Death in the Family* and *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* (which is equally famous for Walker Evans' photographs). As a film critic, Agee was one of the first in the U.S. to take films seriously as an artform. Among those interviewed about his life are Walker Evans, Director John Huston (for whom Agee wrote the screenplay of *The African Queen*), poet Robert Fitzgerald, and a certain peanut farmer who was not yet President when the film was being made. L.H.I. 3, 7, and 9:30. Only a dollar.

Friday, May 16
Friday Nite Films presents F. W. Murnau's *Sunrise* (U.S.A., 1927, 110 min.). One of the greatest classics of the Silent Era in a brand-new, fully restored print with the original orchestra soundtrack. A feast for the eyes and senses. (See the review elsewhere in this issue.) Plus! Two shorts—*Nursery Favorites*, a rare 1910 "talkie" by Thomas Edison and *Finding his Voice*, a 1929 Max Fleischer cartoon where Koko the clown talks for the first time. L.H.I. 3, 7, and 9:30. Still only a dollar.

Monday, May 19 and Tuesday, May 20
EPIC presents *Basic Training*, a film that shows how human beings are trained to be instruments of war. L.H.I. Monday at 7:30, Tuesday at 12 noon. Free!

Tuesday, May 20
The Arts Resource Center presents an evening of classic experimental and avant-garde films with *Prelude: Dog Star Man* by Stan Brakhage, *Black Cobra* by Ken Jacobs, *A Movie by Bruce Connor*, *Gull and Buoy* by Rob Bree, the incredible *Mashes in the Afternoon* by Maya Deren, and the eye-opening *Un Chien Andalou* by Luis Bunuel and Salvador Dali. L.H.I. 7 and 9:30. Only \$1.25.

Someone presents *The Wilby Conspiracy* (U.S.A., 1975, 105 min.) starring Sidney Poitier, Michael Caine, Nicol Williamson, and Prunella Gee. Directed by the fatuous Ralph Nelson. Good guys and bad guys in South Africa. Poitier escapes from prison. An anti-apartheid thriller. The Recital Hall, 7 and 9:30. Only \$1.25. (Look for posters to make sure this info is correct.)

The Academic Film Series presents Luis Bunuel's *El* (also known as *This Strange Passion*) (Mexico, 1952, 82 min.). A middle-aged, wealthy landowner marries a beautiful young woman and goes nuts with jealousy. Bunuel, the master of surrealism, has said that this film is one of his personal favorites. It's filled with black humor and strange images. See the needle in the keyhole, used to pierce the eye of any potential voyeur! See the landowner's bizarre walk! See him try to strangle a priest! L.H.I. 11:30 and 7:30. Free.

—T.J.S.

EVENTS

Thursday, May 15
ACCESS for Re-entry Women's Center sponsors Marion Erickson presenting a workshop entitled "Creative Impulse." Sign up at the ACCESS Center for the workshop which will start at 1 p.m. in Lib. 3510.

Saturday, May 17
Yvonne Wanrow Swan and Steve Robideau will talk on the Native American's struggle to save their land at St. Joseph's Hall, 18th Ave. & Aloha, Seattle. There will also be a slide show made by the Black Hills Alliance and entertainment by folksinger Charlie Murphy. It starts at 7:30 p.m. and admission is free.

The Indochinese Refugee Community of Olympia will present Southeast Asian Spring Festival from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the United Methodist Church, 1224 Legion Way. Admission is \$1.50 for adults and 50¢ for children under 10.

An Introductory Training Session for Future Draft Counselors will be meeting at The Unitarian Meetinghouse, 219 B St., Tumwater, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more info call Glen Anderson at 491-9093.

There will be a march in Seattle, entitled "The People's Pilgrimage for Jobs, Bread, Peace & Justice," the theme being "inflation is 18-20 percent, minority youth employment is 50 percent and bombs have become more important than bread." Meet at noon in Free-way Park (6th and Seneca).

Saturday, May 17 and Sunday, May 18
Two children's dramatic classics, *Winnie the Pooh* and *The Day It Rained* will be staged by students at TESC. The plays will be performed at 2 and 4 p.m. in the Experimental Theater and admission is \$1 for children under 12, \$1.50 for students/seniors, and \$2 for others.

The 8th Annual Antique and Collectable show at the Thurston County fairgrounds will feature mime, juggling and theatre with Tom Gorski. Admission is \$1 general, 50¢ students. Children under 12 free. For more info, contact Tom Gorski, 866-7386.

Tuesday, May 20
ACCESS for Re-entry women sponsors Meet the Faculty, a brown bag lunch introduction by Al Wiedemann and Betty Kutter, both from the Biology department, starting at noon in Lib. 3510.

Wednesday, May 21
SAA final allocation meeting will be held at 10 a.m. Location will be announced. Call Ellen at 956-5220.

After Evergreen: Investigating the Future. The last workshop in the Expressive Arts and Humanities series will be held from 2-4 p.m. in CAB 110.

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LETTERS

TOO POSITIVE

To the editor:

I was disappointed in the article on the teaching certification program as it was inconsistently written and generally mediocre. The introduction was atrocious. I thought that the purpose of the article was to be to inform people about the program. The article instead was a mishmash of complaints, some of which I would not have understood if I weren't in the program.

I have very strong feelings about the program. I've cried, complained, bitched, sobbed, gotten drunk and gotten hysterical over it. It disgusts me that especially the faculty and the students outside of the program at Evergreen don't know what's going on and haven't made an effort to learn. It worries me that over a hundred people want to be in the program next year and don't even know what they're getting into. It disgusts me that throughout the year Barbara Smith has kept a low profile and has tried to keep the program "looking good."

It disgusts me that I've had to make so many compromises and feel like such a hypocrite for staying in the program. I truly believe that the program, the way it stands, should not be at Evergreen. It is essentially non-Evergreen. The Evergreen community needs to know about the program, about what's going on in front of our noses. We jumped once again when the CPE told us to. We in the program aren't the only ones jumping through hoops.

I'd be delighted to discuss this further with anybody who so desires.

Lyn Malofsky

TOO NEGATIVE

To the Editor:

I find it hard to believe that the writers of last week's article on the Teacher Certifications program kept their promise to "... do the most (they) could to present a balanced examination..." of the program. From my perspective, as a student in the program, the article was clearly weighted negatively.

In conveying my opinion of the program to the reporters several days before the article was published, I continually emphasized the positive aspects of the program along with my criticisms. The majority of these positive remarks were either downplayed or not reflected in the article at all. Other T.C. students have expressed similar concerns. One student in particular told me that all he told the reporters was basically positive and that nothing he said was mentioned in the article.

A few of these positive points I feel should be pulled out from being buried in the overall negative image the article conveys.

Although students have expressed dissatisfaction with some of the program's faculty this situation has been improving. There are some quality faculty members teaching in the program. I have experi-

enced faculty members asking for suggestions and guidelines for writing evaluations, meeting with students before their courses begin to exchange expectations and integrating opportunities for students to teach short lessons.

In addition to the usual student evaluations of faculty, students were also asked by Barbara Smith to do a general program evaluation.

An Evergreen faculty member, Margaret Gribskov, has been integrated into the program and has integrated a more "Evergreen" approach.

These few points are not meant to shift the image of the T.C. program to a fully positive image but are meant to illustrate that the program is not stuck in a stagnant hole of self-perpetuating beliefs.

Mary Ellen Fitzgerald

ENCOURAGING FASCISM?

Editor:

May I respond to a letter written to you by an organization called A.F.R.I.C.A.?

Sirs:

If I were a sympathetic, liberal-minded white person and I read your provocative, guilt-inspiring letter to the editor, I would become disinterested in Third World affairs. Perhaps being neutral or uninformed before, I might decide that instead of desiring to create a new social order, in which "freedom rings," your organization merely wished to destroy the old social order. I might conclude that the old social order—oppressive as it well may be—has a place for me.

My point? Would a rational fruitarian sling honey at a vegetarian? Would a lesbian feminist call a homemaker "slut." If you want support here you must gather it vehemently, positively, steadfastly and patiently—otherwise you encourage backlash, fascism and confrontation.

Some great leaders have said, "only the oppressed can free themselves." This makes sense: for it is they who stand to gain in liberation. By being liberated, the oppressed increase the value of human life and create a new status-quo of morality. The oppressed must naturally hold high the banner of new morality first. And so must you A.F.R.I.C.A.

I presume your letter was written to encourage white support of Third World affairs. I protest that such was not the effect—it merely served to sharpen ethnic distinction. If your organization wants to encourage whites to better understand Third World affairs it must then positively act to encourage self education and participation in the liberation of humanity. Remember, misinformation, disbursed by biased institutions, may cause people to support things which may be to their long-term detriment. Institutions which make oppression the normal state of affairs should be derided—not uninformed people. If you are really looking for support, don't waste your words. You defeat your purpose.

Eric W. Longdon

BIRD WORLD COALITION

TO: The Cooper Point Journal
FROM: The Bird World Coalition

Yes, Bill Aldridge, there is a sanctuary. We, the A-Dorm Bird World Coalition, have taken action. A coup (oo? coop?) of sorts. We've flocked together to fight Facilities' crappy anti-pigeon blitz. We've offered our feathered friends a home on our balconies. We throw them our breakfast toast and watch them peacefully gathering twigs for their nest. And yes, their gentle cooing and bizarre vinyl flapping noises are quite lovely. And the balconies? Well, we look at the white splatters as post-Jackson Pollack realism.

We stand pigeon-toed on this issue. We're not ruffled by Facilities. We'll protect the precious privacy of our pals, the pigeons to the end. We're trying to set up a pigeon hotline (866-BIRD) and planning to have a fund-raising showing of Hitchcock's "The Birds" in the near future—a movie that should be required viewing for the Facilities crew.

Robin Ostfeld

place the least oppressive place it can be in the context of our society, we are asking men to give up this privilege for a short time.

The Co-op is a consumer owned business, and, as always, every member has a right to voice her/his opinion. This issue was discussed at the May 19 General Membership Meeting. One effective way to give input into co-op policy is to attend these meetings. (Third Monday of every month.)

Tom Flynn obviously did not intend to be effective in either changing or understanding this policy.

SCATHING REPLY

Editor CPJ

re: Sig Heil Mama

Tom Flynn

Even though I expect a whole batch of scathing replies to your letter warning of impending female-dominated sexist totalitarianism from a fair number of those aforementioned female sexist totalitarians, I feel that a reply to your letter from a member of your gender would also be appropriate.

In your letter, Mr. Flynn, you bemoan the fact that the Co-op (I understand this to be the Food Co-op) has become like the cult of "Jim Jones, the BrownShirts, Russian Government, and of Mussolini." This comes as a surprise to me. I was not aware that the members of the Co-op were boycotting Jewish businesses, deporting their dissidents to Siberia, stringing their leaders up by the heels, and then committing suicide en masse. However you do accuse the "ruling class pygs" of the Co-op of forcing you against your will to wear a shirt.

Indulge me a moment, Mr. Flynn, as I lecture you on some elementary political theory. The word Co-op is a contraction of the word cooperative, which is a variation on the root word cooperate. (I refer you to any standard dictionary for the definition of this word—I assume you can read, though judging by your letter, your writing and reasoning processes leave this issue open to question.) Upon joining a cooperative you agree to abide by the rules and regulations of the organization. If you find yourself in disagreement with any of those rules that you should try to change them. Until you do change them, you are never-the-less obliged to abide by them so long as you participate in the organization. If you find this too much effort you always have the option of taking your business elsewhere. I am sure that Safeway or Market Foods would love to see your wonderfully hairy chest strutting up and down their aisles. And the "gyrls" at the Co-op will no longer be troubled by the sight of it (and you).

As far as the reason for the "gyrls" of the Co-op denying you your constitutional rights to "keep and bare arms," chest, etc., you accuse them of being "offended by the human male torso." I might speculate that it is not the human male torso at which they are offended but rather, it is yours. But as that is rather too insulting and I have not seen your torso or any other part of you I will keep my assertion in the realm of speculation.

Personally, I am not offended by public displays of the human torso—male or female—but what I am offended by

are public displays of a Great Pukered Asshole; and judging from your letter, you certainly fit the bill.

Your letter reeks with hostility towards women. I find this extremely deplorable. Need I remind you that many notable people are women? Have you forgotten that your mother was a woman? Does your mother know that you are writing trash like that?

Politically correctly yours,
Allen Levy

MAD AT WHO?

Dear Sir,

I am writing this in response to your article on residency in the last issue. Apparently there is a student who was granted residency status by having a friend swear this student's belongings had remained in storage within the state for a year. Why then was I not granted residency status upon entering Evergreen, even though I could prove I had owned my home for over a year, and submitted a letter from my husband's employer stating the date of our transfer to this area? The reasons given for denying me residency status were: (1) I had not held a driver's license or car registration for a year, (2) I had not been a registered voter for a year.

Now, I did not even own a car for several months after moving here, so I did not obtain a license until then. Registering to vote is a matter I consider of personal choice, and should not be mandatory. In either case, maintaining a domicile for a year prior to attending Evergreen (for purposes other than attendance) is obviously not the main requirement for residency status. I was further aggravated to see this was not spelled out in your article. The registrar's office is continuing to misinform people as it misinformed me.

It was with an angry sense of injustice that I began school here, with some foregone conclusions about the competency of the administration. To see, almost two years later, the same misconceptions perpetuated in your article rekindled my anger. Requirements for residency status should be spelled out specifically and posted either by or on the applications. This would definitely show more consideration for the prospective student and less for the almighty buck.

Sincerely,
Ms. Kevin Ferris-Hanson

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISING

To A.F.R.I.C.A.:

While I'm pedantically expounding on my soapbox here, I'd like to make a few comments about the cause that's motivating you. The oppressed tend to have some kind of dependent relationship with their oppressors. Witness the fact that the black leaders in S. Africa oppose the U.S. boycott of S. African business, as they know it is the blacks who will bear most of the burden that will result. Of course, a boycott could cause things to get bad enough so that the blacks would revolt; whether or not the end result of such a chain of events would be what you have in mind is questionable. In any event, proceeding with such a plan in opposition to the leaders of the people you are trying to help seems a bit like playing God (or CIA). While I too am shocked, outraged, etc., at the revelations about the treatment of blacks in S. Africa, how can I justify devoting my time and energy to changing the repres-

sive actions of a distant government that I have no responsibility to or for, when the government that I support with my taxes can be equally if less obviously repressive?

South Africa's disadvantage is that their social and economic repression uses a purely racial distinction that appears quite distasteful to an integration-conscious American public. A person born black in S. Africa can never become white. In America, the same kinds of repression exist but are harder to distinguish. This is the "land of opportunity"; in America a person born poor can become rich. (The oppressed, when given a chance, usually adopt the methods learned from their oppressors.) As the oppressed in S. Africa do not have the opportunity to become one of the oppressors, the system is non-American. But that's about all that's non-American about it. What if a group of white Europeans with a lot of money went to an undeveloped part of a third-world country and said, "Hi, we're the colonists and we want to buy this place, invest lots of money, build cities & factories, etc., and we'll even let you natives work here and make (relatively) lots of money. Of course, you can't expect us to make you citizens, but we'll pass special laws for you so that you can live here too." On paper, it looks like a fair deal, but a few generations later you have a repressive society where the producers of the wealth do not receive their fair share of it. Compare that to when Weyerhaeuser/Exxon/etc., goes to an underdeveloped, "depressed" part of our country and says: "Hi, we want to buy this place and build a sawmill/coal mine/etc., and we'll let you local residents work here and make (relatively) lots of money. Of course, you can't expect us to make you stockholders..."

William Johnston

BRAVO KALEIDOSCOPE GREY!

To the Editor,

Bravo to Steve Stein and Kaleidoscope Grey. The show had a lot of polish and no lack of spontaneity. Good work, kids.

Ian Conway

Employees upset by Media Loan move

By Ella Blackwood

The library management team has decided to move Media Loan to the first floor of the library. One Media Loan employee calls the move "bureaucratic bullshit," but Pat Matheny-White, Coordinator of User Services, says the move is designed for the convenience of library users.

The management team plans to move Media Loan into the space now occupied by Media Repair on the first floor of the library in 1981. Media Repair will move into extra space near the Set and Model Shop in the basement. \$40,000 has been allotted for remodeling the Set and Model Shop and the management team hopes that some of that money can be used to set up space for Media Repair. That move could take place as early as this summer. It is unknown how much it will cost to remodel the current Media Repair area to accommodate Media Loan.

Disgruntled Media Loan employees claim that they were not consulted in the decision making. Sue Randall, a Media Loan employee, says that the people who made the decision "never come in here,

never walk in those doors...we're all against it." Tamara McCracken, another employee, agreed, adding that the decision to move Media Loan is "bad for workers, bad for people bringing in and taking out equipment. It's just bad for everyone." They feel the relocation will inconvenience many of their users.

Pat Matheny-White, who is a member of the management team, disagrees. She asserts that the Media Loan employees' opinions were solicited and considered. "Most Media Loan users are media students," and by having to run up and down the stairs between the Washington State Film Library, Media Repair and Media Services on the first floor and Media Loan on the second floor, "they're getting a runaround." Matheny-White feels that the consolidation of all media services will be a great convenience to users.

Media Loan employees claim that the major reason for the move is to expand the second floor gallery but according to Matheny-White, the management team's first consideration is to develop a new listening center in the space now occupied by Media Loan. The 2nd floor gal-

ACCESS did have a proposal before the board already. This proposal, however, was for two support positions that were contingent on the formation of a consortium of campus women's groups.

It must be noted that ACCESS had been told upon receipt of its fall pilot funding from S&A that they should "not come back" for their budget needs. The S&A board stated then, and reiterated at this year's allocations meeting when they turned down the ACCESS proposal, that they believed re-entry support was too big a job to be totally handled by a part-time, temporary, undergraduate staff. They said that the school must provide the program with a director in order for it to be active on campus and in community outreach. This is a viewpoint shared by Jaxie and Diane as well.

The leadership of ACCESS this school year has come as a bargain for the school. For only an outlay of \$300 a month in director salary, along with work/study support (all from S&A), dedicated center personnel have maintained a drop-in center and have produced regular information, outreach and entertainment offerings.

The ACCESS Center has a part in a Consumer Education grant produced collaboratively with four other Region X colleges. If this grant is successful it will bring a \$43,000 program to the Olympia community, with ACCESS as the local umbrella organization. It will not be known until about August whether or not this grant request is successful. Meanwhile, ACCESS will have to close down at the end of June and its leaders must find other employment. It appears that there is a great need for the center's services and the school will eventually have to face its responsibility to this population. Many people are disappointed that it is not one of the school's priorities now.

They received a letter dated April 30 from the President stating "I see little, if any, chance for funding of ACCESS through state appropriations, in spite of the value of its services." He went on to say that ACCESS should gather support and make a strong case to S&A. This letter was received after the S&A deadline for proposals but

lery will expand somewhat because the 4th floor gallery will close to provide more academic space, but the majority of the Media Loan space will be developed into a new listening center.

There are several reasons why a listening center must be developed, according to Matheny-White. Audio tapes will no longer circulate because of recent copyright laws restricting copying of tapes and because of significant theft losses. The tapes will be taken off the shelves and a separate, closed collection will be set up at the new listening center.

The Evergreen library currently has a listening center, the McIntosh Listening Room on the third floor. Matheny-White says numerous complaints have been received because the McIntosh Room is not soundproof. It also lacks facilities for group listening activities. It will be phased out to provide more study space.

The Evergreen library philosophy is based on an integrated, multi-media concept. Books, tapes, games, and once a bear skin rug (until it got fleas) are all shelved together. Some people fear that the library is moving away from that original concept. Matheny-White says, "I don't think we're moving away from that concept, I think we're defining it."

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Sam Doe now rules Liberia

By Carrie Gevirtz

The recent Liberian Coup d'Etat was aimed at "taking power and trying to change the old beliefs; to give more virtue to native Liberia," says Lehai Fahbulleh, an Evergreen student from Liberia. M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe and the Peoples Redemption Council (PRC) are the new leaders of Liberia.

Lehai goes on to say, "I personally don't know where Doe came from. He's a man whose name has been unheard of. But he must have been a man who had a lot of influence on the officers to the point that he could change their minds because the coup wasn't only Doe's effort. He must have masterminded the coup. He must have been working in the system. He probably knew the ins and outs of it and where it could be taken advantage of. Besides that, the name Doe is an ordinary Liberian name."

Prior to the coup, Liberia was under the power of The True Whig Party and President William Tolbert. The True Whig Party was founded by Americo-Liberians who are descendants of a group of black Americans that left the States and went to Africa to establish a country. They were looking for a nation of their own and devised laws that would just benefit their kind. This elite behavior had been going on for two centuries until the recent coup.

The motto of The True Whig Party was "Liberty and Freedom brought us here." That is a belief of Americo-Liberians. The love of liberty brought them from America to Liberia. Liberty is their ideology.

Lehai wonders "... I don't know whether they mean political liberty or economic liberty or social liberty. It depends on the context in which one will use the word. In Liberia only Americo-Liberians could really talk about being liberated or being free. When they came, they came with a different system and when they talk about liberty they talk in terms of themselves. They don't really mean liberty for the rest of the country. They mean exploitation, subjugation, and other atrocities that people usually commit."

It was difficult to undermine the Americo-Liberians because of the tight systems they had, except for the case of the bloody Monrovia riots in April, 1979. It seemed like on that day (ironically one year before the coup), the whole country decided to make the Americo-Liberians know they were fed up with the system. Lehai remarked, "I never saw so many

people in one place. It took an army to stop them. The (Liberian) army has always had the option of exercising power if they wanted to. They (the Liberians) are the kind of people who have been so molested; The Americo-Liberians used them to establish force. But at the same time they discredit them, tell them that they are worthless, that they are a bunch of heathens."

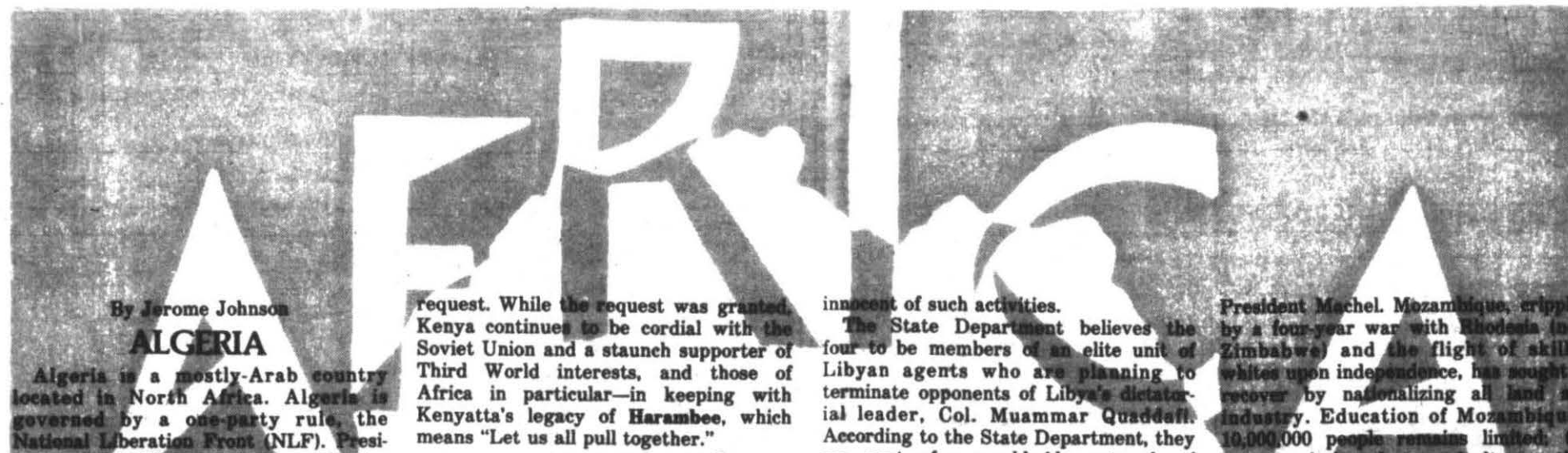
"They have the people that can manage everything, they can run the government," explained Lehai. Recently the army officers have been sending their children to school. Lehai calls it "a new breed and generation of people." The military men that grow up in the army are now interested in seeking an education. The universities create an incentive for them to go to school by offering them high positions in the army. They have put together a lot of educated men to run the government.

Doe's new military government has raised all civil salaries from \$100 to \$200 a month and is planning to give scholarships to needy students. They raised the curfew, but Liberia is still under martial law. Martial law won't be rescinded until a civilian government is formed and free elections can be held.

The PRC has also killed 13 former officials, among them were Cecil Dennis one of Africa's most respected diplomats, Frank Tolbert, and Charles King, and ex-member of The House of Representatives. The execution was held on a beach and was witnessed by thousands of civilians.

About Doe and the PRC's changes, Lehai said, "We are seeing how it has paid off now that there is a new government and a new country with people who are trying to bring about new developments in the country. I sure wouldn't like to see it because I know what it is like. The Americo-Liberian kids always told you nasty things on the street and in school. They picked on you. I mean it—they did it, everyday. They did it so much that the citizens of the country were getting tired of hearing these bitter remarks from the Americo-Liberians."

"Now it is the opposite. I personally know that they are going to suffer a lot because they are used to playing a very soft role. Now they have to play the hard role. It's going to be very tough. They will have to stop thinking of themselves or people will be stepped on. It's going to take most of their lives to accept the change."



By Jerome Johnson

ALGERIA

Algeria is a mostly-Arab country located in North Africa. Algeria is governed by a one-party rule, the National Liberation Front (NLF). President Benjedid and his New Popular Assembly pursue a policy of strongly nationalistic socialism, but continue to trade with the West—especially France, from which Algeria broke its colonial ties after a bloody conflict in 1962-63.

Much of Algeria's petroleum and natural gas goes to the West, but the nation pursues a path of political independence concerned with the aspirations of the Third World and the Arab states in particular. Although Israel is a prime target for Algerian rhetoric, Algeria prefers to direct its military efforts in support of the Polisario movement for Western Sahara's independence.

KENYA

The 1978 death of President Jomo "Old Osi" Kenyatta has not drastically changed the mood of Kenya, located on the east African coast. While Kenyatta, the man who founded modern Kenya, will be missed, the democratic policies he initiated have not been altered.

Kenya became an independent nation in 1963, under Kenyatta's leadership. Since then, the country has developed and prospered through close ties with the West, especially the European community. Yet Kenya has remained a leader of the Third World and has cordial relations with the Soviet Union. This is not likely to change as Kenya continues to grow.

But there are challenges ahead for Kenya. One is the diminishing wildlife population, besieged by poachers and the growth of cities such as Nairobi, the modernized capital. Another is the request made by the U.S. for a military installation in Kenya, a request stemming from increased American interest in the Persian Gulf as a result of the Iranian hostage crisis. An offer of substantial economic aid accompanied the

request. While the request was granted, Kenya continues to be cordial with the Soviet Union and a staunch supporter of Third World interests, and those of Africa in particular—in keeping with Kenyatta's legacy of Harambee, which means "Let us all pull together."

ANGOLA

Angola is governed by President Neto, who came to power at independence from Portugal in 1975 after 15 years of a four-sided guerrilla war. Neto is assisted by the 36-member Council of the Revolution, which serves as a legislative body.

Angola is a Marxist state, building its society on a socialist foundation. It does trade in ore, diamonds and crude oil with the West in a continuing drive for economic recovery after the long war of independence. While Angola maintains cordial relations with the United States, it owes the Soviet Union and Cuba for considerable economic and military aid during the four-sided conflict.

Four factions struggled for supremacy of Angola—the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the more Western-oriented National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Portuguese government. In November 1975, the MPLA emerged victorious, backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union. At that point the U.S., South Africa and other Western nations withdrew support from the UNITA and the FNLA. The two defeated movements still wage a guerrilla war for the control of Angola.

LIBYA

The dispute was a sticky one—four Libyan diplomats accused by the U.S. State Department last week of harassing other Libyans in the U.S. with threats of physical violence and even death unless they would return to Libya to face charges of treason. The Libyan Embassy responded by saying the four were students in this country and completely

innocent of such activities. The State Department believes the four to be members of an elite unit of Libyan agents who are planning to terminate opponents of Libya's disastrous leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi. According to the State Department, they are part of a worldwide network of Libyan terrorists assigned to harm or even kill certain Libyan dissidents unless they return to face Qaddafi's justice by June 11.

Rich in crude oil, natural gas and iron ore, Libya for the most part has used its wealth to benefit its people. Qaddafi has built schools, highways, hospitals and comfortable but low-cost housing. While most of the 3,000,000 Libyans speak Arabic and are Moslem—as is Qaddafi—English and Italian are also used. Although a prosperous nation, Libya is strictly regulated under a code of explicit Islamic laws—liquor is forbidden and the activities of women rigidly controlled. Qaddafi's own brand of socialism has pervaded Libya—a combination of an Islamic dogma of caring for one's people and a competitive business sense to advance the level of the people's care. A hawk in OPEC circles, Libya disdains superpowers and the roles they play, binding itself to the Third World and especially the Arab states.

Qaddafi's Libya was instrumental in the rise to power of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini, and the Colonel agreed with the Ayatollah on many points of Islamic dogma. A strong supporter of the Palestinians, Libya bitterly opposes Israel and was foremost in extracting Egypt for considering a separate peace. And while Libya is content to maintain trade ties and diplomatic relations with both East and West, Qaddafi's government is buddy-buddy with no one except the Third World.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975, and since then has become a socialist state (after the Cuban model) under the leadership of

President Machel. Mozambique, crippled by a four-year war with Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and the flight of skilled whites upon independence, has sought recovery by nationalizing all land and industry. Education of Mozambique's 8,000,000 people remains limited. The economy is based on agriculture, rather than industry and trade is done mostly with Cuba and the Western nations.

While Mozambique receives substantial aid from Cuba and some aid from the U.S. and the Soviet Union, Machel is striving for a self-reliant socialist country. His foreign policy is reflective of this. "Let's all be friends" attitude that excludes South Africa because of its doctrine of Apartheid. Now that the war with its western neighbors is successfully concluded, Mozambique can direct energies toward self-development and a strong position in the Third World.

TANZANIA

A union of the republics of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Tanzania is now the proving ground for a unique form of socialism. Called Ujamaa, or Familyhood in Swahili, and conceived by President Nyerere, the doctrine is one of a system of kibbutz-like rural settlements whose members engage in communal farming and general development on a basis of "love, sharing and work." On a broader scale, it is a joint effort through which all Tanzanians may receive an equal share of the country's resources and rewards. In 1978 Nyerere's ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) decreed that all peasants must join Ujamaa settlements, thus making the system compulsory.

The Nyerere government has systematically nationalized privately-owned banks, businesses, homes and buildings. While moderate in foreign policy and striving for self-reliance, it has not refused aid from the United States and the People's Republic of China. As Tanzania continues to mature, its emphasis on self-development and African unity cannot fail to have an influence on other African nations.

The Fourth Horseman

By Jerome Johnson

"And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the Earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the Earth."

Revelations 6:8

Apartheid as we know it today came into being in 1948, when South Africa's Afrikaner Nationalist Party rose to power. An Afrikaner word meaning literally "apartness", Apartheid is a brutal system of legal and enforced racial separation and segregation. The principal social code of South Africa, Apartheid permeates every facet of South African life for both the white minority and the black majority. With the whites on top as the ruling class and the blacks on the bottom as a labor force to support the whites, Apartheid has become not only a code of behavior but a way of life as well.

The anomalies of the Apartheid/class system in South Africa are a result of the circumstances of initial relations between the two groups of white settlers—the Dutch-origin Boers and the British. The early development of South African capitalism—a combination of Afrikaner political power and British economic might—was based on a cooperative effort amongst the landowning class on the top, the urban middle-class in the center and the urban workers on the bottom. To do this, the Afrikaner politicians conceived an ideology of "Nationalism."

Under Nationalism, the British would be at the top, the Afrikaners in the center and the blacks on the bottom, supporting both the Afrikaners and the British. An easily-identified, cheap, numerically large pool of domestic labor was needed. Having centered on the blacks for this purpose, a set of policies called Apartheid was developed when the ANP rose to power. Apartheid:

1. Robbed the indigenous African of his lands, tribal society and cultural heritage.
2. Created a system of reserves or homelands, called "bantustans," in some of South Africa's most desolate areas, where the blacks would be placed. This would provide an easily-accessible pool of labor and insure constant replenishment of that labor.
3. Enforced black labor migration throughout the country, thus keeping the Africans divided and disorganized even to the family level.

4. Supported and reinforced economic policies via political disfranchisement and suppression of the blacks. This included legislation such as the hated trespass and passbook laws, punishable by torture and imprisonment without trial.

5. Created a virtual police state which uses terror to control nonwhites and provides an uneasy reassurance for the white minority.

In the South African economic system there is little or no possibility of upward mobility for blacks and no incentive to work well. Upward mobility is strictly prohibited by Apartheid, which maintains that blacks are the cogs in the machine while the whites are the machine operators. Under Apartheid, the blacks are taught only what the whites decide they need to know to do their job, such as welding or carpentry. They have no access whatever to management training or exposure to management opportunities. Such conditions clamp a tight lid on incentive, for the blacks see little good—beyond survival—that their work does them. If does not open doors to promotion or better their primitive working conditions; it merely serves to support the white regime and thus, unwittingly, their own domination.

The entire South African economy is impeded by Apartheid. A main fault of any capitalistic system is that it must continue to be dynamic, constantly expanding, to survive. By limiting the wages and mobility of the African population, Apartheid hurts the South African economy. The potential risks are high—already South African inflation is a severe problem—but they could be avoided if appropriate wages were paid the blacks. With their higher wages the blacks could buy more goods and services, thus causing the South African economy's continued expansion. But this is forbidden by Apartheid and feared by the white minority.

As a result of their low wages, the blacks live in abject poverty. They cannot afford decent housing even if it were permitted by Apartheid, living in either wood huts on the Bantustans or in giant township ghettos near the cities. Neither have in-house heat systems or running water. In the cities, the blacks live in cramped dormitories on the edge of the cities, with limited heat and running water. They are always overcrowded. Adequate food, medical care and electricity are equally impossible. For the blacks of South Africa, daily survival under Apartheid is in itself a notable accomplishment.

The second liberation of Zimbabwe

By Daniel Strum

On April 18 the Union Jack was lowered in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) for the country's first internationally recognized independence celebration. The south African nation, plagued by seven years of guerrilla war, is now starting to rebuild under the direction of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's coalition government.

This small country surprised the world in its first legal elections by an overwhelmingly decisive vote. Fifty-seven of the 80 black seats in parliament were won by Mugabe's Zimbabwean African Nationalist Union party, while only 20 went to Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwean African People's Union. Twenty of the 100 seats were reserved for whites.

The Patriotic Front, a coalition between ZANU and ZAPU which waged the war of liberation, was dissolved for the election so that the people's true leadership choice would be evident. Bishop Abie Muzorewa, a black figurehead of white interests, who was illegally elected Prime Minister a year and a half ago, received almost no support. The fraudulent elections which instated Muzorewa excluded the Patriotic Front and was not recognized by the U.N. or any country except South Africa as genuine.

This is not the first time Zimbabwe has declared its independence. Prior to 1963, Rhodesia was a member of the Central African Federation of the British Empire, which consisted of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In

that year Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland gained their independence, ending the federation. These are the present-day countries of Zambia and Malawi.

The ties of African Nationalism started asserting pressure on Britain to release Southern Rhodesia from its colonial bond. Britain was preparing to do this in 1965, when the colonial government, representative of the white minority (under 9% of the population), declared itself independent. This Unilateral Declaration of Independence was an attempt by the white settlers to maintain their privileges as a class. These privileges included political monopoly, ownership of the best lands and pay averaging ten times that of blacks.

That same year, at Britain's request, the U.N. asked its members to impose

trade sanctions on the rebel state. It was predicted that these actions would bring Rhodesia to its knees within weeks. A year later Rhodesia was still holding out and Prime Minister Ian D. Smith publicly pledged himself to continued white minority rule. In response to this, the U.N. ordered mandatory trade sanctions.

The U.S., being highly dependent on Rhodesian chrome, openly disregarded the sanctions to obtain this highly strategic mineral for six years. South Africa disregarded these sanctions continuously and became Rhodesia's link to the outside world. Through their ports Rhodesian exports were funneled into the world market. They also supplied most of the arms Rhodesia used to combat the escalating guerrilla insurgency.

The next decade was one of political

isolation for the Smith regime. The Rhodesian economy was strained by the sanctions. Throughout this time there were a few attempts at British-sponsored negotiations between different black leaders and Smith, all to no avail.

In July 1977, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. and British Foreign Secretary David Owen launched an "Anglo-American Plan" designed to bring all parties, including Smith and the Patriotic Front, into negotiations. The plan proposed the use of the Front's army in the transition to majority rule. Smith would have none of this and instead went ahead with an "internal settlement plan" which ended in the deceptive election of Muzorewa as Prime Minister. Under this plan, majority rule would have been possible within 15 years.

Contrary to white Rhodesian aspirations, the world recognized the fallacy of these elections and the U.N. did not lift sanctions. Finally the white Rhodesians, led by Ian Smith, had their backs to the wall. The Patriotic Front controlled half of the country and half of the rest was raging in war.

This time when Britain arranged an all-parties negotiating conference in London, Smith accepted the invitation. After many days of negotiation, a workable plan for transition to majority rule was accepted by the conference. Its centerpiece was the recolonization of Rhodesia by the British and the use of Commonwealth troops to enforce a cease-fire.

The cease-fire took effect on December 21, 1979, under the coordination of

Lord Soames, British governor for the transition period. By the end of January, there were at least 38 violations and 158 deaths.

As things settled, despite numerous death threats, Mugabe and Komo returned to campaign. However, a house owned by relatives of Mugabe was bombed, causing some casualties. Mugabe was lax in campaign efforts but still won a decisive victory.

Robert Mugabe's ZANU party was by far the most leftist of all the groups and his victory shook fear into most of the western nations. This fear was highly unwarranted; Mugabe has proven to be extremely moderate in practice. He is an impressive statesman dealing with a nearly impossible situation which includes satisfying black aspirations while retaining white confidence and keeping

the peace. His broad-based cabinet contains two prominent whites and he retained Peter Wall, a British-born lieutenant general, as head of the armed forces.

Mugabe has also proclaimed that he will not host South African guerrilla bases. He is not nationalizing any major parts of the economy or land but rather using land which was previously reserved for whites, but unused or deserted, to set up cooperative farms.

He is asking for aid from the western nations but it is very slow in coming; only \$166.5 million from Britain and \$45 million from the U.S. is pledged. It is estimated that \$3 billion is needed to get the country back on its feet. Right now his country is busy trying to feed its war-ridden country and settle the many homeless displaced refugees.

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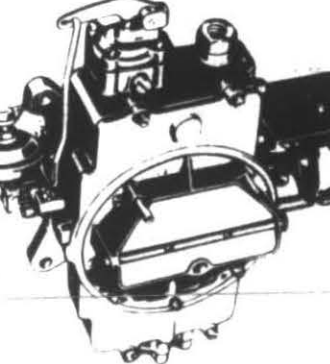
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Cert continued from page 1

tions about teaching. You don't have to be trained in busy work, but you need to know enough about it not to throw up your hands and say, I quit. You need to know enough so that if you want to work for a change you will have the political awareness to do that.

"Teaching should be co-learning, a term you don't hear used much anymore," says Aldridge. "The things that get focused on in cert programs are what I call 'fringe things.' It is important to know methods but... we [teachers] are human engineers and we must be our most expert at dealing with human beings. Anything that leads to self-assurance, awareness of culture, greater skills at working with groups, greater skills in subject areas and a strong sense of personal psychology and an understanding of variables about themselves" should be included in teacher certification.

Education faculty agreed that "education never has to be dull. It's so exciting" and that "it's ironic that teacher training is considered one of the worst educational fields." Aldridge says there has never been a methodology for evaluating teacher education in this country. "But," he says, "all studies that have been done say that personal variables and interpersonal skills are the main factor in making a good teacher. The state regulations are real reasonable; they're not a strait-jacket. They've never impeded my teaching a teacher. State requirements don't keep us from doing anything we want to do. That idea is a myth; a dodge."

While there "is no alternative place for Evergreen to hook up with in Washington," Aldridge says the UPS program is as appropriate as any other. He added, "I want people who are going to be strong and healthy to be the teachers in the world."

Greeners impress UPS teachers
By Kathy Davis

"I'm close to burn-out because I'm in between two programs," says Ray Roussin, UPS faculty teaching language arts, writing, reading and Context in Teaching. "I have to haul a lot of stuff. I feel like a custodial person. It's a stress. I'm resenting that." Bob Steiner, science and math teacher, (who we encountered lugging two heavy boxes of geometry aids up the stairs of the library) says he enjoys teaching at Evergreen for the most part, but "There are hassles; hauling stuff, time spent on the road, trying to satisfy two groups of students and being on a rigid schedule." Ramona Hannes, who teaches music and art, says she doesn't mind the drive, especially now that the weather is nice. Bringing her music equipment from Tacoma for each class was inconvenient, she says, but now that she is teaching the art section, she has a cupboard here on campus where she can store her things.

When UPS was considering contracting with Evergreen, they put this question to the faculty, "If we participate in the program, will you participate?" The faculty voted yes. They receive 15 cents a mile or about \$11.50 a day compensation for the drive here. Otherwise, they get exactly the same salary as they would if they were teaching exclusively on the UPS campus.

"I didn't come down here prejudiced," says Hannes. "I had heard of some of the Evergreen philosophy and I hadn't experienced anything negative. I was excited to come."

Roussin found that Evergreen students differed from UPS students "delightfully so. They are more confrontive than UPS students. I marvel at the writing power. What goes on here? The writing is so good!"

continued on page 7

NOTES

AT SAGA
In celebration of Indian Awareness Week, May 27-30, Saga will be offering some new menu items on Tuesday, May 27. These are salmon, corn on the cob, fry bread.

CONTRACTS IN ART
Cluster or Group Contract forming for fall in "Art as a Tool for Social Change." Meeting in CAB coffeeshouse Friday, May 23, at 12 noon. Call Anne at 943-1372.

LIBRARY HOURS
The Library now closing at 10:45 p.m. Monday through Thursday because library employees have experienced transportation difficulties. Although the change is temporary, consideration for a permanent change will be given attention when 1980-81 academic year hours for the Library are discussed.

ANTIOCH GRAD. PROGRAMS
Would you like to find out about a graduate program (M.S.) in Eco-system Management and Appropriate Technology? Brent Ingram, an Evergreen alum and representative from Antioch West in San Francisco will be on campus on May 29, 1-3 p.m. in CAB 110. For more information call Career Planning & Placement 866-6193.

BE PUBLISHED
The Arts Resource Center is still looking for poetry, photography, short prose, and visual art for publication to be produced after spring quarter. Bring submissions or ideas to Library 3215 or call 866-6148.

GREENER T.V.
Cable Evergreen State College (C.E.S.C.T.V.) will be broadcasting Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings for the rest of the quarter on cable channel 6. Help is needed with the broadcasting. If interested, contact Mike Zwerin at 866-6148 or Jim Murch at the Deli, evenings.

"I asked people in the fall, UPS faculty and students in the program, I asked everybody I could find to ask: What is the purpose? What is the content?" said Kerr, who couldn't find any information. "I included information from the course description, something about the student, and grades. Kerr added he spent a lot of time "trying to find out what would be appropriate."

"It's a strange animal," says Roussin of the Teacher Certification program. He says he sensed some bias in Part I of this article, which appeared last week, "but that's good, that's O.K. It begins to shake some chords—Hey, some people aren't as satisfied with the program as they should be." People are chatting now.



structure where you have little classes and part-time students weren't interested in social life, potlucks, and retreats. It was a social vacuum in a way that you don't realize until you're removed from your traditional program structure. That was a real difficult thing for some of the students to adjust to. And it was difficult for the non-Evergreen students to even see that there was an appropriate expectation because they're not used to that."

Hostetter had this to say about the questionnaire:

"People wanted more interaction with the professors. We didn't know what to expect, our faculty thought we were going to come down and teach our courses (as they usually do). The general format

is an instructor goes in and presents something, then have some interaction, do some exercises, and work in the field. But the Evergreen students said that they wanted to seminar more, talk about their feelings, and some of our professors didn't know how to handle that. So I made the faculty that were coming down winter and spring quarters aware of this.

"The amount of work some profs asked (was too much for students). Some really poured it on and may have been considered busywork by some. Some assignments used all a person's energy with no time for other classwork. So we decided that we want all faculty to know what's going on in every class. Because, when it comes down to a student who has to put it all together and it doesn't make sense, either it's too demanding or contradicting, we want to know about that."

Hostetter was asked how Evergreen and non-Evergreen students got along:

"There has been conflict, not anger or hostility, but conflict in expectations. Evergreen students wanted this (seminars), and the non-Evergreen students were satisfied (with no seminars). There were some in-class debates that ended up (with some saying) "shut up, I wanna learn this way," and (others saying) "no, we gotta do it our way." I think it's been resolved. I think there's been some give and take involving the three different groups (TESC and non-TESC students, and faculty). I don't sense any of the frustration that there had been before about how to do it."

Smith said that the UPS faculty has adopted the Evergreen system of narrative evaluations along with some use of grades, but Hostetter has a few complaints about that:

"We didn't get any guidelines on how

to write evaluations. We were given the form and they said, "Here, you need to write a narrative." No question but you are really scrapping to write the evaluation. How can you write an intelligent statement about people who don't say three words in class? Bob Steiner had to write 55-60 evaluations. It's tough to think of creative, specific things about each person. But people said, "We are greeners; we want written evaluations."

And Hostetter commented on last week's article:

"I am very sad to see the extent of the negative feelings."

"There was 45 minutes class time total spent fall quarter on bulletin boards and penmanship. This does get ideas across to children. For so little time spent, they (students) made it into a big deal."

"I'd be glad to talk with the woman who said she had to fight for her survival anytime. She can call me, leave a message, come see me, we can work something out."

Evergreen Teacher Cert missed the boat
By Mark Powell

Evergreen began examining the feasibility of starting a teacher certification program during the first months of 1972. A report issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) in 1971 had encouraged novel approaches for beginning new teacher certification programs. Faculty members Bill Aldridge, Richard Alexander, a student Dave Siemens, and former director of Cooperative Education Ken Donohue, were motivated by the 1971 guidelines to initiate an effort to have a teacher certification program at Evergreen. Certain faculty and administrative members (Dean Clabaugh, Charles Teske, Les Eldridge, Richard Jones, Don Humphrey, and others) became interested in the idea.

The 1971 guidelines have been phased out. Teacher Certification programs now follow guidelines issued in 1978. While adoption of the 1971 standards was an option for state schools, present guidelines must be implemented by June 1983. Dr. Lillian Cady, representative of the Office of the SPI, said the 1971 guidelines were "very, very open." In contrast, the 1978 SPI guidelines have "much more precision and structure."

The 1971 report states that the new "guidelines"... create a more open system and encourage innovation; they "represent a new approach (that) provide(s) a process, a rational and open system for constant recognition of new knowledge;" and that they are in "response to the changing educational needs of society and individuals."

"Training is to be individualized," the report says, "and offer alternate routes from which the trainee may select those most compatible with his learning style. New standards allow for shortening or lengthening training in terms of the individual's needs and abilities." It adds: "More first-hand experience with children seems essential if actual training performance is to be improved."

Donohue, serving as administrative representative for Evergreen, wrote a letter to Evergreen's president Charles McCann, dated January 18, 1972, recommending consideration of teachers certification at Evergreen.

Neither the recommendations Donohue presented nor the 1971 SPI report encouraging teacher certification programs to "create a more open system and encourage innovation" were adequate incentive for McCann to approve a teacher certification program to serve the Southwest Washington area. McCann wrote: "This is exactly a corner-outlet-of-Standard-Oil-approach that Evergreen is diametrically opposed to." Donohue replied that the new guidelines were

well suited to colleges such as Evergreen. McCann's answer: "There are no colleges and universities such as Evergreen." To Donohue's statement that more than 10% of Evergreen students wanted to graduate as certified teachers, McCann replied that "doesn't say much for the reading comprehension of 10% (?) of our student enrollment." Apparently McCann was referring to the fact that the 1971 Evergreen catalog made no mention of a teacher certification program.

McCann recently talked with the CPJ. He supports the current UPS teacher certification at Evergreen. "The notion of doing something in concert with another school if there are students here who want it, I think that's a neat compromise."

Why did McCann oppose an Evergreen teacher certification program in 1972 when he admits he can "certainly recall a lot of interest in getting one started"? He offers two explanations, one "pragmatic," the other "philosophical." Pragmatically, McCann viewed Evergreen as a unique educational learning center; thus, it was "expected to run educational programs that were different from the existing ones in the state." Philosophically, McCann did not support a teacher certification program in 1972 because he opposed the idea that an Evergreen graduate would be labelled a teacher. He states: "Colleges and universities have gotten themselves into a false position in fashioning degree programs with job names on them. We should stop labeling programs, which is kind of labeling a student."

McCann thinks the UPS teacher certification program at Evergreen is a "neat compromise"; however, he would not approve of a teacher certification program at Evergreen incorporating the school's philosophy because, "We'd be in the same business as other colleges who put the stamp on people's foreheads."

The 1971 SPI report sounds like Evergreen rhetoric: "... each candidate participates in the design of his own program and the procedures which enable the candidate to achieve certification at his own rate;" and, the teacher certification program must, "... provide positive, growth-producing feedback to the candidate."

Former Evergreen student Dave Siemens recalls, "A lot of paranoia about that topic (starting a teacher certification program) stopped them from creating a program that would have been really good, I think." Richard Alexander says, "We met several times with representatives of School Administrators from Olympia and North Thurston districts. They were very eager to work with us (and) begin serious negotiations. The negotiations collapsed, not because they weren't interested but because Evergreen didn't want to work with them."

Dr. Cady from SPI says Evergreen "could've had a teacher certification program had they wanted." She says the absence of an educational department at Evergreen would not have been a problem with the State Board of Education.

Now that the 1971 SPI guidelines are no longer in force and the present guidelines have reverted to a more conservative approach to training teachers, it would seem Evergreen missed its chance in 1972 to establish an innovative teacher certification program.

Budget

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New academic dean chosen

Provost Byron Youtz has announced the appointment of Dr. John Perkins as Evergreen's new Senior Academic Dean. Perkins is a graduate of Amherst College (1964) and holds a Ph.D. from Harvard (1968). He is a biologist whose interests include environmental history, science, technology and public policy, history of science and technology, and world food problems.

Perkins has worked for the American Friends Service Committee, was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the History of Science Department at Harvard, was a Principal Staff Officer for the Environmental Studies Board of the National Academy of Sciences, and this year is a Visiting Research Associate in the Division of Biological Control at U.C. Berkeley. He is currently on the faculty

of Interdisciplinary Studies at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. His appointment is effective approximately August 1, 1980.

COST OF THE SENIOR DEAN SEARCH

The search for a new Senior Academic Dean to replace Barbara Smith has been very extensive, involving over 100 applicants from all over the United States. According to a high administrative source, the need to seek out minority and women candidates was the cause of the search's considerable expense. Out of the over 100 applicants, there was one minority candidate and less than half a dozen women candidates. Three of the original candidates were from Evergreen. The search is over now. Dr. John

Perkins (a white male) from Miami University in Ohio is Evergreen's new Senior Dean. To illustrate the magnitude of the search conducted through the Provost's Office, here is a brief rundown of cost estimates:

1 part-time employee specifically hired to handle correspondence and filing for the search: (2 months, 110 hours at \$4.20/hour)	\$ 462
Mailing costs (catalogs to most candidates)	100
Advertising costs (250-word Position Available Notice): New York Times (1 ad)	1,200

Chronicle of Higher Education	125
Other	200
	1,525
Transportation for the final five candidates (3 air fare, one car fare)*	1,126
Hotel accommodations (4 candidates for one night each)*	104
TOTAL	\$3,317

*No transportation or accommodation costs for Russ Lidman

This figure does not, of course, include regular staff time or time contributed by the Senior Dean Screening DTF.

A R T S A N D E V E N T S

ARTS

Thursday, May 22

Co-Motion: An evening of repertory dance will start at 8 p.m. in the Experimental Theatre. Tickets are \$4 general, \$2.50 students/seniors.

An exhibit featuring work by two regional photographers, **Michael Lloyd** and **James Sahstrand**, will be in Gallery 4 featuring examples of photojournalism. The Gallery is open weekdays 12-6; weekends 1-5.

Childhood's End Gallery is featuring the pottery of **Paul Lewing** and prints by **Cath Carine**, **Adam Grosowsky** and **Marcia Lee Corrigan-Duty**. The Gallery is located at 222 W. 4th, Olympia, and is open daily 10:30-6 except Sunday.

Thursday and Friday, May 22 and 23

The **Phantom Fun House**, an environmental theatre piece by **Jim Gardner** will be presented at the Washington Hall Performance Gallery, 153 14th Ave. Entry times are in 15-minute intervals starting at 7 p.m. Reservations are essential and admission is \$3.50. For reservations call 325-9949.

Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25

Two children's classics, **Winnie the Pooh** and **The Day it Rained** will be staged by students at 2 and 4 p.m. in the Experimental Theatre. Admission is \$1 for children under 12, \$1.50 for students and seniors, and \$2 general.

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27 and 28

One duo and five solo performances of dancers **Meg Hunt** and **Cal Kinnear** are set for 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall. For reservations call 866-6070. Tickets are \$2 and will be on sale at the door.

Wednesday, May 28

Images in Motion, a multi-media production featuring live music and dance will be performed in The Experimental Theatre starting at 9 p.m. Admission is \$1.50.

MUSIC

Thursday, May 22

A concert of original works composed by **Dave Marcus** will start at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall. Admission is free.

Friday, May 23

The **Gnu Deli** presents delicate renditions of Celtic music with **Clearseach**, a duo featuring the Irish harp. The show starts at 9 p.m. and admission is \$2.

Saturday, May 24

Singer/songwriter **Craig Carothers** brings his guitar and humor to the **Gnu Deli**, starting at 9 p.m. Admission is \$2.

A **NASA** benefit concert will start at 8 p.m. in the CAB Building featuring music by **Winter Hawk**. Tickets are now on sale for \$2.50 at 866-5267. Tickets at the door cost \$3.50.

EVENTS

Thursday, May 22

Africa Liberation Day Celebration will begin at 12 noon with music and speakers in Red Square or the CAB building; then move to CAB 110 for muralist **Isaac Shamsud-Din's** Workshop and slide show which starts at 3 p.m. From 4-6, a film "The White Laager" will be shown in Lecture Hall 5 followed by a speaker. From 7-9 p.m. "The Nuclear File," a film on the transfer of nukes to South Africa and a speaker will be in Lecture Hall 1. The night will culminate with a dance in the fourth floor of the library featuring **Tropical Rainstorm**.

An Evergreen student will show slides and discuss her studies in Cuba at 7 p.m. in Lecture Hall 4.

Legal Awareness Week's free lunch hour workshop will be on the topic of foodstamps and will meet in CAB 110.

Friday, May 23

Legal Awareness Week's free lunch hour

workshop will be on the topic of collectives and cooperatives and will meet in CAB 108.

Third World Night at the New Life Baptist Church, a continuation of **Africa Liberation Celebration** will feature the film **Six Days in Soweto**, speakers **Dr. Dan Nacyana**, **Bruce Johanson** and **Roberto Maestes**, and the **Korean Community Choir of Oly**. Admission is free.

FILMS ON CAMPUS

Thursday, May 22

The **Olympia Nicaragua Solidarity Committee** will premier a new film to the Northwest entitled **Sandino Vive** (Sandino lives) portraying the revolution in Nicaragua and its effects in that Central American country. Showtimes are **Thursday, May 22 at 12 noon** in Lecture Hall 2 on **Friday, May 23 at 7:30 p.m.** in Meeting Room 3 of the Olympia Community Center, 1314 East 4th Avenue. A donation of \$2 is suggested. All proceeds will be contributed to support the literacy campaign in Nicaragua.

The Evergreen Society of Amalgamated **Quasi-Freudians** presents **Sigmund Freud's Dora** (U.S.A., 1980, 40 min.), a film by **Anthony McCall**, **Clair Pojackowski**, **Andrew Tyndall**, and **Jane Weinstock**. An "anti-Freudian Freudian" avant-gardish film that defies a simple description. It's based on Freud's 1901 case study, **Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria** and satirizes Freud's "smutty imagination." Sounds interesting, but might be offensive to puritans. 8 p.m. CAB 108. Free!

Friday, May 23

Friday Nite Films presents **Intruder in the Dust** (U.S.A., 1949, 89 min.) based on the novel by **William Faulkner**. Directed by **Clarence Brown**, starring **Juano Hernandez**, **Claude Jarman, Jr.**, and **Will Geer**. Filmed in Faulkner's hometown of **Oxford, Mississippi**,

this is by far the best film adaptation of a Faulkner novel. **Hernandez** plays **Lucas Beauchamp**, a proud and stubborn black man who is falsely accused of murder. A small white boy tries to help prove Lucas's innocence before the lynch mob can catch him. This was also the first important anti-racist film and many of Oxford's inhabitants play the bit parts and in the crowd scenes. Because of its "neo-realist" style, the film was well-received in Europe, where it earned a number of awards, but was virtually ignored in the U.S. until the 60's. Plus! A 1944 **Gandy Goose** cartoon. L.H.I. 3, 7, and 9:30. Still only a dollar.

Monday, May 26 and Tuesday, May 27

E.P.I.C. presents **Peter Davis** and **Bert Schneider's Hearts and Minds** (U.S.A., 1974, 112 min.). One of the most important documentaries of the past decade, the film explores the effect of the Vietnam war on the Vietnamese and the American psyche. When this film showed at Evergreen in 1976, the CPJ ran a front page story on it with the headline, "You Must See Hearts and Minds!" Well, anybody who hasn't seen it should still see it anyway. L.H.I. Monday at 7:30. Tuesday at 12 noon. Free!

Tuesday, May 27

The **Alpine Club** presents the documentary **Free Climb**, the story of the first free-climbing ascent of the 2000-foot **World-class Half Dome** in **Yosemite Valley, California**. The film is narrated by **Robert Redford**. Watch for posters for showtimes and location.

Coming UP

Jonah will be 25 in the Year 2000 will be showing in L.H.I. on Thursday, May 29. More details next week. By the way, **Intruder in the Dust** is really about an apple-picker from New England who travels to **Yakima, Washington**, to find work. To his surprise, he finds the whole town covered in volcanic ash. (I just couldn't resist that one.) -T.J.S.

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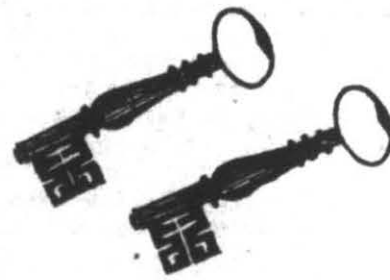
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For Olympia information call 363-8077 or 363-6984 (10:00 AM - 5:00 PM)

Energy Auditors

Begin June 15, 1980, and run for 8-12 wks. The Student Conservation Association is offering positions nationwide as energy auditors for the National Park Service. Participants will be part of a team, surveying and recording data for energy surveys in Park Service Facilities. Desire skills in math, surveying, statistics, carpentry, plumbing, or building maintenance. Academic backgrounds useful are physics, civil, structural and mechanical engineering, environmental studies, math, accounting, or architecture to name a few. Weekly stipends, in addition to an honorarium at the end of the tour of duty, is provided. Travel grant, housing, on-the-job transportation, and uniform allowance provided. Junior, Senior or graduate standing preferred. Contact the Student Conservation Association at 1-463-3612 or the Career Planning and Placement Office at The Evergreen State College. Application deadline is May 30. EOE.