

# COOPER POINT JOURNAL

## AT&T: WashPIRG reports on divestiture

By Danny Kadden  
 The telephone, it's a familiar object to us, sitting dependably on the table or hanging on the kitchen wall. Everyday it serves us almost as an extension of our bodies, transmitting thoughts, needs and emotions beyond our eye's reach. It is the prototypical object of technology, expanding our capability to communicate in startling ways. It is a fundamental tool.

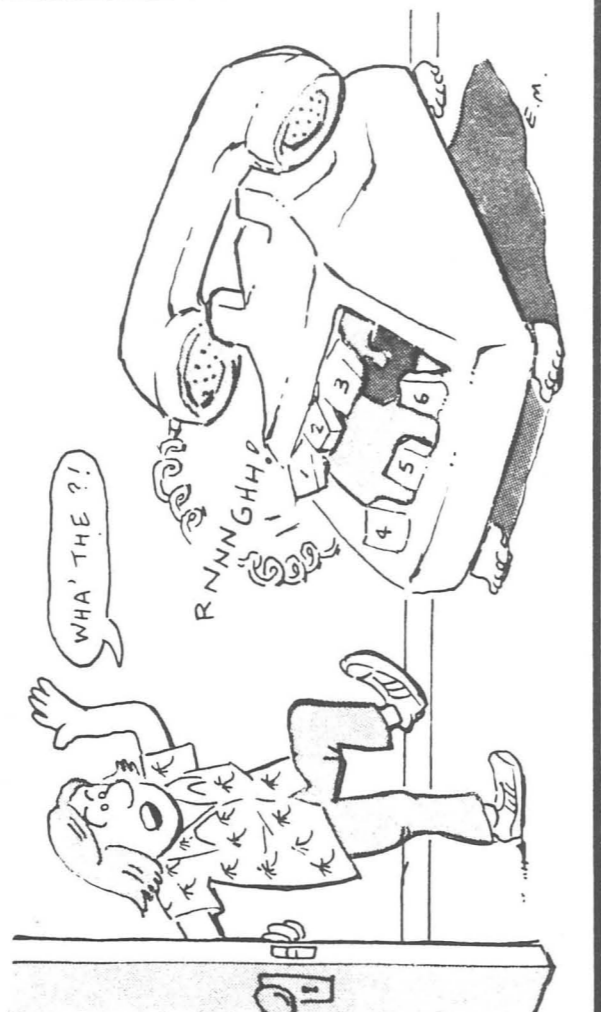
When we consider how dependent we are on the telephone, it is hard to accept it as simply a commodity, to be purchased by a consumer as needed. Something as essential as the telephone needs to be treated differently than a mere product.

Government long ago recognized the crucial nature of this technology. A regulatory system was established to deal with the industry's growth and application.

Individuals and small firms in the 1870's originally developed the technology. The market quickly became a battleground of warring financial interests seeking control. By 1899, a single company, American Telephone and Telegraph (AT & T) emerged as kingpin.

As the parent company of the Bell system, AT&T provided long-distance service and oversaw the regional companies which provided local service. However, protests soon arose over the company's aggressive monopolistic role, and in 1913, the federal government moved to regulate the industry. Every state in the nation eventually followed suit to protect the interests of the public at-large.

This regulation, while protecting AT&T's absolute monopoly, also worked



## Creator of public murals defends his art

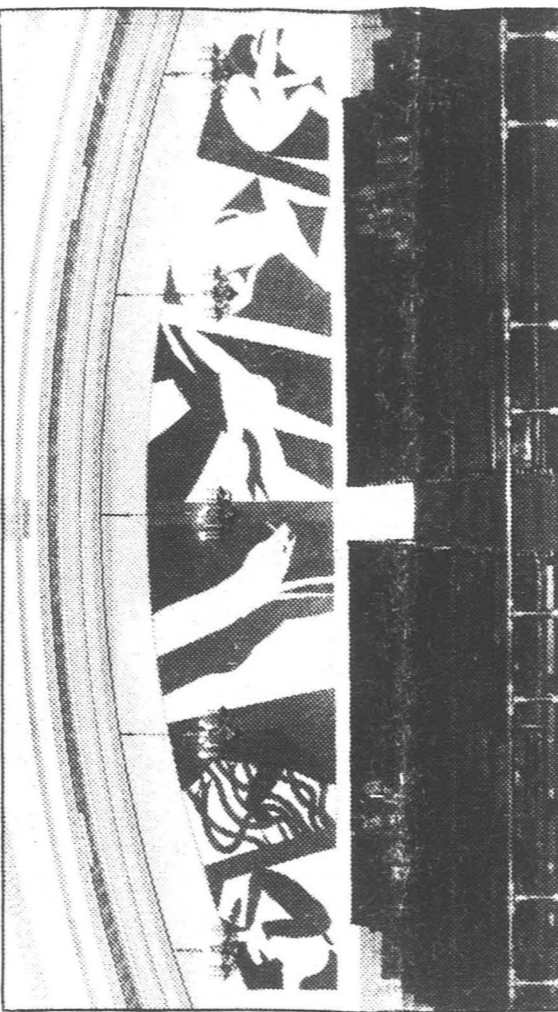
By Lea Mitchell  
 "This guy has guts!" a friend whispered to me as Michael Spafford stood discussing his painting projected on the wall behind him.

Spafford, the creator of a controversial mural in the House of Representatives chambers, was the recent guest of the Expressive Arts Symposium at Evergreen. On May 17, he spent the day on campus viewing student art and exploring the relationship between art and politics.

An internationally known artist from Seattle who teaches at the University of Washington, Spafford has been described as "a little odd," "amazing," and as "a great artist who does not compromise his work."

Spafford's work, abstract paintings inspired by Greek mythology, testifies to the fact that he is uncompromising. It was once

wrestling with death. "I chose to paint the twelve labors of Hercules," explained Spafford, "because they are a tale of a good person expiating some type of sin and isn't that what government is supposed to be about?" Spafford explained the first panel, which is of Hercules slaying the nine-headed hydra. In the tale, Hercules discovers that each time he cuts one head off the hydra, two grow back in its place. After much exasperation, a friend of Hercules' comes along and burns the end of each head as Hercules cuts it off. Using his friend's



method, Hercules successfully beheads the hydra. In a gesture of victory he rests his club on his friend's shoulder, unknowingly killing him.

"That's government," said Spafford after relating the tale. "Their immediate effect may solve the problem but the ripple effect creates disaster, and like the hydra heads, the problems pop up again and again."

But some representatives objected. Rep. Mike Patrick, a Seattle police officer, said, "The three tests of pornography are all met by the murals. Does it have redeeming social value? No. Does it appeal to prurient interests? Yes. Is it an affront to community standards? Yes. These murals are in very poor taste for this chamber."

"When I found out I couldn't complete them," said Spafford to the small but captive Evergreen audience, "I told them that I wanted to take them down and destroy them. They were designed for that space and that is where they belong. But they wouldn't have that. They wanted to keep the murals because they might be worth something someday."

Instead of having them removed, the House of Representatives voted to build a \$15,000 wall in front of them. The lecture was the beginning of the "poor-nographic" mural. The wall, however, creates more questions than answers. What is a working definition of pornography? Can pornography be effectively obliterated from society? How can such a definition be achieved without squelching the creativity of a man like Michael Spafford?

The jury decided that Michael Spafford would paint the murals for the House and Aldon Mason, another Seattle artist, would paint those for the Senate chambers.

After more than a year of hard work and spending most of his budget, Spafford and his crew began installing the murals in July, 1981.

Each mural consisted of six panels describing one of Hercules' twelve labors. The labors included killing the Nemean Lion; killing the Amazon queen, Hippolyta, for her jeweled belt; and finally,



pulled off the wall by a Seattle policeman in the late 1960's because it contained an upside down American flag. In 1982, two murals in the Olympia House of Representatives depicting the twelve labors of Hercules were boarded up by a wall.

The murals had been described as obscene, grotesque, and pornographic. Members of the House had wanted something more historical. At one point, they suggested that Spafford paint a mural of Lewis and Clark landing on a shore and being greeted by "Indians" holding out salmon.

Spafford replied that his idea of Washington's history was "not the discoverers interacting with the native populations, but the International Workers of the World wobbles massacre, the massacre of the Chinese railroad workers, and the internment of the Japanese at relocation camps during the war."

"I told them," recounted Spafford, "you don't want history. You want myth and that is exactly what you got."

What did the House get to decorate their walls and why was it boarded up? Spafford devoted his lecture to answering these questions, speaking publicly about his experience for the first time.

The life and death of the murals, as told by Spafford, went something like this: In 1979, Rep. John O'Brien, former leader of the House, made appropriations for artwork to be installed in the Legislative building in Olympia. A legislative art committee, appointed to select the artist, passed the buck to an appointed jury. The jury consisted of a versatile group of Washington residents involved in the arts. From a pool of 184 applicants, the jury narrowed the contenders down to three artists who then submitted specific proposals describing — visually as well as in writing — what they would paint if they received the commission.



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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE  
 Olympia, WA 98505

### Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Evergreen Artists sponsor "A Field Day," multi-media art event, noon, behind Evans library, free.

Thursday Night Films presents "Room at the Top" featuring Oscar-winning performance of Simone Signoret, 7:30 p.m., LecHall 1, \$1.50, childcare provided.

DANCE: CREATION AND PERFORMANCE opens, 8 p.m., Experimental Theater of the Communications Bldg. \$3. Tickets at Yenny's and the Bookstore.

Presidential Symposium presents University of Washington Faculty Artist Michael C. Spafford speaking on "Art and Politics," 8 p.m., Recital Hall, Comm Bldg., free.

Olympia Coalition for Central American Refugee Rights is sponsoring a silent vigil at Percival Landing in Olympia on Friday and Saturday. The vigil is being held to protest the relocation of Central American Refugee camps in Honduras. The Friday event will take place between 4 and 5:30 p.m. and will be repeated between noon and 1 p.m. on Saturday.

On Sunday, May 20, letter writing at several churches and community groups will be done to discourage the relocations. For additional information contact, Bob Gragson at 866-3983.

Mount Adams Climb, Friday afternoon the Wilderness Center members will be leaving the campus in an Evergreen van and driving to the foot of Mt. Adams. On Saturday they will attempt a summit climb. There are still three openings for the trip, which is being offered to any staff, student, faculty, or alumnus of the Evergreen Community. Contact the Wilderness Center for more details. You must have hiking boots and your own outdoor gear. Ice equipment optional. x6537.

DANCE: CREATION AND PERFORMANCE continues, 8 p.m., Experimental Theater, Comm Bldg., \$3.

KOYAANISQATSI is coming to Olympia! This internationally acclaimed film, featuring a sound track by composer Philip Glass, will be shown at the State Theatre, May 18-24, at 7 p.m. \$4 general, \$2 — 12 and under. 866-6000 ext. 6001 for more info.

Festival of New Growth presents Native American arts and crafts, 10 a.m., library lobby, and films "They Promised to Take Our Land," "Multiply and Subdue the Earth," and "New Alchemists," 7-10 p.m., CAB 108, free.

Evergreen Expressions Series presents former Evergreen Faculty Member Jose Arguelles conducting workshop on "Warriorship Without War: Art as a foundation for global peace," 11:30 a.m.-6 p.m., Olympia Community Center, 1314 E. 4th, free. Details and reservations at 866-6000 X6833.

A real hands-on presentation about massage led by Barbara Park of Radiance Herbs and Massage, 1320 E. Eighth Ave., Olympia, 754-4085.

50s sockhop dance to benefit Ujamaa. Lib 4300, 9 p.m., \$3.50

May 18-20  
 Tumwater Bluegrass Festival, Tumwater High School. Banjo contest, open mike, children's activities, workshops, and more. Friday and Saturday concerts \$5. Day Activities, gospel show and dance — Free with \$1 Festival button. Weekend pass \$10.

MAY 19-20  
 Olympia Wooden Boat Fair at Percival Landing Park. Races, marimba music, marine skills demonstrations. Free.

Softball, 1 p.m., campus playfields

Performance and Dance by Pablo Schugurenky and Gena Gloor "Color Zone — a study of perception and composure" "Light Lines" with Music by Noh Special Effects. 8:00 311 E. 4th (The Tropicana) \$2.50 cover (come ready to dance)

Festival of New Growth continues with the films "Land of War Canoes" and "Windwalker" Lecture Hall 1. \$2, 3:30 p.m.

May 19-May 26  
 The Artist's Co-op Gallery, at 524 S. Washington, in downtown Olympia, will be featuring as their Artists of the Week, Dorothy Curry — Oil, Stephen Nicholas — Wood Sculptor. Hours of the gallery are 10-5, Monday through Saturday.

Counseling Center presents, "Counseling Skills Workshop," 8 a.m.-5 p.m., location and other details available at X6800, \$30.

Ultimate Frisbee Tournament, 10-5, campus playfields, free.

Women's Center plans trip to Women's Economic Rights Conference at Seattle Central Community College. Call Susan Cohen at 866-3821 for details.

Wilderness and Counseling centers sponsor "New Games for New People," outdoor workshop, featuring loserless competition, leadership-building activities and more, 10 a.m.-dark, campus athletic fields, \$6 students and senior citizens, \$8 general. Registration necessary. Call Joe Franke at 357-6068 or 866-9761.

Final Show of DANCE: CREATION AND PERFORMANCE, 8 p.m. Experimental Theater, Comm Bldg. \$3.

Ultimate Frisbee Tournament continues, 10 a.m.-5 p.m., campus playfields, free.

Volunteer Wilderness Ranger position available with Darrington Ranger Station. Find out at the slide show at 1:00, Room L2221.

Open campus meeting on parking fee increase for next fall. 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. in CAB 110.

Epic presents "On Company Business" at 7:30 p.m. in Lecture Hall 1, free. Repeated Tuesday at noon in CAB 108.

"Computers and the Law" will be discussed in a free lecture on Tuesday, May 22 from 3 to 5 p.m. in CAB 108

California attorney Randy Komisar will discuss various issues in protecting interests in proprietary information, including patent, copyright and trade secret issues.

Komisar, a member of the law firm of Gaston Snow and Ely Bartlett in Palo Alto, is a frequent lecturer on the legal aspects of computer usage. He earned his J.D. from Harvard University and a B.A. in economics from Brown University.

Further information on the free 3 p.m. lecture can be obtained by calling Joanne Jirovec at 866-6000, ext. 6870.

"Survival skills in the Job Market: How to find the Employer That's Right for Me." Co-sponsored by Career Planning and Placement and the Library, this workshop is on Wednesday in L 2221 at 1 p.m. For more information call Career Planning and Placement.

Western Swing, rare film footage of Western Swing bands, shows with Blues Country, rescheduled from May 16, at 7 and 9 p.m., respectively. Capital Theatre, \$6 for both. Olympia Media Exchange, 866-6000 X6001.

"From Under the Skirts," an original play, written and performed by Daniel Edward Johnson, in the style of Commedia dell arte, will premiere at Capital City Studios 911 E. 4th Ave. Olympia, WA. on Friday May 25 and Saturday May 26, 1984 at 8:00 p.m. tickets are \$5 Advanced tickets available at the Asterisk and Cheese Library and The Smithfield Cafe in Olympia.

Gays and Lesbians Behind Bars — What you should know about prisons."

Ron Enderby and Anne Hulse, from Gaycon Prison Outreach will be coming to the Evergreen campus to speak and lead a discussion on the plight of Gays and Lesbians locked behind prison walls.

Presentation begins Saturday, May 26 at 7pm in CAB 108. Admission is free.

Despite the fact that Olympia is one of only two state capitols without local television coverage, its residents have won numerous national awards for their work. Video cameras are being widely used by our schools, churches, social service organizations, and arts and cultural groups, all of whom will share the screen Saturday night, May 26 at 7:30 p.m. when the Capitol Area Community Television Association presents its Community Television Showcase. The event will take place at the UWCA Friendship Hall, 220 E. Union in downtown Olympia. Admission is free

A Little Chubasco Recent works by Julia Becker and Daniel Biehl. 215 N. Capitol Way, Olympia, May 24 and 25, 2 — 8 p.m., May 26, 11 — 8 p.m. and May 27, 12 — 5 p.m. Reception is Saturday, 5 — 8 p.m.

"Songs for Coming Home: Poetry, Praise & the Spiritual Tradition" On Friday evening, May 25, 7:30 p.m., in CAB 104 at TESC, poet David White will trace the significance of poets throughout the ages whose lives and writings exemplify a tradition of praise and spiritual instruction.

By Francisco A. Chateaubriand  
**Awesome** (adjective) 1. Inspiring awe: an awesome sight. 2. characterized by awe. 3. Lily Tomlin

It's hard to find words to adequately describe Lily Tomlin's performance at the Capitol Theater last week but one could start with the word "awesome" and work their way through the alphabet.

Miss Tomlin's performance was theater in its purest sense. Her abilities as an actress, comedienne, mime and monologist are so well developed and fully integrated that she, with minimal props and simple though effective lighting, can transform an empty stage into one crowded with wacky, funny, strange but always real characters.

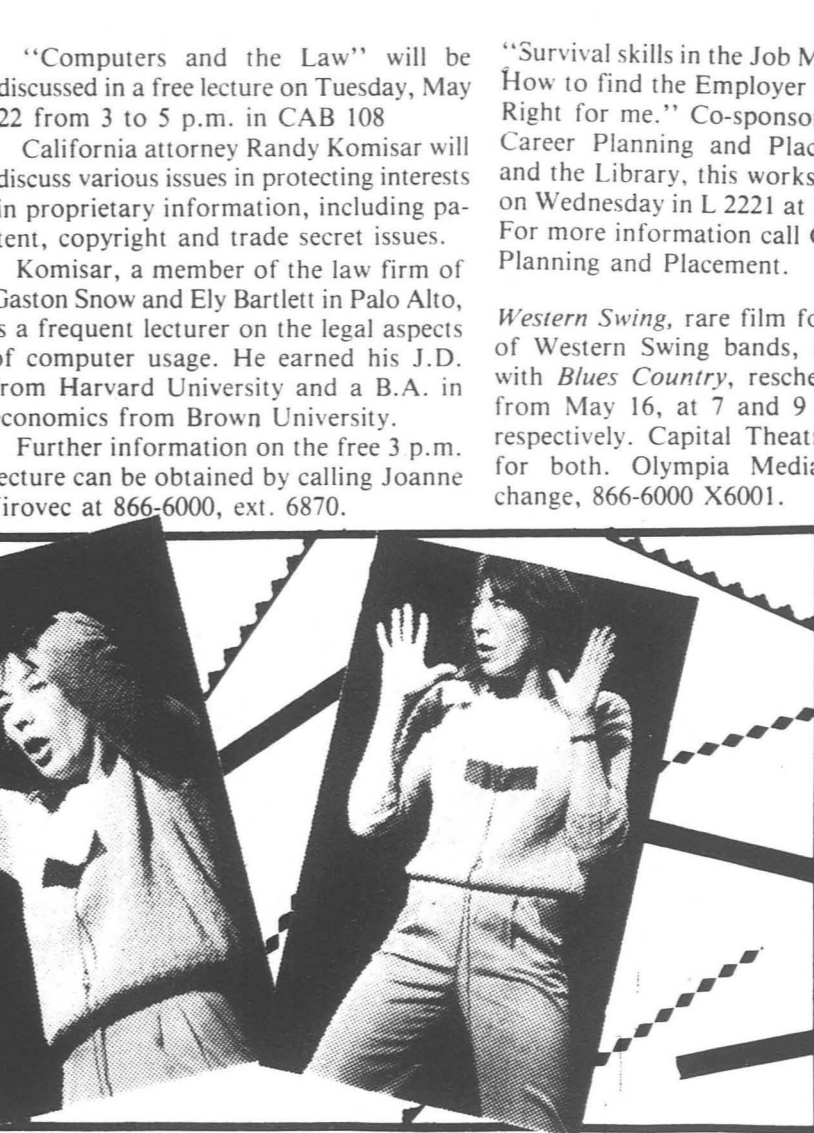
After a hilarious opening, in which Miss Tomlin confessed her realization of a dream ("I've always dreamed of making it to Broadway so that someday I might get a chance to play Olympia!"), she went into a wildly surreal piece featuring Mrs. Beasley. As she goes outside to call in little Billy Beasley, who is "playing" war with his friends, she carefully avoids landmines and complains bitterly about

the tank tracks in her garden. Mrs. Beasley is less than pleased when Billy comes home minus a leg and lets him know it: "You march right back out there and find your leg young man. Do you think limbs grow on trees?"

All of Miss Tomlin's characters made an appearance: Tess, the bag lady; Edith Ann; Rick; Glenna, child of the sixties; Little Lily; Bobbie Jeanine and, of course Ernestine, beloved telephone operator who is crushed by the divestiture of AT&T. Threatened by the advance of computer technology, Ernestine must now resort to courteousness ("THANK YOU for calling AT&T. Can you imagine what saying that does to me?") if she is to save her job.

Using no make up or costume changes Miss Tomlin slipped in and out of character with astounding ease. After each sketch she would shake her body as if to rid herself of whatever residue might remain, take a bow, then proceed, often throwing out one-liners as a transitional prop.

The tour de force of her two-hour performance was the encore sketch featuring



Sister Boogie Woman, a 77 year old Black evangelist who's got the cure for whatever ails you ("Boogie!"). As her body sways to the gospel music, Sister Boogie Woman's gravelly voice preaches the virtues of Boogie. She exhorts the crowd to yell "I got Boogie" and shares her Boogie wisdom with an elderly couple in a nursing home who want to make love but the attendants refuse to allow it, forcing the couple to keep their bedroom doors open. Sister Boogie Woman's advice? "Keep the door open and make love. They'll close it soon enough!"

Miss Tomlin's characters are funny, sad and full of pathos. And while they're easy to laugh at, they are too real to ridicule. A bond of trust is established between the characters and the audience. Miss Tomlin shows us their vulnerabilities, their dreams, their fears. We as an audience can't help but identify so when we laugh, we're laughing at ourselves as well as the characters onstage. That is the genius of Lily Tomlin.

PHOTO BY SHANNON O'NEILL

ARTS & EVENTS

## New law to benefit domestic violence victims

By Francisco A. Chateaubriand

Domestic violence laws are finally getting tougher.

Earlier this month the Olympia City council passed a new ordinance providing both criminal and civil remedies for domestic violence. The vote was unanimous.

In a related move, Barbara Clark has been appointed to the full-time position of Assistant City Attorney. The council approved the position in an effort to help facilitate the prosecution of general criminal cases which includes domestic violence.

Olympia City Attorney Mark Erickson, who drafted the new city ordinance, says the purpose of the law is to protect domestic violence victims who were not covered under the former law.

"While the new law [still] covers married persons, it also covers persons not married if they live together, have lived together in the past, or have children in common," said Erickson.

The law applies to spouses, brothers and sisters, children, roommates, and couples who have been or are living together.

The new ordinance includes a broader definition of what constitutes domestic violence. This includes physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault.

Erickson drafted the city ordinance to conform to the new state law (Chapter 263, Laws of 1984) which becomes effective September 1. The state law will make orders under the Olympia ordinance enforceable statewide.

The part of the ordinance dealing with criminal aspects of domestic violence will

go into effect in mid-June.

People seeking help will find more support and options available to them as a result of the new ordinance. Some of the new services and procedures are:

— Persons may now petition the court for a protection order on their own behalf or on the behalf of a minor. These protection orders can prohibit harassment of the victim, settle child custody, or determine who may remain on the premises. If the person leaves the premises to avoid abuse, the right to ask the court for help still holds.

— Any person may petition the Olympia court if he or she is an Olympia resident or if the violence occurred in the city of Olympia.

— No attorney will be needed to file a petition. The city clerk's office will provide simplified petition forms, an informational brochure and assistance in filing. The \$20 filing fee may be waived if a person is lack-

ing sufficient funds. In determining a waiver, the income of the person named as the abusing party is not considered. — Criminal charges may also be filed if domestic violence has occurred. In that case the judge may impose an order prohibiting contact with the victim. This is in addition to a fine or jail sentence.

Olympia police officers have been trained to respond to domestic violence calls and are receiving additional training on the new ordinance. Besides giving advice for preventing further abuse, they are required to direct victims to shelters or other community services.

The training has been a coordinated effort with representatives from victim's assistance services, criminal prosecution and law enforcement offices working together to develop the new training program.

## Michael Pimentel's parents wonder why

*Editor's Note: Michael Pimentel pleaded innocent to a charge of first-degree premeditated murder on May 1. His lawyer, Richard Hicks, said the plea is based on a reason of possible insanity. "The defendant does not deny the physical acts occurred," he said. This article was printed the week after the shooting.*

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By Dale Folkerts

Seven bullets, fired in a crowded cafeteria on a peaceful college campus.

Those bullets ended one life and shot grief into many more.

For Arthur and Christine Pimentel, those bullets also carried a load of unanswered questions, for it is their son who is accused of pulling the trigger.

The gunfire took the life of Elisa Ann Tissot, who friends remember as a "really spirited, really loving person." Tissot, 21, planned to travel abroad and teach after graduating from The Evergreen State College this June, and then return for post-graduate studies.

"It's a darn shame," Mr. Pimentel says. "I feel so sorry for that girl and her parents — I hurt inside for her. And they probably ask themselves the same thing we do — why? Why?"

Michael Pimentel is charged with first-degree murder in the April 17 shooting of Tissot, a 1980 graduate of Woodway High School in Edmonds, as she sat drinking coffee with friends at Evergreen in Olympia. Friends say young Pimentel had dated Tissot and wanted to rekindle the relationship. She repeatedly said no.

To friends and acquaintances, Michael Pimentel is an enigma who hinted at his past, but seldom provided details.

His parents have seen the blitz of news reports, the stories from friends, the speculation. They spend much of their time trying to sort fact from fiction and searching for answers that nobody, except perhaps their son, has.

"If I could just get the truth, and know why, and what's going to happen to him," Mrs. Pimentel says.

"We went down to see him," she says. "He wouldn't see us. I don't understand why..." She paused, and then after a moment, said maybe she does understand.

Michael Pimentel was born Jan. 4, 1957, in Louisiana, one of four children. His parents say he was intelligent, independent and adventurous.

He hopped around the world as a child to live wherever his Air Force father was stationed. In Germany, he became captain of the altar boys at a local church, his parents say.

"He always liked the military," Mr. Pimentel says. He enlisted in the U.S. Army shortly after high school graduation and trained as a paratrooper.

Mr. Pimentel gestures toward a framed Army portrait, showing a straight, clean-cut young man in dress uniform posed in front of an American flag. The man is Michael Pimentel, the image of any American serviceman. Any parent would be proud.

These parents sit on a sofa amid a clutter of memorabilia, including a "Trooper of the Month" plaque given by the 82nd Airborne division to Pfc. Pimentel in March 1976. That same year, after returning from a leave and while still stationed in the United States, he deserted from the Army, his parents say.

The next year he joined the 1st Battalion of the Rhodesian Light Infantry as a

paratrooper to fight black nationalist guerrillas in skirmishes against the white Rhodesian government. One battle nearly claimed his life.

It happened in a ground fight. The paratrooper and a guerrilla came upon each other suddenly and both fired. The bullet that hit her son blew away the top of his skull and portion of his brain, Mrs. Pimentel says. Her son's attacker was killed.

Mrs. Pimentel traveled to Rhodesia to see her injured son.

"He was laying there with a big hole in his head," she says. "He had to be lifted up to be taken to the bathroom. And the doctor said he'd never walk again."

He still limps and cannot fully use one arm. A surgical plate now replaces the damaged skull, and his parents say he still must take medicine to avoid seizures. Mrs. Pimentel starts to wonder aloud whether the injury or medicine could have changed her son. Her husband cuts her off in mid-sentence. The family and a reporter had agreed to avoid discussing the events of the last week.

The Rhodesian government fell (the country is now Zimbabwe) and young Pimentel returned to the States after being injured. Beginning in 1981, he began an on-and-off enrollment at Evergreen.

He didn't like Northwest life, he parents say. The damp climate bothered his leg. He thought some students at the "alternate college" were weird and he often was depressed.

Gil Salcedo, a modern history and literature professor at Evergreen, met the young man about a year ago, before he began a European history course. After only a couple weeks in Salcedo's class, Pimentel withdrew to work on an independent project.

Salcedo says Pimentel reminded him of many vets — "impatient with academic constraints, wanting to move on in their lives."

As a student, he was intensely interested in history, was a voracious reader and has an excellent memory for historical names and dates.

But, Salcedo recalls, "He got to be kind of boring to be around, because he would just talk about a few subjects to the exclusion of everything else."

Pimentel wrote three "well-written, intelligent" papers about Rhodesia, one of which included chain-of-command studies, field tactics, weapons and air-ground force liaisons. It also referred to some of his mercenary experiences, Salcedo says.

But the elder Pimentels bristle when their son is labeled mercenary.

"It's a terrible connotation of the word," Mrs. Pimentel says. "It makes you sound like a murderer. He was working for a legitimate government, and he was making less money than a (U.S. Army) private would."

Mr. Pimentel adds, "He did it for a cause, that's all." He wanted to fight communism, the father says.

Michael Pimentel's next battle will take place in a courtroom. "I won't go to the trial," Mrs. Pimentel says. "I know I couldn't take it." Prosecutors might be expected to tear away the character of their son, who the Pimentels think of as a little boy playing in the streets

of Germany, as a history buff, a bright student with a book always in his hand.

They would have to confront Gary and Diane Tissot, Elisa's parents, in the courtroom. It's a strain the Pimentels are not ready for.

"I hope I never have to face them eyeball to eyeball," Mrs. Pimentel says. And both realize that some people probably have formed their own conclusions about the parents of someone accused of murder.

"I just want Michael to understand that we still love him and that he's still our son," Mrs. Pimentel says. "And that we're not monsters. You raise your children — but you never know what will happen."

Although some neighbors have expressed support, the couple admits they worry about what other will think. They cope by turning away.

A sunshade is lowered outside the large front window of their suburban home. The inside curtain also is drawn, sealing off any glimpse inside. They have changed their phone to an unlisted number.

Mrs. Pimentel lights cigarette after cigarette she talks about her son. Her recollections are interwoven with questions to the reporter about the workings of criminal courts. It's a topic unfamiliar to this family.

Mr. Pimentel sits on the edge of the sofa, hands clasped in front of him. It is hard for him to talk about his son now, he says. It's like rubbing salt in the wound. He hangs his head when his wife asks a question about the death penalty.

Prosecutors still have the option of amending the charge to the more serious aggravated first-degree murder if investigators find substantial new evidence. An aggravated first-degree murder charge can be punishable by execution....

During his client's first days in jail, [the defendant's lawyer Richard] Hicks says, "He was still in shock and the enormity of the events and their consequences hadn't sunk in yet."

Now, Hicks says, "He's very sorry at what happened."

Arthur and Christine Pimentel know their son must pay for his actions if he is judged guilty. Arthur Pimentel says he always told his kids, "Never say you're sorry if you blow your cool. Sorry isn't good enough."

## Deadline extended

Next week's CPJ will come out on Friday, June 1, because of Monday's Memorial Day Holiday. The deadline is therefore extended to Tuesday, May 29 at 5 p.m. Turn submissions in to LIB 3234 in the envelopes outside the door.

## Arguelles' Creative Warriorship For Peace

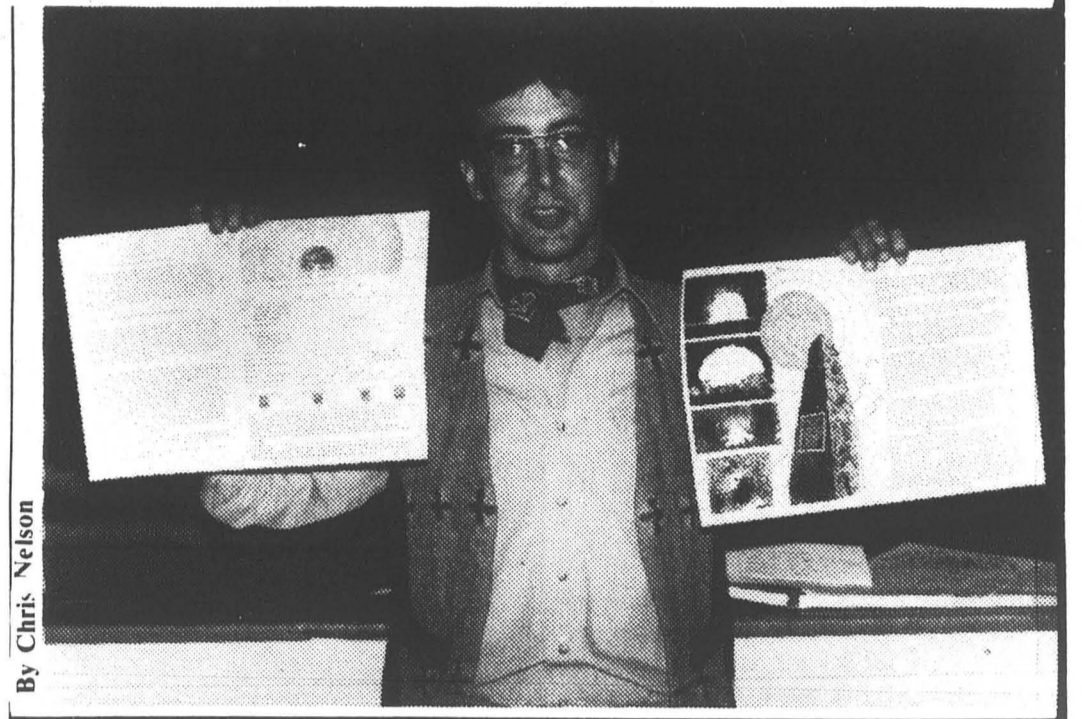
By Monica Johnson

In the eyes and heart of Jose Arguelles the earth is a luminous thought form, a work of art. On May 18 he brought to his workshop "Warriorship without War: Art as a Foundation for Global Peace" a message of both the urgency for world peace and the hope of its emergence. The purpose of Arguelles' work is to prepare earthlings for the evolution of our global consciousness through a higher intelligence. Through his Colorado-based Planet Art Network Arguelles envisions the potential to creatively inspire, educate, and organize people so that they function as a "single, purposeful planetary organism."

The impelling need for such a transformation is the contention between the nations and the mounting arms race. A nuclear exchange would mean the destruction of life on earth as we know it, an evolutionary process of about four billion years. According to Arguelles, our world as a conscious thought form of life energy reflects a single pattern of planetary events which has occurred "in at least one other elsewhere." The purpose of this resonating pattern is to "arouse the memory of the previous occurrence (planetary suicide) in significant numbers of planetary intelligence agents so that the solution to total destruction at the point of no-return may be reconstructed by all...working as

a single coherent network." The event which triggered the beginning of the countdown to the point of no-return was the detonation of the first nuclear weapons in 1945. The resulting release of radioactive agents into the atmosphere was a sign of cancerous illness to the earth's life energy. The grace period given mankind to heal his attitude toward each other and to grow in attunement with his world is 40 to 45 years, meaning that the next few years are crucial concerning the outcome of our future.

Part of Jose Arguelles' work is the training of the "warrior" for intervention during the coming period of transformation, that is, intervention by the higher intelligence of the earth's energy with messages of healing. It is the task of the warrior to listen and LISTEN ("let intelligence silently tingle every nerve"), to be aware of other people's needs, to live in simplicity, to overcome doubt and fear, and to tame his own mind and ego (meditation!). The warriors of the Planetary Art Network will be gathering forces to face the next few years. On June 6, 1984 will be the "Dragon's Day Alert," a time for focusing Network energy in a synchronized healing manner. Additional gatherings are being planned all over globally for 1984 — 1987 according to a UFO (Unified Field Organizers) timetable. If interested in participating in these events contact Monica Johnson 866-3517, Tom Danaher 866-8746, Johanna Pemble 866-9349.



By Chris Nelson

## Virginia Wolf Play set for May 31

"Orlando," a free production of Virginia Woolf's fantastical novel biography will be performed Thursday and Friday evenings, May 31 — June 1, in the Recital Hall of the Communications Building.

Faculty member Judith Espinola adapted the 1928 novel and is the director of the all-student cast from the "Interpreting Art and Literature" program. The novel, reports Espinola, "combines parody, literary criticism, fantasy, historical fact and satire. The play begins

in 1586 when Orlando is a fourteen-year-old boy and ends in 1927 when Orlando is a woman in her thirties. What happens in between, needless to say, reflects many transformations."

Cast members are: Jody Eikenberry, Bruce Fogg, Nancy Loftness, Sharlene Lugenbel, Jill Robertson, Paul Traub, Ann-Marie Wehrer, Ann Seidner, Per Fjelstad, Chela Metzger, and Rebecca Orendurff. Faculty member Hiro Kawasaki worked with the students to produce the music and set projections.

Admission to the 8 p.m. performances are free and open to the public.

## "Songs for Coming Home"

Northwest poet David White will discuss poetry and read his own works on Friday, May 25, at 7:30 p.m. in CAB 104. His evening presentation, entitled "Songs for Coming Home: Poetry, Praise and the Spiritual Tradition," will trace the significance of praise and spiritual instructions.

White, a member of the Chinook learning Community on Whidbey Island, will draw on a variety of sources including Beowulf, new translations of medieval In-

dian poets, as well as modern poets such as Rilke and Gary Snyder. He will also read from his book, *Songs for Coming Home*, which will be published next month.

White, who has been highly reviewed by poet Robert Bly, grew up in England and developed an early love of the Celtic tradition of storytelling and poetry. He will return to England in 1985 to coordinate an Intercultural Studies Program at Oxford University. Sponsored by the Arts Resource Center and Innerplace, the 7:30 p.m. reading carries a \$1 admission fee.

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# It's our turn: Editor trashes press releases

By Allison C. Green

Alright, it's my time to bitch. I only wish I could have said these things in the orientation issue. I had to learn them first.

There are a few consistently irritating things that people do to editors. I just want to tell you them now in the hope that you will have some mercy.

1. "Do a story on me (or us or our group)." This familiar whine always makes me suspicious. Three weeks before the end of the school year there are still people who want introductory stories on their organizations. Nothing timely is going on; nothing to motivate readers out of their armchairs. Lesson number one: introductory stories are for the first few issues of the paper. If you want to reach people, organize your story around an event.

2. "Why don't you come interview us?" Some people don't want the blandness of a news story, they want interviews. But nobody wants to read an interview of someone saying, in the inefficiency of oral communication, that this organization is

sponsoring that event. Lesson number two: interviews are effective only if used rarely and carefully. An interview captures the syntax of the speaker. Therefore, the speaker should either have something exceptionally interesting to say or an exceptionally interesting way to say it. Or both. Famous people are a good example. Everyone wants to know exactly how their favorite movie star phrases his or her feelings. Or how some imperialist bureaucrat avoids the subject. But if the story is really about an organization or an event, an interview is not appropriate.

3. Press releases. Every week, newsy confetti litters my desk. And every week, I cut, rewrite and research them. Lesson number three: begin the press release with the event, get all the information correct and complete, and don't write it in the first person. I don't know how many writers of press releases feel they need to summarize the state of the world in six paragraphs before they even get to the information. Readers are not stupid. They know nuclear war looms over our heads, pollution threatens our ecosystem and the present administra-



tion is doing nothing to help the situation. These simple beginnings do nothing to enhance our understanding of why you are planning your event. Limit your opening lines to two at the most. Then tell us when, where and how your event is taking place.

There are always the incomplete and incorrect press releases. But I can't rag too much because I make the same mistakes.

Please, please, please don't write in the first person. A news story that starts with "We would like to invite..." or "We're proud to..." has no context. Who are "we?" Instead, identify the group or the specific people by name.

One more thing, the *Cooper Point Journal* is and probably always will be understaffed. If you really want your story covered, write it yourself. We're happy to receive your account. We can always edit it for objectivity and style.

Thanks for letting me get these items off my chest. Maybe they don't count for a hill of beans for this here paper, but next year, you could really help an editor by following them. I just hope it's not too late.

# Public education perpetuates class disparity

By David Scott

Education Is Power...but for whom? That question, asked by several members of the fall term 1984 program, has some surprising theories.

Western education came to most countries not as a liberator, but as part of imperial domination. In imperial Europe, schooling was organized to develop and maintain an inherently inequitable and unjust organization of production and political power.

As North America became colonized, these imperial powers of Europe attempted, through schooling, to train the colonized for roles that suited the colonizer. Then, as well as now, children are trained to submit unquestioningly to authority. This training results in mental habits, well-formed by adulthood, that are all to the advantage of the ruling class.

Where as some of the students in the 1984 program believed they were "subjects of a social control experiment engineered

by the faculty," capitalism can be seen as an "engineer" of a broader based "social control experiment" involving education.

Because capitalism produces institutions that support capitalistic structures, schools reward those who are most desirable from the standpoint of capitalistic economic, social, and political institutions.

This system of reward seems to benefit the individual, but it is also one of the most efficient and effective means of socializing people to serve the dominant groups in society. It helps perpetuate the heirarchical structure of society.

If alienation of large segments of the population is to be avoided, the moral commitment of citizens to the dominant values of society is required. Schools must continue reinforcing beliefs that the system is basically sound and the roles allocated by education are the appropriate roles to play.

To accomplish this task, schools (and other institutions) reinforce the image of incompetence and ignorance of those who do

not succeed in school.

As the technology of today's industrial societies becomes more complex and pervasive, the mass of people having little or no formal higher education are separated from technology and its power. Those adults are pushed into inferior social status and income roles by the amount of schooling they have received.

While in school, most students expect rational behavior from their elders and they expect to actively participate in decisions affecting their own behavior and welfare. Yet most forms of student government never allow students a role in making important decisions. Instead, students are given the illusion of power.

Student clubs and organizations give a sense of community, but our public schools frequently have clubs that are organized by the teachers. Subsequently, most students have little experience organizing clubs and they get a poor idea of their emotional potential.

In any democratic society, the attain-

ment of responsible citizenship is largely dependent upon the educational system. But our schools provide practical knowledge of only one social institution, the school itself. Other institutions, business, government, religion, etc., are described only in the abstract and frequently without any information regarding their working mechanisms.

American schools are usually established and maintained by the state, religious orders, or other special interest groups to serve their own needs, whether educational or economic. Taxes enable the community to control the public schools, but community control of the schools does not necessarily mean any change in either teaching or learning.

Unfortunately, unless an individual drops out of school, the public school participant *must* accept the services offered by the institution.

Consequently, millions of Americans live a life of ideological ignorance or servitude as a result of public education.

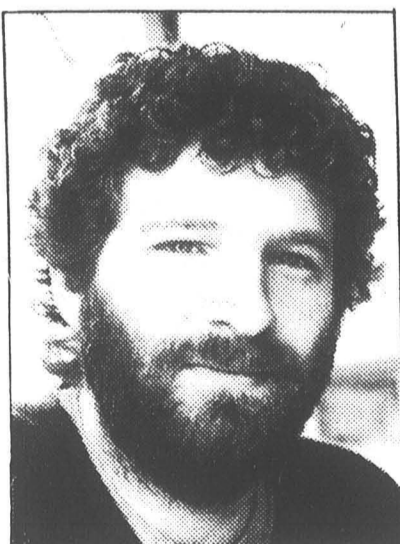
# Greenerspeak

Who would you invite from history to lecture at Evergreen and why?

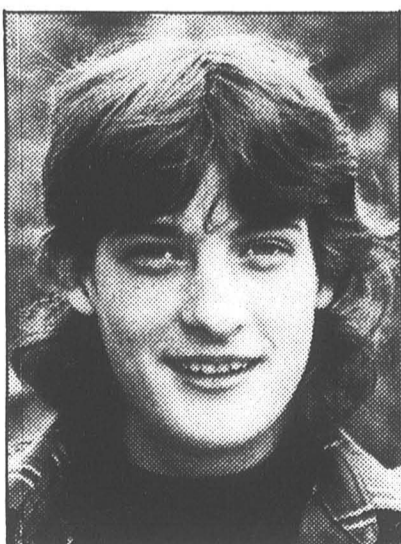
By Shannon O'Neill



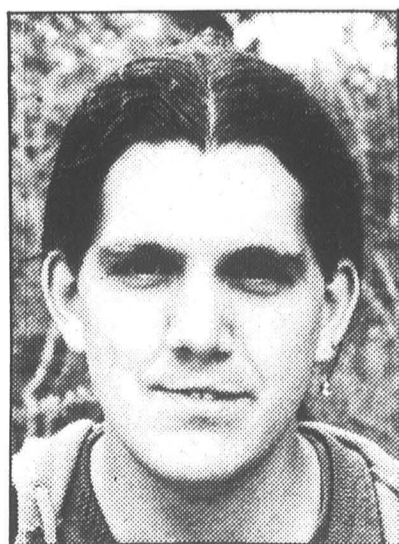
Jane Scheffer, Social Sciences



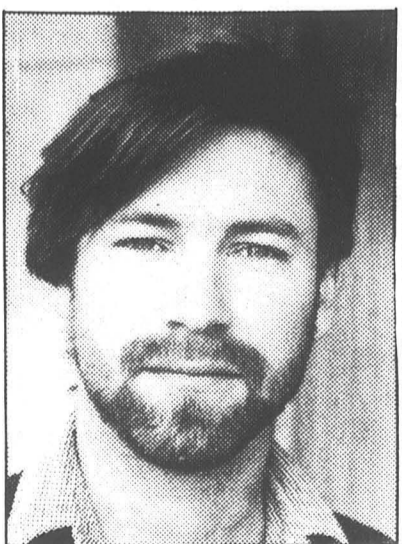
Mike Salapka, History



Celese Brune, Earth Environments



Gary Wessels, Images of the Person



Jeffrey White, Fiction

PHOTOS BY SHANNON O'NEILL

Harriet the Spy. She was a character in a children's book, sort of a pre-teen book, really. She's wonderful inquisitive and vulnerable. She could maybe speak about learning by putting yourself on the line. I don't really know if she's someone from history, though.

How about Lenin? He could explain how he thinks the Soviet system went awry and help me considerably in my Russian History program. Or Groucho Marx. Things tend to get a little too serious around here."

John Muir because his attitude towards nature seems to be a thing of the past. We need more of his type. A lecture by John Muir and I'd be satisfied for the rest of my life.

Bob Barker 'cause I like Bob. He's honest. He gives things away. He's got two beagles. I think he should be the next president of Evergreen. Hey Eric, where's Mister Quizmaster? One more thing — Go see Images of the Person show in Gallery 2.

I think Hank Williams would probably be the best. To me he's a symbol of the American way. He knows how to die in the back of a Cadillac in style.

# Disc-tossers air it out in tournament

By Gary Burris

Over the weekend of May 19-20 the Seattle Windjammers and the Portland Fun Hogs tied for first place in Evergreen's first Ultimate Frisbee Tournament. Ultimate is a game that is something of a cross between soccer and rugby, without any physical contact. Players pass the disc between themselves with the object of crossing a goal line. Games are played to 15 points and usually run about an hour.

The well-attended tournament was organized by two students, Kris Wudtke and John Colton. Featured were teams from Evergreen. An all women's team was one of the teams to register.

The comments from all the teams were that this was the best tournament in years. "Evergreen put out the red carpet," said

a competitor. Participants were particularly pleased with the dinner and video tapes provided Saturday night. Plans are in the works for a fall and spring tournament next year.

According to Wudtke, Ultimate has been played at Evergreen for 5 years. Credit for this year's success and number of participants, he says, goes to the Services and Activities Fee Review Board. The Board allocated money that allowed this tournament to take place and has also allowed for an Evergreen Team to enter a Seattle Ultimate League. The league play is less intensive competition than tournament play competition.

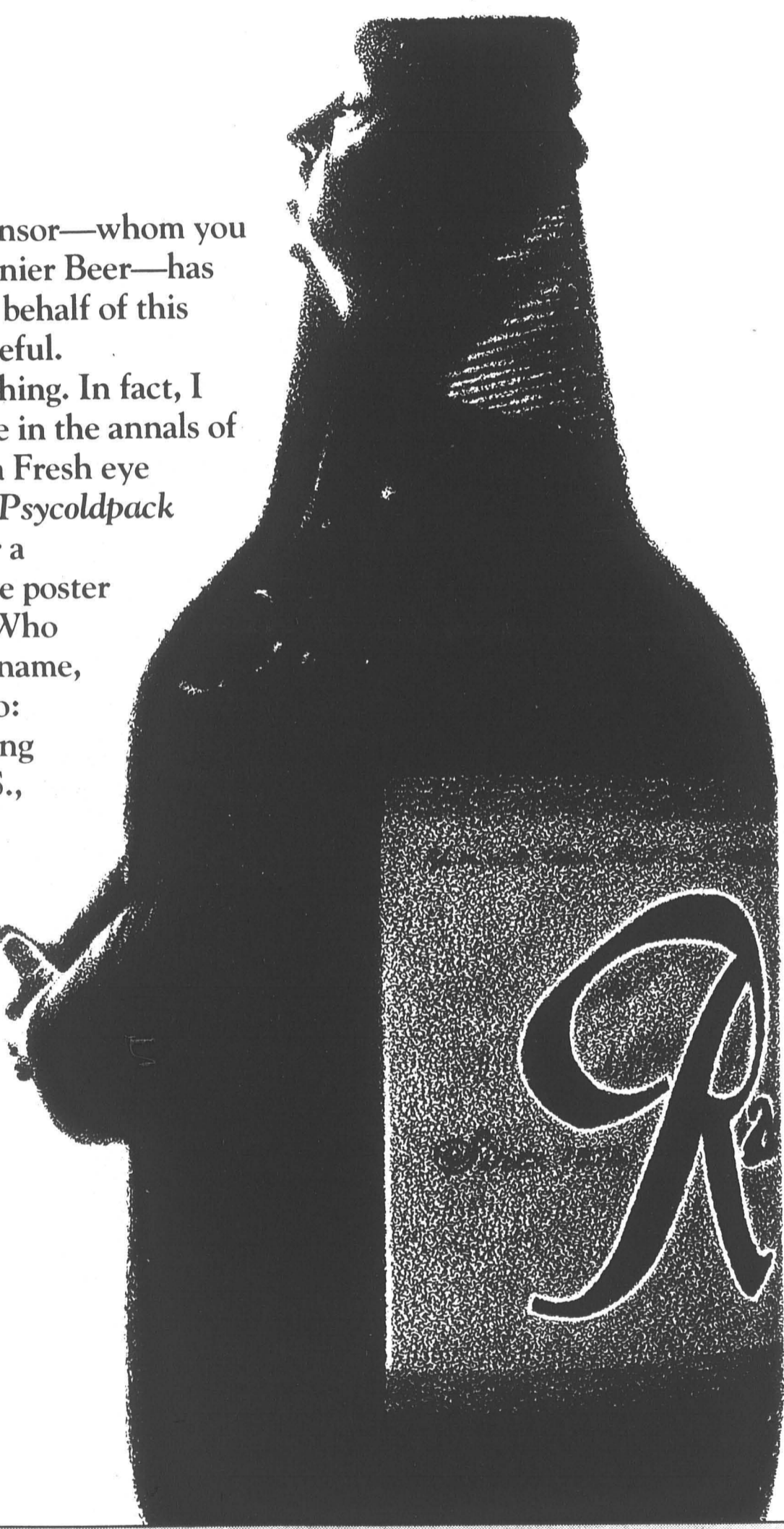
The Evergreen team has a consistent group of 15-17 players but more than 30 play just for fun. There are 6 women who

play often and an effort is underway to get enough participation to organize an all women's team.

Ultimate is an easy game to learn. There are only two requirements, being in good shape and knowing how to accurately throw the disc. If you're not in good shape or don't know how to throw don't let this discourage you, both will come with a little playing time. As student Andy McMillan says, "While Ultimate is competitive, there is a cooperative effort. There are no referees and you call your own fouls. Ultimate is close to the Evergreen philosophy." Students play pick-up games three times a week, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3:00. Everyone is invited and encouraged to participate and have fun.



**G**ood afternoon. The sponsor—whom you may know better as Rainier Beer—has asked me to say a few words in behalf of this latest release. Very well ... **Tasteful. Sophisticated. Intensely reFreshing. In fact, I consider it a veritable milestone in the annals of the brewing industry. So keep a Fresh eye out for Rainier's double bill of Psycoldpack with Beertigo. (By the way, for a full-sized and Rainierized movie poster showing yours truly, the Man Who Brewed Too Much, send your name, address, and check for \$2.50 to: Beeraphernalia, Rainier Brewing Company, 3100 Airport Way S., Seattle, Washington 98134.)**



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# Breakup Blues ...

continued from front page  
to benefit consumers. All across the country for the past 70 years most people have been able to afford basic phone service because it stayed cheap. AT&T absorbed local, long distance and all other costs in one big embrace. Local customers found the prices attractive and joined the system, building it up quickly.

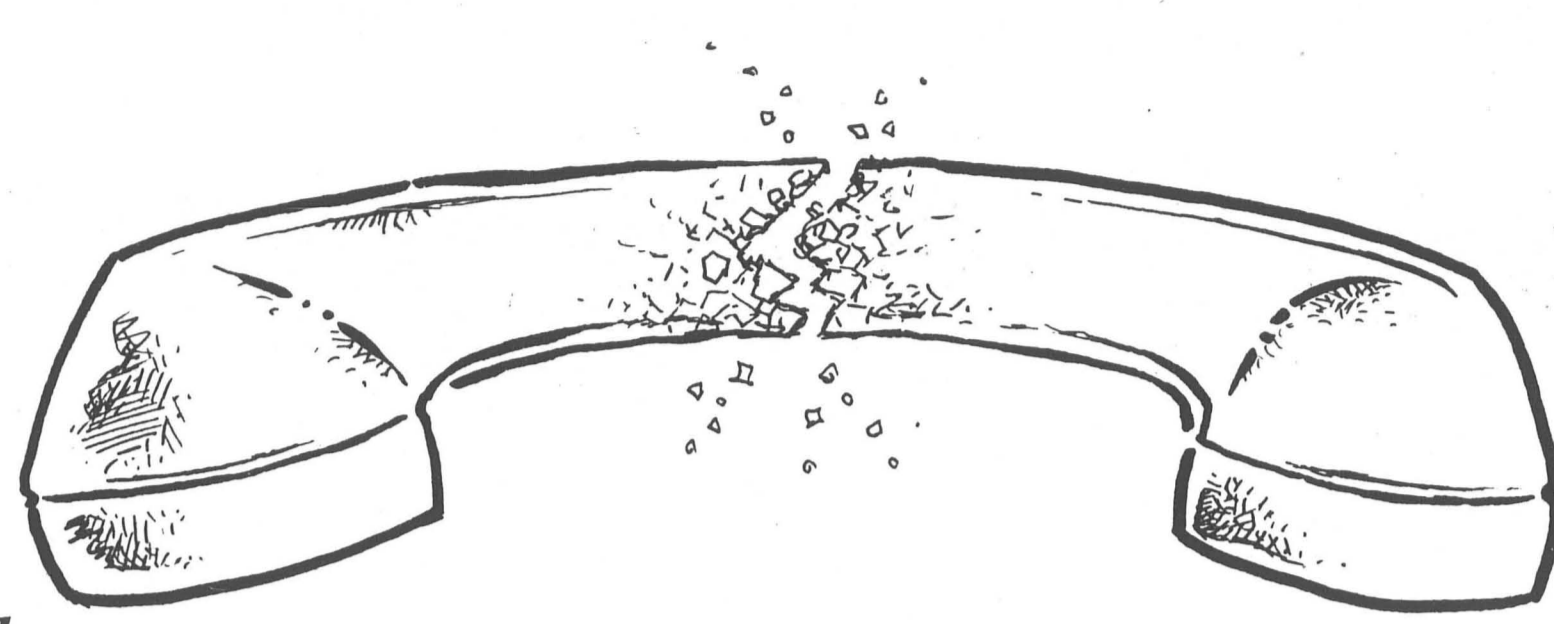
Local phone companies liked the system of "universal service" because the market was large and the profits dependable. As a result, the telephone became a way of life, available to almost everybody. Its affordability cut across class lines and the urban/rural gap. It can almost be said the

telephone was "democratic."  
It is one way to view the telephone as a socially beneficial and widely available utility. Others look at it from another angle. The idea of "telephone as commodity" has not disappeared. Changes in telecommunication technologies and new areas of competition have led to a federally-supervised breakup of AT&T. The national network embracing local and inter-state long distance service is no longer. And consumers are being buffeted with a dizzying series of rate increases and service alterations. The idea of universal service is being threatened.

Debates are raging in Congress and the

states as interest groups attempt to escape from rising costs. These questions are basic to the debate: Is the telephone a right of every citizen? Should this be one goal of telephone regulation? Should the telephone industry be allowed to act in the marketplace with much less, or no regulation? What is best for the consumer and the future of telecommunications?

WashPIRG presents this overview of the telephone issue in the hope that the Evergreen community can become better informed about what is ultimately a human rights issue: Do citizens have the right to communicate? Are we allowed equal access to tools of communications?



## Breakup blues: More problems than it solved

**By Danny Kadden**  
Despite the long history of government regulation, AT&T has wielded immense influence and power over the development of the "information industry" and our lives. Government has had to step in numerous times since 1913 to protect the public interest. Before World War II struggles over rate structures were common. In 1956, AT&T was forced to stay out of the computer processing field.

And ten years ago, the Justice Department acted to cure the worst aspect of the company's monopoly. AT&T not only provided telephone service, it owned almost all pertinent equipment manufacturing and research facilities. The federal lawsuit challenging this ownership touched off the remarkable battle that resulted in the breakup of the old firm into eight parts, ending the life of the world's largest corporation.

**The Deal**  
By 1982, the court maneuvering behind them, AT&T stood on the brink of a major loss. It looked as if the government would succeed in separating Western Electric, the company's manufacturing arm, and Bell Labs, its research and development division, from the main company. So AT&T negotiated.

The ultimate agreement reached was, contrary to popular perceptions, a victory for Bell. The parent company let go of its 22 local companies (lumped into seven regional holding companies). In exchange, the government agreed to drop its anti-trust suit and allow AT&T to compete in the computer and hi-tech telecommunications fields. Thus, AT&T was able to shake off its service subsidiaries which were becoming a drain on the company's ability to move into the important new telecommunications growth areas.

The local companies were regulated — both by the feds and the states, had limited profits, and in some areas had effectively reached market saturation. They seemed dull relics compared to the shining promise of advanced telecommunications.

Under the supervision of Federal Judge Harold H. Greene, the agreement went into effect this past January 1. But by then battles had been shaping up on the national stage as well as in some states. They have since erupted into a full scale economic war, a war over how phone costs will be spread now that AT&T has orphaned its 22 children.

**Who Pays?**  
Local companies claim that for years,

the parent subsidized them. Long distance rates, they argue, have been kept artificially high in order to pay the exceedingly high cost of affordable local service around the country. A monopoly could do that sort of thing. Now, say the newly-independent locals, that subsidy is gone and local service can only be kept up by local revenues. A plague of rate increases have hit America, more than \$4 billion worth by the end of last year, more since January.

AT&T, still controlling virtually all the nation's long-distance services, has chosen to duck responsibility for paying a fair share of the local phone network. They believe that cost of equipment that connects a caller to the long-distance network — the wires and poles that stretch from your home and down the road into the horizon — should be paid by local customers through their local billing instead of by the users of long distance. They say they cannot afford to subsidize anybody, what with all the new competition expected. And furthermore, claims AT&T, their long distance rates are unreasonably high due to previous subsidizing and are uncompetitive. In short, they are asking for new infusions of money.

So, AT&T and the locals have promoted an intriguing solution for paying for the cost of running the "guts" of the nation's phone system. They call it an *access charge*, and are attempting to install it nationally and in some states.

**Access to What?**  
The national access charge would be a new monthly fee on the bill that would buy "access" to the long distance network. As proposed, the charge would eventually be between \$7 and \$8 per phone per month, whether or not you make or receive long-distance calls. The costs that were once basically shared by local customers and long distance users (to pay for equipment used jointly) would be shifted completely to local customers. Long distance customers would no longer be billed their share of using and maintaining the local system.

Predictably, the emerging interest groups are all too familiar. On the one side are individual ratepayers and small business customers, making up over one half of the market. They make relatively few long-distance calls. On the other side stand the large corporate users of telephones, who make up only 1 percent of the market but who account for 40 percent of long distance bills.

It is this second group that would get the biggest rate break. Under the first year of

the proposed plan, local customers will pay \$3.5 billion that was previously covered by long-distance users. Long distance rates will then be reduced by \$1.75 billion. This rate reduction will benefit the large corporate users.

By reducing rates in this rather crude manner, AT&T hopes to retain its biggest and most valuable customers, who may be considering "bypassing" Ma Bell and purchasing their own less expensive communications systems.

**An Unproven Case**  
However, many critics of AT&T have called into question the "threat" of bypass. They point out that AT&T still controls 94 percent of the national long-distance market, even after strong attempts by new competitors to break in.

They wonder aloud whether long distance service is truly overpriced, as AT&T has always claimed. The last three years have seen dramatic growth in use of long distance lines, a good sign that the company's price is attractive in the face of competition. And many are puzzled by AT&T's intent to pocket the difference of access charges after rate reductions. This windfall may equal over 1.5 billion the first year. Would this be attractive to large customers?

The national access charge proposal has become a terribly divisive issue. Originally approved at the end of 1982, strong congressional concern has caused the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the authority charged with reviewing and approving new rate structures in the phone system, to twice postpone the implementation date.

AT&T has coordinated a \$4 million lobbying campaign in support of the charge and had defeated several bills in Congress that would protect consumers and kill the access charge. As it now stands, the issue has been removed from election year scrutiny. Implementation is delayed until mid-1985, and more battles are expected in Congress early next year.

A similar battle is shaping up in the state of Washington (and other states). A newly constituted Pacific Northwest Bell is seeking revenue from an *in-state* access charge, along with several smaller companies. Here, in-state long-distance users would pass along costs to the general local ratepayer (see related article this page).

**A Familiar Problem**  
There is convincing evidence that the access charge is unfair as well as unnecessary. Ironically, the most likely "bypassers" may be poor people who simply can't absorb the \$8 increase on their monthly bill. Several studies have indicated that up to 15 percent of low-income users are likely to abandon basic phone service if rates double (in many communities the access charge would result in a doubling of cost). AT&T studies from just a few years ago clearly reaffirmed the same conclusion.

It is tragic to realize that those who will be unable to pay for a phone are the people who need a phone the most: the disabled, elderly, those least mobile, the lonely and isolated, and the unemployed scanning the want ads. These are the citizens who will have to bear most heavily the weight of the breakup. Such a change in our communications "lifestyle" is cruel and undesirable. The access charge will amount to the largest transfer of wealth in the history of the industry.

**Tarnished Promise**  
The breakup of AT&T into seven holding companies and a less potent parent was supposed to bring about an era of healthy competition and modernization as we enter the 21st Century. But the post-breakup landscape is littered with burdensome rate increases, rapacious lobbying efforts for an unproven access charge proposal, contradictions from the phone companies, and confusion from disheartened ratepayers.

The original concern that prompted the federal anti-trust suit seems forgotten. The promised competition is not between products on the marketplace but is instead between interest groups.

What is most troublesome is the continuing confusion about the real needs of the various telephone companies. Their accounting books are a mystery; the real costs of providing long distance, or local, service are unknown. State regulators and elected officials find it impossible to judge new proposals in the face of such corporate unaccountability.

Many suspect the old-line descendants of the Bell system of using the atmosphere of confusion to secure strong positions, perhaps unfair advantages, against present and future competitors. The vestiges of monopoly are still very strong.

Much of the future course of the telecommunications industry is unpredictable. But one thing is very clear: citizens have not quite earned their right to universal affordable phone service. We still have not faced up to the question, do we have the right to communicate?

**History of AT&T In a Nutshell**  
**By Danny Kadden**  
When Alexander Graham Bell's voice travelled electrically over a wire to his assistant in another room in 1876, he could never have dreamed his invention would boost one company to the very top of the corporate pile. But it did.

Bell's rudimentary device was filed in the U.S. Patent Office even before it worked, and already there was competition. Another inventor filed hours later. In all, 600 challenges were made to Bell's patent, but it emerged from the tussles as the victor.

Bell soon left the picture, but the company that bore his name expanded rapidly, backed by a gaggle of Boston bankers. The burgeoning company turned aside a strong attack from Western Union, which was marketing a similar device perfected by young Thomas Edison. Bell settled with Western Union out of court and continued to establish a hammerlock on the market.

By 1899, the company had changed its name to American Telephone & Telegraph, with a nationwide network of Bell affiliates, as well as the long-distance service. Within a year, a group led by the aggressive financier J.P. Morgan had assumed control, planning a vicious attack on the thousands of small independent local companies that had recently flourished as a result of the expiration of Bell's patents. Buying them out, undercutting prices, refusing to connect them with their system, AT&T reassumed its monopoly position.

But then came the backlash. Within a few years, the Woodrow Wilson administration moved to regulate the telephone industry. AT&T was forced to get out of the telegraph business (keeping only the word in their name as a memento), could no longer expand without government approval, and had to open its lines to other phone companies. The company saw some advantages to "monopoly regulation" and learned to thrive under such conditions.

The rest is a success story of unqualified proportions. By 1980 AT&T ranked first in the world in assets at \$113 billion. They boasted over one million employees and one of the strongest, most enduring monopolies ever witnessed. With 80 percent of the local market, 100 percent of the long-distance market, a huge manufacturing arm (Western Electric) churning out gobs of new telephone sets each year, and their famous Bell Labs inventing things like sound motion pictures, radio astronomy digital computers, the transistor microwave relay technology and satellites, they had a right to feel proud. The AT&T genius also was behind the design of our nation's most advanced military communications and missile systems.

But all good things must come to an end. With the Justice Department's anti-trust suit in 1974, AT&T was thrown on the defensive. The ultimate break-up into seven regional companies, with the parent retaining its long-distance services, Western Electric, Bell Labs, and the bright future of hi-tech communications, changed things forever. But perhaps this is only the beginning...

**PNB lost in last legislative session**  
**By Ceu Ratliffe**  
Pacific Northwest Bell had the advantage in the last legislative session. They brought in upwards of ten lobbyists, and faced a confused legislature, ignorant of the workings of the telephone companies (telcos).

But even with their corporate strength behind them, all of PNB's bills died in committee.

PNB pushed four bills during the legislative session, all of them aimed at revenue increases, not from state funds, but from ratepayers.

Here is the run down:  
\*Access charges were proposed in order to allow long distance customers to withdraw from paying a percentage of the local operating expenses, leaving the local ratepayers to cover all costs.  
\*Mandatory measured service was proposed to require businesses to pay for local flat fee calls the same way long distance is paid for, by length of call and distance from phone to phone. For example, calls from a TESC office to Lacey or Tumwater would be charged by the minute, but Lacey would cost more because it is farther away.  
\*PNB requested "detrification," or deregulation, so it would no longer be considered a utility.  
\*An affiliated interest' bill would have eliminated cross subsidizing within PNB. These last two bills went through the legislature as one combined package.

Mandatory measured service died early in the session. The Senate Energy and Utilities Committee claimed PNB inadequately proved the need for the increased revenues or that businesses included were nonprofit organizations. Besides, no one from PNB could quiet fears that the next step was mandatory household measured service.

The Senate Committee also killed the access charge bill. But the Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC), which regulates state utilities, approved the charge later in the session.

The UTC expected a decision to come from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) favoring a federal access charge. In an effort to appear progressive, the UTC instated a state access charge one week before the FCC was to announce its decision. Instead, the FCC delayed the decision until next January. Members of the legislature pressured the commission into making the charge temporary.

At this point in time, Washington has had the only access charge in the nation. It is pending a final decision by the UTC this summer. The charge was removed May 1 from all telephone bills, and in its stead is a 6 percent increase.

The decision to grant a rate increase illustrates the contradictions within this issue. The access charge indirectly gave revenues to long distance, whereas the rate increase gives revenues directly to the local telcos. Is the money needed so long distance can avoid local operating costs, or do the local telcos need the rate increases as well as a long distance operating fee? In

## PNB lost in last legislative session

other words, are there legitimate revenue losses and if so where?

The detrification and affiliated interest package passed through the Senate committee. In fact, it passed the Senate floor by a wide margin, before any consumer groups or competitive telcos knew to stop it. Rumors surfaced that PNB may have presented the access charge and mandatory measured service bills as diversions to occupy the opposition while this bill slipped through unnoticed.

This bill would have altered the entire

deregulated portions could not defray costs of the nonregulated portions of U.S. West. This would leave the local ratepayers to cover all costs of PNB, a regulated and low profit affiliate company.

For example, if Joe's Bakery wants a PNB computer service, he pays, let's say, a million dollars for it. The cost pays for advertising, sales commission, and the other expenses accrued in a competitive market.

If PNB wants a computer service for company use, the advertising costs are unnecessary. The cost of the computer service is reduced to \$900,000.

According to the bill, that cost reduction is a subsidy from the affiliate that makes the computer to the regulated telco. If Joe paid one million dollars, then PNB must pay the market price of one million dollars. This leaves the PNB customers to make up the \$100,000 in the form of rate increases or reduced quality of service.

Crossed subsidies also include shared operating costs. If the bill passed, each phone call, xerox copy, stamp, envelope, and paper clip would have to be charged to the correct affiliate, otherwise one affiliate would end up paying the total office cost. PNB never adequately described the system by which they would monitor and separate these costs.

As has already been mentioned, this bill passed the Senate floor before the opposition found it in the Energy and Utilities Committee of the House of Representatives.

If this bill had passed, and PNB deregulated and ceased all cross subsidies, any attempts to undersell the intra-state long distance competition would have been financed by the local ratepayers. Local rates would have increased in exchange for low long distance and business services rates.

After initial outrage at the telco bill, the consumer groups joined ranks. WashPIRG committee with over 100 amendments to the bill, all of which needed to be voted on individually before the bill could be moved on to the floor for a vote. In the end the bill died because it did not leave the committee on schedule.

To the amazement of the opposition, there were a few last gasp attempts to save the bill.

UTC Commissioner Mary Hall, a governor-appointed, drafted a compromise bill the day before the deadline. In the rewrite Hall kept the detrification section and weakened the affiliated interest language. She also included approximately 20 of the amendments.

In the minds of many people, Hall's action was a terrible breach of faith. One PNB lobbyist said it was "not at all the job of a commissioner." WashPIRG's lawyer claimed it was a "conflict of interest."

According to staff members, Hall claimed she and PNB reached consensus on the new bill before she brought the draft to the committee staff. PNB denied the fact, saying she had not discussed anything with them. In effect, Hall, a regulating agent supposedly serving the public interest, took it upon herself to lobby for PNB.

PNB voiced only one complaint with Hall's legislation. It explicitly stated that the telco could not raise rates. Yet Hall took the statement from the testimony of PNB's vice president who said the company could see no reason for rate increases.

On the morning of the deadline to move bills out of committee, Chair Dick Nelson called an ad hoc meeting to discuss Hall's bill.

He informed amendment sponsors; representatives Ken Jacobsen, Mike Todd, and Seth Armstrong, all Seattle Democrats; the telco lobbyists and the consumer groups, of the meeting. A UTC representative showed up as the meeting adjourned.

The committee members complained

## The breakup of



structure of the telephone industry in Washington.

PNB requested detrification because they claimed the divestiture left them wide open to competition in the in-state long distance market. They felt they needed deregulation to undersell the competition.

But PNB already holds 94 percent of the in-state long distance market. And besides, competitors buy their service from PNB before reselling to their customers.

Consumer groups repeatedly objected to deregulation. They cited the need to recognize PNB as a utility, a service like water that should be affordable to everyone. WashPIRG stressed that the UTC should continue PNB oversight because the telco refused to disclose either causes for costs or subsidy flows. To this day no one knows if, predivestiture, local service subsidized long distance or vice versa.

The affiliated interest portion of the bill caused the greatest stir. It went beyond generating operating revenues and into greed.

Within U.S. West, the holding company of which PNB is a part, the telcos are regulated; the other companies, which handle printing (i.e. of phone books), data services, and real estate are not regulated. The bill mandated that there be no cross-subsidy from a regulated U.S. West affiliate to a deregulated affiliate and vice versa.

In other words, the profitable

organized a consumer coalition which held a press conference and packed committee hearings.

The coalition included legal services, senior citizens, the handicapped, the Church Council of Greater Seattle, Public Citizen of Washington D.C., and WashPIRG.

The coalition was a portion of the opposition which also included competitive telcos, small business & legislators. The opposition repeatedly gave heated testimony. During one exceptionally tense hearing, the allotted time ran out. Chairman Dick Nelson decided to call out the names of the people who hadn't yet testified. He asked them to stand and state whether they favored or opposed the bill. Within two minutes time, eight people stood, and one after the other gave the bill a "No" vote.

Along with testifying, the opposition used an age-old stall tactic. It flooded the

that important amendments had not been included, and that time was too short to study the differences between the two versions. They refused to vote it out of committee.

PNB took the bill back to the Senate in a halfhearted attempt to amend it into another bill. The attempt failed.

PNB, however, did not stop when the legislature ended. They gained a rate increase in exchange for the expired access charge. They sent a memo to every one of their employees denouncing Dick Nelson as a threat to free enterprise. And they have made it known that this fall they are backing the people running against their perceived enemies in the legislature: Nelson, Jacobsen, Todd and Armstrong.

PNB is gearing up for a tough fight in the next legislative session. The opposition will have a difficult task rebuffing them again.

## WashPIRG is...

The Washington Public Interest Research Group (WashPIRG) is a non-profit and non-partisan research and advocacy organization working on a wide range of consumer and environmental issues.

WashPIRG is directed by students and has chapters at the University of Washington and The Evergreen State College. WashPIRG employs full-time staff to assist and train student volunteers.

WashPIRG is an activist organization and needs strong student support in order to be effective. If you are interested in working with WashPIRG or have questions, contact the TESC chapter office in Seminar Building 3152, ext. 6064.

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PHOTO BY DAVID SCOTT

## Artwork decorates clothesline in outdoor exhibit

By David Scott

"This is only the beginning," says Evergreen student Julia Becker, one of the founding members of "The Evergreen Artists Group Effort." Becker was referring to the collaborative installation that the group sponsored on March 17 in the field behind Evans Library.

The group formed last winter when several art students, weary of working independently within the solitary confines of the studio, decided to collaborate and produce a show where "anything goes."

The students took weekly planning trips to the field, spoke with several faculty members and other art students, enlisted

the efforts of artists in the Olympia community, and spent a considerable amount of time and effort in putting their own work and the show together.

The exhibit, seemingly designed as an art work in and of itself, was a refreshing, unpretentious success.

According to Becker, the outside exhibition was an attempt to "get art out of its closed up boxes and out into the elements, the world."

Several of the participating artists and a wedding cake paraded through Red Square to symbolize their commitment to their work.

Says Becker, "Sometimes you *have* to be loud."

## Dance: Creation and Performance stands out in uniqueness and style

By Dean Batali

Dance creators and performers showcased their works in Evergreen's Experimental Theatre for three shows from May 17-19. The student choreographers and dancers showed a variety of ability and displayed wide ranges of complexity and intensity.

Bud Johansen, faculty for the academic program *Dance: Creation and Performance*, stepped aside and allowed his students to create and share their own works. Nine Evergreeners moved to compositions by the likes of Bach, Tchaikovsky, Claude Bolling, and Duke Ellington.

The evening performances served as another opportunity to view Evergreen students and results of their academic programs. Each of the choreographers danced (either for their own works or as part of others') and showed their ability in solo and group numbers.

Of the fourteen mini-programs, a number stood out for their uniqueness or grace with which they were derived and performed.

Linda Robb and Barbara Nielson mirrored many of each other's movements in *Sentimentale*, choreographed by Susan Cockrill. With slight variations on ballet and jazz movements, the piece flowed over the entire stage with lots of gentle excitement.

John Cowan showed wonderful body responses to music in his own *Primordial*. Electronic cave sounds seemed to control his body as he created a creature to fit the image forming from our aural senses.

Austin St. John's *Cartoon Music* became one of the most successful solo numbers. Beginning fairly gracefully, he culminated the moments by contorting his body like an animated character (reminiscent of Bugs Bunny before a chase).

A note I wrote while watching the scene reads, simply, "Austin is really good."

St. John, with the help of Ken Glidden and additional dancers Nielson and Cockrill, also put together a lighthearted dance showdown, *East St. Louis Toodle-oo*. With familiar trumpet "wah-wahs" singing in the air, the four provided Broadway and big-band style dancing for some of the evening's lightest and brightest moments.

A word of praise should also be sounded for the production and technical crew. It might have been easy to settle on makeshift lighting and merely rely on light cues such as "on" and "off." But the artists off the stage displayed their craft as much as the dancers.

By silhouetting and backlighting the individuals, they created wonderful images. These sights accented and enhanced the movement on stage and caused the viewer to appreciate specific instances.

*Dance: Creation and Performance* was one of many well-done student shows that recently have or soon will be performed on campus. Unfortunately, the chance to see this one is past.

But keep your eyes and ears open for opportunities to see Evergreeners at work. There is lots of good stuff out there. And it's easy to find.



PHOTO BY JAMES PARK

"Two Sides of 1984," an installation of photographs by James Park and Randy Tillery, will run from May 29-June 1 in the Lecture Hall Rotunda. Free. Both students are in the 1984 program.

## New Games rescheduled

*New Games for New People*, an outdoor workshop featuring loserless competitions and leadership building activities, has been rescheduled for Saturday May 26 from 10:00 a.m. until dark on the upper campus athletic field at Evergreen.

According to workshop director Joe Franke, "the activities should interest anyone in a social service field — camp counselors, youth leaders, and especially persons working with special or handicapped individuals."

"The games are designed to build trust and group unity," says Franke, "and give leaders tools for recognizing involvement. The games stress leadership through participation, and create noncompetitive activities for the release of competitive energies."

Pre-registration is necessary and can be done by calling 357-6068 during the day or 866-9761 nights. Persons wishing more information, or with specific questions are also invited to call. The cost will be \$6 for students and seniors, and \$8 for the general public. All interested persons are invited to participate in the workshop.



## Festival of Dance set for July

Live Arts announces its 1984 festival of dance. The 5th annual Olympia Summer Dance, a four week dance intensive begins July 1 and continues through July 27. The Live Arts Summer Concert Series, three evening concerts by Northwest Dance Companies, are July 5, 12 and 19. Approaches to Movement Integration, three Friday afternoon workshops, are on July 6, 13 and 20. (Complete schedules to be announced.)

Olympia Summer Dance offers 6 hours of exhilarating classes every day for four weeks. This year's curriculum includes Modern Technique, Movement Basics, Ballet, Composition, Improvisation, Jazz, Laban Movement Analysis, Tai Chi Chuan, and Teaching Creative Movement for Children. There are part-time as well as full options and participants receive free tickets to the Summer Concert Series as well as other workshops and events.

Live Arts Third Annual Summer Concert Series features exciting Northwest Performance Companies in Olympia. Helen Wakley and Christian Swenson just returning from a successful New York tour, open the series on July 5. The second concert July 12, is a modern dance company to be announced. And the final concert on July 19 features 1984 Olympia Summer Dance Faculty, Patty Cork, Ruth Griffin, Pat Graney and Kate Jobe Withner.

Approaches to Movement Integration are three special workshops featuring Alexander technique, Feldenkris technique and other movement disciplines.

For Brochures Write: Olympia Summer Dance, P.O. Box 1111, Olympia WA 98507. Or call 456-2791.

Live Arts, a tax exempt, non profit organization based in Olympia, established in 1980 to promote dance related cultural and educational events, is sponsoring the 5th annual Olympia Summer Dance.



Writer - there are no flies in my soup!

The million billion ecstatic nobodies  
Float by as a gray plume smoke  
The orange of a cigarette tip  
Scribbles of ink under dark, fleeting clouds  
Don't be fooled:  
trying to write poem is a cramp of the spirit  
It's better to whistle out loud  
The whine of a bus,  
the whack of a zazen pillow  
are as black and white  
blackier and whiter  
than your nerves could imagine  
Words for words is the only way  
Joy of cold air is the only pay  
Don't waste your time on the verbal debris  
that separates night from day  
Before you drift off, imagine  
the million billion ecstatic nobodies  
rooted in nothing but soil,  
bark, fur, the voices of buses,  
the million voices  
of nobody  
nothing  
at  
all

Steve Blakeslee

After days of loving  
we asked for a sign  
and in the sky  
night rainbows!  
An omen  
a blessing  
Northern Lights.

Christopher Bingham

Elephants Mourn the Deaths of Their Own

We met their deaths head-on,  
and for awhile, turned away:  
how else to absorb it? Finally,  
turning back to them, we lifted  
their bones, blanched dry by the sun,  
and carried them to a clump of trees.  
They'd lain in state too long, and  
this was the time to admit to the privacy  
and the depth of our feelings. We hid the remains  
and trumpeted our grief. This was all we could do.

Patricia Ann Treat

my eyes cloud with dry tears

i look for me amidst empty rooms  
i try to call my name but i've forgotten

where are you... i'm crying

Watching for my star  
the wind blows chill  
branches creak and rustle  
i'm standing still  
but where is my star

the full moon rises blind  
or is it me

the follower  
is haunted by his own shadows

standing blind in the doorway

barry fournies

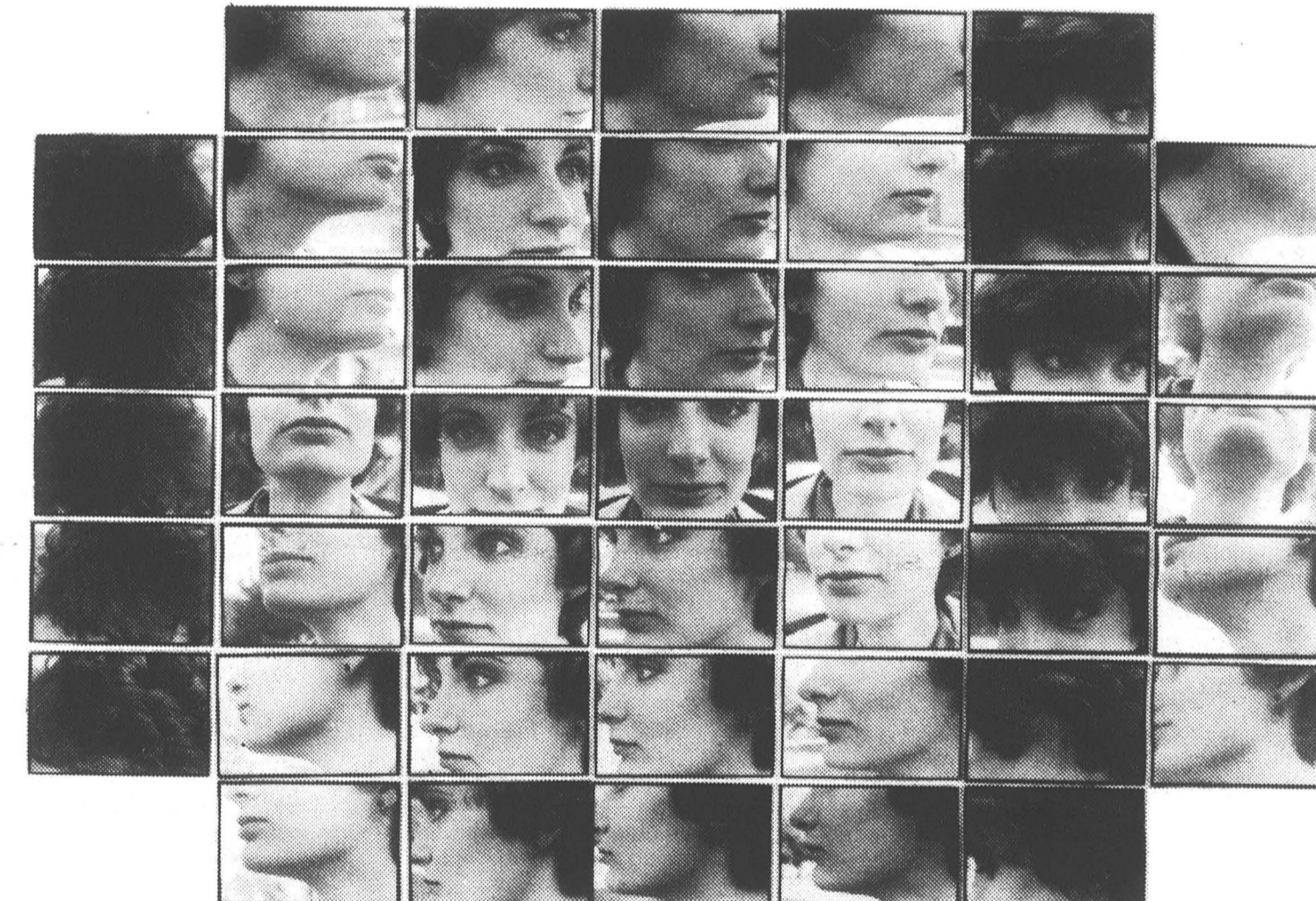
For Now

Spirited I ride  
On the rhythm of my days

Planning tomorrow  
Planning the garden  
Planning forever...

Everything will be  
Allright  
If I can dream.

Amy Alexander  
1984



By Randy Tillery

The Mob

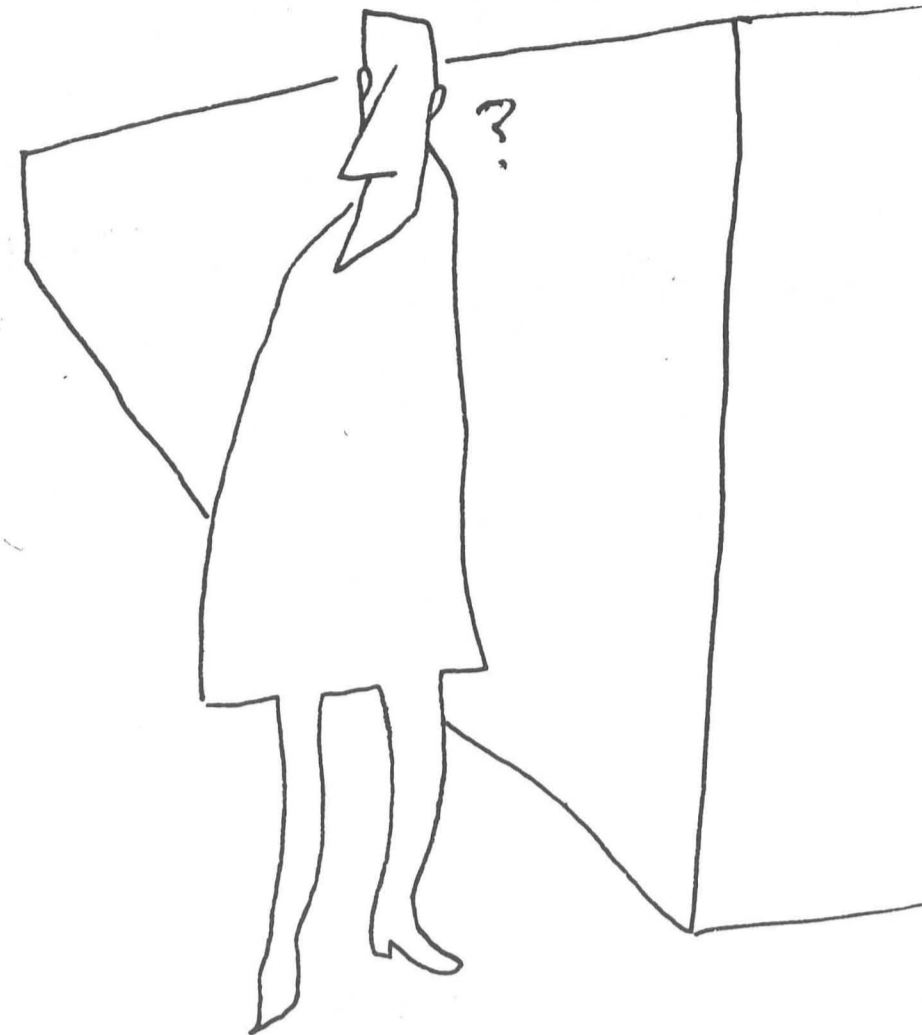
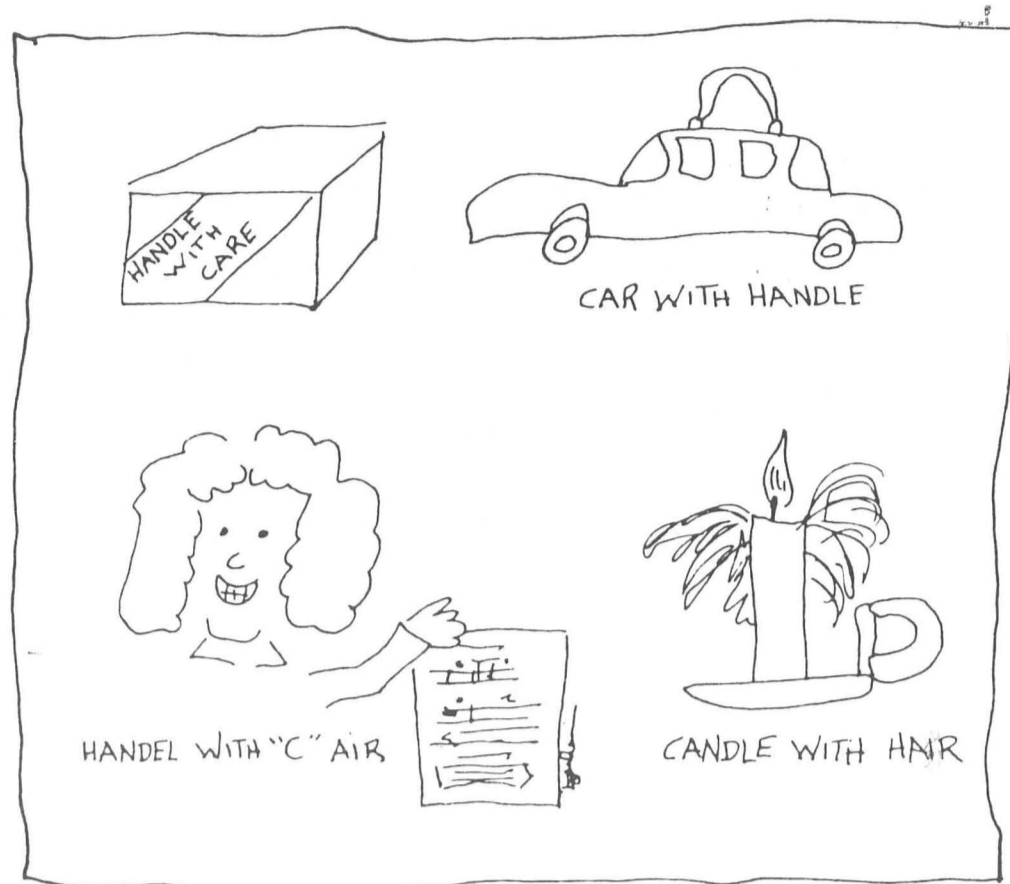
I've often wondered how ten thousand thousand could become as one  
Absorbed, consumed, lost in the great GROUP  
It seems to me that man-alone far surpasses in humanity  
the insect brainless man-with-man-with-man.

I, the guide, say, observe this nest of ants.  
And here, on your right, is our model of a hive of bees.  
Oh yes, and up ahead, a mob of humans  
In the left wing we display the Nazis Hitler Youth  
And over here we keep in glass a few suicide cults  
Quite edifying, yes.

Observer as I am, watcher from the outside-in  
Alone within my skull, I think  
"Aaah — mass religion, cults, fanaticism — they're for the weak and stupid."  
But, chanting in the choir, I felt a vision  
the hypnotic counting chant  
and pounding feet relentless rhythm.  
Before me stretched a stone-grey passage  
down which companies a grey-robed figure marched  
endless, ecstatic, identical, consumed by the rhythm  
Lost in the grey folds of stone and cloth,  
I could have gone on with them forever  
But in 1/4 second it was gone  
Back we are to counting one-two-three-four to the song.

So I say, "now stay away from the Moonies, dear."  
(the army is for others too: all those dehumanizing masses)  
You think that you could never be absorbed  
But Oh the pulsing lure of the Group is a poison, sick but strong.

Jenny Wortman



SOMEONE IS FOLLOWING.



Tuesday May 29,  
**1984 Films Finale!**  
**Jonah Who Will Be 25 in the Year 2000**  
*a Tragicomedy in Political Science Fiction*  
 4,7:30,&10pm  
 Lecture Hall 1 \$2.00

If you think *this* is funny...

Next week is the CPJ's humor issue. If you think you have something funny in the way of writing, drawings or photographs, submit them to the CPJ. Next week's paper comes out on June 1. The deadline for humor submissions is extended to Wednesday, May 30, 5 p.m. for this special issue. All other submissions must be in the CPJ office by Tuesday, May 29, 5 p.m. No exceptions. Turn submissions in to LIB 3234 in the envelopes outside the door.

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\*Non-resident fees will not be applicable for Summer 1984 at either the Moscow Campus or the Coeur d'Alene Center. Thus fees for all students, whether residents of Idaho or not will be \$50.50 per credit for undergraduate students in undergraduate courses and \$66.50 per credit for graduate students and graduate courses. The change in the undergraduate and graduate fees were among changes made by the Regents of the University at the April, 1984 meeting.

For a copy of the Summer Bulletin containing complete information including an application, call or write immediately.

**University of Idaho**  
 Phyllis Veien, Asst. to Director  
 Summer Session  
 Moscow, Idaho 83843  
 Telephone: (208) 885-6237

Be an Idaho resident student this summer

**Northwest Regional Conference May 25-26, 1984**  
 The National Federation of Local Cable Programmers, organized to foster citizen participation in community television programming, will be holding its Northwest Regional Conference in Olympia for the first time. Community programmers, cable access managers and independent producers from throughout the Northwest will be attending. Among the many issues being discussed are:

- \*Refinancing, with special attention to Olympia
- \*Deregulation, on both the Federal and State levels
- \*Specialized Programming for the Community
- \*An In-depth Look at Two-Way Cable
- \*Production Workshop for Beginning Programmers
- \*Northwest Management Structures

If you are involved with a Community Group, Social Service or Cultural Organization, School or Church in Thurston County, or are simply concerned about the potential for local television programming in our community, the NFLCP conference can help you learn more about utilizing local cable television to get your message out to the community. For a full brochure call, Peter Moulton, Olympia Media Exchange (206) 866-6000 ext. 6001.

**On June 6 from 10:30 to 12:00 in Library 1612**  
 members of the Computers at Evergreen DTF will be available to collect student comments on their proposed five year plan for the use of computers at the College. Copies of the report are available at the Library Circulation desk, the Information Center and Computer Services. The DTF will collect reactions to the proposal from students, faculty and staff this spring and present final recommendations to the President and Provost early next fall. Please plan to attend this meeting if you would like to suggest revisions of the existing document.

**Go Recycling!** Every Saturday, 10-4, Capital Mall Parking Lot (behind Frederick & Nelson) and K-Mart Parking Lot (Sleater-Kinney & Martin Way). Look for the giant, bright yellow dumpsters!

**Your insurance enrollment or waiver request is effective from Sept. through Aug. of each academic year, as long as you are enrolled.** If you want to continue insurance coverage during a quarter while on leaving or on vacation, you need to make special arrangements by contacting Anna Mae Livingston or Charlotte McDonald in Student Accounts, 866-6000 X6448. Copies of insurance brochures for The Hartford and Group Health are available at Student Accounts office as are claim forms for The Hartford.

**The Friends of the Evergreen Library are planning to hold their first annual book sale at Super Saturday.** Proceeds will purchase new books for the Library. If you would like to weed your personal collections, we would like to weed your periscopes for the sale. You may bring them to Cheryl Thurston in Library 2306 or call X6262, and we will come pick them up.

**The Wilderness Center is sponsoring a day hike to the Skokomish River on the Olympic Peninsula June 2.** Sign up at Wilderness Center or CRC 302. More details will be posted next week.

**Attention: To all CRC Locker Room users.** The CRC has changed its policy regarding clean out of locker rooms at the end of the summer. Effective August 31, 1984, all belongings left in locker rooms will be bagged and put in the College Security Office. The belongings will not be held by the CRC, so to all you students leaving in June - CLEAN YOUR LOCKER OUT BEFORE YOU LEAVE!!! Information is available at Equipment Check-out. Tell a friend.

**NDSL Borrowers:** If you have received a National Defense/Direct Student Loan while attending Evergreen and you plan to graduate, you are required to go through an NDSL Exit Interview before leaving. Please contact the NDSL/Student Accounts office at 866-6000 X6448, to make an appointment.

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