

notebook

Tonight, February 27

A.I.D.S. information panel will be held at 8 p.m. in the Timberland Library in downtown Olympia. Panelists include Jack Burkley, Health Program Consultant for the Wash. State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Beryl Crowe, Evergreen faculty member, Dr. David Fletcher, M.D. of Preventative Medicine at Fort Lewis, Sandra Hellman, Nursing Consultant and Coordinator of the Thurston County A.I.D.S. Hotline, Larry Lefler, State Coordinator of the Dorian Group, and Vicky Thompson, surviving parent of an A.I., D.S. patient. Wen-Yee Shaw, Evergreen's director of Health Services, will be moderator. For more information, Call 966-6000, X 6544 or X6002. The event is free.

Auditions for Screws, a bizarre and irrelevant tragicomedy to be produced June 5, 6 and 7, will be held at 7 p.m. in CAB 110. The audition will concentrate on prepared monologues and cold readings from the *Screws* text. Roles for 6 females and 8 males will be cast.

Friday, February 28

Auditions for Screws continues at 7 in CAB 110. Naught, conductor of both night's auditions, strongly encourages interested actors and actresses to attend both auditions. **Rally to make "Our State is a Dumpsite"** an official state song at noon on the Capitol steps. Speakers will include Reps. Dean Sutherland, Jesse Wineberry, Gene Lux and songwriter Dana Lyons. Transportation will be available from the LIB loop at 11:20 a.m. To sign up and get information call WashPIRG, X6058.

Suzane Smith, a juror in the White Train Trial last year, will speak at the Bread and Roses House of Hospitality, 1320 E. 8th Ave. in Olympia, at 7:30 p.m. Smith will discuss the "behind-the-jury-doors" dynamics of the trial. She will also talk about why she is now involved in the White Train Movement, which opposes the shipping of nuclear warheads and rocket motors to the Bangor Naval Base. For more information on this free program, call Bread and Roses at 754-4085.

Griot's Song, a one-man play that traces the oral tradition of the African storytellers through Black American history, will begin at 7 p.m. in the Recital Hall. Thom Workman portrays all four characters.

Sam Weis and Hotlix will perform their "hot and crunchy" rock and roll in LIB 4300 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$5 at the door and \$4 in advance. Price includes one door prize ticket. Tickets are available at the Smithfield Cafe. All proceeds go to "Persistent Vision," a women's media group which started at Evergreen.

Spring soccer organizational meeting will be held at 5 p.m. in CAB 108.

Evergreen Senior Christopher Bingham will appear at Ben Moore's from 6:30 to 10:30 p.m. Contact Beth at X6128 for more information.

The Market Brothers, featuring Jon Epstein and John White, will play folk, bluegrass and swing jazz at the Portly Pelican Restaurant [corner of Cooper Point Rd. & Harrison on the Westside] from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. There is no cover charge required. Call 866-9301 for more information.

Saturday, March 1

Bill Moeller will play Mark Twain at the Applejam Folk Center, 220 East Union. Doors open at 8 p.m.

A one-day assertiveness training workshop will be presented by the Olympia YWCA, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The workshop, facilitated by Princess Jackson Smith, will show participants how to affirm their ideas and opinions in a constructive way. The fee is \$10 for members and \$12 for non-members. For information call 352-0593.

Dead-line for Artists-in-Residence applications. Applications can be obtained by contacting the Wash. State Arts Commission, 9th & Columbia Building, Mail Stop GH-11, Oly. WA, 98504-4111, phone number 753-3860.

Sunday, March 2

G.E.S.C.C.O., Greater Evergreen Student Community Cooperation Organization, will have a meeting from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Timberland Library Downtown Conference Rm. G.E.S.C.C.O. needs input to make the planning of the activities center in downtown Oly. a success.

Capital Area Youth Symphony, under the direction of John Nardolillo, will give a concert at 7 p.m. in the Wash. Center for the Performing Arts. The concert will feature three solo performances by local high school performers, Keleigh Kleinhoff, John Nardolillo and Robin Boomer. Tickets are \$3, available through orchestra members, Yenny's, Pat's Bookery, The Book Mark, Four Seasons Books and The Neatest Things at the South Shore Mall in Aberdeen. Tickets will also be available the night of the concert at the Center Box Office. For more information contact John Nardolillo at 352-7386, or Bill Williams at 456-45743.

Monday, March 3

International Women's Week hosts a number of events on campus, the first of which is a lecture by Mary Huston at noon in CAB 104. Huston will speak on "Language and Perception."

Free debate on the regulation of pornography will be held at 7 p.m. in L.H. 1, sponsored by EPIC, the Women's Center, The Men's Center and Third World Women. Barbara Dority, Director of Wash. Coalition Against Censorship, and Andrea Vangor, Executive Director of Wash. Together Against Pornography, will debate. Free childcare will be provided by the Parent's Center in the Rotunda Basement. Call X6144 for more information.

Last resume writing workshop until next quarter will be held from noon to 1 p.m. in L. 1213. For further information call Career Development, X6193.

Caucus structure, procedure and purpose will be discussed at 7:30 p.m. in CAB 104. Call WashPIRG for more information, X6058.

"Women of Power" is the title of a slide presentation by Max DASHU in L.H. 1 at 7 p.m. Cost is \$1.

Wednesday, March 3

Summer Employment Fair will be held from 1:30 to 5 p.m. in CAB 108 and CAB 110. Representatives from summer camps, parks and recreation, canneries union, and others will be on campus to pass out applications and in some cases interview prospective applicants. For a roster of participants come to the Career Development Office, L. 1212.

Orientation to Career Planning and Job Search workshop will be held from noon to 1 p.m. in L. 1213. The workshop will provide an overview of the career planning and job search process. For further information, contact Career Development, X6193.

Mens support and dream group meets every Wed. at 6:30 p.m. in COM 307. Organizational meetings are held every Wed. at 5 p.m. in LIB 3227, sponsored by the Men's Center.

Mt. Rainier Guest Services representative will be at the Summer Employment Fair to recruit and interview students for a variety of positions, from waiters to shop clerks, to managers, bellhops and more. For applications and information come to the Career Development Office, L. 1212, or call X6193.

Student Conservation Association's regional coordinator will be at the Summer Employment Fair accepting applications for summer volunteer positions in such jobs as park naturalist, outdoor education instructor, back county patrol, environmental researcher and resource manager. For applications and information call Career Development at X6193.

Max DASHU will give the slide presentation "China" at 10 a.m. in the Recital Hall. \$1 admission.

Sexual Harassment discussion with Judy Fortier and Bernice Griffin will begin at noon in CAB 110.

"Women's Mysteries" is the title of a slide presentation by Max DASHU at 2 p.m. in the Recital Hall. \$1 admission fee.

Thursday, March 6

Sam Smith, organic vegetable farmer, will give a free lecture entitled "Who's Looking After the Garden?" at 7:30 p.m. in L.H. 2. Smith, a Yale graduate, has worked in India establishing a model farm demonstrating sustainable agricultural practices and methods for restoring the devastated local ecosystems.

Members of "Adult Life Explorations" will present a free evening of performance art in COM 110 from 7 to 10 p.m. Various works will be presented exploring personal, political and universal themes, using various techniques in visual, audio and movement art forms in experimental formats. Call 352-8511 for information.

Stone Thomas will conduct a free workshop on "Single Parenting" in the Rotunda from noon to 1 p.m., sponsored by the Parents' Center and the Men's Center.

Sixth Sense, a Tacoma-based community group, will host an open public forum on the feasibility and impact of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative, Star Wars. Four experts in the fields of computer science, atmospheric science, strategic problems and arms control treaties will present their views. The forum will begin at 7:30 p.m. in Christ Episcopal Church on the corner of North 4th and "K" street in Tacoma. A pot-luck dinner will begin at 6:30. Call 272-5204 for more information.

Minority Women Owned Business will be discussed by Thelma Jackson at noon in CAB 104.

Cooper Point Journal

Are Greeners getting their money's worth out of student-funded Driftwood Daycare?

by Polly Trout

Is our S&A funded daycare a quality one? Driftwood's administration has been hit by at least two petitions and numerous parental complaints. Administrators at Driftwood and Evergreen insist that Driftwood is improving, but some feel that the change is neither fast nor comprehensive enough to make Driftwood a quality daycare. Despite these conflicts, Driftwood has staunch supporters.

There are presently 31 children enrolled at Driftwood. Of 13 parents interviewed this quarter, eight were satisfied, one dissatisfied, and three so unhappy about the care their children received that they would switch daycares if they could afford to.

Many Driftwood parents work at Driftwood four hours a month to qualify for a reduced fee, and therefore have firsthand knowledge of proceedings.

Andrea Gardner, mother of a four year old, said, "The older kids just run the show. There is no control at all. Kids shouldn't be 'controlled' but they can't run rampant either."

In her opinion, the younger ones got "left in the wake" of the older ones. "They go there, hang out all day, and that's all," she said. "If they want to let the kids do what they want, I suppose that's OK, but they shouldn't get paid so much."

Gardner says that she would like to see the older children do one half-hour project a day that requires them to sit still and take their time, not just a "five minute, slap-slap project."

Virginia Brian, Driftwood's director, replied, "The children do not run wild, but are provided with a variety of things to do." She said, "After one project is finished, there is some restlessness before they are directed to another, but the staff catches such moments and interests the child in a new activity."

"Some of the projects are really quick, and others are labored over. The staff and children do take time," she said.

Another dissatisfied parent is Judy Corbit. Her son is 4 and in his second year at Driftwood. "You don't start getting frustrated until you realize that there is no cur-

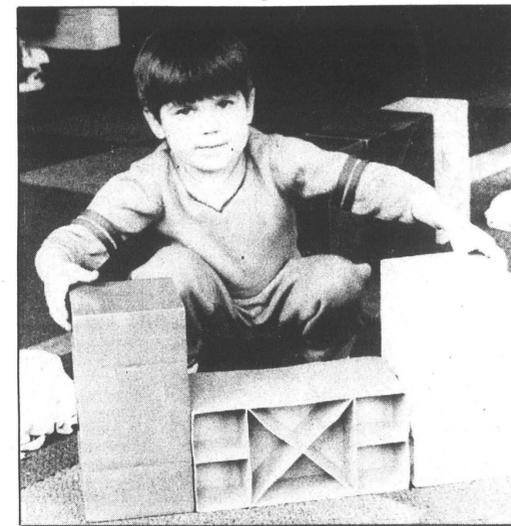
riculum for the older children," she said. She said her son had never been unhappy, but she feels that his experience could be much more rewarding if the management was more efficient and creative.

Corbit feels that the temporary afternoon teacher, Linda Lorentson, since replaced, made a noticeable change in the curriculum and organization of children. "Last year Jordan brought home two or three paintings," she said. "This year it's two or three art projects a week."

A permanent afternoon teacher, Laura Olson, was recently hired, and parents feel that it is too soon to comment on her performance.

"In the mornings, when it's Virginia's turn to teach, there is free play and little else," Corbit said. "She [Brian] has an inability to lead. She is uncomfortable confronting changes. When confronted with problems in her administrative style, she is not open to change but becomes defensive."

"Virginia is still the director of Daycare because she has a power base, not because she deserves the



Jordan Corbit makes a "TV" at Driftwood. photo by Jennifer Lewis

Continued on page 4

Graphic statement banished to CAB basement

by Bob Baumgartner

Security officers removed two paper-mache sculptures depicting a violent murder scene from the CAB lobby, sparking a debate about the censoring of art at Evergreen. The sculptures, interpreted by viewers to be a protest on recent Expressive Arts budget cuts, were installed by an anonymous artist on the evening of Wednesday, February 25, and removed hours later.

The artist set up the sculptures where people entering the CAB from the main doors would pass. One of the paper-mache figures was set sprawled on the floor with a cardboard knife stuck into its bleeding back. The other figure stood looking at the first, hands in pockets. Both figures were life-size, and dressed in jeans, dress shirts, and shoes. In the front of the composition, a wooden plaque said: "1969-1986 'IT WAS A GOOD

IDEA'..." To the side, near the fingers of the stabbed figure, a paper sign read: "Presented by the Committee to change Evergreen's name to: South Western Washington University."

According to Mike Hall, student activities director and manager of the CAB building, security officers responding to a student complaint called him at home at about 11 p.m. Gary Wessels, co-coordinator of the Northwest Indian Center, said he called Security to inform them, not to complain to them about the display. Security told Hall that there were a pair of statues of questionable nature in the CAB lobby. Hall said security described the composition "as a graphic murder scene, man on floor with knife in back, blood on shirt, fully clothed, and another man standing over him, obviously the perpetrator of the murder."

Security officers Kirk Talmadge and Darwin Eddy said they waited while Hall made his decision to have the figures removed from the CAB lobby and put in the basement. Hall, Gail Martin, vice president for student affairs, and some students have called this a "personal value decision," -- not one reflecting policies on art or political expression, but one of sensitivity to the feelings of the community.

The reasons for what Hall called a "difficult and complex decision" were that many people in the Evergreen community would be offended by such a graphic depiction of murder, especially when a student was murdered in the building less than two years ago (referring to Elisa Tisot's death in the first-floor cafeteria in April 1984). Hall added that children visiting the CAB with their parents might be frightened by

the scene. "I felt it was my responsibility to remove it from public display in the CAB," Hall said. "I'm totally supportive of student's rights to protest, of individual's right to political expression, and artist's right to artistic expression. But when it's such a violent and sadistic vision that's being portrayed, then I think it should be some place where people go to it, rather than be confronted by it in a public space."

"There are hundreds of people on campus who are aware of, and many people who saw, Tisot's murdered body just a few steps away from where this was displayed. And I think that in particular makes it inappropriate for public display in the CAB."

Hall also said that the anonymity of the artist didn't allow any dialogue to take place, thus limiting options for his decision on the work's display. Hall was not informed in advance of the sculpture's installation. "If people are willing to step out and be responsible for political comments they make, then it's easier to find ways these statements can be made in public," Hall said.

He criticized the artist's action saying, "That's the kind of strategy that terrorist organizations use -- public visions of savage atrocity. And I cannot be supportive of that." However, some students questioned whether the nature of the display was violent enough to warrant removal. Beth Myher, a student who saw the composition Wednesday night, contended that children see more graphic depictions of violence on television. Another student who saw the original composition, Jeff Tingelstad, commented, "I didn't have a strong negative impression."

And Brody Smith, upon seeing a photograph of the display, said, "I would enjoy it. I used to draw things like it."

Other students though, commented that the sculptures would have bothered them. When shown a photograph of the display, Jenny Strauss said, "At first I'd gasp. I'd be totally shocked and displeased and dismayed. I'd probably start crying, 'cause it would bring home reality. It reminds me of all the terrorism going on. It's shocking. I know I'd cry."

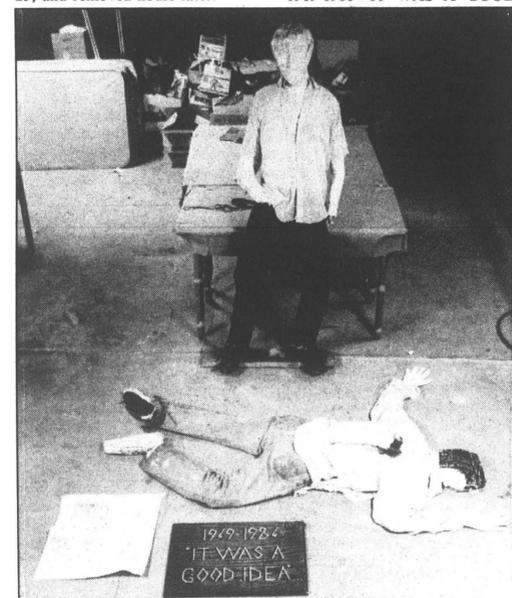
Ben Tansey said, "I'm glad I didn't see it. It looks to me as though it was a personal attack on someone else, and I'm glad it was removed."

Kathi Campbell commented on the photograph: "This is tacky. A girl was killed here on campus. I'm glad they took it down."

However, other students were more concerned about the message the artwork portrayed, seeing its removal as a statement about the college's lack of support for expressive arts. Claire Carver said that the fact that the piece of art was taken down before people could see it, proved the point of the piece of art -- that Evergreen has moved away from supporting the arts, toward a more conservative outlook like other colleges and universities.

Paul Gallegos said, "I think Evergreen is long dead. I don't think 'Evergreen' was more than an illusion."

Mark Levine, Exploration Network coordinator, said, "The fact that they would take down the artwork for being 'offensive,' is a sad statement about our school. And it's no coincidence that they're cutting back on expressive arts."



Reconstruction of banished art in CAB 14. photo by Jennifer Lewis

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more news

“Dumpsite” rally draws crowd to capitol steps

by Joseph G. Follansbee

Katie Morse responded bluntly to the question of what she'd do if the U.S. Department of Energy chooses the Hanford Nuclear Reservation as a repository for high-level nuclear waste.

“I'd move,” she said. Morse was one of about 15 Evergreen students who took part in the Washington Public Interest Research Group's rally at the state capitol last Friday to make “Our State is a Dumpsite” a state song. The students were joined by the Seattle WashPIRG office and members of Greenpeace, Sane, and several state legislators.

“Dumpsite” author Dana Lyons, dressed in a broad-brimmed hat with a red bandana around his neck, sang to the crowd of about 100 persons. “Our State is a Dumpsite, Our fate is to mutate. We're singing here in Washington, the Everglowing State!” he sang.

The rally speakers were led off by Representative Dean Sutherland (D) from Vancouver, who has introduced a House Floor Resolution to incorporate “Dumpsite” into the official state songbook due for the Washington State Centennial in 1989. Standing with his young son Jason, Sutherland said he sponsored the resolution so that future generations will know people cared about the nuclear waste issue.

Representative Jesse Wineberry, D-Seattle, spoke on the need for more study of the nuclear waste problem so those responsible for work-

ing with nuclear waste will understand its hazards and how best to handle and transport it. In his rousing speaking style reminiscent of Jesse Jackson, he pointed out the need for people to be concerned about the future.

“We are tomorrow's generation,” he said.

In a KAOS radio interview after her speech, Representative Louise Miller, R-Woodinville, said Congress and the Department of Energy needs to be informed on how the people feel about the nuclear waste problem.

“They may make a political decision rather than a scientific, technical one,” she said.

John Kaiser, spokesperson for the

Olympia chapter of WashPIRG, located on the Evergreen campus, echoed Miller's sentiment. He said that since DOE already owns the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Eastern Washington and has been storing low-level waste there for years, plus the local community of the Tri-Cities is considered “nuclear-friendly,” the choice of Hanford as a high-level repository is politically easy. Kaiser said WashPIRG, through such strategies as the “Our State is a Dumpsite” song, wants to make such a choice more politically difficult.

“I just think that of all the nuclear hazards, nuclear waste is at the top of the list of potential environmental hazards,” Kaiser said.



The “Our State is a Dumpsite” chorus sends a message to the Department of Energy.



Dana Lyons leads in singing “Our State is a Dumpsite” at the rally on the Capitol steps.

Work begins on Earth Fair

Work has begun on the organization of the 1986 Earth Fair. The theme selected is “Celebrate the Fair Earth through Art and Technology.” Booth space is available for groups planning to present materials, ideas, etc. to what will of course be huge and enthusiastic crowds who love everything they see, and of course input in the planning is welcome! Meetings are scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Fridays in the ERC.

Male minds explored

emotions are difficult for men, save for anger, and that men require a waiting period in expressing their feelings. Claiming to be there “only to cause problems,” Pace and Meade proved to be refreshing and informative. Although the audience was at times argumentative, they nonetheless voiced enthusiasm for a similar workshop in the future. “A Fondness for Swords” also induced a number of men to participate in the second workshop, “Power, Passion, and the Changing Male.” The group explored aspects of the male experience such as male mythology, definition of masculinity and men in relationships. A story was again used as a starting point, although the entire experience was, as one participant concluded, “very personal with a high degree of shared feeling.” Personal projection in relation to the story as well as individual vision of position in life were shared. A non-student participant claimed that “this was the best thing I've ever been to at Evergreen.” Although the elusive “male secret” was not discovered, the workshops were able to shed some light on the male experience for both men and women, hopefully allowing for better understanding in the future.

WashPIRG's status reevaluated

by Bob Baumgartner

Washington Public Interest Research Group, better known as WashPIRG, will be seeking votes to keep the organization funded on Evergreen's campus.

Established at Evergreen in 1983, by student petition, WashPIRG must win a majority vote showing student approval every two years, to keep its contract with the Board of Trustees. Polling will be held next week from Monday to Friday in the CAB lobby and at other locations on campus. According to WashPIRG member Audrey Mandelbaum, WashPIRG hopes to get 500 people to vote.

Mandelbaum said that WashPIRG is a state-wide, non-profit, nonpartisan student group who work on consumer and environmental issues, with chapters at the U of W, WWU, and Evergreen. She said WashPIRG helps students to learn the skills to affect public policy, offers internships and trains students to lobby, reports for the PIRG newsletter, and organizes rallies and speeches.

According to WashPIRG literature, the group has: 1) Prevented \$7.5 billion of WPPSS debt from raising electrical rates; 2) Published consumer guides on banking services, long distance phone rates, landlord/tenant rights, and auto repair; 3) Preserved affordable phone service by banning mandatory local measured service; 4) Saved consumers \$100 million per year by blocking telephone deregulation.

Recently the group has protested the U.S. Department of Energy's radioactive waste policies and the proposed high level nuclear waste repository at Hanford.

However, some aspects of the organization are questioned -- mainly Evergreen PIRG's fund collecting system. While the U of W's registration form has a place to check if you

would like to contribute to WashPIRG, Evergreen's registration fee includes a \$2.50 waivable/refundable fee for WashPIRG. The back of the registration form mentions the WashPIRG fee this way: “All registered students (except auditors) are to be charged \$2.50 WashPIRG fee.”

According to Student Activities board member Brian Seidman, many students don't know that the fee is waivable and refundable. “And a lot of (of students) don't get their money back because people are embarrassed to ask a student to return money because they don't want to be thought of as cheap. WashPIRG should be getting funding like any other environmental groups, like Audubon, by donation,” Seidman said.

WashPIRG member Audrey Mandelbaum said that WashPIRG is required to have a representative at registration to explain the fee, so there should be no question about it. WashPIRG has a refund table in the CAB for day students, and one in the library lobby for night students. Students at Vancouver and Tacoma campuses can send forms to WashPIRG to receive their refund in the mail. She pointed out that the fee is refundable and waivable, giving people the option to not support the organization.

“The principle is that people choose to have a fee,” Mandelbaum said. “If students want an organization where they can hire full-time staff, where they can work on issues regularly, where they can train them and work on public policy skills, they need a solid-based funding system.”

She also said that the paid positions are necessary to hold the organization together, since students move around so much. WashPIRG has a full-time paid executive director who coordinates the three chapters and builds student leader-

ship, an administrative worker who takes care of the budget and books, a legislative program director who works with student lobbyists, and one campus coordinator on each campus. Non-students can also become WashPIRG members by paying \$15 per year.

Another contention Seidman makes is that there is no student board that controls WashPIRG as the Student Activities board oversees other groups. “I don't think that the objectives of the organization are bad. But they're in a position of total anonymity.” He claims that PIRG's are highly centralized, and that people in Washington D.C. set WashPIRG agendas -- not local students. “Student activities funds are legitimate,” he said, “because students have control over where the money goes.”

In a phone interview, WashPIRG student lobbyist John Kaiser said that WashPIRG is centralized in the way that a few people in the organization have the best feel for the agenda, and others go along with that. The state board, which has representatives from each college, decides what direction to take as a whole, and what issues to work on in the legislature. The local board, consisting of about eight students and the campus coordinator, is in charge of deciding what the campus chapter will work on. Meetings are open to everyone, so students approve every decision, he said.

Aid available

A limited amount of financial aid funds is currently available. 1985-86 applicants who still have a need gap after exhausting other resources can drop in the Financial Aid office on weekdays from 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m., or call x6205.

Gramm-Rudman effects will be negligible on Evergreen campus

by Sharon Lee Nicholson

The Gramm-Rudman bill and Reagan's proposed federal budget have chilled some students' optimism for financial aid and work-study.

Although the two issues have created considerable confusion, despair is unwarranted according to Georgette Chan, director of Financial Aid at Evergreen. Chan says funds for the 1986-87 work-study program have been allocated and are in place. Students needing work-study simply must apply early according to Betty Muncton, student employment coordinator.

Should Gramm-Rudman pass the upcoming Supreme Court litmus test, its effect on Evergreen's federal work-study funding will amount to a 3 percent reduction or five fewer work-study positions in the 1986-87 academic year, Chan said. If passed by Congress, Reagan's proposed

budget could reduce Evergreen's federal work-study funding by another 22 positions in 1986-87.

As demonstrated in the media, Reagan's budget proposal is far from implementation. Nevertheless, the potential for funds reduction increases the strain on students scrambling for fewer and fewer federal dollars.

Aside from the federally funded work-study program, Washington state provides work-study funds. However, those funds fluctuate because they depend extensively on the vagaries of the state economy.

An offsetting advantage of state work-study at Evergreen is that students are bound to on-campus or nonprofit organizations for positions. Under state criteria, students are allowed to obtain work-study positions off campus in the private sector, as long as those positions are either academically or career-related.

To qualify for state funding, such off-campus positions must meet state criteria that exclude religious and political activities.

“Work Study Position Available” signs around campus may look encouraging to a student looking for work, but they're not job guarantees, said Muncton. Work-study funds vary from year to year and throughout the year. This year, funds and positions are available for students qualifying for the aid. On the other hand, Chan said, “I am sure a lot of students who just don't qualify would like to have work-study jobs.”

Qualifying for work-study is not a simple process. Students must complete a lengthy financial aid process. Work-study is only one of several resources available to students in need. Other resources include grants and guaranteed student loans. All resources are distributed by the Financial Aid staff to students on a “first come, first served” and demonstrated need basis.

“Being an on-time applicant is crucial,” said Chan. “We cannot make any promises to students when they apply, because we have a limited number of dollars.”

At this point in the academic year, the aid situation is somewhat fluid. According to Muncton, “Since available funds vary from year to year, not all resource funds are available in every program.”

Currently, there happen to be funds and positions available for work-study due to “recovered funds.” The term, “recovered funds” refers to those dollars allocated at the beginning of the academic year that have been returned to the Financial Aid budget for a number of reasons.

For example, students on work-study may have transferred or simply withdrawn from school, leaving unused work-study funds and positions that can be reassigned to other students. Applicants for work-study under the “recovered funds” must complete the financial aid process and meet the needs criteria before assignment to a position by Financial Aid.

Scholarships available

Students should be aware of all the financial aid available to them to help meet the rising costs of attending college. The Financial Aid Office is responsible for the administration of scholarships at the college. They currently have a total of 10 undergraduate scholarships for about \$7,850 and expect that figure to grow. The Financial Aid Office staff will do initial screening for minimum qualifications, and a scholarship committee will select the final recipients. The deadline for all college administered scholarships is April 15, 1986.

- A list of the scholarship names, the gift amount, and general eligibility requirements for the scholarship follows:
 - Carleton Morris Cooley Scholarship, \$500: Senior standing; excellence in writing the English language; participation in college governance.
 - Ward Bowden Memorial Scholarship, \$400: Interest in field of journalism or political science; financial need.
 - Roger F. Camp Scholarship, \$175: Second year student; financial need.
 - Charles J. McCann Scholarship, \$475: Must have completed at least one full year at Evergreen -- senior standing; show capacity to work well with others and demonstrate ability to plan and carry out a plan of study and do it well.
 - Ethel MacPhail Scholarship, \$1,000: Upper-division woman concentrating in business management related field.
 - Haas Foundation Scholarship, \$1,500: Junior or senior standing; pursuing studies in the communications field.
 - Shauna May Memorial Scholarship (two scholarships), \$625 each: Financial need and merit in Humanities.
 - Evergreen Community Scholarship, \$675 each: Re-entry woman; financial need.
 - Edith K. Draham Scholarship, \$1,000: New and continuing students; financial need and demonstrated ability in fiction writing.
 - Mark Blakely Memorial Scholarship, \$200: New or continuing students pursuing creative arts; need as a tie breaker.
- Students can get further information and scholarship applications from Judy Ehresmann in the Financial Aid Office, LIB 1200, x6205. Each scholarship requires a separate application.

Correction in “software” story

The February 27, 1986 article “Evergreen student charged with software theft” falsely stated that Sergeant Larry Savage of Campus Security took delivery of a package addressed to Dr. John Smith from a California software company during Christmas holiday. Savage said that UPS approached Campus Security because the package bore the college's name, but Smith's residential address. Security did not accept delivery because it was C.O.D., so it was delivered to Smith that same day, Savage said. The staff of the Cooper Point Journal regret the error.

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'Daycare' from page 1

position through merit," Corbit concluded.

Brian had no comment to Corbit's opinions, except to say that there was indeed curriculum for all children.

The majority of parents interviewed were more positive. "I like Driftwood a lot. I like Virginia a lot. I think she makes Driftwood," said parent Carol Renkel. She went on to say that she needed daycare on a part-time basis and Driftwood was "a social outlet, a way to learn to play with other children. Driftwood offers a whole spectrum of activities, such as arts, science, gardening, ABC's, physical activities, quiet time, manners. Virginia is really dedicated. It's not so structured that they come out little Xerox copies. They are raised with high self-esteem."

"I was apprehensive at first, but now that I've worked here I feel fine about it. Virginia is doing her very best and wants all aspects of the daycare to run smoothly as possible," said Kathryn Ferguson, teacher's aide and parent.



Virginia Brian, Director

Carol Guhin, staff at Driftwood, said, "It's a good place. There's room for improvement." She said she felt that more organization, and being able to physically separate the younger and older kids, would help. She said, "I think organization is a problem at Evergreen, and it reflects in daycare."

When asked if she saw improvement this year from last, Guhin said, "It's changing. We're trying to adjust to parents' needs. Last year there was a very positive atmosphere, and this year it still exists. There are more structured activities, such as art after quiet time for the older kids. That's going pretty strong. During quiet time now, we focus more on stories and rest, rather than quiet group activities. I think that's good." Guhin works in the afternoon. She feels good about the communication at Driftwood; she is glad that the parents "know what's going on" because they volunteer time and can talk to the staff.

In a later interview, Guhin stressed that Driftwood is not for every child, because children are individuals and have different needs. "Evergreen is not for every adult either," she said. Maley has been working at Driftwood since spring of 1984. This year he has seen an increase in structured activity. There is a yoga class on Tuesdays, and a record is kept of things they do. "There is a constant attempt to improve the place. 'Virginia's job is very difficult. Parents say one thing, the budget another, administration another -- she gets caught in between. A lot of the parents are really hard on her,'" he said.

"Since I have assumed the responsibility of providing supervision, and looking at the history, it's clear that there are some legitimate concerns brought forth. We will enhance the quality of daycare," said Dean Stone Thomas, who has been Brian's supervisor since September.

Driftwood is licensed for 28 children at one time, provided that there are not more than 20 children in a room at one time. It usually has 16-18 children a day; more children

come on Tuesday and Thursday than on the other days.

Three staff members are usually on the premises to supervise. Brian functions as head teacher in the morning and Olson, part-time teacher, in the afternoon while Brian takes care of her administrative duties. One full-time, non-student staff member is there each day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sixteen student teacher's aides share the additional slot.

Complaints from parents seem to center around apparent lack of activities for 4 and 5 year olds that provide intellectual and creative stimulation, and the alleged lack of a dynamic administration. Sean Sinclair, a student who used to work at Driftwood, said that because Brian's duties are split between administration and teaching, neither one is completed.

In response, Brian said, "It is hard to finish both jobs. I do both jobs, but sometimes things don't get done." When asked how she would solve that problem, she replied, "Hire a full time teacher and have a full time director."

Brian was hired as director in 1980 to replace Bonnie Gillis, who as a student intern had founded Driftwood in 1973 and had been director ever since. During Gillis' directorship Driftwood had more academic support, with two cluster contracts of interns working with Driftwood and a higher rate of individual student interns. Driftwood also received financial support from academics, which was drastically cut in 1981.

Gillis said one of the main reasons that Driftwood was closely aligned with academics was that Carol Spence, a faculty member trained in early childhood education, was a great advocate for the daycare. "She was terrific -- one of our better supporters," Gillis said. Spence has since left Evergreen.

Gillis said that she saw, toward the end of her directorship, that financial cuts were coming for Driftwood due to legislative cuts for Evergreen in general.

Sue Roden, ex-Driftwood parent and Parent's Center Co-Coordinator says that once Brian was hired, academic involvement began to slip because Brian was not receptive towards prospective interns, nor was she assertive in establishing contacts with the campus.

Brian states that she has been receptive and assertive. She says that the reason there has been only one intern in the last two years is that the Cooperative Education office moved up the deadline for paperwork, and, since most of her interns had made the decision at the last minute, Driftwood was out in the cold. She said that last year she was not as vigilant recruiting interns because she felt this problem was insurmountable, but she has reconsidered and is working on it again.

In 1983, 18 parents signed a petition requesting a "prompt and thorough investigation" of Driftwood. Areas the petition designated to be investigated were, "safety, cleanliness, equipment, management and the hiring of staff knowledgeable about child development." They asked that the full-time directorship become a part-time position and the part-time teaching position become full-time.

Larry Stenburg was in charge of seeing that the needs addressed in the parent petition were met. He said that there were meetings between parents and administrators, and changes were made. Brian agreed to spend mornings in the building as coordinating teacher, evaluations became regular and quarterly, and the daycare became licensed.

"It improved dramatically in the eyes of the users," said Stenburg. He supervised Driftwood through the '83-'84 school year and was satisfied that parent demands had been met.

Student Sean Sinclair was working at Driftwood at the time of the petition and again in the fall of 1984, a year later. He supported the '83 campaign and stated that if the petition had gone around again in 1984, he would have supported it.

Sinclair expressed the need for a full-time teacher. He said the pro-

gram lacked continuity and consistency and this discouraged interns. He said that it was difficult to attract a really good teacher unless a full-time position is offered. He also said that having two coordinators, an administrator and a full-time teacher, rather than one coordinator who functioned as both, would give Driftwood a more rounded philosophy. He suggested that the administrative position be cut back to half-time and the jobs be reclassified and opened for applicants.

"She [was] not a good administrator, and a very defensive person," Sinclair said. "Maybe she can get by certification standards, but at some point you have to look at the quality of administration and leadership. That's obviously lacking," he said.

Does he think that Brian can straighten out the problems he experienced working there and provide excellent care? "History shows that she can't. She uses stop-gap measures," he said, and defined "stop-gap" as tightening up when the pressure was on, but sliding back to old ways when people stopped checking.

Brian disagreed. "I act when the pressure is on, but I also look for long-term solutions," she said. "I like Virginia. But you need to separate the quality of work from one's personality," Sinclair said. He added that a chronic problem with Evergreen was an unofficial de facto tenure which protected staff that had been at Evergreen for a long time.

Taro Starbuck was one of the parents who organized the 1983 petition and used Driftwood in '81 and '82. He said that, as an educator, he had worked in daycares all over the country and that Driftwood "was the worst." He said that his daughter was unhappy and bored. At that time, Driftwood could not be licensed by the Department of Social and Health Services because it was state operated. At parental request, the DSHS inspected Driftwood and reported that if it was a private daycare, it would not be licensed.

Starbuck felt that, despite his and other parent's efforts in '83, the problem was not dealt with effectively. "It should be a showplace for educators, not a dumping ground," he said. "With radical change it could be a beautiful experience."

Starbuck expressed his opinion that Brian was not skilled in handling stressful situations. He said that during the parent-administration meetings in 1983, Brian became hysterical. He also related an incident involving his 2-year-old son in the summer of 1982. The child was playing in an old wagon at Driftwood when his foot fell through the floorboards and became stuck. He says that Brian could not figure out how to release the child. Even though he was in the hot sun, she left him there. The child fainted from the heat. When Starbuck arrived, he quickly remedied the situation by removing the floorboard. "She could at least have wheeled him out of the sun," he said.

Brian said that she remembered the incident, but that it had not been sunny, the child had not fainted, and that security had released the child in well under an hour. In the '82-'83 school year a small boy broke his arm at Driftwood; according to parent Charlotte Todd, the crisis was handled very poorly. No steps were taken to keep the boy from going into shock, the staff did not know the correct emergency number, the staff could not find the permission slips, and the other children were not adequately supervised while the crisis was being handled.

Brian agreed that the crisis had been handled poorly, but said that she was not there, and that it had been Todd's responsibility, as an adult in charge at the time, to see that it was.

Another injury occurred last year; names have been withheld at the request of the parent. A child's arm was dislocated by a student staff member. The parent says that he/she

was not contacted, and when he/she arrived to pick up the child, Brian told the parent that the child was "being theatrical and nothing was wrong." The child continued to be in pain, and the parent says he/she called Brian that evening to get the name of Driftwood's insurance. The parent says Brian refused to release the name, and eventually offered a name which was false.

Brian says that she was in error to discount the child's complaints of pain, but that children are often hurt in minor ways that soon pass, and that this particular child tended to be overdramatic. She says that the parent was given the correct insurance information but did not follow the directions Brian gave, and that she did not know the name of the company because Evergreen took care of insurance for her.

Toni Canova was also a parent last year and signed this summer's petition, as well as a similar parent petition in 1983. Her child is now in kindergarten. She said she found Driftwood "just satisfactory. There was no alternative." After the 1983 petition, Canova saw a lot of improvement. It became cleaner, licensed by the state, a hot food program was instated, and the college became more aware of daycare, she said.

She would like to see Driftwood better organized. "Students there are great, they just need more supervision, and to be allowed to be more creative. Virginia is not the administrator she could be. Students are losing out not having someone they can learn from; I don't think they get much out of Driftwood," she said.

Canova said that Driftwood prepared her child well for kindergarten. "She's doing really well. Certain students took the time, like Deb Roraback and Patrick, to work with the older children. Deb was a big asset. The kids loved her. It's a good staff."

In conclusion, Canova said, "Virginia is adequate. She's neither



Part-time assistant Carol Guhin talks about blocks and Connor Musgraves listens intently.

wonderful nor terrible." Deb Roraback worked at Driftwood for four years, quitting last winter. She usually worked three mornings a week, and in her opinion acted as the morning teacher during that time, although she was paid as a "child care provider," like the rest of the student staff.

In discussing why she left Driftwood, Roraback said, "I was totally fed up with Virginia. You have got to understand. I like her. She tries. She just doesn't do it."

By the end of her stay there, Roraback was the only legally responsible staff member besides Brian and the afternoon teacher, Celeste Mazzoulli. She says that one day last winter, she was scheduled to work because both Brian and Mazzoulli were going to be gone. She was sick with a temperature of 103 degrees and could not find a substitute. So that the daycare could operate legally, she came in and spent eight hours lying on the floor of the bathroom, occasionally vomiting. "Later, I said jokingly to Virginia that I should have called Mike Hall. And she replied that she would have fired me. I quit the next week." Mike Hall was Brian's supervisor last year. Roraback says that he was authorized to substitute for Brian in an emergency, although

Brian says that he is not. Brian did not remember the incident, but said that although it was inappropriate to expect an ill person to provide child care, it must have been the only alternative. She said that Roraback "quit because she was under a lot of stress."

"Mornings I was usually alone with the children," Roraback said. "That's fine -- I got to take care of them. I made lesson plans. All the teachers [students and Brian] were supposed to, but I was the only one who would do it. It was crazy. I returned there and asked if I should turn in weekly planners, and she said no."

Roraback says that although Brian gave her the authority to plan lessons and act as teacher, Brian would interfere randomly with her plans. Brian says that she would only interfere when she thought the lessons would interrupt other activities, such as lunch, or violate her standard of cleanliness.

Roraback says she sometimes came in early to set up art projects, and attempted to provide the children with a variety of interesting things to do that would not be the same every day. "It was frustrating trying to carry on a project from day to day," she said, because she never knew when her plans would be brushed aside. "Like noodle art. The kids adored it. I'd come in an hour early to dye the noodles. But then she might say that I couldn't do it that day. We used to hope she'd take off so that we could do projects. She wouldn't let us fingerprint because of the new rug," Roraback said.

Brian says that, while she was careful of the rug, the children do indeed fingerprint often.

Roraback felt that the lack of interns was due to Brian's unresponsive response to interested students, as well as the daycare's "bad reputation." "They want babysitters," she said. "She really does love those kids, but at the same time she treats them

like a lot of other adults do, like they aren't really people." One incident stood out in Roraback's mind. She had been talking to a child about something that the child felt was extremely important, and Brian interrupted to tell Roraback something. "Ivy told Virginia that she was talking, and Virginia just brushed her aside. I pointed out to Virginia that she was interrupting," Roraback said.

She said that the staff "wasn't encouraged to be excellent. If you could keep them [the children] from breaking themselves it was good." "I was the only one there I would've trusted my children with," Roraback concluded. "That's why I stayed."

Last summer, 12 Evergreen students, eight of them parents at Driftwood, signed a petition claiming that Driftwood Daycare was "being poorly managed and maintained." They asked the Evergreen administration to investigate the management, teaching and budget practices of Driftwood.

Roden, who organized the petition, said more parents felt dissatisfied with the care provided, but were either out of town at the time of the petition or felt their children might be discriminated

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against if they became involved.

This last petition, circulated in the summer of 1985, was very similar to one circulated in the spring of 1983. The petitioners claimed that Driftwood was being "poorly managed and maintained" and asked Evergreen to investigate the "management, teaching, and budget practices." They also requested that the full-time administrator/teacher and part-time teacher be replaced with a full-time teacher and part-time administrator.

Roden says she sent a copy of the petition and five accompanying letters to Stone Thomas; Gail Martin, vice-president and Thomas's supervisor; and President Joe Olander, Martin's Supervisor.

Some specific complaints outlined in the letters were, lack of intellectual and fine motor skill development, chaos, poor staffing, lack of a full-time teacher, lack of definite divisions between age groups, lack of interns, lack of structured activities, and poor financial management.

Martin had no comment on the petition. She said that she had not seen it. "This is an issue that cannot be discussed in a public forum," she said.

Brian said in response to the petition, "These people could have come to me directly. Some of these people are on the board and affecting the change."

Kathy Dublinski, a parent who signed the petition, said in her letter that she had brought her concerns to Brian on numerous occasions but saw no change.

Stone Thomas had the following comment: "Virginia and I have identified the things consistent in the letters -- curriculum, interaction with parents, upkeep of facilities, program administration -- and I am of the opinion that those areas of identified concerns of parent-users are being effectively dealt with."

In a memo from Larry Stenburg, Brian's superior in 1983, to petitioning parents in 1983, Stenburg cites Brian's primary qualification as having been the director of the Fort Lewis Daycare. However, when asked about previous employment in daycare, Brian did not mention her Fort Lewis job. Sue Schaufler, currently director at the Fort Lewis Daycare, said that Brian had been fired from her post. Brian had no statement on the matter.

Sue Lundy brought her child to Driftwood last year, but has withdrawn him. She did not feel that the care had been satisfactory.

"It was a free-for-all. He didn't learn anything there. No one seemed concerned with his development. It's poorly managed," she said. She would like to see more staff consistency and a new director, she said.

While looking into Driftwood's past can illuminate some patterns of parent concern, the primary question now is Driftwood's quality today. There is some debate over whether or not Driftwood provides enough structured learning opportunities for the children.

According to state law, "The agency shall implement a program designed to meet the developmental needs of the various age groups served and in consideration of the cultural and other particular needs of individual children or groups of children. The program shall provide a balance between free play and organized activities, between individual play and the sharing of experiences among children; and shall promote individual contact between staff and child." -- "Minimum licensing requirements for daycare centers for children," WAC 388-73-452.

Steve Ennett, DSHS employee, said that Driftwood was meeting licensing requirements and that the curriculum was "about the same as other daycares."

According to Driftwood policy, curriculum is defined as "goals of the program and the planned activities, but also the daily schedule and used materials, transitions between activities, and the way which

routine tasks of living are implemented. Young children learn through active manipulation."

This year's goals of the Driftwood staff are to focus on staff training, curriculum for pre-kindergartners, specific activities with the 2-year-olds, and to improve Driftwood's image on campus. "We have a very poor reputation," said Brian. "We have for a long time. We do far more than we are given credit for. Children have a good day and feedback from parents has been positive."

Brian says that she has seen much improvement at Driftwood since she was hired and there is a constant effort for enhanced quality. For example she cited that they were now licensed, that there was a new rug and fence, that they had a USDA food program, and that they just received a free video disc player.

She said that there were some specific difficulties she encountered because Driftwood was not private. She said that because Driftwood is the cheapest available, parents feel forced to use it. According to Brian, this gives parents a negative attitude. It also creates an environment where many people with widely differing philosophies are forced to share the same space; in a private daycare, a parent dissenting with the philosophy could simply move to another daycare. She said that some parents feel that Driftwood cannot be a "real preschool" because the daily fees are so low. She says that it does not affect the quality. She also says that dealing with Evergreen's bureaucracy takes time away from more productive work.

For instance, Brian said that it took maintenance two years to fix a fault in the fence. To parents, this looked like she was not addressing the problem, when in fact she had made the request. She said that if it was a private daycare, she could have just hired someone to fix it.

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When asked about this policy, Brian said, "They separate themselves."

Driftwood's '85-'86 budget is \$45,000; \$30,000 come from S&A, an estimated \$10,000 from revenue, and \$5,000 institutional. In addition, they receive \$5,000 a year from the USDA food program. Most parents pay only \$4.50 per day per child for full-time care. However, Driftwood receives over \$13 per day per child. In addition, Driftwood does not pay rent and receives some free maintenance.

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Parent Judy Corbitt, an accounting major who has done volunteer work on Driftwood's budget, says that Driftwood's money is being poorly managed. She says that even though Driftwood is receiving more money per child than private daycares, parents see less in received services.

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sports

Rawnsley scores 32 in heart-stopping loss to D's

by Jacob Weisman

Team D won their fourth game in a row in intramural basketball competition last Friday, beating Team A 66-62 in what turned out to be a closely fought contest.

Team D led by 14 points, 49-35, entering the fourth quarter, on the strength of Matt Hartman's 17 first half points. But Pat Rawnsley, who had scored 31 points the week before, scored 14 of his league high 32 points during the last quarter of play, sparking a dramatic comeback by Team A.

Team A managed to cut the lead to 4 points with just under 2 minutes remaining. Forward Allen Jones, following his own missed shot, rebounded the ball, pivoted to his right, and shot a spectacular

turnaround jump hook.

"I'm always surprised when the ball goes in. When we started to come back, we all got fired up. We realized we could win," said Jones.

Moments later Jim Daniels intercepted an inbounds pass and threw it ahead to a streaking Pat Rawnsley, who drove the baseline, hit a 10 foot bank shot, and brought Team A within 2 points.

But with only seconds remaining, Team A was unable to regroup for their zone press. The inbounds pass went to Mike Hechter who scored the final 2 points for Team D with a driving right-handed lay-up.

"We didn't win," Jones commented after the game, "but we scared them."

In other action, Team C won their first game of the season, defeating

the Evergreen Alumni 29-26 in a low scoring contest. The Alumni led 22-21 after the third quarter but were held without a field goal in the final quarter of play, scoring their only 4 points from the foul line.

"It was an extremely relaxed game. We just went out and had a

good time," said forward John Foster, who combined with Dave Baxter to score 23 of Team C's 29 points. "Both teams played a very strong defensive game on the boards," he said.

The Alumni, trailing by just 2 points, had the ball with less than 20

seconds left in regulation play. But when Geoff Kirk stole the inbounds pass, returning it for a lay up, the game was over.

Team C played without the services of forward Larry Shampine. His wife was in the hospital giving birth last Friday.

Scrappy netters take 4 from UPS

by Bob Reed

After four months of practice, the tennis teams went into full bore action last week with six matches in three days. The men started off with a thriller at UPS Wednesday, February 26.

Seven of the nine matches went the distance of three sets, with Evergreen taking four of those. Ben Chotzen, Gene Chong, Jim Wood and Bob Reed won their singles matches. Jay Nuzum lost a three setter at the number three singles spot and

Rick Doussett lost 6-2, 6-2, at number six.

With the Geoducks losing the number two and three doubles, the team match score was tied 4-4 going into the number one doubles match. In a real cliffhanger, Wood and Chotzen came up short against a scrappy UPS duo and lost in the third set, 6-4.

The final match score was 5-4 in favor of UPS. This was quite an improvement over last year, when the Geoducks lost the same match 8-1. The women, fielding a team for

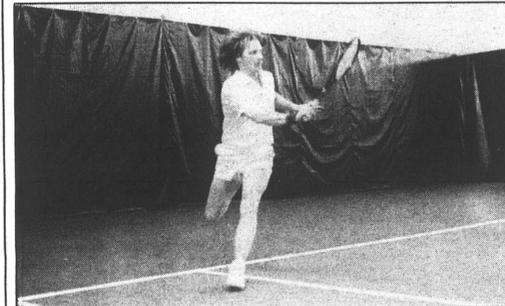
the first time in two years, started off the season with a 9-0 loss to Whitworth. The Geoduck clan of Kiry Erickson, Myra Anderson, Regina Bonnevie, Pringl Miller, Ann Hollingsworth, Katia Balogh, Elynn Plotnick and Julie McCallum had several close matches, including four three setters.

With match experience under the belt, both teams left Saturday for a full day of action in Portland. The women started with Lewis and Clark in the morning and then ended with Portland State in the afternoon. The men reversed the order.

The women lost to Lewis and Clark 9-0, but then won three matches in a 6-3 loss to Portland State. The growing confidence showed as Bonnevie and Hollingsworth won singles matches, and then Hollingsworth teamed with Plotnick for a doubles victory.

The men started off with the strong Portland State team. Although competitive in all the matches, the Geoducks lost the team match 7-2. The winners were Reed in singles and Jay Nuzum and Reed in doubles. The team rebounded with their first team victory, a 5-4 squeaker over Lewis and Clark.

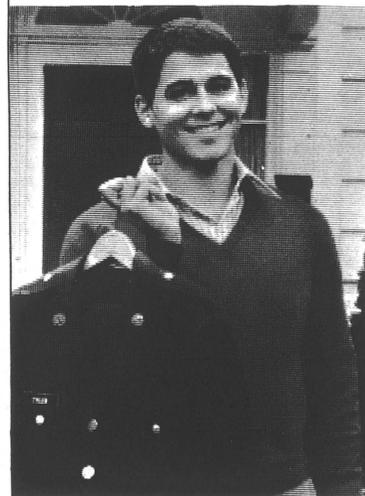
The men are back in action this Saturday at Seattle Pacific and the women go to PLU next Wednesday.



TESC netter Rick Doussett.

photo by Gene Chong

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Staff Sergeant Frederick

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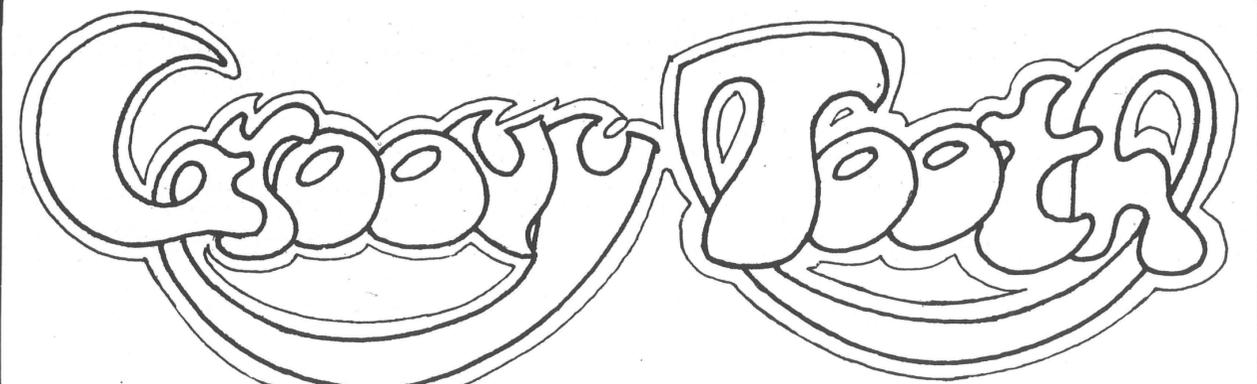
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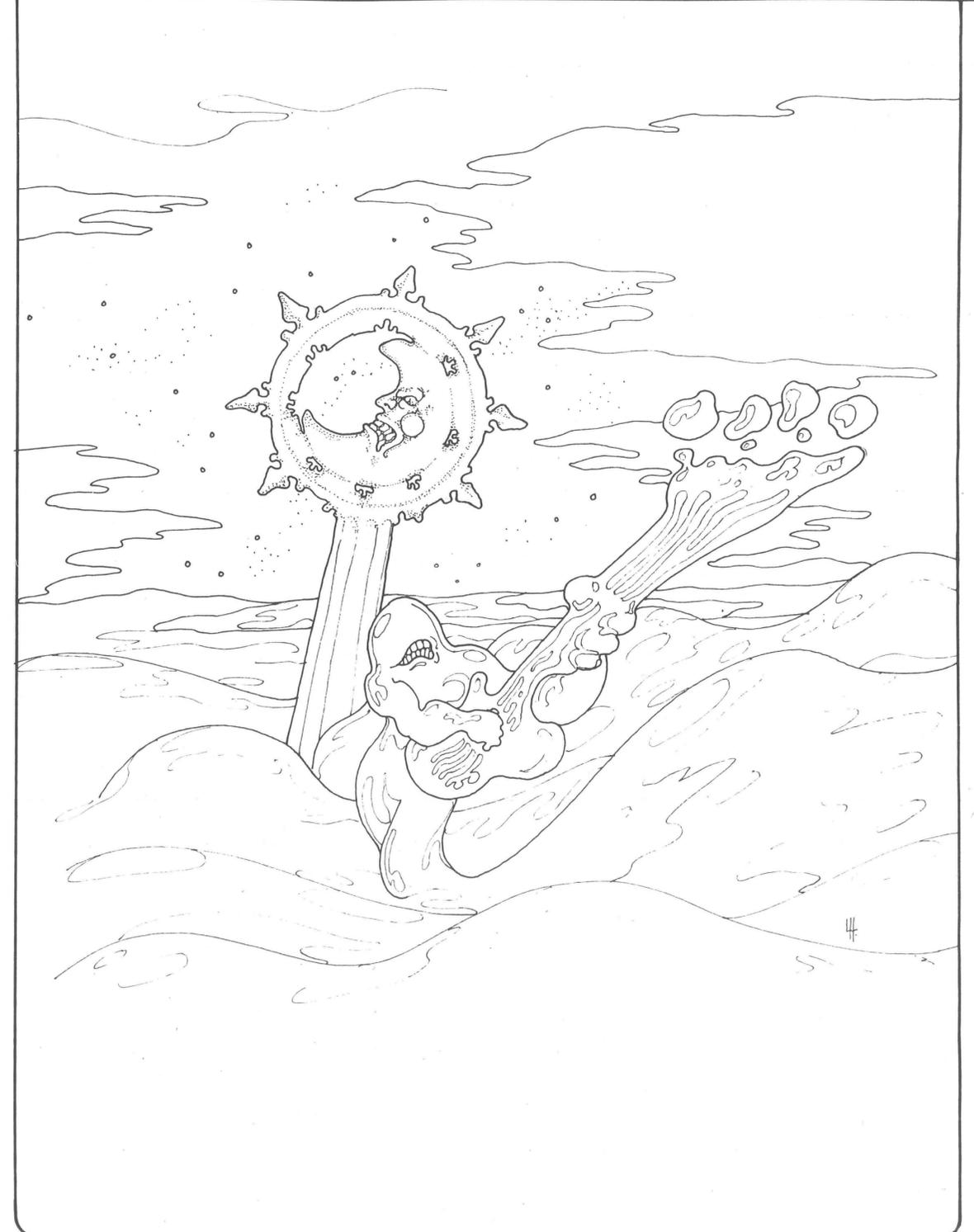
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Issue No. 3

Evergreen's Music Magazine

March 1986



Heliotroupe is back with a new style live in concert and in the studio

by Arvid Gust

Yes, *Heliotroupe* has found itself a comfortable niche in our Olympia community. Evergreen students flock to their gigs... enjoying a wide array of new material and ever popular favorites.

And dancing? You bet. *This band* will always give you ample opportunity to jump to your feet, allowing for physical movement to clear the mists, and many opportunities to break through the mist.

On guitar leads you can ride *all* the way Home—one smiles with a grin of Freedom. You can trust *this band* with your soul, body and mind complete. *Feels great!*

Current members include Dani Kelly, who writes many of the songs in their repertoire. As a performer, Dani sings lead vocals and plays the rhythm guitar licks. Mark Eckert provides most lead guitar action, soaring to new heights at every opportunity. He also sings backup vocals while Dianne Kallerges accents the lyrics with a mature and pleasing vocal style all her own. Dianne is most proficient playing bass guitar for Heliotroupe. Well remembered for her talents while performing with the local band *The Detentions*, Dianne, more recently sparkled as a member of the successful *Electric Ballroom*. And last, but certainly not least, Fred Nigito plays the drums. He is also quite adept at adding texture; with an array of percussion instruments. Well received by an ever gracious audience, Heliotroupe latest style surges ahead in new directions; enthusiastic and inspired.

In the studio, Heliotroupe is busily at work making an EP recording. Upon completion, this 5-track recording will be distributed independently to radio stations and record stores. All tracks are being produced in Oregon, at *Dogfish Sound*, a studio owned and engineered by Evergreen graduate, Drew Caulette. The band speak highly of technical advances and thus far,



Photo by Anne Appel

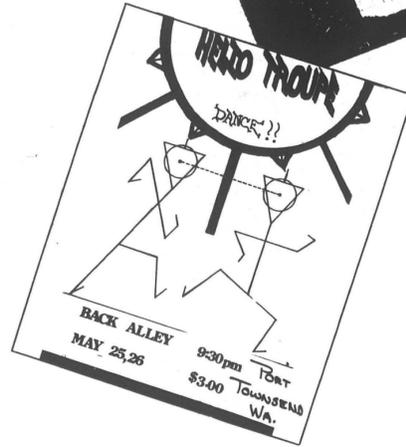
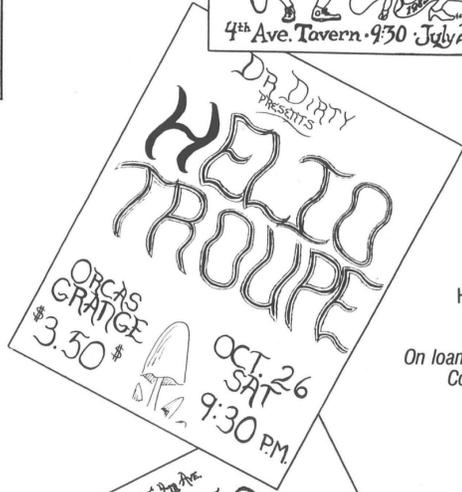
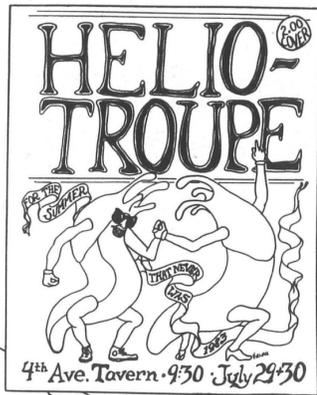
Ever watchful for the pie-in-the-sky, Heliotroupe now consists of Dani, Dianne, Fred, and Mark.

their efforts are being rewarded with success. Once satisfied with their accomplishments, record company approval (completing the circle by providing a 'record label') and tour management will surely follow.

Performances in Portland, Ore. and the further outlying reaches of Washington State have brought them an abundance of new fans. At each of these concerts there are people of all ages, from all walks of Life, discovering their own unique relationship to the music. Many complements rave about Heliotroupe's originality and as dynamic musical fancy abounds...

On the concert circuit, a Rick Lewis Benefit is being spoken of. The idea is to perform with two other local acts, in Olympia. At this time, logistics do include the signing of a formal rental agreement with an accommodating hall, then date, time and location shall be announced. You can enjoy the music of Heliotroupe even sooner, Friday or Saturday evening, March 14 and 15 at the Fourth Ave. Tavern.

... doesn't matter what you wear, just as long as you are there...



A collection of Heliotroupe art. On loan from Little Whitehouse Commune, Olympia.

Arvid Gust raps with Heliotroupe about internal politics and their influence as poets and musicians

Prior to a rehearsal session, I was given an opportunity to discuss and review Heliotroupe's formula for success. The following interview reviews their current achievements:

Arvid: Heliotroupe is not a new band, how long have you been together?

Dani: Four years. We celebrated our fourth birthday last weekend at the 4th Avenue Tavern.

Arvid: How many original members are left?

Mark: Three are!

Dianne: I've been with Heliotroupe for nine months.

Arvid: This latest incarnation band-wise, seems to capture a more direct, almost forceful drive for confrontation, as opposed to a looser 'bar' oriented sound. Do you agree?

Mark: Well, with four members there is more room to breathe, it's more... comfortable, but whether "confrontation" describes our music or not...

Dani: We're goin' for it. We realize our audience pays more attention. Tapping into real energy-and that's what Rock and Roll is all about.

Arvid: Considering the change in band members (i.e. without keyboards), which is effective for learning different approaches to 'sounds' and ways to accommodate 'space', added depth and harmonies... do you plan to expand again, or are you all content?

Mark: We're content. The present setup gives us more room for individual work, though we will be adding more percussion instruments.

Dani: We might add a percussion rack, and perhaps a synthesizer on the bass, or so... but we will add instruments within the band, no new players.

Fred: Of course, we will be maintaining a Rock and Roll beat.

Dani: Yeah. We're a guitar band. An

American guitar band.

Arvid: I saw Jerry Lee Lewis just last night. Is that a 'basic' rock and roll format? It seemed like his presence was as powerful and personal as the lyric content...

Everybody: Rock and Roll began with a sexual revolution, then evolved through the mind revolution. By the mid 70's not much was being said again except "let's Party". We're making a major effort to write... conscious of our environment (i.e. the 80's)... a nature of business that people can relate to immediately. We don't forget the tragedies, but we're not "be a rebel" or "crash and destroy" either.

Arvid: And rock and roll adheres to your variations?

Dani: We're an American sound, we try to let go of pretenses. I used to write in a variety of British pop styles, now we try to write just 'good songs' more.

Mark: Internal politics through dance.

Dianne: Let's have fun, strut your stuff!

Arvid: I noticed a few cover tunes... **Dianne:** Everyone loves cover tunes. But someone comes to our gig, and says afterwards-they, great set... but, by the way, whose song was the one that goes 'doo wha doo'? Now, that was an original tune. And, after awhile, they don't know the difference. We try to create music everyone enjoys, and wants to hear again.

Arvid: At Jerry Lee Lewis and the Allstars show, the joyful rush of "Great Balls of Fire," that flash of inspiration... ice cream cone to the forehead excitement had some women rushing the stage. That type of get off led the Rock and Roll success story.

Mark: We understand that, but we're more influential as musicians and poets than at creating entertainment for its own sake.

Dianne: And, in that same way, our audience is just as devoted and intense. A lot of people are coming to our gigs and their energy level is high.

Arvid: Heliotroupe performs a tune by the Beatles... I always felt early Beatles and groups like the Beach Boys would write songs advocating a 'simple dream' motive...with great success.

Dianne: Pop music. It's uplifting, quick songs, good beat...

Dani: The lyrics have changed, but we produce those same rhythms. There's still the hook, and dynamics, but we're not geared for airplay... at present.

Arvid: By the way, what exactly is "the hook"?

Dani: It's that little kernel, a lead line, repeated in the middle, not necessarily the chorus, but the seed idea, created consciously to get the message across.

Arvid: But, if influence through lyrics is so important, then influence becomes an essential goal, and in influence of a broader audience also... Have you considered that?

Mark: It is difficult to expand without giving up quite a bit to publicity, commercial management... promoters. We don't agree one hundred percent all the time, but we like what we're doing. We'd like to have a manager, but the demands of publicity personnel on originality...

Fred: We're an evolutionary band... let's jam.

Voices in the background: ... seems especially tight. I padded down the mics already... pretty bright. Make it much louder and it's gonna distort.

Dianne: ... it might be more dynamic while being compressed.

Mark: Who turned up this heater? It's wowing out my action... can you hear that...

Dani: Check 1-2, got that 1. 2... 1.2.

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An S & A Board Coordinator slot is now open.
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For more info. call Carol Costello, x6220, CAB 305. Deadline: March 31.

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Olympia underground holds benefit for Rick Lewis

by Paul Pope

Friends of Rick Lewis and Olympia underground music fans gathered at St. Michaels Catholic School for a benefit show for the injured Olympia artist, Saturday, March 1.

First, I do not know Rick Lewis. I do wish him well and much strength. Particulars about him are best left to his friends. The bands I remember were: Danger Mouse, The Wimps, U-Men, Young Pioneers, and the Supreme Cool Beings. I'm sure there were others too, but hey, if it's critical acclaim they want they won't find it here.

As I walked up to the school I saw scenesters on the lawn. I must be getting old when I come for the music and not their flash. It has all been done better before. O.K. Secure loose items in pockets (the music I can hear tells me this might be a trashable night). House keys, wallet, travel kit, pen, small note pad -- check. I give three dollars at the door and am later accosted for my spare change.

Danger Mouse, a basic three piece unit made up of what I take to be as locals, played a scathing cover of that trendy industrial pop song "Rio." Unfortunately this was their only salvageable vocal. Throughout their set, bassist Donna had some bass lines, which may or may not be original, never-the-less I'm a sucker for braids anytime.

Most of the sound last Saturday night was well under mach one, making it sub-skankable. Social etiquette in the pit as it is (or should be): seek no excessive bodily harm; harbor no



Photo by Heidi Oman

Noxious Fumes perform at a private house after the Rick Lewis benefit left St. Mike's.

grudges; remain on your feet; assist the fallen; advance to the farthest perimeter of moving bodies; keep arms flailing; smile; repeat.

The crowd which made up this debauch were mostly grungy skate punks, scrappy Greeners, assorted 16-year-olds pan-handling for beer (I make my social contributions when it amuses me), cultural voyeurs, and other uncertified sociopaths.

While I am bogged down in self-serving hypocritical labels I will feebly attempt to catalogue the music in a new genre, how about: a little too mellow post-thrash-punk in trying to prove that given enough volume, sweat, beer, and leather the mutant class will be content. This is not to say

that the evening as a whole was unpleasing. Hey, the raunchier the better. I am impressed that Olympia's youth counter culture is as large as this benefit proved it to be, still taking in account that a percentage descended upon the fold from the pagan lands of Seattle and Tacoma to support Rick Lewis and probably the U-Men.

The slower-paced twisted thrash of the U-Men to me is reminiscent of the Birthday Party. One number in particular, entitled "U-Men Stomp," proclaimed by one band member, "which is a better name, I guess, than, 'Smoke on the Water.'" Possibly, but not quite.

What remained most identifiable to

me Sunday morning were several minor bruises (recreational hazard), Wimps guitar, and a large red-headed woman I understand to be Lewis' housemate who spoke during a break between sets of his improving condition. She also made reference to sub-poemas to be issued to those who witnessed Lewis' beating. "If you are called in by the defense attorney it must be at a time convenient to you. Do not talk to them in private. Ask that the prosecutor be present. If he (the accused) pleads guilty he'll get 3 years, maybe, and that's all. And if he pleads innocent and is convicted he'll get five years," she said.

The Supreme Cool Beings were the last band to play, possessing the highest energy of the night, and were also the tightest musically. Their set ended abruptly with the announcement by the door that due to alcohol on the premises that the police demand the show to be shut down. This was around 11 p.m. I saw no cops at my exiting shortly after. As it was, the show did last a considerably long time, being that it started at 5:30 p.m.

I was not able to find out how much money was raised. Approximately 200 people were in attendance, though, as with most shows of this nature, it is certain that they all paid. I was overwhelmed to see some of these bands perform for this well worthwhile event, showing a true sense of caring among the alternative minded. Walking to a friend's house afterward, the resonance of the amplifiers still hummed through my head and the best cover of the night, "Feelin Groovie," helped to shrug off the cold.

governance

Final draft of All-Campus Governance DTF Report available for the perusal of one and all

In a February 11 memo from President Olander to governance DTF members, the president asked the appropriate individuals to begin the process of representative selection and will call the first meeting of the Advisory Board as soon as a full slate of participants has been identified.

He says he will try to live within the recommendations of the DTF as they have been presented to him. It is also his intention, he says, to try to make the product of the DTF's efforts work and to live up to the spirit of their recommendations.

The following is the final draft of the All-Campus Governance DTF Report, January 15, 1986:

DTF Members

Carolyn Dobbs, Chair; Bill Arney; Sandy Butler; Keith Eisner; Amanda Goldberg; Richard Jones; Nancy Koppelman; Jay Saucier; Gail Tremblay; Ed Trujillo.

Preamble

The All-Campus Governance DTF Report was written in the spirit of The Evergreen State College Social Contract. The contract states:

"The Evergreen State College is an association of people who work together as learners and teachers. Such a community can thrive only if members respect the rights of others while enjoying their own rights. Students, faculty, administrators and staff members may differ widely in their specific interests, in the degrees and kinds of experiences they bring to Evergreen and in the functions which they have agreed to perform, but all must share alike in prizing academic and interpersonal honesty, in responsibly obtaining and in providing full and accurate information, and in resolving their differences through due process and with a strong will to collaboration. In its life as a community, The Evergreen State College requires a social contract rather than a list of specific prohibitions and essentially negative rules."

An important emphasis is placed on individual members to take responsibility and come "...with a strong will to collaboration." Further, the All-Campus Governance DTF proposes that all views be given the opportunity to be discussed and resolved. Again, the Social Contract states:

"All members of the Evergreen community enjoy the right to hold and to participate in public meetings, to post notices on the campus, and to engage in peaceful demonstrations. Reasonable and impartially applied rules may be set with respect to time, place and use of Evergreen facilities in these activities."

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

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

It is in this spirit and philosophy that the Governance DTF submits the following:

Scope and Purpose of the Advisory Board

The Evergreen State College is governed by its Board of Trustees through the President of the college. The President delegates authority and responsibility for governance as outlined in the documents by which the college operates. The policies and rules, according to which the college chooses to govern itself and its members, are constrained by the laws of the land and by policies promulgated by agencies and bodies that, by statute or contract, have governance authority over some or all members of the Evergreen community.

There are three constituencies that comprise the college. They are students, staff (classified and exempt), and faculty. All policies and rules of the college affect members of all three constituent groups.

The Advisory Board (AB) makes recommendations about all-campus policy matters to the President upon his/her request or when college policies and resulting rules create concern or conflict, potential or realized, between or among constituencies. It is intended that matters of concern will be studied by the AB proactively, if possible, before actual policy-related conflicts occur. Therefore, it is essential that members of the AB maintain full and continuing communication with their constituency and that they try to remain informed of all-campus policy matters. The AB does not make policy or issue rulings.

While the AB makes recommendations only to the President, it should also serve all constituent groups on campus. Should it fail in this regard, the AB should be changed or abolished by recommendation from a campus-wide meeting set for that purpose.

Membership of the Advisory Board

Make-up: Each of the three constituencies will be represented on the AB by three persons. One of the staff members must be in an exempt position. In addition, the President, as an ex-officio member, and three at-large members will also serve on this AB. The three at-large members will be a student, a staff person and a faculty. Each constituency will also select at least one alternate to serve if a regular member is unable to complete his/her term of office. The chairperson, who shall not be the President, will be chosen by the members of the AB as soon as the

at-large members have been selected.

Selection process: Each constituency will choose members for the AB using mechanisms established by that constituent group. Constituencies will follow the college's affirmative action guidelines to insure that people of color and women will be represented on the AB. All members will be responsive to concerns of people of color, women and other minority groups and have demonstrated experience working with at least one of these groups.

In the event a constituency does not have a selection mechanism or chooses not to select representatives, the Provost may select three faculty, the Vice President for Student Affairs, three students, and the Vice President for Development and Administrative Services, three staff. These selections should be done in consultation with the other Vice Presidents. The same guidelines listed above should apply to these appointments.

The three at-large members will be appointed by the President based on recommendations from the nine other members of the AB and in consultation with the college's Affirmative Action officer. Priority should be given to insuring that people of color and women are represented. In the event that these groups are represented already, the three at-large positions should be used to provide diversity by representing special campus groups such as part-time or graduate students or satellite campus personnel and students.

Terms of office: Each member of the AB, excluding the President, will be chosen for a one year, three times renewable term. The term of office will run annually from the first day of Spring Quarter. The President's term on the AB will coincide with his/her presidential tenure.

A term of office may be terminated by request of the AB member or by the AB for two unexcused absences. The Chair of the AB will notify other representatives from the constituency within five working days.

Start-up procedure for terms of office: The initial term of office will run from February 1, 1986, until the first day of Spring Quarter, 1987.

The Advisory Board's Agenda

The agenda of the Advisory Board will be set by the chair with the consent of the other AB members using items offered by the President or other AB members at the request of their constituency. New agenda items may be added at the beginning of each meeting. Agenda items will focus on all-campus policies, proposed or in effect, and inter-constituency concerns or conflicts over policies. In the case of conflicts, every effort will be made to resolve the conflict at the constituency level before involving AB review.

The AB will hold meetings regularly; meetings may be initiated by presidential request, the Chair, or

by petition to the Chair of at least three members. All AB meetings must be advertised as soon as the meeting is set. All meetings must be in compliance with the Open Meetings Act.

All decisions will be made by consensus. In those cases when full agreement is not achieved, minority positions will also be circulated.

Advisory Board Procedures

General: The AB is used in two ways. First, the President may request that the AB provide him/her with advice when a policy has caused or may cause the conditions for inter-constituency conflict. When the President asks the AB for a recommendation, the AB may give a recommendation or respectfully decline to make a recommendation. Second, a constituency, through its members on the AB, may request that a recommendation be given to the President. In such an instance, the AB may declare the matter to be of little consequence or outside its purview, the AB may try to resolve the conflict or potential conflict without making a recommendation to the President, and/or the AB may make a recommendation to the President. In every case, the AB will issue a public statement outlining the matter brought before it and its resolution. The AB will also, through its members, insure that AB actions are communicated to constituencies.

Specific policy conflicts: The following options are available when the AB has been asked to participate in resolving inter-constituency policy conflicts. The options can be used sequentially or separately.

Option I: Resolving the conflict "in house"

An individual or group will bring policy concerns to his/her/its constituency governance body. In addition, a person or group might address concerns to the campus mediator or adjudicator, if appropriate.

Option II: Informal resolution through AB mediation

AB members from that constituency may be directed to ask the chair of the AB to appoint a subcommittee to investigate the policy issue and bring the constituencies in question together, if necessary. The subcommittee would consist of two to four members, primarily drawn from AB members from the constituencies most affected by the policy. If a subcommittee decides to mediate the conflict, such efforts will be made in a timely fashion within 15 working days. The subcommittee will then report results to the full AB.

Option III: Formal resolution of the policy conflict by the AB

The full AB can choose to study a conflict and make recommendations for resolution to the President. This recommendation could support the policy in question, call for modification, or ask that it be rescinded or not put into effect. After the President makes a decision, he/she should notify the AB in writing as soon as possible.

Communication and Record-Keeping

In dealing with agenda items, the AB will both gather and disseminate information. Members will be open and accessible to students, faculty, or staff, as well as serve as a channel of communication among these groups.

AB members from each constituency will report regularly to the governance group designated by that constituency. (Until a constituency forms a governance body, the vice president who oversees the constituency will be responsible for holding open meetings regularly to discuss policy concerns.) Agenda items being addressed by the AB will be reported to the constituent governance body before recommendations are made. Exceptions to this rule may be declared by the full AB when externally-caused emergencies occur. Prospective agenda items should be gathered from constituencies by their AB members.

The names of the AB members will be published at least twice a quarter in the Cooper Point Journal and the campus Newsletter. AB discussions will be recorded; important issues and recommendations will be published in the CPJ, and minutes will be available through the office of the Governance Coordinator, the Information Center, Services and Activities Office, and related student organizations. Names of AB members, meeting times and places, and agendas for upcoming meetings will be posted as soon as possible on a bulletin board designated for that purpose. The AB will keep a record of its deliberations in the offices of the Governance Coordinator and the President.

Funds must be allocated to provide a professional clerical position for the AB. Responsibilities include taking and disseminating minutes, recording meetings, insuring proper notification of constituency governance groups about AB meetings and agendas, and maintaining a file of all written and oral communication received by the AB. This position is essential for the effective and efficient operation of the AB.

Evaluation

The AB will design a process for regular evaluation of its record. The first evaluation will take place at the end of Spring Quarter, 1986.

Grievance

The Governance DTF recommends that individual grievance procedures described in previous governance documents (WAC 174-107-360 through -530) not be a responsibility of the AB. We strongly recommend that the President publish all information about grievance mechanisms and make the document available to all students, staff and faculty.

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Jo Mama's



Jo Mama's

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opinions

Intern options severely limited by budget cuts

by Susan Hall

The internship program at Evergreen is currently experiencing drastic financial cutbacks, resulting in a severely limited number of internship positions available to Evergreen students. In the past, internship options were wide open. Any student with the desire for practical, on-the-job experience who worked with the Office of Cooperative Education (Coop Ed) in finding suitable field and faculty internship sponsors, in clarifying needs and goals in relation to a possible internship, and in facilitating the necessary paperwork involved in contracting an internship, could elect to participate in an internship of their choice.

At present, that availability is a thing of the past. As of January

1986, financial difficulties have forced Coop Ed to institute a new and devastating policy at Evergreen in regard to the internship option. In reality, internships are no longer an option for many Evergreen students.

It is a long, frustrating and familiar story. The Coop Ed office, the agency responsible for processing and facilitating internships at Evergreen, has had its budget for the 1985-87 biennium cut by about \$21,000. This substantial budgetary cut has forced Barbara Cooley, the director of Coop Ed, to reevaluate the number of internships and students that Coop Ed can realistically process while still maintaining a high level of quality.

It is important to note that by far the major portion of Coop Ed's budget goes toward staff salaries. Thus, it follows that a \$21,000 cut

in that budget requires a major reduction in staff salaries, accomplished either through completely eliminating staff positions or by cutting the number of hours that the Coop Ed staff works. Staffing reductions must in turn be translated into severe cuts in the number of internships available to students.

The budget cutbacks are complicated and the implications worsened by the fact that the internship program at Evergreen is steadily growing -- the demand for internships is increasing while at the same time the funding for Coop Ed is significantly decreasing. During the 1983-1985 biennium, the number of individual students conducting internships rose by a whopping 35 percent with no corresponding increase in funding to cover the much greater demand for Coop Ed services.

Faced with a growing internship demand and a \$21,000 cut in the Coop Ed budget for the 1985-1987 biennium, Barbara Cooley has been forced into severely limiting the number of internship positions open to students.

A priority system has been established in order to carry out those limitations. Students are rated as high or low priority according to specific qualifications. The highest priority goes to any student, regardless of class rank, who is enrolled in an academic program with a required internship component.

Second priority goes to seniors in programs with optional internships. Third priority is to seniors doing internships through internship learning contracts. Within this category, third quarter seniors have highest priority, then second quarter, then first quarter seniors. Fourth priority goes to juniors,

again ranked according to proximity to graduation, who are not in programs requiring internships. The last priority goes to sophomores and freshmen.

At present, the Coop Ed office has set the limit on internships at between 140 to 160 positions. Of the over 300 students who applied for spring quarter internships, approximately 100 of these were in programs which required internships. This left 40 to 60 positions open for the rest of the student population, almost 3,000 students. It doesn't take much calculation to realize that this year's policy has denied the possibility of doing an internship to many Evergreen students.

Unless in a program requiring an internship, seniors with goals of acquiring practical experience during their final year of college will find that this may no longer be an option.

Similarly, juniors have even less of an opportunity to work in their chosen fields. And sophomores and freshmen, again unless in a program which requires an internship (an unusual situation at the sophomore and freshman level), have been left out in the cold. Their chances are virtually nil.

For next year, the situation looks even grimmer. All staff hours will be cut by 20 percent. The number of internships will go from an already constrictive limit of between approximately 150 down to only 120 available internships per quarter. Again, 120 positions to serve the internship needs of almost 3,000 students is woefully inadequate. The internship program is not dead, but it is slowly and, so far, silently wasting away.

To the best of my knowledge, this is the internship outlook as it now

stands. It needs to be changed. Evergreen takes pride in offering an alternative educational experience of quality, while providing a solid, stimulating basis for future careers. For me, an internship experience is a crucial ingredient to this type of education. Academic study by itself is not enough.

When I arrived at Evergreen in the fall of 1984, I came fully expecting not only to have the option but to be actively encouraged to take advantage of the tremendous value offered by experiential education -- internships.

This year's Evergreen catalogue optimistically states that, "Many students also make good use of internships to acquire a year or more of near-professional experience by the time they graduate." In light of the new policy, this statement seems misleading and a distortion of the reality of what Evergreen actually offers to new and continuing students.

In the February 13, 1986 issue of the *Cooper Point Journal*, there was an article entitled, "Recruiter trying to reach community," which described the mainly positive responses of students at Bellevue Community College who were interested in an Evergreen education. The article stated that, "Several students said that they could see enormous benefit to receiving an education through an internship program rather than the traditional class schedule. 'They could put me into an internship program in my field which I think is a great idea,' said Debrah Jenkins, a second year Bellevue Community College student."

Capitol quibbles over colleges

by Todd D. Anderson

Commitment to adequate state support for higher education is strong among Washington State legislators. Many see the future of economic development in the state tied to an effective group of colleges and universities. Sound financial backing is fundamental in any attempt to upgrade the level of educational services. Where the agreement starts breaking down is on the issue of where additional money should come from.

Two bills were introduced in the 1986 legislative session to pump more dollars into higher education. On the expenditure side, they were both similar, appropriating funds for faculty salary increases and student financial aid. Increasing pay for professors is necessary to keep levels of pay at Washington schools competitive with those of comparable states. Senate Bill 5003, introduced by Senator Dan McDonald (R-Bellevue) would have dedicated more money to higher education. In this bill, most of the increase would go to salary increases, with approximately 20 percent going to the student financial aid pool. Substitute House Bill 1682, introduced by a group of House Democrats would have appropriated additional money in a similar fashion. But the proposals differed on funding sources. Primarily because of this disagreement, both bills failed.

McDonald's bill would have drawn money out of the state's general fund, assuming no tax changes. "There will be additional revenues from existing taxes in the next biennium (1987-89)," said McDonald. H.B. 1682 would have levied a tax on investment income as a funding source. The impetus behind this idea is a report released

by the House Ways and Means Committee last fall (see *CPJ* February 27, 1985, "College Problems May Worsen"). The report gave pessimistic predictions on the state's ability to meet expenditure demands in the future. Representative Marlin Appelwick (D-Seattle), a co-sponsor of 1982 and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, feels that tax changes are necessary: "The growth in the economy is occurring in untaxed sectors," he said, meaning investment income.

At this time, slightly more than 10 percent of the state's budget goes to higher education. Funding for the public schools takes up almost half the budget and the other two big ticket items are social services and general government. Recessions in 1981 and 1985 forced the state to reduce expenditures and higher education was one of the first items on the chopping block. Large parts of the rest of the budget are protected by various laws, for example, full public school funding is mandated by court order. Higher education does not enjoy such protection. "There is resistance to giving higher education the same status as the public schools," said Appelwick, which helps explain why legislators were reluctant to tie a tax increase to higher education funding. Appelwick expects a tax on investment income to be part of Governor Booth Gardner's tax reform package next year. "We need to take advantage of gains in the tax base." A tax increase would enlarge the state's general fund, and thus free up more money for higher education.

McDonald disagrees with the idea of a tax increase. "Salaries, faculty support and equipment are underfunded," he says. But as far as revenues are concerned, "If we sus-

band them and are careful with our new obligations, we can and should pick up this obligation with existing revenues," he says.

When asked if he agrees with the Ways and Means bleak revenue forecasts, McDonald replied, "No, not to a significant degree." But he did see problems with some proposals to cut taxes to encourage new businesses to locate in Washington. "We should not grant new large tax exemptions."

The legislature will soon wrap up a short and fairly noncontroversial session. Since the legislature develops the state budget in odd-year sessions, higher education funding will be on the agenda in the 1987 session. The issue of funding sources will have to be hammered out then. Much will depend on the outcome of this fall's elections. McDonald's view, that funding for colleges and universities can be increased within the current tax structure, is representative of the philosophy of most of the republican legislators.

Key democrats like Ways and Means chairman Dan Grimm (D-Puyallup) and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Jim McDermott (D-Seattle) agree with Appelwick on taxing investment income. Currently, the democrats have slight majorities in both houses of the legislature, but there are swing democratic legislators who occasionally vote with the republicans on certain issues, thus denying one party clear dominance.

Enlarged democratic majorities in November's election could pave the way for the tax reform envisioned by Appelwick. Conversely, a republican takeover may mean changing spending priorities and keeping the existing tax code as McDonald proposes.

Famous first lady fought for future

by R. Wallis

Since it is National Woman's History Week, let me tell you about an American woman who fought the good fight.

She was the daughter of an alcoholic who was never much of a father. Her socialite mother nicknamed her "granny" because she was an unattractive child, when her mother was around that is. She was raised by her grandmother. Her mother-in-law was a domineering woman who wanted to control her married life. Her husband was unfaithful and though he had deep respect for her, he could never be the intimate companion she dreamed of having during her unhappy childhood. She was homely and her speaking voice was harsh. She had to struggle with her mother-in-law over her husband after he was crippled by disease, because the mother-in-law wanted him to retire to the family home. Her name was Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

She would serve Franklin D. Roosevelt as First Lady, Harry S. Truman as delegate to the United Nations and tell John F. Kennedy he was not liberal enough to be a good democrat. She overcame the dark side of life to become a heroic person.

Eleanor was a sensitive child and her mother's teasing did not help. Though the grandmother who raised her did her duty, Eleanor longed for something more. She married Franklin and discovered his domineering mother Sara. Though Franklin recognized Eleanor's genius, and a deep respectful love was to grow strong between them, it was not destined to be the intimate love match of Eleanor's dreams.

It was Eleanor who kept Franklin from slipping into obscurity after polio left him unable to walk. She kept FDR's name alive by attending political conventions, and refused to let him retire. And she kept the pressure on the remainder of his political life, serving as a tireless champion for liberal programs and liberal philosophy, always arguing and pushing FDR to remember the downtrodden.

Eleanor Roosevelt loved America and worked ceaselessly to improve the conditions for all its people. As First Lady, she checked into any question which arrived by mail, demanding answers and infuriating bureaucrats.

She took driving vacations across the nation with her close friend Lorena Hickock, to see for herself how things were going in the United States during the depression. She

would report her findings to FDR, providing a voice for those without a voice.

She entertained thousands of people at the White House during FDR's presidency, and then at Val Kill, her home on the Hudson River, after his death. Imagine the effect a chat with Eleanor must have had on the individuals who made up the endless train of civic groups that would their way through the teas and picnics she would give in their honor.

During the war, she flew to visit the boys in the South Pacific. She wrote a newspaper column called "My Day" during her years as First Lady and spent the income assisting liberal causes.

After the war, and FDR's death, she served as a delegate to the United Nations and helped to draft the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights. It was the achievement in which she took the most pride. Eleanor did not want the world to ever suffer the agony of another world war.

Her personal life was often harsh. FDR was with Lucy Rutherford, "the other woman," at the time of his death, and her daughter Anna had been the hostess for the get-together. For Eleanor, who was so intensely loyal, this was a difficult blow. The FBI followed her friendship with a young Army soldier, Joseph Lash, and accused her of adultery. But she forgave her daughter in time and refused to bow under the injustice of small minds. There have been few people who work so tirelessly for the good, and who have expected so little reward. The rightness of her actions was enough. It is a humbling experience to read about the life of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

When I see that some people have formed a support group to deal with the problem of being "too attractive" or hear feminists chant "black, yellow, red, brown, white men won't keep us down," I am uncomfortable.

To rise above the difficulties in life is the charge of being given life. To rise above the difficulties in life with grace and dedication to virtue is to meet the charge with excellence.

Eleanor Roosevelt rose above a difficult childhood and a disappointing romance to fight for the future, a cause worthy of the battle.

Buried at Hyde Park in New York, alongside the Hudson River, people go every day to pay homage to a great woman who believed in mankind and worked so hard for its betterment. Certainly the description "First Lady" has never been more aptly given.

letters

Strong reasons to steal software

CPJ:

I take exception to Larry Savage's simplistic argument of "What gives anyone the right to steal software?" reported in the February 26, 1986 issue of the *CPJ* ("No changes planned at Computer Services"). I can think of lots of strong reasons to steal software. Perhaps that much software is unfairly overpriced and leaves a poor person no choice but to steal it. Perhaps that it might be

a "victimless crime." Perhaps that there isn't a social institution analogous to a public library system that allows non-wealthy people to use costly software. Perhaps that software copyrights are bullshit in general. I could keep going. My point: this is not a simple argument to be dismissed so casually.

The philosophy of Savage's statement is "the law is the law, period." That view is really uninteresting to me. It precludes discussion of the important aspects of this case: "What should the laws be?" "Should software be available only to those who can afford it?" "Where is the justice in having (allowing) copyright laws that are at best selectively enforceable?" The

Smith case is important because, hopefully, these questions will receive the critical examination they require. My concern is that it has become, at the expense of Smith's civil liberties, a vehicle for Savage to promote both himself and his underthought-out views on "software piracy."

Mark Lewin

Typos transform tales

Editor:

Evergreen has a new literary magazine. It's got lots of turtles in it, and it's called "Slightly West." This is not the first attempt to establish a literary magazine here. It's been tried before, and it's been proven that Evergreen has all the resources necessary to produce a good magazine. I've seen quality publications that have come from this school, journals with real bindings, and print on both sides of the pages.

Two of my writings appeared in "Slightly West." In both pieces were printed what I consider to be relatively major errors, typographical or otherwise. I wasn't particularly bothered by missing commas, or a few repeated lines, as appeared in Lisa Whitley's story "Blue Black." Those things were only distracting. I was worried by mistakes that altered structures or entirely changed the meanings of sentences.

In my short story, "The Flood," in the second to last paragraph, the

word "watery" was replaced with "weary." This confused the theme and damaged the overall continuity of the paragraph.

In the poem, "Momentum," the first line, "Night shivers" appeared as "Night shiver." It was a simple typo that transformed the opening of the poem from a grammatically sound sentence to a meaningless, ambiguous fragment.

The first issue of "Slightly West" is a start, and I hope that there will be improvements in the next issue. Typos are surface, aesthetic problems that are easily fixed, but they make publications appear careless and rushed. Even the staple in the top left corner seems frail and temporary, as if the pages were designed to be torn apart, strewn around campus, and crumpled in garbage cans. I've only read my copy of "Slightly West" once, and the cover is already coming loose.

Establishing a literary magazine is no small undertaking. I understand the time and budget constraints faced by everyone involved, and I'd like to thank them for their efforts. I hope they brush up on proof reading skills, and try even harder next time.

Sincerely,
Marty Brown

Mural Mutilated

Dear Vandalizer,

I just wanted to thank you for the precious contribution you made to the mural which runs along the library staircase.

Did you think about the hours of grief and despair that were put into that mural? Did you think about the joy the artists felt when they had finished their work? Did you wonder if anyone cared?

Dear vandalizer, did your accomplishment make you feel warm inside? Did it make you so happy it brought tears to your eyes? I hope it did, because if it didn't, it was a waste of effort.

Lynelle Showalter

Panhandling pooches pester

Dear Evergreen,

During winter months, people and pooches alike seek shelter from inclement weather and we see little of our college's canine company. More often than not, they are grouped around the main doors of CAB waiting for owners, visiting with other dogs or else pestering pedestrians for handouts. With the advent of warm weather, the number of dogs on campus at any one time seems to double or triple. Some are "regulars," while others are there for the day. Their presence is a nuisance and a danger, to the dogs as well as the people.

This letter is addressed mainly to the owners of these free-running dogs, but it is a problem which the entire campus community must take on. Do you dog owners have the slightest idea of how inconsiderate you are being? Some people do not like having to play dodge-the-dog when trying to enter/leave CAB. Some people wish to sit outside and not be bothered by animals while they visit or eat. Some people are afraid of dogs, and suffer great stress when confronted with a large, free running beast.

What about the animals? Any person who would allow his/her animal to roam freely does not truly love that animal (I say the same about anyone who will not neuter their pet, but that is another issue). You wouldn't allow your child to wander about in a crowd of strangers, yet you are patently unconcerned about the welfare of a life requiring almost as much care and supervision as that of a child. What if your dog bites someone? That has happened before at Evergreen and, unless the canine problem is solved, it will happen again. What if someone hurts your dog? Or steals it? Or hits it with a car?

The fact is there is no reason for any loose, running dogs on campus. If you cannot leave your dog at home, there are several dog kennels behind LAB II, where Rover can spend a safe day while you attend class. He will not suffer irreparable psychological damage from having his freedom limited in this fashion, believe me.

Sincerely,
Francesca Weisser

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expressive arts network

In celebration of International Women's Day, March 8th, the Expressive Arts Network Newsletter page will feature articles and photographs of women graduates, faculty, current students, and staff that are working in the arts. We hope that you will enjoy these features which are written by EAN members.

Evergreen Women in the Arts

Evergreen photographer turns snapshots into art

by Chris Wolfe

Is one picture worth a thousand words? Photo services staff member Margaret Stratton would say so. In a series of her work, Stratton wrote: "By imposing the aphorism on the snapshot, I wish to reinforce their common or literal meaning. At the same time the intersection of these two systems of communication encourage the notion of 'reading' both photo and text with all the potentially ambivalent problems of translation and interpretation."



Photo of Margaret Stratton by Chris Wolfe

One image shows her mother holding a pitchfork but her head is not in the photo. It bears the title "Out of Sight, Out of Mind." In this series, the photos were enlarged to 2 feet by 3 feet.

Stratton's photographic work began while attending high school in Seattle. Her parents gave her a darkroom. With an interest in pursuing photography, she said she came to Evergreen in 1971 to look around. "The red square was all mud and boards, and it was pouring rain. I thought, I'm not going

here." However, she enrolled the next year in the "Image and Idea" program. She graduated in 1977 after working with slide-tape, video, color photography, and black and white photography. She also worked for photo-services and produced a small book of photographs and interviews portraying the people and places of four small towns near here. Stratton then packed up her camera

and moved to the Southwest where she received and MFA and a Master's from the University of New Mexico. She studied photography history and criticism. It was there that she became interested in the snapshot, she said.

"I'm interested in the accident in art, and snapshots have the property of accident. Many things can happen that produce various interesting effects. The photographer could think this is ruined and throw it away, but interesting things can happen because of the collision between naive amateur vision and technology," she said.

Stratton is working on a series entitled "Self Portrait With Other People." The "other people" include family and friends, but she also uses strangers. She says that the background helps define a snapshot, so she travels to scenic places and sets up her tripod amidst familiar "tourist traps" such as the redwoods. Then she invites other people into her pictures.

Stratton has been an Evergreen

staff member since last fall. This year, Stratton taught for the Washington State Arts Commission at various schools in the state.

They asked her to show her work to the students. She said she found the self portrait series accessible to them. "They loved it," she said, because it was something they could relate to. "It crosses the line between art and non-art, and I think that's a much more interesting ground for speculation than 'art photography,'" she said.

While at that school she taught the students how to make pin-hole cameras. She also taught "seeing seminars" to students at the University of Puget Sound. This does not seem unusual, for her future plans are to teach full time.

Stratton has had two one-woman shows of her photographs in Albuquerque and is currently at work on a piece entitled "Graph of a Relationship." She will be giving a talk on the snapshot at 7 p.m. March 12 at the University of Puget Sound.



From series "One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words," by Margaret Stratton. Original size: 22" x 20".

Haft's surrealism inspired by Warner Bros. cartoons

by Paul Pope

Bob Haft, photographer and curator of the Evergreen Slide Library, recently visited with the Expressive Arts program "Hard Country," and presented slides of his work. Each series of photographs was arranged chronologically to illustrate the progress and maturation of his medium.

"Hard Country" faculty Susan Auran and Paul Sparks have attempted to instill upon their students the importance of working in series to enhance the prolific quality of their work. Haft is one of the several visiting artists who have reinforced this in their presentations.

Haft attended graduate school at WSU in Pullman where he studied pre-med while simultaneously experimenting with photo silkscreen. Haft said his turning point was when he decided to manifest his avocation into his vocation. His early subject

matter were simple landscapes. "This work was a priming of the well," said Haft, inferring this as a catalyst to draw future work from itself.

Haft captured his fascination for words in photographs of signs, billboards and buildings. Tracing his advancement, he showed how this led him to consider the possibility of alleys. Soon an instructor forced him into using color; Haft said he did this reluctantly. He explained he has a passion for black and white and the value of shadows, so his prints had minimal color.

Born in Walla Walla, Haft accredited Warner Bros. cartoons and their jibes at his home town for his "surrealistic outlook on life." He said as a child he believed his town was inhabited by cartoon characters as well as people, and this surrealism was faithfully applied to his art. He told of "flying dreams" while in school, which later became a series of soaring hang gliders juxtaposed

with flightless birds gazing from the ground.

Haft's vision does not end there. A series of partially toned prints of brick walls with words and trees were dubbed "Ubriquitous." He cited the influence of the charcoal etchist Seurat.

Haft explained that he could not divorce himself from formalism and that it was now an unconscious part of his work. "This series is rigid linear work, but not a linear process," he said.

After finishing graduate school, Haft taught at the University of California. He said he felt an urge there for his work to really take off. Haft said he thought that the sunlight in Northern California was so unique that he resumed his "Ubriquitous" series; exemplifying that part of working in series is learning not only to know when to end it, but when to revive it.

Next in his career Haft was in search of the Holy Grail photo,

"That one image that will take you to the top, Bob."

Haft's candidness in regard to his work was evident by his commentary over what worked and what did not. He began experimenting to achieve a Mondrian-type photo. Turning to hand-colored neon in black and white prints, he attempted to disorient the viewers and allow them to be uncertain of what they saw.

Each direction in his work influences its successive ones, and likewise he said his life is influenced by his images. One theme leads to the next. A series on paranoia led to photographing media imagery of the ideal woman. This led to the ideal in environment becoming a series of murals, then murals in laundromats: mountain wilderness, ocean beaches, etc....

Later, Haft was moved to photograph ornate movie theater lobbies and sidewalks, a series entitled "Walk This Way." Here Haft talked about juxtaposition of images

or the yin-yeng of photography: finding new paradoxical relationships between people and objects that are in close proximity of one another and his lens.

Haft came to Evergreen in 1979 to occupy the staff position he still holds. He said he came to realize more intimately here that his work is an evolutionary process and not a revolutionary one. Using the example of portraits of his own children, Haft insisted that art is right out front and all around.

"The camera can be an emotional buffer between you and the world," Haft said, relating that the subjectivity of his work brought him full circle.

In presenting his good and bad work, Haft was instructional to his audience while showing progression and change. Working in series is where an artist can find direction and the motivation to keep producing art.

poems

The quarter moon poem

Waiting there like

concrete

for the eight o'clock

bus:

the sudden

fluid beauty

of the skateboard

punks

Steve Blakeslee



photo by Shawn Medved

Big Juan's Tropical Fantasy

sipping tequilla sunrises

at sunrise

orange and maroon

just the big guy and me

sandfleas irritate sandled feet

salt and dead fish

soon the surf studs drop in on us

like coconuts

in our little grass shack

we wikki wakki doo

he's a hard one to figure out

lifting his dixi cup to the

only sun and laughing

at the minja birds

we build a fire
from suntan lotion and yesterday's
headlines: the antelope died

we cook a shark that was caught
last night in a dream
wind and a green ocean

the tide pushes back far enough
to cover his mount:
the last rolls royce
(a remnant from atlantis?)
(or the game-show prize?)

shark grease sticks to his whiskered chin
palm trees wake up
a million mustard seeds sprout
in pure white sand
our hero drives away

and all that remains
is a trunk full of paperbacks
and a sour stomach

Blaine Walker

spring supper

the sound

of frogs

floats

in all directions

like thick overcooked noodles

in a bowl of chicken soup

Blaine Walker

The Drum

I hear the drum

I am the air inside.

I am the skin covering.

The sun shining,

the light in the Drum.

The heat in the beat

on the skin,

from the heart

of the Drum.

I wear the ears of the womb.

I hear the Drum

in all the world's tunes.

Making songs where

I once believed

songs could not belong.

I was wrong.

I hear the drum.

I hear the drum.

R.P. Tyler

Night of the Frog

On a warm summer night, the moon near full
We were drinking Rainiers, throwing the bull.
With the campfire glowing, he poked at the logs
And told us the story of the man eating frogs.

They hide in the woods
They breed in the bogs
Lookout they're coming
Carnivorous frogs

"I was a sheriff, north of 'Orleans

In a small marsh no one ever seen.

I went to the cabin of a fisher named Jones

But I didn't find him, all I found were his bones.

Picked clean they were, from his head to his legs

Strewn all around, and white as eggs.

All around outside I found hundreds of tracks

Thousands maybe, from the swamp and bog.

But they weren't the tracks of no gators or dogs.

These tracks were made by thousands of frogs!

As fast as I could I rushed back to town,

And contacted an Indian to help track these frogs down.

The best hunter around, named Chippenchowchoe

Part Blackfoot, Apache, Comache, and Crow.

He told me a story after seeing the tracks,

Of an old evil Shaman who vowed to come back.

Cast out by this people for stealing a hog,

He had vowed his revenge. His name: Jumping Frog.

It was much too quiet when we got back to town,

No cars on the streets, no one around.

No one on Mainstreet, not even a dog.

'Oh no,' I thought 'It must be the frogs!'

While I was thinking this thought in my mind,

Thousands of frogs snuck up from behind

We quickly ran back to the truck,

I steeped on a couple and found that they stuck.

We knew then what we had to do,

So we drove around town and squashed them to goo.

We pushed them back to the edge of the woods,

The time had come to finish them for good.

In a daze we slaughtered, crushing their bones

With knives, hatchets, with sticks, and with stones

At dawn we stopped, knee deep in the mud

Of soil made red with fresh froggy blood.

They hide in the trees

They lurk under logs

They're waiting to get you

The man eating frogs.

The scientists who study frogs that kill

Said they must be a breed only found in Brazil."

The campfire was out and we went to sleep

And I heard a frog croaking somewhere in the deep.

Stew Uie



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