



Photo by Doug Plummer

PRECISION AND ELEGANCE

By Doug Plummer

At the fourth floor gallery in the library are photographs by Dick Busher and sculptures by Valdis Zarins. The show was provided by the Traver Gallery of Seattle, a gallery oriented to display of regional work.

Dick Busher's color Cibachrome photographs are handsome images of precision and decay, and executed with the utmost technical perfection. It is a sparse, but complete group of 16 prints. There are two groups, one of nature images, the other of textural patterns on walls and metal, yet the photographs are interchangeable as far as any difference in intent is concerned. The nature prints, in wooden frames, are cool, highly ordered, with nothing in the composition left to accident. Everything is intentional, yet we are looking at found arrangements chosen for their ability to yield to such tight reins of order. Out of the random clutter of nature or corroding metal is found highly organized structure. The concern is the same with any of the subjects. The flaking paint on a wall is identical to the lichen on a rock, the loop of the cable mirrors the curve of the leaves. Some of the images appear almost aerial, like the geometry of croplands, or resemble microscopic views. Yet the images speak mostly of an overwhelming, convincing clarity, an exaggerated reality. This activity of restricting vision to the sides of walls and their marks could be compared to the work of Aaron Siskind. Unlike him though, Busher's forms contain great depth; they are tactile and bright. The technical process contributes to the effect. Cibachrome is a reversal process, making prints from slides rather than a negative, and the material is known for its slick surface and intense colors, especially reds.

The precision and orderliness of this work is not surprising for someone with degrees in math and physics. He studied at the University of Connecticut and Stanford, and went to the University of Washington to study graphic design. He is 38 years old and lives in Seattle, where he makes his living as an architectural photographer.

Zarin's half of the show consists of seven extremely elegant, embossed aluminum sheets, and three standing sculptures. It's easy to wonder what is in these things, they appear so minimal. Get closer; more happens the more you look. Watch how the lines of the surface reflect and alter the light and wrap it around the contours of the piece. One way to see them is up close, a foot or less, closing one eye and walking slowly past them. Unfortunately, the glass on the frame sadly diminishes this aspect of the work. From farther away, the embossed lines on the aluminum fill the space in as simple yet complete a manner as possible.

The three pieces in the middle bring this interactive quality with the environment into another dimension: movement and balance. The entire room is visible on the highly polished surface; it is wrapped around the tubes. And more, they move. Blow on them, or gently touch them. Very gently—I don't want to get in trouble for advocating this.

Got a pizza crawin'?

Call Pizza Haven.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home to eat pizza. So call Pizza Haven any time after 5 p.m. and we'll bring a hot pizza right to your door. Choose from 17 toppings—hundreds of combinations! If you want, we'll also bring spaghetti dinners, salads and soft drinks. Call tonight!



Save \$1.50
on Pizza Haven home delivery.

(Good on order of \$5.00 or more.)
Limit one coupon per delivery. Expires 11/30/79. Cash value 1/20¢.

Olympia • 270 Capital Mall • 754-3711
Lacey • 94 South Sound Center • 491-2311



The Evergreen State College Olympia, Washington 98505 November 1, 1979

THE RETURN OF RETURNABLES?

By Andy Lindsay

If you do your shopping anywhere other than the Food Co-op, or if you have a tendency to drink beer or soft drinks, or listen to the radio or read the newspaper, you've probably been told to "Keep on Recycling—Vote NO on 61."

If you have good eyesight and notice signs on peoples' lawns, you may have seen a "Vote Yes on 61." But the chances are less than ten to one, as that is the ratio by which opponents of Initiative 61 are outspending those in favor of the bill.

Initiative 61, which asks "Shall a system requiring a minimum five cent refund on sales of beer, malt and carbonated beverage containers be estab-

lished?" is being answered in interesting ways.

Opponents answer that if Initiative 61 passes it will collapse the container and beverage-manufacturing industry in Washington, waste energy, increase beverage prices, raise taxes, and paradoxically, kill the recycling business.

Supporters say it will create more jobs, save energy, decrease litter, lower prices, and save the taxpayers money by transferring the social costs of "throw-aways" back to the manufacturers.

It seems that either the pro or con side must be right and the other confused. But each side has produced an impressive blizzard of statistics to support their claims.

The two opposing camps met recently at The Evergreen State College on October 29, as part of TESC's "Debate 79" series, which offers student and the local community a chance to hear the candidates and representatives debate the issues of the coming Nov. 6 election.

Arguing for Initiative 61 was Paul Majkut, representing Citizens for Returnable Beverage Containers, while Bernie Reuland, personnel director for Continental Can's Olympia plant, spoke against. Marj Yung, former Thurston County Commissioner, moderated the discussion.

Despite little advance notice of the debate, there was a sizable crowd of fifty or more, with a distinct contingent of

anti-61 forces conspicuous in their colorful "Vote NO on 61" pins and Continental Can windbreakers and caps. Students continued to gather throughout the debate, which grew increasingly heated as arguments and statistics multiplied.

Mr. Reuland had a relaxed, "it's only common sense" presentation. He felt Initiative 61 was "offered as a simple solution to a complex problem," a problem which the state's Model Litter Control Act addressed more effectively. (The Model Litter Control Act enacted in 1970 established a youth litter corps, an official anti-litter symbol, public "motivational" programs, required litterbags in all autos and pleasure boats, and allo-

Continued on page 4



A photographer records the arrest of trespassing protestors while others, already handcuffed hand and foot, wait to be hauled away. More Trident photographs inside.

the evergreen experiment

By Mary Young

Evergreen is the latest and most successful chapter in the history of experimental education in America, according to a new book by Evergreen faculty member Dr. Richard M. Jones. The author sees his book, *Experiment at Evergreen*, as a sequel to *The Experimental College* and *Experiment at Berkeley*, the two most important works in the history of alternative education in America.

In the early 1920's, Alexander Miklejohn wrote a book titled *The Experimental College*. Miklejohn's philosophy, according to the introduction to Richard's book by faculty member Dr. Leo Daugherty, was "essentially, that the liberal arts curriculum be centered on the reading of the very best and the most universal ancient and modern classics."

"Miklejohn insisted upon two things at the bottom line. First, the rationale for the curriculum was the need for decision-making citizens in a democracy to be educated enough to take advantage of their freedoms—not just for their own individual sakes, but also for the good of the society itself."

Secondly he "demanded that the classroom 'delivery' of the curriculum be interdisciplinary—that it deal with human issues, not necessarily with specialized fields of expertise."

From 1927-1932, Miklejohn had the opportunity to test out his ideas on a special experimental college program at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Said Richard, "It's been an amazingly successful experiment from the fact that the students who were in that program, although it only lasted for four years, still have reunions, and they don't just have hoo-rah-party-type reunions, they always have seminars and lectures. They're now in their seventies, almost all of them are very distinguished people."

The most important attempt, before Evergreen, to revive Miklejohn's experimental college happened at Berkeley in

the 60's under the direction of Joseph Tussman. It was important because Tussman chronicled his experience in a book titled *Experiment at Berkeley*. "Had Tussman not written his book, I don't think we'd have the kind of Evergreen we have today," said Richard.



"Almost none of our faculty are aware that we have been continuing a historical experiment." Richard Jones

Tussman's experiment was nearly exactly like Miklejohn's, but it also failed after four years. Leo writes, "He [Tussman] simply could not find enough experienced professors on the Berkeley faculty who would risk participation in the experiment. The problem was not the Miklejohn curriculum. Rather, it was the fear of leaving one's departmental niche, even briefly, to do the requisite collaborative teaching. In other words, the problem was individual professional fear..."

Not the curricular, but the pedagogical innovation these two men introduced, is the foundation of the experiment at Evergreen, believes Richard. He writes, "What influenced us most was the... substituting for the traditional format of separate teachers, teaching separate courses, in separate blocks of time, to separate groups of students, (who are

separately combining different assortments of courses), a format in which a team of teachers teach the same group of students, who are all studying the same things at the same time, over a prolonged period."

Experiment at Evergreen goes into great detail about the precise structure and operation of Evergreen. Chapters explain Evergreen's general curriculum, lectures, seminars, workshops, evaluations, and the fine points of successful coordinated studies programs. It ends with a chapter on the possibilities and prospects of experimental education. "We've had so much experience with the co-ordinated studies structure than either Miklejohn or Tussman, that I just figured it was time to write it up as a piece of history. My real hope is that some traditional colleges will try it out on a very minor scale. I think we've learned enough about it here to indicate that, with a certain amount of cooperation and motivation on the part of faculty, tenured faculty mostly, in traditional colleges, there is no reason why little enclaves of co-ordinated studies couldn't be going on in lots of colleges."

"I think a lot of it has to do with the drying up of the job market. You don't get much money for being liberally educated. On the other hand, there's the point that Leo makes, that there are going to be so few jobs in the foreseeable future that people may as well get educated anyhow." Although, Richard says, "I've seen students come into Evergreen whose goals were entirely vocational, they were going to be psychologists (or whatever), and after one program or two, once they realized what liberal education was, they decided they didn't want to be anything. They just wanted to spend four years getting a good

education."

If things get bad enough, Richard thinks, traditional educators will entertain the idea of co-ordinated studies and the revival of liberal arts. "I don't think anyone's going to revive liberal arts education for any idealistic reason. If it turns out that students are not out there, and colleges begin to fold, and then, if it's noted how many of our students come here from all over the country, indeed all over the world, it's conceivable that some board of trustees somewhere will say 'Hey, that's the way we can enroll our students!' It may not be that there are enough out there who will fill up every college in the country, but we may have enough to fill out our college."

"You see, the irony is that almost none of our faculty, even including the planning faculty, are aware that we have been continuing a historical experiment." Evergreen, Richard believes, is part of a bigger experiment which has profound implications for education in America. He emphasizes that Evergreen "has historical roots and really is part of an on going cultural experiment."

With *Experiment at Evergreen*, Richard has given us the documentation of a dream come true. It is a warm book; one that makes one feel proud and special to be part of the Evergreen community. It is optimistic; any student who reads it would want to be an Evergreen student and any faculty or administrator would see immediately the value of liberal arts and especially liberal arts taught in the co-ordinated studies fashion. As the introduction states: "Take four years to educate yourself. What else are you doing? What else are you going to do? All things considered, you might as well learn."

Another Faculty Guide page 7

The Colony Inn Apartments
1818 EVERGREEN PARK DRIVE • OLYMPIA WA 98502 • (206) 943-7330

1 Room	\$117.00
2 Rooms	222.00
4 Rooms	396.00

- All Utilities Paid
- Fully Furnished
- Laundry Facility
- Wall-to-Wall Carpeting
- Easy access to freeway & City Center
- City Busing
- Social Rooms
- Free TV Cable
- Recreation Room

"Where Friendship and Economy Meet"

RAINBOW RESTAURANT

NEW BAR with Domestic and Imported Wines, Draft and Imported Beers

NEW YORK STYLE PIZZA
Calzones • Hero Sandwiches

AND FANTASTIC VINTAGE JUKEBOX

MON - SAT 11 A.M. - MIDNITE

4th and Columbia • Downtown 357-6616



150 MILES PER GALLON

Starting at **519.98**

Come in for a Free Test Ride!

BARETTA OF OLYMPIA
4438 Looney Blvd. S.E. 498-8222

RETURNABLES

Continued from page 1

cated money to study litter control.) He quoted a study commissioned by Industry for a Quality Environment in 1971 stating that litter in Washington had been reduced 66% following the introduction of the Model Litter Control Act.

Reuland also argued that stores and distributors have no system for handling returnables and it will therefore "make garbage dumps out of grocery stores."

Recyclers would be put out of business, while now "\$96,000 worth of material is recycled at a profit under the free enterprise system." Similarly, 1500 "skilled head-of-household" and 3500 related jobs would be eliminated, only to be replaced by "low-paying, part-time jobs sorting bottles."

Reuland concluded, "It's a fire-the-father and hire-the-son sort of bill. It's inflationary, it's a bad law for business, for labor, and for consumers."

Paul Majkut replied that he "had heard the same hysterical claims seven years ago when the first bottle bill failed in Washington," and also when the bill was proposed in Oregon. "It's hard to say it can't work when it's working in six different states right now."

Majkut quoted from Oregon Governor Ayte's 1979 Bottle Bill Report that "because of the Bottle Bill, Oregon has had a net saving of 1.4 trillion BTUs per year... enough to supply the heating needs of 50,000 Oregonians per year." A quote from U.S. Congressman James A. Jeffords estimated "the energy savings made possible by Vermont's deposit legislation is substantial... 708 billion BTUs of energy each year." A U.S. Office of Technology Assessment Report figured that with the entire cycle of material and container production, delivery, washing, filling, transportation, wholesaling, retailing, return and recycle taken into account there would still be a 20% to 60% net energy savings under deposit legislation.

Majkut noted that in Oregon there had been "a net increase of 365 jobs and \$1,600,000 in annual payroll... and these figures are public record. Where does industry get its figure?"

Majkut refuted Reuland's argument that Washington litter had decreased 66% following the introduction of the Model Litter Control Act by quoting a letter from Earl W. Tower, program director of the Model Litter Control Act, stating "...this agency no longer uses the 1971 figures as a baseline because we do not feel we can defend them statistically with confidence." Majkut added, "We're not against the Model Litter Control Act, we're saying let's reduce waste and litter further."

Majkut further quoted figures that 90% of the bottles and cans in Oregon were returned and recycled last year, and 97% in Vermont, compared to only 25% in Washington. As well, Washington only recycles 35% to 40% of its aluminum—it threw out 8.25 tons in 1978 alone—while Oregon recycles 90%, the highest recovery rate in the nation.

"Oregon and Vermont showed no increase in their beverage prices, prices were actually lower, and beverage manufacturers in Michigan are under investigation by the Prosecuting Attorney for price fixing." And a recent League of Women Voter's survey showed that returnable containers currently available in Washington actually cost 20% to 35% less than the "throwaways."

"And recycling is not dying in Oregon, it's flourishing."

Mr. Majkut finished by saying, "The bottle and can manufacturers have been making enormous profits on 'throwaways' while taxpayers have to pay the costs of energy and cleaning them up—it's time we transferred the social costs to where they belong—the manufacturers."

The questions afterwards were heavily dominated by the anti-61 workers who had prepared questions such as "Do you think it is better to change things with more laws and government departments rather than education?" and "If you put a deposit on cans and bottles, what's going to stop you from putting them on plastic bags and styrofoam cups?" Very few Evergreen students asked questions, possibly because of a lack of technical information on the issue.

To a question on why the opposition to 61 chose not to comply with the Fair Campaign Practices Code, limiting spending on Initiative issues to a \$13,000 limit, Reuland answered, "We were under no obligation to sign." Paul said the real reason was obvious.

Currently the opposition group, The Committee for Litter Control and Recycling, has \$651,722.33, while the Citizens for Returnable Beverage Containers has \$58,101.41. More than 80% of the anti-61 money has come from out-of-state corporations. Many contributions come in \$20,000 to \$30,000 chunks, including \$65,000 from the Can Manufacturer's Institute, \$38,500 from Coca-Cola, \$31,435 from Continental Can, \$24,700 from Rainier Brewing Co., \$22,000 from Olympia Brewing Co., and \$5,693 from Adolph Coors Co.

Most of the Committee for Litter Control and Recycling money goes to advertising in the form of posters, shopping bags, stickers on beer and soft drink bottles, radio and TV spots, and extensive newspaper advertising. Recently their "Keep On Recycling—Vote NO on 61" was amended to include the blurb "paid for by the Committee for Better Control and Recycling, 114 Vine St., Seattle, Lloyd B. Robinson Chmn." The blurb came in response to the threat of a suit from the King County prosecutor's office charging violation of the state Public Disclosure Act by failing to mention the name and address of the sponsor. It turns out that Lloyd B. Robinson is an executive officer for the Pepsi-Cola/Seven-Up Bottling Co. in Seattle.

The League of Women Voters has now endorsed Initiative 61, as has former Oregon Governor Tom McCall, State Attorney General Slade Gorton, State Senators Al Williams and Sue Gould, State Representative Donn Charnley, Washington State Grangemaster Jack Silvers, Congressman Joel Pritchard, The NW Forestry Worker's Assoc, Wash Assoc. of Cities, REI, Washington State Dairymen's Assoc, Wa. St. Farm Bureau, Wa. St. Sportsman's Council, Jolene Unsoeld, Don Bonker, John Spellman and many more.

More recently, The Daily Olympian has opposed Initiative 61, arguing in an unsigned editorial on September 26 that the key issue was that the initiative made recycling mandatory, "like seat belts and safety eyeglasses," and thus deprived citizens of their right to choose.

Voters will have the right to choose on Nov. 6. Vote "yes" if you're in favor of the Bottle Bill and "no" if you're against it.

Magic Years Montessori Preschool and creative daycare, 754-9654

friendly service!

Capitol SCHWINN®

Parts and repairs for all makes
Complete line of accessories from experienced cyclists.

1931 E 4th It's worth the ride across town! 943-1352

GROUND ZERO

By Ben Alexander

As taps sounded on Sunday night, and the flag was lowered against a truly technicolor sunset, thousands stood outside the main gate at the Bangor Naval Base on the Hood Canal. They had come from across the nation to protest the Trident nuclear missile system, and they were intent on bringing home the message, "No nukes!" The action coincided with simultaneous demonstrations in Sunnvale, CA, Ann Arbor, Mich., Groton, Conn., Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, PA., San Francisco, CA, Madison, Wis., New York City, and King's Bay, GA.

The chilly dusk culminated a day of activities that started with songs and speakers at Peterson's farm, two miles down the road from the main gate. Shelley and the Crustaceans opened the

march to the naval base's main gate. The march proceeded in an orderly fashion, mainly due to the impeccable organization of the rally. The organizers, Live Without Trident from Seattle, and Ground Zero, a Kitsap-based group, worked closely with the Kitsap County Sheriff's Department to ensure a smooth-running action.

Upon arrival at the naval base's entry, the protestors constructed Peace Conversion City. This consisted of many exhibits, including a windmill, a solar water heater, a solar-powered amplifier and other displays showing alternatives to military spending. "We have to drive home the fact that nuclear proliferation must stop. It's a waste of taxpayers dollars because there are so many beneficial ways those billions could be spent," exclaimed one activist who had come all the way from Montana.



rally, which was attended by an estimated 2500-3000 people, according to sources inside the naval base. Bob Braddock spoke about the support which the Peterson's have given the anti-nuke campaign. He continued by explaining details of the legal fight to stop a freeway from coming through their farmland, and urged everyone to contact Live Without Trident (in the ERC) on the Farm Legal Defense Committee about contributions or volunteer help.

The day of protest was attended by a diverse crowd, including representatives of the Seattle Catholic Diocese, Christians Against Trident, the Jesuit Volunteers, Crabshell Alliance, War Resistor's League, and IWW. Evergreen was also well represented there as were Seattle University and UW. Most of the crowd left at nightfall and about 400 people spent the night outside the chain-link fence. After darkness fell, three men from Montana hopped over the fence and were arrested and issued citations for trespassing.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN QUESTION

By Andrew Lindsay

It has been said that the federal government has all the power, state government has all the authority, and local government all the problems. Some say this is especially true in Thurston County, where population has skyrocketed in the past ten years, state and federal programs are layered on top of existing county ones, and there are no clear lines of authority in the increasingly bureaucratic county government.

Proponents of the Thurston County Home Rule Charter, which is probably the least understood issue on the November 6 ballot, believe it will redistribute at least some of the state's authority to the local level, and possibly some fiscal power as well.

Essentially the charter is an attempt to free Thurston County from the "Dillon Rule," an 1872 State Supreme Court decision that says a county is limited in governance to those things that state

law says it may do. Thus if a county wished to change its number of representatives from three, as required by state law, say to five, it would have to go to the state legislature to obtain special legislation.

Home Rule reverses the "Dillon Rule" and states that a county under Home Rule should have all powers not specifically denied by the State Constitution.

The charter places the administrative positions of treasurer, auditor, and coroner under the charge of an elected County Executive. This full-time official would have many powers, including authority over all offices except those headed by other elected officials, responsibility for making all departments comply with the budget, and ability to veto all legislation passed by the council (though this could be overturned by a



The rattle of signs being ripped down by security guards awoke the remainder of the crowd on Monday morning. One guard attempted to tear down a tent, but he desisted when he heard the screams of the woman inside. The protestors ran across the road to avoid being arrested before they had planned.

Fully awake and assembled, the first protestors scaled the barbed-wire fence of carpeting protected them from the vicious barbs. As they came down inside the base, some demonstrators walked around or sat down, while awaiting arrest. Others tried to set up a tent, and one group attempted to plant a spiderwort, which is a plant which mutates visibly when exposed to radiation. Two people attempted to climb a tree, but only one of them made it. The other was yanked down by his feet, but the first one remained in the tree until 5:30 p.m., when security guards started to cut away branches in an effort to get him down. Rather than let them hurt the tree, he decided to descend.

Awaiting school buses took the 109 arrested demonstrators to the nearby gym for photographing and fingerprinting. They were issued "barring letters" and citations for trespassing on federal property. Many were made to wait in the school buses for long hours, manacled and without food. It was not until 7 p.m. that everyone had been processed and released. The reaction of all the guards seemed quite positive; one, in fact, said that it was the best day he'd had in years. Spirits were running high, according to one of the 20 to 30 Evergreen students arrested at the action.

Arraignment of those arrested went

well on Tuesday morning in the U.S. District Courthouse in Seattle. Groups of 11-27 were arraigned on trespassing charges that carry a maximum penalty of six months and \$500. Only one person pleaded guilty; all other 108 entered innocent pleas. Trial dates have not been set, and it is unlikely that any further action will occur before next year. There is an information meeting for all those arrested on Friday at 9 a.m. in the North Auditorium in the Federal Building in Seattle, and another on Tuesday, Nov. 13.

In the aftermath of the civil disobedience, most of those involved felt that it had been a success. Asked why he chose civil disobedience, one protestor explained, "The implications of nuclear power are so horrible, you just can't be for the use of nuclear warheads. The orthodox political channels don't work; you simply can't vote against nuclear weapons. People must realize, there is no viable legal way. This is the direct way, the only way I know of."



time will "produce part time participation," rather than encouraging people with outside jobs to run instead of professional politicians. Freeholder Cherie Davidson, however, believes that the charter will be a very positive change, allowing more long-range planning and greater flexibility for the county to adapt to increasing population and development.

"Voters are very conservative about changes in their form of government," she says, and this shows in the record. Since Home Rule was made possible in 1948, King County was the first to adopt it in 1968, and only in the last three years have Clallam, Whatcom, and Pierce counties adopted Home Rule. But as Ms. Davidson notes, "Once the charter is passed, then the changes can come."

Commissioner Woody Anderson says that having council members be part-

Glass Plate Game, a personal approach to the game in Hermann Hesse's novel, \$8.00/set. Sell/trade. Dunbar Aitkens, 1460 SW "A" Street, Corvallis, Ore. 97330.

LIFE DRAWING CLASSES

Every Wednesday 6-9 p.m.
Special Rates for Students
Washington Academy of Art
Corner of Martin Way & Hensley

456-0783

swiss-pretzel shop

pretzels
corn dogs
knockwurst
capital mall

PETERSON'S GOODTOWN

8-10 weekdays
8-7 Sundays
open every day

WESTSIDE CENTER

