

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.

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

THE RETURN OF RETURNABLES?

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-

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 "throwaways" 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.

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

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

ful "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-onlycommon-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



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

"Miklejohn insisted upon two things at the bottom line. First, the rationale for the curriculum was the need for decisionmaking 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 specislized 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

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

Tussman. It was important because Tussman chronicled his experience in a book titled Experiment at Berkeley. "Had Tussman not written his book, 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 separated blocks of time, to separate groups of students, (who are

separately combining different assort ments 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 tittle 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 forseeable 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

If things get bad enough, Richard ninks, traditional educators will enterain the idea of co-ordinated studies and he 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 told, 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

"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 ongoing 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

LETTERS

ALUMNI

Dear Editor:

At the first annual meeting of the Evergreen Alumni Association, a set of by laws was adopted that called for the selection of a student to be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors. The Association recognized the importance of input and information that a currently enrolled student could provide to the

We are now searching for a student representative and are requesting that individuals interested please contact the Development office in Library 3103 or call 866-6565. The Board meets approximately four times a year (usually in Olympia) and addresses a large range of issues that are of importance to the college and its graduates. The Association is a growing and active group, and the experience on the Board would most definitely be worthwhile.

Sincerely **Bob Butts** President

MUMBO JUMBO

Dear CPJ,

On an on goes the battle between students and faculty regarding the CPJ's Guide to the Faculty. What's it all about, anyway? I see bruised egos lying about in pitiful heaps around campus. It's beginning to resemble a battlefield.

Being neither faculty nor student, but merely a temporary staffer (notwithstanding my longtime interest in and support of TESC), allow me to referee ...

What are we/you here for? There should only be one answer: TO LEARN. And what is learning? Does it come from an outside source, i.e., books, teachers, institutions, etc.? No, it cannot. Learning is the ability to focus the inner light of awareness and understanding. Yes, we can share our knowledge with the world, but if the world is blind, how will our light magnify anyone's understanding?

A student enrolls in an institution, hoping to gain knowledge of a specific nature. Hoping for guidance in his quest. If this student comes away from his experience feeling he has gained little and struggled hard, who is to blame? The faculty or program he enrolled in? I who have never "been to college" say no. The "student" who is not able to "learn" at Evergreen is going to be unable in all that he attempts. Yes, he'll struggle. That will be his downfall because learning cannot be accomplished by pushing words or ideas upon one's intellect. True arning can only be found by letting go and allowing one's inner energies to focus on the outside information one is

trying to absorb. And what, you may ask, does all this philosophical mumbo jumbo have to do with the original issue addressed in this letter? Simply this: a student, or anyone else for that matter, who openly makes negative statements against a person whom he/she has been associated with in a situation of sharing knowledge, is obviously struggling with their own negative feelings; their inabilities to take responsibility for their own lives and everything which occurs in them. Until a learner learns to learn, what use can they make of anyone else's knowledge?

more than any other school I have seen, people seem to keep themselves truly open to new ideas. Able to deal with each other on an honest, open level. Most of the time

Someone who is unable to gain positive experiences here well, they have a lot to learn. Might I suggest daily deep meditation? Let's see a lot less bickering of egos and more touching of minds and spirits, OK? Lovingly,

BORN-AGAIN CANINE

Grace Louden Member of the Human Race

I am an Evergreen graduate and a born-again Canine, and I am disgusted with your sick taste, as I threw up on the letter by Mack Smith, titled "Ah. Security" (10-25-79). Obviously the assignment was to display sick, stupid humor, to slander and to order the imprisonment of Canines, and of course the writer displayed a complete lack of selfcontrol and compassion, and an unwarranted fascist perversity by slamming Canines.

Three examples:

1. "Dogs are considered nuisances by TESC's community members, especially when they are allowed to run wild." 2. Speaking of Canine's "fetid reminders of their presence on the grass and walkways.'

3. "Drop him off in one of our little doggie residences (spacious enclosures big cages) while you go about your business. It'll be the best for everyone

These are obviously demented, pogrommatic statements by some dogmatist pervert who has no understanding and no love. Yet they are supported by the CPJ!. Therefore, I am not only ask ing for immediate prostration but demand that the CPJ and Security staffs be impaled for making unfounded fascist statements against my bitch (formerly a Siamese Feline but now a born-again Canine), myself, and other born-again Canines, including J. C. who, as THE Son of GQD was a DOG and not a biped as your bigoted dogma suggests!

Sincerely, Peanut Butter Class of 71

STATE OF CONTRASTS

CPJ Is (pronounced like 'eyes'),

As an autochthonous Washingtonian and northwesterner for a few generations (to be sesquipedalian about it), I happened to be around when Governor Dan's Administration published a booklet of facts about this state. Therein I found that the Rhododendron state is also known as the state of contrasts. That being the case, another suggestion for school colors is to use the rainbow (which is evergreen as well as other colors) and white so as to be alternativey contrastive in our aura in this educational era of experiment.

To each gooeydoe and gooeybuckthat's the relative currency of TESC student persons-support sensible sem-

Tc Phillips



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GHOSTS, GOBLINS AND THE LIVING DEAD: Andy Lindsay, Tom Buell, Twilly Cannon, T. J. Simpson, Eric Martin, Mike Henry, Juliet Remley & Medaglio D'oro Espresso.

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SEXISM! GET YOUR DEFINITIONS STRAIGHT

To the Editor:

Recently various posters and flyers have been marred and labeled 'sexist.' All of these flyers and posters have been for events or resources specifically for women. We would like to address this anti-women backlash.

There have always been and are still an abundance of spaces for men to associate freely with each other and to address their needs and concerns. One good example is the Men's Center on

We would like to clarify what sexism is and is not. Sexism is: one sex denying



access to resources, employment, skills, and privilege to the other sex; and it is one sex using the other for exploitive and violent purposes. Sexism is NOT women making their own events or groups which are provided for women to support each other in art, politics, health, music, childcare, employment, education, self-defense, etc. because they have been and are excluded from established male-dominated sources of support in these areas.

Women have never systematically or institutionally oppressed or excluded men from participation in society on any level. Men HAVE done this to women.

Women need strength and support to withstand the onslaught of sexist oppression against them. We also need to talk and plan together how to combat sexism and build alternative institutions and behavior

We would like to suggest that persons who see the women's center and other groups doing support work for women as sexist, go to the women's center or the men's center and discuss these issues to get their facts and definitions straight. Signed.

Elizabeth, Sande and Kendra

HOW TO LIE WITH STATISTICS

To the Editor:

I would view all surveys with scepticism, especially one from the University of Washington where one of 61's prime workers Bill Erxlaven is employed. Everyone in politics has read "How to Lie with Statistics" and most seem to regard it as a bible.

Since both Washington and Oregon claim to have cleaner roads, we can consider them equal. We should now look at the way the two states get their clean-up done and who pays for it.

Washington has the Model Litter Control and Recycling Act. This Act doesn't limit itself to one area of litter, but covers all the items that are litter. The Act is funded by a 1/2% tax on litter-related industries: can manufacturers, bottlers, fast food restaurants, grocery stores and others. The tax from

pays tax. Of course, our recyclers are independent and get no funds from taxes. Those same independent private recyclers would be driven out of business if 61 passes. They simply could not afford to buy cans and bottles back. Now they pay 23 cents a pound for aluminum. With the enactment of Initiative 61 the recycler would pay 5 cents a can at 24 cans per pound (\$1.20 per pound) or over \$48,000 per 40,000 pound truck load of aluminum cans. With current interest rates for commercial accounts ranging from prime rate plus 1% to prime rate plus 2.5% they would pay up to 17.5% for that \$40,000 deposit money if a bank would loan the money. Most could not get that kind of money on the strength of their business alone, they would need outside help. You the taxpayer would be

this act pays for the youth litter patrol

for highway clean-up and litter and re-

cycling education. The Act is compatible

with our emerging private recycling in-

dustry. It works well to clean-up and

eliminate all waste, while the recyclers

Oregon has a deposit law. Oregon tax

payers must directly bear the burden for

highway clean-up and they must also

subsidize the recycling centers at a rate

of \$1.84 output for \$1.00 worth of recy-

cling. If you doubt that, bear in mind

that private industry must be efficient or

go broke. Government and government

supported business just ask for more

taxes. In Oregon all taxpayers pay for

clean-up and recycling. In Washington

the tax on related industries is passed on

make a living and pay wages and taxes.

I will finish by saying that I am opposed to a deposit law that would cost jobs and kill our emerging private recycling industry. It is only a deposit law, not a litter or recycling law.

Thank you. Mike Iyall 1215 S.E. Hall St. Lacey, Wa. 98503

(Editor's Note: Mr. Iyall is an employee of Continental Can Company.)

POOH DULL PIDDLE

TO:

FROM:

The Cooper Point Journal

Pavlov IV. D. Psych. Staff Counsellor K9 Kultur Kennels

The editing (censorship) of a line from last week's K9 Kultur Kennels announce-

What deep-rooted sexual inferiority complex caused your insatiable power madness to cut-out that line? Hitler was forced to commit his tyrannical perversities because he had only one testicle and he obviously never transcended the trauma of toilet training. What's your problem?

yours truely,

REPULSIVELY **PLEASANT**

Dear Editor:

IF THE CONTENT IS NOT PLEAS-ANT, A CREATIVE WORK IS NOT ART. This is a very curious "aesthetic" dictum (dictum! I always thought that art had no limits), but apparently this is the enlightened and intellectually sophisticated judgment of the majority of Evergreeners who saw Polanski's Repulsion.

For years Roman Polanski has been considered by critics and discerning moviegoers to be one of the few true geniuses of the modern cinema. For years Repulsion has been admired as possibly one of the all-time film masterpieces. But here at Evergreen, different ideas prevail. And those ideas aren't opinions, either; they're FACTS. Repulsion, they say, is not art because it isn't pleasant, just like Rod McKuen is obviously greater than Allen Ginsberg,

NEWS ANALYSIS

ered one of the most brilliant performances I've ever seen. But don't worry, cravers of the safe. There's always

stantially.

'Three's Company.'

or like the TV show "Family Affair" is

obviously greater than Apocalypse Now. Seriously, I've always believed that art

is supposed to make us see things in new

ways, to pose questions that aren't easily

answered, not necessarily to reinforce

our desperate visions of a cherry-pie life

of sweet eternal sunshine. King Lear

certainly doesn't pat us on the back.

Neither does Wuthering Heights. Nei-

ther do the Rolling Stones nor, for that

Repulsion is a film about an emotional-

ly disturbed girl who gradually goes

insane and finally commits two murders.

Most of the Evergreen audience found all

of this extrordinarily hilarious. That

weirdo freak, she deserved everything

I personally thought Repulsion was a

magnificently conceived and executed

film, and that Catherine Deneuve deliv-

following the passage of Proposition 13.

College tuition, auto licensing and camp-

ing and hunting fees all increased sub-

Supporters of Initiative 62 claim that

state taxes are getting "bigger and

bigger." It may be true that taxes are

Mark Christopherson

she got ... what a strange broad, right?

matter, does the Bible.

A TAXING ISSUE

By Thomas Buell, Jr.

Ever since the victory of Proposition 13 in California last year, the issue of tax limitation and reform has gained grassroots support, becoming a major plank in many campaign platforms. Initiative Measure 62, a tax limitation act on Washington ballots next Tuesday, follows in the wake of these nationwide movements.

Unlike Proposition 13, this Initiative does not subscribe to the guillotine school of political tax reform. The authors and proponents of Initiative 62 describe it as "an act to limit state tax revenues thereby limiting the rate of growth of state government." Instead of cutting existing taxes or trimming current programs, 62 would place a limit on future tax expansion. It would tie the permitted growth rate of state tax revenue to the growth of state personal income averaged over three years. As the average income of Washington workers increases in relation to the Gross National Product, the indicator in this case of income growth rate, their tax burden would increase proportionally.

The limit on tax-generated revenue does not apply to "general state revenues"-which constitute nearly 50 percent of the state's total revenue. The remaining revenue comes primarily from business and occupational, and property taxes, since Washington has no state income tax and no sales tax on food. General state revenues include the tax on gasoline, one of the few taxes that has shown marked growth over the past several years. Also, excluded from the limit are revenues from fees and services, including higher education institutions, and liquor excise tax revenue.

Opponents of 62 fear that in the aftermath of the Initiative or in the event of a recession, those revenues not covered by the measure would increase in order to offset revenue losses from other sources. This was the case in California

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going up but in fact Washington's per capita tax burden has dropped in relation to the rest of the nation. Further, for the ten-year period 1968-1977, Washington ranked 43rd in the country for the growth rate of per capita state and local taxes. In other words, the growth rate of Washington taxes has already begun to decline without the help of Initiative 62.

It is possible that tying the limit to growth in personal income may result in a limit that is greater than the amount the legislature would spend in the absence of a limit. In fact, for the first year

fear that this discrepancy could cause

HARRIS

Senator A. N. (Bud) Shinpoch describes the problem in this way: "Too often the maximum allowable expenditure becomes the minimum amount considered. This not only does not encourage efficiency, it makes it too easy to justify spending 'up to the lid' rather than making critical examination of programs for possible reductions."

The measure poorly defines circumstances that constitute the need for funding of emergency measures as declared

FORUM THROWAWAY POLITICS

(Initiative 61 on Tuesday's ballot) is faltering under an onslaught of distorted information and big business money. The only hope for its passage is if informed and concerned people turn out in large numbers to repudiate the outright lies of the anti-Bottle Bill forces. We urge everyone in the Evergreen communityand anyone else who may read this-to see through the falsity of the "Keep on Recycling" campaign and vote "yes" on Initiative 61.

As the chairman of the Association of Oregon Recyclers says, "If the citizens of Washington believe the ads of the No on Initiative 61 group regarding recycling in Oregon under the Bottle Bill. they are being seriously deceived."

Many of us here at the CPJ have lived in states that have passed Bottle Bills. We also remember, as most people can, a time before "no deposit, no return" throwaway convenience. We know that the passage of Initiative 61 would not waste energy, not put small stores and

iobs. It is, on the contrary, and despite the allegations of big business and big labor, the most important and beneficial initiative facing voters November 6.

The misleading arguments and expensive media over-kill used by Continental Can and its mostly out-oi-state corporate allies are a disgraceful circumvention of a democratic society's need for free and honest debate. Undoubtedly, many people will think they are voting for recycling and the health of the environment as they vote no on 61. Hopefully, enough will see through the sham and

Do not be deceived. Let's really keep on recycling. Vote for the Bottle Bill. VOTE YES ON 61!

Larry Stillwell Pam Dusenberry Ben Alexander Mary Young Tim Nogler Randy Hunting Liisa Eckersberg Twilly Cannon Andy Lindsay Tom Buell

'PJ editorial staff and contributors

the limit would be in effect, fiscal year by the legislature This situation would 1981, estimated state tax revenue colallow the limit to be exceeded by a vote lections will be \$141 million below that amount of revenue permitted by the Initiative. This means that the legislature has already predicted a lesser tax burden than 62 provides for and some

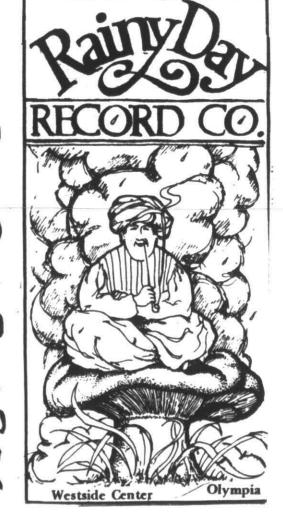
of each of the houses. Under the loosely worded emergency provision, new and potentially costly programs could be instituted, compromising 62's effec-Although the battle over Initiative 62 has been billed as a clash between big

business, who support the measure, and organized labor, who strictly oppose it, the passage of Initiative 62 could have a very real and immediate effect on lower and moderate income residents. Increased income of large businesses could cause a disproportionate increase in the taxation of these lesser income groups and an increase in fees and services, including college tuition.

Student voters are urged to refer to the complete text of Initiative 62, which is available along with further arguments for and against the measure, in the voter's pamphlet that has been prepared for this election.

Pro-62 groups call the measure "a guarantee-an insurance policy-that state government won't grow faster than your pocketbooks (we) recognize that government needs to be able to grow with population increases and inflation, but it should not continue to grow at a faster rate."

Opponents of the measure believe that 62 will provide no such guaranter Joe Dear, coordinator of the NO UN 62 COMMITTEE, claims that "62 is wrong in theory and impossible in practice. Also, it does nothing to close loopholes that exist now." Dear's group is afraid that big business will continue to escape full taxation.



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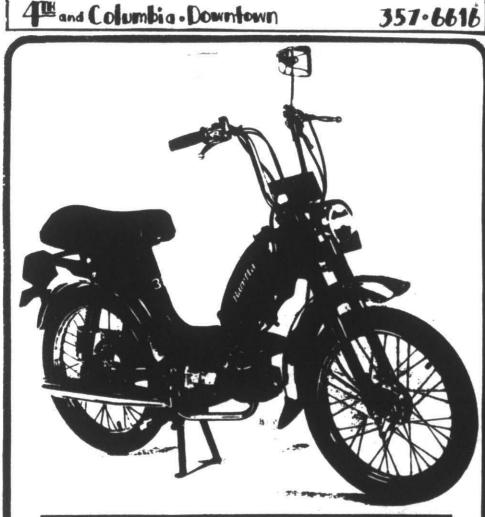
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RETURNABLES

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-thefather 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 Ayiteh's 1979 Bottle Bill Report that because of the Bottle Bill, Oregon has had a net saving of 1.4 trillion BTU's 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 BTU's 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,

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 upit'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. Sportsmans 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 or Nov. 6. Vote "yes" if you're in favor of the Bottle Bill and "no" if you're against

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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 smoothrunning 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 Bradock 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.

After a few more songs, the massive crowd formed a column for the two-mile

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

By Andrew Lindsay

It has been said that the federal gov-

ernment has all the power, state govern-

ment has all the authority, and local gov-

ernment all the problems. Some say this

is especially true in Thurston County,

where population has skyrocketed in the

past ten years, state and federal pro-

grams are layered on top of existing

county ones, and there are no clear lines

of authority in the increasingly bureau-

Proponents of the Thurston County

Home Rule Charter, which is probably

the least understood issue on the Nov

ember 6 ballot, believe it will redistrib-

to the local level, and possibly some

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

ute at least some of the state's authority

Essentially the charter is an attempt

cratic county government.

fiscal power as well.

people spent the night outside the chainlink fence. After darkness fell, three men from Montana hopped over the fence and were arrested and issued citations for COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN

> 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 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

2/3 majority of the council). In addition to this new government structure, the charter provides for citi-

zen's initiatives (legislation introduced by petition and vote) and referendum (recall of legislation). Another change is that independent candidates could run for county offices, which was not previously possible.

The charter has not met with universal acceptance. Many county officials say it goes too far. Commissioners George rner and Del Pettit, who helped put the freeholders on last year's ballot, now are against the charter. They believe that the County Executive position should be appointed by the council to ensure cooperation and prevent paralyzing power struggles.

Commissioner Woody Anderson says that having council members be part-



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 shortly before 9 a.m. Blankets and scraps 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 busses 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 busses 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

11-27 were arraigned on trespassing

charges that carry a maximum penalty

of six months and \$500. Only one per-

son 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 Build

ing in Seattle, and another on Tuesday,

In the aftermath of the civil dis-

obedience, most of those involved fel

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 develop-

"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."

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.



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The annual KAOS Marathon is coming Nov. 9-18. Watch out for it.

BUS BLURR

As anybody who's been riding the Evergreen Bus lately is sure to know, ridership is up to the point where busses have been seriously overcrowded. In order to determine what needs to be done, the Bus System is conducting a survey, available on the bus or at the Information Center. Printed on the back of the survey is a short newsletter about what is happening temporarily to help ease the overcrowding. Whether you are a regular bus rider or not, you are encouraged to pick up and fill out a Bus System survey in the next week.

VOTE NO ON YES

Also, if you are registered to vote in the Plainview precinct, you should note that the Evergreen Bus will be shuttling people to the voting station at McLane fire station on Mud Bay Rd. every hour on the hour between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. for 25 cents round trip. Catch the van on the hour at the Library Loop.

HOME RULE, ETC.

A Candidate Fair and Forum and debate over the proposed Home Rule Charter will begin at 7:30 on Thursday, Nov. 1, in the Library Lobby. Printed information will be available on the other major ballot issues also. Candidates will speak also.

BOTTLE BILL

On Monday, Nov. 5, at 7:30 p.m., there will be a debate on Initiative 61, the bottle bill, at the Timberland Regional Library at 8th and Franklin downtown. Sponsored by the Environmental Resource Center, the debate will be between representatives of Citizens for Returnable Beverage Containers (probottle bill) and Committee for Litter Control and Recycling (anti-bottle bill).

TALK

There will be an open discussion with John Spellman Friday, Nov. 2, from 11:30-1:00 in the Library Lobby. Spellman is King County Executive and an undeclared candidate for governor. The talk will be aired on KAOS.

WOMEN'S CENTER

The new Resource and Drop-In Center for TESC re-entry women is located in Library 3510. The room, a typewriter and some furniture have been allocated to get the center started. No funding has been provided at this point, however.

Interest and support has been sparked by the recent CPJ article describing the proposal for the center. If you would like to participate in the organization of this support and resource service, bring your ideas to a brainstorming and sharing session Friday, Nov. 2, beginning at 12. This initial meeting will provide a chance for interested students, faculty, and staff to contribute to an effective and valuable part of student services

The Services and Activities Board meets every Wednesday at noon in

HEARING BOARD

Steve Charak is the new student member of the Campus Hearing Board. Al Leisenring is the faculty member and Barbara Cooley serves for the staff.

CLAY DIG

A geological exploration of local clays and minerals will be led by John Warren, visiting faculty in geology this Saturday, November 3, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information and bus reservations, call the 201 Ceramics Studio, 866-6247.

S&A DEADLINE

The deadline for submitting S&A proposals is Monday, Nov. 5 at 9 a.m. If you need funding for a club or organization or service stop by the CAB 305 or call 866-6220 between 9 and 5, M-F.

STEAM

For security purposes, the Steam Plant Gym is locked. Evergreeners (students with a valid identification card. and permit holders) can obtain keys to the gym at the equipment check-out counter on the first floor of the Campus Recreation Center during the regular hours of operation, Monday through Friday 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m., Saturday 12 noon-8:30 p.m., and Sunday 1 p.m. 6:30 p.m. Groups may reserve the gym for special activities by contacting Jan Lambertz at extension 6535.

ASH WEDNESDAYS

Near the Evergreen campus is a support group and spiritual community which well over 90% of Evergreeners either do not know about or choose to ignore. This place is the Ash Christian Center, funded by local churches and Northwest denominations. It is located in the Ash apartments, number 162, and is open from 11 to 4 most evenings and weekends. Students and visitors are welcome to drop in during these hours.

The regularly scheduled events at the center are a Wednesday communion with the Reverend John Gibbs, a local Episcopalian minister, and a Wednesday evening potluck at 7. Special events are planned to bear on many of the problems

CPJ OPEN MEETING

The CPJ is still looking for people with ideas, energy, and/or talent to write, type, draw, plan, distribute and wheel around the office in purple chairs. Long hours, low pay (none actually), and lots of advice and criticism from lots of people. Open meetings every Monday at noon in the CPJ Office by SAGA and the vending machines.

CAREER PLANNING

After Evergreen: Investigating the Future workshop series for students studying law, business, political science, economics, and management and the public interest. First workshop "Careers and Employment" is an opportunity to find out what jobs in those fields are like from people who do them. November 7 in CAB 110 from 1 to 4 p.m. See Career Planning & Placement, Library 1214, for more information on this and other workshops.

92 pike st 622 0195 seattle, wa. 98101 in the public market

A HALLOWEEN GUIDE TO THE FACULTY

In a haphazard and irresponsible manner, and with a Nazi-like disregard for either fairness or personal feelings, the CPJ staff and a very small circle of likeminded friends set out to evaluate the Halloween performances of some of Evergreen's faculty.

Faculty evaluations are controversial. The last time the CPJ did them (9/13/79) at least one teacher really felt he got it below the belt. On the other hand, student trick-or-treaters have a right to know what they're getting into; because of the close contact and unusual social interaction of Halloween, the families you call on determine much of the candy you get.

Treats at faculty homes vary, from the completely inedible to the most delicious available anywhere. This Halloween Guide to the Faculty is a compendium of insight, intrigue and absolute enlightenment. Let us not modify our efforts with false disclaimers. The following words are the absolute truth and actually should be carved in stone and set into the base of the clocktower. New students need not take these special treats and tasty morsels with a grain of salt but should swallow them whole without hesitation

However, you may wish to consult us (x6213) for more depth. After all, we're big-time newspaper editors who have the power of the press behind us and S&A funding, so aren't we tough? In fact, once they read this, we expect calls from the National Lampoon. So please don't tie up the lines.

To those faculty who are cast in an unfavorable candlelight and made out to be pumpkinheads by our prankishness, we can only apologize for any hurt feelings or damaged reputations and reiterate that we feel they should just be glad we didn't soap their windows and leave flaming monuments to immaturity (wrapped in unused Orientation issues) on their doorstep.

Bill Aldridge. Extremely uncritical of even the worst costumes. Loves everything. Promised credit in Zen pumpkincarving and trick-or-treating to those deserving

Lee Anderson. Dressed as a midsixties hippie, gives out cups of Kool-Aid that must be spiked with something you can't taste that really packs a punch. Invited us in for a wild party which he jokingly called a "test."

Gordon Beck invites everyone in to view the "Odessa Steps" sequence from "Potemkin" and the shower scene from "Psycho," while serving cheap French wine. After showing the original "King-Kong" he sends the pathetically sloshed legions out the door with original Rembrandts he somehow obtained from the Louvre.

Craig Carlson handed out warm fuzzies and impromptu poems to those whose costumes were most representative of their inner souls.

Stephanie Coontz was disguised as Madame Trotsky, sans icepick. Handed out leaflets from the Socialist Workers Party urging the boycott of Nestle's

JOKE OF THE WEEK

candy and calling on trick-or-treaters to organize and wrest control of Halloween away from policemen, parents, and candy manufacturers.

Leo Daugherty dressed up like a filterless cigarette and hid in a cave outside his house snatching people he likes out of the darkness. Plying them with coffee and Coca-Cola laced with aspirin, he tortured them into playing bridge all night.



Peter Elbow. Author of "Trick-or-Treating Without Costumes." Has you eat some of every kind of candy without stopping; later you come back for the kinds you like.

Margaret Gribskov. Margaret dresses up like a Siamese cat every Halloween and stands in her front window sensuously blowing smoke rings and meowing at passing trick-or-treaters. Margaret says she has plenty of candy this year.

Burt Guttman was well-prepared, very generous and friendly. His candy was especially well organized. He is especially good for first-time-outers and students who are lost. Though he had the best candy in town he didn't realize it and kept asking if he could have done better.

Rainer Hasenstab was dressed as "personal space." The soft lighting and numerous plants in his living room formed a perfect context for our intimate conversation. Rainer gave out grab bags containing many different types of candy. He explained that the variety of textures and contrasting colors in each bag made a much more pleasing visual statement.

Richard Jones was asleep on his front porch, dreaming. Was costumed as Sigmund Freud doing an impression of Carl Jung.

Eric Larson. Gives out shrunken heads from the natives of Ti-Worma-Bom-Bek. a suburban island in the East Fallusions. The Ti-Worma-Bom-Beks feel that the idea of Halloween is "cute" and want more washing machines.

David Marr. As you enter David's house you will notice a large Happy Halloween written on his (always nearby) chalkboard. Costumed as a freshman radical intellectual, he attributes Halloween to be a public invasion of his private realm. Will inevitably give you a treat with a long Greek name and an autographed copy of The Human Condition.

Tom Rainey was dressed as Zapata and demanded that we redistribute our candy and divide it equally. Yet he refused to pass out treats, calling the practice uneconomical.

Gil Salcedo. Three blocks away from Gil's house you can smell a curious smoke. Upon approach, you can see Gil, dressed in his Pyro-Salcedo outfit, joyously stoking the fires under a mountain of flaming, grinning pumpkins. Gil is into the feral aspects of Halloween and is known to give out glowing wax teeth filled with hot Yukon Jack.

Pete Sinclair invites you in only to spend fifteen minutes filling and lighting his pipe. Will try to explain the classical import of your costume but his discourse soon becomes muddled in incessant musings. Be patient. Pete will soon emerge from his fog to draw a diagram of a Mars bar and tell you to work on it.

Fred Stone gives out wormy, organically grown apples and dirty carrots. Kirk Thompson handed out snapshots

of costumes he liked and talked on the mythological meaning of Halloween. Dressed as Carl Jung doing an impersonation of Sigmund Freud.

Byron Youtz was costumed as a Cartesian coordinate system. Made sure that all trick-or-treaters' selection of candy was well balanced by requiring them to go to the homes of a scientist, an artist and a historian before presenting a skit or recitation on all one has learned in one's years of trick-ortreating. Only then did Byron give any goodies.

By R. Michael Henry

About this time every year, Evergreen begins to go into the mid-quarter doldrums. People now know what everybody is taking in school, and how everybody's summer was. Conversations, at the beginning of the quarter sometimes going on for hours, are now limited to a simple nod and acknowledgement. People inevitably get caught up in their studies. their exercising routines, their home lives, etc. And now all the people who they were buddy-buddy with only a couple weeks ago, are mere acquaintances now. Ah, but leave it to this strange society of ours to come up with some off-the-wall solution to this dilemma. Enter the holidays.

The first one, of course, is Halloween, which may simply be described as cheap thrills. This is the one day of the year where people are excused for acting bizarre, and bizarre they do act. But it seems as though the only reason for this sudden surge of insanity, this sudden lifting of social constraints, is simply to inspire a new topic for conversation:

"What did you do for Halloween?" "Oh, I went to this party dressed as a gorilla, and got wasted on tequila

and rum." To which the other person inevitably answers "Really?" and goes into fits of

to this party where everybody came dressed as a concept. He, of course, being in Introduction to Political Economy, went as alienation and sat in the corner all night not talking to anybody, but some people went as libidinal cathexis, and went around sucking people's arms. To which the other person breaks out into uproarious laughter, which continues for about five minutes before both parties realize that there is nothing else to talk about, so they go their separate ways, both feeling assured that they do indeed have something to talk about for a week In the end, Halloween is just another

cheap thrill along the road of many, and the topic soon becomes old and outdated. Ah, but look what's right around the corner, none other than that feast of feasts, Thanksgiving. So the conversations abound on what one is going to do this Thanksgiving: "Well, I'm going to my grandma's. I

haven't missed a Thanksgiving down there for the last ten years." "Really? Well, my family lives back

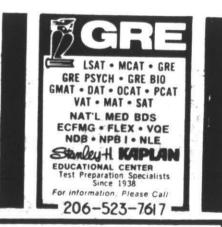
on the East Coast, so I'm going to have Thanksgiving dinner with a couple of friends at my house."

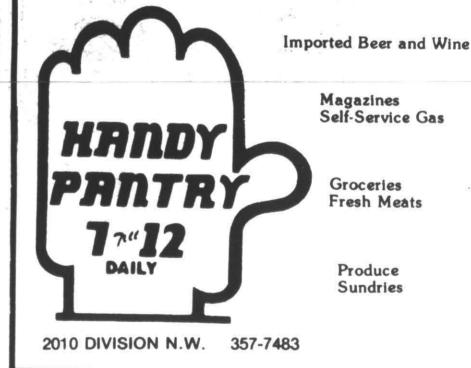
Mere acquaintances undoubtedly find it difficult to go past that stage in conversation, but better friends will undoubtedly go on about their favorite

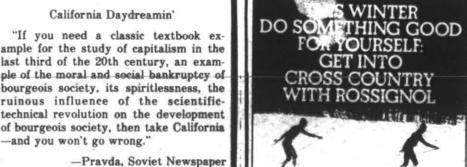
Thanksgiving, what they ALWAYS eat for Thanksgiving besides the turkey, etc. Of course, nobody mentions that usually on Thanksgiving day, everybody is so bored that they watch ten football games, plus all the parades before they sit down for the feast. Topic of conversation? You guessed it.

"Wasn't that a great game!"

So it goes. Instead of everybody going off into their little corners of existence. this lovely little society of ours provides us with all sorts of little topics for banal conversation. It's a wonder we all aren't little sports fanatics on this campus for the sake of something to talk about for days, weeks, months, years, etc. Of course, there are a lot of climbers







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