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Olympia, Washington 98505

Non-Profit Organization
Volume 2 Number 17

THE COOPER POINT JOURNAL

February 22, 1974



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THE COOPER POINT JOURNAL

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DEADLINES

Friday (preceding the next CPJ)

- 2 p.m. Staff meeting
- Guest Commentary
- Purchased supplements (i.e. Chile Symposium Sup.)

Monday

- 1 p.m. Letters (typed and double-spaced)
- News Briefs
- Poems
- Photographs (for Letters page & photo pages)
- Unsolicited Ads

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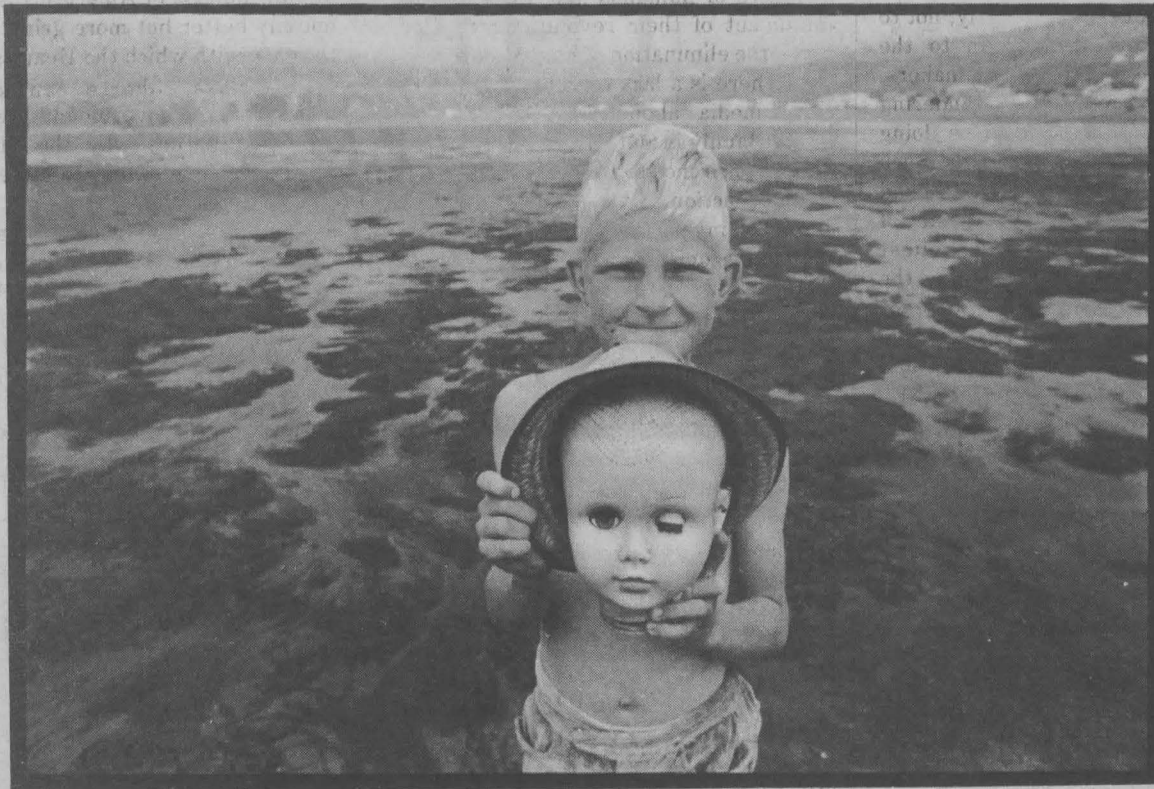


photo by terry toedtemeier

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Student Government

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to the two letters concerning "Student Government" and the editorial, "Curriculum planning needs students" of the Feb. 15 issue.

I feel that there is a definite lack of political awareness and understanding at Evergreen. Many of us are still living with the assumption that politics and political organizing are limited to the token people's participatory governments of our states and this nation.

We must come to an understanding that government and politics are much more than the election of some officials to "represent" us. Politics describes a whole arena of human interaction involving the making of policy and decisions. Political organizing is not necessarily directed solely toward establishing or the maintaining of a "government"; it is a means by which we realize, coordinate, and direct our collective power.

I know not of the rumors to which these letters refer. I can see a growing number

of students on this campus who are organizing to influence policy decisions; but I do not assume that this is a move toward "student government".

One area in which we can affect decisions is that of curriculum planning. Though the program descriptions are now at the printers, this does not mean that group contracts and coordinated studies have been irreversibly locked into their embryonic stages. Much of the planning is still to be done, and most of it is usually done during the last weeks of summer.

With the decision that students must commit themselves to next year's academic programs this spring, it is particularly important that we engage in curriculum development during the next three months.

I suggest that if you wish to help determine your academic future, that you start by acquainting yourself with the programs selected for next year (available at the Information Center); that you demand to speak with the faculty who are attempting to plan your future studies; that you read the files of prospective faculty members and submit evaluations of these applicants; and that you organize a series of meetings with students interested in a

program and the faculty assigned to design that program, perhaps over lunch each week next month. We should not believe that the faculty have some mysterious gift to divine our academic wishes and necessities.

So, let us not divide ourselves in sectarian squabbling over the existence of a rumored student government, but organize our power toward self-determination.

Geoffrey Rothwell

Farce conference

An Open Letter to TESC Administrators:

I, along with many others that I have talked with, am very repulsed by the format proposed for your "press conferences". To say that this represents an open policy of information at Evergreen is nothing but a farce. You are continuing your tradition of inaccessibility and shrewd unaccountability. A sterilized, manicured Evergreen is definitely in the making and your reluctance to have open dialogue with students will only contribute to the further deterioration of the qualities that first brought us to

Evergreen.

I hope to attend the Friday conference. I hope to ask my questions directly, not to be screened. They will pertain to the philosophy of you, the decision makers. Not the general, broad, meandering "Well, I don't think you should be doing this" questions, but important ones. Such as: Why is Evergreen (i.e. Schillinger and Kormondy) adhering to a doctrine of uniformity? What are their honest feelings of "different" things such as the Farm or ESP? Do they see any future for "different" projects such as these or will we only have good looking buildings and interiors that will look good to visitors? By attending Evergreen and watching it function, it is difficult not to realize that you 'decision-makers' have a very well-defined master plan. Out-of-the ordinary things do not seem to be welcomed.

Maybe I am wrong, possibly I have felt attitudes that don't exist. If this is so, I hope you will set me straight. Directly. With none of this screening board childishness.

Paul T. Richards

Hearst rip-off

To the Editor:

Patricia Hearst, heiress of the Hearst fortune, was kidnapped from her Berkeley apartment last Monday, Feb. 4. It was learned that Ms. Hearst had been abducted by the SLA (Symbionese Liberation Army), which identified itself as a leftist revolutionary organization.

The SLA initially demanded that the Hearst family provide \$70 worth of fresh produce and meat products to some 4.7 million needy California residents, in order to display "good faith" for the future negotiations concerning Ms. Hearst's release.

The final results of these actions are, of course, to be determined in the events which shall transpire from now into the future. However, certain points have been seriously neglected in the mass media's coverage of the SLA and the kidnapping, and I believe they warrant comment within the pages of this paper:

1. The SLA is commonly referred to as a "terrorist" organization. The word terrorist implies that the SLA is a group of half-crazed murderers who only wish to reek havoc and have no concern for or understanding of the vast ramifications of their actions. There is no evidence to indicate that this is, by any means, the case. It appears that the SLA has fully thought out its "game plan" (to use a Nixonism) and has proceeded accordingly.

They are dedicated not to the wholesale massacre of humanity but rather to the fulfillment of their revolutionary principles—the elimination of human suffering.

2. There is a lack of information in the news media about who, exactly, the Hearst family is and possible reasons why the SLA has chosen them to be the targets of their action. Of course it would be absurd on my part to attempt to present a complete economic and political history of the Hearsts; however certain facts deserve comment. The Hearsts control an economic empire through a series of newspapers (including the Seattle P.I.), magazines, radio and television stations on which millions of Americans depend for news coverage. Mr. Hearst consistently uses this inherited position of power and trust to present most conservative and reactionary interpretations of the political and social issues facing us. The question should be dealt with as to why the Hearsts are entitled to this huge access to the minds of the American people with their viewpoints, while the rest of us are seemingly powerless.

3. The fact that this kidnapping has aroused so much attention is precisely a key to seeing the absurdity of class structure in the United States. We are all supposed to feel sorry for poor little Patricia, that sweet young thing, who has been forcefully stolen by the "big bad meanies". The Senate holds morning prayers for her, while the media treats her like some sort of princess (which, in fact, she is). The absurdity lies in the fact that millions of Americans are easily suffering pain equal to anything the Hearsts have ever known, even in their present situation. How many people in this land have lost jobs only to go home to a hungry family? How many people have sweated over an assembly line for 2000 hours a year, for 35 years without seeing any savings upon retirement? How many men have come back from Vietnam as amputees and cripples? In this maze of agony only Patricia Hearst necessitates nation-wide media coverage. Are we to feel sorry that somebody interrupted her life as a millionaire any more than we empathize with those forgotten millions who taste oppression every day of their lives?

4. One point which deserves brief comment is the question concerning the tactics of the SLA. Rather than simply castigate them for using extra-legal means, perhaps we should make an attempt to understand why they have done so. Are there any other means of achieving their goals upon them? Ten years after the Great Society with its War on Poverty and after twenty years of

scholarly essays on the subject of poverty, life for millions of Americans is becoming not any better but more grim. In view of the ease with which the Hearsts and their ruling class cohorts can seemingly manipulate the government, are there any plausible reasons why the SLA should play their game, if only to taste more and more bitter defeat?

It is not my place to make any judgements on the rightness or wrongness of these events. But I feel that it is imperative that all Americans understand some of the key points concerning the reasons for these actions.

In conclusion, the purpose of this letter has not been to swell the ranks of the S.L.A. here in Olympia for I myself have certain reservations about their activities. Rather it has been my desire to present a few facts pertinent to an open minded analysis of the kidnapping. My one hope is that this letter will provoke from members of the community an attempt to discover the true objectives and motivations of the S.L.A. The sad truth is that no one will need to write a letter to this paper explaining the Hearst "perspective" on this and/or other social issues because we've all had it hammered into us most of our lives.

Bob McChensney

Editors Note: Copies of the S.L.A.'s demands and statements as they appeared in the P-I are available in the Information Center for interested community members.

Student input

To the Editor:

I wish to express my personal appreciation for seriously looking at "the community concept" of Evergreen's functioning. I have much too often been disappointingly confronted with TESC demi-gods, bureaucrats, and very traditional institutional functioning.

Evidence towards the lack of student input has pitifully displayed itself time and again; from the office of facility planning and our college architecture, to the questioning of continuing an organic farm, to the lack of art programs, to the faculty hiring procedures...the list goes on and on.

My guess is that we, as students and the largest body of the TESC Community, need to take more active stands to insure (and if necessary, demand) that our voice be heard.

I look forward to continued investigation into this much overstated 'new and innovative' community.

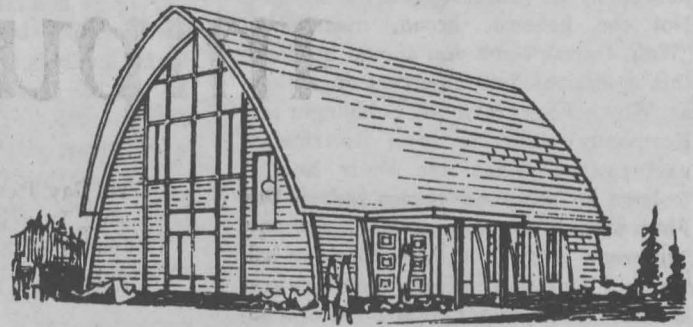
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Wednesday Holy Communion	10:00
St. Christophers Sunday Morning Worship	10:00

Fr. McLellan is on the Evergreen State College campus every Wednesday at noon.



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Campus News

The results of the **Saint Valentine's Day Mud Run**, of Thursday Feb. 14, are now released to the public. The mile and a half race, which began in front of the library, was won by **Spider Burbank [time, 6:39]** and **Libby Mills-Brown [9:42]**, respectively in Men's and Women's Divisions. Other placers were Ben Baldwin (2nd, 6:50), Steve Perry (3rd, 7:10), Dave Follett (4th, 7:36), Art Moore (5th, 7:39), Dave Scoborig (6th, 8:04), Steve Olney (7th, 8:14), Mort Fabricant (8th, 8:41), Andy Harper (9th, 8:51), and Byron Goldfarb (10th, 9:01). In the women's division - Karen Oakley (2nd, by a nose, 9:42), Jan Reese (3rd, 9:58), Patsy Blackstock-King (4th, 10:11), Jani Stonington (5th, 10:17), and Ruby Klutsworth (6th, 10:30).

"**Why Libraries?**" will be the topic for discussion Tuesday, Feb. 26, in the Olympia Public Library at 8 p.m. This will be part of a series of eight free public forum discussions designed to increase community dialogue with local library services. **Giovanni Costigan**, Professor of History at the University of Washington, will lead the discussion of the historical role of libraries in our society. Evergreeners are invited to participate.

The **Applejam Folk Center** presents **Snake Oil**, featuring Evergreen's own Dave Hitchins, in concert on Feb. 22. The bluegrass band will play everything from square dance and 'olde time fiddle tunes' to traditional country offerings. The show starts at 9 p.m. at 220 East Union Street. On Friday, March 1, the Center will present the **Shelbourne County Revelers** with poetry and slides by Frank Edge.

There will be a **springboard diving workshop** held on Mondays at 3:30 p.m. and Thursdays at 12:30 p.m. at the swimming pool.

The **Gay Resource Center** will hold a meeting Tuesday, Feb. 26, in Lib. 3112. The meeting begins at 7:30 and is open to the public.

The **Evergreen Darkroom** (lab 211) announces new hours: open Monday 10 - 7, Tuesday 10 - 11, closed Wednesday Thursday 10 - 11, and Friday 10 - 4. Charges are 50 cents per day or \$2.50 for the rest of the quarter.

The **Sierra Club** will be meeting Monday, Feb. 25, to discuss outdoor Education. The group will meet at the Coach House of The State Capitol Museum at 7:30 p.m. For more information or a ride, contact Cindy Swanberg c/o the Evergreen Environment.

Square Dancing enthusiasts will meet this Saturday, Feb. 23, for an evening of fun and dancing. The festivities will begin at 8 p.m. and even beginners are encouraged to attend.

A **concert to benefit KAOS Radio** will be held Friday, March 1, in the Library lobby. Featured performers are Gabriel Gladstar and pianist Laury Kenner. The show starts at 8:30 and a 75 cent donation is requested.

Another **noon concert** featuring Kickback will happen this Monday, Feb. 25, in the second floor lobby of the Library Building. The event is free and offers some good jazz and rock music.

There will be **Christian Science testimony meetings** on Thursdays the rest of the quarter at 12 noon in Lib. 1100B. All people are welcome.

An **African Music Festival**, complete with marimbas, mbiras, and African drums, will be staged at TESC on Saturday, March 9. The festival begins at 4:30 with afternoon workshops and climaxes at 8 p.m. with a free concert. TESC Faculty Member Dumi Moraire, a member of the Shona Tribe of Rhodesia, will direct the festival. The public is encouraged to attend and enjoy.

A **Women's Art Festival** will be held at TESC. The festival will include performing, visual and three-dimensional art and contributions of art for the festival are needed. TESC women should contact Linda Eber at 866-4667 or Jan Goodrich at 866-5131. Women from the community should contact Alice Schurke at 866-1628.

The **TESC Crisis Clinic** has a hotline. Call 866-2211, anytime.

The Dance Program at Evergreen and Ballet Northwest are conspiring to run a series of **films on dance**. The series will be on Tuesday nights at 7:30 in Lecture Hall 5. Students and members will be admitted for 50 cents and others for \$1. The films for Feb. 26 are about men in dance. The films are; "Edward Villella" (the chief male dancer for the N.Y. Dance Company), "Marcel Marceau", "An Artist and his Work" (a film about Paul Taylor and Company, a choreographer), "Witch Doctor", and "Dance of a Pagan".

The University of Washington is hosting a **Third World Women's Conference and Festival** March 8 - 10. A \$2 registration charge is required. Interested persons should contact the Women's Center at 866-6162 for more information. A bus will be available for those needing transport.

Evergreen: affirming what?

The actions of special interest lobby groups affect all of us. Billions of dollars are spent each year on defense contracts arranged and pushed through Congress by powerful special interest lobby groups. At the state level, lobbyists are responsible for insuring that highway builders have highways to build whether they're needed or not. Lobbyists are responsible for influencing and changing many important policy decisions.

Here at Evergreen, there has risen a number of groups lobbying for their particular interest. Perhaps the most noticeable lobby activity has centered around faculty hiring in the light of the Affirmative Action Policy. While it has been the intention of the affirmative action policy to be applied as a criterion to judge between candidates when all other qualifications are equal, lobbying efforts have managed to place the affirmative action policy in a position of determining importance. Special interest groups finding themselves in a position of power, can wield the affirmative action policy as a weapon whenever a decision is made contrary to their wishes.

One of the more active of these special interest groups, the Women's Center, has been busy bolstering the files of women

faculty candidates with letters of recommendation. A notice outside the Women's Center cites Helen Rippier Wheeler as a prime target of such "affirmative action". It is a shame that hiring preference is being given along the lines of what type of quota a person can fill, rather than what type of academic void they can fill.

A former member of a faculty hiring DTF, commented on the past hiring of a faculty member, "Well, at the time, I didn't feel that she was qualified, but she was the only woman on the list, and we needed a woman, so —"

The issue in question is not whether women and non-whites should be given the opportunities which they have obviously been denied, the issue is that affirmative action is being used as a tool to fill quotas and promote special interest by a well organized group of 'lobbyists'.

If qualifications such as education and experience become of secondary importance to the goals of filling quotas, then Evergreen can expect to become a second class educational institution for everyone.

when I was young
kids used to ask me,
what are you?
I'd tell them what my mom told me,
I'm an American.
chin chin Chinaman,
you're a Jap!
flashing hot inside
I'd go home
my mom would say
don't worry
he who walks alone
walks faster

people kept asking me
what are you?
and I would always answer
I'm an American
they'd say
no, what nationality?
I'm an American
that's where I was born
flashing hot inside
and when I'd tell them what they wanted
to know
Japanese...
Oh I've been to Japan.

I'd get it over with
so they could catalogue and file me
pigeon-hole me
so they'd know just how
to think of me
priding themselves
they could guess the difference
between Japanese and Chinese
they had me wishing I was what I'd
been seeing in movies and on TV.
on billboards and in magazines.

and I tried
while they were making laws in California
against us owning land
we were trying to be American
and laws against us intermarrying with
white people
we were trying to be American
when they put us in concentration camps
we were trying to be American
our people volunteered to fight against
their own country
trying to be American
when they dropped the bomb on
Hiroshima and Nagasaki
we were still trying

finally we made it
most of our parents
fiercely dedicated to give us
a good education
to give us everything they never had
we made it
now they use us as an example
to the blacks and browns
how we made it
how we overcame.

but there was always
someone asking me
what are you?

now I answer
I'm an Asian
and they say
why do you want to separate yourselves
now I say
I'm Japanese
and they say
don't you know this is the greatest
country in the world
now I say in America
I'm part of the third world people
and they say
if you don't like it here
why don't you go back.

by Joann Miyamoto

'There's a bottom below'

There are many people proposing possible solutions for the gas shortage. Politicians, economists, and the man and woman on the street all have an answer. Most of their solutions center about measures such as price fixing, coupon rationing, and voluntary gas rationing, (that is the so called "Oregon plan" which uses a system whereby motorists with odd number license plates receive gasoline on odd number days and motorists with even number plates receive gasoline on even number days.) other solutions call for price rollbacks of gas, and/or nationalization of the oil firms themselves. Some people advocate destroying the gas and even the bombing of Washington D. C.

Representatives from major U.S. oil companies testified before the Senate that an effective way to overcome shortages is to allow the law of supply and demand to function as a free market. It is true that there would be as much gasoline available as anyone would care to buy, as long as they were willing to pay the price. There would be little or no waiting lines and many of the gas stations would return to their former 24 hour gasoline service. The biggest drawback of this situation is, in order for it to exist, the price of gasoline might have to rise to the level of one dollar per gallon or more.

This higher price would result in higher oil company revenues and profits than they are already experiencing. This is a solution which many people find unacceptable, considering the already increasing level of profits experienced by the oil companies in 1973 compared to 1972.

Price fixing would have no immediate effect, except to keep the cost of gasoline from the pumps at the level which they presently are. This method, though, does

nothing to end the long lines of waiting motorists or make the availability of gasoline greater.

Coupon gas rationing is one of the more talked about solutions on campus and in the media. This method offers the widest range of possible alternative combinations. A motorist would receive a specific allotment of rationing coupons at a regular time interval, weekly or monthly, and could purchase gasoline up to the rationed amount at the going rate. This plan, however, does not insure that the gas station will be open or that they will have gasoline for the customer. The plan as it is being proposed will allow motorists to purchase more than their coupons allow providing that the customers are willing to pay a higher price for it. This would be a tax, of sorts, yet to be established by the Energy Commission.

The coupon gas rationing system by its nature creates another form of monetary exchange. The coupons themselves acquire a value probably equal to the amount of the extra tax determined by demand.

Senator Jackson's proposal for a price rollback, is not a solution. Given the amount of gasoline available today, it would only create longer lines of waiting motorists. At the lower price there would be more people willing to buy the same fixed amount of gasoline.

Nationalization of the oil companies would not solve the immediate crisis of short supply, long waiting lines, or higher prices. It is debatable whether the nation would be better off economically or otherwise in the long run.

Those who would destroy the existing gasoline reserves would find that they have only compounded the shortage,

adding to their existing frustrations. Even the solution of bombing Washington D. C. would not solve the immediate crisis.

A voluntary gas rationing system such as the so called "Oregon plan" has probably the greatest chance of succeeding. This system depends upon the cooperation of the motorist, for its success, and upon the gas station owners themselves. It is being tried presently in Washington and in numerous states across the country. In Oregon, where the system was first used, it proved to be effective in reducing the waiting lines. With the new energy law setting a three dollar minimum purchase requirement being advocated by William Simon, it will also effectively prohibit motorists that only wait in line to top off their tanks.

These are the most obvious effects of the different solutions offered. There would be many effects accompanying each of these solutions and I have made no attempt to list them all here.

This whole discussion surrounding the gasoline shortage may be answered by the gas station owners themselves. Last week William Simon announced that stations could not sell just to preferred customers, motorists who "put the bread on the table," with their business. Angry dealers called it "the last straw", and threatened to pump out their monthly allocations and close up, in protest of the government's decision.

This week the state gasoline dealers will decide whether or not to go through with the threatened "pump out". A pump out could mean a situation where motorists end up waiting 10 or 15 days for the next truckload of gasoline to arrive. Melvina Reynolds put it nicely when she said, "If you think you've hit bottom, oh no. There's a bottom below."

Curriculum planning: students lose out

by John Foster

The philosophy of Evergreen, as presented in the T.E.S.C. bulletin, develops the idea of a "community of learners" working towards the development of a dynamic educational environment. A cooperative learning community of this sort, however, does not presently exist at Evergreen. Students have not been given adequate opportunity to participate directly in the decision-making process. The faculty and administration monopolize planning. All of this can be seen quite clearly if one examines the procedure utilized for planning the 1974-75 academic curriculum.

Academic program planning, this year, was almost exclusively a faculty responsibility. Rudy Martin, the Dean in charge of curriculum selection for 1974-75, recently pointed out that this has been true in the past also. Very few students took an active part. Yet, this is scarcely surprising since students were *de facto* excluded from the process. Although students, in line with college policy, could propose and help design programs as well as provide input into the selection process, they were not provided with the information that would make this possible. Memos on the subject were addressed solely to faculty members. Deadlines were not public knowledge. Only a handful of students were aware of how and when to participate in the planning. Indeed, a large number of students are still wondering how the 1974-75 programs were actually selected.

Furthermore, students are given a false sense of participation, not always justified, by surveys such as the one on past programs and disciplinary interests circulated shortly before the final decision on the new academic programs was made by the Deans. It is interesting to note that selection of academic programs for 1974-75

was made before these results were fully tabulated. In their untabulated form they could hardly have been used extensively in arriving at the decision.

The Deans set aside a morning for students to talk to the faculty of the proposed programs, halfway through the quarter. Tables were set up in the library lobby and faculty members were available. Unfortunately, however, the meeting was not announced in the happenings or in the Cooper Point Journal. Consequently, there was little response. There is really no excuse for this type of administrative bungling.

The college faculty were directly responsible for a good deal of the lack of participation by students in the planning. Faculty members had direct contact with the students and had a far better knowledge of what was happening. Yet, only a small number of students received information on program planning from their facilitators. It is fair to assume that faculty at the college have an obligation to pass information on to students that relates directly to their educational opportunities. Nevertheless, this was not done.

When the survey on disciplinary interests was sent out from the Deans only about 1,000 out of the original 2,000 returned. This can only be attributed to faculty neglect. Quite a number of faculty members must have believed that student input was not essential. During faculty planning week when the final supplement copies of the new programs were being written only two program coordinators sent word to the information center on meeting times, despite the fact that this had been suggested by the Deans. All of this stands as a gross insult to the official Evergreen policy of cooperation.

Curriculum planning at Evergreen is not a minor issue. An entire year in the future of the college is at stake. The outcome closely affects students, faculty and staff. Academic program design is of crucial importance to students since the object of the programs is to fulfill their educational needs. Yet, the decision-making procedure with regards to this issue almost completely left out this entire sector of the academic community. It is very difficult, to say the least, to believe that a cooperative community of learners exists at Evergreen when something like this occurs.

Quite a number of procedures, none of which are very difficult, or complicated could be instituted to insure student participation in this aspect of decision-making in the future. Memos on the subject could be sent to students and student groups. Students could be invited to attend the meetings on curriculum planning. Deadlines could be posted around the college for everyone to see. A two-day Academic Fair could take place shortly after the program proposals first come out. Faculty members could take on the responsibility of keeping students informed. If these things were done, perhaps, Evergreen would develop into a real "community of learners", in the fullest sense of the term.

KAOS needs music people to do morning shows. Both classical and jazz are needed. Ideas to add to the ever expanding world of KAOS are always welcome. People with ideas or interested in doing a show should drop by KAOS central, CAB 305 or call 866-5267 any time during the week.

The Library will be closed due to the installation of electrical equipment, on Feb. 23.

Guest commentary

Securing your security

by Don Smith
Student Security Officer

Exactly what is Security's function on the campus of TESC? Aside from the obvious, what should its goals be? How "tough" should Security be in the enforcement of laws and policy? Should there be more Security? Less?

I've heard TESC's Security force referred to as "the best possible" and I've heard cries of Evergreen becoming a "police-state." It seems that every individual on this campus has a different conception of what the Security Department is for—or what it isn't for. Between trying to keep up with these various opinions and trying to maintain a secure campus the department sometimes finds itself in uncomfortable positions. One example is the new policy concerning weekend usage of the Library building.

The Library building had become the target of vandals and thieves...nothing totally hair-raising, but criminal incidents were becoming alarmingly frequent. A stolen camera here, a missing tape recorder there. Shit-smearing walls, broken windows, missing keys, piano slashing...they all began happening. Due to a limited budget (therefore a limited duty force) Security found itself unable to afford adequate patrol-protection for the building. It was decided that on weekends most of the library building would remain locked. No more letting people in, just because they wanted in—now they had to have a written authorization through the Security office. This wouldn't rid the campus of crime, but it would ease the weekend incident rate in the library.

People became extremely irate when they discovered they couldn't get into the wings. They (many) became vulgar, vindictive, and mean. They yelled and bitched over the phone, and they yelled and bitched in person. A few accused Security of "suspecting criminality in everyone." They got upset.

It is hard to discuss things with victims, and that's who Security usually comes in contact with. Whether they're victims of a criminal act or victims of TESC policy (non-synonymous) doesn't make any difference—on both occasions they're often very difficult to explain things to. People who just got ripped off often complain about the lack of security measures, while people who run into conflict with security policy complain about too many security measures. People complain when they can't find a book they want in the

library, but can you imagine what would go on if people had to be frisked upon leaving? People tend to get angry when their automobile is ticketed or towed away from prohibited zones, but...but what if there was a fire? What is everything burned before a certain car could be moved? Again, there would be some saddened, angry Evergreeners. We have to consider the "what if" factor.

It's a trite, boring statement, but everything Security does is for the good of the community. Security doesn't hold weekly meetings to come up with new, devilish ways of annoying students and faculty. They aren't conspiring towards a police state and neither are they being lazy. The Security Department on this campus merely tries to keep the campus as secure as possible with what they have to work with.

All Security asks for is understanding on the part of the community. A lot of times it's there, but a lot of times it isn't...and it is the lack of understanding which makes it rough. If you've done something obviously illegal (i.e. parking violation, pet policy, etc.) don't get pissed off when we do our job. On the other hand, please don't unjustly accuse Security of slackness, for many of the crimes which occur could be prevented by the victims themselves. Everyone has to do their little part. (These "little parts" are becoming trite also: locking doors, bikes and valuables...reporting suspicious people, calling for escorts, and so on). Cooperation could solve a whole lot of things. Cooperation and understanding. Without cooperation and understanding we're left with frustration and conflict.

We don't need any more of that.

The Security Office is always open for constructive suggestions on ways to improve service and communications. The Evergreen community is invited and encouraged to take an interest in the Security policies and procedures. Stop by the office or contact Rod Marrom, Gary Russell, or Mac Smith at 866-6140. It's your Security, that's at stake.



photo by Dan DeMoulin

Raking muck at

ASH Inc.

by Eric L. Stone

(with thanks to OSPIRG)

Here at the Evergreen ASH (Adult Student Housing) complex there are a number of new facilities. A new pool table, a hockey game, a snack bar, the "Empathy Room" and there is even talk of a community color t.v. set. Nice. The executives of the Adult Student Housing Inc. drive a Cadillac and a Chrysler, pull salaries of over \$50,000 a year and work in fancy offices in a building that they own. Also nice. All at the expense of ASH residents. Not so nice!

In July, 1973 at the request of OSPIRG (Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group), HUD (the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development) audited the ASH Corporation. This audit raked up some muck in regards to that corporation.

History

[from the HUD audit]

"In 1969, Adult Student Housing of Pacific University, Inc. (ASH, PU), a nonprofit corporation, was formed to provide a college housing project at Pacific University. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) purchased the \$760,000 bond issue for the college housing project at Pacific University. The bond issue was a joint obligation of Pacific University and ASH, PU and was secured by a pledge of the project revenues.

The principals of ASH, PU, (Messrs. F. Bender and P. McLennan) formed two additional nonprofit corporations to provide college housing projects to various educational institutions. These two firms were: Adult Student Housing of Memphis, which had one project in Tennessee; and Adult Student Housing Incorporated, which had seven projects in three different states.

All three corporations were managed by Messrs. Bender and McLennan from one location in southwest Portland, Oregon. All the projects owned by these firms were financed from College Housing Program funds without any cash investment from either the principals, the firms, or the educational institutions serviced by the projects. As of August 31, 1972, the three firms had over \$19 million for nine approved projects:

Project No.	School Location	Amount (000's)
1. CH-ORE-71D	Pacific University - Oregon	\$ 760
2. CH-ORE-81D	Mt. Hood Community College - Oregon	1,600
(2 sites)	Clatsop community College - Oregon	1,008
3. CH-ORE-87D	Southern Oregon College - Oregon	2,039

4. CH-ORE-88D	Lane Community College - Oregon	1,907
5. CH-ORE-89D	Oregon State University - Oregon	2,183
6. CH-WASH-108D	Clark College - Washington	1,952
7. CH-WASH-112D	Evergreen College - Washington	2,198
8. CH-HI-14D	University of Hawaii - Hawaii	2,207
9. CH-TENN-150D	University of Tennessee - Tennessee	3,200
TOTAL		\$19,054

The principals of the the nonprofit corporations were also the principals in two

paid back within 50 years.

Originally the money was available only to colleges. In 1965 the Act was amended to further open up the money to, "any corporation (no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual) (A) established for the sole purpose of providing housing or other educational facilities for students or students and faculty of one or more institutions included in clause (1) of this subsection . . ."

Adult Student Housing Inc. formed in 1969, was the first major corporation to take advantage of this amendment. And "take advantage" is apparently just what they did.



photo by Dan DeMoulin

other firms. One firm (AUXENT) was a partnership of Messrs. Bender and McLennan. This firm owned the building occupied by the corporations and rented furniture to tenants of the college housing projects.

The other firm (La Bien, Ltd.) was a partnership composed of Messrs. Bender, McLennan and A. Lawson. Mister Lawson was the president of the construction company which built the ASH, PU project. La Bien owned an apartment complex adjacent to the PU project. Both of these firms operated from the same Portland location as the nonprofit ASH corporations."

ASH received its financing through the Federal Housing Act of 1950. Title IV of this act constitutes what is generally known as the College Housing Act of 1950. This act originally made available to colleges, money with which to build housing for "students and faculties" of those colleges. This money was made available at a special low interest rate and was to be

Raking Muck

Two Portland businessmen, Fred Bender and Phillip McLennan, are the principal officers of ASH. They also, as the HUD audit stated, own AUXENT Corporation which rents ASH its offices at a price of \$1,300 a month. Prior to moving their offices into those owned by AUXENT, ASH paid \$260 a month in office rental. AUXENT showed a profit of \$3,000 in 1972 thanks to the ASH rentals. That \$1,300 a month comes right out of the pockets of ASH residents.

ASH at Pacific University was cited by HUD for excessive rents. Rents used to finance the corporation's personal luxuries. By law, ASH is a "nonprofit corporation". It incurred no costs of its own in the building of its nine housing projects, the government footed the entire bill. The current costs to ASH Inc. are those of paying back the government over a period of 50 years, maintaining and managing their projects and paying the costs of running

their corporation.

Through high rents at PU and its other projects, ASH meets its costs and makes an apparent profit, though not of the traditional type. The ASH Corporation purchased for its two executive officers, Bender and McLennan, "company cars". One of these company cars was a \$7,200 Cadillac, the other was a \$7,900 Chrysler. Pretty fancy vehicles for a "nonprofit" corporation. The HUD audit stated, "Although company vehicles may be needed, we believe that current and future revenues from government-sponsored projects should not be used to purchase luxury type vehicles of this nature."

As owners of AUXENT Corporation from which ASH rents its offices, Bender and McLennan paid themselves rent which "was excessive to the needs of the project." The ASH rent of \$1,300 per month resulted in a profit of \$3,000 for AUXENT Corporation in 1972. ASH profits come in many colors.

A representative of HUD in Portland said that Bender and McLennan's salaries were, "fifty to fifty-five thousand dollars" a year each. According to the audit, the usual fees for managing rental property range from six to ten per cent of the rent paid. Bender and McLennan's salaries work out to more than the usual ten per cent. OSPIRG claimed that, "The excessive salaries paid to Bender and McLennan appear to violate a section of the HUD agreement stating that ASH 'shall not . . . compensate officers or employees by providing salaries, fees or compensation in excess of the current market rate therefore'."

The agreement for the loans between ASH and HUD includes a section which prohibits ASH officers from holding, "any financial interest in any contractual arrangement entered into by the borrower in connection with . . . management of the project." Not only would this clause seem to be violated by ASH's rental of expensive offices from a corporation its own officers own, but that same corporation, AUXENT, also rents out the furniture to the ASH projects at rates that many residents feel are excessive.

Bender and McLennan are also partners with A. Lawson in a corporation called La Bien, Ltd. A. Lawson was the president of the construction company which built the ASH project at Pacific University (PU). La Bien also owns an apartment complex adjacent to the ASH one at PU.

Recommendations

The HUD audit, after its documentation of the facts regarding the ASH Corpora-

tion made several recommendations. Among those recommendations were: "1. The Portland Area Office (of HUD) negotiate agreements with the ASH nonprofit corporation on the following four points; a) The types of assets allowable for purchase out of project revenues? b) The amount of rent allowable for the offices of the nonprofit corporations? c) The amounts of salaries of the principals of the nonprofit corporations that are allowable? d) The basis and extent to which costs not directly identifiable to specific projects are allowable to benefitting projects? 2. Based on the negotiated agreements, the ASH nonprofit corporations be required to correct prior charges to both operating and developmental projects. 3. To preclude future problems in this area, the Portland Area Office should also negotiate with the ASH nonprofit corporations, a management fee percentage to be used to determine management expenses in lieu of actual expenses. 4. Based on the downward revisions of operating expenses, the ASH nonprofit corporations be required to reduce rental rates accordingly."

So far nothing whatsoever has been done by HUD to implement its own recommendations. OSPIRG has accused HUD of an "inexcusable delay" for failing to take action against ASH.

In a letter dated Jan. 14, 1974, to Oregon Congresspeople from Neil Robblee (OSPIRG staff attorney), OSPIRG made its own recommendations as to what should be done to remedy the ASH situa-

tion. Those recommendations were: "1. Bender and McLennan should be removed from the Board of Directors of ASH Inc., for making these excessive payments to themselves out of student rents. 2. The Board of Directors should be reconstituted to guarantee adequate student representation. This new Board would help assure that ASH Inc. has a strong interest in keeping rents to students down. 3. ASH Inc., should be required to open up the management of ASH apartments to competitive bidding. One management firm told me (Robblee) it could manage the ASH apartments for about half of what Bender and McLennan are now charging. Competitive bidding would release the stranglehold Bender and McLennan now have on students. 4. On the basis of lower management fees, HUD should order rents at ASH apartments lowered. 5. Bender and McLennan should be forced to pay back the overcharges they have received from ASH Inc., and the money should be returned to the students in the form of lower rents."

Despite HUD's inaction there are still alternatives left open for dealing with ASH. Tenant unions are in the making and class action lawsuits are being contemplated at several of the ASH projects. But for the meantime, at nonprofit ASH, the profits keep rolling in, in their own peculiar way.

In the weeks to come, the Cooper Point Journal will have further articles about the ASH Corporation and its Evergreen project. Stay tuned.

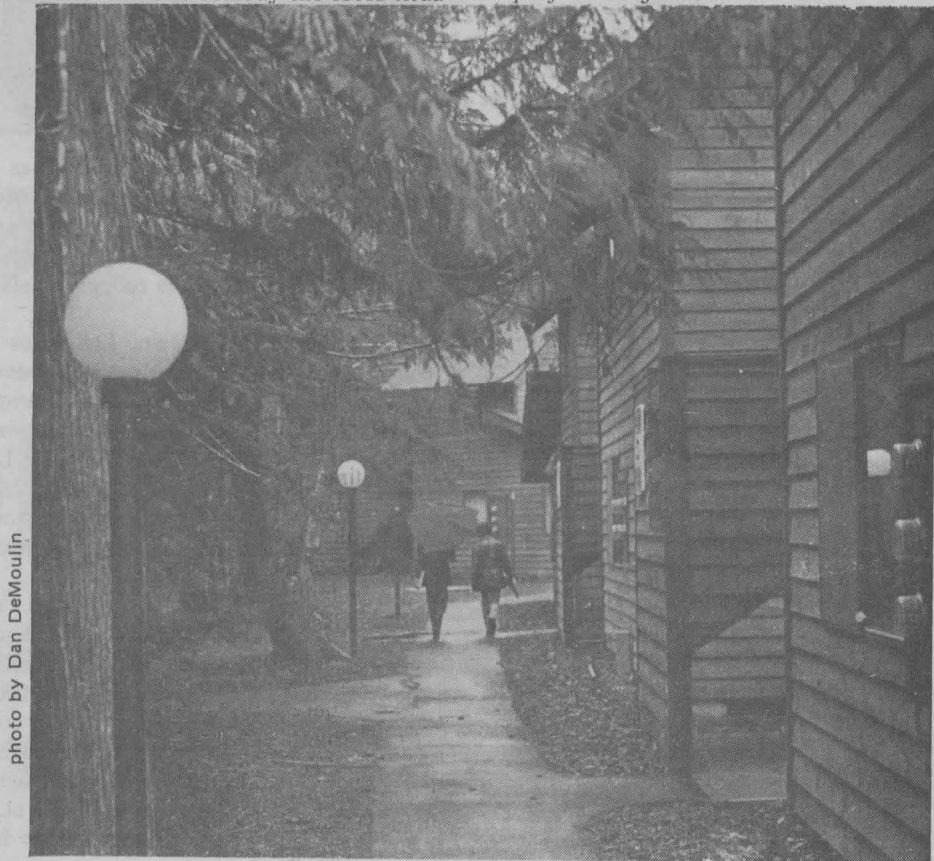


photo by Dan DeMoulin

Mansion Glass is cutting it

by J.C. Turner

A medieval myth may be largely responsible for the wide use of stained glass windows in churches. Propagators of the myth believed that as dawn's rays struck the windows, spreading colors slowly across the floors and over the walls, the night's devils would be forced from the church. Consequently, most of these windows were placed in the eastern walls, which were the first reached by the sun each morning.

The three young men of Mansion Glass Company in Olympia do not make light of the myth, but they enjoy placing their work in walls facing west, south, and north, as well as east, feeling that sunlight streaming through a stained glass window or panel has an almost mystical, purifying effect.

Ken Hill, Tom Anderson, and Bill Hillman were originally drawn to Olympia to study at Evergreen. Last December 1 they formed Mansion Glass as a partnership in the State of Washington with an investment of \$1,300. "Everyone says you can't start a business with less than \$5,000 but we made a profit of \$50 last month. It's not much, but it's better than being \$50 in the hole," said Anderson. He's small, with brown hair down the back of his neck, and with a matching mustache. Girls think he's "cute".

Hill and Hillman live with six others in an enormous old house on East Bay Drive, "The Green Mansion," which gave the firm its name. Anderson lives with his wife in a house nearby, the basement of which was the home of the company, until they moved to a second floor studio on East Fourth in downtown Olympia.

They prefer to think of their venture as a studio, which is in keeping with their low-key business attitude. "Pick up them lunch boxes, we're goin' down to the company," mocked Anderson, saying that "studio" just has a better feel to it.

Hill's hands are as steady spreading peanut butter in a back room, as they are rubbing linseed oil into the grain of an oak frame on the work table. Yet of the three, he looks least like an artist. The forearms are thick, and he looks big enough to be swinging an ax or a sledge. He studied architecture at Seattle Community College and is now a student at TESC.



photo by J. C. Turner

Hillman will graduate from Evergreen in a few weeks. He says that while each of the three has a different background and personality, any one can do any phase of the work, from designing and planning a piece to executing it in glass and lead. One of the three usually is in charge of a project, but all work on it. Hillman is now preparing a hemispherical shade for an antique brass standing lamp. While Hill's humor is subtle, a glint or sparkle of the eyes, Hillman laughs openly. He is excited at explaining techniques and materials to visitors. He explains opalescence in glass by holding a sheet up to a light bulb, pointing out how the light shows through as gold-pink. Opalescent glass is made by a chemical process. Normal stained glass tints the bulb the color of the sheet.

The glass is purchased from clearing houses in San Francisco or New York, the lead is from Seattle. American glass is made by pouring dye-containing glass into sheets, then rolling it to a uniform thickness. A sheet of 20 square feet costs \$30. German glass is blown round, then flattened, leaving ripples in the sheets. It costs twice as much as American glass,

varies in color from sheet to sheet, and the thickness varies in a single sheet. It is known as antique glass, the term referring to the method of manufacture.

Mansion Glass holds classes in stained glass work, starting students on small projects which don't require that the finished product is perfectly squared, the hardest challenge for a beginner. Students finish the course by making a small panel, a piece which requires them to do every aspect of stained glass work: cutting, leading, soldering, grouting and of course design, which includes color selection.

The firm makes some money by selling supplies of glass and lead, by doing repair work of leaded glass in older buildings and homes, and by selling pieces on display in their shop, but they feel that success is dependent upon their becoming known to architects and interior designers. Someone building or decorating a home or office may be interested in buying a stained glass panel or lamp, but will usually ask the architect or designer to suggest an artist. The architect will then ask one or more firms to submit designs. The three feel that their work sells itself, that the more their work is displayed in homes and offices, the more people will see it, and want it for themselves.

They use no standard designs, so each piece is original, signed and dated. They are hoping to produce some pieces that will be low enough in price to be within anyone's reach. The cost of materials is the biggest obstacle to this goal.

Scornful of the "secret guarding" attitude of other artisans, the three partners express their desire to remain open to their community. Anyone can wander through the shop's many small rooms, and watch them work on projects. As for new techniques in a field which dates back several hundred years, Hillman says they are trying to put together a technique of acid-etching silk-screen designs onto glass.

When asked if the work ever bores him, Anderson says it's impossible. "Each piece is different, a new challenge. And when the sun comes shining through a finished panel, aaahh!" He throws his arms out to embrace the light coming in the windows, which are filled with different shaped, different colored panels.

Computers wielding palettes

by Rick Speer

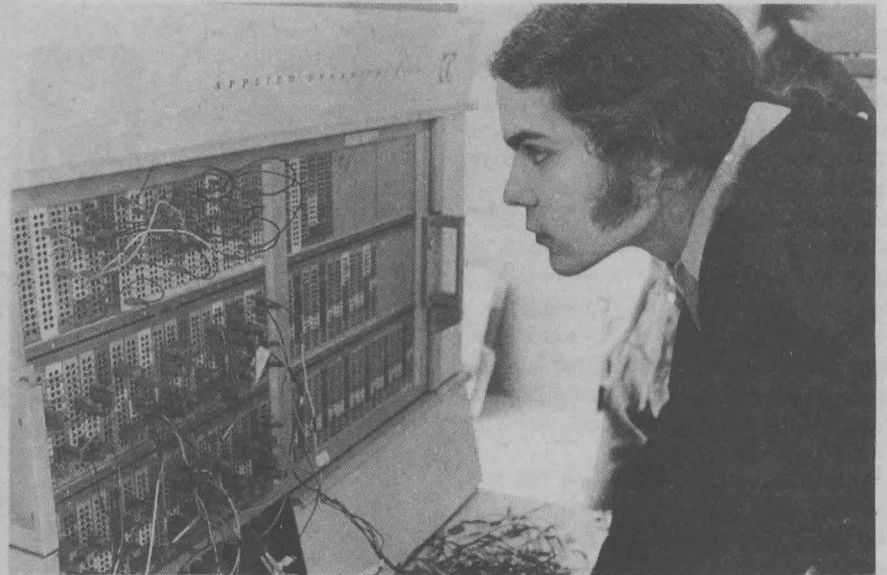
The mention of the term 'computer art' commonly evokes one of two reactions from art people — they either wince and make a comment about the increasing dehumanization of art or they hail it as a welcome development in the movement to bridge the gap between art and technology. One thing no one quarrels with is the fact that computer-generated graphics are making increasing inroads into areas once accessible only to serious artists.

One reason is that computers are making possible effects that were previously exceedingly tedious or impossible for humans to execute. Another is that the use of computer graphics is so new that it's very simple to create an effect that's never been seen before — an important consideration to the commercial artist.

But what do we mean by 'computer art'? The field of computer graphics is a broad one, including pattern recognition by computers, the technology of display equipment (machines that draw pictures by computer programs), and image processing (i.e. operations by computer on data from pictures). For this article I take the term computer art to simply mean 'the production of aesthetic material via computer'.

Two methods are most commonly used. One is to make 'hard-copy' (graphics on paper) by computer control of an x-y plotter, a device that moves a pen by computer programs. The other is to program images for display on a cathode-ray tube, a device similar to a small television. Frequently these latter images are intended for recording on film.

But if the graphics are produced by computer programs, what is the role of the artist? Perhaps the best answer is one I got from a film-maker who had worked with computers. He said he treats the computer as a 'black box' — he didn't know how it operated and didn't care. But he worked with the programmer and directed him in a search for computer-produced images to match mental images he



Rick Speer at work on TESC's Analog Computer

wanted to film. The artist's role was then that of an editor, picking among the many variations for those he felt most effective.

Besides purely abstract images, some computer graphics involve manipulation of recognizable objects or words or titles — figurative graphics. The role of the artists working in this area has typically been to, again, choose the most effective manipulations from many possible variations. But the artist in this whole field is not restricted to just a semi-passive selective role. In many cases, the dissatisfaction of the artist with the images will lead to explorations of a new type or class of images.

Thus the most productive situations are often collaborations between programmers and professional artists. Bell Telephone Labs and IBM both have artists-in-residence (both of whom will be here at Evergreen for the Computer Film Festival). But the number of first-rate artists with steady access to a computer installation is small — at most a dozen in this country. This situation can be expected to change, however, as computer literacy increases and the proliferation of 'minicom-

puters' continues (pocket calculators are the earliest signs of this latter).

But what can be the advantage in going to all the trouble to program a computer to draw pictures? One reason is that the computer is capable of drawing 10,000 to 100,000 points or lines per second, with accuracy in the hundredths of inches. Another is that the computer can follow complicated equations and display the results of these operations on objects. While this is of primary use to the scientist, these same operations are often aesthetically appealing. A final one is that the computer allows systematic exploration of a class of related operations, because of its programability and because it doesn't get tired. These features coupled with the decreasing costs of computer time make art by computer increasingly worth the extra effort.

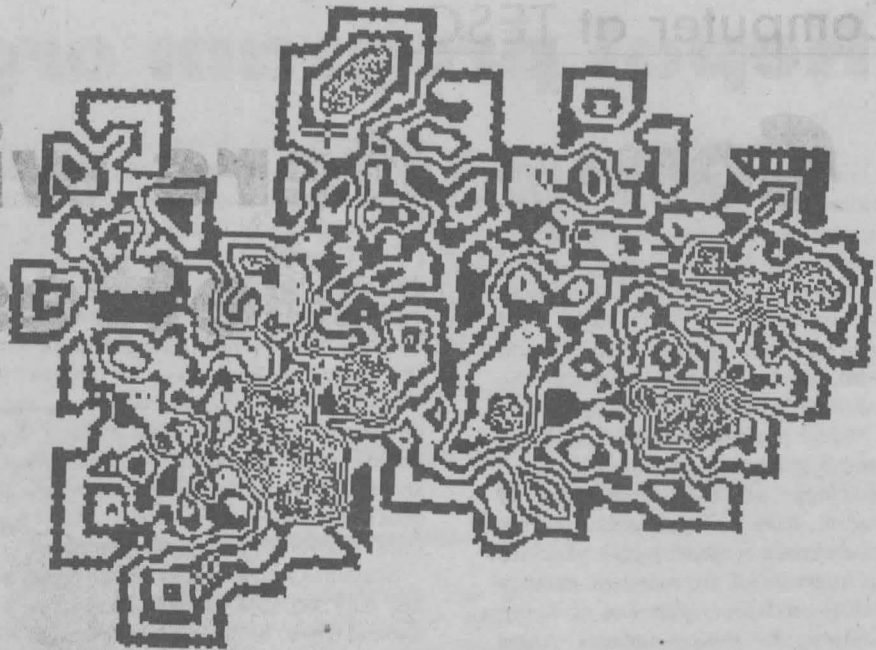
What does the future hold? It has been suggested that the computer be used to display the actual subconscious state of the artist, through brain-wave electroencephalograph-type monitoring (though on a much more sophisticated level). Already the latest Newsweek reports an experi-

mental system developed which produces mental images for blind persons by direct stimulation of the visual cortex of the brain. This in principle suggests the possibility of people 'plugging in' to a mental movie.

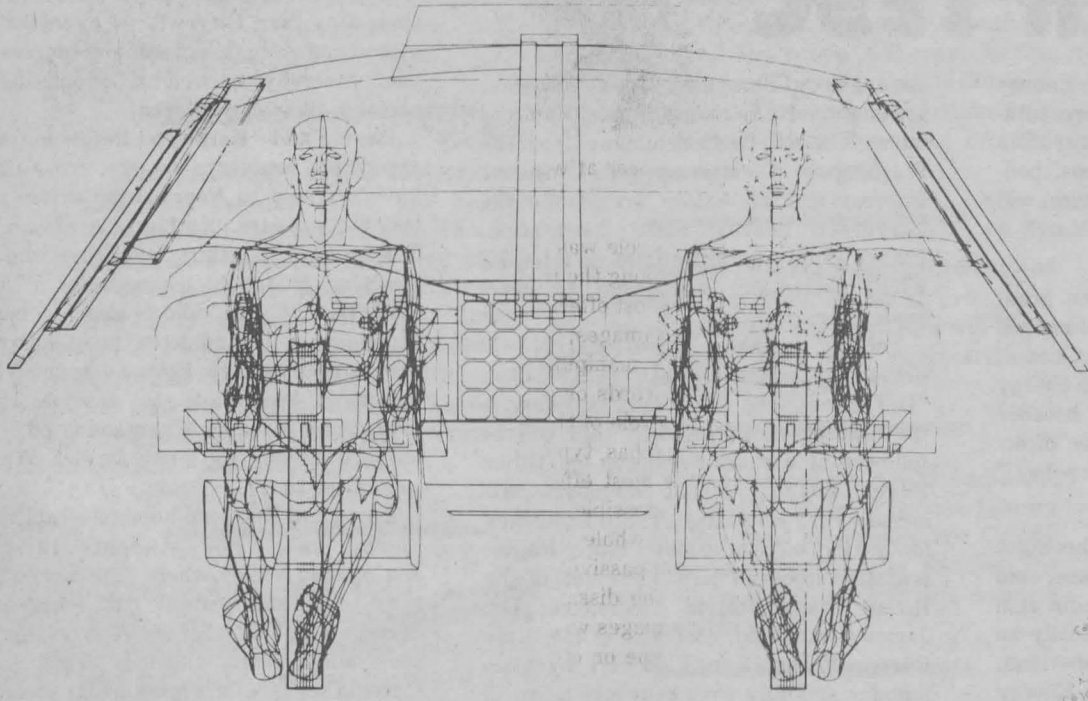
One famous film-maker has predicted as above that tomorrow's master artists will be those with merely the free-est imaginations, due to computerized display of their thoughts through a device he whimsically termed an "autocerebroscope".

One thing we know for sure. As one of the country's leading computer artists (himself a professor of art) put it — "I think artists are going to be influenced by science in one way or another and I think that this is going to force some new definition of art. This is inevitable."

(The First Annual International Computer Film Festival will be held at Evergreen March 7-9. Four of the five invited speakers are either professional artists or Masters of Fine Arts. For further information, contact Rick Speer at Computer Services, 866-6232.)



Lillian Schwartz (artist in residence bell labs) selected still from one of her computer films



William Fetter - Boeing computer graphic



The First Annual International Computer Film Festival

Festival graphics - computer graphic by a program developed by Rick Speer on TESC's Digital Computer

Nepal program organizing

by Judy Annis

The chance to explore and study the complexities of Nepal, to learn its language and develop expertise in any one of several academic areas is being offered to 30 advanced students by Evergreen's climbing professors—Willi Unsoeld, 1963 conqueror of Mt. Everest, and David Peterson, M.D., participant in the successful 1973 climb of Mt. Dhaulagiri.

The two professors and Kathleen Peterson, a graduate student in Tibetan Buddhistology at the University of Washington, have designed a six-quarter Evergreen group contract which provides for two quarters of intensive on-campus preparation and four quarters of living and studying in the mountains Asian country which borders India, Tibet,

Sikkim and West Bengal.

Unsoeld, who spent more than five years in Nepal working with the Agency for International Development and the Peace Corps, in successive appointments, describes Nepal as "one of the more evolving and geopolitically central of the Third World Nations." It offers, he says, "a unique opportunity for developing cross-cultural bridges between many human areas of concern which have traditionally separated East from West... areas as diverse as ethnomusicology and political science, philosophy and economics, linguistics and family planning."

Students who enroll in the program will not only be able to develop, refine and expand their skills, Unsoeld adds, "but will also broaden awareness of the

necessary interdependence of the world's people."

Aiming the program at advanced Evergreeners, Peterson says he and his two colleagues will work with students half time next Winter and Spring Quarters (1975), concentrating on Nepal studies. Students will spend the remainder of the time for those two quarters developing skills in particular subject areas, such as economics, music, or philosophy. The group will leave for Nepal in July of 1975 and spend two months during the monsoon season in intensive language study—with native instructors.

During the remaining three quarters, students will complete their own individual projects and travel throughout the 55, 362-square mile nation which lies almost entirely within the Himalayan mountains and is home to more than eleven million Asians. Students will be registered both at Evergreen and at Tribhuvan University as "casual students" throughout the last three quarters of their stay, and they will be expected to attend appropriate lectures and courses at the university as well as completing a thesis in their subject area.

David and Kathleen Peterson will accompany students on the trip. Both have traveled to Nepal twice within the last three years. Kathleen is skilled in Tibetan and Sanskrit languages and is studying Buddhist Iconography at the University. David, who is also a general practitioner, will administer the six-quarter program—and help keep everyone else healthy. "You have to assume that *everything* in Nepal is contaminated," he says. "That way you'll only be sick 25 per cent of the time."

David and Kathleen hope to establish a "home base" for students in the Kathmandu Valley where "the worn-out, tired, sick and scared" can come and breathe a sigh of relief between travels in the independent kingdom which, as Unsoeld says, "offers spectacular scenery—palaces and pagodas, tigers and rhinoceroses, rice-clad valleys, dense swampy jungles and 13 of the highest 16 mountains in the world."

Students interested in enrolling in the unique 20-credit program are invited to attend informational meetings in Lecture Hall 3 March 5 from 7 to 9 p.m. and March 6 from 2 to 4 p.m. A question and answer session will also be held March 12 from 7 to 9 p.m. in Lecture Hall 3.

Energy symposium at TESC

An all day public symposium on Energy Awareness, which will draw representatives from oil companies, gasoline stations, consumer interest groups, politicians and federal and state agencies, will be held at Evergreen Friday, March 1 from 8:30 to 5 p.m.

Organized by recent Evergreen graduate Tom Sampson, the symposium will seek to improve public comprehension of the issues involved in the current energy crisis and to achieve "far broader participation in determining new directions and commitments for public policy," said Sampson.

Sampson, a staff member of the State Department of Emergency Services, said the opening presentation will begin at 9 a.m. with a talk on "Is There Really an Energy Crisis," by Jack Robertson, director of the Regional Federal Energy Office. A panel discussion on "Energy and the Consumer—the New Ethic," will be presented from 10 a.m. to noon. Panel members include W. P. Slick, senior vice president of Exxon; W. P. Woods, chairman of the Board of Washington Natural Gas; Ken Billington, executive director of Washington Public Utility District's Association; State Senator Nat Washington, chairman of the Senate Ecology Committee; Thomas S. Pryor, director of the State Department of

Emergency Services; Joan Thomas, president of the Washington Environmental Council; Betty Schimling, from the Washington Committee on Consumer Interests and Bill Victory, president of the Evergreen Service State Association. Emory Bundy, public affairs director for KING Television, will serve as panel moderator.

Faculty member David Barry will present a luncheon address in CAB 110 on "Is There a Need for Change of Lifestyle in Washington State?" His talk will be followed by a panel discussion on "Oil on Puget Sound." Panel members will include Vern Lindskog, retained attorney for major oil companies; State Representative Robert Perry, chairman of the House Transportation Committee; Dr. James Crutchfield, chairman of the State Energy Policy Council; Robert Lynette, founder and Vice President-legislation of the Coalition Against Oil Pollution. Art McDonald, director of special projects for KOMO Television, will serve as panel moderator.

Late afternoon sessions will feature Dr. Robert Engler, chairman of the City University of New York's graduate center, discussing "Politics of Oil" at 3:15 p.m., and Lee White, chairman of the Energy Task force of the Consumer Federation of America, discussing "Where is the Consumer?"

Summer program planning

by Kevin Hogan

A tentative course offering for summer quarter '74 has been announced by academic Dean Byron Youtz. The focus of many of the curricular offerings will be centered around "The Northwest". Included in the tentative offerings are three coordinated studies programs, 16 group contracts, and approximately 15 faculty assigned to cover individual contracts.

An enrollment of 700 students is expected, and recruitment efforts are being made to bring in students from outside the Evergreen community.

The summer program will feature a number of programs of varying lengths ranging from five and a half weeks to a full ten weeks, so a student may earn two, three or four credits.

All summer term programs will begin on June 24, 1974. Registration will be from May 1 to June 3, and tuition and fees must be paid no later than June 14. Financial Aid and work study opportunities will be available on a limited basis. Persons in need of financial aid should get in touch with Les Eldridge at the financial aid office as soon as possible.

The following is a listing of the tentative course offerings for summer term '74; for more information, contact the faculty member listed:

Coordinated studies

The Immigrant in America—Dave Marr and Norman Jacobsen, visiting prof. U.C. Berkeley

Outdoor Ecology of Washington—Oscar Soule and Mark Papworth, visiting Ecologist

Native American Studies—Mary Hilliaire and Mary Nelson

Group contracts:

Ecology & Chemistry of Pollution—Bueg and Herman

Marine Ecology of Puget Sound—Milne

History of the West Revisited—Gribscov

Experimental Structures—Harding

Drawing from the Landscape—Frasca and visiting Artist

Calligraphy; The Dance of the Pen—Tim Girvin

Ceramics and Sculpture—Visiting Artist

Traditions of Musical Improvisation: East and West

Theater, Cinema and Television—Beck

Education and the Community—Aldridge

New Directions in Counseling—Stepher-son

Dance and Theater in New York City—Johnson

Revolutionary Voices from the 3rd World—Nisbet

Personal Ethics in the Absence of Authority—Sinclair & Humphrey

Psychology, Literature and Dream Reflection—Jones

Individual Contracts:

Approximately 15 faculty will be assigned to cover individual contracts, covering a wide variety of subjects. Individual contracts available for 1 to 4 credits.

The above program offerings are tentative, and at this stage of the planning

student feedback and input is needed. For those interested, Dean Youtz and members of the Summer planning DTF will meet with students to discuss the curriculum, Tuesday, February 26 at 4 p.m. in CAB 110. Refreshments will be available. A list of the members of the DTF is posted at the information center and outside the Journal office. Any recommendations should be directed to these people or submitted in writing to Dean Youtz's office.

Another press conference

by Tom Graham

Even before the last "Get The Deans" issue of the CPJ was out, the press conference had changed its tune. A looser lunch and get together format developed with the Deans, Kormondy and McCann answering questions from the floor.

"We've got some very unresponsive heads to open in the Senate, and not very much time to do it in," McCann commented. During the legislative break our favorite college president will be busy seeing that the Affirmative Action Plan is completed, and COG II is well under way. McCann would like to see a campus wide vote on the COG document before it is submitted to the Board of Trustees. McCann will be back on the hill lobbying soon. As he said, "The point is that no matter what our chances are in April we've got to be in there fighting like hell. Because if we're not, they'll think we're not all that serious about it, and we're serious."

Dean Teske explained that there will be a change in next year's bulletin supplement to compensate for this year's major hassle. "One of the interesting things about this supplement that you'll see for next year, it's going to be more confusing than before, and more flexible. We've gotten into this bag before of assuming co-ordinated study programs had to be a year long, and group contracts had to be a year long, and then obviously if a faculty member were in individual contracts that had to be a year, and you couldn't switch because there was nothing to switch into, and you had to stay where you were even though it might no longer make sense, because there was no place to go."

The dean's are looking to co-ordinated

study programs lasting less than a year, to insure that each quarter there will be new programs. A contract pool will be created instead of individual and group contracts. The faculty of the contract pool will be able to move from individual to group contracts or programs. Group Contracts will be listed in the supplement by title with a listing of the names and interests of the faculty, instead of a description. The college will also be making some serious steps toward involving adult community members as students getting credit for work done away from the college.

"The best dog-gone summer school west of Harvard," was promised by Byron Youtz. Youtz also came to the conference armed with a grant application to the National Science Foundation worth a potential million dollars, which he used to needle Teske. Teske's efforts with the National Endowment for the Humanities haven't reached the grant application stage. Teske, however, did speak optimistically of his chances of lining up some grant funds during his current trip to the east coast.

The old-same place, or the Communications Building was a major topic of discussion. The Administration explained one more time that the building would be used extensively, that it would have a four hundred person theater, but no auditorium, and that state fiscal procedure meant that building funds would not come from funds for use in the Library or other budgetary units. Funding is the only question unanswered about the Communications Building, and if we don't get it this year, we'll try next year.

TKO on the chessboard

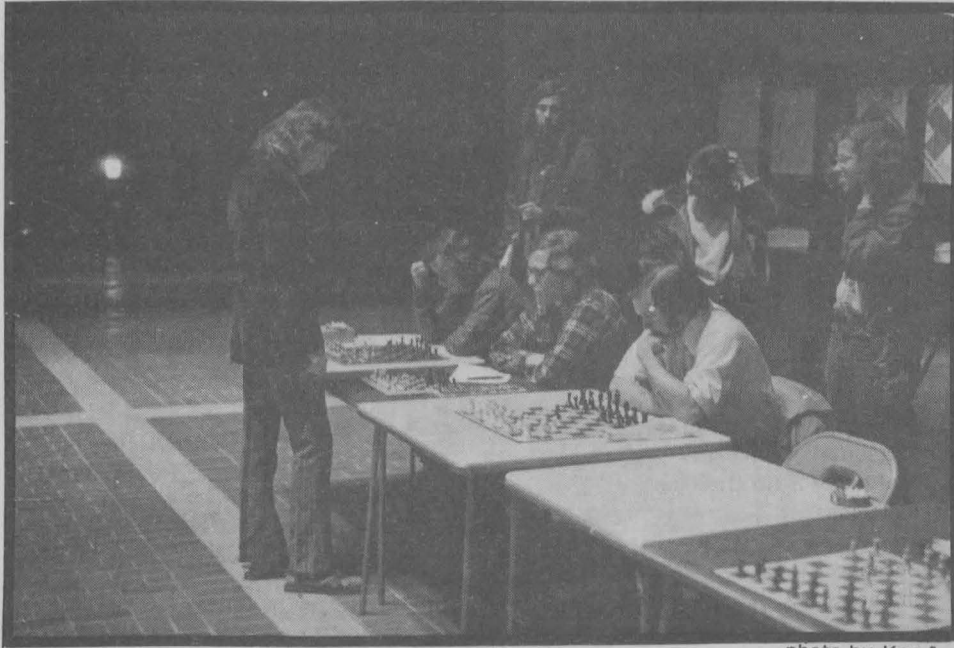


photo by Ken ?

by Eric L. Stone

One envisions a professional chess player, who isn't Bobby Fisher, as sort of a plump, swarthy type or tall, lanky, greying and balding. A professional chess player doesn't seem like the type that would be young, stylish and wearing a wry smile.

Grant Vance is a professional chess player. He was wearing a blue coat, a loud red tie, fancy striped/bright colored pants, sandals and yellow socks. He didn't look much like a professional chess player. He was dressed much to tackily. He seemed sort of a circus chess player and I suppose that is what he was. On Tuesday Feb. 19 in the main lobby of the Evergreen Library he played chess against eight players and one other player who was a lackey for a computer, all at the same time.

One of the people who showed up to play chess was myself. Before too much suspense builds I will own up to the fact that I lost. In a sense, dinner won out over me, because I retired early to dine. I don't look like a chess player either. I was dressed in blue jeans, a predominately brown cowboy shirt and my breath reeked of bourbon and lucky strikes.

Before the games began, Vance gave a short lecture on the state of the world of chess at the moment. Apparently the playoffs to see who gets to battle Bobby Fisher next are underway. The Russians seem to have it. Next to Boris Spasskey

again, it seems the big hope the Bolsheviks have in some young upstart called, Karpov. "Karpov is interesting," said Grant Vance.

The computer lackey got to play white against the chess pro. The rest of us played black, giving Vance the first move. His first move varied from game to game. Against me he used P-Q4, which is chess notation for moving the pawn from in front of his queen, two spaces. It was strange playing someone who kept walking around the room. One of the best

parts of playing chess is the mental, and even visual battle between you and your opponent. In a match like the one Tuesday, it is impossible to watch your opponent think.

The computer was the first of us to give up the ghost. Apparently it had something added to its program at the last moment, something which at one point caused it to take one of its own pieces. Even Bobby Fisher can't get away with that.

At one point there was a crowd of onlookers numbering about 30. After a while the onlookers started to drift away though. If I was Susan Christian (a notorious art columnist for this paper who is on vacation) I might say that they were bored-board, get it? She would probably have phrased it better though.

In a game of chess, the Pawns are the lowliest creatures on the board, next to the King who in a sense is even lowlier. When my stomach gave up the ghost and declared itself hungry, when my paper cup no longer runneth over with bourbon, when I had naught but Pawns and my King left to defend my honor, I gave up the fight. Having met with conquest at the chess table, I went to Eagans and conquered a burger, fries and a shake.

How many challengers Vance vanquished, I don't know. I didn't stick around long enough to find out. Suffice it to say that he was a good circus chess pro and I think that he beat most everyone.

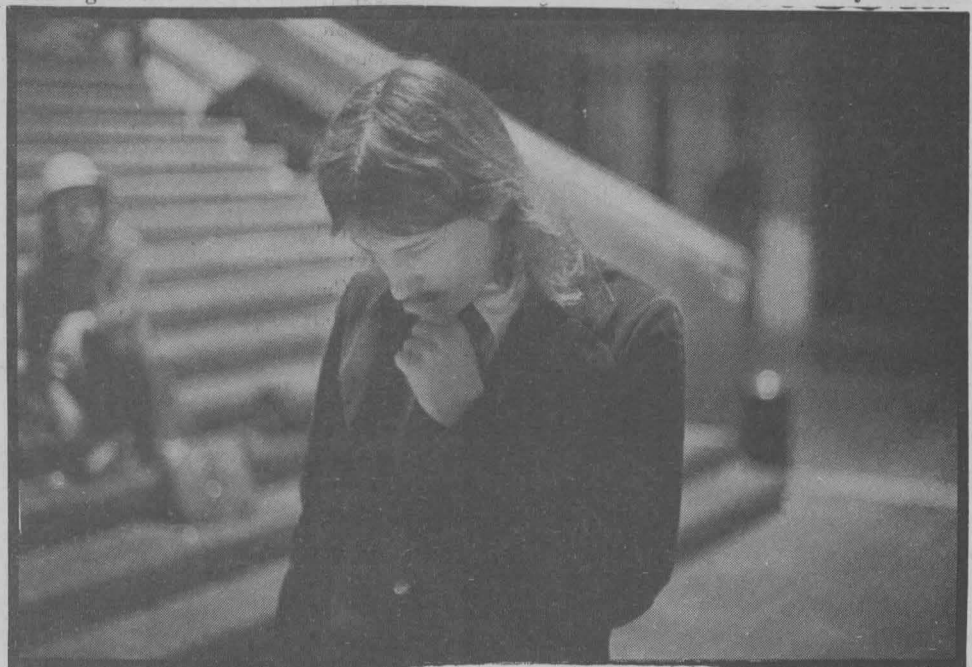


photo by E. L. Stone

Book review

"The Boy's on the Bus"

by L.Y. Kono

"If, as I do, you love reporters one day and despair of them the next, you will love this book. But everyone who reads it will learn much that is valuable and fascinating about politics, psychology, and the press." -- Senator George McGovern comments on "The Boys on the Bus."

During the 1972 Presidential Campaign, Timothy Crouse, of the counter-culture rag, Rolling Stone, followed the nation's top journalists as they reported on the candidates. His original intent was to write an article for the Rolling Stone on their work and experiences, along the way it blossomed into this book, *The Boys on the Bus*.

Crouse, with Hunter S. Thompson (notorious "gonzo" journalist), sloshed and slashed their way through the fog of mystery that surrounds the 'big-leaguers' of politics. In his book, Crouse attempts to explain or interpret what he had "seen" during the months on the trail.

Crouse wrote about the kinds of problems that the journalists faced during the campaign. Such as the difficulty that White House reporters encountered trying to get access to the President; the tactics used by the White House to harass the press, preventing them from doing their jobs; and the effect of this harassment on the spirit of the press corps. He also wrote of Nixon's maneuvering of the press to further his own cause.

He wrote how the coverage of the McGovern campaign differed greatly from that of evil Dick, the reporters having more access to McGovern. He tells of how the reporters, who privately favored McGovern, in their own strange way turned their faces on his glaring faults and ignored them. He theorized, that if they had been tougher on him, McGovern would have taken a closer look at his policies and maybe worked out the kinks.

One section of the book is dedicated to character sketches of the major journalists. He discusses the papers they work for, and their influence on the reporting. He writes of editors that decide what's "happening" in the news.

Crouse attempts to make deep dives or theories into the motives and the reasons behind the people who work at this seemingly insane profession.

Television coverage of the campaign is also discussed in the book. Crouse shows how rival networks set up different ways to cover the events that happened. He tells of the infighting that occurred throughout the months among the reporters. A case in point, is that of the CBS network which had problems with their reporters claiming that Walter Cronkite was "hogging air time", and preventing them from entering their accounts of what was happening. The jumping of reporters from one news service to another competing service was the result of much of this.

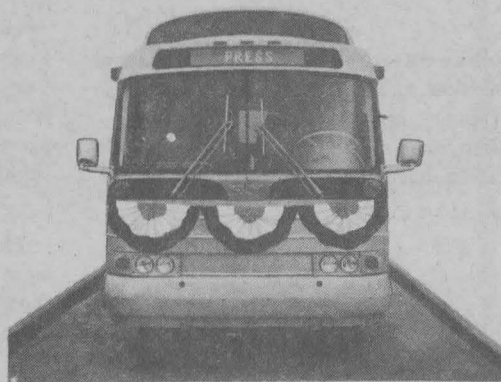
Crouse attempts to put across the point that national politics reporting must change because the people really aren't getting the news that is required to make decisions.

As a person who writes for the Journal, I am greatly concerned that the people attempting to do things that involve the general public know something about how journalism works in order to help the operations run smoother.

★ THE BOYS ★ ON THE BUS

Riding with the Campaign Press Corps

Timothy Crouse



"American Graffiti"

by Eric L. Stone

American Graffiti is currently playing at the Olympic Theatre in Olympia. It is a movie about 1962 in the Central Valley of California, although that will probably not be news to most of our readers.

Nuclear war was all the rage in 1962. The Cuban Missile Crisis took place and everyone who was anyone was installing a bomb shelter. Civil Rights marchers were being beaten and shot at in the south. And even in the Central Valley that American Graffiti is about, the initial rumblings of the Farmworkers Union were under way. Despite all the cruising for burgers and bopping to the sounds that took place, 1962 was a serious kind of year. The United States spent 1962 out "cruisin' for a bruisein'".

American Graffiti is a good movie. It's amusing, even funny and a good movie to be drunk or whatever for. It has one unbelievably awful shortcoming however, it totally ignores what was going on in the world at the time. The end of the movie

has its moment of social commentary in which it tells the audience of the fortunes and mis-fortunes of some of its characters in the world that awaited them after 1962.

The movie seems to portray the lives of its characters as if in an interlude, unaffected by the world at large. What person, old enough to think in 1962, wasn't affected by the threat of nuclear holocaust? Even at the malt shop, my friends, who were teenagers then, used to worry over the Russians while sharing double chocolate sodas.

Despite its social shortcomings, the movie has a lot of things which are still recognizable. It's almost kind of sad comparing the games, romances and pasttimes of then, to those of now, and finding that they haven't changed much at all. American Graffiti is a grand movie to see bits and pieces of yourself and your friends in, but it's not such a grand movie for garnering any idea of what most of 1962 was all about.

NORTHWEST CULTURE

Olympia

Movies: State Theatre; "Mc Q" and "Pocket Money". Olympic Theatre; "American Graffiti" and "Evolution" (an animated short). Capitol Theatre; Walt Disney's "Robin Hood".

Friday night movie; "Breathless" by Jean-Luc Goddard, 7 and 9:30 p.m. at TESC Lecture Hall 1. 50 cents admission.

Southwestern Washington Invitational Exhibition, at TESC Circulation Gallery in the Library, continuing through Mar. 2.

Allan, who does a mean Elvis Presley imitation, is at the Tyee Motor Inn.

Seattle

Movies: The King; "The Sting". The Harvard Exit; "Summer Wishes, Winter Dreams". Cline-Mond; Herman Melville Festival - "Moby Dick" and "Billy Budd". The Movie House; "Bambi Meets Godzilla", "Thank You, Masked Man" and "King of Hearts". Guild 45; "The Way We Were". Broadway; "Roma" and "Satyricon". Roxy; "Westworld" and "Jeremy". Edgemont; "The Hireling" and "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich". Varsity; "State of Siege". Cinema 150; "The Laughing Policeman". Cinema 70; "Sounder" and "Popi". 5th Ave.; "Cinderella Liberty". Seattle 7th Ave.; "Serpico" and "Lady Sings The Blues". Uptown; "Day for Night". Music Box; "Sleeper" and "Traffic". Cinerama; "The Day of the Dolphin".

Poco in concert at Paramount Northwest, Saturday Feb. 23 at 8 p.m.

Doobie Brothers in concert at the Seattle Arena, Mar. 3 at 7 p.m.

Joni Mitchell in concert at the Seattle Arena, Mar. 12 at 8 p.m.

Bachman Turner Overdrive in concert at the Moore Theatre, Mar. 3 at 2 p.m.

Ravi Shanker in concert at The Seattle Opera House, Mar. 14 at 8:30 p.m.

Faron Young, Tommy Overstreet and The Statler Brothers, Friday Mar. 8, 7:30 p.m. at the Opera House. Tickets are on sale at Fidelity Lane Ticket Office and all suburban outlets.

Neil Simons "The Prisoner of Second Avenue" will start at the Moore Theatre Friday, Mar. 1 The play will be performed Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 with a 2:30 matinee on Saturday. Tickets are now on sale at the Bon Marche and other suburban outlets.

The 59th Annual Exhibition of Northwest Artists is now at the Art Pavillion in the Seattle Center. This usually controversial exhibit will run through Feb. 24.

Soup Tureens, including the rare and priceless Rococo Tureen ordered by King George III and Queen Charlotte of England, are on display at the Seattle Art Museum through Mar. 17. The exhibit, of nearly 200 tureens dating to 500 B.C., is on loan from the Campbell Museum in Camden N.J.

Tacoma

Movies: Temple, "Cinderella Liberty". Lakewood, "Jonathan Livingston Seagull". Guild, "The Way We Were". Rialto, "Walking Tall". Narrows, "Magnum Force". Tacoma Mall, "Westworld" and "Soylent Green". Cinema 1, "The Sting". Cinema 2, "American Graffiti". Proctor, "McQ". 112th Street Drive-In, "The Godfather" and "Friends of Eddie Coyle".

The annual Tartan Ball will be held Saturday, Feb. 23, in the Winthrop Hotel Crystall Ballroom. The Clan Gordon Pipe Band will perform hourly from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. Tickets are \$4.00 at the door.

The Beach Boys will appear in concert at Pacific Lutheran University's Olson Auditorium on Saturday, March 16. The show starts at 8 p.m. Tickets are available at the Bon Marche and all suburban outlets.

Molly Bee, Dave Frizzel, Tex Williams, Red Simpson and The Canadian Sweethearts will appear in a County Concert at Winchester 76, March 1 and 2, at 8 p.m.

Portland

Movies: Southgate and Quad Cinema; "The Exorcist". Jantzen Beach; "A Touch of Class" and "The Graduate". Broadway; "Electric Glide in Blue". Westgate; "Serpico". Powell; "Simon - King of the Witches", "Spirits of the Dead", "The Crimson Cult" and "Witchcraft '70". Division; "High Plains Drifter" and "Sometimes a Great Notion". Cinema 21; "The Day of the Dolphin". Backstage; "Reefer Madness" and "Performance".

Racing at Portland Meadows.

International Folk Dancers, "International Holiday" at Paramount Northwest.

Mobile Home Show at the Memorial Coliseum.

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