



Registrar Clarifies Changes In Residency Requirements

by Lesli Welliver and Arthur West

Due to state rule changes effected last September, residency requirements for all state colleges and universities have been redefined. Under the new policy, some students may qualify where they previously did not, some who have lived in Washington for years may not qualify, and all those who have recently been granted residency will find their status up for review. Military and federal employees will find that their occupations no longer entitle them to automatic residency.

This change in policy, dictated by the state legislature, adds an economic qualifier to the former rules. Previously, a student applying for residency was required to demonstrate that they had established a bona fide domicile, for other than educational purposes, within the state of Washington. A domicile is interpreted as a person's true, fixed and permanent place of habitation, the place where they hope to remain, and where they expect to return after leaving, without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere. Now, however, residency shall be granted only after the applicant has satisfied both the requirements of domicile establishment and source of financial support, in accordance with the new regulations.

To comply with these policy changes, anyone granted residency since fall of 1979 including all military and federal

employees, will have to reapply. Those familiar with the old forms may find the new applications to be somewhat more exacting as to the information and documents requested. In the new section concerning financial status, the prospective resident applying as a financially independent student attests that: "I have not and will not be claimed as an exemption for federal income tax purposes by any person except myself or my spouse for the current calendar year and for the calendar year immediately prior. . . I have not received and will not receive financial assistance in cash . . . greater than that which would qualify me to be claimed as an exemption for income tax purposes by any person except myself or my spouse. . ."

In addition to the sworn statement, the student is required to submit appropriate documentation to substantiate their claim. This may include copies of their state and federal income tax returns (dollar amounts may be blanked out), documentation concerning any non-taxable income, a copy of their W2 form, any documentation concerning financial resources, and a copy of the state and federal tax returns of parents, legally appointed guardians, or whomever the legal custody of such individual falls upon. There are also the usual questions of where they have lived, where they have worked, whether and for



Registrar Walker Allen at Halloween photo by Heier what reasons they have left Washington in the last 12 months. Also requested are: motor vehicle registration, voter registration, banking and savings account data, and selective service registration. The administration upon whom the immense task of sorting through this mass

of information, and determining the applicant's status, falls is Registrar Walker Allen and his secretary, Norma Gilligan. Recently, the *CRJ* spoke with Allen about the new residency requirements.

CRJ: What major policy changes concerning residency have occurred since last year?

Allen: The legislature enacted a substantial revision in the residency rule for tuition and fee purposes. While the requirement for domicile was generally maintained, the section on military and federal employees having automatic residency was very intentionally taken out. Added to these, was the requirement (or option) stating that if you are dependent on your family and your family lives in Washington, then you can be a resident, assuming they have established a bona fide domicile in this state. If they do not live in this state and you are dependent on them, you cannot be a resident. A student who is independent of his family (and can demonstrate that), and who has established himself here as a domiciliary for at least one year, can be classified as a resident for tuition and fee purposes.

CRJ: Then any financially independent student who has lived here for a year can become a resident?

Allen: This is not necessarily the case. There are a number of factors which suggest or point to your establishment of residence in the state of Washington for tuition and fee purposes (I keep adding the words for tuition and fee purposes because that is critical to the law). The law has always said that if you are a full-time student carrying more than six credit hours per quarter, you are considered to be here for educational purposes only. So during that period of time, especially if you are a full-time student, you need to be sure (we need to be sure) that the student has done these things that would indicate or point to their being a domiciliary of this state. Now there are lots of things that point to it, but no one element is necessarily conclusive for or against. Under the old law, it was conclusive evidence if you had a car licensed on which you had to pay tax in this state, automatic, no questions asked. That was dropped from the law but it is still one of the factors that point in a direction.

CRJ: What effect have these changes had on students?

Allen: It appears that it has made it less attractive for students to apply for residency. The total applications we had this year were 153, last year there were 294. This is a vast difference. Of these applications, 92 were approved, compared to last year's 196. The number of applications denied this year were 13, far less than the 65 denials last year. Students may have come in and found that under the new standards they couldn't apply. Under the old law it was only the issue of domicile, and it was a tougher decision based on this one dimension. Now the addition of the financial issue has made it a little clearer whether the student qualifies or not.

CRJ: Do you consider the new requirements to be practical or reasonable?

Allen: As a taxpayer, yes, we try to administer the rule as fairly as we can. If the evidence is there in sufficient strength, then I would rather see the person classified as a resident.

CRJ: How have these changes affected your office?

Allen: What it means is that it puts us in an uncomfortable position. It's uncomfortable having to ask questions about their financial affairs.

CRJ: Do you think that a person who has lived in Washington for several years, is registered to vote, and owns a valid driver's license should be eligible for residency?

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Dolbearre Urges New Socio-Economic Order

by Dan Gorham

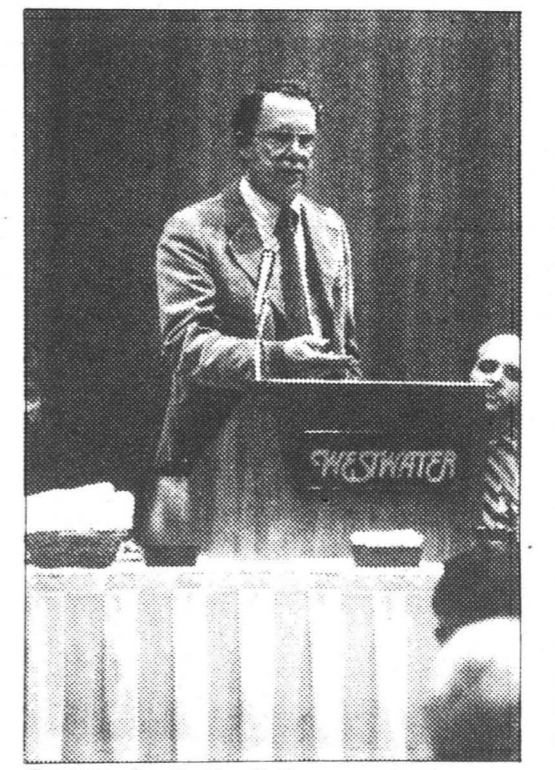
The current economic crisis, both at the state and federal level," is not just another ordinary turn of the business cycle," said Evergreen faculty Ken Dolbearre. "It is a profound transition to a different kind of economy."

Dolbearre made these remarks last Friday in a luncheon address at the Westwater Inn. The event was sponsored by the Evergreen College Community Organization. The topic was "Election '82: Its Future Impacts." Dolbearre outlined a plausible economic scenario which neither the Democrats nor the Republicans have adequately begun to consider.

While the recent election exhibited a voter displeasure with the Republican economic policies, the Democrats did not use the opportunity to suggest any viable alternatives. Democratic victories, both at the state and federal levels, can be assessed as voter spite rather than political ingenuity. Dolbearre contends that the lack of alternative economic policies can be attributed to the fact that neither party wants to admit the seriousness of the economic situation.

"The basic industries of the United States are no longer competitive in the world economy. The basic industries of automobiles and steel are, in the present situation, not able to compete even in the United States."

To revitalize American industry the Republican administration instituted a program of "reindustrialization" designed to modernize and upgrade the manufacturing sector. The plan called for tax breaks to large manufacturing industries that, in theory, would invest the money back into the company to improve production. However, after two years its success seems dubious. According to Dolbearre: "The Reagan policies are working to release more capital into the hands of the largest corporations. . . They are merging, investing in the Third World,



Evergreen faculty Ken Dolbearre speaks at Westwater Inn photo by Gorham

investing in the stock market. A variety of things which don't have to do with the modernization of plants or the upgrading of productivity. We are not doing things to make the American economy more competitive. . . We are deindustrializing instead of reindustrializing. We are closing, reducing and consolidating. Where we are investing is elsewhere than the United States."

Dolbearre's scenario for a future economy is far different from the American industrial machine which we used to know. It would require increased capital investments into research and development, a new emphasis in education and job training, and a permanent displacement of America's traditional workforce.

"The best case that we can emerge with is a new economy based upon more high technology. A new economy which will leave behind a lot of today's blue collar workers and that new economy means a lot of unemployed workers. . . The worst case is something like the depression, the functional equivalent of the 1930's. But nobody wants to face that prospect. Nobody in leadership positions can seriously, publicly talk about that. But they are talking about it amongst themselves."

Cover Photo: Evergreen CAB, hub of student activity

photo by Woody

THIS WEEK'S BEST BET FRANKLYN AJAYE



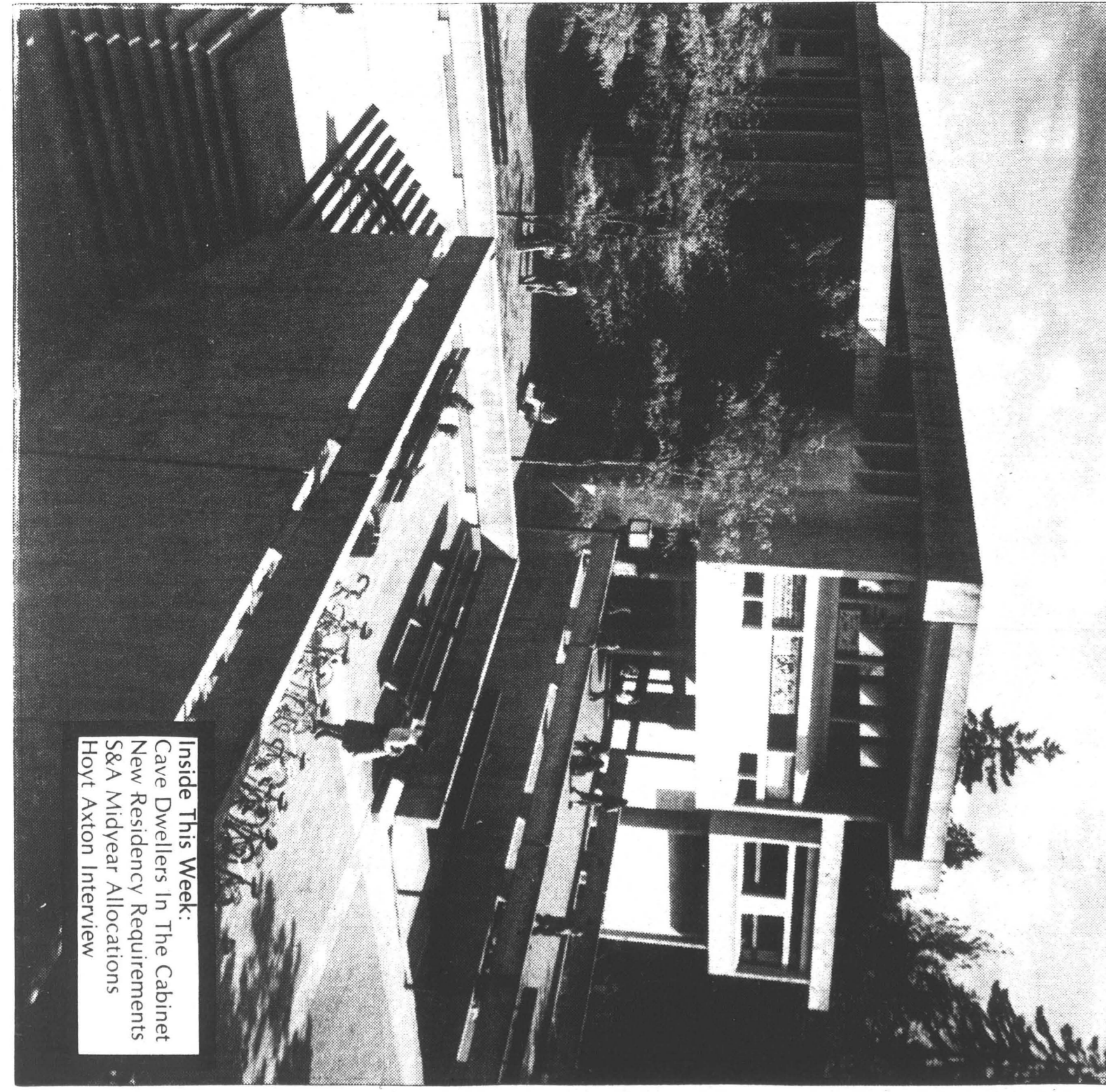
Franklyn Ajaye, a comic described as a "hip, bright, nonchalant" mix between Richard Pryor and Bill Cosby, will headline "an evening of comedy" Tuesday, November 30, beginning at 8 p.m. in the library lobby.

A film star in *Sir Crazy*, *The Jazz Singer*, and *Car Wash* and a Tonight Show television regular, Ajaye will follow an opening act by Seattle comic Geoff Young. Tickets for his appearance are on sale now at the bookstore for \$1.75 general admission or \$2.75 for students and senior citizens. Tickets will also be sold at the door of the library at 7:30 p.m. November 30.

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Residency Applications Since Fall '79 To Be Reviewed

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Allen: Under the new state law the issue of where their financial support comes from is crucial. Are they free to make their own decisions and determinations? That's kind of the question.

CPJ: Do you consider the new requirements unbiased and straight forward?

Allen: Clearly, the person who is applying believes they qualify. Then we are put in the position of saying "no, we don't think so, there is just not enough evidence to make a determination." That's not easy nor is it fun. Unfortunately, some students come in and tell us up front, "I don't have the money to pay the non-resident tuition." That was not a consideration of the legislature, they didn't say: "Well, make them a resident if they don't have the money." The legislature sets policy on other standards.

CPJ: In a state with one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, do you feel the requirement that a student have earned at least \$5000 here is reasonable?

Allen: The idea that a student has to have earned at least \$5000 to gain residency is not accurate. The determining factor is, does the student have evidence

of sufficient income to have supported themselves (if they're claiming independence) in the manner the record shows they lived. I believe the \$5000 figure came from projections of the average student expenditures, plus full-time tuition. If you try to pin it down to an exact dollar amount, it gets impossible.

CPJ: Do you feel that this financial aspect of the new requirements discriminates against the poor?

Allen: I don't think so. A poor person might demonstrate that they lived frugally, without a car, and on less money than the student who drives their Lamborghini. We have to look at lots of things and weigh them in order to make a fair determination. The amount of money only alters what that person does and how they do it, but it doesn't make it easier for the wealthy.

If we deny applications people don't like us, they feel shafted so they blame the system.

CPJ: Will the new requirements make it possible to revoke some people's residency standing?

Allen: Anyone who was reclassified to residency since the fall of 1979 for any

reason will have to reapply. We have gone through all the applications and identified the students, we know who they are.

We've looked at each of the files and we know something about whether it would appear that they qualify under the new rules. If their status is uncertain, effective next summer quarter, they will have to have a new application filed and meet the new requirements. They can file at any time beginning now. We would like them to file by the end of fall quarter.

CPJ: Will the state auditor be looking at the applications?

Allen: The state auditor comes on a two-year cycle. They come in and look at all the applications, they go through them with a finetooth comb. Anything that affects the finances of a college in this state they look at, residency is such a thing. I understand there is an auditor on campus now.

CPJ: How are the applications processed?

Allen: The student fills out the application form and we go through it and make the initial determination. If we do not approve the application, the student then has the option to appeal the decision.

We will first of all read the appeal and see if there is any new information that wasn't there before, the majority of times there is not. Then we take that appeal form, and the application, and forward them to the Attorney General's Office and ask them for a recommendation. Someone down there will look at it and write back a recommendation. Now according to the law of the state, if I follow the recommendation, the Attorney General's Office will defend me if we get into a civil case. If I say: "I don't care what they say," at that point I become personally responsible. So the Attorney General's Office will say that they recommend that I make the decision, but I don't think I'm a fool, if they recommend approval I'm not going to say no, or vice versa.

CPJ: Where did the question concerning draft registration on the form originate?

Allen: It is a state-wide form that is used at all four-year public institutions and community colleges. Where one registers for the draft is an indicator of one's domicile.

CPJ: Who is that information released to?

Allen: The only place it would go is to the Attorney General's Office for an appeal. The Attorney General's Office does not turn that information over to anyone, they return it to us. The truth of the matter is, if you don't register for the draft there are other ways for them to find out. It hasn't come up as an issue.

CPJ: What do you consider to be a sufficient level of income for a self-supporting student?

Allen: I don't want to get into a definition that doesn't allow for flexibility. I am not looking at a specific dollar amount so much as a range that makes sense. There are lots of variables. I didn't make these rules, and while I don't always agree with them, I have to enforce them as honestly as I know how, so that I can say, "Yes I did my work as well as I could." When that becomes so abhorrent to me that I can't live with it, then I walk away from the job. I think this "I was only doing as I was ordered" was settled with the Nuremberg trials. We said: "You have to act with your conscience." Well, obviously, right now it doesn't hurt my conscience enough to say "I'm going to do that." That was a decision, a judgment that the legislators made. I have feelings both ways. They're (the students) being harmed financially, but they're not being harmed beyond that.

Bicyclists Should Stay In Good Shape

by Todd Litman

Keep your body in good shape while you bicycle. Generally, cycling is a terrific form of exercise because it is aerobic, yet doesn't pound your joints as running or competitive sports often do. Bicycling uses a broad range of muscles in both your upper and lower body (although bicycle racers sometimes get pot bellies) and almost anybody, at any age, can do it. If you cycle instead of drive somewhere, you are getting your exercise without going out of your way.

There are, however, a couple of things that a bicyclist has to watch out for, healthwise. Perhaps most important are your knees. While riding hard, knees can be under a lot of pressure. Anybody who races should get professional coaching, but most people should be able to ride

for a lifetime without problems by following these rules:

1. Adjust your seat to the correct height. A seat which is either too high or too low will strain your knees. Most people have their seat an inch or so too high. With your pedal at its lowest position, your leg should still be bent a little. When you ride, your hips should not move with your leg. If you have any questions about this adjustment there is a good chapter on bicycle setup in *The Ten Speed Bicycle*.

2. While you ride, maintain a high cadence (pedal speed). Instead of pushing hard on the pedal at each stroke, spin your pedals quickly. The energy gets transferred from your legs to the cranks in smooth, constant units instead of big pushes. When you get the proper technique, you will not be straining your joints at all. This is much easier if you have toe-clips on your pedals. Racers will maintain a cadence of 100-120 rpm, but for most people 65-85 rpm is fine.

3. Don't ride with cold knees. The lubrication which keeps everything right in your joints works best when warm. Don't ride in shorts unless it is warm out, or until you are well warmed up yourself. Wool pants or tights are good in winter. If possible, warm up your joints with stretches before you ride and start off easily, being careful to spin.

4. Let pain be your guide. Anybody who pushes on when their joints are hurting is asking for trouble. Overuse injuries can create serious problems later in life. It is sickening to think of anybody being

crippled by bicycle riding when these injuries are easily avoided.

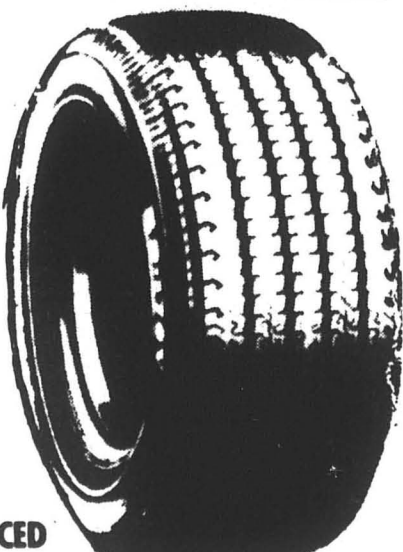
Besides knees, the other major source of problems for bicyclists are their seats. Both for comfort and health you want to have a good seat. There are all kinds of seat designs now: leather, anatomic seats, women's seats, etc., so there isn't much excuse for being uncomfortable. You want to sit directly on your pelvic bones, and you need to be able to pedal without chafing.

You will want to avoid pants which have thick seams (jeans are the worst) for riding any distance, and on a long trip you may want shorts with a chamois or terrycloth crotch.

The last major health issue for bicyclists is injury protection. Learn to ride safely and use a helmet. By taking these two precautions you can make bicycling as safe, per mile, as driving. If you have any questions about bicycling safety, read *The Complete Book of Bicycle Commuting* or talk with us at the TESC Bikeshop.

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Greg Carter

KAOS

PROGRAM

GUIDE



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Q: Which four U.S. Presidents served as a Representative, Senator and Vice-President before becoming President?

Q: What pitcher beat Sandy Koufax in his last major league appearance in 1966?

Q: Where is the Championship Sardine Packing contest held?

Q: Name the movie in which Peter Sellers plays a minister who gets sent to the moon.

Q: From what language does the word "booze" originate?

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12-00		PUBLIC AFFAIRS, TALK, POETRY, NEWS, ETC.	CINEMA THEATRE
1-00		FOLK MUSIC FROM ALL OVER	MESSAGE DELIVER
3-30	BLUES		La Honda Chicana
4-00	VARIETY CLASSICAL	CLASSICAL	
5-00	VIETNAMESE SHOW	KAOS ALTERNATIVE NEWS · KAOS ALTERNATIVE NEWS	
6-30	7-30	JAZZ	ONE LOVE REGGAE
10-00	Age of Reun/Com-m-mpost	ROCK & ROLL, SOUL, NEW MUSIC, FUNK, REGGAE	Rock & Roll - NEW MUSIC
12-00 AND ON	Variety	VARIETY	Oldies

Commentary

Cavemen At The Capitol: Goodbye Edwards, Hello Hodel?

by Patrick O'Hare

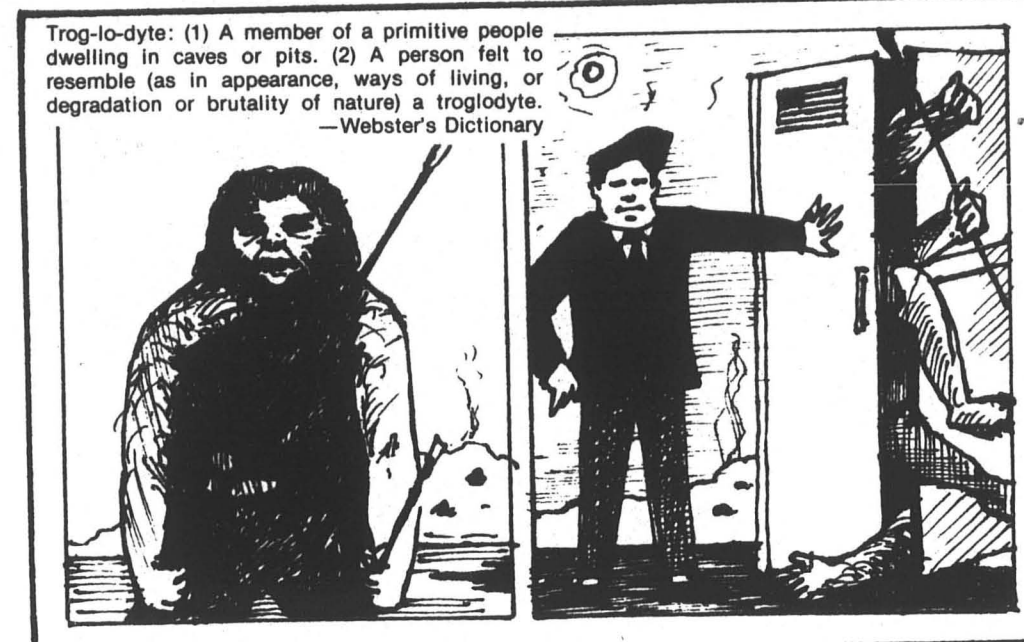
How many troglodytes can you fit in a cabinet? Of course, the answer to that question depends upon both the size of the trogs and the size of the cabinet. But, anyway you look at it, Ronald Reagan and his cohorts on the D.C. campus are approaching a record, and maybe even a limit.

Reagan did very well immediately following his election two years ago. He was able to fit former dentist James Edwards, and former General Alexander Haig into their respective energy and state corners quite easily. It was harder to squeeze former forester James Watt into the cabinet, as he is a rather large troglodyte. But, Ronnie got the kids over in Congress to help, and together they overcame pressure and pushed Watt deep into the interior.

Things were really cramped though, and no matter how hard Ron pushed, he just couldn't find room enough for Ernest Lefever. Lefever was supposed to crawl into the Human Rights spot, a small space in Ronnie's cabinet for such a large trog. When he shoved in Lefever's head and shoulders, the nominee's past record in human rights lay exposed; when Ron tried to fit Lefever in the other way 'round, the face of things to come lay vulnerable outside the cabinet. Eventually, after much pulling and tugging, Ron had to give up on that one.

Rome wasn't built in a day, and compacting trogs is no easy escapade. This summer, the cabinet started showing signs of fatigue, and "plop," out dropped Alexander Haig. A disaster was avoided though, when Ronnie quickly thrust in one George P. Schultz of Bechtel fame. Schultz turned out to be a more flexible trog than Haig, and this made for more room in the cabinet.

Little James Edwards began to slip this autumn. However, he was able to hold on until something could be found to cushion



Trog-lo-dyte: (1) A member of a primitive people dwelling in caves or pits. (2) A person felt to resemble (as in appearance, ways of living, or degradation or brutality of nature) a troglodyte. —Webster's Dictionary

his fall, the presidency of a medical school.

Edwards' departure has left "oodles" of space inside the cabinet. You could fit two or three good-sized trogs in there, but it looks like Ronnie wants to fill the space with one Watt-sized trog, and a Pacific Northwestern trog at that. He has nominated Don Hodel to be the new Secretary of Energy.

Hodel spent the last two years as Undersecretary of Interior, so he's "in the know" with cabinet trogs, and James Watt in particular. He was director of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) between 1972 and 1977. In that capacity, Hodel was very much responsible for this region's construction of two now-terminated nuclear plants (Washington Public Power Supply System plants 4 and 5).

It is a credit to our sparsely populated region that we can produce such heavy-weight trogs as Hodel. When he became BPA administrator in 1972, WPPSS was busy building three nuclear plants. While far-looking people of the time questioned the need for even those projects, Hodel

foresaw a need for more power, two nuclear plants worth.

By 1975, construction cost overruns and mismanagement at WPPSS were on the rise and Hodel started catching some of the flack from activists. Not to be outdone, he blasted his critics as "anti-achievers," "anti-producers," and "prophets of shortage." In 1975, he said the environmental movement "has fallen into the hands of a small, arrogant faction which is dedicated to bringing our society to a halt." (Seattle Post Intelligencer 11/6/82)

Hodel successfully countered his opposition, and stuck this region with a \$7 billion pair of mothballs. Medal of Honor material he's not, but cabinet stuff? Certainly!

As the Seattle Times put it in a recent editorial headed, "The Senate Should Confirm Don Hodel": "He (Hodel) knows this region and its energy problems well, which will be invaluable as the Northwest faces the troubled years ahead." You can't argue with sound logic. Who would know better about this region's energy problems than one who was instrumental in bringing them about?

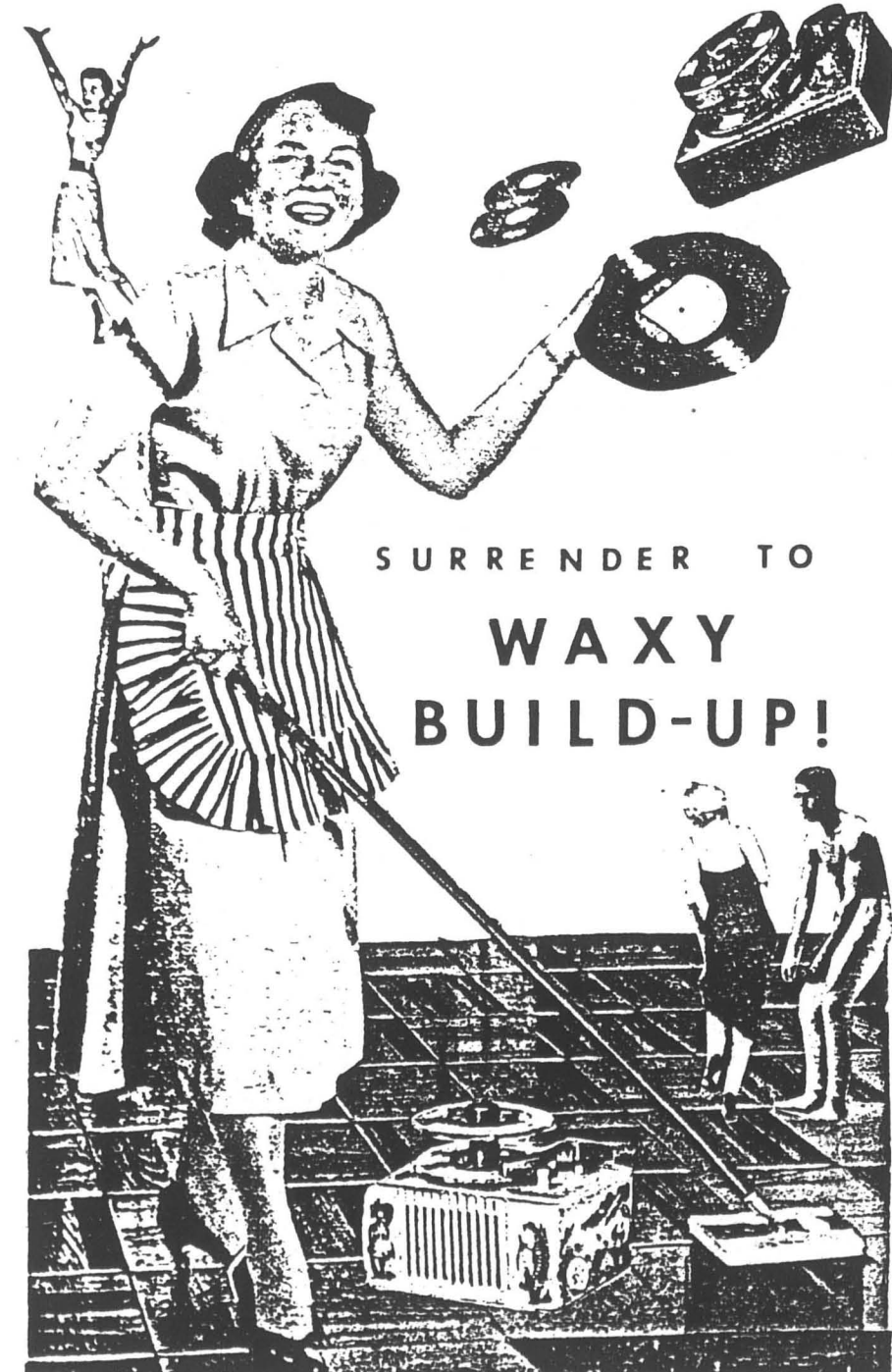
The appointment of Hodel as Secretary of Energy would be in keeping with Reagan's energy plans and Hodel's past record. The President has wanted to dismantle the Energy Department since before he took office. The department grew too large, and expended too much time and money on such trivial concerns as conservation and solar programs under the Carter administration. Exiting Secretary Edwards has extracted and eliminated 17% of the department's jobs, but that isn't enough for Reagan.

Nuclear power advocate Hodel has said he shares the President's desire to completely eliminate the department. This is consistent with the nominee's past record on several counts. Hodel is good at getting into something, executing his job, and getting out before the results of his work are fully recognized.

As we mentioned earlier, Hodel got this region started on WPPSS 4 and 5. It wasn't until four years after his departure from BPA that we came to fully appreciate his legacy. As undersecretary of interior, the long-standing Reagan booster has played a major role in scaling back the federal office that controls strip mining. It's hard to say when we'll be able to fully evaluate the consequences of that action, but "anti-achievers" might venture a guess.

At any rate, it is once again time for Hodel to move on to bigger and more permanent legacy building. His charge: to axe his own position from the cabinet.

If Reagan succeeds in squeezing Hodel into that cabinet, he will have amassed one of the greatest conglomerations of troglodytes in history (at least since the last ice-age). Will the cabinet be able to hold all these trogs without completely disintegrating? Rest assured, Hodel will be in and out in no time at all, his mission completed. And, while he's there, Reagan will have performed the impossible.



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KAOS Program Guid Vol. 9 No. 11 DECEMBER 1982

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