

Cooper Point Journal

The Evergreen State College Olympia, Washington

October 24, 1974 Vol. 3 No. 5



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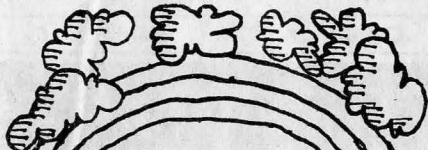
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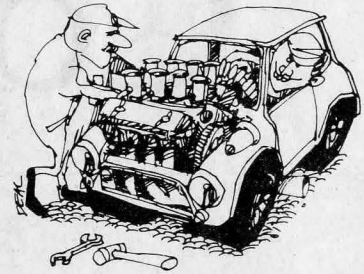
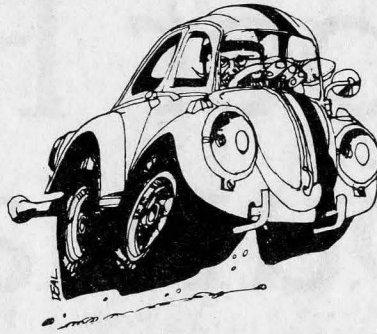
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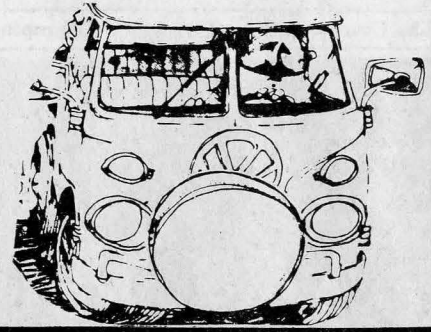
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Cooper Point Journal

The Evergreen State College Olympia, Washington October 24, 1974 Vol. 3 No. 5

Men of Learning page 14

Here at Evergreen, it could be argued, we are riding the crest of the "new wave" in education. Very few colleges in the country have an academic framework which places as much reliance on the student, both for designing courses of study and evaluating one's performance.

For that reason it was particularly surprising that a conference on "A Child's World — Today and Tomorrow" was held last week at the Tye Motor Inn, within twenty minutes' drive of Evergreen, and that present at that conference were two famous educational innovators: John Holt and Bruno Bettelheim. Holt is the author of "How Children Learn" and "How Children Fail," among other works, and is an oft-quoted source of ideas on alternative styles of education. Bettelheim is the author of numerous books on emotional disorders in children ("The Informed Heart," "The Empty Fortress," "A Home for the Heart") and was the head of a well-known clinic for children in Chicago.



In addition to presentations by Bettelheim and Holt, the conference featured presentations by persons versed in the fields of education and child psychology, who discussed with the participants the world of the child and how adults affect that world both intentionally and unintentionally.

Ellen Gordon and Ben Rice (shown in photo) attended the conference and interviewed both Holt and Bettelheim for the Journal.

HOW SAGA WORKS.....PAGE 12

SOCIALIST WORKERS REBUFFEDPAGE 13

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This week's cover photo was taken by John Praggastis and shows a bowl of jello being lowered onto its shelf at Saga.

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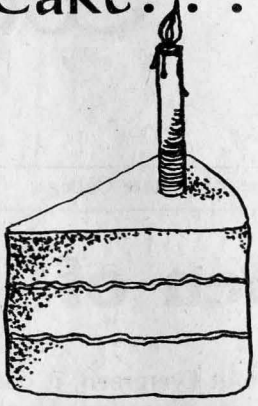
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SOUTH SOUND CENTER

The Journal solicits and accepts letters to the editor on any topic for this weekly column. If you have something to say to the Journal or the Evergreen community, the Letters column is a good place to do it.

There is no limit on the length of letters. To insure placement, letters should be sent or delivered to the Journal office no later than the Friday preceding publication. Letters received the Monday preceding publication will be printed if space permits. Any letter received after Monday will be held over until the next week's issue. All letters must be signed. Unsigned letters will not be considered. Names will be withheld upon request if adequate reason is shown.

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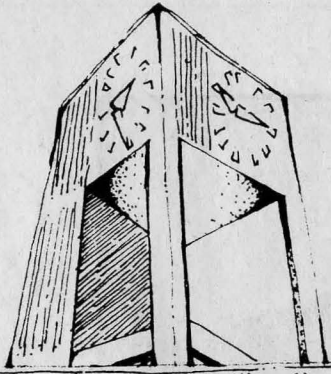
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TIMES AT I ESC

Slug Lib

We were wandering past the Recreation building, going home from a hard day at the Journal last week, when we noticed an unusual sign stuck to one of the light standards with some crudely torn masking tape. The sign proclaimed, "You call me a damned slug: My race was old when you were all savages. I am proud to be a slug!" — John Dalsworthy.

Beneath this quote was a drawing of a slug with antennae raised in defiance and the motto Don't Tread On Me! signed by the United Gastropods of Washington. We immediately wondered if there might be someone on campus with a slightly bent sense of humor who was manufacturing a hoax and exploiting species humor. Putting our research staff on red alert, we soon found that this was not the case. We learned that there is indeed a slug liberation movement on campus, and it is expanding daily.

Upon obtaining a telephone interview with the hominidal (ed. note: Homo sapiens) organizer of the movement, a mysterious entity by the name of Mac, the hard facts became known. Our first question was, of course, how was the slug lib movement originated? Mac quickly replied that he had been walking to his seminar in an unrevealed state of altered consciousness one day when he suddenly realized that he was, if he did not act quickly, about to mortally wound one of the family of gastropods we know as slugs. Mac, being a good Buddhist, immediately contorted his body in such a way that he avoided maiming the minute pedestrian, but succeeded instead in causing his own temporary downfall.

In a daze from his sudden interception of the ground, Mac noticed that the slug that had just been saved from an untimely demise was trying to communicate with him. Though the slug was difficult to understand due to its excitement caused by its near brush with death, Mac was eventually able to understand the drift of the one-sided conversation, and elaborated on it for us.

The slug, a Mr. and/or Ms. Skug, explained that since it had nearly been killed October 24, 1974

by Mac, and in light of the many slug fatalities recorded within the last few weeks, Mac should feel obligated to begin a slug liberation or awareness program. Mac, a compassionate person, agreed, and noting that slugs have karma too, he began the movement.

We inquired as to the extent of membership in the organization. Mac elucidated. There are four other hominids in the organization, Dennis (lib artist), Nancy, Jim, and Stacia (general membership). Other members are gastropods, the gastropods being de facto members. Mac said that initially, snails and slugs were to be the driving forces in the movement, but that since snails are intrinsically conservative and slugs radical, an immediate schism developed and resulted in a take-over by the slugs.

Asked about future projects of the movement, Mac, now supported by Dennis, continued. They announced that they were going to liberate all gastropods whether they like it or not. Dennis presented us with the movement's creed: *illigiti non carborundum*. Loosely trans-

lated: don't let the bastards grind you down, from General Joseph W. Stillwell. Dennis also hinted that there is going to be a Gastropod Liberation Army that will be demanding unconditional liberation for all gastropods.

A tomb of the Unknown Slug has been erected behind the Recreation building and will be dedicated Sunday, October 27 at noon, and small white crosses will be drawn on sidewalks where fatalities have occurred. Ending on a somber note, Mac also noted that there have been various atrocities committed against some individuals of the slug community. An individual in a trench coat was seen enticing a female (at the time) slug into the underbrush, and there is an anti-slug movement being promulgated by some persons with big feet.

We cannot speculate on the outcome of this noble freedom movement, but we sincerely hope that through increased awareness it will in time succeed for this frequently stepped-on minority.

KG

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BOOKS



Letters

Daily O lashed

To the Editor:

I wish to register strong agreement with "Journal Commentary," October 10, 1974 (Vol. 3, No.3) concerning the Daily Olympian's coverage of Vicki Schneider's death. The Daily Olympian's initial report of the incident displayed their considerable facility with inaccuracy, irrelevancy, and distortion. Their fumbling and sensationalized treatment of a serious and sensitive situation does injustice to all persons directly involved with the incident; Evergreen's public image and credibility are made to suffer as well.

It is very unfortunately evident that the Daily Olympian is incapable of handling news of consequence greater than that harmlessly lame stuff that has long merited the title "Daily Zero."

page 6

Some relief from the Daily Olympian's continuing disservice now exist: the Cooper Point Journal, a Seattle newspaper, or a handy fireplace. The wattage increase planned by KAOS can also be a source of hope. For the present, I suggest that the recycling trucks make their pickups directly from the 4th street office of the Daily Olympian.

Bob Sundstrom

More on Expo

To the Editor:

This letter is in direct reply to Gary Plautz's letter, "Exposing Expo" in the October 17 issue (Vol. 3 No. 4).

Needless to say I was very surprised to see this letter. I'm sure the author of the letter will be very surprised to see this too.

I am a student at Evergreen. I worked for approximately seven months as an (Expo) Andy Frain Security Guard. During my employment I was one of the top ranking guards as a captain, mainly due to the fact that I had a guard dog.

Now in regards to Mr. Plautz's letter which I found very disturbing.

To start, one point should be made clear. No security guards, Andy Frain or other, were authorized to carry guns, sticks, or so called mace.

As far as plain-clothed security goes, when I worked there our plain-clothed force consisted of a radio operator and a switch board operator who were both office bound. As for now, if three plain-clothed security were following you, you should be honored because a week before I left they cut day shift back to three uniformed guards only.

As far as exposing Expo I have no complaints. In fact I intend writing a complete article on that subject.

Thomas E. Breeden
Cooper Point Journal

Happy Trails

To the Editor:

I write this to give credit to the spirit and wisdom that is responsible for one of TESC's newer improvements, the "Nature Trail".

I am amazed by the consciousness here at Evergreen that continues being realized from mere rhetoric into concrete reality. This sort of progress epitomized and heralds the coming of many more adaptations of our infant institution towards what is popularly conceived of as being modern and enlightened perspectives of the wonderful world that is ours to enjoy and have dominion over. Newcomers to the Evergreen community will find it hard to believe that such consciences as the "Nature Trail" were not always with us. Little do they realize how fortunate they are to receive the fruits of past labor now handed to them so matter-of-factly. Think of the benefit this marvelous construction achieves!

Not only does the colorful sign immediately communicate where one stands but also it cues the curiosity, imagination, and intelligence to be alert for those subtleties of nature that might otherwise be unnoted. Certainly one of its more obvious innovations is the use of gravel to make right the hazards of mud. No longer will damp icky mud push its way through peoples toes as they pad their way through the woods, for in its stead we now have the familiar and sturdy massage of sharp gravel against hard soles. How much more functional it is. The gravel also carries other advantages into the forest. Heretofore a walker through nature had to put up with twigs irregularly snapping underfoot and the crunch of autumn leaves, but thanks to sterling insight and conscientious planning we leave these distractions behind. A foot falls on our new "Nature Trail" with a reliably measured and consistently grating sound.

This uniformity is easy on the ear and mind. It also creates a noise level with attributes not easily apparent to those unfamiliar with the trail in its previous and more primitive condition. This marvelous noise is carried with the walking and as the ear adjusts to it — the deeply interwoven and intricate sounds of dragonflies, birds, bugs, and bees; the rustling of wind breezing through branches while rippling over bushes; and all the enormous qualities of the silences in-between — are interrupted and superseded by its character and virtue. This grey tone also broadcasts human presence and only the most reckless of us will be so clumsy as to stumble upon members of the forest community

October 24, 1974

unannounced. The frogs and crickets will stop their chorus upon such well advertised approach; deer will be long gone, and grouse will find more comfortable quarters to drum their mating calls. All of these and many more will no longer bother the peace of mind of TESC's nature walkers.

Perhaps the cause of this consequence truly carries insight for it can only be good that we humans clatter a warning as we approach a clean community as would a leper ringing a bell.

Yes, there is much to be said and seen on a "Nature Trail" and we surely got ours. I hope you will find the time to appreciate it in all its scope and dignity so you too might enjoy as have I the nature around us. And while you do, please consider the clear virtues of the possibility of paving that smelly beach that TESC maintains.

Cyril T. Laurie

Deportation protest

To the Editor:

The State Department is attempting to deport seven Vietnamese students for their outspoken criticism of American involvement in Vietnam and of the Thieu regime. If these students are sent back to South Vietnam, they will be imprisoned, and probably tortured.

While the State Department contends that they are in no danger, all evidence points to the contrary. Amnesty International has firsthand knowledge of over 100,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam. They are being held in violation of the Paris Peace Agreement, which signified the release of all political prisoners, including American POWs. While the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Democratic People's Republic of Vietnam have released all American POWs, the Thieu regime refuses to implement the treaty. The Thieu regime is completely financed by American dollars.

We cannot allow these courageous men and women to be subjected to the inevitable torture or death that awaits them in their home country. They only ask that they be permitted to remain in the U.S. temporarily, until such time as the Peace Agreement is implemented and they can return home safely.

We have written to the following people concerning this issue:

Joseph Sureck
District Director of INS
300 N. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, CA 90010

William Saxbe
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20536

Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.
Commissioner of INS
Immigration and
Naturalization Service
Washington, D.C. 20536

Henry Kissinger
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20536

Mimeographed copies of this letter are available at the information center. We urge that you pick up a letter and mail it immediately, as government hearings will be held November 2 and 3 in Los Angeles.

If we don't support each other, the government and big business will continue to run our lives. With concern for our brothers and sisters,

Kraig Peck
Eva Usadi

Equipment changes

To the Editor:

This letter is the result of a lot of frustration and, therefore, some policy changes at the equipment check-out center in the Recreation building. Please take note.

A) Any program or organized group wishing to borrow outdoor equipment must reserve it one week in advance.

B) Any such group may borrow 50% of any amount of equipment we have in stock. (i.e. you want tents, we have only 8, you could have 4.)

C) Group members must reserve, check out and pay for equipment separately from other group members who are also attending the same outing. In the past, a program could check out quantities of equipment and one person would reserve and pick up all the equipment. This gave that person the responsibility of making sure all the items were used properly, returned on time, cleaned and paid for. This hasn't worked. So far this quarter we have had repeated instances of programs bringing equipment back late, dirty and with portions of equipment completely missing. Phooey on this. The new policy on this is: your group may still check out things for retreats, but you must all do so on your own and not all at once as before. You should let us know if your group is going to need large amounts of equipment so we can reserve whatever possible for you on a first come, first serve basis.

Second on the agenda is a new policy concerning faculty checking out our stuff. They should pay rental fees upon borrowing equipment without the option of paying on return, which is an option students still have. The reason is that for some reason, faculty aren't as conscientious.

continued on page 8

page 7

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Letters

continued from page 7

tious as students about following through with their business here. Faculty generally return equipment late, which really screws up my reservation system, and fail to pay the rental charges, often sending unsuspecting secretaries with late and unpaid equipment. This consistent irresponsibility is baffling to say the least. Sometimes I feel like we run a collection agency and not a community service. So far staff people haven't used our facility much, but have been good customers when they do.

We would like to thank students for their beautiful attitude about this place. Almost all of you are respectful of our gear and considerate concerning the policies. The best part of this job is the people, sharing stories and enthusiasm. Remember that we appreciate you, the majority of you keep us shining. Well, thank you for the chance to gripe and thank those that deserve it. Again.

Chere Dill and Brenda Schwartz

**Campus
 camping**

To the Editor:

The Security department wishes to bring to light a rather unpublicized policy concerning the prohibition of habitating in unauthorized areas and places. In the very near future we will start enforcement of this policy. It is as follows:

"In the interest of individual and community health and safety, and to preserve the campus ecology, The Evergreen State College expressly prohibits living, sleeping, or otherwise habitating by any person in any place or in any accommodation on the college campus, including its buildings, except that this prohibition shall not apply to:

- 1) the facilities provided for such specific purpose by the college housing operation;
- 2) the domicile located on the college's "organic farm;"
- 3) the domicile located on the extension of Indian Rock Road; and
- 4) individuals for whom the prohibition is waived by the Vice President and Provost or his designee for periods not exceeding one week each for bona fide academic program activities which require habitation other than as provided in 1), 2) and 3) above."

What this means specifically is no more sleeping or living in the parking lots and no more camping on our campus. So, if you're living in one or more of the places mentioned, you should be expecting a visit from Security in the near future. However, we would appreciate it if you were to move of your own accord.

Mack Smith

Cooper Point Journal

Announcements

•Native American Studies and Student Association is sponsoring a program of speakers for the Evergreen community on Wednesday, October 30, at 1 p.m. in Lecture Hall 2. Topics for the program will be: Mother Earth, Indian Law, Spiritualism, Prophecies, and Indian Women's Roles, both traditional and contemporary.

The speakers presenting the Native American perspective of reality will include Thomas Benyca, spokesman for the traditional Hopi; Allen Van Every, spokesman for the (Mohawk) Irquoir; and Janet McCloud, a Tulalip Indian activist.

•Jazz pianist Chick Corea and his band, Return To Forever, will appear in the Evergreen Library lobby Sunday, November 3, with performances at 7 and 10 p.m.

Corea, who is being sponsored by the Evergreen Gig Commission and KAOS Benefit Productions, has performed with such notable jazz musicians as Miles Davis, Herbie Mann, and Stan Getz.

Tickets are available at the door for four dollars per person or in advance for \$3.50 at the Evergreen Travel Center and KAOS-FM, both located in the Activities building. Tickets are also available at Rainy Day Records, The Pantstop, and the Music Bar.

•The Sasquatch Group of the Sierra Club will hold its first public meeting of the year on October 24 in Lecture Hall 5 at 7:30. Doug Scott, northwest representative for the club, will speak on vital environmental issues in America and the importance of citizen participation in environmental decision-making.

•Evergreen seniors will have the opportunity to participate in a series of simulated job interviews covering a variety of occupational fields in an upcoming series of Job Information Days scheduled to begin on November 13.

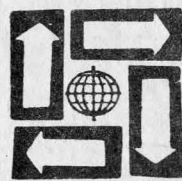
Each program will consist of a morning general orientation session open to all Evergreen students followed by individual student/employer interviews by appointment in the afternoon, according to Gail Martin, College Placement Coordinator.

Representatives from government agencies will visit Evergreen on November 13.

The simulated job interviews will be given on a first come, first served basis. All seniors who wish to participate in the Job Information Days should prepare a job resume and contact Gail Martin in Library room 1224.

Martin will be conducting a special workshop on resume writing, open to all students, on Tuesday, November 5 at 4 p.m. in room 110 of the Activities building

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G-3	17.30	JA-7	13.65	JB-5A	16.80
G-3A	19.58	JA-8	8.70	JB-5B	16.80
G-4	14.79	JA-8A	10.67	JB-5C	16.80
G-6	45.24	JA-8B	10.67	JB-7	28.41
JA-1	5.85	JA-8C	8.70	JB-7A	28.41
JA-1A	5.85	JA-9	13.86	JB-9	30.69
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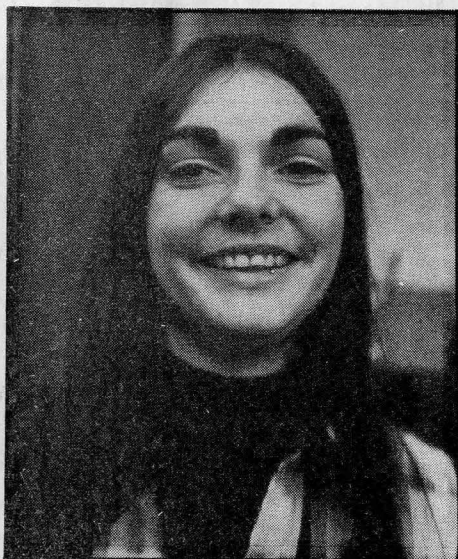
Campus News

In Brief

STUDENT PARA-PROFESSIONALS STAGE WALKOUT

A dispute between the 11 student para-professional counselors and their employers in Student Development Programs has resulted in the walkout of the entire student staff.

The walkout took place on Wednesday, October 23, and will continue until two "minimal working conditions" are met, according to student Cathy Burnstead.



Cathy Burnstead, one of the students involved in the walkout at Student Development Programs.

In an October 22 memo to Dean Claibough, administrative vice-president for business, the students listed these conditions as the allocation of \$2,200 specifically for para-professional counselors to attend counseling-related conferences and the option to work and be paid for 19.5 hours per week. The students are currently paid for 15 hours per week, but are dissatisfied because of the many additional hours they are required to work without compensation.

The walkout took place after a week of negotiations with Lou-Ellen Pepper, Director of Counseling Services, and Larry Stenberg, dean of Student Development Programs, solved some, but failed to fully resolve all of, the students' complaints.

Complaints over lack of specific training in crisis intervention and interviewing techniques, and insufficient space in

which to deal effectively with persons needing their services were satisfactorily resolved. However, the dispute over financial allocations could not be settled.

The students feel that the changes they advocate are essential in providing the most efficient services to the Evergreen community and say that their principle concerns not only include improvement of working conditions in Student Development Programs but also an increased college awareness of the potentials for the exploitation of its student employees, said Burnstead.

STUDENTS TO CRITIQUE S&A BOARD

Last Friday some 30 students began meetings to critique the guidelines for decision making of the Services and Activities (S&A) Fees Review Board. These noon to 1 p.m. sessions, which will run through the rest of this week in Activities building room 110, are in response to the inadequacies in the funding process that resulted in the denial of money to proposals submitted by three Third World groups at the October 15 meeting of the S&A Board. The two S&A members present at that meeting allocated approximately \$11,000 to five groups, but voted to table the requests of the Third World Bicentennial Forum, the Duck House, and the African Dance Company.

The October 15 meeting was hastily called to consider the proposal to purchase \$3,883 worth of video equipment that had to be bought that Friday. Proper notification of the meeting was not given and only two board members were present. According to the S&A guidelines only one member is needed to constitute a quorum. Other proposals were also presented and funded, but the last three were tabled, because, according to the board, an accurate accounting of S&A money was not available and they were not sure if they had enough to fund them.

Representatives of the groups that were denied funding aired their complaints last Thursday at the College Activities Fund DTF, which has been charged, among other things, to review the guidelines of the S&A Board. In the course of the DTF hearing it became clear that the S&A Board had not followed its own guidelines at the October 15 meeting. Director of Auxiliary Services John Moss later exercised his veto power over the board

invalidating all the other allocations made on Tuesday. Moss based his veto on the fact that proper notification of the meeting have not been given.

According to Sharon Brogan, interim executive secretary for S&A, the October 15 meeting was the last for the present S&A Board members and all groups must now wait to resubmit their proposals until a new board is selected. However, the selection process itself came under fire when it was discovered that there is no affirmative action policy in the guidelines and non-white students might not be fairly represented. The selection process for the new board, which was nearly done last Friday, October 18, was reopened and non-white students, as well as other interested students, were encouraged to sign up by Tuesday. The selection was to be made yesterday.

Erskin White, a spokesman for the Third World Bicentennial Forum, stated, "It is regrettable that the funds for these other groups were cut. It was not our intention to cause students to fight among themselves, or to bring this to an administrative decision. I believe we can figure out some kind of solution that will benefit students."

Several students who were present at Thursday's DTF meeting decided to meet last Friday to discuss problems with the S&A funding procedure such as the size and composition of the board, the review process, the selection of the board, the number which constitutes a quorum, and the amount of money that is available to students. They plan to take their list of recommendations for changes in the guidelines to the new board and the College Funding DTF.

Thomas Ybarra, executive secretary for the Non-white coalition, opened the meeting on Friday by emphasizing the concern of Third World peoples in the allocation process.

He pointed out that there were no non-white students present at the meeting when the denial of funds was made, and the groups that were not funded were Third World groups. He stressed the need for students to work together. The main obstacle according to Ybarra is that students do not have enough money in the S&A discretionary fund to fill the needs of all student groups and activities, nor do students have ultimate control over the money that is available. "The result is that students are pitted against each other in the funding process, when it is the process they should be changing." He ended by mentioning that the new proposal to turn over the entire \$350,000 of Service and Activities money could compound problems unless students organize themselves now to deal with those responsibilities.

The critiquing sessions will continue today and Friday at noon in CAB rm. 110. Greg Falxa, one of the students involved in these meetings, saw the critiques as an important development of the

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S&A incident. "Hopefully this is the start of a trend where students will look at all the operations of this school critically and confront problems as we identify them. But critique alone is not enough. We have to get together to implement the solutions which develop from our critique."

DTF ON WORKING CLIMATE CONTINUES

Last July 9 President McCann charged this DTF to seek out the sources of erosion in Evergreen's working climate. "Assume they are potentially resolvable and deal with them openly," McCann told the DTF.

Much of Evergreen's staff has been plagued by a high rate of turnover affecting both the staff and the students. Lack of recognition, overwork, "hovering" supervisors, overdemanding faculty, and inconsiderate students are common complaints. With Evergreen's unconventional approach focused mainly on the faculty and students, some staff are wondering when it will begin to apply to them.

Early in the DTF Marsh requested position papers from the members examining the conditions of their own working climate. The suggestions have been varied:

- exit interviews, the direction and duration of which would be determined by the terminating employee.

- concise job descriptions and expectations.

- evaluations of supervisors.

- revising differential fringe benefits (classified staff receive one day per month of sick leave while exempt staff, which includes the faculty, receive 4 mo. of sick leave per year).

- arranging into work teams much like faculty in coordinated studies. The supervisor's responsibility would be to see that the team understood what their jobs consisted of and to set general standards, while the team would divide the work among themselves and see that it was done.

One of the recurring problems within the DTF itself is how to handle some employees' fears of retribution from supervisors if they voice complaints. Another problem is finding practical solutions to improve the working climate that are applicable to the many facets of the working community — administrators, faculty, secretaries, maintenance, custodians, and classified staff, each of which at present has differing latitudes of freedom in planning and carrying out their own work.

On October 16 McCann, Administrative Vice President Dean Clabaugh, and Paul Marsh spoke at Evergreen's first "Welcome Back the Staff" meeting.

McCann, who had read the files of the Working Climate DTF, told the audience that he understood the skepticism as to what the DTF could accomplish but that their work so far was "right on target." McCann said he felt bothered by the fear

people had about expressing themselves about their working conditions. He went on to say staff evaluation of superiors would be a "very fruitful way of loosening things up" and encouraged the DTF to examine how more consultation between supervisors and workers could be utilized.

Dean Clabaugh assured the audience that the DTF will "receive attention and action." However he hoped the scope of the DTF's final report would contain "positive recommendations rather than private gripes."

Paul Marsh related that the DTF members saw themselves as a positive force and urged the staff to go back to their sections and discuss the meeting and meaning of the DTF, obtain constructive suggestions as to how to improve the working climate, and report back to the DTF or talk to him personally. Marsh stressed that the DTF would not be able to accomplish two things:

- 1) deal with complaints such as "he chases me around the desk or he grumbles at me in the morning — problems people have to take care of themselves;" or

- 2) change the weather.

The Working Climate DTF meets Wednesdays at 1:30 in Library bldg. rm. 3112 and is seeking community input. Send written suggestions or complaints to Paul Marsh, Library bldg. rm. 2216.

AFRICAN DANCE AT EVERGREEN

The National Dance Company of Senegal, one of three major dance ensembles in Africa, will appear at The Evergreen State College October 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the 2nd floor library foyer. Olympia has been included in their fourth tour of North America.

The troupe was formed 14 years ago and began their first international tour in 1961. Their first U.S. tour was in 1971 when they performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York, at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. and other cities throughout the country as part of the first Afro-Asian Festival. They returned to the U.S. in 1972 as part of the Festival of the Third World, a long term plan to present to North America outstanding companies from all continents. Invitations from independent theaters have since flooded the troupe.

Highly acclaimed by such papers as the New York Times, the troupe of 41 dancers, musicians and singers present authentic dance forms of the West African nation of Senegal. Moslem and French colonial influences are also reflected in their art.

The ritualistic dances are performed to drums made of gourds and hollow logs stretched with hide. The "La Cora," an intricate stringed instrument, and the balafon, a xylophone-like instrument of wood, are used during the musical interludes. The dance forms of Africa, involving the entire body, concentrate on cul-

tural dances of the harvest, work, and religion. Included in the performance are the Peuhl acrobats, the haystack dance, and a dance on stilts.

YBARRA RESIGNS

Thomas Ybarra, executive secretary of the Non-white Coalition, has resigned effective October 31.

When asked about his resignation, he declined to comment, saying that he had informed the Third World community of his reasons, but because he was working for the Coalition, he did not feel he was responsible to the rest of the community for information.

Ybarra is an Evergreen graduate and has worked as executive secretary for the Coalition since the beginning of 1974. He will be taking a new job as the Chicano specialist for the Washington State Board for Community College Education.

CURRICULUM AND THE EVERGREEN STUDENT

Although the 1974-75 academic year has only just begun, planning is already underway for next year's curriculum, as faculty members draw up possible program ideas for the coming academic year. But a more rudimentary kind of planning is underway among a number of the student population — planning for the planning.

"It's not only the responsibility of the deans to decide and the faculty to design the curriculum, but also that of the students," said Geoff Rothwell, organizer of a series of workshops dealing with student input into the academic planning process. "In the past three years a recurring pattern has formed about curriculum: the deans decide, the faculty design, and the students desire."

The first meeting was held yesterday, Wednesday, October 23.

Student input into curriculum planning is not a new issue at Evergreen. Rudy Martin, the academic dean in charge of curriculum planning, has often been confronted with the subject.

"Spontaneous generation is nice, but doesn't create a good curriculum. . ." said Martin, commenting last spring on students being involved in the planning process. "My view is simply that it is the responsibility of the faculty to develop curriculum."

In the past the main source of student input has been by means of a written survey conducted by the deans in the fall. A Disappearing Task Force called last year to review the process of curriculum planning recommended little more than the survey for procuring student ideas on what should be taught at Evergreen.

In any event, student involvement or

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Eating In at Evergreen

How Saga Works

BY WENDY KRAMER

"Three college students, in 1948, founded Saga. They began with an objective of building a better way of food service management. Guided by enthusiasm and a humanistic approach to business, they anticipated the future needs of the college and university campuses and built what is today the world's leader in educational food service."

With these words, Saga opens its public relations booklet, an eight page introduction to their approach to food service management.

Saga Corporation is concerned primarily with food. They deal in five specific areas of sale covering every conceivable institution: restaurants, educational institutions, hospitals, business and industry, and a pizza chain. Besides serving other colleges in the state, Saga has recently added the concessions on the Washington ferries to their list of accomplishments.

When Evergreen was first forming in 1971, it was determined to be less expensive to contract a food service than to have the college run it. Therefore, a bid was sent out in hopes of getting the best service at the lowest cost. The need was based on the projected size of the college from that time through the future.

ARA Slater (the food division of the Slater Corporation) gave the lowest bid, and was contracted to begin service in the fall of 1971. They commenced operations from the fourth floor of the Library building. Their services involved a fast food plan, a board plan, and vending machines.

A change came in fall 1972, when Slater moved to the first floor of the Activities building, where they stayed until fall 1973. In February 1973, based on a mutual agreement between Slater and Evergreen, the Board of Trustees terminated the contract, and left the college thirty days to find a suitable replacement.

Why Slater Failed

The reasons for Slater's failure were manifold. One cause was that the original bid given to the college was too low, based as it was on a rapid growth rate for Evergreen which didn't materialize. Other reasons involved lingering resentment by some towards the less than excellent service Slater had provided to the college when they were situated in the Library building.

Left without a food service, Evergreen looked to the next lowest bidder from the



Saga's two cash registers sit idle after a busy day.

original inquiry, and came up with Saga. Saga agreed to take over the balance of the Slater contract and commenced operations. On July 1, 1973, Saga and Evergreen entered into a direct contract, after serving the rest of the old contract.

Some of the terms of the contract between Saga and Evergreen seem to weigh heavily in Saga's favor, as Saga is a profit-making enterprise. Evergreen covers the costs of many services Saga needs, including maintenance and repair of parts and supplies, waxing and buffing of floors, providing pots, pans, dishes, and silverware, sharing the cost of replacing serviceware lost, removal of trash and garbage, and furniture such as desks, tables, chairs, and cash registers.

Another agreement in the contract is that during the academic year, as long as there are at least one hundred students on the board plan, Saga will take all the profits and all the losses. However, during the summer, when a board plan is not economical, Saga receives a repayment from the college that covers the money spent on things such as food, labor, payroll taxes, supplies, and so on. In addition to these costs, Saga tacks on ten percent and receives a lump sum from the college.

Student Funds Allocations

For the fiscal year 1971-1972, the total funds in the Services and Activities (S&A) budget was \$45,523. Of that,

nearly half, or \$21,513, went to Saga: \$16,513 for Food Services operating costs and \$5,000 as an Interfund loan.

This money was transferred from S&A fees, which come from student tuition, to the Food Service and Housing Fund where it was then portioned out to Saga as a subsidy.

In the fiscal year 1972-1973, \$18,403 was given as a subsidy to Saga. This figure was a combination of the previous year's loss — \$1,890 — along with the same operating total as the year before, \$16,513.

The total monetary transfer given to the Food Services fund for 1972-1973 was \$23,403. This was the sum of the previous year's money (\$16,513 operating cost and \$5,000 loan) plus the loss suffered in that same year (\$1,890).

In all of these years, the college has suffered losses. For 1971-1972, losses totaled \$35,942. The losses for 1972-1973 were \$12,687. Last year, losses were down to only \$1,165. Saga did not receive a subsidy for the fiscal period 1973-1974. However, the debt for the Interfund loan given to them in the 1971-1972 year was cancelled by the Board of Trustees, leaving Saga free of debts.

For the first time since Saga began serving at Evergreen, it turned a nine percent profit last year. Its total revenue for last year was a little under 210 thousand dollars.

No Losses Suffered

What this means is that Saga has not suffered any direct losses. The college has subsidized Saga services in the past, and has itself absorbed the losses incurred when the projected revenue figures came out too high. So far, Saga has received student funds totalling approximately \$45,000.

Saga's contract expires in June 1975. At that time, Evergreen will re-evaluate the type of service that is offered to the col-

lege to determine if Saga still provides the best food service available. Input from all parts of the college will be accepted before the final decision is made.

According to John Moss, director of Auxiliary Services, no problem with the renewal of Saga's contract is expected. If Saga were to lose its contract here, though, their corporation has come far enough from its humble beginnings of Hobart College in New York in 1948 to continue offering their food services to many other clients.

The public relations booklet sums up

their position this way. "The term humanism is not a hollow word at Saga. To us it means doing good things for our fellow-man; caring, being flexible, responding, and establishing equitable business relationships. Good business relationships are built upon the threads of people-to-people relationships. That is at the core of Saga's business philosophy. It is the reason we place all our energies into developing and maintaining a humanistic approach to college and university food service management."

Socialist Workers rebuffed

BY DAVE ETTINGER

"Disclosure may inconvenience the Democratic and Republican parties, but it won't expose their contributors to a government-inspired plan to destroy their party," declared Socialist Workers Party (SWP) U.S. Senate candidate Clare Fraenzl last week before the Washington State Public Disclosure Commission. Fraenzl was testifying in support of her party's request for a hardship exemption to the campaign reporting provisions of the Public Disclosure Act. The SWP failed in over seven hours of testimony to gain such an exemption and will now argue its case in either state or federal court.

While the Commission was not convinced that the SWP was entitled to an exemption from the law's requirement that the names, addresses, and amount given by all contributors donating over five dollars be made public, it did agree even before the first witness was called that the Party had been subject to harassment by the FBI and the Seattle Police Department (SPD).

In a surprising show of candor and in response to a mass of documentary evidence — including 43 sworn affidavits from Washington State residents detailing harassment of SWP members and supporters — the State Attorney General's Office submitted a list of proven facts which could be agreed to by the SWP and the Public Disclosure Commission before oral testimony began.

Included in the affidavits were the facts that persons associated with the Socialist Workers Party had been subjected to surveillance by the FBI and Seattle Police; that their employers, co-workers, neighbors, landlords, roommates, relatives, and friends had been questioned by the FBI and SPD; that such surveillance had caused persons associated with the SWP to lose their jobs; and that some people will not contribute to the SWP political campaigns because their names, addresses, and the amount of their contribution will become public. Both the Public Disclosure Commission and the SWP agreed that these were facts.

The Federal Government was given
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ample opportunity to dispute these facts as three agents of the FBI and one Defense Department investigator were subpoenaed to testify before the Commission by the Socialist Workers Party. As the first of these witnesses was about to be called, however, Assistant U.S. District Attorney Irwin H. Schwartz stepped forward to inform the Commission that no Justice Department employee could testify about his official activities without prior permission from the U.S. Attorney General. Mr. Schwartz explained that such permission had been requested, but unfortunately there had not yet been a reply from Washington. Under these conditions the four federal agents were excused from testifying.

Fortunately for the SWP, the two Seattle police officers which it subpoenaed did not fall under the shield of federal protection. The first to testify was Sergeant Archie Porter, who headed the SPD Intelligence Section from 1968-1972. He acknowledged that the SWP was under investigation from 1968-1970, but maintained that the sole purpose of this investigation, which included the use of an informant within the Party, was to discover the SWP's philosophy.

Commission member Virginia Gregson was visibly alarmed by this testimony and inquired as to whether the Seattle Police approved of the philosophy of her Democratic party and whether her activity in that party might subject her to a police investigation. In attempting to reassure her, Sergeant Porter explained that he too was a member of the Democratic Party, but "that doesn't mean that the Seattle Police Department says, 'hey, Republicans are all bad or Democrats are all good' — but that's my personal belief."

The second witness from the SPD was Major Ray Connery, Commander of the Inspectional Services Division. Major Connery assured the Commission that the Socialist Workers Party is not presently under investigation. He repeatedly refused, however, to confirm or deny that the SPD continued to maintain files on the Party and its members. In explaining the earlier investigation of the SWP, Connery recalled that "at the time the in-

formation was being gathered we were having virtually daily disturbances of one sort or another, some of which could be called riots and others of which were simply free speech."

During the remainder of the hearing the Commission heard testimony confirming the harassment of the SWP and attempting to link that harassment to the disclosure of campaign contributors. There was also testimony that various past contributors to the Socialist Workers campaign were not refusing to contribute because they feared government harassment due to the public disclosure of their names. Finally, the Party assured the Commission that its request for a one-year exemption was based solely on the fact of government harassment and that should this harassment end they would be willing to comply fully with the Public Disclosure Act.

Under the provisions of the Act, the Public Disclosure Commission must weigh the hardship caused by the Act against the public's right to know which the Act seeks to protect. In moving to deny the exemption requested by the SWP, Commissioner Dr. Werner Quast recalled that he had personally experienced repression and harassment in Hitler's Germany. He said, however, that to allow the SWP to operate in secret would provide a justification to vigilantes who would attack the Party. While demanding a full public disclosure by the SWP, he expressed hope "that the people of the State of Washington, a state which has the history of the Wobblies, which at times was called the Soviet Socialist Republic of the State of Washington, that the people of the State of Washington who were the ones who first in the nation created such a public disclosure law to prevent the occurrences which big money, big power, and clusters of power bring to our social system, that these same people will have renewed tolerance and will accept the Socialist Workers Party and its candidates on an equal basis with the major parties." Dr. Quast's motion passed by a vote of three to one with one member absent.

Education: Two Views

BY BEN RICE AND ELLEN GORDON

The three-day conference on "A Child's World — Today and Tomorrow" held at the Tye Motor Inn October 20, 21, and 22 consisted of presentations, workshops, and lectures on education and parentage in the modern world. The conference was sponsored by the Washington Association for Social Welfare and the Washington Child Caring Institute.

Featured at the conference were Bruno Bettelheim, a noted authority on child psychology, and John Holt, author and educator in the field of child development. Evergreen faculty members Wini Ingram and Carol Spence were also participants.

Bettelheim addressed the conference on the topics of "Changing Roles of Children in the Family," and "Treatment of the Emotionally Disturbed Child." At his clinics in Chicago and San Francisco he has had successes in treating autistic children, and is considered an authority on the subject. An interview with Dr. Bettelheim follows.

Journal: How can parents and educators train themselves to listen to what children are really saying and not project personal values?

Bettelheim: It seems very simple to me, you just listen.

Journal: But people grow up in a society where they are trained not to listen.

Bettelheim: I don't think anyone trains you not to listen. Nobody has ever told you not to listen to children. You project a great deal on society that has nothing to do with society. It's your decision what you want to do. Nobody tells the teacher not to listen to the child.

Journal: Then how does the teacher get that idea?

Bettelheim: In general, people just don't listen. They are so wrapped up in what they want that they pay no attention to what other people want. For example, you said you want to interview me. You didn't ask me how I feel about it. You just said you want to interview me. That's just a small example.

Journal: Do you think schools such as Summerhill and Evergreen, where more of the responsibility for learning is placed on the student, are a positive reaction to the problems you see in traditional education?

Bettelheim: Summerhill has very definite structures. There are many things that kids cannot do at Summerhill. They are not forced to learn, but there are many things they cannot do.

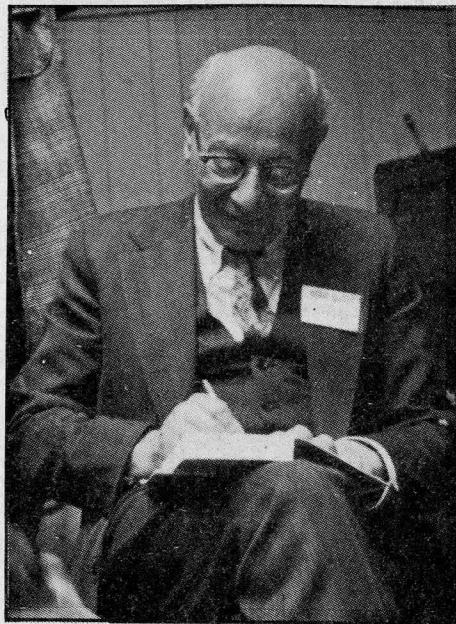
Journal: Do you think that kind of school is a good reaction to the problems within traditional education?

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Bettelheim: No. They are just a reaction. To just go in the opposite direction is no solution. Just because you don't like something, to do the opposite doesn't mean that the opposite is any better.

Journal: What do you think is a viable alternative?

Bettelheim: First you have to define what you want to gain out of school. Summerhill was an institution for kids who couldn't make it in society and were seriously



Bruno Bettelheim

disturbed. It was planned to remedy a particular disturbance. And something that was meant for a particular disturbance was in America assumed to be good for healthy people, when in reality it wasn't. So if you want to talk about the educational system you have to talk about what your goal is. It seems that Evergreen was in part created to meet the momentary needs of students who want a certain thing. But I am not so sure it will gain you your goals in the long run. Is college there to have a good time and do whatever you want for four years or is college to prepare you for a particular occupation? For example, to enter a law or medical school from Evergreen would be practically impossible.

Journal: I'd like to think that you have a misconception about Evergreen.

Bettelheim: I was just talking with the dean of the school of social work at the University of Washington. He is very dubious of Evergreen. He said, "I am going to look over everybody very carefully who comes from Evergreen."

Journal: Can a school of higher education teach autonomy?

Bettelheim: I don't know that a school is designed to teach autonomy.

Journal: Is it possible?

Bettelheim: Is that the task of a school? Do you go to school to learn autonomy? You have to ask yourself what you go to school for. If you talk about an educational system you have to ask education for what. I don't think that a four-year college is the best way to gain autonomy, if that is what you decide you want to learn.

Journal: What is the purpose of a college, if not to teach autonomy?

Bettelheim: To transmit knowledge. If you want it to do something else, you are forcing a system to do a job for which the system was not created. I'm not against college but you have to know what you want out of college and it has to be something that college can give you.

Journal: Given your views on education what would be your advice to teachers and children now in schools?

Bettelheim: I don't believe in giving advice. To give advice would be an infringement on other people's autonomy and I don't believe in doing that. When you ask such a question you already can't take autonomy very seriously. Before I gave advice I would ask what do you want to learn? What are your goals?

Journal: You also have to know what you want out of life.

Bettelheim: That's right, that would be the main thing, but that idea at your age is very difficult and I don't think that any course or college experience can teach you what you want to get out of life. That, only living can teach you.

Journal: Do you know what you wanted to get out of life?

Bettelheim: I don't think the young people's ideas of "great plans" for life are true. Later on you learn that you just put one foot in front of the other and try to hope that you have put them in the right direction. Then you look at where they've taken you and decide if that's where you wanted to go.

Journal: Is that a rather fatalistic attitude?

Bettelheim: Not at all. You just examine your situation, ask yourself is that what I wanted. If it is you go on, if it isn't, you retrace your steps and strive out in a different direction. No occupation can give you autonomy, and an occupation is essentially what college should prepare you for. Hopefully it will broaden your horizons and won't give you a narrow view of things.

Journal: Did you use your theories in the raising of your own children?

Bettelheim: As a father I have no theories. I listened to my children.

Cooper Point Journal

John Holt is the author of numerous well-known books on childhood and learning: *How Children Learn*, *How Children Fail*, *What Do We Do on Monday*, *The Underachieving School*, and other works. His presentations to the conference were entitled "Escape from Chilhood: The Needs and Rights of Children," "Political Steps Toward Citizenship for Children," and "The Helping Hand Strikes Again." He is currently writing a new book, to be called *Doing, Not Education*. An interview with Holt follows.

Journal: Do you know much about Evergreen or Evergreen's type of educational system?

Holt: I knew something about what they wanted to do when they started it, and I guess it's probably working out that way. By and large I think people ought to have as much choice as possible in how they explore the world, and to the extent that they give you that choice I think it's fine.

Journal: Do you think that's the direction that schools, and colleges in particular, should head in?

Holt: I'd be happy if they did, but that's not what most people want them to do — it's not really what colleges are for.

Journal: What do you think colleges are for?

Holt: What most schools are for is to keep young people out of society, out of the labor market, out of people's hair, and to rank and grade them, put them into some kind of hierarchy — a pecking order. I used to think that most schools were doing a very bad job, and that if we just pointed out to people that kids weren't learning anything, that they were scared and defensive and trying to protect themselves, then they could change. Now I think schools do a very good job of doing what most people want them to do, which has less to do with history, or arithmetic, or English, or other cultures, than with making them scared, making them do things for the carrot and the stick, and conveying to them certain attitudes about the world: the belief that learning is something that you get from other people, that it's something that happens in a school, that it's something that a teacher gives you. School, like childhood in general, is a long training in dependency and subservience.

Journal: Is it possible to have a school which teaches people to be aware of the fact that most schools seek to inculcate that need for authority?

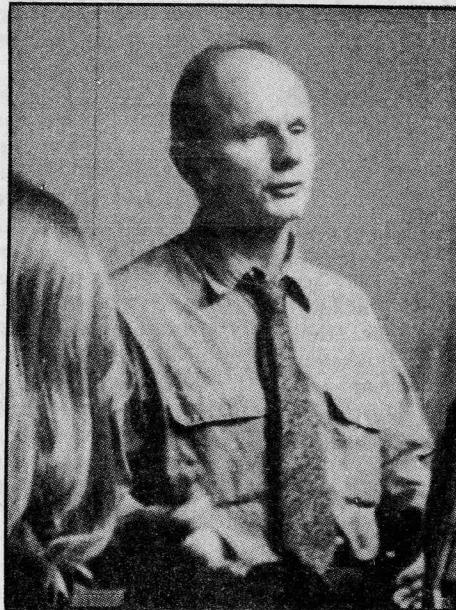
Holt: Yes, but you don't need a school to do it. I don't think that the remedy for having a lot of bad things learned in schools is to have good things learned in schools. I don't like the idea that important things can only be learned in school . . . Schools teach you that you can't learn on your own, and that if you want to learn something you have to go to a school.

They teach you that the process of learning will be painful, and that you

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probably won't learn it. Schools teach that in almost anything you do you can be measured, graded, ranked . . . By and large schools don't teach you much about what the experts know, but they teach you that experts know best. They don't teach much science, but they teach you to worship scientists. They teach vicarious existence. They teach consumption rather than action.

For instance — in first grade they have what are called exercise periods, but really there's nothing a first grader likes more than to go out and run around. But



John Holt

by twelfth grade you've got twenty people down on the playing field doing the running and five thousand up in the stands watching. And then after the game half of them leave the stadium saying, "We won, we won!" They didn't win. They didn't even play. This kind of vicarious experience — identification with others rather than just *doing* — is what school teaches us.

Journal: Is there anything good that a school can teach? How would you set up a school — or would you?

Holt: I wouldn't, unless it was a school for something very specific. If you were to ask me how I would set up a school to teach people how to play tennis, for instance, I'd have some ideas about that. But not a "school" in a general sense. The only function I can see for a "school" is as a sort of gathering-place, a resource — a watering hole where people can come to and share what they've got. That's just a mechanism.

Journal: How do you think your views on education differ from Dr. Bettelheim's?

Holt: I suspect — I suspect — he's more traditional. I'm sure he doesn't like the idea of kids not being compelled to go to school . . . And I think I take a more hopeful view than he does of the ability of children to make reasonably sensible decisions about their own lives. I suspect he thinks that children who go to school

might learn quite a lot there; I don't think they do. I think we might have a rather similar view of the kind of society that would be really good for children to grow up in, but in the concrete working-out of this there are a lot of differences still.

Journal: Can you elaborate on the working-out process?

Holt: If mental health for children depends on their all having secure, strong-charactered parents or very gifted and imaginative teachers, we're cooked before we start, because those things aren't widely available. I'd be happy if they were available, but if they were we wouldn't be having problems. We wouldn't be having meetings like this one. The real question is: how do kids grow up not too screwed up in a society in which there's very little adult help, competence, natural authority? Since very few of us have the competence and strength of character to be the sole resource for a child — even if that were a good idea, which I doubt — then kids ought to be as free as possible to seek out a whole lot of people, and get from each one whatever he or she has to offer.

Journal: What are your thoughts about autism in children?

Holt: I'm not too sure what "autism" really means. The trouble with a diagnosis like "autistic," or "retarded," or "mentally disturbed," is that it implies that there is a condition inside the kid's skin, inside his nervous system, that makes him the way he is, and not that the way he is is some kind of reaction in him to an external system that he just doesn't like. I suspect that what is called autism in kids is frequently a much more conscious withdrawal, a refusal to take part in a reality which has come to seem threatening or dangerous.

One of the few autistic kids I've met was at a summer camp in New York — he was twelve years old, and his parents had money so he was diagnosed by all of the best psychiatrists as autistic or schizophrenic. The camp's therapy was simply to let this kid wander around the very extensive grounds by himself, which he did. The first person he talked to was an old man, very crippled and deformed, who was himself enough of an outsider that this kid felt safe with him.

I once had a thought that maybe psychiatrists and doctors in mental hospitals should come on wearing clown suits, with grotesque make-up, like court jesters — so that they wouldn't be coming at their patients from such a position of superiority and authority. This man was so deformed, so obviously out of the mainstream of ordinary life, that this kid wasn't frightened to talk to him. And this was after less than a month in a camp in which he received nothing that anybody could call treatment. I'm not going to make any firm generalizations on the basis of that one experience, but it entitles me to be skeptical about what is called "autism" — and I am skeptical.

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The Non-White DTF Report

Vice President and Provost Ed Kormondy last October 11 called for campus reaction to the recommendations of the Non-White Disappearing Task Force (DTF), which were issued last June after long and intensive deliberation. At the time the DTF issued its recommendations, the campus was rather deserted for the summer session, and although it caused something of a stir at the time, very few campus members are now aware of the report and its significance.

It is in many ways an extraordinary document. Unlike most memos generated by bureaucracies, it has a character and a per-

Journal Commentary

sonality which stand out as clearly as those of a human, an angry human. It is charged with a long-simmering anger and resentment.

The recommendations the DTF made, 11 general and 118 specific, were all-encompassing, definite, and extreme. They included Saga offering "at least one daily serving of non-white ethnic food," establishing book credit for non-whites at the bookstore, filling all vacancies in employment in the next two years with non-whites and "especially women," and under many departments of the college merely recommending that the DTF's recommendations be implemented.

The comprehensiveness and extremity of the recommendations make the report hard to digest by merely reading, for underneath the recommendations themselves lies another level: it is one of challenge. The DTF is challenging Evergreen to examine its philosophy of "affirmative action," of compensatory treatment for long-oppressed minorities, and to follow through on it in the most complete way — to take the idea of affirmative action to its logical conclusions.

Evergreen's official Affirmative Action policy, adopted by the Board of Trustees on April 18, 1974, reads in part as follows:

"The Evergreen State College is committed to an affirmative action program — a goal-oriented program through which it makes specific additional efforts to recruit, hire, train, and promote non-whites and women; and to recruit, admit, and educate non-white and women students. The affirmative action program is designed to overcome and prevent the effects of systematic institutional discrimination and benign neutrality in employment and educational

practices." This is well-intentioned but vague.

In the introduction to its report the DTF gives a general background to the problem of discrimination and how that background served as the basis for their report. "In our view, the irrefutable evidence that makes up the history of the Third World people in this country is too abundant and too obvious to reiterate here. But it looms as the strongest mute justification of the intellectual and philosophical positions out of which these suggestions rise. Our history in America, then, validates the claims we make here."

This is the situation the DTF's report makes us confront. In light of the undeniable history of oppression and inequality towards non-white people in this country, how far are we willing to go to correct the situation? Should we, as the report suggests, give free and uncensored communication space (in the Journal, on KAOS radio, or through some separate medium) to non-whites when it is not given to whites? Should we, as the report suggests, stop hiring whites entirely for two years? Should we, as the report suggests, reserve 11 percent of the housing at the school for non-whites to the exclusion of whites?

By the tremendous specificity and pointedness of its recommendations, the DTF has forced every department, every area of the school to be confronted with the real question which underlies the report, which is: how far are we willing to go? How completely do we believe in affirmative action and with how much integrity are we willing to apply it? Our current official position on affirmative action comes nowhere near supplying us with a sufficient rationale.

Kormondy wants campus reaction to the DTF's recommendations so we can proceed to implement, modify, or discard them as we see fit. But mixed in with the judgments rendered by the campus community on those recommendations will be the shock and perhaps dismay that their pointedness at first evokes. A de facto philosophy of affirmative action based on our subjective reactions will evolve as a result of this process, but is this what we want?

Kormondy is putting the cart before the horse. What the DTF report demands is that we carefully examine our philosophy of affirmative action and then let that philosophy shape our actions — not vice versa. It is too important and too emotional an issue to approach backwards.

The views expressed in this column represent a consensus of the Journal's editors.

Guest Commentary

Puerto Rico: U. S. Colony

BY KEITH KEYSER

Ever since 1898, when the reins of colonial rule passed from Spain to the United States, Puerto Rico has suffered from total dependency to U. S. colonial domination.

Today, Puerto Rico is under the legislative, judicial, and executive control of the United States. The U. S. government has exclusive jurisdiction over all questions of citizenship, foreign affairs, defense, immigration and emigration, foreign trade, currency, postal services, radio and television, and air and sea transport. All the laws adopted by the Congress of the United States automatically apply in Puerto Rico, and any decisions of the Supreme

Court of Puerto Rico can be overturned by the U. S. federal courts.

In exercising its role as Big Brother in Puerto Rico, the U. S. government owns 28 percent of Puerto Rican arable land. Much of this land is used for military bases, including bases with nuclear weapons, which threaten the peace and security of its population while pursuing military occupation as a means of strengthening colonial control over the territory.

United States military activity also involves the island group of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rican territory as well, which is being used as a firing range for weapons testing, thereby seriously jeopardizing the lives of the people of Culebra. I have personally observed Naval gunfire and gunfire support exercises close to the coast of Culebra from aboard a ship participating in this type of exercise.

Aside from the military use that the United States gets out of

Cooper Point Journal

Puerto Rico is its consistent economic exploitation. In 1942 the Economic Development Administration (EDA) started the first phase of "Operation Bootstrap," a general development plan for American industry in Puerto Rico. The plan, which is still in existence, acts to encourage American industrial developers onto the island and develop a plan which the American Commonwealth Government (ACG), a U.S. puppet and the managing agency for U.S. capital in Puerto Rico, could follow in order to complete the development program. Through offers of a one hundred percent tax exemption for 5 to 17-year periods and the incentive of a cheap and largely unorganized labor force, the EDA has succeeded in establishing two thousand factories.

Although the ACG predicted this heavy development as resulting in an integrated, independently productive economy, just the opposite has happened. Since the mid-1960's, light industry has been preceded by large capital investment, particularly in petroleum refineries, petrochemical, and chemical industries.

These heavy industries are characterized by a high level of mechanization requiring a small labor force in proportion to the investment of capital they represent. Thus the unemployment rate, according to the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, is over 30 percent. Coupled with the ensuing loss of much agricultural land, important to the self-sufficiency of the people, the reduction in employment opportunities due to rapid industrialization has caused catastrophic changes in the livelihoods of Puerto Ricans.

The solution of the U.S. and the ACG to the economic problems which they have created has been largely twofold: forced migration and forced sterilization. More than 40 percent of the Puerto Rican nation has been forced to migrate to the United States as a result of the terrible living conditions in Puerto Rico. Of the more than two million Puerto Ricans living in this country, most live in the large urban areas of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, with 1.2 million living in New York City alone. U.S. Naval vessels have aided the migration of Puerto Ricans into this country, where they suffer from substandard housing, health education, and employment conditions. More than half the Puerto Ricans living in New York have incomes below the official "poverty level."

Under a new population control program, the ACG has announced a goal of five thousand sterilizations per year. Already, 35 percent of the Puerto Rican women of reproductive age are sterilized. This type of sterilization program can only be viewed as a subtle weapon for genocide in the hands of colonialist expansionists.

Historically and presently, the Puerto Rican people have struggled tirelessly against colonial occupation of their land. In 1868 they launched their war of independence against Spain. In 1898, after much autonomy had been won from the Spanish, the United States invaded Puerto Rico.

In 1936 the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico called for a complete boycott of all national elections, after which its leader, Pedro Abizu Campos, called for all Puerto Rican constituencies to assemble and draft a constitution for a free Puerto Rico and mutually beneficial trade relationships with other countries. The concept had astounding success with almost unanimous agreement among all major parties, and as a result, Campos was arrested, tried, convicted for inciting rebellion, and sent to the United States to serve a ten-year prison term. In 1940 the independence movement formed the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP) which is today the largest electoral independence party.

In 1950 Governor Luis Nuno Marin was instructed by the United States to jail or kill all nationalist leaders. Following a few arrests, fighting erupted and spread to the major cities. After six days of war, thousands of Puerto Ricans were arrested, thousands more confined to house arrest, and hundreds killed. Those few nationalists who survived were sentenced to outrageously long prison terms. In 1953 the United States succeeded in persuading the United Nations to declare Puerto Rico "self-governing" on the basis of the ACG formulation.

In 1967, in an attempt to portray the U.S.-Puerto Rican relationship as one of "free association," the ACG held a plebiscite in which the people supposedly could choose the political formula of

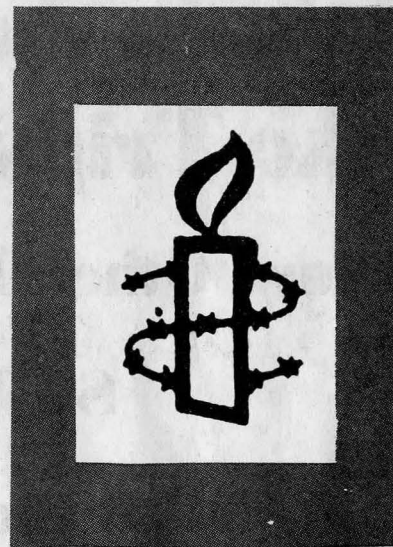
independence, statehood, or commonwealth that they preferred. Although colonialist sympathizers often point to the results, in which the commonwealth received the most votes, they do not mention that the strong independence movement boycotted the plebiscite because the choice of independence was not included until the last minute. As a result, 40 percent of the voting population simply did not vote.

On December 14, 1973, the report of the United Nations Special Committee on decolonization, which contained the controversial resolution on the colonial status of Puerto Rico and the right to independence of the Puerto Rican people, was overwhelmingly passed by the General Assembly. The Special Committee's resolution said, in part, "[This resolution] requests the Government of the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the full and free exercise by the people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, as well as of their economic, social and other rights, and in particular to prevent any violation of these rights by bodies corporate under its jurisdiction."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 104 to five, with ten abstentions. Voting against the resolution were the United States, United Kingdom, Portugal, South Africa, and France. The United States stood alone in denouncing the report's reference to the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

This weekend, Americans and Puerto Ricans in the United States will be demonstrating nationwide for the independence of Puerto Rico and for a Bicentennial without colonies. On Saturday, October 26, there will be a demonstration in Seattle and on Saturday night a dance at El Centro de la Raza. The demonstration will meet at Cowen Park (University Avenue and Ravenna Boulevard) and march to rally at Schmitz Hall (Campus Parkway and 15th Avenue).

Humanity in Chains



BY EVA USADI

This letter was written by a Spanish prisoner to his wife: "Dear Ginetta, I know that I shall never see another sunset. In a sense, I am glad. The burns on my feet are all infected and the pliers used on me have left some nasty gashes. My genitals have been the object of such a sadistic display that they keep me constantly awake because of the pain. . . ."

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"I wish to close my eyes and let the end come, but I am afraid those two 'carogne' will enjoy themselves a few more hours rubbing salt on my wounds. . . . It is our faith in a high cause, namely the destruction of an inhuman enemy who has forgotten all feelings for kindness, understanding and compassion, let alone the humane treatment of their prisoners, that keeps you hoping. "

Amnesty International (AI) is a worldwide human rights movement, independent of any government, political faction or religious creed. It acts on behalf of men and women who are imprisoned for their beliefs, color, ethnic origin or religion, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. AI also seeks to end the use of torture against incarcerated persons.

The organization was founded in 1961 by a group of London lawyers. Since then its membership has grown to thirty thousand persons representing 61 countries. Amnesty International has been directly responsible for the release of over 7,500 prisoners, and has improved the conditions of thousands of others. It is accorded consultative status at the United Nations, UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, and the Organization of African Unity.

AI's existence stems from a blatant contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (a document which most members of the United Nations have agreed to comply with) by many governments who openly harass or imprison persons who express discontent with their policies. AI focuses specifically on articles 5, 9, 18, and 19 of the Declaration as they deal, respectively, with cruel and inhuman punishment (torture); arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile; freedom of thought, conscience, and religion as are manifested in teaching, practice, worship and observance; and freedom of opinion and expression which includes seeking, receiving and imparting information through any medium.

AI's operation is simple. Working in groups, members adopt specific prisoners of conscience. They write letters to high govern-

ment and prison officials of the jailer countries as well as sending food and clothing to the prisoners themselves and sometimes financial aid to the prisoners' families. The emphasis is on *publicity* — it is very embarrassing for a respected ambassador to be questioned by a concerned delegate about a sordid case of torture, while making an impressive speech about world hunger. Members also enlist the support of influential people, visit the subject governments' embassies and consulates, and petition officials directly while traveling in countries where their prisoners are being held.

Amnesty International is a well-organized, widely respected, and consequently effective humanitarian movement. Its objective is to bring into world consciousness the plight of people who have the courage to speak out against governmental oppression at the risk of their freedom and their lives. Through demonstration of their belief in freedom and justice for everyone, these people have focused attention on the relevance of criticism in light of political inequities. The fact that totalitarian governments attempt to repress protest of this nature is proof of its validity. This work will be hindered unless we support the release of *all* men and women imprisoned for their humanity.

The Spanish prisoner's letter continues: "Alas, I shall not be here at the end of the war to have the pleasure of an intellectual debate with my jailers about all this. But I hope you will. . . . I wish I could survive and lead a crusade against those people who call themselves human beings but are such a disgrace to the human race."

Unless we speak out against the madness, unless we learn from it and take action, of what use is the suffering of people like Jean-Pierre Debris and Andre Menras, who were imprisoned and tortured in Saigon? We owe them our freedom. We must give them theirs.

Amnesty International is in the process of establishing a chapter at Evergreen. Meetings for this purpose are held every Tuesday at noon in Library room 2205.

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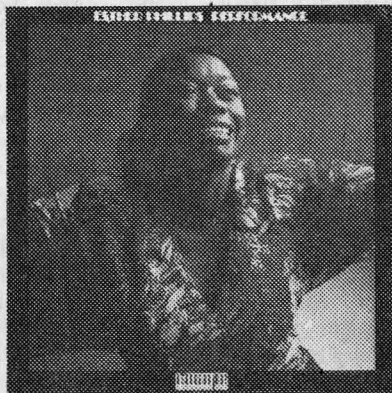
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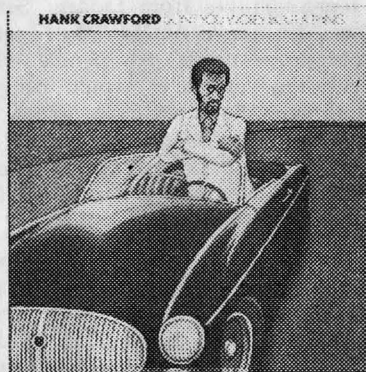


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**At TESC
BOOKSTORE**

October 24, 1974

Briefs

continued from page 11

lack of it in the academic planning process is bound to become a big issue on campus this fall — especially considering the fact that proposals for next year's coordinated studies programs and group contracts are due in only five weeks.

HEALTH SERVICES ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY

Health Services recently announced a new policy which limits their service to enrolled students only.

Edwina Dorsey-Travis, Director of Health Services, stated "Due to the increase in student enrollment and the consequential increase in the demand for medical care at the Health Services, it has become necessary to establish a policy that we can no longer offer health care to those individuals who are non-students, including staff, faculty, graduates, and those individuals who are "On-Leave" status at the Registrar's office.

"Effective immediately, those requesting services at our facilities will be asked to present verification of their student status at the college. It is our hope that this measure will enable us to provide a more efficient service for those who are eligible for health care." Dorsey-Travis stressed, however, that the new policy did not exclude service to non-students for emergencies.

There are two basic reasons for the new policy, according to Dean of Student Services Larry Stenberg. First, the full-salaried staff and faculty have incomes and medical-benefit programs available which enable them to obtain private health care. And second, the dependency that alums have on Health Services increases each year, taking away more of the "available time, service, and equipment of the students it's meant to serve," said Stenberg. He noted that this had not yet become a substantial problem, and the implementation of this policy now would probably prevent it becoming one.

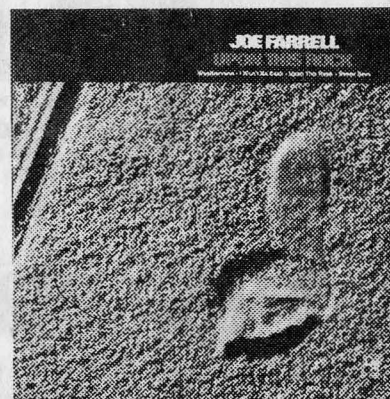
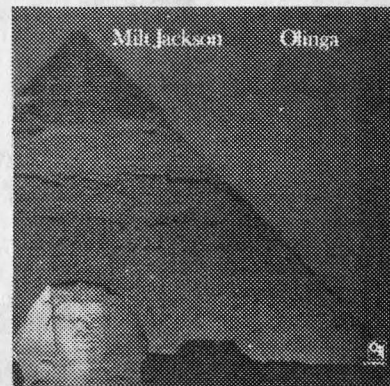
FACULTY HIRING PROCEDURES STUDIED

With a flood of approximately 2,400 unsolicited faculty applications and inquiries coming in annually, Academic dean Lynn Patterson in charge of hiring formed the Faculty Hiring Disappearing Task Force (DTF) last spring whose final report is now ready for review by the Evergreen community. Patterson would like all responses in her office by October 25 before accepting the DTF's recommendations.

The proposed hiring procedure essentially boils down into three steps. The first is for potential faculty candidates either to send an unsolicited request for

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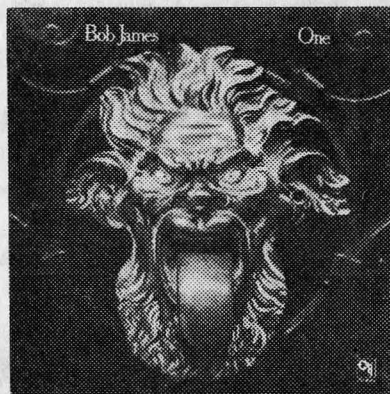
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**At TESC
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Briefs

continued from preceding page

an application, respond to a public announcement for applicants made by Evergreen, or be nominated for faculty status by an Evergreen community member. Faculty representatives and two paid student staff members would sift through the unsolicited applications and sort them into three categories. A) Definite potential candidate, B) definitely not a potential candidate, and C) no clear decision regarding potential candidacy. All women and non-white applicants automatically fall into the "C" category, these to be classified by the dean in charge of hiring. Type "B" applicants would be sent letters discouraging them from pursuing candidacy. And Type "A" applicants would be sent letters discussing the hiring criteria and encouraging them to complete their files.

A public announcement of all candidates would be step two, their files being accessible to all Evergreen community members for comment. A 12-member Hiring DTF, working in conjunction with the

hiring dean and Affirmative Action office, would classify all candidates as "active" or "inactive." An "inactive" candidate would have his or her files retained for possible reconsideration for up to two years. Active candidates would be invited by the dean for an all-expense-paid campus visit and interview, which is a requirement before becoming eligible for a contract offer.

The would-be faculty member's acceptance of the invitation brings them into step three. The student staff members publicize the visit. The candidates meet with and possibly are interviewed by the DTF, interested students, staff, and faculty, representatives from Student Services, the Affirmative Action Officer, and the appropriate deans. All people who met with the candidates would be expected to submit written observations to be added to the candidate's file. The Hiring DTF would review these files and make recommendations to the deans by the end of February.

The Deans would then review these recommendations and candidate files in order to make their own selections. They would meet with the Hiring DTF to discuss their selections, and then advise the academic vice-president of the decisions, who has the final authority in faculty hiring. After reviewing the recommendations of the DTF and the deans, he would make offers to the selected candidates of either a regular three year contract or a visiting contract of shorter duration. At the end of the process the dean of hiring would inform in writing the Affirmative Action Officer of why or why not certain women and non-white candidates were selected.

CALL HIM SPIDER

It's hard to say why he's become so conspicuous, almost a celebrity at this place of nameless faces. Yet he is known, in some capacity, by almost everyone at Evergreen.

Perhaps you've been there at the finish line to witness one of his unbroken string of first places at Evergreen cross-country foot races. Perhaps you've seen his gaunt figure piloting down a road or sidewalk aboard his wheeled skis. Perhaps you know him as a student activist and an avid participant in the governance process at Evergreen. Maybe you've just heard his name in conversation, or read it in print, for even his name has attracted second looks.

Although one may ask, "What is his real name?" Spider Burbank would rather you didn't know. "Just call me Spider," he says as if that were all one needed to do to make him happy.

His preferred alias originated in the summer between his eighth and ninth grade years. He spent the vacation in a ski camp near Mt. Baker. His downhill skiing style, accentuated by a long-limbed build, was labeled "spidery" by his comrades at the school, and he's carried that tag ever since.

It is not his name, not his running prowess, no, not even his "roller skis" that make Spider newsworthy. In the person of Mr. Burbank there dwells a nationally recognized athletic figure. The sport? Cross-country skiing.

Spider's present status as the top cross-country skier in the state is the end result of a long, involved series of events, covering most of his life.

Living in Connecticut he was initiated into alpine (or downhill) skiing at the age of three. His entire family was deeply involved in the sport, instilling Spider with a lasting enthusiasm. Under the influence of an older brother he began to compete as an alpine racer in the seventh grade. His involvement in competition grew over the years and was given a boost when he enrolled at Putney school (a private high school) in Vermont.

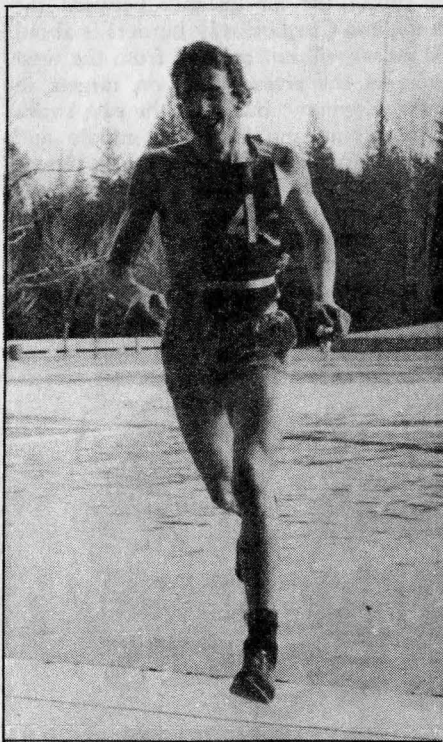
Putney, in Spider's words, is the "cross-country skiing center of the U.S." With the school's ski coach doubling as the coach of the United States Olympic Nordic ski team, and with teachers, alumni, and nearby residents of Putney regularly landing places on that team, the influence on young Spider was heavy. For although he "excelled" in alpine events as a sophomore, his junior year witnessed a

gradual turning toward cross-country.

In addition to the influence of the coaches and the reputation of the school, Spider soon found alpine skiing to be prohibitively expensive. Nordic skiers as a group were also harder working and easier to get along with. Finally and perhaps most important was the fact that cross-country skiing was a "pure sport" requiring no lifts, and existing in harmony with the environment.

By the end of his high school career, Spider could count himself among the top ten high school skiers on the east coast.

Burbank spent the summer after graduation at an outward bound school in the North Cascades, then jetted to Finland, spending the next twelve months as a



potter's apprentice. During that winter (of 1972-73) he participated in cross-country skiing and rose to seventh place among the skiers in his local district. (There are eight districts in all of Finland.)

Spider first learned of Evergreen's existence through letters from his brother, then a student at Reed. His decision to attend Evergreen even after being accepted at such schools as Dartmouth was affected by a sincere desire to pursue an intense and demanding academic program. ("Dartmouth would have been more of a choice for skiing than education.") He

was also heavily influenced by the Evergreen catalog and by his sister-in-law, who was a student here while Spider was in Finland.

It was during last winter, his first at Evergreen, that Spider rocketed into national prominence. Competing in the Pacific Northwest ski association, he established himself as the best in Washington and among the top three overall in the Northwest.

This performance qualified him to participate in the "Nationals" last March in Montana. After a subpar showing in the fifteen kilometer race he went on to finish sixteenth in the thirty kilometer and a powerful ninth in the fifty kilometer race. (A kilometer is about six-tenths of a mile.) He also anchored a four-by-ten kilometer relay team to a respectable finish. All of this took place in less than a week's time. He then flew back to Washington and with one day's rest finished first out of a field of 150 at an eighteen kilometer race near Snoqualmie Pass.

This year represents a turning point for Spider regarding his immediate future as a competitor on the cross-country ski circuit. Not willing to put aside academics as his first priority, he faces the "temptation" of making a bid to enter the ranks of the top ten cross-country skiers in the United States. This task, he estimates, would require four hours of training per day for 45 weeks out of the year — too much to work into his schedule as a student. Of course, if his local performances this season are exceptional and promising, temptation might "naturally get the better" of him.

Considering his background, Spider's personality is surprising to say the least. His athletic prowess and private school background would lead one to expect a patent snob, conceited jock, or both. In actuality he is neither. Realistic when evaluating his abilities but truly humble when reflecting on his accomplishments, Spider is literally without pretense.

His interest in law, economic thought, and environmental protection all attest to a wide intellectual background. Although he protests "I'm only a sophomore" when pressed about future plans, the intensity with which he approaches his studies divulges an acute interest in activist politics.

Whatever his plans and accomplishments, one thing can be considered certain. As long as Spider Burbank remains here, Evergreen will benefit from his presence as an athlete, a student, and a person.

European Media / Jaroslav Vachuda

EUROPE AND THE BOMB

Le Monde (France), one of the most influential dailies in the world, has revealed for the first time the ongoing military cooperation between France and Germany in the complex fields of technical planning, manufacturing, financing, location, deployment, and use of a common European nuclear force (the French "Force de Frappe").

Within the last twenty years or so the French have been manufacturing and deploying nuclear and thermonuclear weapon systems. In 1973 the then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Jobert, spoke forcefully, and for the first time, about the French "atom guaranty" for Europe. A possible close cooperation between Britain and France, in the opinion of West Germany's **Die Welt**, is not possible in view of the still close relations between Britain and the United States as manifested in the British Atom Force (U.S. nuclear aid to Britain consisting of four submarines with Polaris type missiles, some tactical missiles, etc.).

It is now understood, and officially proclaimed, that the French Force de Frappe will defend with nuclear arms any member nation of the European community. The new French President Monsieur Giscard d'Estaing strongly subscribes to the same conception and French military circles now know that the famous week-long conclave of the French president with his military commanders and scientific advisers in September, 1974, produced policy guidelines not dissimilar to those of General de Gaulle. Geography and geopolitics, politics and spiritopolitics are dictating to the French and the Germans alike, and to the whole European community, a strong common defense. European media are echoing this policy with an overwhelming approval and are reporting in detail the historic above-mentioned week-long policy deliberations of the new French president.

Die Welt continues, "Two main policy guidelines are now discernible: first, that France will not join the military arm of NATO, although she is represented and a part and cooperating in other branches of NATO; and second, that France will continue vigorously to develop and build her nuclear and thermonuclear arms." And the unspeakable was hinted strongly for the first time: in the case of an attack on Europe, France will defend Europe with all the arms at her disposition including atomic weapons; France's nuclear forces are therefore an integral part of the com-

mon European defense.

"*Enge militaerische Zusammenarbeit*" (close military cooperation). Under this headline, **Die Welt**, in what is, in my opinion, one of the most important news events to be written about in the last twenty years, resumed its evaluations: "From recent political decisions even the close military cooperation of France and Germany is more and more evident. In the case of an attack on Europe, presumably from the East or at least by Eastern Powers, the whole French Army will be deployed and used in combat, not just the divisions of the two corps now stationed on the soil of West Germany.

"This means that the French tactical nuclear missile Pluton (effective range about 150 miles; the air distance between the French and Czechoslovak borders is about 200 miles) will not be fired from the west banks of the river Rhine on targets in (West) Germany, but from the east banks of the Rhine and from the middle and eastern parts of West Germany on targets further east. The heavy artillery regiments of the First French Army stationed in East France are already rearmed with the newest Plutons and mobile missiles. The anti-aircraft ground-to-air missiles are leaving the southern parts of France (Citadel of France) and are deployed in Eastern

France to help protect the airspace above France, Germany, and Europe," evidently influenced by the successes of the Soviet SAM anti-aircraft missile and the Soviet SAGHER anti-tank missile in the last Arab-Israeli war.

Die Welt continues: "France is forced to continuously improve her atomic and hydrogen weapons, to build more powerful delivery systems, and to increase the payload of the missiles. By 1980, France will have MIRV warheads operational. The French military satellites will be operative the same year and so the French Force de Frappe will be independent from the NATO satellite system.

"Of course, those weapon delivery systems are costly, and one nation could easily be overburdened by such an enormous economic outlay," says **Die Welt**. And here the Germans are coming into the picture, after having denounced the ownership and usage of atomic weapons for so long. According to the French **L'Humanite**, "The French Giscard d'Estaing in his election campaign speeches hinted to and presented as a viable hypothesis that the French arms, even nuclear, and Germany's financial contributions to procure these arms, could be the backbone of the common European defense."



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Cinema

State: **Crazy Joe** — Peter Boyle, Rip Torn, and Eli Wallach star in Dino De Laurentiis's (producer of **The Valachi Papers**) production of the film biography of the late gangster Joseph Gallo; **Buster and Billie** — Two attractive young leads and dozens of amateurs stiffly make their way through atrocious dialog in this love story set in Georgia in 1949.

Capitol: Two Disney flicks — **The Bears and I**; **Shaggy Dog**.

Olympic: **The Tall Blond Man With One Black Shoe** — A delightful French film combining suspense and comedy in an unusual way.

Friday Nite Film: **Rebel Without A Cause** — The James Dean classic about a quiet new kid in school who must face the bullies, while also confronting an adult world of self-deception.

Academic Film Series (Tuesday in Lecture Hall #1; free): Jean Luc-Godard's **Tout Va Bien**.

Evergreen Coffee House (ASH commons, Sunday night): **Fail Safe** — Henry Fonda and Walter Matthau star in this gripping story about a nuclear accident.

In Concert

Applejam: Tonight, October 24, Malvina Reynolds, the songwriter/folksinger from Berkeley, Calif. and author of "Little Boxes," "Turn Around," "What Have They Done to the Rain?" and "It Isn't Nice," among others. Friday, Mike Dumovich sings blues and Marc Bridgham performs Irish music and children's songs. Saturday, Opus Nine, a nine-voice choral group, will perform.

The National Dance Company of Senegal, featuring 40 dancers, singers, drummers, and musicians, performs Monday, October 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the second floor library lobby.

October 24, 1974

Evergreen Coffee House (ASH commons): Friday night, October 25, Nick Allison sings and plays piano on original and adapted numbers. Saturday, Ellen Barnes sings and plays guitar.

TACOMA

In Concert

Court C Coffeehouse: David Jay White, a Seattle modern jazz quartet, performs on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Friday, October 25, Ann Louise Laland and David Levine perform; Saturday, Old Coast Highway Orchestra and Tattoo Parlor.

The First Annual Pacific Northwest Country Music Awards Festival and Dance will be held Sunday, October 27, 1 to 8 p.m. at the Firwood Tavern.

Exhibits

The McNeil Island Art Show and Sale will feature works by prisoners of McNeil Island Penitentiary at Tacoma Mall, October 28 to November 9.

Tacoma Art Museum: The Wright collection of contemporary paintings and sculpture ends Monday, October 28.

SEATTLE

On Stage

Seattle Repertory Theater: **Hamlet**. Performances Tuesdays through Sundays.

Exhibits

Seattle Art Museum Pavilion: "Tribute to Mark Tobey," the pioneer abstractionist and foremost American painter. Through November 10.

EVERGREEN WELCOMES THE NATIONAL DANCE COMPANY OF SENGAL

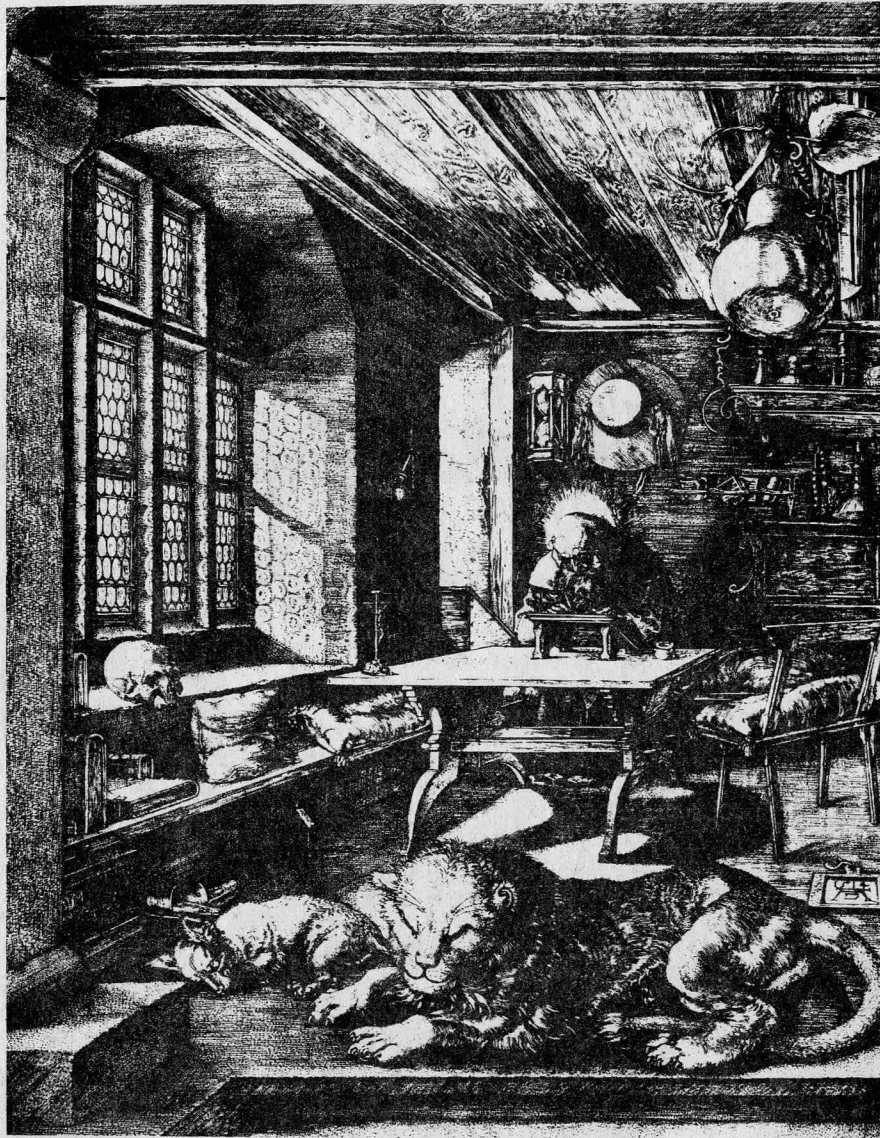
to the 2nd Floor Library Lobby October 28 7:30 P.M.

TICKETS AT DOOR

STUDENTS \$2.00

COMMUNITY \$2.50

CHILDREN UNDER 12 FREE



Durer, St. Jerome (engraving)

INTERESTED IN WRITING?

If you're interested in writing, the Cooper Point Journal is a good place to put some of your energy. The Journal needs writers of all kinds who are willing to spend some time writing news stories, personality profiles, reviews, editorials, feature and public interest stories, and columns. If you're a writer, or would like to be one, the Journal can help by providing an outlet, by giving you experience, by helping you develop and refine some basic writing skills. We can provide some direction for your efforts.

We will be having a meeting for all those interested in writing for the Journal on Friday, October 25 at 1:00 p.m. in the Journal office, located on the third floor of the Campus Activities Building, room 306. Phone: 866-6213. Come if you are interested or drop by anytime.