

# Cooper Point Journal

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THE CAPITAL AND THE MALL



"Within the span of a single generation shopping centers have revolutionized retailing more profoundly than any other development in all the centuries of man."  
—International Council of Shopping Centers

"If you had to pick one thing that would typify civilization in the U.S. in the 20th century, a front-running candidate would be the suburban shopping mall."—Tom Walker, business editor of the Atlanta Journal [New Times]

"Capital Mall will provide Olympia once again with a social center where neighbors can meet and greet each other—a kind of heart-for the community."—Virginia Hendricks, local business person.

With the opening of Capital Mall this fall, Olympia joined the ranks of the nearly 20,000 communities across the country that have adopted concentrated shopping plazas as the modern hub for retail activity. The development which is just a microcosm of a multi-billion dollar per year "industry", is expected to house 96 shops and restaurants totaling 570,000 square feet and attract over 50,000 Southwestern Washington shoppers per day. And like many of its predecessors, the development of Capital Mall has generated its share of local controversy, long advocated by some, opposed by others and creating a series of political and economic conflicts.

Capital Mall is one of nearly 18,000 shopping plazas in America, 1,000 of which are larger than 50,000 square feet and some few hundred in excess of 1,000,000 square feet. By definition the shopping centers can be described as retail complexes owned, managed and operated as one unit, planned assemblages of stores integrated and orchestrated.

An even greater sociological impact is being attributed to centers of the magnitude of Capital Mall, however—critics forecast social and economic revolution in the "mallings of America", while the International

The modern mall comes to the Westside:

There's something happening here...

by Barbara Swain and Brian Cantwell

Council of Shopping Centers speaks of complexes which "rival the palaces of medieval Europe in brilliance, excitement and size."

Over the past two decades, shopping malls have emerged as a familiar component of the suburban landscape, a version of Main Street on acreage removed from the urban core. As Americans have migrated away from city and town centers, and subdivisions and housing plans have blossomed, malls and plazas have become the alternative to downtown business centers for the nation's bedroom communities. Yet the plethora of shopping centers has not gone unchallenged—conflicts have accompanied the development of malls, pitting environmentalists against businesspeople, developers against government and raising a number of vital land-use, legal and economic questions.

The transformation of a 65-acre tract on Olympia's West Side into a regional shopping center has embraced many of these issues.

Nearly 20 years ago a number of local entrepreneurs began questioning the long-term viability of downtown as the center of business activity. Some began pushing for development of a shopping center in an outlying area after it was discovered that unstable land and concentrated ownership of prime real estate in the hands of a few private individuals and a variety of governmental entities made comprehensive urban planning questionable.

At least one plan for a downtown mall fell through before the drive for development of a shopping mall on the Westside picked up momentum. Owned by the descendants of Francis Yauger, a minister who acquired the land from the State of Washington around the turn of the century, the present site of the mall became prime real estate in the 1960's as the area's population boomed and property taxes rose.

In 1968 Colonel Kenyon Yauger and his sister, Ruth Porter, peti-

tioned the City of Olympia to rezone their land from residential single family to planned unit development (PUD). In 1969 the request was granted, but external economic pressures and planning difficulties delayed the project and the Yauger clan was forced to seek a series of extensions of the PUD zoning request.

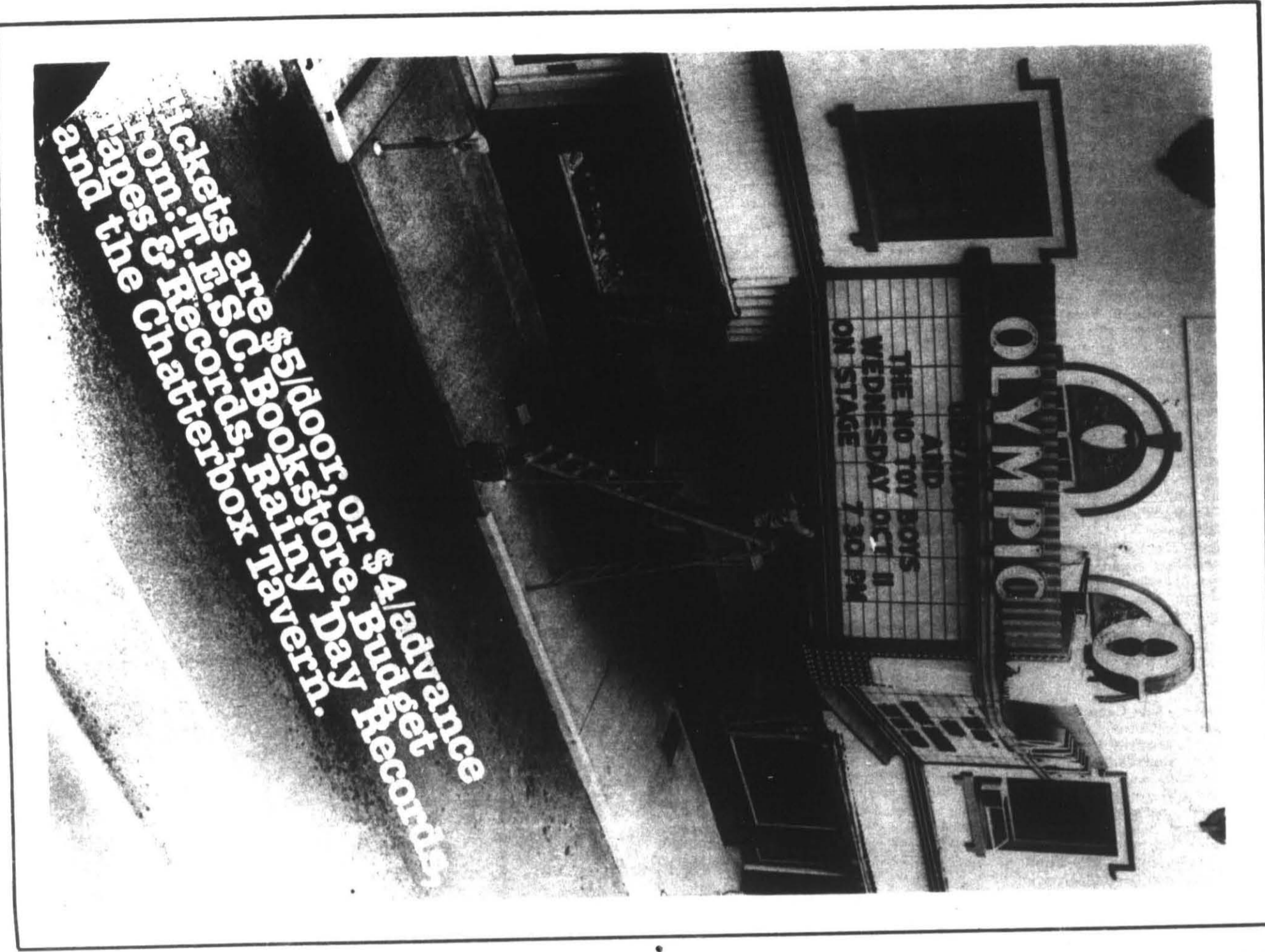
It wasn't until 1971 when the project attracted the interest of Seattle architect John Graham, who along with three Seattle businessmen established a partnership for the purpose of developing a shopping center that the project got under way. The Graham enterprise, Olympia Highlands, however, soon encountered difficulties in plans to construct a regional mall, office, park and smaller retail complexes.

Olympia Highlands attracted the interest of one large department store, the Bon Marche, but a competing development proposal of land now occupied by the Thurston County Courthouse and the Greenwood Inn enlisted the J.C. Penney Co. Since Olympia city ordinances require a developer to firmly line up at least two major department stores before issuance of a building permit, a stalemate resulted.

In the ensuing battle, the second development enterprise, Evergreen Park, Inc., filed a complaint in Thurston County Superior Court against three Olympia city commissioners maintaining that approval of Olympia Highland's PUD request should be rescinded because Evergreen Park was first to be granted a zoning change.

But in 1974, Graham made a move that made the Olympia Highlands site emerge as victor. He sold 65 acres of the land to one of the nation's leading shopping center developers, Ernest W. Hahn, Inc. Hahn joined forces with J.C. Penney Realty of New York and a fellow developer James J. Cordano Associates of Sacramento, California and the Olympia Mall Co. became

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Welcome edition

Cooper Point Journal

GETTING YOU HERE







# Seattle November election: gay rights, police power, bussing on ballot

by Barbara Swain

As school buses roll peacefully in Seattle this fall—in what may prove to be one of the nation's few successful desegregation programs implemented without mandatory court order—the city appears to be living up to its reputation as one with a penchant for political progressivism and reform.

A trio of ballot measures confronting voters November 7, however, may bring important changes to the city's ostensibly liberal character. The three initiatives, numbered 13, 15, and 350 represent anti-gay, law-and-order and anti-bussing efforts, and while none of the issues is unique to Seattle, a complex series of political events and campaign tactics has added a local flavor to each.

Initiative 13 would take away legal protection against discrimination in employment or housing from gay people by removing the words "sexual orientation" from the list of groups protected by the Seattle Fair Employment and Housing ordinances. Because the Fair Housing ordinance further protects Seattle residents from "harassment and intimidation", passage of 13 — and deletion of the sexual orientation clause — would deny gay people legal remedies for grievances enjoyed by other "minorities".

A third effect of 13 would be to transfer enforcement power against offenders of the ordinances of the Office of Women's Rights to the Office of Human Rights, thus adding an even greater burden to that agency's backlog of nearly 400 cases.

Sponsored by the Police Guild, the Seattle police force's union, Initiative 15 seeks to wipe out a shooting policy the City Council passed last spring limiting police officers' use of deadly weapons.

The intent of the Council's ordinance was to distinguish in shooting regulations between the dangerousness of the suspect as opposed to the dangerousness of the type of crime, preventing the use of deadly force for property offenses. It allows the shooting of a suspect who "appears to have caused the death or serious injury of another person or has used a deadly weapon in the committing of a crime."

The Police Guild, however, believes the ordinance to be too restrictive and seeks to permit the shooting of any fleeing person suspected of committing one of ten crimes—including burglary with no weapon—and any escaped felony suspect.

The official ballot title of Initiative 350 which will appear on

the ballot statewide asks, "Shall public educational authorities be prohibited from assigning students to other than the nearest or next-nearest school with limited exceptions?" Although the measure does not contain the word "bussing", and although its fate will be decided by voters throughout Washington, the intent of its sponsors is to stop Seattle's new mandatory desegregation plan.

Legal advisors to 350 opponents



contend, however, that the effect of the initiative if passed would be to limit local control over student assignment in all Washington school districts, while application of 350 to a city with an adopted desegregation plan—such as Seattle—may be unconstitutional.

Although they are in intent and effect two discreet issues, the saga of back stage events surrounding the Initiative 13 and 15 efforts cast an interesting and at times tragic perspective on the connection between the two campaigns.

The anti-gay measure was initiated by two Seattle policemen, David Estes and Dennis Falk.

Acting as initial spokesman for Save Our Moral Ethics (S.O.M.E.), the pro-13 campaign organization, the pair spearheaded the movement to repeal gay rights last spring.

Estes, a Mormon, objected to homosexuality on religious grounds, frequently quoting the Bible and maintaining that "homosexuality is a sin."

Falk, who as section leader for the John Birch society holds that organization's highest unpaid position, felt the campaign would impede a trend towards public acceptance of homosexuality. He further contended that the city ordinances give homosexuals "special privileges in employment and housing, and that gay people actively recruit and sexually abuse children."

(Opponents of 13 counter with evidence such as that provided by research conducted at the Kinsey Institute and by the Seattle Sexual Assault Project which indicates that over 95 per cent of all child molestation is committed by heterosexual men and that some 90 per cent of all victims are female.)

An interesting sidelight to their involvement with Initiative 13 is the fact that both Estes and Falk are veterans of efforts to upgrade police powers.

Estes became involved in his first political battle in 1974 in a campaign to increase police fire power above the standard issue .38 caliber revolvers. In 1976, Estes was accused by a former police chief of carrying "hot lead" or supercharged bullets and was suspended from the force for 30 days. Estes further was ordered to undergo psychological examination.

Falk also has been the center of much controversy while serving as a member of the Seattle police force. During the late 60's and early 70's, Falk held a notorious reputation as a hard-line cop in Seattle's University District. In a *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* article run last August 6, Falk was quoted boasting of his leather gloves with lead linings and spoke of his efforts to "clean up" the area. Pressures from then-Mayor Wes Uhlman's office eventually led to his transfer from the University District.

Last August, the story took on a tragic twist when Falk shot and killed a young black named John Rodney in a well-to-do south Seattle neighborhood. Rodney, confronted by police looking for a prowler, fled, and after ignoring orders to stop was shot fatally in the back by Falk and then handcuffed before police called an aid car.

Disclosed at a subsequent inquiry hearing were the facts that Rodney was unarmed and mentally retarded.

Following the Rodney incident and protests from Seattle's black community, S.O.M.E. began to downplay the involvement of Estes and Falk. Replacing them as public spokesmen was Wayne Perryman, former black militant turned affirmative action advocate.

With Perryman in the forefront the Initiative 13 campaign changed its tone, switching from an emotional appeal to contentions that the existing Seattle ordinances endanger basic civil liberties. Perryman further maintained that passage of 13 would not increase discrimination against gays.

Citing misinformed opposition from the black and gay commu-

ities, as reasons, Perryman resigned last month, leaving S.O.M.E. without an official spokesperson.

Public Disclosure Commission records reveal, however, that S.O.M.E. has paid Republican political consultant Jerry Shaw \$4,200 for "Public Relations counseling". Shaw denies, however that he is managing the campaign, and has managed to stay out of the public limelight.

Opponents of 13 have taken a variety of approaches to their battle against the measure. The closely allied Women Against Thirteen (WAT) and Seattle Citizens Against Thirteen (SCAT) are attempting to educate the public about "homophobia" and 13's threats to the rights of gay people and the Seattle public in general. Citizens to Retain Fair Employment, a more conservative organization including many prominent citizens, is downplaying gay rights and emphasizing threats to civil liberties. Other opponents of 13 include such diverse groups as the Jaycees, Young Republicans, the Church Council of Greater Seattle, and the City Council.

Despite the intricacies of the behind-the-scenes politics, both Seattle Initiatives 13 and 15, and State Initiative 350 will be posed to voters as separate issues—and in the final analysis will be decided on the basis of merit and the effectiveness of campaign public appeals.

Initiative 13 opponents fear Seattle may suffer in the wake of a national anti-gay campaign which has already resulted in repeal of gay rights laws in Dade County, Florida; St. Paul, Minnesota; Wichita, Kansas; and most recently, last spring in the college town of Eugene, Oregon. (Reverend Bill Chapman, Anita Bryant's minister and vice-president of Save Our Children attended S.O.M.E.'s first press conference last spring, and organizations which Bryant is connected with have donated \$10,000 to the Initiative 13 campaign.)

A poll conducted by GMA Research Corporation of Bellevue last month, however, indicated that Seattle voters were inclined to vote down 13.

Opponents of Initiative 350 must fight their battle on the larger statewide front—an uphill battle which results from another GMA poll indicate they might lose. Their campaign is of an informative nature, an attempt to describe reductions in local school district control throughout the state resulting from passage of the measure. The opponents point out that legal advisors to the Seattle School District have warned that the attempt to halt Seattle's first attempt at mandatory desegregation may violate the United States Constitution as state action to resegregation schools.

Sponsoring the measure is CIVIC (Citizens for Voluntary Integration Committee) which descends historically, in part, from a local group CAMB (Citizens Against Mandatory Busing) which fought a middle school busing plan in 1972.

While each of the issues—anti-gay, pro-police power and anti-bussing—has surfaced in hotly contested emotional battles in cities across the nation, the appearance of the three together on the November 7 ballot is seen by some to be of special significance. And each holds potential for significant impact upon what is often termed the nation's "most livable city".

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# Review: A look at Woody's Interiors

by Anni Geddes

Woody Allen's new film, *Interiors* is like spending the day at a museum. After a long day you are tired but you still keep coming back to the same pictures over and over again. When you get outside it's good to breathe again.

And so it is with his film. As you have probably heard this movie is indeed serious. My suspicions that this wasn't possible dissolved after the first few minutes. Yes, Woody Allen can indeed make a serious film. And his first one is stunning.

It is an excellent movie and difficult to critique. It reminds me too closely of my own family. I was thankful I was still alive when I left the theater. Undoubtedly it will not have this same personal affect on most people. But if your parents had a messy divorce—or you have ever tried to leave something you couldn't quite get away from—this movie is sure to hit home.

Allen gives us a simple plot. A man divorcing his wife after so many years, daughters who are struggling to let go of home, and the woman they revolve around. He winds his characters around each other and shows us not so much their lives, but rather their interiors. We become intensely uncomfortable as he reminds us too nearly of our own lives. It is a hard movie to watch.

His shots are framed in wide open whites—as in the inside of a museum. There is much space, but we are always inside.

He hangs his portraits of a family against a quiet calm backdrop of muted colors. It is then we are allowed to see the turmoil inside. Pieces of this film could easily be shown as photographs in an exhibit. For the shots themselves are carefully arranged as separate pictures. The movement in them is subtle, it is only the interior of the character that stirs.

Allen runs into trouble in a couple of places. He relies too much on Diane Keaton to create a character out of nothing. He has given her a stereotypical role. She is the intelligent, successful, tortured writer who speaks in clichéd tones. It doesn't work.

Keaton comes off sounding like Sonya in *Love and Death*. If her long lines had been a bit more esoteric and spoken with a Russian accent the two could have easily switched places. Apparently Allen

became bored with her character and just gave up working on her.

A second problem is his failure to include an adequate amount of humor. Perhaps he did not include lighter sides of life because he was overly conscious of doing "serious work." A more rounded balance of emotions would have given this film a more believable tone.

However, we must remember that Allen is switching from comedy to tragedy. Although the line between them is said to be fine, he must be allowed to come full circle and complete his work on the tragic side. I imagine that eventually, like a pendulum slowing down, his work will balance out to provide a fuller spectrum on life. And I must not hesitate to applaud Allen for switching styles mid-career. Such courage I admire, particularly when he has been so successful in his former style.

Allen does give us an incredible portrayal of women. Eve, the "sick" woman who is being rejected by her husband, becomes at times a delicate beauty we are afraid to touch. Yet our first impression of her is of an austere old woman, dressed to magnify her ugliness. But Allen has tricked us into seeing her china-like qualities, for it is she who controls her family and continues to warp their lives.

Yet none of them are blameless, for each of them chooses to follow the path she has set up for them. They struggle in the roles they are allotted, they don't like what they have become—but they continue in the patterns they have always followed.

Her daughters are trying not to be the woman they have seen their mother become. But they are following in her footsteps and are haunted by that fact.

The men in this film all suffer a similar fate. The two son-in-laws and the father all remain on the periphery. They are not mothers, sisters or daughters and they have no sense of the pain their counterparts are going through. They are connected to the mess, tied by cords to Eve, but remain aloof as if they watch their lives from pedestals above. They are sentenced to suffer in silence . . . they can never understand what is going on.

Everyone attempts to prolong and prevent a wave of their life they know must crash. They each repeat



at some point during the film, "Look, could we please just not talk about it now!"

Yet they always include the "now" as if in the future this will all be reconciled. Allen deals with this inevitability not with a reconciliation but with an ending we all expect. Such a reconciliation would be a hard one to manage, and it is understandable why he didn't attempt it.

You will probably throw up emotional blockades, as I did, to prevent this movie from affecting you too deeply. I was thankful I saw the film in Seattle and was able to drive away from it afterwards. In that way I could leave it behind—like the place where I grew up. But I can never stop thinking about home . . . nor the implications of this film for that matter.

## Coontz attends jubilant NOW convention

by Patti Hickey

Two thousand women from all over the country met early this month in Washington, D.C. for the annual convention of the National Organization for Women.

The event was marked by high spirits as a result of the Senate decision to extend by 39 months the ratification deadline of the Equal Rights Amendment. By a vote of 80 to 36 the Senate moved the final date for state legislatures to pass the proposed amendment to June 30, 1982. Formerly the date had been March 22, 1979. The amendment must be ratified by three-quarters of the states in order to be added to the Constitution and at this time three more states are needed.

For N.O.W. this victory ends a year of intense emergency action to save the amendment.

Evergreen faculty member, Stephanie Coontz attended the

convention as a delegate of the Thurston County N.O.W. and reports there was much debate of about the effective ratification strategies. In the past the organization has aimed at supporting the campaigns of politicians who favor the E.R.A.; a tactic many feel tends to put N.O.W. in the role of political machine rather than social movement.

Future strategies will concentrate on highly visible mass-based action such as the pro-E.R.A. march on Washington, D.C. last July 9 which drew 100,000 supporters. Coontz credits the demonstration — the largest in the history of the women's movement—as a crucial factor in calling attention to extension efforts.

Other issues addressed included the problems of minority women, particularly recent cuts in abortion funding and increased cases of sterilization abuse.

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# national

## California proposition revives blacklist fears

By Mary Ellen Leary  
Pacific News Service

The "fear factor" has become so significant in the campaign around Proposition 6, the initiative to ban homosexual teachers from California's public schools, that "No on 6" forces have decided to publicly confront the secret anxiety that is haunting this political effort.

They have taken out a full-page advertisement in *Variety* and the *Hollywood Reporter* asserting: "If you like the blacklist, you'll love Proposition 6."

Opponents hope the ad will expose the fear of future retribution that has prevented many film stars, musicians, advertising people and wealthy "name" figures from identifying themselves as opposed to the initiative.

"We're going to deal with this thing head-on," said Michael Levett, Southern California chairman of the "No on 6" drive. "School teachers aren't the only ones who have felt they must keep their views on the homosexual issue in the dark."

The initiative, sponsored by John V. Briggs of Orange County, would require dismissal of school teachers and administrators "for advocating, soliciting, imposing, encouraging or promoting private or public sexual acts . . . between persons of the same sex in a manner likely to come to the attention of other employees or students; or publicly or indiscreetly engaging in such acts."

According to Levett, "The whole Southern California community of artists, whether straight or gay, is apprehensive lest the blacklist be revived. Many are courageous and come out anyway. But there is a fear here that careers will be at stake or a boycott be encouraged against those who takes sides in this issue."

This fear is revealed in the contributions. Fully one fourth of the money raised from a recent mail appeal arrived in checks just under \$50. "That's the breaking point for anonymity," Levett said. "You'd think we had a markdown sale going, we get so many \$49.99 contributions. What we are hearing constantly is the fear that those lists, which are public documents, will be used in the future to harass supporters."

The Southern California campaign headquarters lists its volunteers only by their first names. And the Northern California headquarters, according to spokeswoman Andrea Jepson, agreed to keep secret the names of cameramen, artists, ad experts and film advisers who prepare its television spots for the anti-Briggs drive.

According to David Mixner, a top campaign organizer for George McGovern, Eugene McCarthy, Tom Bradley and others, "The degree of fear that has been stirred up by this campaign is unique to this issue. I have never encountered anything like this in any previous political experience."

His Los Angeles political consulting firm has lost several clients since it began working on the campaign against the initiative. "In this wholesale attack on homosexuality, the right wing has found an issue similar to the old commie issue of years back," he said. "It is insidious in exactly the same way. It is an instrument for smearing someone, and once a person has been involved, no degree

of response can erase the harm done.

"You would hardly know we were in a political campaign, where the right to speak freely is absolutely necessary. Suddenly people are afraid to speak out."

Many people in the entertainment industry are reluctant to give public support because their sponsors might decide they are getting "too contro-

them down they each said the same thing, that this is something that can affect them in their careers."

But the publication of his statement was a turning point, Jaglin said. "It woke people up. In fact, it shook them up. We've gotten a flood of mail, willing endorsements and money in 51 or 55 dollar sums ever since, people saying, 'Go ahead, list

informative campaign," Jepson said, "but so far we've got a bit less than \$200,000 . . . It perplexes us that so many people who normally give sizeable donations are just not participating."

One reason was suggested by Jim Foster, chairman of a "No on 6" fund-raiser for Northern California. Many well-to-do gays, he said, fear that the measure will pass and they are saving their contributions for a court battle.

Although not involved in the campaign, Don Slater, head of the Hollywood Homosexual Information Center, said he has found people "astoundingly honest" in expressing their opposition to the measure. The reports of fear, he said, present "a bad image." "We see a tremendous number of people—more than we expected—sticking their necks out, many very well-known people."

In that respect Levett said that a tatement against Proposition 6 by Ronald Reagan, former film star and former California governor, had made a difference in the public climate. "I think he is sensitive to the tremendous invasion of privacy this measure would represent," Levett said.

## 'The Word Is Out' tonight

"The Word Is Out" is a film featuring conversations and interviews with 26 people in their homes and offices. There are some touching, some amusing stories about growing up, adolescence, the first sexual experience, entering the military, getting married or finding a lover, and getting older. Some of the people are shy, some outgoing, some happy, others not. They are all homosexuals.

For what is obviously aimed at being a "teaching film" (gays and lesbians are people just like anyone else), "The Word Is Out" is also

entertaining. It introduces people who are likeable and warm, as well as providing light moments with such scenes as the San Francisco Police vs. Gays baseball game.

"The Word Is Out" is being shown at The Evergreen State College in Lecture Hall One tonight, October 23, at 7:30, and tomorrow, Tuesday, October 24 at 10:30 a.m. Admission is free, and a discussion will follow the showing. Sponsors are Evergreen Political Information Center, the Gay Resource Center, and the Women's Center.

versial," Mixner said. Heterosexuals are just as wary of involvement as homosexuals, he added.

But some celebrities in the film world, including Shirley MacLaine, Paul Newman and Natalie Wood, not only have lent their names to the anti-Briggs effort, but also have stated their alarm at the fear pervading the industry.

Film director Henry Jaglin and his wife staged a fund-raising and publicity reception against Proposition 6 at their home on Sept. 9. About 100 attended, but, Jaglin said, "I had to fight for every one of them."

Afterward he told *The Los Angeles Times*, "I was naive. People I've always been able to count on said, 'Absolutely not!' When I pinned

my name, I'll risk it."

As a result, Levett said, "It looks now as though we will have an impressive list of Hollywood talent (at a mid-October fund-raiser) because we came out in the open about this fear thing. Artists today don't want any recreating of the McCarthy era fear of clandestine whisperings and blacklisting with never any confrontation over the reason. Alarm lest we're on the brink of that has startled people."

Jepson, the spokeswoman for the Northern California campaign against Proposition 6, said that despite that recent surge of support, the campaign has not attracted many large donors.

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Cooper Point history:

## Local native tells story of moonshine

The dictionary definition of moonshine is (mun-shine), U.S. Informal: Intoxicating liquor made contrary to the law. Moonshine is an American slang meaning made by the light of the moon.

The reason for me writing this part of this manuscript is when I was a young boy I saw my dad make many gallons of moonshine in the Cooper Point area between Whitney Road (45 Ave. N.W.) and Little Cove Road (52 Ave. N.W.). I have seen the Federal Agents, and the Sheriff's Deputies come to our door many times with a search warrant and search our place looking for the illegally made liquor. Sometimes they were successful and left with my dad in tow, other times they left empty handed.

The moonshiner was a very special breed of person. He had to have the nerve to take great chances with the law, and if he got caught, look the judge straight in the face and lie like a thief.

In this part of this manuscript I wish to go into the manufacturing of the moonshine rather than go into the ways of the moonshiner himself.

One of the moonshiner's prize possessions was his still, and he took all precautions to keep it from being a target for one of the Federal Revenue Agents favorite sports. I don't think an agent enjoyed anything more than to have an illegal still in front of him and a broad ax in his hand. I have seen stills that were full of holes made by the revenue's ax and he put just as big a hole in the steel pressure tank as he did in the thin copper cans.

Some of the local moonshiners took pride in their work, and turned out some of the very best moonshine available. When I was a small boy I visited some of my dad's hideouts watching him turn out some of the best moonshine ever made.

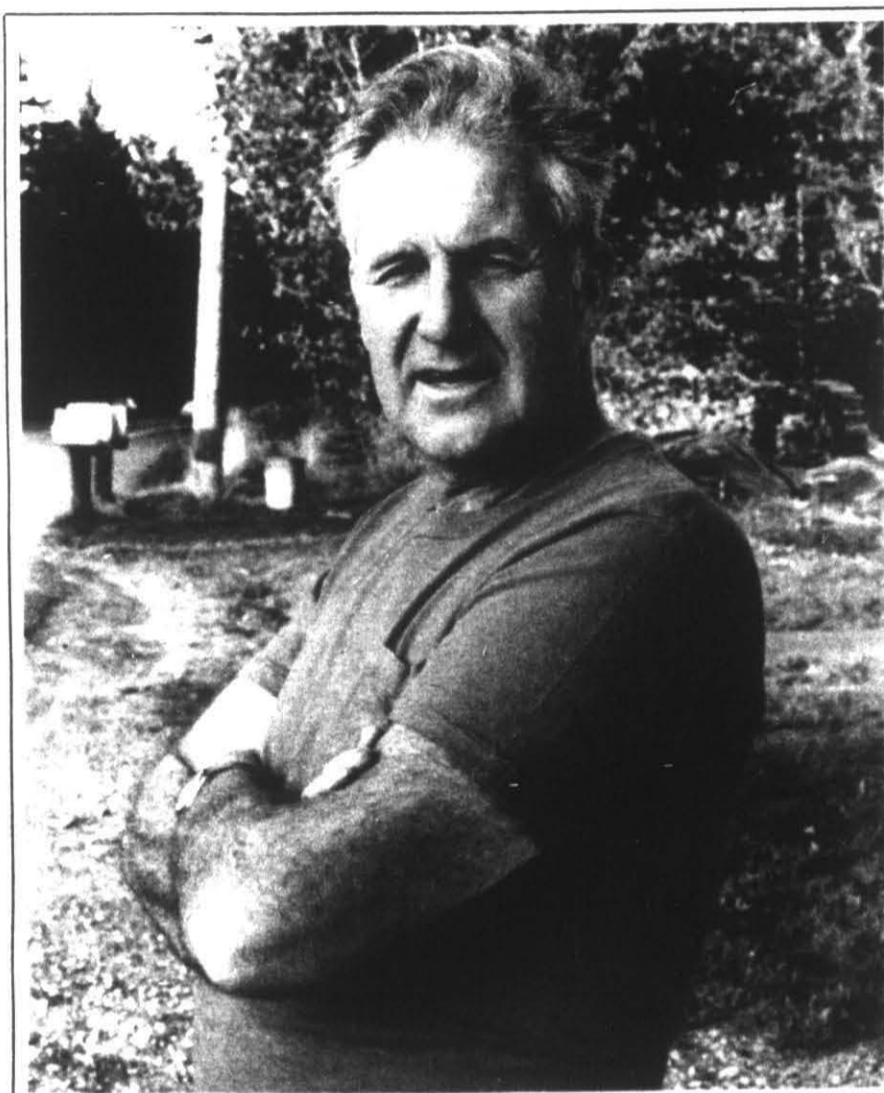
One of the first steps of the moonshiner was to locate a safe place to hide his still, where an ample supply of water was available and the still wouldn't be found by anyone, especially the federal agents or the sheriff's force. The location where the still was to be set up was called a hideout or cache. After the moonshiner found the place that met all his specifications he was ready to take in all the necessary supplies to set up the mash.

The first things to be taken in were the mash barrels, brown sugar, cracked corn, yeast, canvas, kerosene lantern, and extra kerosene. How many barrels and how much supplies he took in the hideout depended on the amount of moonshine he intended to make. The small operator had either 35 or 50 gallon barrels. The 50 gallon barrels were preferred over the 35. The small operator seldom set up over three to five hundred gallons of mash; his intentions were to make enough for personal use and sell some to make a few extra dollars.

Although many of the stills were set up in the woods I have seen them working well in barns, garages, cellars, basements, large smokehouses, and even in kitchens.

After the hideout was found and the supplies were carried in, the next step was to arrange the barrels in such a fashion that the kerosene lanterns could be placed between them.

In mixing the mash the moon-



*George Bowman was born in a log cabin on Cooper Point on April 17, 1926, and has lived on the point most of his life. He has worked "mostly in the lumber industry," in sawmills and lumber yards, and now drives a truck for the Thurston County Road Department.*

*The following is part of a manuscript which he has started writing "mostly for his family, mostly to keep from watching television," about the history of the Cooper Point area. His father was heavily involved in the business about which this article is written, and Bowman reports having seen some of the largest stills in the county when he was a young boy during the depression. "Jobs were few and far between," says Bowman, "and many a good man turned to bootlegging. The customers were loggers and rough types, of course, but also many doctors and businessmen, too."*

*When prohibition ended, Bowman says, many bootleggers gradually went out of business. "But," he says, "there might be some still around if you look hard enough."*

—photos by Sonya Suggs

shiner put from six to eight inches of cracked corn in each barrel and added one pound of brown sugar for each gallon of water. Then the barrels were filled with water and the one-half pounds of yeast were added last.

After all the mash had been mixed with kerosene, lit and placed between the barrels. To keep the heat around the barrels canvas was thrown over them. This was necessary to speed up the working time of the mash, and it also served to keep the barrels from being conspicuous. It took about five days for the mash to work out. When it was through working it would test at about 32 proof or 16 percent alcohol.

After the mash was thoroughly worked out it was time to take the still into the hideout, set it up, and get it ready for the distilling operation. The still consisted of one tire pump with a six foot air hose, one pressure tank, one pressure stove, can, dome, eight feet of one-eighth inch copper tubing, 20 feet of half inch copper tubing, gasoline, bricks, four inch strips of cloth, five pounds of flour, a small mixing bowl, crock or copper boiler, and a bucket to fill the coil barrel with water. Although the bucket was galvanized the moonshiner never put moonshine in it for if alcohol sat in a galvanized bucket very long it became deadly poison.

In setting up the still the first step was to put the pressure tank in an upright position where it wouldn't fall over. Next the fill cap was removed and the tank was filled to within 12 inches of the top with gasoline. Then the fill cap was screwed back on tight to prevent air leakage. Next the pressure stove was set on the ground about six to eight feet from the pressure tank. Bricks were piled around the pressure stove to hold the mash can from two to three inches above the stove.

To get the gasoline to the pressure stove the one-eighth inch copper tubing was screwed to the gas valve on top of the pressure tank and the other end of the tubing was screwed to the generator. The generator was a small unit on the stove that had to be heated to turn the gasoline into vapor before it got to the burners of the stove. After the stove was lit the burners kept the generator hot and the gasoline was turned to vapor by the heat of the stove.

Now the can was set on the bricks in a position directly over the stove. The can was filled to the brim with mash and the dome placed on top of the can. Next the half inch copper tubing or coil as it was called, was put in the coil barrel so about eight inches of one end was sticking through a hole that had been drilled through the coil barrel about three inches from the bottom. Then the coil was coiled around inside the coil barrel four or five times. The barrel was set on a stand high enough so a crock or copper boiler could be set under the lower end of the coil, the upper end of the coil was connected to the small end of the dome.

To keep the alcohol vapor from escaping from the joints of the still a paste of flour and water was mixed and put on a piece of cloth which was wrapped around the joints. When the still got hot the paste would cook on the still and seal the joints. I have seen the moonshiner take a match and run it around the joints to check for leaks. If any alcohol vapor was escaping it would leave a little blue flame. To stop this the moonshiner would add more paste to the joints.

The next step was to fill the coil barrel with water, pump up the pressure tank to about 40 pounds pressure, heat the generator to the point where the gasoline would turn to vapor and light the pressure stove. At this point all the moonshiner had to do was set back and wait for the mash to heat to the

point where the alcohol would turn to vapor, go down the coil and condense to liquid form, and he had his illegal moonshine being made.

When the first moonshine came out of the still it would test at about 160 proof, but as the mash got hotter more water vapor mixed with the alcohol vapor, causing the moonshine to get weaker. When it got to about 40 proof the stove was turned off and the dome taken off, the mash dumped, and new mash added until all the mash went through the still.

When all the mash was distilled the moonshine was called first-run or rotgut. It was of such a poor grade that even the worst of alcoholics would frown on it.

To improve the moonshine it all went back in the still and was rerun. On the second run the moonshine came out of the still at about 165 proof, and the distilling was stopped when the liquor come out at about 50 proof. This was called the second run. The impurities left in the can were called tailings and were dumped on the ground. The second run improved the moonshine but not to a point where it could be easily sold.

To get the best grade the moonshine was once again put through the still; this was called third run. It came out of the still at about 170 proof and was stopped at about 50 proof. Then the tailings were dumped out again and the distilling operation was all through. The moonshiner took his still all apart and hid all of the parts in different places so if one part was found the entire still wasn't lost.

After the third run the moonshine was about 130 proof. This meant it had to be cut down to the desired proof, around 90 or 100 proof. This was done by adding warm water to the moonshine, stirring and testing occasionally until it was at the right proof to satisfy the moonshiner.

The next step was to color it. This

## Changing skills market challenges education

By Al Goodman  
Pacific News Service

Ron Checchi is part of a national dilemma.

A 34-year old butcher at a large Safeway supermarket in San Francisco, Checchi learned his trade after years of studious apprenticeship to his father, Hugo. Today, Ron Checchi runs pre-cut portions of beef through a saw and reflects on all the intricate butchers' skills he knows and never uses.

"We were once judged by skills, but skills don't matter anymore," he says. "Anybody can be trained in seven or eight months to run meat through the saw."

Across town, Hugo Checchi, 61, still works behind the meat counter for a small independent grocer. And he still carves by hand with almost surgical precision the huge carcasses of beef that hang in the meat locker. Hugo says he's more than a butcher; he's also the "public relations man" who sells the meat to his customers.

"Less skills are required in a chain outfit," says Hugo. "They get equal pay, but they know less."

Yet most butchers, these days, are hired by chain stores, not the small independents. And butchers are not an isolated breed in the labor market.

Throughout America, the need for skilled workers is on the decline as jobs requiring little or no skills are on the rise. It is a result of radical and immutable changes occurring in the U.S. economy—changes which some economists and educators predict could lead to massive dissatisfaction and social upheaval across the board of the U.S. labor force.

As American industry continues to automate and export both skilled and unskilled manufacturing jobs, service sector jobs continue to

expand and fill the gap. The Congressional Joint Economic Committee predicted earlier this year that by 1985, up to 80 percent of the U.S. workforce would be employed in the service sector, where skill requirements are at a minimum and there are fewer labor unions to protect wages.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the fastest growing job slots for the years ahead will be for dental hygienists, flight attendants, computer programmers, teacher's aides and realtors—none of which requires a college education. Labor unions point to the increasing demand for secretaries and clerks "where paperwork is shuffled."

While not all service sector employment is unrewarding or underpaid, the statistics show that in general these jobs are characterized by low wages, little or no security or benefits, and little room for career advancement.

And, says Patrick Mason, research director of the California Labor Federation, "There is no incentive to stay on the job." The poor pay and lack of security or incentive has contributed to growing legions of migratory workers, drifting from one poor job to another, from one city to another, unable to put down roots or provide for a family, say economic observers.

Columbia University economist Eli Ginzberg notes that although national weekly earnings averaged \$176 in 1976, the average pay in service jobs was just \$146 and the retail average only \$114. And yet, he says, three out of four new jobs in the past 26 years have been in these categories.

The decline in skill requirements has not only hit the high-skill areas, such as butchers, tool and dye makers and other machinists. Auto-

mation has also "de-skilled" jobs at the supermarket checkout counters, retail stores and large commercial chains.

Employees at some McDonald's restaurants, for example, now merely have to push fries or milkshakes. The machines then do all the computing and tally up the change, an arithmetical task the employe once was expected to perform.

One McDonald's manager explained that it leads to greater efficiency and service to the customer. But, says Chris Pipho, associate director of research for the Denver-based Education Commission of the States, "While the manager of McDonald's might go the Kiwanis and talk about kids not reading or writing, in practice he hasn't done much to help them use those skills."

What has happened, adds Pipho, is that America has "created a lower level of jobs where no reading or writing skills are needed."

The growth of this "lower level caste," in turn, is a contributing factor to the failure of schools to upgrade, or even maintain, educational achievement, some educators believe.

"In the past, it paid to do well in school to get a better job," said Henry Levin, Stanford University education and economics professor. "Today, there's the feeling that better jobs represent so few, you can't get them anyway."

"I think (students) are aware that college won't do what it used to do," said Rozanne Weissman, a spokeswoman for the National Education Association, the nation's second largest union. "Teachers have been telling us about less motivated kids."

This lack of motivation—perhaps the result of the student's own

awareness that most jobs are poorly paid and no longer require much in the way of skills—has produced just the sort of job seekers who fit the "lower level caste" of workers. The rate of "functional illiteracy"—not being able to read a newspaper or fill out a job application—is about 13 per cent of all 17-year old high school students (not counting the thousands who drop out annually), according to the federally financed National Assessment of Educational Progress. Functional illiteracy among blacks and Hispanics is believed to be much higher.

And, while there has been some progress made on the functional illiteracy rates, overall educational standards, as reflected by the College Entrance Examination Board, have been steadily declining. Between 1962 and 1976, average scores on the verbal portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test have declined from 478 to 429, a 12.5 percent drop.

Motivation for education has suffered so badly that many schools are now reporting an average daily absentee rate as high as 25 percent.

Some educators are convinced that the trend in the job market away from jobs requiring skills and education has indirectly helped to lower overall educational standards by easing the pressure on the schools and on the government to improve those standards. In other words, if industry doesn't need skilled workers, why bother to produce skilled students?

"There's a total lack of coordination between schools and the job sector," said the NEA's Weissman. "It's appalling."

Weissman's observation applies as well to the other end of the educational spectrum, those college graduates who have acquired high skills in order to find satisfying, good paying jobs.

Federal projections indicate a surplus of some 956,000 college graduates in relation to the market for graduates during the current period of 1974-85. The Joint Economic Committee labor study released this year predicts that this "clot" of highly educated graduates "will mean relatively few opportunities for new graduates through the year 2000."

Of course, what is happening is that these educated, skilled graduates are accepting jobs well below their skill levels as salesmen, secretaries and restaurant workers, creating a kind of educated proletariat. But at the same time, they are "bumping down" high school graduates and the less skilled workers who normally fill such jobs into what some economists fear will be a permanent underclass with virtually no prospects for advancement.

The result is a bleak picture for those at both ends, but specifically for the less educated minority youths who are hit hardest by the crunch.

By the end of this century, predicts Stephen Dresch, director of the Demographic Studies Institute in Connecticut, the undermining of the "traditional mechanisms of social and economic advancement" will, if current patterns hold, lead to "fundamental and socially traumatic disruptions . . ."

The inexorable changes now going on, he told the Joint Economic Committee, will leave "very few untouched."

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## story of moonshine



George Bowman shows the tree that grew on the site of the log cabin in which he was born on Cooper Point.

was done by taking a piece of oak and shaving it with a carpenter's plane until he had the right amount of thin shavings. The shavings were put in the oven and roasted until they turned a deep brown. When they were put in the moonshine it turned a light amber. When it reached the color wanted it was strained through several thicknesses of fine cloth, bottled and was ready to be sold. This made the very best moonshine money could buy.

In 1933 prohibition was repealed

but this didn't stop the moonshiner for many years. The last still I saw in operation in the Cooper Point area was in 1946. But now that the penalty is so severe and liquor is so readily available, the old moonshiner is no longer around. All of them that I knew as a boy have passed on to their final judgment. Whether they are down making a batch now and then for old sard or apologizing to the good lord for their misdeeds, I don't know. The moonshiner is like the old wind-

jammer, wagon train, and ox team, they have gone by the wayside, and are now only legends in the pages of time.

### NAMES FOR MOONSHINE

Booze, Moon, Shine, Redeye, Giggel Water, Tangle Foot, Laughing Water, Fire Water, Kick-a-poo, Joy Juice, Mountain Dew, Stillacome Hiballs, Slow Death, Monkey Water, High Power, Stump-Juice. And I am sure there were many more.



## The modern mall...

—continued from page 1—

the first enterprise in the area to entice two major department stores to participate in a mall.

Last summer the development was rechristened Capital Mall Co. and development commenced. Since then other issues have arisen—traffic problems, grumblings from Westside businesspeople and residents and the future of downtown Olympia. A lack of comprehensive land-use planning, social and economic impacts upon surrounding communities and the prospect of future plaza and retail "strip" development—among other problems—have been cited as concerns by many.

Indeed, in the past two months, groundbreaking has occurred for two smaller shopping centers within one-quarter mile of Capital Mall, in addition to the already completed Capital Village Center next door. Also, in the past year, three national chain restaurants have opened

nearby and more are in the offing.

How does this all affect us as human beings? *U.S. News & World Report* presents the statistics that, second to home and work, Americans now spend more of their time in shopping malls than anywhere else. In Olympia, previously characterized by such stores as Sea Mart and an aging South Sound Center, the new Capital Mall will undoubtedly leave its mark of change.

Some economists speak of the uniform growth of chain merchandising and similar mall-type environments in the U.S. as representing a "nationalization" that will make Americans easier to influence and control—without local flavor and provincialisms.

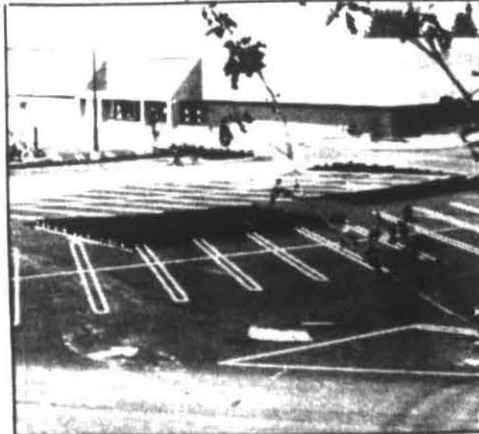
For Olympia, and the Westside especially, 1978 America has arrived in full force.

## The mall as marketplace: no ancient agora in Oly

by Leslie Oren

We of the Olympia community have a newcomer in our midst: the sprawling, bustling retail center which calls itself Capital Mall. This new mall is part of a trend which is fast sweeping the nation, a consumer's dream of one-stop shopping—park your car and roam about, choosing luxury and necessity from various merchants who proudly display their wares in a convenient rectangle of specialty stores.

But wait! That's not a new idea... isn't Capital Mall just a modern remake of the ancient marketplace, perhaps the agora of fifth-century Athens, where merchants grouped together in the public square and the community flocked to buy? You can meet your



friends in the Mall, browse among the offered goods, become anonymous in the crowds of shoppers, watch all sorts of different people drift by in their common search for the latest available wares. Still, Capital Mall is no agora—something seems lacking, something is different about the general attitude...

As you walk into the climate-controlled mall, you are greeted by a sign which says, "Welcome to Capital Mall. Sorry, no pets, please. Shoes and shirts required. Permission must be obtained from the management office to use this property for activities other than shopping." Automatically, the mall has excluded much of what made for festivity and gaiety in Athens' agora.

You will not see dogs, cattle, or tethered goats wandering around, adding their animal noises and earthy smells to the general con-

fusion. Nor will there be barefoot bards, singing their lyrics of faraway loves and battles lost. Anyone who threatens to disrupt profit or efficiency within the mall is subject to close scrutiny (and probable exclusion) by the management.

This means no pamphleteers, picketers, or political speakers. No ragtag minstrels with open instrument cases. No marriage processions, taking advantage of the collected multitude to share in a couple's new happiness.

In fact, mall management determines precisely what will be allowed under its roof. There are to be no pushcart peddlers, no hand-lettered signs, and no loud hawkers shouting the virtues of their products. Security guards roam the halls, ready to evict anyone who challenges this authority.

Capital Mall is composed entirely of retail outlets of large chain stores; prices are fixed, there is no possibility of barter or bargaining with a clerk over a product's worth.

Business is conducted in an extremely detached fashion. You inspect the item, examine the price tag, and choose whether or not to buy. An impersonal clerk rings up your transaction. The human element of the agora is lost; no one will lower the price to entice you, no one will talk you into a purchase if you are undecided.

Detached, impersonal... these are key words. They describe Capital Mall quite nicely. This atmosphere of efficient commerce pervades all. Shoppers walk like zombies through the mall, lured by neon signs and bright colors toward the deceptive warmth of stores. Unlike the agora, with its dirt, and succulent smells, and noisy children, and local crazies, Capital Mall is a stifling, artificial environment.

Just the other day, a young boy exuberantly jumped over one of the mall's strategically placed benches. People were amazed and offended by his challenge to solemnity: "Did you see that?" "Takes all kinds..." "That was pretty amazing..." "If it were my kid, I'd throttle him..."

And, in planters affixed to those benches, flowers were dying...

## On campus, 3333, off campus, 911

Despite the implementation this month of a "911" emergency telephone system in Thurston County, residents of The Evergreen State College campus should continue to use the 3333 emergency number for fastest results from campus phones, says Director of Security Mac Smith.

The 3333 number goes directly to emergency services on campus including Security and the campus fire station, whereas the 911 number involves an all-county switchboard

through which requests for aid on campus would have to be routed.

For any location off-campus, or from pay phones on campus, however, the new 911 system can connect the caller with fire, police, Medic One, state patrol and even the Coast Guard and the Poison Information Center. Pay phones require no coins to use this service.

Approximately 87 percent of the county is now covered with exception of areas around Tenino and Rainier.

## 'Dining Naturally'

—continued from page 14—

produced.

A big break came when a large booksellers convention was held in Seattle. They only got a booth a couple days before the meeting but received many encouraging words and good advice. The *Post-Intelligencer* wrote an article about the book and Seattle sales picked up the next day due to the publicity.

Looking back at the year, Merrilee reviewed some of the steps you must undertake to publish your own book. First, to be capitalistic, you must research your reading market. For example, a "how to repair your air conditioner" manual may not sell so well in Alaska. Then, concurrent with the actual writing, check on the type of paper you want to use along with coming up with a cover design and have an idea about the typesetting.

She emphasized the importance of hiring an editor to review everything you've done. If you think you can, then do your own layout; "It was rewarding—you felt like you wrote the book more." She also said it was very important to find a reputable

printer and bookbinder; a poor job by either can ruin even the best work.

## Money handlers appointed

Appointments to The Evergreen State College Services and Activities (S&A) Board for fall quarter were announced Oct. 18 by Bill Hucks, coordinator.

Students appointed to the Board were Dave Canning, Jo Charnas, Ernie Ellison, Dick Jones, Pila Laronal, and Liz Ulsh. Also included were staff member Larry Savage and student alternate Grant Logg. There are still two students alternate positions open and one faculty position unfilled.

The S&A Board is the body that facilitates disbursement of student funds at the college.

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# opinion

## Do we need requirements?

In a faculty meeting October 4, faculty member Willi Unsoeld was the only speaker against proposed new requirements for graduation from The Evergreen State College (see page 2).

The requirement that students spend a minimum amount of study in cross-disciplinary programs was discussed eight years ago in the planning stages of the college, said Unsoeld, a member of the original planning faculty. At that time, the oft-mentioned fear was that a student would come here for four years and receive an Evergreen degree and never do anything but pottery. Planners were aghast at the thought.

But at that time, according to Unsoeld, it was then-President Charles McCann who quashed the move for requirements. "Who are we," asked McCann, "to say what is right for any one individual in their education?" As Unsoeld posed it October 4, "What if a person does take four years of pottery and needs four years of pottery, and then decides it's time to study atomic physics? Are we to say that's wrong?"

Provost Youtz's proposal has its merits, however, in helping to place a recognizable meaning and value on an Evergreen degree, something that the general public at times has difficulty doing. Youtz lists the advantages as including that we commit ourselves to both breadth and depth as an institution, we are pressed to make Coordinated Studies broad learning experiences, and we press our students who over-specialize early.

Not to be overlooked is the advantage of a more understanding public at a time when the college faces critical challenges.

The move is one that needs careful scrutiny and consideration of all fronts, however. Evergreen is, by definition and reputation, an "alternative school"—whether one prefers that term or not. A large part of that esoteric image that may be a 1960's has-been is that the college has NO REQUIREMENTS. This is what Evergreen has been offering since its inception, and may be an important part of the school's image.

While the proposal for these requirements seems to make sense, it is going to have to be handled carefully and sensitively. Questions should be asked by all. "How is this going to change Evergreen and its clientele, if at all?"

Provost Youtz seems to be dealing with it well in that regard.

—Brian Cantwell

## Apologies

The editors of the Cooper Point Journal regret that this issue was not ready to go to press on the originally scheduled publication date of October 19. Staffing difficulties and tragic personal circumstances interfered with our regular production schedule. This issue may be missing some regular features for those reasons. We apologize for any inconvenience to our readers and advertisers.

—Cooper Point Journal

## A big 'What if . . . ?'

[The following is a newspaper article regarding an imaginary situation, by Diane Winslow, a June 1978 graduate of TESC.]

The Evergreen State College announced yesterday that, effective immediately, it would adopt policies of open admission as well as open registration. This means that now anyone over 18 can enroll at TESC by simply filling out a Washington State Uniform Application and they can do this at any time in the year, even mid-quarter, with the approval and a unit contract agreement from the faculty they seek to work with. Students who want to add to previous college credits have to provide transcripts but others who want Evergreen credit alone are not required to submit them. Now too, Senior Citizens can earn credits at TESC on a free tuition basis.

In the press conference held in his office the spokesperson for the innovative southwest Washington college, cited the many reasons for these changes.

"We realized that we were putting unnecessary hurdles in the paths of people interested in furthering their education. It has become apparent after seven years of working very hard to create and maintain a fresh approach to learning that our structured admission and registration process was not only inappropriate but unwieldy.

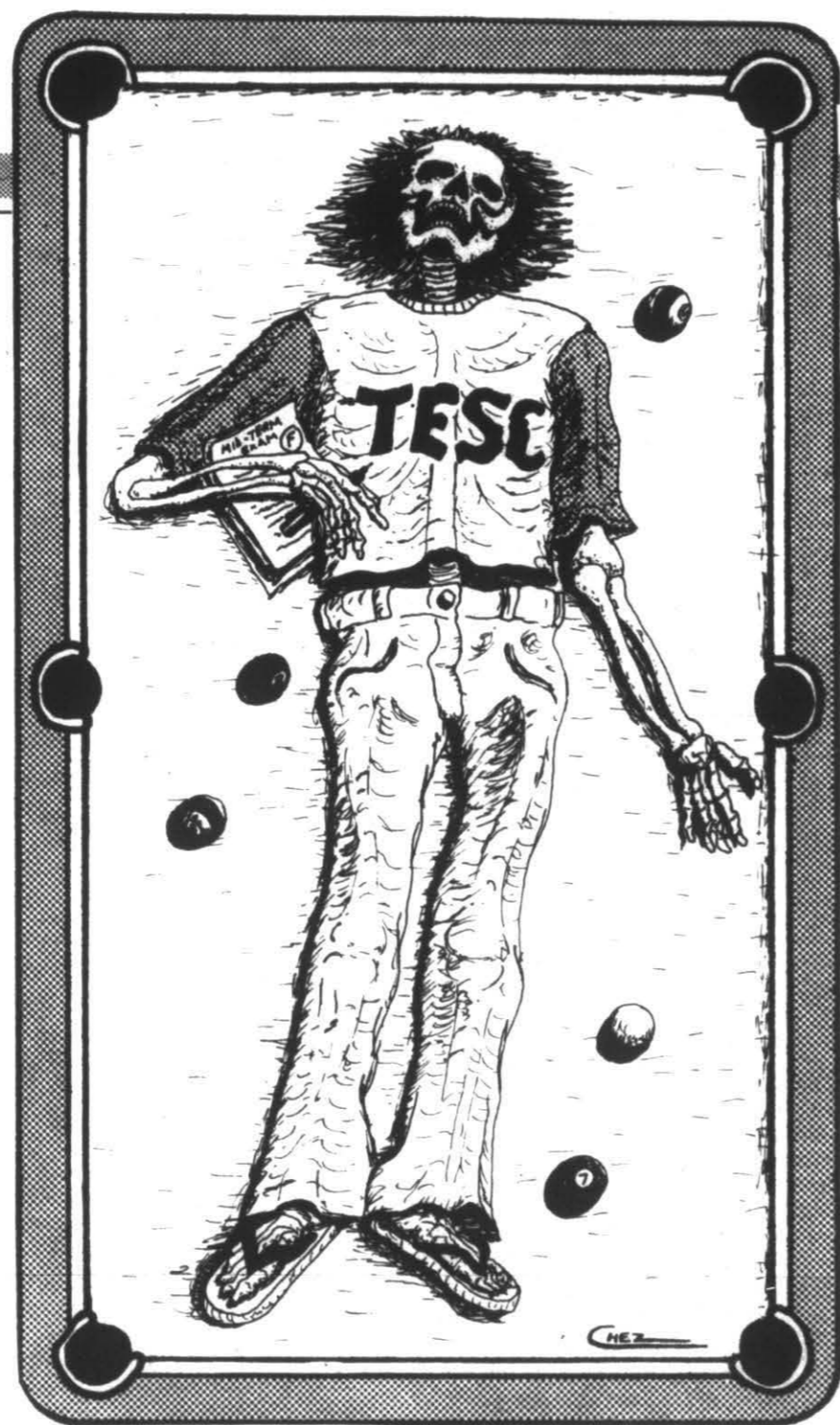
"Although our programs have great flexibility and can often be combined with one's employment," he stated, "our entry policies have often discouraged mature students from entering. Registration has only been possible during the week before classes

began each quarter whereas many of our faculty would be willing to let people enter the sequence of a program or initiate an Independent Study Project in mid quarter. Now students can contract and pay for the possible number of units at any point. What we are doing is changing from a set administrative rule to a faculty decision situation, making continuous registration possible for our students' convenience."

Another simplification at TESC Admissions is the elimination of the Supplemental Admission Form that required the answering of six essay questions regarding one's commitment to the Evergreen approach and was in addition to the Washington State Uniform Application required by all our state's colleges and universities.

"We have simply come of age," said the spokesperson. "We realized that the only criterion that was valid regarding who should be educated, when and for what reasons was up to the individual. We hope this new emphasis on our already existing policies known as the "Special Student" and "Conditional Admission" categories which do not require transcripts or a 2.0 grade average in order to obtain credit will open up schooling for more would-be students.

"It is well known that many have done poorly in school because their self-motivation was never given an opportunity to flourish and then after they had matured they were unable to get admitted to a college because of the negative picture painted by their grade point. At Evergreen those people, young and old, can now have a fresh start. We trust that the Evaluations System will keep scholarly standards



THE GREENER WHO COULDN'T GRADUATE "TOO MANY CHANGES"

high at Evergreen.

"We have watched the success of the Seattle Pacific University tuition-free entrance to Senior Citizens programs since 1973 and believe it's time for Evergreen to do the same. Including the seniors at SPU has created a goodwill in the community and enhanced campus life and classes with cross-generational communication. Grateful seniors leave gifts to the school and encourage their grandchildren to attend. It's an everyone-profits situation."

"We have realized that we have a model program here that could be utilized in many schools world-wide to the enhancement of the quality of life-long learning to say nothing of increased employment potential for many men and women," said the Evergreen representative.

—Diane Winslow

as well as these same educational institutions becoming aware of the needs and potential of mature and re-entering students, alternative approaches like that at Evergreen and her "sister", Hampshire College in Massachusetts, could prove to be extremely valuable.

## Journal

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COOPER POINT JOURNAL

OCTOBER 23, 1978

# letters

## Whitewash in dorms

Dear Editor,

What a sad day. What atrocity to add to the evergrowing heap of administrative blunders. Numb, I say! And you, Bob Carlson, you who are so entwined with the people . . . I can't even ask you why, the utter erroneousness slaps me so hard. The crime has been committed. Our humanity once again takes a giant step backward. I refer of course to the excoriated, blasphemized, (is it too early to say) evergreenized stairwell. All that effort, all the humor, profundity, inanity, simplicity, insanity, the questions, the answers, the quips, quotes, blurbs, belches, bitches, nitches, stuff of hell and heaven, 'st 'a tenth. Shit. History. All nice and white 'n clean 'n god knows how ready for nice mummies and daddies with moneys and expectations for the landlords to take for a ride. Who cares anymore what kind of ride we get. Who but mommy 'n dear ol' cash in the pants dad, who can glide on home with confidence in whiteness, the evergreen bulletin, and Jimmy Carter's teeth. I hope I'm out-a-here before you android WASPs get to settin this whole place straight, and I do mean straight! Gee, it'll be so nice around here with no ugly green ivy on the walls, no pot smoke in the dorms, the signs all reading straight, that drug inspired mural out of the lib. stairs, whited out, the buildings all locked up, and those smelly students out-a-here. Nothing but nice, clean custodians buffing up the showers and restrooms, and ol' Dan leading a tidy group of octogenarians around by the moneybelts. I could shit. Better find a restroom (and you better come check after me too, ya never know what you'll find written or smeared on the walls).

—Brent Ray

## Pro bussing

TO THE CPJ:

Intercity Transit has expanded its service to the campus this year. The bus now makes hourly trips to downtown via the Westside. I would encourage more students as well as staff and faculty to make use of this energy-saving service.

—Debra Janison

## S&A and your money

Editor:

The S&A Board spends your money. If you attend Evergreen for three quarters, \$150 of your tuition will have been spent by the S&A Board.

This board is mostly students; six of them with one faculty and one staff member. This Board allocates over \$350,000 to different student groups on campus. Only this year there is a problem.

S&A funds are used to operate two buildings on campus. These are the Recreation Center and the Activities Building. The costs of these buildings and some other budgets that are considered operations are requiring a larger chunk of the total S&A budget each year. This year operations took 70% of the budget. The year before it was 63%. It was 56% the preceding year. This means the amount left over after the essential operations is shrinking rapidly. This problem is accentuated by the \$45,000 per year bond payment S&A will be paying for CAB Phase II.

There are still some positions open on the S&A Board. Come to the meetings Wednesdays at noon in CAB 104.

If you thought money has always been tight, you haven't seen anything yet.

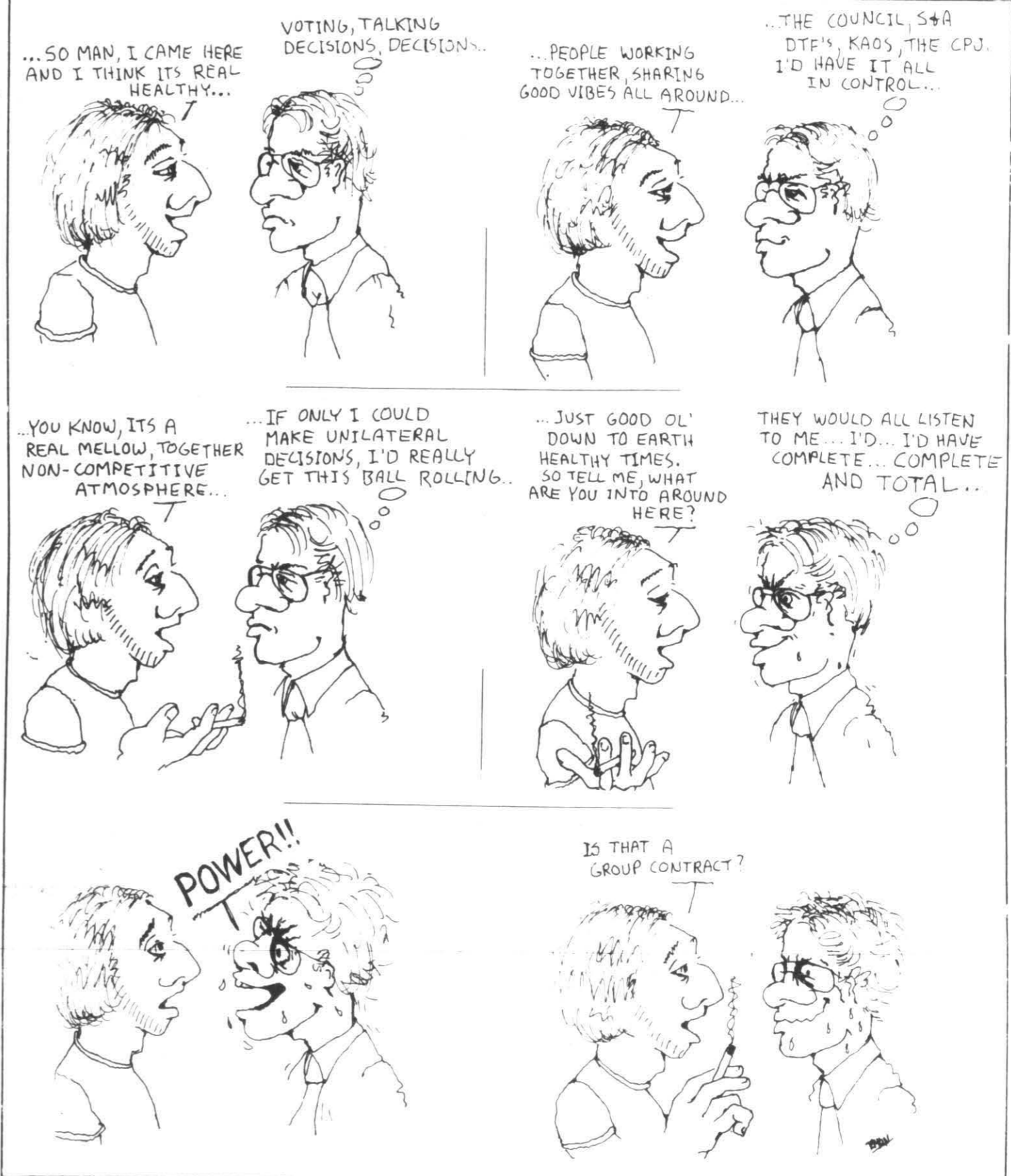
—Bill Hucks  
S&A Coordinator

## McNeil writes

to whom it may concern:

I write to you in reference of possibly receiving correspondence from one of the young ladies at your campus.

I am a long way from home and this  
OCTOBER 23, 1978



is almost a dire necessity for me to keep in touch with the outside world.

I am approximately 6'3" and weigh 200 pounds and black. Race is no barrier for me. I am athletically inclined and wish to broaden my experiences with someone of the female species.

So, if you'll please publish my request, it will be greatly appreciated. I remain . . .

Superlatively yours,  
**Donald Gunn**  
 32284-138  
 P.O. Box 1000  
 Steilacoom, Wa 98388

P.S. I am confined in the Federal Prison here.

## Is Olympia OK?

Dear Editor:

This is an unusual letter from a person in unusual circumstances! My request is one for info about Olympia and I wondered, if any one had the time, if they could write a note to me about what it's like living in Olympia.

I am a woman alone with a small baby living in Hadlock, which has the reputation of being sort of an "unfriendly town". People here are not very outgoing, and I wish to move from here to another town. I have no car, however, and no way to check out the towns before I move, so as a last resort I am writing letters to try to get an idea of what would be a friendly, good town to live in. I am writing to you because

students at colleges are generally more honest and objective and maybe some student at your college would have the time to answer.

My basic question is: Is the town friendly, pleasant one to live in where there's love between neighbors and a minimum of fighting, or is it other than this? Is the town full of positive things for young people to do or are the teenagers pretty bored there? What is there to do there that is wholesome? Do you feel that people are kindly in Olympia? Are the older people nice to the young people? Is Olympia a "clean-cut" place?

If anyone had the time to give me an answer to this letter, I'd be very grateful. Thank you so much.

—Jean Jones  
 P.O. Box 441  
 Hadlock, WA 98339

## Us folks invite you

Editor, CPJ:

Us folks down here at Admissions just wanted to tell all the readers of the CPJ that tours of the Evergreen State College are given every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10:00 AM and 1:00 PM. The tours leave from the Admissions Office and run about an hour in length: they are interesting, educational, dynamic, inspirational and fun. So, if you are lost, or just want to know more about Evergreen, come

down to Admissions, and we'll educate you.

Sincerely,  
 The Admissions People

## CPJ trite?

To the Editor:

This sure is going to be a swell year. The orientation issue was really neat. Evergreen doesn't sound quite what I thought it was like here. You've pictured it as so cute.

We "Evergreeners Shouldn't Be Bored," not when there is so much "Fun Stuff You Can Get Your Hands On." We can go "Shopping Cheap in Olympia." Some of the housing is "Close and Cheap (Sort Of)." Sort of "Surprise, You're a Minor: What to Do?" I think I'll throw up. You've even created a student body president.

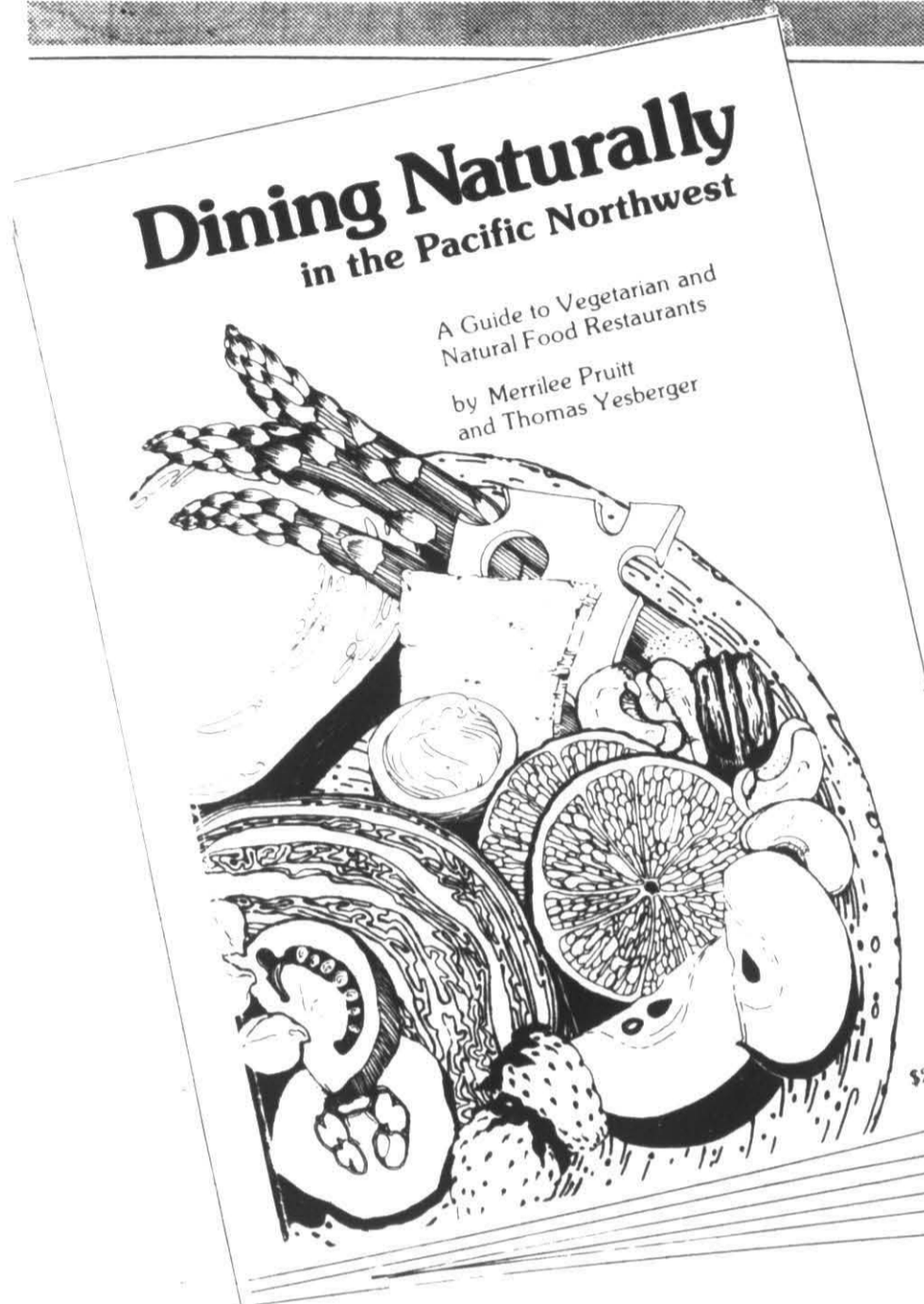
Now that I've been told not to be a sitting goduck for the second time in three years, and that Olympia cocktail lounges are somehow classier than our local bars, I'm sure vertigo is setting in. But on the other hand, Brian, maybe the image you portray is accurate after all. Disco dancing is the second most popular leisure education class this fall. Political inactivity on campus seems greater than ever.

Listen Brian, let's start a fraternity at Evergreen. You'll be such a good dancer after your disco class that you'll be a shoe-in for president. Then all we'll need is a good rush chairman.

—William R. Hucks  
 THIRTEEN

COOPER POINT JOURNAL





## 'Dining Naturally' in the northwest

Ever wonder why Mona Lisa had the highway blues ("... you can tell by the way she smiles."—Bob Dylan)? Well, the reason is that she had just consumed large quantities of American road food and her stomach was upset. Sound familiar? Wouldn't it be nice if someone took the time to find nice, wholesome and nutritious restaurants and compiled a list of them for the weary traveller? With the recent publication of *Dining Naturally in the Pacific Northwest*, two 1977 Evergreen graduates, Merrilee Pruitt and Thomas Yesberger, have fulfilled such a need.

Their book, subtitled, "A Guide to Vegetarian and Natural Food Restaurants", was conceived during a .rip they took across the North Cascades. In the authors' words, "it occurred to us that . . . there was not an alternative guide for a natural-food conscious traveler."

Through health food stores, telephone directories and word of mouth they were exposed to "more good places to eat than we had previously imagined."

To be included in the book a restaurant had to meet several criteria. The menu had to offer at least some vegetarian dishes of comparable quality to the meat choices. The prepared food was to be cooked ideally with fresh natural ingredients. However, because of the remoteness of some of the areas visited, mixed menus were acceptable. The feeling was that anything is better than to have to squander your money on places like, say, Joe's Taco Heaven.

Three separate categories were used to classify each establishment they visited. These were "Vegetarian," "Natural Foods," and "Natural Food Selections." The prices listed are generally reasonable ranging from Walla Walla's College Place Dairy" where most everything is under a dollar, to a "unique five course experience," served up at the Vitium Capitale" (and you'll have to buy the book to learn what that means) in Seattle.

*Dining Naturally* is organized into geographical sections with areas listed from Vancouver to Oregon. There are nice illustrations and an index.

On the homefront, Olympia is represented with three listings: "Gnu Deli," "The Lunch Box," and the "Rainbow Restaurant."

The book is available for \$2.95 at the TESC Bookstore, or by writing: Dining Naturally, 8806 218th S.W., Edmonds, WA 98020.

—Andy

## Book is homegrown product for Evergreeners

Thomas Yesberger and Merrilee Pruitt began thinking about writing *Dining Naturally* a year ago September. Both are vegetarians of long standing and were frustrated at not being able to locate good natural food restaurants even in a large city like Seattle. So whenever they found a good place to eat they noted it for future reference. The idea of a book seemed obvious.

In January of 1978 the actual work began. To finance themselves Tom and Merrilee had to borrow money from a friend. Publishing costs alone ended up near \$4000 and

that figure does not include travel costs or any salary compensation. There was no guarantee for the two Evergreen students that they would sell a single book, mainly they had a lot of faith and even more energy.

Visiting the restaurants in the Pacific Northwest did not take as much time as one would expect. The authors would dine like any other customers and then tell the restaurant of their book plans. Cooking techniques were discussed along with a check on the freshness and quality of the ingredients. Usually, then, the restaurant staff would give them names of other natural food establishments in the area.

What took most of their time was writing, layout, figuring type and printing, along with the overall design.

Another factor they had to work with was that basically neither Tom nor Merrilee had any previous experience in writing or self-publication of a book. At present, Tom is studying classical piano at the University of Washington and Merrilee is planning to apply to veterinarian school.

*Dining Naturally* then was only a part time hassle: he had to practice and she had a summer commitment to train horses; sacrifices were many.

Half way through they decided to show a skeletal outline to a publisher. The book was immediately turned down. Merrilee feels now that they should have had the book closer to completion before letting anyone see it.

Financially, when a publisher takes on a first book like *Dining Naturally*, the authors can expect to make very little, unless their book turns out to be another *Whole Earth Catalogue* which is obviously the exception to the rule.

Tom did most of the layout. The work was long and tedious. At one point the couple put in over 40 hours placing corrected copy back on the page by hand. The appearance of the book became its strength—retailer and distributors were impressed.

With the firms who did the printing and typesetting Tom and Merrilee found themselves constantly correcting small flaws and generally haggling over minor but important details: "If you know what you want, insist on it." The book was finally finished on September 10, 1978. Six thousand copies were

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**"If We Don't Have It, We Will Get It"**

## New film coordinator offers five best, worst

The Friday Night Film series is still conducting a survey in which our faithful audiences can rate the films shown last year on a one to ten basis.

In the last issue of the CPJ, Gary Alan May, the retiring coordinator of the series, gave his views as to what were the five best and five worst films of the season (June '77 to June '78). Having the dubious position of his successor, I thought I'd get my two cents in with a more detailed look at the five best and five worst. (Best and worst in this scribe's opinion, anyway.)

I figured, seeing whereas I'm just starting out as FNF Coordinator, that this would also give people somewhat of an idea as to where I'm at in my outlook on different kinds of films. And remember, don't take any of this too seriously, even if I do.

**The Five Best**  
**BONAPARTE AND THE REVOLUTION**—Abel Gance's four and a half hour epic of the French Revolution and Napoleon's role in it. Made in 1925, before sound came in, this is certainly more advanced than Eisenstein in terms of editing, camera movement, and something else—sound! Although talkies would not exist until a few years later, Gance foresaw the phenomenon and shot the film for dialogue silently, then added the sound years later. The slip synching comes across fine.

Besides its cinematic achievements (including cameras strapped to people's chests and horses, along with rapid fire montage), the film stands as a valuable comment on the nature of revolution.

Although Gance may be wrong in trying to favorably compare Napoleon to Marx, the scenes of the revolutionaries being betrayed and wiped out by those they put in power still rings true as a valuable lesson to this day—from Butcher's Lenin and Trotsky's crushing or worker's rebellions in early 1920 Russia to what is happening in Cambodia today.

Napoleon curiously looks like Rod Stewart, and Marat, Robespierre, etc. all seem like 18th century yuppies. Ah, but who can ever forget the scene where Napoleon faces their ghosts in the assembly hall.



**BEFORE THE REVOLUTION**—I predicted that this one wouldn't be popular here, and I was right—which is a shame. Seems so many students in the 70's just don't want to see themselves portrayed too closely or realistically on the screen.

Bernardo (1900, *Last Tango in Paris*) Bertolucci's second feature film, made in 1962, when he was 22, brilliantly examines the state of affairs of a young, upper-middle class communist who discovers that he'd too bourgeois to stay a radical. He develops a "nostalgia for the present" and sees that people like him can only live "before the revolution", not after. I first saw this film years ago with a friend who had just quit the Communist party and he flipped.

Most of the people in Lecture Hall One this year walked out. Although it may be hard for some to get through the first viewing (believe me it moves faster everytime you see it), this is one of the most important and courageous films of the 60's.

excellent and some of the stars (notably Anna Magnani) went on to become famous. The film is incredibly moving and at times even dares to be humorous.

**ORPHEUS**—Only Jean Cocteau could have come up with this fantastic insanity that is a modern day version of the Greek myth.

The angel of death is escorted by cop-like motorcycleists, Orpheus rips-off poems from hell via a car radio, people go through mirrors, ect., but it is all very coherent.

Made in 1948, the bombed out parts of Paris are used as hell and the subliminally Nazi-like escorts must have had quite an effect on French audiences when the film was released. The final shot, when the angel of death is escorted to her own doom, is one of the finest closing shots in the history of cinema.

**HIS GIRL FRIDAY & TO HAVE & HAVE NOT**—I know this makes six, but I couldn't decide which of these two Howard Hawks films I liked better.

"His Girl Friday" is more of a perfect film, one that I find flawless. It's based on Hellman's "The Front Page", but Hawks puts a woman, instead of a male, in the role of Hildy the reporter. Rosalind Russel is stunning in what is possibly the strongest role any woman has ever had in an American film.

Cary Grant also gives what is perhaps his best comic performance. The pace, editing, and dialogue are lightning fast and the free-wheeling cynicism never lets up. This is the best American comedy I've ever seen.

In "To Have and To Have Not"



**ADVENTURES OF GERARD**—Jerzy Skolimowski's idiotic parody of the Napoleonic wars is unbearable beyond belief. Most of the gags are incredibly sadistic and nauseating, and the characters are more like cartoons than real people. No wonder it was never released.

**THE MAGIC CHRISTIAN**—Another one of those hip epics where Peter Sellers, Ringo Starr, etc. make fools out of everybody with toilet humor. For pre-adolescents only, or maybe those still in their anal stage.

**MAN'S FAVORITE SPORT?**—Howard Hawks made a lot of great films in his long career, and some bad ones. He was one of those old-timers who just couldn't grasp on to the 60's (this film was made in '64) and his films from that decade

—continued on page 16—

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