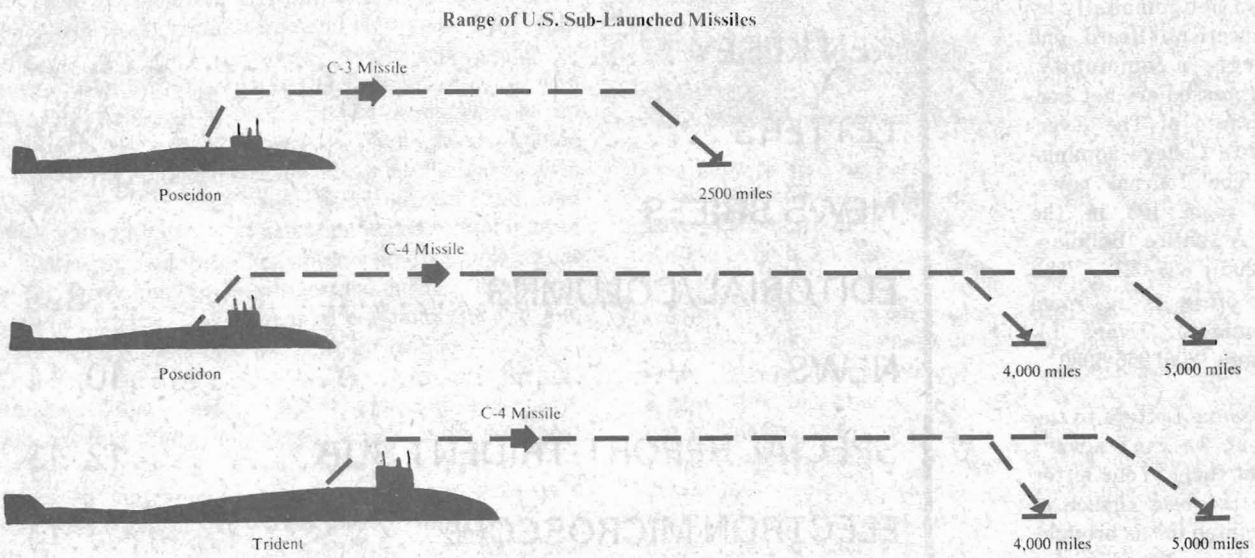
THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98505

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

cooper point JOURNAL

November 16, 1973

Volume 2, Number 9



Poseidon submarine with C-4 missile can fire at same range as proposed Trident submarine with C-4 missile.
Navy plans to equip Trident submarine with C-4 missile initially.
Later Navy contemplates a D-5 missile with 6,000 mile range for Trident sub.

Trident submarine base proposed for Hood Canal

see pages 12-13 for story

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We welcome Letters to the Editor, but we can't always print all of them. Your letter will have the best chance of getting printed if it is brought in on Monday or Tuesday, and if it is typed and double spaced.

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Ken Kesey at TESC

Acid clarity is often confusing

by Eric L. Stone

By 6:45 p.m., Monday, the expectant hubbub of the crowd arriving in the main lobby of the library was already starting to swell. A tape player emitted a bad fidelity sound resembling the Grateful Dead of 1972. Ken Kesey was coming to speak at 8 p.m., by 7 p.m. there were already a couple of hundred people waiting in their seats for him.

Ken Kesey is a lot of things to a lot of people. A legend in several worlds, he was a wrestler before psychedelic fame grabbed him by the lapels. The expectations among the waiting crowd ran high, most of them knowing of, and waiting for, the Tom Wolfe Kesey, the Kesey of Electric Kool-Aid Acid fame.

"I'm sure the students here have no idea what they're getting themselves in for."

"He's about as indigenous to the Northwest I guess, as me and rain."

"Maybe he'll drop in from the ceiling."

The sickly, sweet smell of devil weed rose from the crowd to the balcony above. Long about 7:30 p.m. when the crowd had reached, and passed the 500 mark, someone said, "If people were flammable this would be a very dangerous place to be right now." It was getting rather hot in the library lobby.

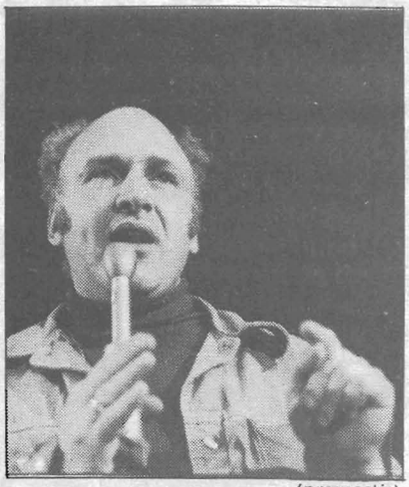
Somebody stepped up to the microphone, an introduction, Kesey in disguise? It was someone who was running for President next time around and wanted us to get Nixon out of the way first. You can't go anywhere anymore without hearing the great pagan call to impeach Nixon.

Finally at approximately 8:03 p.m., the most on time speaker ever seen at Evergreen stumbled his way, bottle of orange juice in hand, to the microphone. "Oh, I'm doing my Jim Morrison number."

Then he launched into what became an allegorical story, just barely salvaged from the realm of incomprehensibility. It seems that it was Christmas and Kesey and his family were broke, and going to Mexico sometime in the future had something to do with it, and these people showed up at his farm with their sick, natural child, and had been kicked out of a lot of communes and somehow that all got around to, "unless we change our minds, we're just going to go out!"

Owsley, the mysterious LSD chemistry whiz, provided Kesey with his next parable and/or paradox. "A number of people were on a train getting high. They got so high that they could see pretty far, and they saw that the train was headed for a curve which it was going too fast to take. Rather than see the train wrecked, half of them went on up ahead to try and 'blow the switch to divert the train'. The other half stayed on board in an attempt to slow the train down."

Kesey's delivery and stage presence were far removed from the day-glo crazy of the Tom Wolfe book, however, the often vague connections he made between points in his speech were not much removed from the acid scramble described in the book. Sounding like an acid-crazed commie mixing his Marx with Leary and Einstein, Kesey espoused his own version of the socialist work ethic. "There is no escape from



(praggastis)

drudgery to find ourselves... somebody is always going to have to wash the dishes!" Ken Kesey as a homespun socialist.

Most everybody, according to Kesey, has a demon in them, "a little demon looking a great deal like Dale Carnegie." This demon person is what prevents rational progress by people. It causes them to feel the need and desire for 'aerosol cans of shaving cream', "a brush and plain ol soap even give you a better shave...we've all gone for the fried ice-cream."

Kesey said that in order to function in the future, people must learn to handle their demon. "If there is no way to shut him down, then find a way to grease him to work better."

"There is no electrical convenience that will be worth the souls and futures of your children, your grandchildren..."

Having stuck in a roundabout way to the general topic of ecology throughout his speech, Kesey turned to the political and personal aspects of implementing changes. "If you can vote in a governor with a beard, you can turn your lights off and wear long underwear...Burroughs said that we are fighting the third world war right now."

According to Kesey, it is in the small local governments that real change can take place, "The power is there, we just have to reach down and pick it up...I'm an acid head, beatnik, ex-con who's deciding the future of Oregon's building code, that's right, but it's not so strange when I ask myself, who else is going to do it?...give me one strong person who is willing to change his ways...and that is the way we change this nation, by changing the human heart."

Moving on to the ever popular topic of Richard Nixon, Kesey said, "We needed a loser and Nixon is a loser...I don't want him to resign, he has three years of heavy losing to do. I want to see him do every minute of it."

Then Kesey spoke pointedly about the letter of the law. Basically he said, that when government breaks the law, there is no law. When an official of a state lowers the speed limit to 50, that should mean that he can't drive at 70 to get to a meeting he's late for. Setting up an imaginary poker game with God, Kesey said, "I don't care who he is, if he peeks he gets the two bit bump."

Rambling on for a little while longer, Kesey spoke of how the Disney Worlds of this country are a new type of opiate for the masses, and then moved on to what he calls, "earthquake consciousness." "Earthquake consciousness" is the attitude many people take in not

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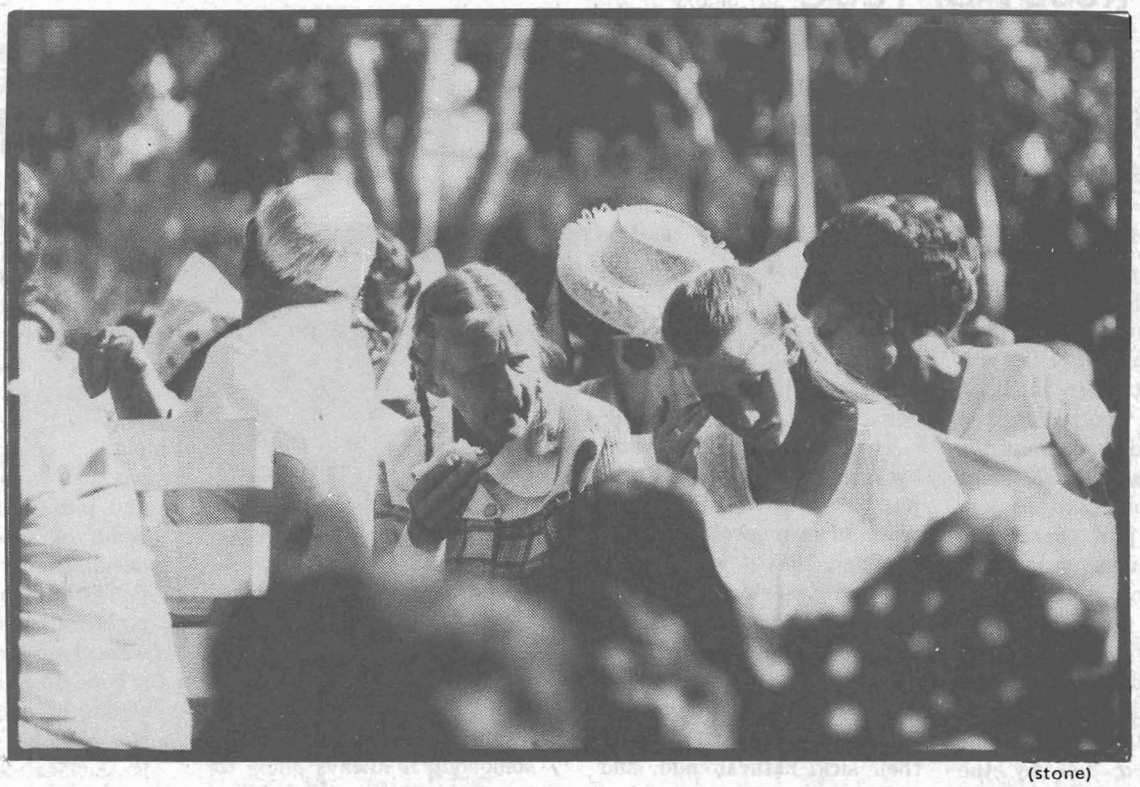


(stone)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Demand on fee date

To the Editor:

Last week the Evergreen community received notice from the Office of the Controller that the deadline for payment of fees for Winter Quarter had been set for December 14. The arbitrary establishment of this deadline, far in advance of the beginning of classes, is unnecessarily strict in comparison with other colleges, and it works a distinct hardship upon the students. This deadline is unacceptable.

With this letter we are announcing the formation of a new group at Evergreen and we are demanding that the December 14 payment deadline be moved to January 31. If this demand is not met by November 22 we have planned activities that will significantly disrupt administrative procedure at Evergreen.

We decided, by a split vote, to give you an opportunity to change the policy before we take this disruptive action.

While we have decided this would be the most humane course of action, we are concerned that you will not take this letter seriously. If you do not, we will act. We are not talking about a demonstration (they do not work when you have all the power), nor are we planning a violent act. We will, instead, seriously and repeatedly disrupt the smooth functioning of the administrative process until our demand is met. Our demand is reasonable.

Coalition for a Humane Evergreen Community

Answer to demand

Coalition for a Humane Evergreen Community:

If the members (?) of the Coalition are seriously interested in resolving a problem instead of issuing ultimatums, I wish to remind them that the Evergreen community has a mechanism for resolving grievances. This is spelled out in the current Bulletin on pages 150-167. The first step in that process is basically one of mediation in which the grievance can be aired. I or any other persons to whom your undated and unsigned letter was sent would be happy to serve that function and bring the appropriate parties together.

This statement in no way sides on the issue involved. I simply want to point out to the Coalition, whoever "it" is, that Evergreen possesses "humane" methods for solving problems.

Kingsley Kan
Student Accounts Supervisor

Polluting energy

To the Editor:

Lowering our thermostats, driving at 50 MPH, curtailing outdoor lighting, may reduce the amount of energy we use. But these actions can offer no solution to the real problem and that is our distressing lack of energy sources which are ecologically sound.

When the going gets tough, when it comes time to bite the bullet, our reaction will prove how seriously committed we are to an ecologically balanced environment. Nixon seems all too willing to forget the things which the past decade has shown us. His suggestion that coal-burning utilities and industries be prohibited from converting to oil can only mean one thing! the continued rape of the land by strip mining. His proposed suspension of federal antipollution stand-

ards and the use of high sulfur coal can only mean the sacrifice of clean air and our health.

Nixon states an admirable goal in making the US self-sufficient in energy by 1980. But, the title of his proposal — "Project Independence" — points out how sadly ignorant of ecological principles he is. It may be possible for us to reduce our dependence on other nations for energy supplies, but we will never be independent of the earth for them. The energy we need must come from somewhere, and there is a price to be paid relative to the manner in which we obtain that energy. If we choose nuclear power plants, then we risk accidents with radioactive materials and the thermal pollution of our waters.

I refuse to accept the relaxation of what few regulations we have that seek to reduce the human impact, for the supposed purpose of "energy conservation". Reducing the amount of energy we use is a logical reaction to the discovery that the energy source is finite. Foresight will reveal that this is not enough. We must develop new energy sources. And, if we have learned anything from past experience, these new sources will be ecologically sound.

This is an ideal opportunity for man to use his brain for the purposes for which it appears to have been developed. When man becomes a truly cognizant member of the natural community, his energy sources will reflect this.

Karen Oakley

Saga food decried

To the Editor:

This is a letter to the editor, written during a lunch-time faculty meeting. The letter is about the food in the cafeteria.

We are simply unable to understand how it can be both so expensive and so bad.

We are not really asking for an explanation or a justification; we're asking for a change. As a matter of fact, we are on the verge of demanding one. We can no longer stand to be what we eat.

Your friendly Freud and Jung faculty,
Betty Estes
David Powell
Tom Rainey
Kirk Thompson
Sid White

Poet on Kesey

To the Editor:

Post-Kesey Observations:

Where do we go from here, Ken? people
seeking autographs with a disposable Flair.
His battered wallet yields The Answer:
A Parent-Teachers Association membership card.

Ears ringing with Rock Power! and Stick Power!
they casually walk past vacant, florescent seminar rooms,
through unclosed doors (remember the New York air conditioners?)
between Man and Nature and Nature and Society.

Step into Evergreen's fried ice cream world
With lights of bank, store, co-op, newspaper still burning.
Mastered by a tenacious computer
There are no on/off switches.

Energy saving devices cause slave labor somewhere.
Water power!

"Unless we change our minds, this country's going to go out."

The comet draws near.

Paul T. Richards

Over the barrel

To the Editor:

It is of interest to note the official policies of Russia and Red China towards the U.S. during this time of the Watergate crisis. Both countries, while privately committed to the destruction of the American State, and most certainly America's #1 capitalist, Richard Nixon, have an external stand in support of Nixon and his policy of detente.

Both countries know full well that they have Nixon and the American people over a barrel. The barrel is full of oil and American foreign policy, and both countries are aware that Nixon's only chance of survival in the midst of the Watergate is Henry Kissinger and his big bag of American dollars and wheat.

Both Russia and China are taking advantage of Kissinger's Fort Knox, and know that there is, as always, a finite amount of American goodwill. Kissinger no doubt realizes that if the Great Powers Detente is destroyed, so is Richard Nixon. Both Communist countries know that if Nixon goes, so does their bargaining power with the U.S.

It is not so odd then, that Chou and Friends have denounced the Watergate as a "trick" of the American Left, since they know that they can't very well do trade with idealistic American radicals. They have thrown their support to the man that idealistically, they probably hate the most.

The point to remember, is that the value of the mighty buck has not diminished in the world, regardless of political or social structures.

Dean Katz

Alliance formed

To the Community,

There is a new organization at Evergreen known as the Arab and Jewish Peace Alliance. We are a non-partisan organization. Our function, as we conceive it, will be to exchange informatin and knowledge about the Arab and Jewish civilizations and histories as well as about the current difficulties in the Middle East. If you are interested in this please check out our sign in the student activities building. If you have a specific political opinion please save it for later, we will give you a chance to present it to the entire group.

By the way, would the person who tore down our announcements in the library building please leave us a note in the C.A.B. telling us why you did that? Also, you missed a few-dorm A, for example.

Arab and Jewish
Peace Alliance

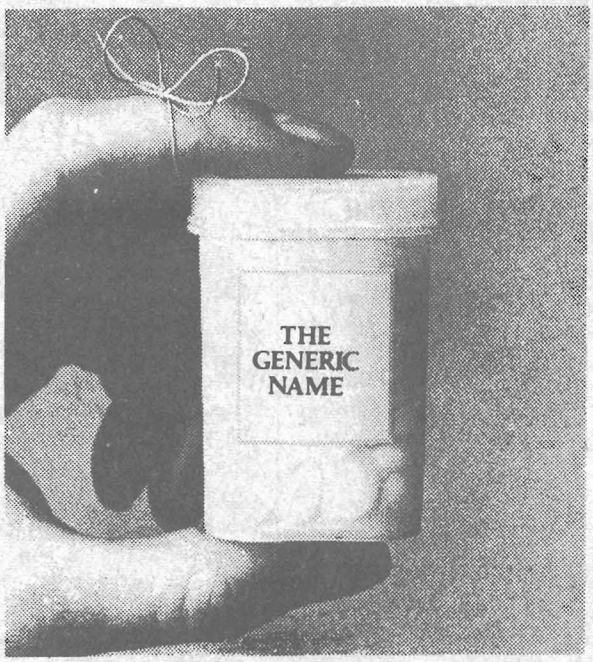
Dear Members of Human Behavior Program (1972-73):

Recently Lynn Patterson made a $76.25 contribution to The Greater Evergreen College Fund on behalf of last year's Human Behavior Program. Speaking for the entire college, I'd like to publicly acknowledge this action and to express my gratefulness.

We turn to The Greater Evergreen College Fund in instances where state funds may not be spent for necessary informational and other activities that advance the interests of the college. Some examples: official functions at the President's Residence; refreshments for visiting high school and community college counselors; certain graduation expenses; etc.

Thank you--on everyone's behalf--for this extra help to Evergreen.

Charles J. McCann
President



Three little words can save you medicine money.

Frequently when you're sick, nothing hurts as much as the cost of the medicine to help you get better. But there is a way you can save money on prescription drugs and medicine. By remembering three little words . . . *"the generic name."*

What do these words mean?

Simply this. Your doctor can write a prescription two ways. He can write the "brand name" or *the generic name* (pronounced jen-air-ic) of the drug. The difference is that prescriptions can cost a lot less if the doctor uses *the generic name.*

How come?

Most well-known advertised brands of anything cost more than unknown or store brands. You pay for the advertising that makes the "brand name" well-known. Brand name drugs also usually cost more. For example, one drug used to reduce high blood pressure costs drug stores about $4.50 under its "brand name," yet only 99¢ under its *generic name.* What's more, up to half of the most widely prescribed drugs (the top 50) are available under their *generic name.*

Here's what to do.

First, ask your doctor to write down *the generic name* instead of the brand name. Don't be afraid to tell him you need to save money on medicine. Second, tell your pharmacist that the prescription calls for *the generic name* at your request. Ask for the lowest-priced quality generic drug he or she can recommend.

You could tear out this message and wrap it around your finger to help you remember. Or you could keep thinking of the dollars you want to save. Either way, remembering three little words can save you lots of medicine money. Please remember *the generic name.*

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Briefly

Campus news

Willie Parson, chairperson of the **Library Dean Selection** committee, recently announced the **four top candidates** for the position. The candidates, Jovana Brown of the University of California at Santa Cruz; William E. Connors at the State University of New York, New Paltz, New York; Howard W. Dillon, Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois; William F. Rogers, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; are on campus for interviews which started this week and continue through Dec. 7.

Community participation is desired in the selection process and interested Evergreeners are encouraged to come to special open interview sessions with each candidate. Connors had his open session yesterday, but there is still a chance to interview the other three. Brown is scheduled for Nov. 20 at 1 p.m., Dillon for Nov. 27 at 1 p.m., and Rogers for Dec. 6 at 11 p.m.

Seniors graduating at the end of fall quarter must have an exit-interview to get their **advance deposits** back.

Trevor, a one act comedy by John Bowen, will be presented by a group calling themselves the Cooper Point players, on Monday, Nov. 19, at noon and Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 7:30 p.m. in the main lounge of the Lecture Hall Bldg.

Admission is 25 cents. The play is sponsored by the Women's Center and the Gig Commission.

Students on the **National Direct Student Loan** Program should sign promissory notes for awards for winter quarter. Take care of this soon at the Students Accounts window.

The **Peace Corps** and **VISTA** representative will be on campus Monday and Tuesday, November 19 and 20, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the CAB lobby.

The following students are in danger of being **disenrolled**. Their mail was returned to the college for lack of sufficient address. Is your name here? Contact Student Accounts if it is. Lib. 1103 or 866-6447.

Anne E. Beck
Patricia Blackstock
Craig C. Conner
Susan L. Critchlow
Noelle R. Fallgren
Vivian L. Folsom
Laurey L. Hulbert
Vernon Joe
Leroy M. John
Lonnie Johnson
Raymond J. Kelleher
Judith Klayman
Sara Lanham
Sally Jo Lee
Barbara C. Lyon
William Lysak
Daniel Maddox
Wendla McGovern
Roger Meyers
Donald Nelson
Benjamin C. Norton
Patrick M. Paulich
Arnold Price
Robert Reagan
Diane Selden
Laurence Severtson
Eric M. Stolzberg

Swami Bhimasen will speak about yoga on Monday, Nov. 19 from 7-9 p.m. in the Second Floor Library Lobby. Swami Bhimasen is a disciple of Swami Sivananda of Rishikesh, India. He is visiting the U.S. from India, and has just come up from San Francisco to visit the Northwest. Donations for his return trip to San Francisco would be really super.

Sculpture lives workshop: Introduction to three dimensions in a number of different media with emphasis on mould maring for eventual casting in more permanent materials. The workshop is at 9 a.m. on Monday, Nov. 19 in the Messy Arts area, Library Basement.

Students that have not already done so should pick up **checks for financial aid** for winter quarter at the student accounts window.

Students that will be **off-campus winter quarter** but still registered should speak to someone in registrar or student accounts. New mailing addresses must be given.

A **Potluck** and party for the **Women's Center and Women's clinic** people will be held at 6 p.m., Monday, Nov. 19, in the CAB 110. Bring food, and if anyone has a hot plate, a couple are needed.

Let Security watch your dog

Security has always involuntarily been in the **dog-sitting** business, but now they ask that people bring dogs to them rather than having to capture the dogs. Dogs can be placed in the kennels on a day-to-day basis, where there is water, and if the owner brings food, the dogs will be fed.

The present dog policy states that dogs must be "under physical control while on campus" and *never* in any of the buildings. When Security gets complaints, dogs are brought to the kennels and held as long as possible. If no one claims a dog, the Humane Society is called. To feed these unclaimed dogs, the people in the Security area have been passing the hat among themselves.

One suggestion that came up last year concerns a large fenced-in running area, with trees and shelter, where dog owners could bring their dogs in the morning and pick them up when they left campus. This would relieve the burden on Security and have a suitable place for the dogs. Sounding Board, which meets on Wednesday mornings at 8:30 in CAB 110, would be one place to get this idea rolling again.

Editorial

Giving up for Xmas

It is fast approaching Christmas and there is an interesting spirit in this land we call the United States. It is the spirit of **giving**. The government has taken to **giving** out things, especially contracts, orders and the comforts of its constituents.

The Alaska Pipeline has just been passed in the House and Senate on an overwhelming tidal wave of "energy crisis" hysteria. The Alaska Pipeline is a pretty meaty contract for somebody.

At the request of President Nixon, the man who is refusing to **give up** his presidency for Christmas, a great many states are **giving** orders to lower speed limits to 50 mph.

The states are **giving** us fewer school days, longer school holidays and less heat and light when school is in session, and less light and heat in government offices citizens have to deal with.

Some of the things that our government is seeing fit to **give** us for Christmas are admittedly things that we need. Lately it seems though, that whenever the people of this country are **given** anything by their government, they are required to **give up** something in return.

It would, of course, be nice for Richard Nixon to **give up** his office. If he finds the people to be too distant a relation to deserve that big a gift, there are a number of other things which he could **give up**. Whenever Air Force One (his jet plane) takes him to San Clemente, Camp David, or to visit his pal Bebe Rebozo in Florida, it uses up a tremendous amount of fuel. He could cut down on the number of his jaunts.

Once he had his plane specially fly his dog across the nation to his side at San Clemente. He could leave "Man's best friend" behind next time. Rather than continue to use the Presidential gas-eating monster limousine, Richard Nixon could get around on a Honda 90 or a Vespa. He could wear one of his famous "cloth coats" to work and turn off the White House heat altogether.

Other agencies of the government also have a lot they could **give up**. Congress, for instance, easily generates enough hot air to warm their chambers. What need have they of central heating?

The military, the largest single user of fuels and oil products in the United States, has a lot it, too, could **give up**. What kind of gas mileage does a Sherman tank rolling around during peace time exercises get? I love a parade, but how much gasoline does an Air Force flying exhibition use? How much oil and its derivatives are squandered by the Seventh Fleet as it powers around the world flaunting its power?

When Governor Dan Evans is late for his next meeting, will he drive to it at 50 mph? Will a state patrolman seeing him zoom by at 75 give him an outrageously expensive ticket?

'Tis the season to be jolly, and the Yuletide spirit is apparently one of **giving** and **giving up**. But custom does dictate that when the people **give up** gifts to the government, the government **give up** gifts back.

Jill Fleming

End of the affluent society

The Seventies may well be recalled as the end of the age of affluence in America. For years we have been getting what we wanted, when we wanted it, but now it just isn't so easy. Energy resources, as most people have only now realized, are not always readily available. Witness our current shortages which range from gas station closures at the end of the month, to a six per cent reduction of our oil supply brought about by the current Mid-East situation. Witness also the Canadian resistance to raising Ross Dam to produce more power. Americans can't always get what they want on demand.

Smaller cars will soon become the rule, not the exception as gas prices soar. Who needs a car that can go 140 miles per hour when speed limits are 50? Why spend more for "the ride of a Lincoln Continental" when you get three times the gas mileage in a Volkswagen? Just because you can afford the Continental doesn't mean you'll have the gas to run it.

Gas rationing will probably be implemented by the first of the year. This time there is no noble cause; no boys fighting for freedom and apple pie with our gasoline.

People are doing without steak, even without meat. Why should we feed 20 pounds of protein (in grain form) to cattle, only to get one pound of hamburger back? We will only pay so much for meat before we turn to soybeans and turbot fillet.

Americans through necessity will have to become more practical. And practicality isn't always compatible with flashing your affluence around. Shortages have be-

[*cont. next page*]

Eric L. Stone

JFK - Ten years later

In Dallas, Texas, 10 years ago Nov. 22, John F. Kennedy, then President of the United States, was assassinated. A sad, lonely destitute man by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the murder and never brought to trial. Oswald was murdered by Jack Ruby who later died in a hospital in Dallas. The whole chain of events has held the fascination of some people ever since. The Warren Commission was established by President Lyndon Johnson to explain the series of events leading up to and following assassination. Since its release, the Commission's report has been shot full of more holes than a well-riddled piece of Swiss cheese.

There aren't many people left who really believe in the validity of the Warren Commission report. Former President Johnson expressed disbelief in the findings of the report several months before his death. Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President, was known to have privately expressed doubts as to the findings of the report. The question that mostly remains in my mind however, is why do we continue to concern ourselves with how John Kennedy died? Better we should review his acts as President when he was alive, so as to learn something of value.

Since his death John Kennedy has become almost a saint to a great many people in this country. Often enough I have heard the expression, "Things would have probably been better if President Kennedy hadn't been killed." Would they? President Kennedy brought with him to office a "new mood" for the nation. A young spirit, a refined and cultured spirit (Pablo Casals at the White House), and a fighting spirit. This new spirit, "the new frontier" had its drawbacks.

Just a scarce few weeks after he took office, the United States aided a group of fanatical Cuban exiles in their futile attempt to invade Cuba and put Castro out of business. Despite tremendous financial backing by the United States Federal Government and partial air support provided by CIA pilots, the Cuban army led personally by Fidel Castro fought off the invading army with very little trouble. A large number of the invading exiles were captured and thrown into prison. They were later bought out of prison by the U.S. Government, with medical supplies paid for by Federal taxes. Under President Kennedy's command we instigated a small crisis when we insisted on maintaining our military base at Guantanamo on the Cuban mainland itself. How would we like to have a Cuban military base at Nisqually?

John Kennedy as president didn't seem any too put off by the threat of nuclear war either. Despite the maintenance of U.S. missile sites 70 miles outside the borders of the U.S.S.R., President Kennedy decided that there was something wrong about Soviet missiles 90 miles outside our borders. He blockaded Cuba and for several tense days almost plunged the world into nuclear war. Hot stuff, nuclear war. The Soviet Union finally shrugged its shoulders and gave in, demonstrating a small degree of flexibility that it seems the United States was incapable of.

During President Kennedy's short three years as president, U.S. military operations expanded tremendously world wide, especially in Latin America and Southeast Asia. By the time he was assassinated there were already 40,000 "military advisers" in South Vietnam and plans to increase that number. CIA and "military advisement" operations in Latin America were growing at a phenomenal rate of speed. People tend to forget that the first United States "incursion" into Laos was not the one instigated by President Nixon in 1972, but one ordered by President Kennedy ten years earlier.

In the field of domestic activities President Kennedy wasn't that neat either. True, he was not hostile to the Civil Rights Movement. As a matter of fact, he voiced support for it. However, with a Congress that was for the most part weighted to his side, he failed to pass or even propose much in the way of significant civil rights legislation. It took rotten old Lyndon Johnson to finally get around to using Federal troops to protect marchers in the South.

A great deal of our current economic troubles have their roots in the expansionist, inflationary policies of the Kennedy administration. Not to mention his promise to "put an American on the moon before 1970," an expensive game we took up with the Soviet Union. A game which, in the long run, bore no real fruit other than the pleasure of a hollow "victory."

No, John F. Kennedy was no great shakes as a president. We should of course take note of his untimely death and consider it with sorrow. Only on rare occasions is assassination the best way to deal with a president, or for that matter anyone else. His assassination was one of those events that all of us who were alive will always remember vividly. How many people can't recall exactly where they were and what they were doing when they heard the news? I was in sixth grade and was working the cash register in the cafeteria at my school at the time. Sentimentality in the matter of the assassination of President Kennedy is impossible to avoid and I'm not so sure that it should be avoided, however it cannot bé allowed to obscure an honest appraisal of his Presidency.

End to affluent society

[*from preceding page*]

come common while excesses are bizarre. The only bumper crops we've had this year are apples, bing cherries, and crooked politicians.

"Things just ain't what they used to be," to quote the proverbial old timer. Americans are slowly beginning to feel guilty about using paper plates, Dixie cups, and non-returnable bottles. But, what do you do now that you own such things as digital clocks, air conditioners, hot air combs and high-powered stereo systems? Most people don't want to chuck these extravagances out the window.

Our ideas of what is necessary and what is not need revision. As the song says "You can't always get what you want, but if you try sometime, you just might find, you get what you need." (*You can't always get what you want* by Mick Jagger and Keith Richards).

Perhaps our needs and desires cannot be reconciled, but we really don't have much choice except to try and do so.

Paper folding for credit?

by Leslie Layton

Origami, previously announced as a modular study, is now a thriving workshop taught by Richard Alexander. The workshop participants, learning the elaborate art of Japanese paperfolding, are constructing four-pointed stars, boats, and bird bases, among other things. The ultimate project goal of the group is construction of a mobile for exhibition made up of one thousand cranes.

The few existing procedural policies for setting up modules stopped the plans to offer Origami as a module. it was planned to run from November 5 through January.

All of Evergreen's learning modes are run experimentally, but the first year was primarily a shake-up year for coordinated studies. Last year group and individual contracts were closely examined. This is the shake-up year for modular studies.

It appeared that the Origami module evolved somewhat spontaneously and without long-term planning, but part of the motivation was to experiment with time frames differing from the traditional quarter periods. It seemed possible that projects could begin and finish any time if Evergreen hasn't enslaved itself to its own time structure. However, not only is it the policy of student accounts and the admissions office to register students only at the beginning of the quarter, but it is becoming evident that students plan and arrange their work by quarter periods, whether for convenience or by habit.

Other generally accepted policy on modules is that they can only be offered by individual contract faculty, and must be of academic substance worthy of academic credit. This raises a question that strikes deeper then the surfacing conflict of ideology at Evergreen - the dialectic of spirtualism versus intellectualism. It raises the question of how to determine criteria of academic worth if we are to move from traditionally reputable academic standards.

When Origami was to be taught in the socio-cultural context of the "Japan and the West" program, there were no misunderstandings. Yet Alexander is presently teaching it in the context of Japanese aesthetics, which differs so greatly from the western concept of aestheticism that it presents a curricular problem worthy of close examination.

After observing and judging the success of the modules this year, the Academic Deans will be meeting to establish clearer policies. A list of modules available winter quarter will be printed by December.

Meanwhile the Origami workshop, despite no funds, has met three times, and continues to meet every Monday at 4:00 p.m. in Lib. 2417.

Chile symposium planned

by Doug Wold

On September 11, 1973, a military coup left the democratically elected socialistic government of Chile in a shambles and its leader, Salvador Allende, dead. Since that time the news media has continually run news articles, commentaries, and editorials on those events in Chile.

This flood of interest clearly identifies the importance of that fateful day but leaves many questions still inadequately answered: Why such a violent coup? What were the prime causes? Did socialism or democracy fail in Chile? What effects has the coup had upon the quality of life in Chile?

What is the special meaning of this military dictatorship in Latin America? What will be the effects on leftist movements in other countries? What was the extent and type of U.S. involvement?

No doubt many of these questions are not definitely answerable, but the major significance of the coup on the American Continents and the possibility of overt U.S. involvement makes it necessarily important for all Americans to search out some meaningful conclusions from this rapid fire of events.

It is to this end that a student group, originating in the group contract "Revolt In/By Economics", is sponsoring a two-day symposium on Chile here at Evergreen, Jan. 25 and 26, 1974.

The goals of the Northwest Symposium on Chile are to increase the awareness and public dialogue concerning the events in Chile. According to planning group member Ned Swift, "We hope to enrich the college populace, surrounding community, as well as visitors from throughout the Northwest by providing a unique educational experience."

Among the speakers contracted for the symposium are: Dr. Maurice Zeitlin, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin — Madison, author of six books and many articles on Latin America, foremost Latin American sociologist in U.S.; Dr. Richard Fagan, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University, president elect of Latin American Studies Assoc. for 1974, author of four books and many articles on Latin America, one of three leading Latin American political scientists; and James Petras, Professor of Political Science, SYNY — Binghampton, author of numerous works on Chile, including *Ballots to Bullets: Epitaph for a Peaceful Revolution* with Betty Petras, Ramparts, Oct. 1973.

Planning for the symposium's lectures, panel discussions, workshops, and cultural activities is well under way. However, in order to provide a full community-wide symposium, which may include a week-long Latin-American festival, the group is asking for input from the entire community. Anyone with energy or ideas is encouraged to attend the next planning session, noon, Monday, Nov. 19, in L 2420.

Food stamp office soon to close

Evergreen food stamp applicants will no longer be able to obtain certification interviews on campus, according to Les Eldridge, director of the TESC Office of Financial Aid and Placement.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibits the practice of using volunteer interviewers for the purpose of food stamp certification, which has been the case at Evergreen and many other places in the state.

There are about 700 students at TESC who are using food stamps. The Evergreen volunteers interviewed 400 applicants a week. Approximately two-thirds of these students are on financial aid. Without food stamps many of them would be unable to remain in school. Food stamps act as another grant program, according to the Financial Aid office.

Applicants will now be required to make interview appointments at the already overburdened Tumwater office. Appointments will be even harder to obtain and transportation to Tumwater could be a problem for some.

The Department of Social and Health Services in Tumwater, in cooperation with Evergreen, will attempt to set up a transportation system to Tumwater using Evergreen and Olympia buses.

Les Eldridge said that he had made an appeal to Senator Warren Magnuson to change the Argiculture Department's ruling. He has little hope, however of changing a complicated bureaucratic decision.

The irony in this situation is that the food stamp office at Evergreen was recently audited by the Department of Social and Health Services in Tumwater, and was found to be in excellent standing. The volunteer interviewers were highly evaluated. In the validation check no abuse of the program was evident.

In many cases, the applicants were found to be overestimating their incomes.

Third Eye becomes Union Street Center

The Union Street Center, (formerly The Third Eye) 417 E. Union, announces its new name and an open house. The open house is scheduled for this Sunday, Nov. 18, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.

At the open house, staff, volunteers and board members will be on hand to talk with anyone interested in the Center. Refreshments will be served.

The Union Street Center deals with providing alternatives to the traditional juvenile justice system. The Center is staffed to accept referrals from law enforcement agencies, parents, and youth themselves, to provide both referrals and direct services. These referrals and services are aimed at preventing youths from entering into the juvenile justice system of jail, probation and correction centers.

Included under "Referrals and Services" is a staff psychologist, who does family and individual counseling, along with centered sponsored recreational, social and cultural programs to enhance or replace the probation experience.

The Center also employs in its programs volunteers from Evergreen, St. Martin's College and the community. This quarter's volunteers come from Evergreen's Corrections Contract, Psychology and the Community, and Man and Nature. Volunteers are handling the outdoor recreation program, and an outing has already been held at Camp Long in Seattle.

Camping trips, swimming at the Evergreen pool, boxing, rollerskating and a Saturday night Coffeehouse are all facets of the Union Street Center. Working under the framework of "Youth Services Bureau," the Center also offers a "Youth Employment Mart," to find jobs for youth. All telephone numbers can be found listed in the local phone book under "The Third Eye," the Center's former name.

The position of editor of the Cooper Point Journal will be open winter quarter and applications are now being accepted. Applications should include a resume, a plan for organizing the staff and a suggestion for business manager. Further information can be found by consulting the Publications Board document.

The deadline for applications is Dec. 3, in Lib. 2114. The current Journal staff will review the applicants on Dec. 4 and 5, and give the Pub Board their recommendation.

Applicants will then be interviewed by the Pub Board on Dec. 6, and the decision will be announced Dec. 7.

The current editor, Jill Fleming, will be happy to talk to all those interested in the position. Drop by the Journal office in CAB 103.

Report from Hood Canal:

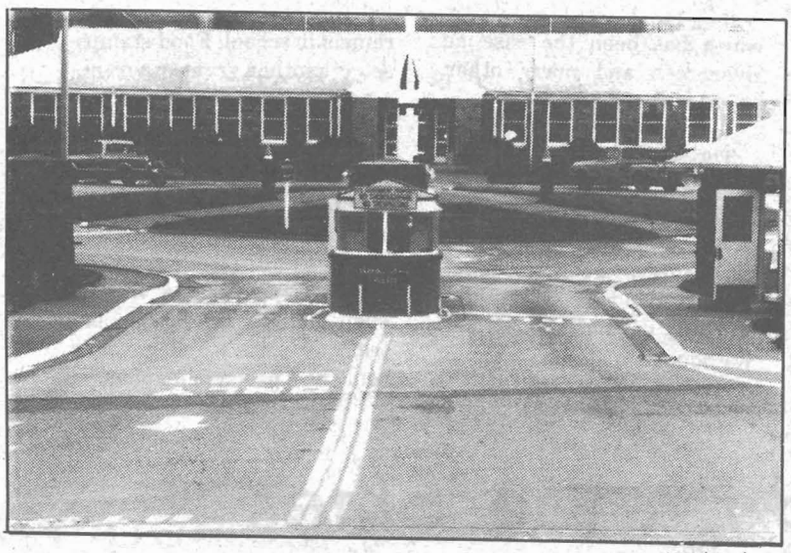
Nuclear subs to cr

by Gary Plautz

Nestled along Hood Canal and dwarfed by the majestic Olympic Mountains is Bangor, Washington. Bangor, on the Kitsap Peninsula, is 12 miles south of the Hood Canal Bridge, about 15 miles from Bremerton, and about an 80 mile drive from TESC. In 1978, it will be the base of America's newest and, potentially, costliest defense apparatus, the Trident nuclear submarine.

On September 14, 1971, former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird instructed the Navy to begin "engineering development" of a new long-range missile to be finished in 1977. A new submarine was tentatively planned for completion by 1981. However, less than two months later, Laird ordered the Navy to accelerate construction on the submarine, anticipating completion now by 1978. Laird's rationalization for this speed-up was to respond to "the continuing Soviet strategic offensive force buildup" and serve as a "signal to the Soviets . . . in the face of a growing Soviet threat." What these threats and buildups were has never been explained.

Proponents of the submarine (now called Trident) claim the vessel will be the United States' mainstay of defense for the rest of the century. It is seen as a signal to the Soviet Union "that we intend to stay strong" and maintain technological superiority in the arms race. The new submarine's high speed and comparative quietness would make it difficult to detect and destroy. The long range of the missiles (4,000 miles) would allow the Trident to strike Russia from almost any place in the world.



(Knutson)

The main gate at Bangor. Imposing, secretive, and rather unfriendly.

Opponents claim the Trident is not necessary. They point out that our Polaris/Poseidon submarine fleet is invulnerable now, and in the forseeable future, and that the present fleet is operational into the 1990's. The Trident I missile can be refitted into Polaris submarines at a much less cost than the building of new subs. Opponents also say construction of Trident would be a "major escalation of the arms race" and be directly contrary to the purpose of the SALT talks.

Some History

In 1955, the United States launched its first nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus. It wasn't until 1960 that long-range missiles could be fitted into such submarines. The George Washington, armed with 16 Polaris missiles with a range of 1,200 nautical miles, was christened in that year.

By 1966, 41 Polaris submarines had been built. This meant the United States submarine force was capable of hitting 656 separate targets with a warhead yield of one megaton.

Military technology, a never-satisfied creature, marched on, however. In 1970, the development of a new missile, the Poseidon, was completed. The Poseidon has a range of 2,500 miles and utilizes MIRV technology (multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles). With MIRV, each missile consists of 10 to 14 warheads which can strike separate targets. This means one submarine can strike 160 separate targets. This is the system that defends us now.

Trident surfaces

The Navy felt, though, they needed a bigger, even better weapon for the future. Hence, it called for the development of the Trident weapons system in late 1971.

Originally, the Trident program was divided into three parts, two missiles and the new submarine. The Trident I missile has a 4,000 mile range and is to be completed by 1978. The Trident II has a range of 6,000 miles but is not scheduled for operation until the mid 1980's. Most importantly, the Trident I can be converted into our existing submarines but the Trident II can't.

Ten Trident submarines are slated to be built by 1978 and would have the new, improved qualities the Navy claims it needs. Besides its high speed and quietness, the Trident would also be able to carry 24 missiles. With an average of 17 warheads to each missile, one Trident could hit 408 separate targets.

Cost of the Trident I missile and ten submarines is estimated by the Defense Department at $13.5 billion. Other considerations such as construction of the base, new sub tenders, etc., boosts this total to nearly $25 billion. Ultimate costs could reach $50 billion over ten years.

Congressional battles

Like almost all administration defense requests, the Trident was given blanket approval by Congress in 1971. But when Laird announced the speed-up of construction of the submarine, many members of Congress rose up in opposition.

Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, led by William Proxmire, began a fight to slow down construction of the submarine, approving of the Trident I missile, though. The administration's

se Puget Sound?

request for fiscal 1973 of $977 million was reduced to $795 million but this setback had no effect on the procurement funds for the submarine.

This year, the road was even rockier for Trident. After a bitter battle through the Senate Armed Services Committee, Trident was appropriated $1.5 billion for the continuance of its development. The Senate vote was 49-47.

President Nixon was "extremely gratified" with the results of the vote. He, of course, is a staunch supporter of the Trident system and approved of the speed-up of the system because he wanted more "bargaining" power at the next SALT talks.

Sen. Jackson's Role

An important factor in the Congressional approval of Trident has been Washington's junior senator, Henry Jackson. In 1972, Jackson, a member of the Armed Services Committee, voted for an amendment to eliminate funds for the submarine but reversed his vote when the amendment reached the floor. Six months later, Bangor was announced as the base for Trident.

The Bangor base will cost $550 million to build and will generate an estimated $100 million-a-year payroll into the economy of Washington state. Latest Navy figures call for the employment of 3,185 civilians and 4,600 military personnel by 1981. Jackson, then, has a stake in the Trident program for his constituents and will probably never be critical of it again. This year, Jackson led the fight for the Trident in committee and on the Senate floor, both Jackson and Warren Magnuson cast crucial votes for the Trident. Dr. Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of research for the CIA and secretary of the Federation of American Scientists, criticized the selection of Bangor in a Seattle speech two weeks ago. He called it a "politically motivated" decision.

Critics of Trident

Scoville criticized the Bangor site for several strategic reasons. The Navy claims Bangor will present the Soviet Union with a two-ocean front. However, the United States already has ballistic missile submarines on the Pacific so the new base will not provide the Russians with anything new. Another problem is that Russia has direct access to the Pacific, unlike the Atlantic. This means it would be much easier for the Russians to deploy acoustic devices and killer submarines to the Juan de Fuca Strait area. And despite the deep water of the strait, mining of the narrow passage is also a possibility.

'What about the possibility of a collision in Hood Canal?'

Local residents of the Bangor area generally support the Trident or are somewhat apathetic. Land developers and area businessmen particularly like the idea of the base.

The Hood Canal Environmental Council is currently awaiting the results of the Environmental Impact Statement being prepared by the Trident Joint Venture group (five engineering and architectural firms hired by the Navy to determine the environmental impact of the base on the Bangor area) before it takes a definite stand on the project. So far, only the Action Committee Against the Trident Submarine, based in Seattle, is actively opposing the Trident.

Dick Nelson is the head of this opposition group. He has many reservations about the new weapon.

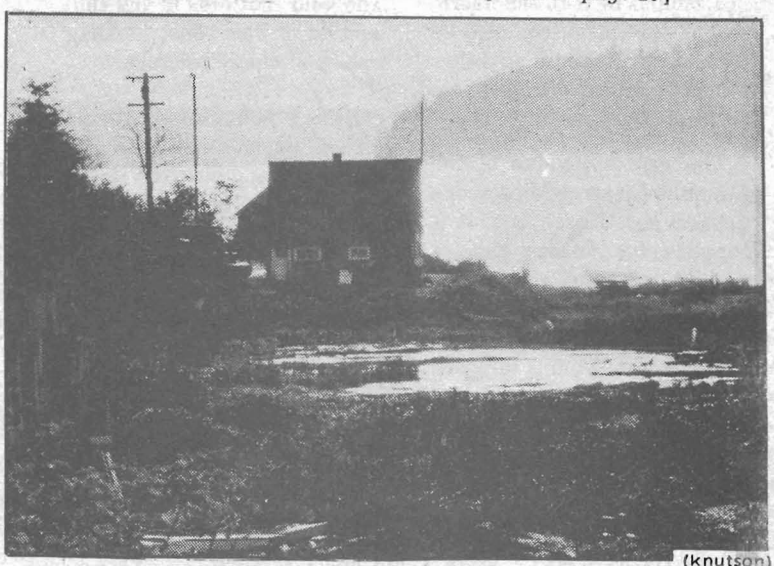
Collision possibility?

"What about the possibility of a collision in Hood Canal?" Nelson asked. "The Navy assures us that it couldn't happen but if it did, radioactive seepage would contaminate the canal. And though the possibility of an accidental atomic explosion is highly unlikely, the submarine's missile fuel is extremely dangerous."

By law, an Environmental Impact Statement must be completed before construction can begin. Nelson feels that the effectiveness of this law will be tested if a military project is questioned on environmental grounds.

"The environmental impact on the area will be enormous," said Nelson. "During construction, dredging will have to be done and the effect on the flora and fauna could be

[*cont. on page 19*]



(knutson)

A portion of land which could be taken by the Navy for the Trident base.

'To see a world in a grain of sand' —*William Blake*

by John Enlow

The Scanning Electron Microscope came to Evergreen this fall. Along with related equipment, it occupies two rooms in the basement of the Laboratory building. This impressive and costly research tool is under the supervision of faculty member Don Humphrey, faculty member in the Matter and Motion coordinated studies program.

Why, in days of slim finances, did Evergreen acquire a Scanning Electron Microscope? First, it has a magnification range of from 7 diameters up to 140,000 diameters. At the top end it can distinguish between two objects 60 angstroms apart. (Want to know how thin an angstrom is? In your mind think ultimate thin, it's thinner than that.)

Second, there is no need to squint over an eyepiece as in a light microscope. The image of the specimen appears, with very high clarity, on a television-type monitor mounted in a cabinet next to the microscope. The image can also be carried to students in other rooms by means of remote receivers.

The greatest value of the Scanning Electron Microscope (or S.E.M.) though, is that it supplies, for the first time, a real-life view of the microscopic world. It does so because it "sees" the surface of solid objects. This is opposed to the Light Microscope and conventional Electron Microscope in which light or electrons are transmitted through specimen rather than being reflected off its surface. In sense the S.E.M. sees the a television camera sees. This accounts for the startlingly realistic look S.E.M. gives into the realm of inner space.

How does it work?

To explain exactly how this is done is out of my range, but here are the basic steps involved in viewing a specimen in the S.E.M.:

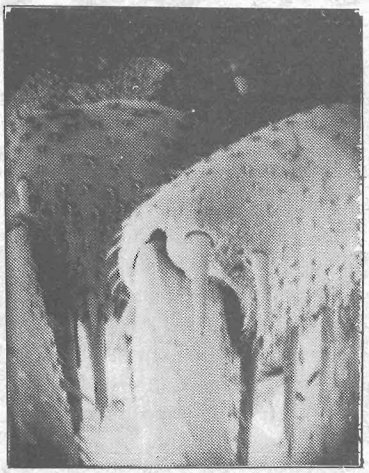
Say you are walking across the campus when you feel a slight prick on your arm and look down to see a mosquito straddling your vein. Rearing back your arm to smite him mightily your scientific curiosity gets the better of you. How does he do that? So, gently holding the blood-gorged little sucker, you go to see Don Humphrey and tell him you have something you would like to study in the S.E.M.

The first step is to let the specimen dry out; moisture in the microscope causes "gassing" which distorts the image. After drying, the specimen is placed in a machine which coats it with evaporated gold a few atoms thick. The gold coat aids in the conduction of electrons, yielding a sharper clearer picture.

Next, your mosquito is placed on a small, circular glass slide and inserted in the microscope. The elements of the electron microscope are encased in an air-tight housing capable of sustaining a vacuum. The creation of a vacuum is necessary to aid in the conduction of the electrons. The necessity of a vacuum, however, makes viewing a living specimen impossible.

Electron gun

The electron gun is now turned on, shooting a stream of electrons through a metal tip which directs the flow to the specimen. The stream of electrons "scans" across the surface of the specimen. The electrons and electron shadows are then carried to the picture tube of the monitor in the cabinet adjacent to the microscope. This picture tube works just like a conventional television picture tube except that it has twice as many scanning lines (1,100 as compared to 525).



MOSQUITO UNDER STRESS-- armpit of a mosquito magnified 100 times under the Scanning Electron Microscope.

You are now ready to view your friend. You set the microscope on a low magnification, say fifty times, and turn the set on. The sudden head-on view of a mosquito at 50 x is likely to make many people jump back, looking for a chair and a whip.

But, upon a more rational viewing you become aware of things: the perfection of the parts, the way they interact, the complexity of all living things. Every increase in magnification reveals new, smaller structures. A magnification of 800 x on the end of the proboscis and you see exactly what happened to you.

The hypodermic-like tube that pierced your skin, the complex structure around the central tube which ejected a fluid that prevented coagulation of your blood while the mosquito dined, is all there to see. If you would like a photograph of the proboscis that bit you, S.E.M. can do that too, with a Polaroid that develops itself in seconds.

Nature's grace, style

The example given was an insect, but the S.E.M. is particularly well suited to studying metals, pollen, wood, and just about anything which can be dried out and put on a slide. The versatility and power of the microscope yields views and photographs which are simply incredible.

Anyone using it, whether for scientific research or just out of curiosity, is struck by the grace and style of Nature's architecture.

There are many definitions for Beauty, but one of the purest has to be, "When form exactly meets function." This is just what the Scanning Electron Microscope reveals.

The microscope will be used mainly by "Form and Function", and "The Architecture of Matter". However Don Humphrey wants any student wishing to work with the microscope to have the opportunity to do so. Therefore, student workshops will be held in the near future teaching the use of S.E.M. Students will then be individually checked out and issued "Driver's Licenses" allowing them the use of S.E.M. They may use it to do research or just to explore reality at 4,500 x.

Theatre/Dance:

New learning mode

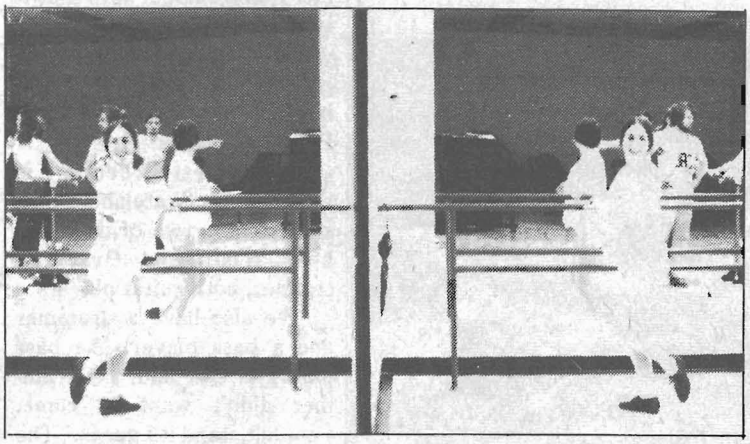
by Doug Ellis

The Evergreen State College has had Coordinated Studies Programs, Group Contracts and Individual Contracts since its inception and now from the growing pains of three years emerges the all new Coordinated Group Contract.

The idea was born and cultivated in the minds of Ainara Wilder, faculty member for instruction in Theatre Arts, and Bud Johansen, also a faculty member, who is involved in dance. The idea has many advantages over the now existing Coordinated Studies Program and Group Contracts and will someday be put to use in other areas, if the outcome of this initial Theatre/Dance Coordinated Group Contract is favorable.

Bud Johansen, the dance half of the contract, views the project as two separate disciplines that cross over and blend together when ever possible. "We have a contract in dance and a contract in theatre so people are getting as much as they can from these two areas and where ever possible we're crossing over and getting these groups together", Johansen said. He went on to explain, "next quarter there will be much more of a cross over between the two groups".

As it stands today the theatre contract is taking better advantage of the cross over into dance, than the dance contract is of their counterpart, the theatre group. So far the dance contract has only taken weekly makeup workshops as their avenue into the theatre end of the coordinated contract. Ainara Wilder believes that, "dance is a larger part of theatre, than theatre is of dance", but the dance contract will get more involved in theatre next quarter.



(caldwell)

RIGOROUS SCHEDULE--Theatre/Dance contract member fulfills part of her eight hour school day.

"Bud and I have preplanned what the disciplines require and we're offering that and not letting any student skip anything. We have roll call daily and we expect them (students) to be there. If they miss eight days of classes, they miss a unit of credit," stated Wilder.

She confessed also that two students are going to loose credit as of today, saying, "they have not put in what was expected; and everybody signed a contract."

The contract signed by all students within the program calls for "direction, willingness to cooperate as a member of a working team, and demanding full-time".

The average day of a student in the Theatre/Dance contract starts at 9 a.m. and ends at 5 p.m. with the two groups, dance and theatre, being separated for only two hours in the mornings. The theatre group is also involved in a Tuesday and Thursday module on William Shakspeare lead by Charles Teske, one of the deans for Arts/Hummanities.

It may seem like a heavy work load to the average student, and rightly so, but as the theater sponsor put it, "that's what the discipline requires and if they're not going to participate, if they're going to be dead weight, then they might just as well go someplace else.

"This is not the place to be dead weight. It's a group effort and we expect the entire group to put out equally, not just the energetic ones working because the lazy onces are out."

Both faculty members of the coordinated Group Contract believe that the students put more pressure on each other, as far as accomplishing the tasks and being present for all of the activities, than they put on the group. Student Brook Newel wasn't sorry she had signed the tough contract at all. She remarked, "it's a lot of work and a lot of times I get frustrated, but that's all part of it (theatre), a day to day discipline.

One of the great advantages for faculty members participating in a Coordinated Group Contract is the split of duties. Bud Johansen was overjoyed when he was relieved of many administrative duties by being in this new type of contract.

This quarter Wilder has taken on the administrative end leaving Bud Johansen to direct the first major production of the year, "Alice Through the Looking Glass", which "is primarily a dance production". Next quarter Ainara will direct the major production "Marat/Sade" leaving Bud to do the administrative "dirty work".

The contract has scheduled three major productions this year. The first one, "Alice Through the Looking Glass", has two performances a day at 2 and 8 p.m. Dec. 6, 7, and 8 in the Multi-Purpose Room located in the Recreation Building. Bud Johansen is the director and choreographer of the show.

He explained how the show has changed since the beginning of rehearsals three weeks ago, "it first started out purely dance and then we incorporated the theatre people. It now has scenes and mime; and I'm also adding dialogue in various places. It's going to be really a total theatre thing." Johansen also mentioned the set which is inflatable and "grows right in front of the audience".

Coordinated Group Contracts may be just the innovation Evergreen needs and only by watching the progress of the Theatre/Dance prototype will the advantages make themselves clear. In answer to the question, "What is the prime advantage to a Coordinated Group Contract?", Ainara Wilder closed, "to fuse two disciplines, two directions and the ideas of two faculty members".

People on skates (part 1)

Drifting on the flat track

(stone)

by Eric L. Stone

"The strangest nuts come out on Saturdays. Nuts, you see what I mean, little nuts, big nuts, on the weekends. I ought to know, I used to be a nut myself!" — Troy Ostrander, band member at Skateland on a Friday night.

". . . been in business here 13 years, only had to call the police out on problems three times. A great bunch of kids, a really great bunch, I just love 'em." — Bob Hemphill, owner and manager of Skateland.

Everyone's taller on roller skates. A Friday night crowd of vehicular Amazons. Skate-footed Patagonians. The tall are taller. The short are taller. The band is playing top 40 from a few years back. The roar of skates, band, and voices is deafening. Bob, the owner/manager says, with a wry smile, that his hearing isn't too good.

Friday night at Skateland brings out Junior High School crowd with a few notable exceptions. One of the exceptions, with maybe 50 some odd years of skating under his wheels, drifts by backwards, on one foot, the other being suspended in the airstream that precedes him.

Matt and Karen met at Skateland about a year ago and are now going together "sort of." Matt is from Santa Cruz in California and Karen is a local from Olympia. "Skateland is just a good place to go on weekends. We usually come here Friday nights." Matt goes off to see some other girl and Karen says, "I try not to be jealous, I mean, when we met each other, he was here with someone else after all."

"Here" at Skateland has apparently been a "good place to go" for 13 some odd years. During those 13 years it has been owned and managed by Gay and Bob Hemphill of Olympia. The Hemphills enjoy running the place and a great many of the skaters seem to be on a friendly first name basis with both of them.

"We're pretty busy out here. We have classes in speed and figure skating, hockey and form as well. Two pros and I teach the classes. We have four buses that bring people here from pretty much all over the vicinity, Shelton and Tumwater, etc." Skateland is busy, as a matter of fact Bob Hemphill says that it is booked solid seven days a week till June 14 next year. It has regularly scheduled skating days with 22 schools and P.T.A.s a month.

"Northwest Freedom" is the band. At Skateland it consists of only two of its members, Troy and Oral Ostrander, both guitar players.

"We also have a drummer and a bass player, the bass player is sick and the drummer didn't want to come. Couldn't stand it I guess." The bands make about 10 per cent of the gate which usually amounts to around $20.

"We play pretty much all over, even played at the Evergreen Inn once. Don't much like playing here, the money isn't too good and no one can hear you with all the skates roaring around and things . . . In order of preference I think we like playing dance bars best, then maybe taverns, sleeping places, and here. No, really though, when you don't have a job somewhere else and it's Friday night, this isn't such a bad place to play."

Bands don't play every weekend night at Skateland, and when they don't play, there are records, mostly current top 40. "We started having bands regularly about three and a half years ago . . ." says Bob Hemphill. ". . .it's a little more frenetic when the bands play . . ." that and the skaters seem to skate a little faster, some even in time to the music. Dancing on wheels.

There is a small group of maybe 20 or so people gathered around the bandstand watching. Most of them are females, 12 to 16, maybe a little older. No one dances, it's not easy to dance on skates and Skateland doesn't have any classes in it either. Most people just talk and hang out, making the scene.

Another scene gathers around the checkstand. Behind the counter, checkstand girls, some with braces, skate up and down putting away and retrieving coats, purses and other assorted valuables. No tips are ever offered and none are expected — after all this isn't the Jacaranda. Seated on the counter are several watchers, there also to make the scene, and also with skates on. Everyone at Skateland has skates on, they come with the price of admission, so why not? Every so often a watcher will jump down from the counter for a circuit or two around the track, usually with no small degree of flair.

One of the watchers is Diane who is 16, very tall and skinny and on occasion a speed skater. She used to work at Skateland until she was fired for smoking on the job. Smoking isn't allowed there for anyone. She also took speed skating classes. "I've got long legs and they're powerful so that I can skate fast."

Diane isn't skating in the race at Skateland tonight because she left her own skates at home and the ones she has there slow her down. "Next year in the summer I'm going to go to roller derby school in Vancouver, B.C. I've always loved derby and I may look sort of scrawny but I'm tough." Diane would also, if asked to choose, rather break a bone or two in roller derby than get a floor burn in speed skating. "Burns hurt more and they leave scars, a broken bone just heals and hurts for a little."

People on skates (part 2)

Mayhem on a bankedcurve

by Eric L. Stone

Mike and Sherry Fuson are skaters, professional roller skaters. They skate the derby and apparently get roughed up a lot. In four months of skating Mike has sustained three concussions.

"It's good to have somone to be bruised with." Mike and Sherry are often enough bruised together. Before he was a skater Mike was a construction worker. He likes skating better, "The hours are better, I get to travel around a lot and mostly it's fun."

Sherry likes it for the same reasons. She used to be a barmaid and a secretary. "Skating is a lot like being a barmaid, only you don't have to spend your whole shift trapped behind a bar." In Tacoma they're skating with either the Portland Hawks or the Seattle Wolverines, they don't seem to be sure, but it also doesn't seem to matter.

Roller derby is not unlike football with less rules, or hockey with less rules, or demolition derby with only slightly less horsepower. Cowboys and Indians on hardened porcelain wheels on a polished wood floor. Good skaters have been known to attain speeds of 40 to 45 miles per hour. A well-placed elbow in the ribs or the face are common enough to not cause anyone any particular excitement on the track.

This particular combination of speed and violence claims to be the "fastest growing sport in the nation." The fact that on several occasions roller derby has filled stadiums with capacity crowds of 35,000 or more people lends credence to the claim. Derby is, however, by no means a recent phenomenon.

The 1930's were desperate times and they spawned desperate amusements. Dance marathons were one, roller derby was another. Roller derby as we know it today was invented in 1933. A desperation sporting event in a destitute year. How far removed from the fattened faces of the Tacoma derby crowd of today were the hunger vacant eyes of the thirties watching someone else get kicked around for a change.

In a black uniform, skating for Portland, number 79 has the look of desperation about him. He's old, the oldest member of the team and the team captain. He has the look of someone who is just holding on. Year after year, he holds on. Maybe his desperation is a part of the act, but just maybe he's been told too many times by those around him that he's "getting too old for this business." The crowd yells at him constantly, he is villain number 1, "Hey old man, getting too rough for you out there!"

His ruffled, thinned and graying hair is sopping wet with sweat, as is the rest of him. He looks like he's just this side of having had too much. "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away." Is number 79 of the sweat-drenched brow, the glossy almost empty eyes, the middle age paunch, is he about to pull a fade away? No doubt he was once a great, "I coulda been a contender" Marlon Brando said in "On The Waterfront," no doubt so could number 79. Now he is mostly a sponge for abuse, a victim of his art.

Not yet even punch drunk, but toting a broken ankle is Wayne Brown who is keeping score. Wayne skates for Portland and has been skating for about 14 years, only one in derby. He started skating when he was 18 in the army, and for most of his skating time has been involved in amateur dance and speed skating. Derby, he finds, is more exciting.

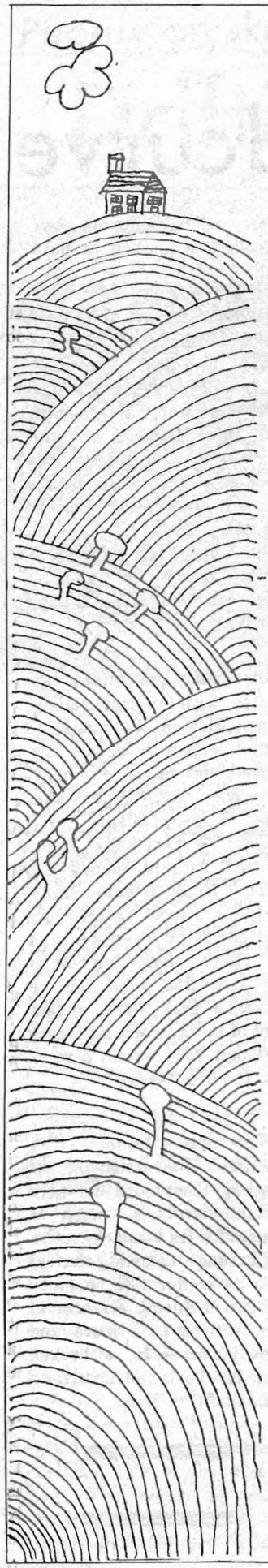
He used to work in a foundry and as a truck driver. He's quite caught up in the world of the derby. "It's very rapidly growing as a sport and getting more and more recognition, a lot of it due to TV." He envisions a time, not far off, when roller derby box scores will be printed in newspapers like football or baseball.

Wayne Brown broke his ankle during a practice and wants it to heal faster so he can get back to skating. "Most everyone who skates derby gets injured sooner or later, but not very seriously. My broken ankle is about the worst injury that I know of so far this year . . . a lot of broken bones but that's about all . . . no one that I know of has ever been killed skating derby."

At half time during the match, with Portland leading, Flash Blaidon of channel 13 fame, leaps, in all his costumed and caped clownery, onto the track. "Who is that joker anyway, Capt. . . . night!?" "I don't know, Capt. Marvel, he just leaped out here." Flash Blaidon challenges a woman skater from the Seattle Wolverines to a race, her on skates and him on his feet. She wins and he makes a grab for a certain part of her anatomy and gets an elbow in a certain part of his. Too bad, Flash.

The game continues after the half. The action on the track, getting more and more violent hardly so much as pauses for its stomach-clutching casualties, casting skaters into its center like so much driftwood during a storm at sea. "Burns hurt more and they leave scars, a broken bone just heals and hurts for a little . . ."

(stone)



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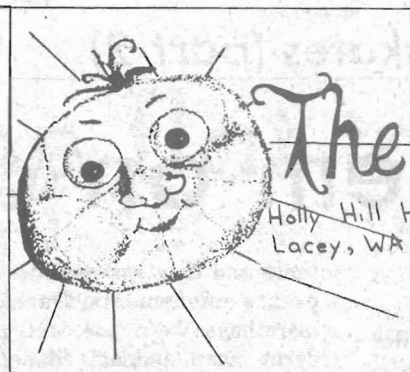

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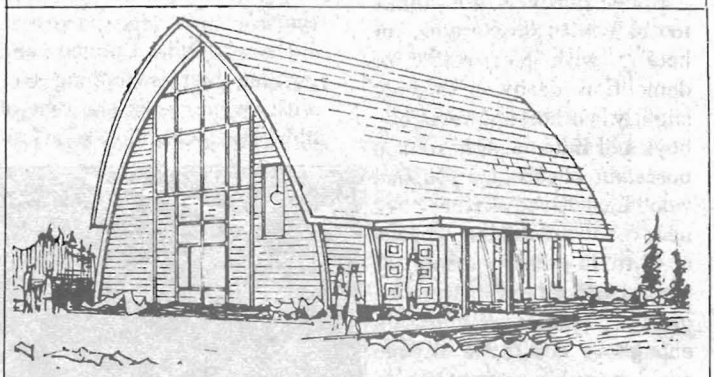

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Morning Worship and Church School	10:00 am
Wednesday Holy Communion	
St. Christophers	10:00
Sunday Morning Worship	10:00

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

Nuclear subs for Puget Sound?

[*from page 13*]

damaging. And with a potentially large increase in population, the Silverdale-Bangor area could evolve into a suburb."

Nelson also had a few harsh words for Senator Jackson.

"He's Trident's strongest supporter. He told a local group recently we must have the Trident because the Russians already have one, which is bullshit. Anyway, even if they did have a Trident-type sub, it couldn't affect our existing submarines because a Trident can't destroy other subs. Our submarines now are virtually invulnerable to Russian defense systems so why should we build more.

"The building of the Trident is irrational fear at best and self-interest at worst."

People at Old Bangor

Not all Bangor area residents are pleased with the new base, however.

The Navy already has 6,900 acres at its Bangor base, which is used as a torpedo station, an ammunition dump, and a Polaris missile facility. Now, the Navy is considering adding 150 acres to the present site.

Directly south of the base, blocked-off by a barbed-wire fence, is Old Bangor. It used to be a town earlier in the century but now consists of a couple old buildings and few dozen houses. It is this land the Navy may take.

In Old Bangor, we met Larry and Beverly Larson, their children Todd, Tovi, and Troy, and their dogs. Larson moved to Bangor almost three years ago and reconverted a four-story deserted cannery into a home. He is now putting finishing touches on it. It is a truly fantastic home. His porch hangs over the waters

(knutson)

Larry Larson. He may be moved by the Navy.

of Hood Canal and faces the imposing peaks of The Brothers, Mt. Jupiter, and Mt. Walker. Summer sunsets are often impossible to describe, Larson said.

He will have to move if the Navy decides it wants the land for a safety zone (one rumor has it the Navy plans to use it for recreation purposes). He is philosophical about the whole thing, however.

"We've had time to resign ourselves to the fact we may have to move," said Larson. "The defense of this country is more important than the few people who'll have to move."

"It's a hard feeling to leave this, though," he said.

Bangor is a closely knit pioneer community. Many people have lived in the same house all their lives.

"It won't be as hard on us because we're young yet," said Larson. "But for a person like Miss Aune . . . well, it will be hard to adjust. She's 80 years old, nearly deaf and blind, and has lived in her house since she was born. Her grandparents homesteaded the land. Every day she walks down to the beach to tend her garden, feed the ducks and her pet seagull, and pick up oysters. It will be hard on her."

Larson can see inside the present submarine base from his porch. Because of this configuration of the land, he feels the Navy will have to move the people living there out.

Construction of the new base is slated to begin in the summer of next year if the Environmental Impact Statement (due out in January) is accepted. Larson and the rest of the community will find out in February if they have to move.

"I'm sure the government will give us a fair price for the land," said Larson. "But what kind of price can you put on a place where you can catch dinner from the porch, a place like this?"

> *'Miss Aune . . . well, it will be hard to adjust. She's 80 years old, nearly deaf and blind'*

So, that's how the Trident stands at the moment. The Trident program can still be slowed, though, according to Dick Nelson. For instance, the new SALT talks could stop it and the base could always be moved. Also, Nelson said, if massive opposition surfaced against the Trident, its appropriations could be slowed in Congress. He urges people to speak out against the Trident before it's too late.

It may be "too late" already, however.

Kesey rambles

[*from page 3*]

caring what happens to the world after they personally are gone. "I care what happens long, long after I'm dead...even if it is going into the ocean, let's get it into as good a shape as we can before it does go into the ocean." Having finally delivered his at times tedious speech, a speech infused with the bizzare sort of clarity and simplicity that LSD tends to lend to things, Kesey picked up his orange juice to leave.

The first person that made it into his presence after the speech said, "Hey Mr. Kesey, how would you like to come up to my place and smoke some dope?"

The second one said, "There's a party at my dorm room, you can come if you want." Others brought him copies of his books, and one person offered-up a copy of *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* to autograph. It was almost like he was back to being a wrestler and had just taken Haystack Calhoun in a three fall decision for the championship.

I asked someone how they liked his speech, if they thought it was coherent. "What do you mean? He was incoherent, he was postively babbling, just babbling, and his grasp of physics was... was...!!!?

Myths explode at Rape Awareness Workshop

by Debby Shawver

The romantic and secret (or nonsecret) desire to be sensuously ravaged by a handsome outlaw is hardly comparable to the reality of rape which was brought to focus at the Rape Awareness Workshop at Evergreen last Saturday.

A panel of rape victims related their experiences to a crowd of over 100. The levity originally surrounding the workshop (What's it for? To help you become aware if you're being raped?) quickly disappeared when one woman gave her account of being raped twenty years ago when she was thirteen. Found lying unconscious in a pool of blood by her father, she was in a coma for two months. After it was discovered that she was pregnant, it took a team of seven doctors to decide that she was qualified for a legal abortion. Last year, having been left alone for some time, she attempted suicide.

After being raped, another woman talked to her assailant in an attempt to "restore her faith in mankind." He raped her again.

The rape victims generally agreed that their feelings went from shock, to resignment, to hysteria. After being raped, they found it difficult to relate to men, and to remain alone for any period of time.

'Felt Helpless'

Most of the victims expressed surprise at the degree of helplessness that they felt. Lou-Ellen Peffer, counselor at TESC, and psychologist Jim Shaw spoke on the conditioning of the female in this society and the problems that arise because of this when a woman is attacked. Women have been taught that men are supposed to defend them. Many women have the false idea that they are totally helpless in most situations. In many cases women do not do what they could when they are attacked. Expressed anger is not a commonly seen emotion in the rape victim. It is usually internalized in the form of guilt or shame. "What did I do to get myself in this situation? Was my sweater too tight?"

In dealing with rape one of the problems that women will have to confront is the tendency towards resignation on their part. One purpose of the workshop was to offer women a wider range of alternative means of dealing with rape.

Many victims don't report rape for fear of being chastised by society. When one woman on the panel started to tell her mother that she had been raped her mother replied, "You deserved it."

Reporting Rape

In reporting rape to the police, the victim undergoes intensive interrogation. The Thurston County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Richard Strophy, admitted that the legal processing of rape victims is inadequate. Questioning by police and the courts is usually cold, nonsupportive, insensitive, and often times, unnecessary. However, Strophy stated that in order to press charges, a prosecutor must know every detail of the crime in order to counter the defense in court. Victims are questioned extensively about their private sex life, and witnesses are often called in to testify to the "moral character" of the victim. If the women is of "loose moral character" in the eyes of the court, the prosecution has a difficult time convicting the rapist.

Medical proof of rape is necessary if the case is to be brought to trial. Consequently, the victim, soon after a shattering experience, must consent to numerous medical tests in order to obtain scientific proof that rape has actually occurred. Dr. Ward Miles, Chief of Staff of Olympia's Group Health Clinic, spoke on the medical aspects of rape. He is attempting to educate his personnel to deal with rape victims in a more humane and supportive manner than has been the case in the past. He said that making this incident the most important day of the victim's life was a mistake; that the victim must be given the psychological support to cope with the situation.

Rapist examined

Robinson Williams and Maureen Saylor, supervisors at Western State Hospital's Sex Offender Program, spoke about the rapist. Williams criticized the practice of sending the convicted rapist to state corrections centers. He asked the women in the audience, "Are you merely going to seek retribution?. . . Send him to prison. He'll be raped, raped by another male . . . and if he is not raped physically, he'll be raped mentally." Williams said that most rapists who are sent to prison rather than a treatment center have their next victim picked out before they are even paroled.

Williams called puritanical sexual culturation and the connection of violence to masculinity two of the prime factors in creating a rapist.

Saylor talked about the problems in a culture where it has been generally accepted that women are to be used. She said that rapists aren't that different from men in general. They just haven't been able to control their feelings as well as others.

The rapist suffers from a total inability to experience true human intimacy; to be able to communicate. Maureen Saylor said that, generally speaking, the rapist is fairly bright, but he has a very poor opinion of himself. He has learned to manipulate others in order to get what he wants. Many rapists are loners, unable to relate well to anyone. Many fear women or hate them. Often the feeling of powerlessness over their own lives will cause them to look for someone to overpower.

Using self-defense

The conference ended with a discussion on self-defense. It was emphasized, however, that self-defense is not the answer to the problem. Most women agreed that the alternative of staying home at night in order to prevent attack is highly unsatisfactory.

If self-defense becomes necessary, small objects, such as keys, rings, lighted cigarettes, and elbows are usable as weapons. There have been instances where vomiting on the assailant has been an efficient method of counterattack. In another case, the woman, when pulled to the ground, began pulling up grass and eating it. It surprised the would-be rapist so much that he ran away.

It is difficult to determine ahead of time what to do in case of rape. However women must become aware of the possibility of rape and the various means of dealing with it.

Book review:

Olympia 'fun spots' revealed

by Gary Plautz

What to do in Olympia on a rainy day is a question that has plagued people from time immemorial. However, a partial answer, at least, to that inexplicable question is offered by the authors of a new book, *What To Do In Olympia On A Rainy Day.*

What To Do In Olympia On A Rainy Day is a guide book containing information and opinions about Olympia and the surrounding area. It is styled after *The Hedonist*, the guide book to the exciting life in Seattle. The contents of the new book include critiques of several restaurants, taverns, and bars in Olympia, listings of local FM radio stations and important local phone numbers, and even an analysis of Olympia's street cruising scene.

Among the five authors of the book (all residents of the community) is Associate Academic Dean Lynn Patterson. According to the introduction, the inspiration for the book came on a day all too familiar to Olympia residents, a rainy spring one. A lot of hard work was involved in the compilation of the manuscript but the response the book has received in its four weeks on the bookstands is gratifying, said Patterson.

"Olympia's Chamber of Commerce is delighted with our book," Patterson said. "Olympia is being pushed as a convention center and this guide is valuable for visitors to the area."

The book costs 95 cents, or $1 with tax. It was published in Portland and 3,000 copies were printed, of which approximately 500 have been distributed to bookstores around Olympia. The people involved in the book invested over $500 towards its publication, not including labor, and will be content just to earn their money back.

"We consider this book a service and not a money-making venture," explained Patterson. "Financially, we have no goals other than to make our investments back."

There is not too much one can say in way of criticism of the book as the authors themselves admit their shortcomings. In the introduction, they write that they obviously did not include everything there is to say about Olympia and stress the need for a second edition, or, at least, a supplement to the first. Also, they point out that their critiques of local establishments are their own opinions and can't or shouldn't be taken as the final word.

"Since we finished the book," said Patterson, "we have already discovered a lot more in Olympia. For in-

[cont. on page 22]

Mahavishnu returns tomorrow

by Gary Plautz

The Mahavishnu Orchestra returns to the Paramount Northwest tomorrow night for a concert at 8 p.m. Tickets are $4, $5 the day of the show and available at the usual Paramount outlets, the closest being the Music Bar in Lacey.

Voted number one "rock, pop, or blues" group in the Downbeat Reader's Poll of 1972, Mahavishnu creates an unique blend of jazz and rock, influenced heavily by the Eastern spiritualism of Mahavishnu John McLaughlin, the group's guitarist and main composer. The group has released two albums, "The Inner Mounting Flame" and "Birds of Fire".

McLaughlin is considered by many to be the foremost jazz (or rock) guitarist playing today. An Englishman, he apprenticed with Brian Auger's jazz-rock group in the early 60's and achieved prominence in jazz circles while playing with Miles Davis in the later 60's. He's released three solo albums and recently toured (and released an album) with Carlos Santana.

Pianist Jan Hammer came to the United States from Czechoslovakia where he composed movie music and played in a variety of bands. He played with Sarah Vaughan and flutist Jeremy Steig before joining Mahavishnu in May, 1971.

Chicagoan Jerry Goodman is the most direct rock influence on the band's sound, having played violin for the Flock previously. He provides a lot of Mahavishnu's texture as well as being a dynamic soloist.

Billy Cobham is considered one of the most innovative and certainly one of the strongest drummers in jazz. He is also a much sought-after drummer, appearing several times as a studio musician for CTI Records and touring with the McLaughlin-Santana supergroup.

Bassist Rick Laird, an Irishman, met McLaughlin in 1963 with the Brian Auger band. Since then, he has played with Wes Montgomery, Stan Getz, and Buddy Rich before receiving a call from McLaughlin to join Mahavishnu.

Together, they create the Mahavishnu sound. Their first Seattle appearance in November of last year was an astounding, inspired show. The power and mood created by their opening pieces, "The Meetings of the Spirits" and "You Know You Know," I have never seen surpassed in concert. Their anxiously awaited second show in late March was just as fine and listening to a friend's tape recording of the show confirms this, even now.

After the good but somewhat disappointing concert with Santana, McLaughlin and the rest of the band will be playing back at Paramount, a place conducive to their sound. Their third album has not been released yet and tomorrow's show will probably be an advance preview of this. It should be a concert that shouldn't be missed.

nw culture

OLYMPIA

Friday Nite Movie, **"The Conformist"**. TESC Lecture Hall 1, 7 and 9:30 p.m. tonight, 50 cents admission.

Olympia Little Theater presents **"Dark At the Top of the Stairs"**. Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Tuesday Night Films, **"The Savage Innocents"** and short **"Scott's Last Journey"**. Lecture Hall 1, TESC, 7:30 p.m. on Nov. 21.

Movies: State Theater; **"Scarecrow"** and **"Ace Eli and Roger of the Skies"**. Capitol Theater; **"Vanishing Wilderness"**. Olympic Theater; **"Kidnapped"** and **"Santee"**.

"Trevor" presented by the Cooper Point Players. Nov. 19 at 12 noon and Nov. 20 at 7:30 p.m. In the lecture hall lounge.

John Platt, associate director of the Mental Health Research Institure and Professor of Physics at U. of Michigan. At TESC Nov. 20.

Lance Romance and the 3 Minute Boogie — Nov. 20, 9 p.m., 1st floor of the library. Benefit for the Olympia Food Co-op.

Hot n' Nasty — Nov. 23, 9 p.m. at St. Martin's Capital Pavilion. Admission $2.25.

Folk Dancing (TESC) every Sunday in the Multi-Purpose Rm. and on Tuesday on the 2nd floor of the CAB. Everyone welcome, teaching included.

Woven wall hangings exhibit, entitled "Dream Shields" at Childhoods End Gallery, (507 S. Capitol Way) by Alan Doyle, Evergreen student. Thru Nov. 30.

The Visual Environment Group presents **a display of photographs** by Don Worth. From Nov. 19 to Dec. 7 in the Daniel J. Evans Library.

SEATTLE

Two Generations of Brubeck featuring Dave Brubeck. Tonight at 8 p.m. at Paramount Northwest. Reserved seating.

The Mahavishnu Orchestra. Tomorrow at 8 p.m. at Paramount Northwest. Tickets are $4, $5 the day of the show.

Tim Elliott, clown-mime at the Polly Friedlander Gallery. Nov. 16 and 17 at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are $1.50 for students and $2.50 for others.

Leo Kottke. Seattle Opera House, Sunday, Nov. 18, 8 p.m. Tickets at the Bon Marche.

Seattle Repertory Theater stages **"That Championship Season"** at the Seattle Center Playhouse. Continuing thru Dec. 6. Mon. thru Fri.; 8 p.m.; Sat. 8:30 p.m.; Sun. 7 p.m.

Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company. Nov. 23 at 8:30 p.m. in the Seattle Opera House. Tickets at the Bon.

Ice Capades featuring Karen Magnussen. Starting Nov. 28 at the Seattle Coliseum. Tickets $3 to $5.

Movies: **"The New Land"** (Harvard Exit); **"Harold and Maude"** (The Movie House); **"The Way We Were"** (King); **"Love and Pain"** and **"Traffic"** (Cine-Mond); **"Siddhartha"** (Varsity).

Roberta Flack — Nov. 25 at Paramount Northwest at 7 p.m. Tickets $6 to $7.

TACOMA

Roller Derby — Seattle Wolverines vs Portland Hawks at UPS Fieldhcuse tomorrow at 8 p.m. Tickets $2.50 and $3.50.

Mr. B's Review — jazz group, at Court "C" Coffeehouse, 914 Broadway (downtown). Nov. 19 and 20, 9 p.m., 50 cents.

Bayanihan Philipine Dance Company — Nov. 25, 2:30 p.m. at the Temple Theater.

Movies: **"Jimi Hendrix"** and **"Steelyard Blues"** (Rialto); **American Graffiti"** (Villa Plaza Cinema II); **"Little Big Man"** and **'A Man Called Horse"** (Conner's Narrows).

PORTLAND

Two Generations of Brubeck featuring Dave Brubeck — Tommorrow night at 8 p.m. at Paramount Northwest.

"Macbeth" — Mainstage Portland Civic Theater. Tonight and tomorrow at 8:30 p.m.

Leo Kottke — Nov. 21 at Civic Auditorium at 8:30 p.m.

"David Copperfield" and **"Marty"** — Presented by the Northwest Film Study Center at the Portland Art Museum. Tomorrow at 2 and 8.

Charlie Rich — Nov. 23 at Civic Auditorium. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Roberta Flack — Nov. 24 at Paramount Northwest at 7 p.m. Tickets $6 to $7.

Fun spots revealed

[*from page 21*]

stance, we say in the section on restaurants that what Olympia needs is a good bagel. Just the other day, I found that Koehler's Bakery in Olympia makes bagels. It is apparent that there's quite a bit of material available for a second edition."

Criticisms of the book, then, have to be minor. The section on Olympia's cruising scene seems rather out of place and perhaps unnecessary. But, I suppose, it is included as a kind of humorous aside and it might succeed in that respect. A section entitled "What To Do In Olympia When You're Really Bored" contains 101 suggestions designed to spark the imaginations of area people when they're absolutely devoid of anything to do. Most of these suggestions are kind of empty but several, a recipe for baking bread and community beautification projects, to name a couple, are quite worthwhile. And, not to nitpick, there are a few errors of fact in the book, one of the most glaring being the listing of Tacoma's KLAY as a Seattle radio station.

Undoubtedly, anyone could make subjective criticisms of the book. Some people may say the authors were too easy on local business establishments in their critiques and may also contend the establishments weren't accurately presented in their "real" light. But, as pointed out over and over, the opinions were only those of the authors and if someone disagrees with these opinions, they'll just have to write their own book.

Patterson said that a new edition or a supplement to the first is tentatively planned for spring. Any suggestions for future material should be sent to "Rainy Day", 421 S. Decatur, Olympia.

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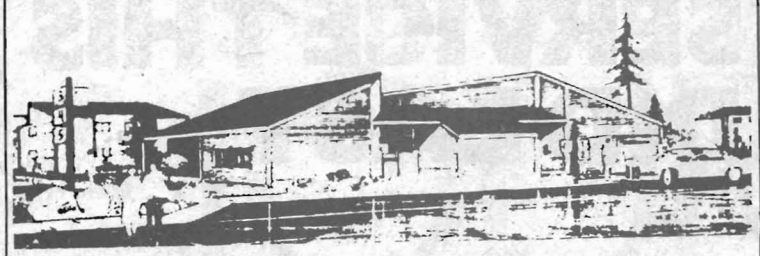

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Tues. & Wed.
DIRTY DAVE'S GAY 90's
4045 PACIFIC Coupon Expires 11/22/73 PHONE 456-1560

Rainy Day Record Co.

RR Co. Westside Center Olympia, Wa. 357-4755

NEW & USED RECORDS — UNDERGROUND COMIX

445% MORE PEOPLE ARE USING MEAL SERVICE THIS YEAR THAN DID LAST YEAR.

THERE MUST BE A GOOD REASON FOR IT.

Our Unlimited Seconds program may be part of that reason.

Or, it might be the convenience of having your meals planned, prepared and presented by someone else.

The Multiple Choice menu may be attractive to the people who eat here.

The relatively low cost for a well balanced meal must be part of the reason.

So why don't you give up your diet of dirty dishes, crowded kitchens, and high food costs. Come on over to the Housing office and sign up for the Winter Quarter meal plan now.