

Cooper Point Journal

The Evergreen State College

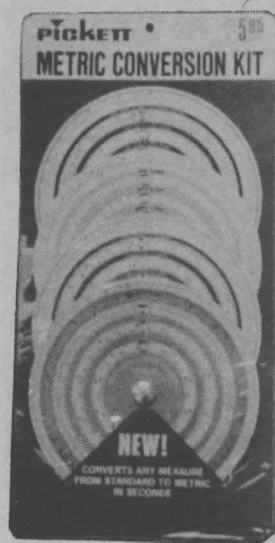
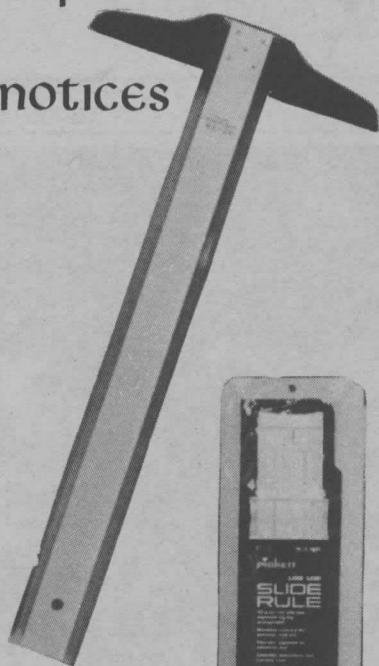
Olympia, Washington

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August 8, 1974



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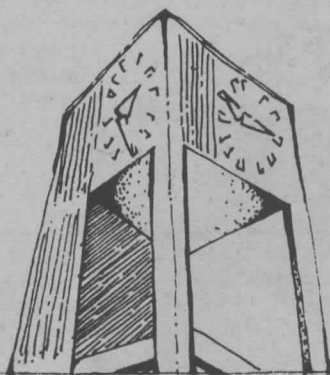
The Evergreen State College Olympia Washington Vol. 2 No. 33 August 8, 1974

Times at TESC	page 3
Letters	page 4
Campus News	page 6
Cover story: Alpine Lakes	page 8
American Perspectives	page 10
European Media	page 11
Housing Rates	page 12
Review	page 13
Northwest Culture	page 15
Cover	

This week's cover photo was taken by Jay Sundahl. The sign is posted to ward off vehicles from Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area in Eastern Washington where several environmental groups are struggling to ward off big business interests.

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TIMES AT ESC

Moths, TV, Cyprus

For many, morning television is as much a stimulant as that first cup of coffee, a pacifier during bleary-eyed waking moments until one's faculties have come to the fore, a background rumbling, intermingling the night's dream with NBC's Barbara Walters commercializing the attributes of a "nutritious" dog food.

It's Wednesday morning, July 31. Some are stretching lazy limbs and musty-mouths in long, slow, endless yawns. Anchorman Edwin Newman is reading the 8 a.m. "Today Show" news in a monotone. Words filter by.

"... tussock ... DDT ... moth ... of THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE."

"Evergreen moths?! What!?" mumble numerous groggy heads while twice as many ears and eyes turn to focus on the gray video light of the glass matrix we call TV. Evergreeners, those who know Evergreen, friends and relatives, even enemies are pulled from the depths of zombie-ism as if overhearing their name in a crowd. We watch. NBC news journalist Roy Neal recounts the government-sanctioned use of DDT against the Douglas Fir Tussock Moth in forested sections of Eastern Washington and Oregon.

A big husky U.S. Forest Ranger, made even broader by the bulbous curvature of the TV tube, talks to the camera. He is stern woodsman type, like Disney's Davey Crockett. He praises the effectiveness of the three-lettered deadly spray.

"But what about Evergreen!" we scream, silently gnawing with curiosity. The though creeps in: perhaps what we heard was just a leftover dream.

A figure materializes on the screen revealing a sandy-haired man, tall and lanky, wearing glasses. He speaks. Words appear below him in stark white letters. "Dr. Steve Herman — Evergreen State

College."

"That's us," we remark, finally alert, feeling like proud parents.

Faculty member Herman describes how he and 10 students of the Ecology and Chemistry of Pollution (ECP) program have been observing the "effectiveness" of DDT, not only on the moths, but also other insects, birds and animals in what he has described as an "entomological My Lai." The film cuts to some students bent busily over microscopes. We're impressed.

For almost a year now members of ECP program have been researching the tussock moth infestation and DDT usage. The program's work has been the topic of various newspaper articles. Herman has testified several times on the harm of DDT. We learned to our surprise that the "Today" report was not the first TV exposure for the program. NBC nightly news had carried a similar report in the spring.

"This story was supposed to be on the 6:30 evening news also," said ECP faculty member Mike Beug, "but the war in

Cyprus was going on and we were bumped to the 'Today' show."

Evergreen and foreign entanglements. We suppose this supports the college's philosophy of interdisciplinary studies, that just about everything is connected — somehow.

WPH

A SEARCH FOR INSPIRATION

While perusing the dictionary in search of inspiration for this space, we came across a word which seemed most appropriate for use here. The word was placed in between "padauk" (which of course is a tropical tree of the genus *Pterocarpus* having reddish wood with a mottled or striped grain) and "Paddington" (which is to many of us a friendly bear from fiction, but is defined by the editors of the *American Heritage Dictionary* as a former administrative district of London, England). The word itself: padding, defined as "matter added to a speech or written work to make it longer."

NHA

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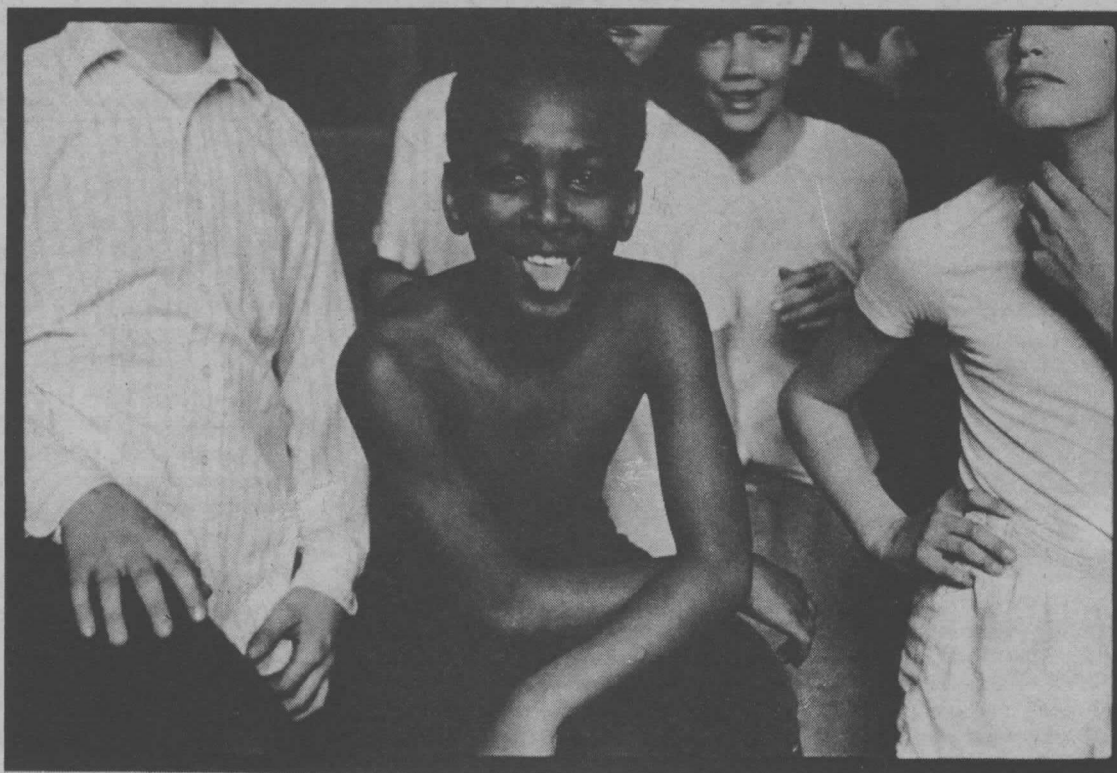
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Letters

DTF working

To the Editor:

The Working Climate Disappearing Task Force (DTF) recently appointed by President Charles McCann is investigating the factors that make working at Evergreen more stressful and unpleasant than it has to be. We are trying to acquire a list of all the complaints that people have about the ways they have to do their jobs, about their interactions with others, and about any other factors in the college that add stress to their lives. We are therefore soliciting contributions from all members of the Evergreen community; please

send them as soon as possible (anonymously, if you wish) to Paul Marsh, Library 2216. They invite complaints about your own job requirements ("I could do my job better if my supervisor didn't make me do X, which just wastes time.") and horror stories about interactions between people ("Faculty Member Mr. X is always abusive to Clerk-Typist Ms. Y in the following way.") as long as you know the story to be true and you don't use real names. Please do not send gossipy, personal things that will occur in almost any organization ("Ms. Q is always borrowing money and not repaying it." "Mr. J always tries to make all the girls in his department.") In addition, please make suggestions about how the situation you are complaining about could be changed.

So far, the DTF has identified problems in the following areas. You might be able to add information to one area or define an entirely new kind of problem.

- 1) General overwork.
- 2) People abusing each other with unreasonable demands or abusive language.
- 3) Massive amounts of paperwork, especially too many memos and memos with trivial information.
- 4) Factors, such as red tape, that keep things from being done when needed, thus creating frustration, feelings of impotence.
- 5) Lack of job security; fear of being fired for trivial or unknown causes, fear of having job abolished, lack of upward mobility.
- 6) Inequity of rules of general behavior, such as relaxed standards for faculty and stringent ones for custodians and others.
- 7) Lack of real community, with attendant trust and understanding, but a lot of rhetoric about community that people are expected to subscribe to unwillingly and without understanding. Including a failure to understand each person's role at

Cooper Point Journal

the college and the need for diversity of jobs and job requirements; including also a lack of general trust and a fear that terrible decisions are being made by malevolent administrators.

Working Climate DTF

Talk needed

To the Editor:

First of all I would like to see a public response from the people who were on the Career Counseling DTF to the concern that has been expressed by various persons disconcerted by the replacement of Helena Knapp. "This place gets worse each day" is not an uncommon feeling around here and also a very dangerous one. It certainly merits an explanation of any decision made around here and a high degree of exposure to any decision-making process associated with DTFs (like for instance minutes of meetings or conscientious evaluations and explanations of decisions handed into the Information Center) and/or administrative etc. decisions. Helena Knapp is one of the really fine members of our school and there are steps that can be taken to keep her here in a position where she would be happy. Michelle Hayes too, will be a valuable addition but we can't afford to lose people like Helena, and we can't afford a prevalent fatalism floating around the student body. Because The Evergreen State College is idealistic and an experimental alternative in education the long range success is precariously founded on a follow-through of original philosophies and only a high degree of student morale will support and push it through. It is the students here that have the power.

Last fall Ken Kesey came to our campus and spoke on the degenerating America. One of his comments to the rumor that the West Coast may be falling into the ocean soon: If you think it will fall into the ocean it will. If you love it and work with it as if it will never fall, it won't.

Will Ted Haggarty and Guttman and anyone else concerned with the replacement of Helena Knapp please talk to LeRoi Smith? Will LeRoi Smith please reply to and explain the DTF's decision. Will all DTFs please become more conscientious and thorough in sending information to the Information Center.

Sallie Hancock

Bus requested

To the Editor:

Life is, at best, a precarious proposition. Each day we face danger in various forms. Most of it the result of the actions of others. These dangers we are prepared

to face and do face daily with general equanimity. Another class of dangers are those we are exposed to, and expose others to, as a result of negligence. These are much harder to prepare for, the rear end car crash, etc. We are all fairly well familiar with the litany of negligent driving offense. There is a danger in this class we all should be very familiar with and could easily stop.

With frightening regularity Evergreen students, male and female, are deposited at the Olympia Greyhound station after 10 p.m. with no possible way of avoiding a long walk at night, other than hitchhiking. I'm saying that this is a result of negligence on our part because there are things that can be done about it. Cheap and easy things that should be done now before a tragedy occurs.

I should say that this issue has been raised before and various aspects discussed. At the May 29-30 meetings of the S&A Board while preparing budgets for Fiscal Year 74-75. Specifically discussion at one point centered on adoption of a contract with the Oly bus system. One problem being that service would stop at 7 p.m. each night. What happens to ever-

greeners with no transport and things to do on campus at night? (To my knowledge this problem still awaits implementation of a solution).

Then the question arose, "how about people stuck at the bus station, at night, with no transport?" A board member suggested that these folks might take a taxi. Simple enough, except, if I've got the money to be taking taxicabs eight miles out to the school, what the heck am I doing riding a Greyhound? The discussion passed on and, fool that I am, I allowed it to.

Now because of my negligence and that of the people around me a close friend spent a lonely and terrifying half hour Sunday night at the Greyhound station. She did not have cab fare and no one could be found to drive her home. She was lucky that night, I had the cab fare. What if I hadn't? What if she'd had to walk all the way out to campus? Maybe she would have stayed lucky, who knows? But, how long are we going to rely on luck?

Art Moore

RAUDENBUSH

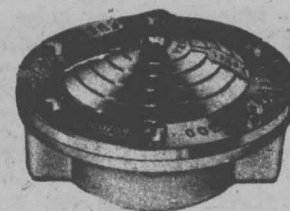
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Campus News

In Brief



NANETTE WESTERMAN
'to stay out of jail'

BAKE SALE HELD FOR LEGAL FEES

Wednesday, August 7, Nanette Westerman held a "stay out of jail bake sale" outside the cafeteria on the first floor of the CAB building as part of her attempt to raise \$100 in legal fees. The fine was levied by a Municipal Court Judge as a result of the 20-year old Westerman's presence at Captain Coyote's tavern on the night of July 25.

Before she had purchased any beer, Westerman was asked for ID by a waitress. She produced the ID of a 21-year-old friend. The waitress realized the ID was false, and Westerman offered to leave, but instead the police were called. Westerman was questioned, taken to the police station, had mug shots and fingerprints taken, and was put in jail with another young woman who had committed a similar offense. "They took away my shoes and my glasses, and all they gave us was a pack of cards and a picture of Jesus," Westerman relates.

Her friends raised \$100 bail several hours later and she was released. The following Monday she went to court. "I pleaded guilty, because I was, and the judge gave me a lecture about how I shouldn't drink," she recalls. She was also warned that if she was in any further trouble involving liquor before she becomes 21, she would have to serve the full ten days in jail.

With the \$20 from the bake sale plus numerous donations from friends she has "almost all" of the \$100 raised.

LIBRARY ANNOUNCES

Monday, August 12, the Evergreen library will begin checking out materials for fall quarter. All library materials previously checked out should be returned or renewed before August 26 when "the computer will efficiently and inexorably levy service fees for each overdue item." To help eliminate unnecessary billing, you may check a printout at the circulation desk listing what each person has charged to his/her library record as being due.

Each item to be renewed needs to be brought to the circulation desk so that its IBM card can be re-inserted in the machine. If this is absolutely impossible, let someone in the circulation area know right away to circumvent your being fined.

The library would also like to announce that it will be closed for inventory September 1-15, 1974 and reopening on September 16. Some areas in the library may have a limited access until September 20.

DTF POSTS HOURS

The Ombuds-Advocate Office Disappearing Task Force (DTF) which is working on guidelines for a community advocate office at Evergreen will be meeting weekly at 1 p.m. on Tuesdays, and 7:30 p.m. on Thursday evenings.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has issued an appeal for volunteers with a background in recreational and athletic activities to counsel and coordinate an activities program for the mentally and physically handicapped. The program, which will begin within the next three weeks, will center on the arts, games, and various physical activities. The program will continue throughout the year, meeting on Saturday mornings. Those that are interested in the Governor's program should contact Peter Steilberg in Activities building rm. 305 or at 866-6210.

BANK WITHDRAWS FROM STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Washington Mutual Savings Bank, which carries a large percentage of the Federally Insured Student Loans (FISL) at Evergreen, has recently announced that no new loans will be granted in the near future. This will not only affect students at Evergreen, but because Washington Mutual makes more FISL loans than any other lending institution in the state, their withdrawal from the program, will most likely have an adverse impact statewide.

The student loan program enables a student to take out a loan with a bank or lending institution without having to repay it or the interest until up to twelve months after the person leaves school. The lending institutions do the preliminary work on an account, lend the money, keep the records, and collect at the appropriate time. During the time the student is in school and the grace period of up to twelve months, the federal government pays the interest on the principal (original amount of money borrowed). Then, if the student, when responsible for repaying the loan (plus the interest fee of seven percent) defaults on his/her payments, the government is advised of this by the bank and takes over the account once more, while trying to collect from the student. Thus, the individual banks are insured against delinquent payments.

The main problem for Washington Mutual and other lending institutions who have tried the program, was that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Education Division, responsible for the program, has been known to be as long as 15 months late in paying the claims filed by the lending institutions. This causes a considerable financial loss for the lenders because they are dealing in sums of thousands of dollars. When this money lies idle, the loaners cannot collect interest on it — which is how they make their money.

Diane Brewster from the Seattle office of the Department of Education explained one reason for this delay has been that the claims must go to Washington D.C. to be processed. They haven't had sufficient staff in the regional offices to do it there before, but are now undergoing a reorganization to make this possible.

J.D. Morrison, a loan administrator at Washington Mutual in Seattle said that, "even though D.C. is part of the problem with delays, the day to day operation is still in Washington (State)."

Other banks have tried the program in the past, but dropped out. Some of the problems were listed by a local bank official: red tape with government, a huge amount of reporting to be done, restrictions and prohibitions, a considerable amount of delinquency on the part of the borrower, and the return of seven percent

Cooper Point Journal

interest is not profitable for the lender (even with the added maximum of three percent by the government depending on the inflation of the time).

Warren Myers, from the Olympia branch of Washington Mutual, speculated that things could be bleak for students because most other banks in the area making these kind of loans have restricted policies. For instance, South Sound National Bank reached its limit of lending \$100,000 a year ago. Now they only handle those students who have already taken a loan out with them. Other lending institutions have policies of lending only to students or their parents who have already had an account with them in the past.

Morrison explained that the loans now held with Washington Mutual will still proceed as planned. This is fortunate for the 100 students who have loans with them at Evergreen. This compares to the 31 students who have loans with South Sound National Bank and Seattle First National which carries 35.

Washington Mutual's very large monetary commitment of about \$22 million was explained by Morrison who said, "This might sound corny, but we do consider ourselves the 'Friend of the Family.' There are certain things that any institution does to help its community and this happens to be one of ours."

Washington Mutual's withdrawal is considered temporary. Myers pointed out that "We are trying to bring pressure to HEW. We realize that the Seattle office is trying to do its best and that the real problem lies in Washington D.C."

Brewster commented, "Everybody (at HEW) has truly been working on the flaws in the program. I anticipate meetings in the next few weeks between HEW and Washington Mutual officials which should hopefully clear things up. They should feel comfortable in coming back in the program."

Morrison was not so optimistic. "This is a deep and long running problem. I absolutely do not see it clearing up in a short period of time. Maybe things are straightening up, but we have not yet been informed of it. I don't see that it will change soon."

DRIVE CONTINUES

A "Food and Clothing Drive" for Yakima migrant workers will continue for the next few weeks, according to student spokesperson, Carol Welsh.

Any donations of edibles or apparel can be left at the Recreation building, rm. 202.

Welsh can also be contacted for more information at 943-0162.

August 8, 1974

ORGANIC FARMING WORKSHOPS GIVEN

A three part workshop on organic gardening will be given August 9-10 by Dr. Glenn Simmons, an agricultural researcher, commercial farmer, teacher, statesman, and world traveler. He and his wife are more than 90 percent self-sufficient on three acres.

The first workshop, "An introduction to the coming famine" will cover the economics of food and the lessons of Bangladesh, India, and ancient Rome on Friday, August 9 at 7 p.m. The next workshop on Saturday, August 10 at 9 a.m. is entitled, "Saving seed and breeding plants." This will be on how to beat rising costs, avoiding shortages and growing better plants. "Storing food the easy way" will be the subject of the last workshop the same day at 1 p.m. on canning, freezing, drying and building a dryer.

These workshops put on jointly by O.V.T.I.'s continuing education program and Evergreen's Experimental Farm will take place in Lecture Hall 3 at The Evergreen State College.

Around midnight on Tuesday, July 30th, an Evergreen student was doing her laundry at the ASH Commons building when she noticed a man standing behind the door staring at her. He began speaking in a strangely deliberate way, over-enunciating every word. He walked forward until he was distracted by another woman entering the room. The man turned and held the door for the other woman so she could get her bicycle out and they both left.

The Evergreen woman was continuing to fold her clothes when she looked up again, and saw the man's face reflected through the glass on the door. He seemed to be impatiently waiting for her. She quickly walked out the door and ran. On Friday, the student saw a copy of the August first issue of the Journal, with a photograph of "Ted," the suspect in the cases of two women missing from Lake Sammamish. She recognized him as the same man who had confronted her, and came forward. He was described as being 5'8", 160 pounds, broad-shouldered with a muscular build, having dirty blond hair longish in the front, collar length in the back and parted to the side over one eye. The man seemed to have a medium tan, and possibly the beginnings of a beard. His voice was extremely unnatural and could be thought of as having an accent. The suspect was wearing tan cords, and a short-sleeved open neck shirt. He did not have a cast.

'TED' SIGHTED AT EVERGREEN

"Ted," is the name of the man police are looking for in connection with the dis-

appearances of at least three of the seven women missing in this state since the beginning of this year. He has been seen at least twice on the Central Washington State College campus, at Lake Sammamish last month, and now here at Evergreen. This is the only solid clue police have in these strange disappearances and anyone with information pertinent to these cases is asked to call their local authorities.

Here, on the Evergreen campus, the Security Office is looking for the woman who came into the ASH laundry room on a bicycle last Tuesday night. Her identity is not known, but the Security Office is hoping she can be located. This woman is not a suspect. The Security Office only wishes to talk to her for a confirming description of the suspect. The woman is asked to come to the Security Office or call, at 866-6140. Her statement will be totally confidential. If there is any apprehension about going to the Security Office, the woman is asked to contact either Knute Berger or Stan Shore at the Journal office, 866-6213.

In other developments, another young woman, Brenda Carol Ball, 22, has been reported missing from her home since June 1, when she was last seen. The report was filed on June 17 with King County police. Ball, who is described as five feet three, 112 pounds, with long brown hair, fits the same general description of at least four other missing women in the area. While the circumstances and exact time of her disappearance is not known, she did, as in the other cases, leave without taking any belongings.

Police have no direct evidence to link Ball's case with the disappearances of three other women, yet they are not ruling out the possibility that this may be in a pattern involving the mysterious "Ted," the young man thought to be responsible for the disappearances of Denise Naslund and Janice Ott who vanished from Lake Sammamish Park.

JUSTICE GRANT RECEIVED

The U.S. Department of Justice has awarded a \$22,000 grant to Evergreen for the 1974-75 academic year.

The grant will provide assistance to currently employed law enforcement officials who wish to attend Evergreen through the Law Enforcement Education Program. Only those students who have received LEEP funds before or who are currently employed in law enforcement agencies are eligible for the grant monies.

Alpine Lakes in Tug-of-War

BY TOM GRAHAM
PHOTOS BY JAY SUNDAHL

The Alpine Lakes are high in the Central Cascade mountains. They lie in a glacier area, protected by a 1946 Forest Service ruling that limited the use of 256,000 acres of alpine lake and mountain top land to preserve it in near natural condition. The use of this land is being reconsidered, and one possibility is that some of these acres will be opened for logging and recreation vehicles. Logging is already underway in private lands nearby; lands that conservation groups have asked Congress to protect as part of their Alpine Lakes Wilderness bills.

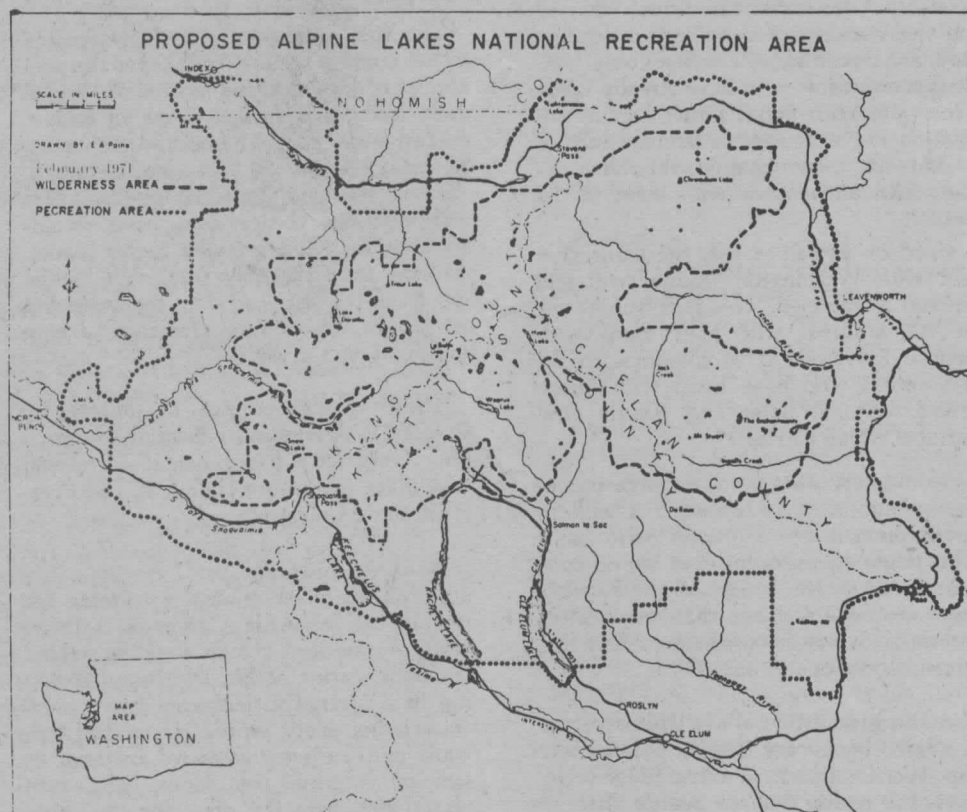
A spectrum of views has been presented in the Alpine Lakes controversy as to the best way to use the land. Preservation of as much land as possible has been advocated by The North Cascades Conservation Coalition (NCCC). Preservation of a large amount of the land with regulated recreation and forest-industry use of surrounding areas is advocated by the Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS). The Forest Service will open as much land to the general public and forest-industry as possible while maintaining the wilderness. The Central Washington Cascades Study Team (CWST) would have all but a minimal portion of wilderness open to recreation and logging. The approximate boundaries of the area affected to all of these proposals are Highway Two to the north, Interstate 90 to the south, and the edge of the Cascades to the east and west.

Slipping quality

ALPS, the Conservation Coalition, and the CWST have submitted their proposals to Congress. The Forest Service proposal may be submitted to Congress by the President in the near future.

"Conflicting interests and inadequate planning are the major sources of dispute in the area," reads an ALPS pamphlet which describes the limited trails available in the region, a plan for mining in the area, plans for dams, and water diversion, and the onset of logging, concluding, "The quality of the Alpine Lakes is rapidly slipping away from us."

ALPS has proposed a 925,000 acre National Recreation Area (NRA) which will include a 365,000 acre Wilderness Area. The NRA would be a 562,500 buffer zone surrounding the Wilderness Area. Public and private lands within the NRA would be managed as a unit by the Forest Service, allowing recreation, logging, and other resource development that would not impair the value of the land. The



ALPS NRA — 'regulated logging and mining'

prime concerns of ALPS in order of priority are preservation of the land, recreation, and development of resources.

"The main concept is to have regulated recreation development outside the wilderness," stated former ALPS Vice President Bill Asplund. "ALPS is for logging, mining, and road building with regulation."

"Who enjoys romping through a clear-cut area?" Asplund asked rhetorically as he explained the ALPS recreation policy. Asplund believes that recreation lands need to be set up to meet the changing life styles of our society. Asplund sees "hundreds and hundreds" of back-packers and hikers heading into the Alpine Lakes region, and hopes the area will be managed so as to meet the needs of these campers, not necessarily to the exclusion of recreation vehicles and other modes of enjoying the outdoors.

Little chance of compromise

ALPS began in Ellensburg, Washington in 1968 as an outgrowth of the 1965 North Cascades National Park Study which recommended the establishment of two wilderness areas in the Alpine Lakes region. In 1970 ALPS submitted their wilderness proposal, and had established

additional chapters in Seattle, Wenatchee, and Yakima. ALPS has 700 members, most of them living in Washington State, though the organization does have a national membership. The ALPS proposal has the support of numerous conservation organizations including the Wilderness Society and the National Audubon Society. ALPS has also been supported by the American Institute of Architects and the ALPS plan has been endorsed in principle by the Washington Sportsman Council.

The second environmental group, the North Cascades Conservation Council, proposed a straightforward Wilderness Area of 600,000 acres. The Council is composed of the Sierra Club, the Mountaineers, and Friends of the Earth. While this proposal would provide maximum protection for a good portion of the land it severely limits the use of the land, and has little potential for compromise.

Stan Human of Burlington Northern, member of the CWST, dismissed the Conservation Coalition proposal for being too unrealistic, and felt that the ALPS proposal by restricting logging would have an adverse effect on the economy. The CWST estimates that the ALPS plan would reduce job opportunities in the

Cooper Point Journal

area by a total of 2,450 jobs, and mean a loss in potential total tax revenue of 2.4 million dollars annually.

Roads all over

The CWST plan for the Alpine Lakes area proposes two small wildernesses: A 178,150 acre Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and an Enchantment Wilderness Area of 43,430 acres. The lands surrounding these areas would be open to recreation and forest exploitation. The CWST plan is endorsed and backed by the Washington Recreation Resource Coalition (WRRRC). Prime concerns of the CWST and WRRRC are recreation, economy, and the rights of private land owners in the area.

"CWST has proposed 23 new campgrounds with 1,200 family units to more than double present facilities. CWST notes that roads, which would be forbidden in the wilderness area classification currently provide access to less than 30 percent of the study area, and only for very limited recreational pursuits."

Asplund disagrees with the CWST claim that the area needs more roads, especially if they are logging roads. "It is hard to be in the Alpine Lakes and be more than 10 miles from a road; roads are all over." Not surprisingly the principal members of the CWST are Weyerhaeuser, Scott, Georgia Pacific, Pack River, St. Regis, Boise Cascade, as well as forest land owners Burlington Northern and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. The membership of the WRRRC includes the CWST and over 20 other citizen groups interested in the outdoors. A sample of the WRRRC membership is: Everett and Yakima Chambers of Commerce, Northwest Seaplane Pilots Association (planes are currently forbidden from landing on the Alpine Lakes under the Forest Service Limited Area designation), Washington State Big Game



ICICLE CREEK — in the buffer zone

Council, Washington State Horsemen, United States Ski Association, Washington Farm Forestry Association, and Outdoors Unlimited. The Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association also supports the CWST bill.

The Forest Service began collecting data to prepare management objectives for the Alpine Lakes in July 1972. In July of the following year the Forest Service released a Management Unit Direction and Wilderness Proposal which was based on public response to three alternative plans for the area. The Management Unit Direction and Wilderness Proposal covered more area than any of the three alternatives — 285,193 acres were to be Wilderness surrounded by 443,754 acres managed by the Forest Service as a buffer zone around the Wilderness. The management unit area surrounding the Wilderness is similar to the ALP's NRA.

Ignored form letters

The pamphlet presenting the July 1973 Forest Service Proposal had an interesting section on the Forest Service's method of interpreting public preference. The Forest Service notes that ALPS had the most support as a citizens' group, and that CWST drew the most responses; mostly from letters. This section states, "When reviewing the three alternatives in the absence of form letters, a trend becomes rather clear. The sentiment is for more Wilderness and less back country with a buffer of some kind." Apparently the Forest Service ignored the forest industry form letters which would have produced a smaller wilderness area, and moved in the direction of the environmental citizen response to more wilderness and a buffer zone.

Human of CWST, devalued the importance of the Management Unit and Wilderness Proposal. This proposal was subject to public hearings in October 1973, and Human felt that these hear-

ings could have altered the Forest Service position. Additionally Human feels the public needed a lot more background information on land management than the Forest Service provided, so that the public response wasn't informed or adequate enough to make the Management Unit and Wilderness Proposal a statement of the public will.

Congress is neutral

Forest Service Consultant Archie Mills explained that the final environmental impact statement for the Alpine Lakes region has been developed and will soon be released for publication. This statement will have input from the October 1973 hearing, and will provide a current view of the Forest Service position. After the impact statement is released there will be a 30 day period for responses to the statement and a review of the statement before it will become effective.

Congress, and specifically the Washington delegation, has remained neutral on the Alpine Lakes issue since the first Alpine Lakes Wilderness bill was introduced in 1972. The seven members of the delegation to the House of Representatives went so far in their neutrality as to jointly introduce all three conflicting bills. The delegation will probably choose to favor one of the bills when the issue comes to the floor, but in this election year they only favor the idea of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

"Congressional inaction is allowing the logging industry to legislate by chain-saw," said ALPS member Martha Bean who lobbied for ALPS while in Washington D.C. for Girl's Nation, a youth congress organization.

Though the Forest Service has put a moratorium on logging in Forest Service lands in the areas concerned, it has not moved to oppose logging on private lands

Continued on page 13



MARTHA BEAN

'legislation by chain-saw'

• AMERICAN • PERSPECTIVES

BY NICHOLAS H. ALLISON

Power And Diplomacy

It was in 1917 that Woodrow Wilson made his much-quoted statement that "the world must be made safe for democracy." There is an arrogance behind this statement which has a particularly ironic ring to those of us who have lived through the disillusioning experiences of the last two decades. But the tradition of America's belief in her own superiority stretches all the way back to the early Puritan settlers who saw the new nation as a "city on the hill" which would guide and inspire the rest of the world; and such deeply ingrained assumptions are not easily unseated. This concept, which has shaped all our institutions, was a sort of imperialism of ideas whereby the sheer rightness of America's principles would persuade all other nations to change for the better. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that the means through which America would shape the world in its own image became direct — that is, through economic or military involvement rather than by example.

The events of the first century of America's life could have had no other outcome. The new nation grew and grew until it reached its own borders, at which time it suddenly became clear that if the momentum of expansion was not to be lost then the American economy would have to begin permeating other parts of the world. Again I quote from Wilson, probably the most eloquent spokesman the American imperialist tradition has ever had, from a statement in 1912. "Our industries have expanded to such a point that they will burst their jackets if they cannot find a free outlet to the markets of the world . . . Our domestic markets no longer suffice. We need foreign markets."

For men like Wilson this blend of idealistic rhetoric and economic imperialism was sincere. America was founded on a genuine belief that economic self-interest automatically dovetails with the public good, both in domestic and foreign affairs, and that individual freedom in the economic sense is the greatest safeguard to liberty (and vice versa). In the twentieth century these two concepts have

slowly begun to come unstuck, as we have discovered a greater and greater conflict between our economic interests and the fostering of liberty and democracy abroad. Our stance against communism, both as an ideology and an economic system, is an example of this philosophy in action and its deterioration in recent times.

Our role in the reconstruction and political alignment of Western Europe after World War II firmly established America as the most powerful non-communist nation on earth. Our attempts to live up to this role have since put us into a number of dubious and even indefensible positions with regard to foreign governments, the most dramatic being the attempted "defense" of South Vietnam against communist "aggression" from the north. Other examples are plentiful as well, though, and in many cases we support a government, no matter how corrupt or repressive, either because it is the alternative to a communist regime or because in some other way it protects our economic interests. Two examples of this folly have been in the news lately: the governments of Greece and South Korea.

The U.S. rarely involves itself overtly in the overthrow of a government, but it can often be inferred with some surety that U.S. agencies are at work when the change is in favor of the economic interest of the U.S. When the military overthrew Greece's constitutional government in 1967, there was strong suspicion that the U.S. was involved, and the massive U.S. economic aid subsequently granted to the junta seemed to confirm these suspicions.

The new military government was viciously repressive (at least as much so as, say, the Soviet Union or communist China is reputed to be) and, in addition, was not terribly competent. Its lack of popular support could not be concealed for too long by repression and toughness, so in 1972 and 1973 the regime began making a few small and purely ornamental changes intended to give the impression of liberalization. This prompted a reaction-

ary coup by even further right-wing and more incompetent generals last November. As their rule finally began to fall apart they attempted last month's desperate Cyprus project — sponsoring a pro-Greek coup which it was hoped would solidify their power. When this failed they gave up and surrendered power to the popular Constantine Caramanlis, Premier from 1955 to 1963, whereupon Henry Kissinger called Caramanlis and associates "old friends of ours." Although the new constitutional government of Greece couldn't survive without maintaining friendly relations with the States, one can imagine Caramanlis' desire to make some kind of caustic remark when the U.S., sponsor of the downfall of democracy in Greece, welcomes him back with such friendly phrases.

The South Korean government which we fought so hard to save from communism two decades ago has long been known to be repressive and corrupt, but has lately adopted a new and charming tactic: executing its political dissenters. Last January 8, President Park Chung Hee issued a special emergency decree banning any criticism or defamation of the government. In military trials since then, 14 dissenters have been sentenced to death (although five of these sentences were commuted to life imprisonment because the defendants showed "deep repentance for their offenses," which consisted of holding rallies and writing critical poems about the government) and 41 others have received sentences varying from 20 years to life in prison. Currently on trial is a Catholic bishop who is charged with supplying \$2,700 to dissident students to be used for demonstrations; he faces a possible death sentence if convicted. In response to this series of Nazi-style kangaroo trials, a South Korean Protestant group has sent a letter of protest to President Park (which is illegal) threatening a mass demonstration (which would also be illegal). A lawyer who defended a dissident group in court now awaits trial himself because of remarks he made during his summation. These are but a few examples.

What are the implications of our continued support of repressive right-wing regimes? All over the world we pour support into governments which, while watching out for our economic or military interests, are fiercely suppressing freedom and dissent at home. We do it in South Korea, Spain, Argentina, South Vietnam, and Chile, to name a few. The rhetoric one still hears about the inevitable confluence everywhere around the globe of democracy, freedom, capitalism, justice, and American investments is meaningless now, and yet we still refuse as a nation to discard those bankrupt phrases and try to perceive the situation realistically. The most urgent task before us is to cease to wield our awesome power and wealth on the basis of outdated half-truths and to re-examine critically and realistically what we wish our role in the world to be.

Cooper Point Journal

European Media Review

BY JAROSLAV VACHUDA

Scandinavia

A distinct part of the European media spectrum is the Scandinavian segment of it. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, all three nations with Teutonic heritage, are cooperating with Finland and her Finno-Ugrian people to create and maintain the remarkable but undefinable Scandinavian entity of common interest: to live in a just peace and harmony together and to fend off possible intervention into their affairs. The Continental powers in the last hundred years or so tried to occupy or influence various Nordic states: Germany attacked Denmark in 1866 and 1940 and Norway in 1940, Sweden lost Finland to Russia in 1807, et cetera. By the end of World War I (1914-1918) Finland emerged as an independent nation, but her powerful neighbor the Soviet Union tried at least three times since 1917 to incorporate all or part of Finland into her Union of Soviet republics. The Finns survived the shooting wars, but the harsh geopolitical reality — that the most powerful military nation in the world has common borders with Finland — led to an accommodation, most favorable to the Soviets of course, which is called by the Kremlinologists a process of "finlandisation."

The Scandinavian and the European nations are not willing to submit themselves to the "finlandisation of Europe." Although my space in this paper is limited, a sense of justice and of compassion compels me to mention another possible member of the Scandinavian community: the nearly forgotten nation of Estonia (17,000 sq. mi. and two million inhabitants) speaks the same Ugro-Finnish language as the Finns, and the two nations were close to each other until the Soviet occupation in 1939. The incorporation of Estonia as the sixteenth republic of the USSR was not recognized by many nations, including the United States.

Scandinavian nations, having a common desire to live in a just world, in peace and prosperity — with the exception of Finland they enjoy one of the most elevated standards of living in the world — reflect the hopes of all European nations and all people on this earth. Those small nations (their combined population

equals that of the state of California, 22 million) are therefore in the forefront of the various peaceful and humanitarian actions of the United States and other international institutions. Therefore, although some of the headlines of the European newspapers are reflecting the problems of economics, Cyprus crises, American domestic problems, etc., a deeper and more concerned tone prevails in all spoken and written words: how to organize a society where free mankind could live in a just peace.

Human Rights Declaration

The most respected Swedish press representative, the *Stockholms-Tidningen*, the voice of the powerful Swedish Social Democratic Party, is featuring prominently one of the ongoing themes of the Scandinavian and European media: the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration. The paper welcomes in this vein the return of democracy to the Greek people and urges the reader to take part in the massive action of citizens of Scandinavian countries to safeguard human rights. These Scandinavian countries — without Finland — turned over hundreds of thousands of signatures on petitions to the governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark with the request that their protest be presented at the United Nations. Bishop Monrad Nordeval — when did you last hear from *your* bishop, my dear colleagues? — in presenting to the Prime Minister of Norway an appeal signed by tens of thousands of citizens, emphasized that while the violations of human rights in other countries had been condemned several times, the persecution of intellectuals, Christians and Jews in the Soviet Union had never been on the agenda of the United Nations.

The petition, as stated by the *Politiken* from Copenhagen, urged that the question of the persecution of Soviet dissidents be placed on the UN agenda. The last paragraphs of the aforementioned petition, as reprinted in the *Politiken* and other European newspapers, read as follows: "The inviolability of human rights must be viewed as a moral obligation for all civilized countries. It can no longer be accepted, therefore, that serious violations of elementary freedoms should be a matter of purely internal national concern. The acknowledgement of this fact will necessarily call for political consequences which we cannot easily dismiss." The *Pol-*

itiken continues: "The Scandinavian countries have previously taken pride in acting as spokesmen for the oppressed and for those who cannot defend themselves. On this solemn occasion — the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration — we appeal most earnestly to our respective governments to make all efforts in order that the serious violations of this Declaration in the Soviet Union be raised and properly dealt with in the United Nations." On the other hand, *Ny Dag*, the organ of the Swedish Communist Party is ignoring the issue.

World Pressure

Whatever may be the official policy about non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for whatever reasons, it is undeniably true that the loud protest of international organizations and the free world press — and on the economic side the Congressional amendments sponsored by Mills and Vanik in the House and Jackson in the Senate — against Soviet inhumanity has saved the life of Solzhenitzyn, first of all, and of other victims. Only by publicizing the Soviet conduct can the Soviet government be placed at a disadvantage on the world forum, just at the time that it is trying to create a false friendly image of detente by playing all the cards it has up its sleeve. To keep silent at this time, to ignore its inhuman treatment of people, its system of prison camps and rule by the secret police, would eventually bring punishment on the free world; we would all be made to pay for our apathy and blindness, just as we are paying for the crime of Munich to this day.

It is more than usual that I am defending American institutions to my American friends. In this connection, I do feel strongly that I must congratulate you on the Watergate and other assorted problems facing our nation today: once more is shown to the world the success of this workshop of democracy called the United States, where members of 60 different nations and three or four races are successfully organizing a political system, where liberty and happiness are official goals of the society, where an orderly transition from one ruler to another is assured by peaceful means, and where, hear hear, no man is above the law; and all of this conceived by European humanists, statesmen, and philosophers, but implemented in the United States.

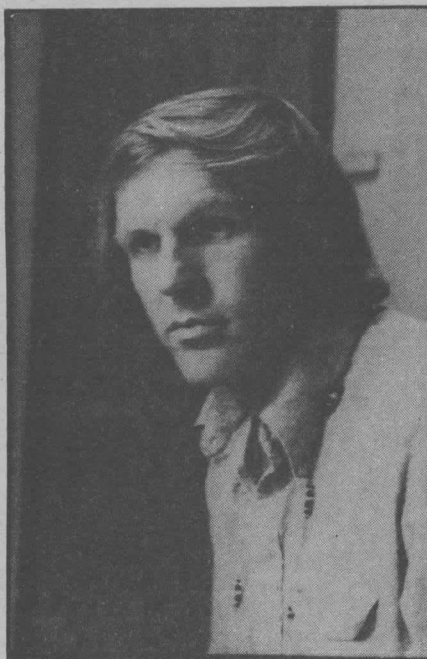
Housing Rates Increase

Last year at this time there was a 145 student waiting list for on campus housing. This year 150 vacancies wait to be filled. The reason for this decreased demand is simple enough: money. Rental rates for the coming year have increased drastically — in some cases by more than 50 percent from last year.

"The rates had to be raised," insisted Housing Director Ken Jacob. "We have to pay back money we borrowed to build the mods. Also for the past three years no money has been set aside for depreciation costs. Some curtains are rotting on their hooks. That had to be budgeted in. There have also been terrific increases in utilities."

Because of this on-campus residents will find themselves paying what one student termed "exorbitant prices" for Fall Quarter. The rates will decrease by quarter. The intent is to reap high rents during the Fall Quarter, a normally high occupancy period.

"Philosophically speaking, there are people who would call this increase tricky or immoral, but my job is to run a busi-



Hirshman

KEN JACOB

'had to raise rates'

ness which breaks even," explained Jacob.

Actually Jacob has to do better than just break even. According to a bond agreement with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Evergreen housing is supposed to make 25 percent more than needed to pay back monies borrowed to construct the mods.

"Last year we just about broke even," said Jacob. "Technically that means that HUD could cancel the bond agreement and take over the mods."

Jacob said that he expects just about full occupancy as Fall Quarter begins. "I think what has happened is that students have reacted to the rent increase not realizing that the rents off-campus are also going up."

Though annual contracts have increased (by \$150 for a five-student apartment), they are still the most inexpensive rate. However, a student is virtually locked into a long-term, three-quarter contract.

"The cheapest way to live in the dorms," said Jacob, remembering how one student survived part of last year, "is to live in a storage room."

Rate comparison

HOUSING RENTAL RATES — 1973-75

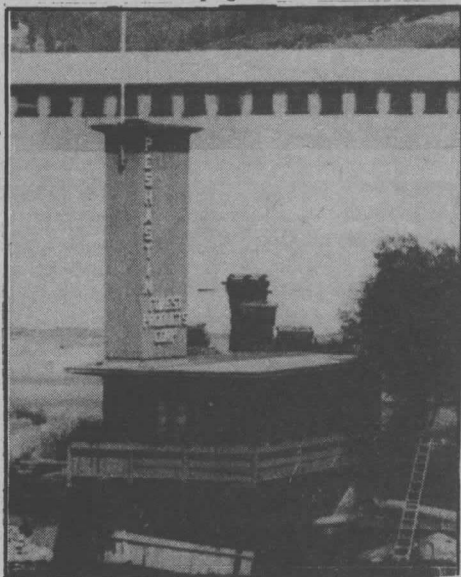
Type of Unit	Fall	Winter	Spring	Annually
3 student apt.	\$279	\$192	\$154	\$575
1973-74 rate	\$210	\$210	\$200	\$570
4 student apt.	\$301	\$208	\$166	\$625
	\$210	\$210	\$200	\$570
2 student studio	\$301	\$208	\$166	\$625
	\$190	\$190	\$180	\$510
1 student studio	\$324	\$222	\$179	\$675
	\$205	\$205	\$195	\$550
Duplex (mods)	\$324	\$222	\$179	\$675
	\$220	\$220	\$210	\$600
2 student apt.	\$335	\$230	\$185	\$700
	\$210	\$210	\$200	\$570
5 student apt.	\$358	\$245	\$185	\$750
	\$220	\$220	\$210	\$600



Hirshman

Lakes

Continued from page 9



in the area. The Forest Service has granted rights-of-way through Forest Service lands on Coulter Creek, which is required by law, and has been tested by ALPS in court.

Trails restrict logging

Bean feels that the Forest Service could hold up the logging, and the road building by requiring stricter Environmental Impact Statements, or interpreting right-of-way as a trail and saying to the logging companies, "O.K., logging company, build a trail into your land." A trail would tend to restrict the amount of logging a lumber company could do.

"If we had the Washington delegation behind us we could do miracles," said Bean, who had hoped to get the congressmen to intercede with the Forest Service on the logging issue. Bean said she had only received a letter from Brock Adams who inquired about logging in the area with the Forest Service.

Prospects of Congress acting soon are not good. "Even if Watergate comes to a conclusion rather rapidly, it will be a while before Congress comes back to this sort of thing," said Forest Service Information Officer Clyde Barthol. Human estimated that the bills will reach the floor in 1975.

According to Human there are 225,000 acres of private land in the NRA proposed by ALPS, with over half of that land containing marketable timber. Human doesn't feel that ALPS, the Conservation Coalition, or the Forest Service have spoken realistically to the private property issue. "Identification of a key resource when you only own half the land is kind of an imaginary creation." Human sees the Coulter Creek logging as a prime example of this, explaining that Pack River owns the land, and has the right to log it.

Zoning proposal

The private ownership argument can be mitigated by thinking of the ALP's NRA and the Forest Service's Management Unit as zoning ordinances which describe what owners can do with their lands without ruining the neighborhood. Zoning ordinances have been tolerated by private land owners for years, and the extension of land management regulations into the forest shouldn't be that upsetting to private owners.

The conflict over how the Alpine Lakes region will be managed is typical of other land use struggles that are, or will be enacted. The methods used to gain public input and prioritize values have been used before by the Forest Service, and will be used again by additional public agencies. The Washington Recreation Resource Coalition was once the Alpine Lakes Coalition, but expanded so it could broaden its focus to include other public land use controversies. Land use policies generated from the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Proposals, then, will have an affect beyond the final Congressional designation of a Wilderness area.

COFFEES & TEAS

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COLOMBIA	LAPSANG SOUCHONG
MOCHA HARRAR	RUSSIAN CARAVAN
JAVA	ENGLISH BREAKFAST
VIENNESE	CHOICE OOLONG
TURKISH BLEND	GUNPOWDER
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Books

Two studies of sexism

Here at the Journal, editors and reporters often rotate positions so as to bring "new blood" into old jobs. Like the academic deans, each editor has a number of "desks" for which he is responsible. For instance, the managing editor assigns stories, edits copy, does interviews for stories, and serves as layout assistant. Each of these "desks" is separate — both literally and figuratively, since the editing is done at one desk, the layout at another, and the interviews at still another — one job does not have much in particular to do with the others. This makes it much easier to rotate positions and still keep copy organized sanely.

There is one desk, however, which over the summer, has remained empty because of a staffing shortage. This is the Review Desk. In place of a review editor, the Journal has just let the desk alone, for whichever editor or visitor who wants to fill it each week. This week we found ourselves sitting at that desk, with two books already waiting for us.

Both of the books, chosen by the last review editor, deal with the subject of male chauvinism. The first of these, *Male Chauvinism*, by Michael Korda, is a self-indulgent, intellectualized, but not intelligent look at the subservient role that women in bureaucracies are placed. The other, a guide book, *How to Make A Good Airline Stewardess*, by Bill Wenzel and Cornelius Wohl, is a brilliant satirical exposition of male supremacy that does not fall victim to any intellectual incumbrance.

Korda, in his guilty self-analysis of the reasons for male chauvinism, is all that one normally dreads in a "liberal." Early on in the book he states "Women are the



Nothing's too good for our boys...

true proletarian class in working society today." But rather than develop this theme he drops it, preferring instead to discuss whether or not penis envy exists. Digressions of this nature make no sense in this book. It is not a philosophical book by any means. Nor is it meant to cover the spectrum of female oppression.

It is, instead, an oddly narrow book. It addresses the "working girl" — the legion of secretaries, administrative assistants, accountants, and file clerks which are the actual productive force behind a bureaucracy. The book then attempts to become something of a feminist *Manifesto*. Unfortunately Korda is a man. Not an extraordinarily sensitive or intelligent man at that; but one who is apparently driven by guilt and repression. In his muddle he makes women supreme, but it's praise from a fool.

The second book stands as a provocative counterpoint to the Korda confusion.

How to Make a Good Airline Stewardess may be considered by some to be in bad taste. Most brilliant satire is considered so by shallow minds.

The book, at first glance appears to be a manual for laying stewardesses. Each airline is listed and the "stews" on the airlines described.

For instance: "Making a United stewardess," the author notes, "is like making your wife, not especially difficult, not overly exciting, and not terribly satisfying. However making your wife is not like making a United stew. The differences are subtle. We shall not go into them."

And so it is with the book: subtle differences are not gone into.

In imitating the chauvinistic style of smut, the author makes a far more impressive point than Korda, whose attempts at explaining chauvinism seem weak and self-conscious.

The Stewardess book also plays off a reader's desire to escape from the psychological terms that sexism and chauvinism are usually nested in. Chauvinism, as the book satirically points out, can best be understood as a function of the Jet Age that we are living in. In an earlier time women were vested with a special type of dignity and duty that was socially necessary. Now, when the family structure in the United States is undergoing radical change, women are left out of place — as Yoko Ono says, as "niggers."

Stews are the everywoman of the twentieth century. Stripped of the respectability and beauty of their former roles (which were equal with men) they are left to perform menial labor and expected to look and act like "plastic pussies."

Now don't mistake what is being said. The author never makes such an argument explicit — nor does he have to. All is implied with his choice of subject and tantalizing wit.

It is this sort of historical and sociological analysis which Korda attempts and fails at that. Wenzel and Wohl perform implicitly and enjoyably.

STAN SHORE



Rendezvous
at
SAGA

Northwest Culture



OLYMPIA

Cinema

State: **Dirty Mary, Crazy Larry** — Peter Fonda as Crazy Larry in chase film; **The Other** — Actor Tom Tryon's horror story as a movie concerning a strange set of twins.

Olympic: **Thunderbolt and Lightfoot** — Clint Eastwood and Jeff Bridges blow apart a bank.

Capitol: **Digby** — Disney story of the biggest dog in the world; **Krakatoa East of Java** — Made by the people that don't know what side of Java Krakatoa is on. Concerns big blowup there in 1883.

Friday Nite Film: **Andromeda Strain**: Science fiction film from novel of same title.

In concert

Applejam: Steve and Valerie Lord, a father and daughter singing team with selections that include southern field hollers.

SEATTLE

Cinema

Broadway: **Dirty Mary and Crazy Larry** — Peter Fonda in chase movie.

Cine-Mond: **Where the Lilies Bloom**; **The Neptune Factor**.

Cinerama: **That's Entertainment** — Film clips from MGM's great musicals.

Coliseum: **Three the Hard Way**; **Duel of the Iron Fist**.

Edgemont: **Five Easy Pieces** — Jack Nicholson's moody film about a man searching past his ennui.

5th Ave.: **Uptown Saturday Night** — Sidney Poitier, Harry Belafonte, Bill Cosby; **The Getaway** — Steve McQueen and Ali McGraw.

Guild 45: **The Last Detail** — Jack Nicholson stars in film about young sailor becoming a man; **Fat City** — John Huston's film about the world of boxing.

Harvard Exit: **Harold and Maude** — Comedy about a 20 year old man falling in love with an 80 year old woman.

King: **Andy Warhol's Frankenstein** — 3-D horror.

August 8, 1974

Movie House: **The Misfits** — Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable in their very last movie.

Music Box: **Chinatown**.

Seattle 7th: **Mr. Majestik** — Charles Bronson; **Electra Glide in Blue**.

University: **Treasure of Sierra Madre** — B. Traven's novel filmed by John Huston starring Walter Huston, Humphrey Bogart and Tim Holt. Three down-and-outers discover the evils of gold in Mexico. Walter and John Huston both won Oscars for this film; **Dark Passage** — Humphrey Bogart.

Uptown: **The White Dawn** — Timothy Bottoms and Warren Oates in Arctic adventure.

On stage

Moore: Henry Fonda — Fonda brings his one man portrayal of Clarence Darrow to Seattle for performances August 27 through 31 at 8:30 p.m.

Cirque Dinner: **Harvey** — Gig Young stars in play about a man and rabbit friend.

Opera House: New London Ballet Company — Margot Fonteyn Dances.

In concert

Arena: **Charlie Pride** — Country music at 8 p.m., August 8.

Coliseum: **ZZ Top**, **Brownsville Station** and **Dr. John** — August 9 at 8 p.m.

TACOMA

Cinema

Cinema I: **For Pete's Sake** — Barbra

Streisand sings loud and tries to be funny. Tacoma Mall: **Nothing by Chance** — Richard (Johnathan Livingston Seagull) Bach's story about flyers barnstorming America.

Cinema II: **Parallax View** — Warren Beatty tracks down corporation of assassins.

PORTLAND

Cinema

Movie House: **King of Hearts** — Alan Bates in town taken over by inmates of asylum during WWI.

5th Ave.: **That's Entertainment** — Best of the MGM musicals narrated and performed by Gene Kelly, Judy Garland, Donald O'Connor, Fred Astaire and others.

Backstage: **Freaks**.

Bagdad: **Blazing Saddles** — Bathroom humor by Mel Brooks.

Fine Arts/Cinema 21: **The White Dawn** — Adventure story in the Arctic.

In concert

Civic: **Rick Nelson** — August 8 at 8 p.m.; **Charlie Pride** — August 9 at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

On stage

Civic Auditorium: **Seesaw** — John Gavin and Lucie Arnaz in Broadway musical August 30-September 1. New London Ballet with Margot Fonteyn — August 23-24 at 8:15 p.m.

Coaster: **Dial M for Murder**.

Dinner: **The Prisoner of Second Ave.**



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National and International

Analysis of the Mid-East by Evergreen specialists: Ron Woodbury, historian; Andrew Hanfmann, ex-CIA man and Soviet political scientist; Dave Hitchens, specialist in American diplomacy. (No. 8) Impeachment and the Court (No. 30) Plus: American Perspectives, a regular column by Nicholas H. Allison on national and international affairs; and European Media Review, a twice-monthly, column by Dr. Jaroslav Vachuda on international issues as covered by the European press.

Local and State

Trident Submarine base on Hood Canal (No. 9) No more 'Fill 'er up:' a look at the local gasoline crisis. (No. 12) Nuclear Reactors: An overview and the Satsop site. (No. 14, 16) ITT in Washington State. (No. 20)

Monday Night Savagery: Wrestling in Lacey. (No. 11) Olympia After Hours. (No. 15) Travels with Arthur: a first-hand look at Expo 74. (No. 25) Third District Congressional Race. (No. 31) Plus: Constant coverage of ASH housing, community planning, and local events.

The College

Student Activism at Evergreen. (No. 11) You Speak Fortran: An experience with Evergreen computers. (No. 18) The Evergreen Portfolio: Equivalency Disclaimers, grad school and grades. (No. 19, 21) Custodial Disenchantment. (No. 21) Affirmative Action: Campus feeling. (No. 23) The Conflict over Student Fees: Opposing views by Al Rose, Assistant Director of Student Services and Dean Clabaugh, Administrative Vice President. (No. 23) Whole Dearth Catalogue: satire of the Ev-

ergreen curriculum. (No. 24) Evergreen and the Legislature. (No. 27) Non-white DTF Report: an interview with Academic Dean Willie Parson and head of Circulation Services, Sue Smith. Plus: Weekly campus news coverage with "Campus News in Brief," special campus-related supplements, symposium schedules, guest commentaries from members of the Evergreen community, and weekly feature "Times at TESC."

Personalities and the Arts

Ken Kesey on campus. (No. 9) Interview with Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. (No. 10) Bogart: The Myth of Myths. (No. 11) Interview with Tony Shearer. (No. 25) On the Stump with Citizen Bonker. (No. 32) Plus: weekly book, art, film, and music reviews, and "Journal Profile" section featuring brief looks at some of Evergreen's noted and lesser-known personalities. Plus "Northwest Culture" section, a weekly list of local arts and entertainment.