The Energy Revolution – For Real This Time
Seminar II and Eco-Design
Retro Rocks in Ilwaco

Winter 2001
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### ReView

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Cover: Evergreen's newest building will have a planted roof for cooling it and reducing runoff.

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**Director’s Note**

In the early 1990s, I had the pleasure of crafting an article for an Energy Foundation report under the byline of Amory and Hunter Lovins, co-founders of the Rocky Mountain Institute. In 1991, Amory Lovins had given a speech to the U.S. National Research Council about something called the hypercar. My job was to take their hypercar writings and create a sidebar for an essay about emerging energy technologies.

I had some ambivalence. The foundation had this notion that new technologies could reduce energy demand and protect the environment while at the same time—get this—expand the global economy and increase the worldwide standard of living. Great folks, I thought, with great dreams, but too Pollyannaish. The solution to global warming and other environmental nightmares, I maintained, was to increase regulation and align our lifestyle with the earth’s capacity to support us.

Skepticism aside, however, I was excited to ghostwrite for the legendary Amory Lovins and I fell in love with his vision of the hypercar. Composite plastics, he argued, could replace body steel, reducing weight while increasing safety. A hybrid engine—internal combustion and electric—could recapture energy lost as heat during braking. Cars could double their fuel efficiency while dramatically cutting emissions. Brilliant, but Detroit will never buy it.

Then last week, I pulled into a parking lot next to a Toyota Prius. Its hybrid drivetrain uses batteries to supplement a gas engine that gets 52 miles to the gallon in city driving. It has regenerative brakes, compares in size and power to my Corolla and lists for $20,450.

Detroit—along with Stuttgart and Tokyo—now pays close attention to the Lovins, who were named “Heroes for the Planet 2000” by Time magazine. In this issue of ReView, you’ll see that hybrid cars are just one of the technologies those pesky Pollyanna types are actually producing (see story, page 4).

The hypercar, for instance, is just one of the Lovins’ visions. Their headquarters in Snowmass, Colo., is an example of an eco-friendly building—tightly insulated, naturally lit, with active and passive solar systems. The Evergreen State College is designing a green building of its own (see story, page 12). Plans for the first major new academic building in a quarter century call for natural light and flow-through ventilation. A roof system that uses plants to capture rainfall will help cool the building and reduce runoff.

When it comes to energy, this is a bad time for skeptics. Technology really is changing the energy landscape. But the need for conservation is as great as ever (see story, page 16), as is the need for education and eternal vigilance.

In the same Earth Day issue that honored the Lovins, Time correspondent Michael D. Lemonick wrote, “After decades of rancorous debate, only a handful of the most doctrinaire die-hards still dispute the idea that human activity is heating up the planet.” As I write this, one of those doctrinaire die-hards is leading in Florida by 300 votes.

—Craig McLaughlin
Power Surge:
Interest in Renewables and Efficiency Taking Off
By Char Simons

You've heard it before, maybe while sitting in the gas station lines during the oil crisis of the 1970s: We'll run out of fossil fuel in the next 100 years. We're in for an energy revolution. Solar panels, wind turbines and electric cars will become as ubiquitous as Wonder bread.

Then the oil crisis passed. Fuel-efficient cars and home and office thermostats took a back seat to sport utility vehicles, 3,000-square-foot homes and wired offices. Unlike the Industrial Age, the Information Age was billed as a "clean" revolution that would create jobs in non-polluting industries, make traditional service sector jobs computer-based—and thus easier—and give us lots of electronic gadgets to play with.

Little did we know that watching our favorite movie on the Internet takes 20 times more electricity than watching it on TV and that each call using our handy little cell phone takes three times as much energy as a call on a conventional phone. Combine the burgeoning reliance on technology and a variety of economic forces—such as skyrocketing oil and natural gas prices, deregulation of utility companies, growing awareness of the effects of global warming and the decreasing cost of renewable resources—and the energy revolution forecasted in the 1970s might just happen this time.

"The widespread use of renewable forms of energy is really only a matter of time," predicts Mike Lubliner '78, energy specialist for Washington State University's Cooperative Extension Energy Program (formerly the state Energy Office), the professional home of more than 25 Greeners during the past 18 years. "Efficiency and renewables are making an impact. The question is one of timing and magnitude. It's inevitable that this transition will take place, but will it happen in the next 10, 50 or 100 years? We need to send signals so that it happens sooner rather than later."

Those signals need to take the form of tax incentives, increased public awareness, marketing of renewable energy sources and more efficient appliances, vehicles and homes, as well as a host of other individual and institutional changes that will make wind, solar, photovoltaics, biomass, geothermal, waves and other energy forms more viable for industry to offer—and consumers to buy.

Today, signs point to growing interest in and use of renewable forms of energy and efficient use of resources. Buying in bulk has gone mainstream. Wind and solar use increased 20 percent in the last decade—a faster rate than fossil fuels. Globally, the photovoltaic market was a billion-dollar industry in 1999 and is predicted to grow tenfold by 2010, according to a new Allied Business Intelligence report. Honda got so many orders for its hybrid gas-electric model, the Insight, that the company doubled its production run to 6,000.

Government incentives in the form of a contest led to the development of a super-energy-efficient refrigerator.
Dan Neelands discusses the solar-powered fountain he installed at the Olympia Farmers Market.

"Marketing is desperately needed to boost consumer demand. Cost is often stated as a barrier, but I don’t agree. SUVs have been successfully marketed—and what’s the payback there?"

—Kerry Hall ’78

### Current Energy Picture

Around the world, the current energy picture is an ironic dichotomy. The United States, historically powered by cheap, abundant oil, gas, coal and hydropower, lags behind much of the rest of the world in the use of non-fossil fuels and sophisticated applications of renewable energy forms.

Our lifestyles are driving more energy consumption. SUVs, pickup trucks and minivans guzzle gas. Computer use in business, government, health, medicine, education, the home and even in leisure activities, has reached proportions that powers the cordless phone and a myriad of other hidden energy users.

In addition to passing a power-buyback law (see page 18), Washington recently added electric hybrid cars to the state vehicle procurement contract, but only a few jurisdictions and agencies have chosen that option. Even in eco-friendly Eugene, Ore., only 6 to 7 percent of utility customers are purchasing green-powered electricity available through a voluntary sign-up program.

### Pacific Northwest as Clean Energy Leader?

Well-positioned in terms of infrastructure, brainpower and geography, the Northwest could take a leadership role in the large-scale development and sale of renewable energy in the United States and around the Pacific Rim. "We’ve already shown that we can influence the national culture and national economy," asserts Roth, pointing to the Northwest’s prominence in aerospace, high tech and land-use planning.

Already, the alternative energy sector is a stable part of the economy in Washington, where it generates 4,000 jobs and $1 billion of business a year. "Everyone thinks of us as the Apple State, but the clean energy industry is as large," says Elizabeth Chapman Klumpp ’85, senior energy policy specialist for the Washington Office of Trade and Economic Development.

The Northwest’s sizable high tech industry also has a stake in renewable energy. For example, the Tukwila area’s six oil refineries. "People benefiting from this, such as farmers, ranchers and rural electric utilities. "Our whole approach is that positive solutions will benefit the economy and enhance our quality of life. We try to inspire hope through very practical action—and play to the natural Northwest gallery that we can lead the world in this."

Examples of alternative energy use and efficiency abound in the Northwest but, like elsewhere in the United States, many projects operate on a small scale, are temporary or have limited use.

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Renewable Energy Web Sites

The Web sites listed below are a sampling of Internet information about renewable energy and efficiency issues. Each listing contains links to useful sites.

- Car Smart Communities, www.ci.seattle.wa.us/carsmart/
- Climate Solutions, www.climatesolutions.org
- The Energy Foundation, www.ef.org
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District, www.smud.org/energy_services/

Seattle and its utilities have a variety of programs, with the goal of making the metro area one of the greenest in the nation. Seattle City Light has issued a request for proposals for 100 megawatts of renewable resources, and the city is paying two dozen families $85 a week to leave their second car at home. Most significantly, Seattle has a target of no net increase in greenhouse-gas emissions, meaning that it will be investing in cost-effective energy-efficient opportunities and renewable resources, as well as offsetting greenhouse-gas emissions from fossil fuels.

"This is a very new and important message to a variety of developers, that the largest city in the Northwest will purchase electricity only from renewable or mitigated resources to meet its load growth," Klumpp notes.

"It's a supply and demand issue. Until there's a huge demand, suppliers won't mass-produce them, which would bring down costs. And consumers won't demand them until they see hybrids on the streets," says Kim Lyons, alternative fuels program manager of WSU's Energy Program. "The costs will have to come down before you see significant penetration into the general market. The public has the final say on what we see on the streets. It's up to people to start demanding more from their auto manufacturers."

Green energy proponents argue that consumers need to start calculating costs over the life of a product rather than just the initial price. Costs for renewables can be reduced if figured in the design from the beginning, they say. For example, designing and building a new home with solar components is cheaper and simpler than retrofitting.

"You have to think of it like you do a home mortgage. Hopefully, someday that house will be worth less if you didn't insulate or choose the right window package," Neelands says.

Finkel's Memory Still Encourages Students

Support from friends, family, students and colleagues means Don Finkel's legacy of encouraging students will continue in the form of a permanent undergraduate humanities scholarship.

Finkel, who taught humanities at Evergreen from 1976 to 1999, lost his battle with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in September 1999. Contributions in his memory have exceeded the $25,000 needed to endow a scholarship.

While at Evergreen, Finkel also promoted educational innovation. Money raised above the $25,000 will support innovative teaching projects in Finkel's name and create a campus memorial.

Make a gift in memory of Finkel by sending your tax-deductible contribution to The Evergreen State College Foundation in the enclosed remittance envelope. Family members will be notified of your support.

"Our whole approach is that positive solutions will benefit the economy and enhance our quality of life."

—Rhys Roth '87 and MES '90

Costs of Going Green

Some forms of renewable energy are becoming comparable in cost to fossil fuels. The cost of wind and photovoltaics, for example, is almost the same as natural gas, which has recently had a dramatic price increase.

Still, the sticker prices of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient cars, appliances and homes are higher than their fossil-fuel-powered counterparts. As a result, products such as alternatively fueled vehicles, which cost about $5,000 more than a comparable gasoline-powered car, are being marketed to upscale consumers who can afford the extra up-front cost.
The Renewable/Efficiency Challenge

The good news on making renewables and efficiency more widespread is that the technology already exists. The bad news is that there are plenty of other obstacles, including reluctance on the part of financial institutions to finance renewable energy projects.

"Technology is not the barrier," says Krisy Holt '78, who, along with partner Tim Ball '80, established Applied Power Corporation in 1981. Today, it is one of the nation's largest suppliers of solar electric products, systems and services, including the world's largest solar power plant for a New Mexico utility. "On the consumer level, the barrier is a lack of awareness of the availability and benefits of renewables. Marketing is desperately needed to boost consumer demand. Cost is often stated as a barrier, but I don't agree. SUVs have been successfully marketed—and what's the payback there?"

Mike Lubliner '78

A Matter of Proportion

Listen to people in the renewable/efficiency industry, and it's easy to get the impression that a world powered by sun, wind and waves is just around the corner. But for all the hopeful signals, alternative energy still makes up just a tiny portion of energy use.

"You're going to hear a lot of good news, but success will be limited," Klumpp predicts, noting that in 1999, less than half of one percent of Washington state's energy needs were met by non-hydroelectric renewable resources. "This is the brutal reality. We are projecting that the use of clean energy will increase, but even if it increases by 20 percent, it will be pretty slow going."

Still, diverse coalitions are coming together around the issue of alternative energy and efficiency just as, once again, industrialized nations are realizing how volatile their fossil fuel supplies are. "For the first time, high-tech leaders, top investors and leading environmentalists are coming together for a clean energy revolution," says Roth, pointing to a recent conference hosted by Climate Solutions. "The message is that job creation and making a better world are all wrapped into one."

Regardless of how the political picture, economic costs and cultural acceptance of renewables and efficiency play themselves out, it's hard to over-emphasize the importance of energy in our lives. "Besides deciding to have kids, how you use energy is the single most important decision you will make in your lifetime," Neelands says.

Bright Ideas

There are plenty of bright ideas about how to reduce electricity consumption and reliance on fossil fuels, and increase energy efficiency. Here are suggestions from alumni who have participated in Evergreen programs on energy systems, sustainable community design and planning:

- Watch movies on TV rather than on streaming video over the Internet, which takes about 20 times more electricity.
- Use a regular phone rather than a cell phone—it uses one third the amount of energy.
- Sell the SUV. Use a high-gas-mileage, low-emission car, or better yet, ride the bus, bike, carpool, walk, or walk.
- Pay attention to your electric bill, especially annual trends.
- Use rechargeable batteries, which are cheaper per kilowatt-hour.
- Hang your clothes outside to dry on sunny days. Sheets that smell like sunshine are fabulous.
- Buy energy-efficient appliances (look for the Energy Star label and see the sidebar on Web sites to find ratings). Ask yourself if you really need a bigger refrigerator. Do you need that icemaker on the door? How often will you use it?
- Buy a front-loading washing-machine, which uses less water and less energy than almost all top-loaders.
- Live in only as much house as you need. Living in a small house can help you rid your life of clutter, and it takes less time to clean.
- Use a set-back thermostat. Set your water heater at 120° F. Better yet, keep water constantly heated.
- Try to reuse items before recycling them.
- Live close to where you work and/or shop.
- Include renewable energy systems, such as solar water-heaters, in your home design. Retrofit when old systems wear out.
- Install insulation and energy-efficient windows.
- Use compact fluorescent lights.
- Use a human-powered push lawnmower. It will probably last longer than a gas-powered one and you'll get a good workout.
- Vote. Help make renewable energy sources and energy efficiency a campaign issue.
It's a beautiful late fall day. As I work at home on my computer, I am surrounded by sunlight and warm air that carries just a hint of crispness. Outside, a lawnmower blade whirs for the last time this year. The door is open, making a sunny spot on the carpet for our napping beagles. Tomorrow, I will be in my "official" office on campus. Although grateful even to have an office among the increasingly cramped quarters at Evergreen, I will be far removed from the sunshine and fresh air that make today's work seem so, well, light and airy. Like offices in many institutional buildings nationwide, mine is windowless and at the mercy of a central-heating and cooling system.

This illustrates the great disconnect between work and home environments, and how renewable energy coupled with efficiency and eco-design could make the workplace more hospitable—and even inviting.

"There are issues about the nature of work and of alienation and control," says faculty member Rob Knapp, who began teaching energy studies in 1980. "We are used to a lack of control in our institutional buildings. Eco-building may give people practice in controlling their environment—and not just in terms of air and light."

Evergreen is about to explore that relationship between a humane environment and energy efficiency with the eco-design of Seminar II. The proposed 152,000-square-foot building is vital to relieving current overcrowding and clearing the way for Evergreen's mandated expansion. Pending 2001 legislative approval, the building is to be completed by 2003. The structure will include five clusters of three to four stories each. The first floor will have large lecture halls and, because of the size of the rooms, will be mechanically ventilated. Floors two, three and four will house seminar rooms, offices, conference space, labs and studios, and will have natural ventilation. The entire building will have the capacity to serve 1,800 students and more than 120 faculty and staff.

Natural light, natural ventilation and reduced stormwater runoff will be the three leading eco-features of Seminar II, along with low energy use. To research whether Evergreen is on the right design track, Knapp spent two weeks in England and the Netherlands in September visiting seven commercial and university eco-buildings. He talked with facilities and operations managers and performance analysts about lessons they have learned in the two to five years their buildings have been open. While the facilities he saw placed little emphasis on water handling and indoor toxins, "there are some stunning achievements, including giving people the opportunity to control light and air," Knapp notes.

The British and Dutch buildings ranged from radical to staid in their appearance. All have reduced or eliminated reliance on air conditioning, and most give occupants good access to daylight and substantial ways of fine-tuning air flows, lighting, heating and cooling to suit individual comfort.
"I saw a university library with a grass-covered roof used for sunbathing and picnics, and a major British credit card company’s headquarters partly cooled by a rainwater catchment pond," Knapp says. "And I saw an engineering lab that looks like a giant Victorian brick castle and is entirely cooled by natural ventilation, while an unobservant but highly effective classroom and office building stores heat in a clever floor system to keep temperatures stable winter and summer. These buildings are all in a climate not that dissimilar from ours in the Northwest."

Lessons learned from the Europeans that are applicable to the design and construction of eco-buildings like the $45.5 million Seminar II include:

- Keep the design simple.
- Take particular care in how a building is constructed and managed. This is obvious, perhaps, but all too often overlooked in day-to-day work. For example, windows need to be properly sealed, and window handles need to be easily accessible.
- Get government support, which is very helpful in encouraging widespread design and construction.

The European interest in eco-buildings is partly moved by their governments’ decisions to reduce carbon dioxide levels. That’s a commitment the U.S. government hasn’t made yet," Knapp observes. "A little bit of a government push can get people thinking about what they can do. Maybe the United States will have to figure this out from the grass roots, with projects like Seminar II.

Public skepticism has limited the construction of eco-buildings, but that trend may be reversing. "The key to getting somewhere is to have solutions that don’t cost any more than the standard competition. People have been afraid of alternative building design. A certain amount of caution makes sense. But enough people have tried enough things to know that they are not way out on a limb," Knapp says.

One of the surprises of the last 20 years is that an eco-building doesn’t have to cost more. The college will spend more on walls, but less on air handling. Evergreen is working on an absolutely standard building budget. The state of Washington is not interested in a lot of high-cost experiments. Seminar II will cost less to operate and will be substantially cheaper in energy cost and maintenance."

A preliminary design review of Seminar II elicited high praise. "In my years of conducting value studies of similar educational facilities around the country, this project, at this stage of development, ranks in the top 5 percent of well-configured projects," notes Bob Rude, president of Robinson, Stafford and Rude, who reviewed Seminar II plans. "The college staff involved in this project is the most articulate group of educational professionals we have worked with. We were impressed with their unique ability to build a bridge from conceptual programmatic planning issues to the realities of concrete and steel. This will help to ensure a successful project."

An unusual feature of Seminar II has been the student involvement with the design committee. During the 1999-2000 academic year, a group of Knapp’s eco-design students met weekly with the committee. "We contributed to the conversation, highlighted various points and researched issues," says Sean Anisoglu, who graduates this spring. "Because of us, they decided to use some green roofing. It was pretty cool to be involved with a committee and what influences them."

England’s Coventry University’s Lancaster Library is 100 percent naturally ventilated. Fresh air enters at lower levels, gets heated by human and machine activity and rises naturally through airshafts. Stacks, shown here, work like chimneys to collect stale air and release it back into the atmosphere.

At seven to eight kilowatt-hours per square foot annually, Seminar II’s raw energy use will be as low as the most efficient buildings Knapp studied in Europe. Compared with a typical university building, Seminar II is estimated to consume only one-half to two-thirds as much energy.

Eco-construction has challenges, such as requiring more teamwork among designers, builders and users than conventional structures. "You have to pay more attention in green construction than with mainstream buildings, where a temperature problem can be fixed by turning up the air conditioning. Also, if users aren’t told they are in a different type of building, it won’t work well," says Knapp, noting that a new tenant in one European building inadvertently painted over some trickle vents, thus blocking fresh air intake.

The need for thorough and continuous communication is important for more than just green building design. "That kind of approach is needed for environmental problems in general. We need to pay attention to interactions," Knapp says.

Office workers are ready for the trade-off. Of the 70 faculty and staff who responded to an informal survey conducted by the Seminar II design committee, 63 were willing to forgo air conditioning. "Talk with people who work in air-conditioned buildings—they don’t like it all that well. The air is reliable and never really uncomfortable, but it is stale and the atmosphere is deadening. And usually they assume nothing can be done about it," Knapp says.

Incorporating eco-design into large, institutional buildings is critical to increasing the popularity of energy efficiency. "These technologies need stepping stones," Anisoglu notes.
The small, two-story house is typical of its era. Built in 1895 in a working-class neighborhood, it was just another residence in Ilwaco, Wash., a small town on the Long Beach Peninsula, near the mouth of the Columbia River. At first glance it seems like any one in a row of these houses—beautifully weathered wood on a corner lot, set in a pretty garden, an apple tree in the front yard, a clothesline in the side yard. But what are those odd-looking panels behind the clothesline? And the contraption on the roof? And don’t the windows look different from those of the house across the street?

Welcome to the home of solar architect Anthony Stoppiello and his wife Victoria, who inherited the house from her father in 1989. Since 1992, they have retrofitted it to make it as energy efficient as possible without destroying the integrity of the original building.

Constructed, even 105 years ago, to take advantage of the sun, the house has windows facing south, east and west. All have been double-glazed by replacing the sashes, not the frames, “to keep the old look of the house while getting energy conservation,” Victoria says. The exterior of the house wasn’t disturbed at all; from the inside they removed the original ropes and weights and “stuffed the cavities with insulation—nothing high tech.”

The original front door was weatherstripped to keep drafts out, and insulation was blown in from the inside of the house to preserve the old, clear-grain lap siding, some made of 20-foot cedar boards, which are no longer available. More insulation went in the crawl space under the floor and above the ceiling. Fortunately, studs had been added to the first-floor walls sometime in the 1940s, which made blowing in insulation easy. But the Stoppiellos weren’t as lucky on the second floor, where walls are vertical plank construction. There they used foamboard that, although not very good insulation, stops air from getting through when it is installed tightly. “It’s more expensive than blow-in insulation,” Victoria advises, “but it’s easy for the homeowner to install.”

Anthony is more used to designing site-specific houses from the ground up than retrofitting an old house. His most innovative idea was the addition of a mud room/laundry/vestibule on the north side of the house—the coldest and most difficult side to insulate. Thanks to new construction techniques, it now has the best insulation in the house, and has made a significant change in their electric bill.

Appliances, including a Sunfrost refrigerator and a central demand water-heater, which only heats water when required, are state-of-the-art energy efficient. The contraption on the roof is a passive solar hot-water-heater, and those are solar panels in the side yard. Compact fluorescent bulbs provide light wherever they don’t impact the integrity of the original light fixtures. A wood stove, which uses about a cord-and-a-half of wood each winter, keeps the house warm. All this adds up, or should we say, minuses out, to a total of only 3,349 kilowatt-hours of electricity the couple bought from September 1999 to September 2000—67 percent less than the first year they lived there. (Check your bill for a comparison.)
Feasibility aside, Anthony is even more concerned about the environmental issues surrounding the use of fossil fuels. In the Pacific Northwest, hydroelectricity dominates. Generated by dams, it is a major factor in the Pacific Northwest's wild salmon being placed on the Endangered Species list. (See ReView, Spring 1999.) And breathing dams was part of the campaign rhetoric of candidates for state and national offices.

Then there's the economic side. It costs 4-5 cents to generate a kilowatt-hour of hydroelectricity, but 12-18 cents for one generated by solar electricity. Yet, Anthony says, only the "straight" cost of generating power is put into the equation. Not factored in is the cost of losing fishing as an industry, the damage caused by global warming or the subsidization of hydroelectric rates. The cost-effectiveness of alternative energy is always questioned, but who thinks to question the cost-effectiveness of their vehicles or homes. "Any percentage is better than none," Anthony says. "It isn't technology that's getting in the way, it's politics."

Besides reliability, the savings generated by the net-metering plan and being able to sleep at night knowing fish are dying or carbon isn't being dumped into the atmosphere, there are other incentives, Anthony says. "Some local utility companies, like our Pacific County PUD, have no-interest loans for energy-conservation devices such as insulation and light fixtures, and give a $500 rebate on installation of solar hot-water heaters. There is also a Washington state tax credit—it means no sales tax—on solar and wind power devices. Oregon has an income tax credit on those purchases."

Any effort we can make to cut down on electricity generated from fossil fuels is worthwhile. "Any percentage is better than none," Anthony says. "It isn't technology that's getting in the way, it's politics."

For more information, contact Solar Washington by calling Mike Nelson at the Washington State Energy Office at (360) 956-2148 or e-mail mike@westerhsun.org. Contact Oregon's Solar Energy Association at (503) 211-5662 or www.solaror.org. Both are primarily educational organizations, with newsletters, workshops and school outreach programs to create awareness of solar energy uses. You may contact Anthony Stoppiello for solar architecture consultations by calling (360) 642-4256.
Gene James is Evergreen's First Gates Millennium Scholar

Although the staff of the United Negro College Fund, which administers the Gates Millennium Scholarship program, isn't sure whether he is the oldest recipient, they agree he's among the most motivated. That recipient is 50-year-old Gene James, a Quinault tribal member and Vietnam veteran who transferred to Evergreen this fall quarter as a senior.

James, who admits to being "old in the sense that I've done a lot of things," began college just two years ago when he returned to Grays Harbor from the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation to look for work. He had been a self-employed logger. At the Grays Harbor Career Transition Center, James met with advisor Darryl Pickett, an Evergreen alumnus, who suggested he enroll at Grays Harbor College.

"That was on Wednesday. By Friday, I was a college student," James says.

Evergreen became a reality when it awarded James a First Peoples' Scholarship of $2,856—a year's undergraduate resident tuition. Before graduating from Grays Harbor, his name was submitted to the Gates Millennium Scholarship program. Receiving both scholarships "takes a load off my wife's and community—the Native American community." It gives me renewed faith. It inspires me, too, to give back to my community," James says. Susan James is working on her Associate of Arts in Science degree at Grays Harbor, and, despite the nine children between them, the couple's dreams of college educations are now affordable.

"It amazed me to get the Gates scholarship," James says. His award pays for fees, books and living expenses for this year. "It gave me renewed faith. It inspired me, too, to give back to my community—the Native American community."

James' goal is a doctorate in psychology. He'd like to do research and use his education "to energize" his tribe, as well as other Native Americans, to "look at learning with a different perspective." Becoming more educated is a way in which Native Americans can preserve their unique and special place in American history, as well as continue many of their cultural traditions, he believes.

"What the Gateses have done with the money they have earned is to give it back to the community. That's what I'd like to do with the education they are providing me."

The Gates Millennium Scholarship Program is a $1 billion initiative to reduce the financial burden of a college education for 20,000 people over a 20-year period. Funded last year by a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, it is administered by the United Negro College Fund in partnership with the Hispanic College Fund and the American Indian College Fund. The award pays the cost of tuition, fees, books and living expenses for the 2000-01 school year. The program seeks to increase the number of low-income, high-achieving African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanic Americans and Asian Pacific Americans in undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

New Food Services Vendor Ordered

After almost two years of surveys, meetings and deliberations, Evergreen is still looking for a new food services vendor. Even though the contract with the current vendor, Fine Host, expired this year, the work to find a new vendor began in 1998 when a disappearing task force was charged. A consultant was retained to help draw up requests for proposals, requests for qualifications, and to help in the evaluation and final selection of the next contractor. Four companies met the qualifications.

Fine Host and Sodexo Marriott chose to submit bids, and negotiations with Sodexo Marriott began in June. But both parties agreed to end talks when several financial matters could not be resolved.

Concurrently, a number of people on campus protested the possibility of Sodexo Marriott offering food services. Critics pointed to the holding company's financial stakes in several profit prisons across the country. Concern was also raised about the company's labor practices and whether student-run operations, such as the one in the Housing Community Center, would be affected.

"The DTF did a fine job laying the groundwork and identifying the qualifications that a new vendor should have," says Steve Trotter, interim vice president for finance and administration. "Since the negotiations were not successful, we're going to have to take the time to examine the issues raised. It's going to take a little longer."

The college has amended the contract with Fine Host to ensure food services on campus through next summer. A new DTF is looking at a variety of food service options, says Piper Kaper, the food services liaison working with Trotter. "Once an RFP is turned to Grays Harbor from the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation to look for work. He had been a self-employed logger. At the Grays Harbor Career Transition Center, James met with advisor Darryl Pickett, an Evergreen alumnus, who suggested he enroll at Grays Harbor College.

"That was on Wednesday. By Friday, I was a college student," James says.

Evergreen became a reality when it awarded James a First Peoples' Scholarship of $2,856—a year's undergraduate resident tuition. Before graduating from Grays Harbor, his name was submitted to the Gates Millennium Scholarship program. Receiving both scholarships "takes a load off my wife's and community—the Native American community." It gives me renewed faith. It inspires me, too, to give back to my community," James says. Susan James is working on her Associate of Arts in Science degree at Grays Harbor, and, despite the nine children between them, the couple's dreams of college educations are now affordable.

"It amazed me to get the Gates scholarship," James says. His award pays for fees, books and living expenses for this year. "It gave me renewed faith. It inspired me, too, to give back to my community—the Native American community."

James' goal is a doctorate in psychology. He'd like to do research and use his education "to energize" his tribe, as well as other Native Americans, to "look at learning with a different perspective." Becoming more educated is a way in which Native Americans can preserve their unique and special place in American history, as well as continue many of their cultural traditions, he believes.

"What the Gateses have done with the money they have earned is to give it back to the community. That's what I'd like to do with the education they are providing me."

The Gates Millennium Scholarship Program is a $1 billion initiative to reduce the financial burden of a college education for 20,000 people over a 20-year period. Funded last year by a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, it is administered by the United Negro College Fund in partnership with the Hispanic College Fund and the American Indian College Fund. The award pays the cost of tuition, fees, books and living expenses for the 2000-01 school year. The program seeks to increase the number of low-income, high-achieving African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanic Americans and Asian Pacific Americans in undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

New Food Services Vendor Ordered

After almost two years of surveys, meetings and deliberations, Evergreen is still looking for a new food services vendor. Even though the contract with the current vendor, Fine Host, expired this year, the work to find a new vendor began in 1998 when a disappearing task force was charged. A consultant was retained to help draw up requests for proposals, requests for qualifications, and to help in the evaluation and final selection of the next contractor. Four companies met the qualifications.

Fine Host and Sodexo Marriott chose to submit bids, and negotiations with Sodexo Marriott began in June. But both parties agreed to end talks when several financial matters could not be resolved.

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New Tacoma Campus Welcomes Alumni to Week of Celebration

Pencil in Saturday, May 5, to help Evergreen’s Tacoma Campus celebrate its new expansion. Situated in the same neighborhood, it is three times larger than the current campus, and will visually and technically knock the socks off any Greener who crossed the old portals.

Activities on May 5, slated especially for alumni celebrating, tentatively include a breakfast, a welcome ceremony, a drum circle and a dance. Celebration of the new campus opening kicks off Thursday, May 3.

Classes begin at the new campus on January 9, 2001. See the new site on 6th Street, between L and M streets.

30th Anniversary All-Greener Return Scheduled for Super Saturday, June 16

An all-Greener return—an Evergreen-style reunion—marking Evergreen’s 30th anniversary year will take place on Super Saturday, June 16, 2001.

At the last Super Saturday, alumni took over Library 4300—the previous beer garden location—and named it the Greener Oasis. It served as a meeting place and featured Greener artwork, music and storytelling. In 2001, the Greener Oasis will be the primary location for reunion activities. Activities planned so far include:

• more music and spoken-word performances
• displays of alumni artwork, including photography
• a root beer garden
• a brownie bake-off
• a marketplace featuring alumni-created wares

Greener alumni newsletter editor Ruth Cowan ’94 wants alumni to contact her with information about how they carry the Greener message and how they contribute to the world around them. E-mail information or questions to Ruth at ruthcs.com.

Evergreen Alumni Newsletter Seeks Information About Your Impact

Matt Groening Wows Commencement Crowd

Mating rain and blustery winds could not dampen the smiles of the nearly 10,000 people who packed Red Square on June 9 to hear Commencement keynote speaker Matt Groening ’77, creator of television’s The Simpsons and Futurama. Groening was accompanied to the stage by longtime friend and fellow Greener Lynda Barry ’79. She was here to share the podium with him at Super Saturday and to give a reading at Olympia’s Orca Books.

Groening’s 10-minute speech was lighthearted and sprinkled with reminiscences.

“When I was in high school, I heard one state senator condemn Evergreen as a haven for hippies and poets and revolutionaries. And I decided at that moment that if a right-wing Republican were agin it, I was for it, and I applied immediately!”

In a rare serious moment, Groening urged graduates to thank their teachers “who have given themselves and their lives to you.” He told the story of his final evaluation conference with his favorite faculty member, Mark Levensky, who taught fiction writing.

“Mark stood at the blackboard and drew a simple mathematical formula. It was something like A plus B plus C equals X. Then he said, ‘This formula represents the plot of every one of your short stories.’ He was right. And then he said, ‘You do what you do moderately well. Now you have to ask yourself is it worth doing?’ And that’s a question that’s haunted me all these years.”

The appreciative audience fell silent at the end of his remarks when Groening played—perhaps with years of Evergreen weather in mind—a song by Glen Gray and the Casa Loma Orchestra. Groening softly half-sang along:

You're near hip moon on mother earth's green
If you had millions, what would they all mean 100 years from today?
So just laugh and sing, make love, it's the thing, be happy while you may.
There's only one beneath the sun that's bound to make you feel that way.
The sun is shining—not today—and that's a good sign.
Cling to me closer and say you'll be mine.
Remember, darling, we won't see it shine 100 years from today.

Regional Events and Activities in the Works for 2001

Regional Events and Activities in the Works for 2001

- Portland, Ore., Greener is in the works to meet every couple of months. Sometimes they lounge around the pool, sometimes they listen to a faculty lecture and sometimes they discuss political issues such as the 26 initiatives Oregonians decided in November 2000.

- Chicago Greener can thank Soren Petsch ’98 for a chapter kick-off and seminar, tentatively planned for May. Unconfirmed sources place this gathering at Wrigley Field. Contact Soren at soren.petsch@bain.com if you'd like to help organize this gathering or an ongoing chapter, or would like more information. Chapter communications will take place via e-mail, so if you want to be part of this group, send Soren your e-mail address.

- Other regional events in the early planning stages include Los Angeles, Boston and Washington, D.C. Greener (in Eugene, Ore., may gather at Nancy Conolly’s and Joey Blum’s Lorane lavender farm in August.

If you live outside of these geographic regions and want to receive notification of these events, send your e-mail address to tescalum@evergreen.edu.
Alumnus Shares "The Path Less Traveled"

In the early 1970s, a determined but unconventional 19-year-old from New Hampshire left home in search of a college that would offer him a well-suited alternative to a traditional education. Five years later, as a member of one of Evergreen’s first graduating classes, John Hennessey ’77 embarked on what would become a successful, challenging—and eclectic—career path.

In the years since leaving Evergreen, Hennessey has run as an alternate delegate for Jerry Carter in the 1976 New Hampshire primary, served as a White House intern, worked as a planner for the New Hampshire Office of State Planning and Economic Development, been a microcomputer technology consultant at the accounting firm of Arthur Young, worked in an appliance store, managed and designed PC-server systems for Fidelity Investments, integrated management and information systems for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, refined and administered a global portfolio management system and helped revamp a major steel business. And—oh yes—he traveled around the world and earned a master’s degree in computers and information science at Dartmouth College.

When asked what he took away from his Evergreen education, he doesn’t hesitate. “Evergreen taught me to ask questions, think outside the box, look at things differently, and tackle and solve problems,” he says. “At Evergreen, without question, I learned how to learn.”

Today, Hennessey is an independent computer consultant and Web developer. He feels he has been lucky in life and is passionate about sharing what he can. He and his wife, Dena DeMaggio, a physician at Brigham Women’s Hospital, have made supporting Evergreen their first priority, contributing more to the Evergreen Annual Fund and other Evergreen fund drives than to any other organization. They have established an annual scholarship in honor of Merv Cadwallader, to be given to a junior or senior who demonstrates a personal commitment to the betterment of Evergreen society through good citizenship and community involvement. They have also been hosting Evergreen alumni gatherings in their home since the mid-1980s, when Hennessey joined The Evergreen Foundation’s Board of Governors.

By remaining connected and active in Evergreen alumni events, Hennessey hopes to encourage other graduates to support the college. “Things are meaningless unless you give back,” he says. “At Evergreen, I discovered the path less traveled,” which led me to a lifetime of rich experiences. Now, I want to help give those experiences to others.”

Giving to Evergreen — Your Opportunity to Make a Difference

Every year, thousands of alumni, parents, friends and organizations help maintain Evergreen’s excellence through charitable gifts that support the college. The reasons behind their gifts are diverse and often very personal. All gifts help to make a difference by supporting future achievements of students and faculty—the heart and soul of the college.

Contributions can be for immediate use, or can be added to existing endowments to provide ongoing, permanent sources of support. Donations are charitable and fully tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law.

- **Evergreen Annual Fund**
  This, the backbone of Evergreen’s fiscal health, provides student scholarships, academic activity grants and diversity and cultural programs, among others.

- **Student Support**
  Gifts to support students help fund special scholarships that provide much needed assistance and encouragement. Gifts also support many student workshops, events and campus organizations.

- **Faculty Support**
  Nothing is more important to the long-term vitality of the college than faculty development. The Janis Jarvis Endowment for Faculty Development was created as a permanent source of income to support Evergreen faculty. With half of our current faculty members over the age of 55 and future enrollments expected to increase dramatically, the next few years will be a time of major transition. Your gift will support faculty workshops, summer institutes, research, sabbaticals and exchange programs.

For additional information, contact The Evergreen State College Foundation, Library 3122, The Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA 98505, (360) 867-6300, foundation@evergreen.edu or www.evergreen.edu/give.
Long-Time Faculty Member Plans Legacy

Betty Diffendal arrived at Evergreen in 1975 after working as a consultant to urban and rural community-based projects for the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. The cultural anthropologist hadn’t planned a teaching career, but was drawn to Evergreen when she was asked to talk to an early program about work with communities.

As a young faculty member, Diffendal learned much from mentors such as Mary Ellen Hillaire (Lummi) and Dr. Maxine Mimms, and she helped develop the Tacoma program. Later, she served as academic dean and completed her Ph.D. at the Union Graduate School while raising her son, Steve. Tragically, she lost him, a senior at Evergreen, to cancer in 1997.

Looking ahead, Diffendal began to re-examine her priorities. In her own remaining years, where would she put her energy? What legacy could she leave? While preparing to teach about perspectives on aging, Diffendal revisited Erikson’s notion of “generativity”—a commitment and concern on the part of older adults to support the next generation through nurturing, mentoring and other ways to enrich individuals and social systems that will outlive them. She had found her new direction. In 1998, she arranged a retreat for a small group of Evergreen faculty women. The goal: candid conversation about their futures, the legacies they leave for their individual and collective experience. From that beginning, the group, affectionately known as Women of a Certain Age, has grown and continues to meet, exploring choices and sharing ideas.

Today, as a member of the 1999-2001 Master in Teaching faculty team focusing on culture in the classroom, Diffendal has a new goal. She plans to make an estate gift to the college in her son’s name to support programs and scholarships that foster diversity and encourage students from diverse backgrounds to seek an Evergreen education. “If you look across cultures, the important work of the older generations is to ensure that the best of their culture survives into the future. Their work extends beyond close kin to the larger community. So, a meaningful way for me to think about supporting something that both my son and I valued is to support diverse participation in Evergreen’s thoughtful approaches to teaching and learning, beyond my own career here.”

Canopy Project Gets Off the Ground

“To know the forest,” said Dr. Alexander F. Sutch, noted botanist and naturalist, “we must study it in all aspects, as birds soaring above its roof, as earth-bound bipeds creeping slowly over its roots.” This observation from Sutch’s 1971 book, A Nature Notes in Costa Rica, has become a driving force behind Evergreen’s proposed Forest Canopy Walkway project.

For Native Nadkarni, Evergreen faculty member and forest canopy researcher, the project has been a dream for many years. “Until 30 years ago, the treeops in the forest remained an unexplored world,” she notes. “I began studying plants and animals in the canopy to discover the roles they play in nutrient and water cycling, in the maintenance of biodiversity and in maintaining forest ecosystem health and resilience to disturbances.”

The design for the project includes different canopy-level structures for different types of teaching and learning within the forest canopy. All these structures will be accessible so that everyone can experience the treetop world safely. One of the elevated walkways will begin within the college’s Library building, and extend into a circular loop 75 feet above the forest immediately behind it. Students, faculty, staff and visitors—from primary school groups to senior citizens—will use this to observe the canopy.

A simple, circular elevated platform with a roof will be accessible from this walkway. This “seminar pod” will be used for seminars, small-group lectures and meetings.

A separate walkway, the “Canopy Suspension Bridge,” will span a broad, deep ravine in the taller, less populated wildlands near the Evergreen beach. This walkway will be used for ecological and botanical research, writing, drawing and meditation.

In addition to providing an unparalleled view for artists, writers and community members, the project will support scientific inquiry and allow for long-term environmental monitoring. Students and faculty will be able to explore the forest’s intricate ecosystem and to develop a deeper understanding of the delicate relationships between humans and ecology.

After more than four years of preparation and planning, Nadkarni’s dream will become a reality. Contributions for the canopy project will be sought from individuals, corporations, foundations and community organizations.

“One of the best things about this project,” Nadkarni says, “is that it exemplifies the basic principles of Evergreen—exploring new frontiers, learning in experiential ways, mixing the disciplines of art and science with nature—all with a spark of fun and adventure.”

How to “Give Back” and Leave Your Legacy

Many Evergreen supporters wish to leave a legacy that will make a difference in a meaningful way. Here are some of the many ways that that might work for you:

- Name The Evergreen State College Foundation as the beneficiary of a bequest in a will or living trust. This lets you maintain control of your assets until they are no longer needed and then make a significant gift, such as endowing a scholarship. You can give a percentage of your estate, a specified dollar amount or a specific asset of sufficient size to carry out your wishes.

- Retirement plan assets. This option works best in some situations. A charitable deduction can offset all or a large part of the tax or retirement asset during your lifetime. A charitable distribution at death can bypass both estate and income taxes.

- Real estate. Receive income for life from a gift to establish a charitable remainder trust or charitable gift annuity. You will have an immediate income tax deduction and may also bypass some or all capital gains taxes.

- Many other options are available to help you give in a way that fits your needs. For specifics on any of the gift types mentioned here or for information about other types of gifts, visit contact, Pam Toal, Director of Development, at (360) 876-6552 or toalp@evergreen.edu.

College Seeks Funds for Media Arts MFA

This January, state lawmakers are being asked to provide final approval and initial operating revenue for an Evergreen Master of Fine Arts program in Interdisciplinary Media Arts. If the program is approved, the college will look to alumni, industry professionals, private foundations, corporations and community members for funding to provide state-of-the-art equipment essential for the program’s success. The college has already received pledges for equipment and start-up dollars, primarily from alumni employed at media and software companies.

Expected to admit its first class in fall 2002, the proposed program is the result of two years of collaborative discussions among media faculty and staff and Evergreen alumni in the sound, film and video industries. It will integrate new technology and critical perspectives of new media within an interdisciplinary framework. Evergreen will also seek approval of a new track for its Master of Public Administration program, which would focus on collaborative administration and tribal governance. Both programs have been pre-approved by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, and if funded by the Legislature, would join the college’s three existing graduate programs in public administration, environmental studies and teaching.

Faculty member Sally Cloninger is heading the MFA design team. “We have had a good track record with undergraduate media education. Now, we are ready to tackle the challenges of offering an Evergreen-style MFA,” Cloninger says.
Much of the information for AlumniNotes is collected by telephone. Reliave has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this material and regrets errors resulting from its method of collection. AlumniNotes is compiled by the Office of Alumni Affairs and is edited for length and content. Call the office at (360) 867-6551 with corrections, or e-mail tascam@evergreen.edu.

Adam M. Wade, Smyrna, GA, says, “Hello! I’m living in Atlanta now, but have just negated a job managing a Ducati motorcycle dealership in New York state. It’s single, enjoys spending time with his youngest son, Ben, and riding motorcycles. He would be glad to hear from his old friends at Evergreen.

1973

Enid Newberg, Shoreline, moved back to the Seattle area after five years in San Francisco working in the information technology field with an international law firm. Enid is now acting president for a Kepler College of Anthropology and Arts.

1974

Pete J. Romer, Wildomar, CA, returned to Germany working in the entertainment industry. He started out as a designer for Europe’s largest amusement and theme parks. In 1994 he started his own company, employing up to 40 people. He and his family returned to the United States in 1998 and he now works in the marketing end of the same industry in Californian. Before leaving for Germany, he won first place at the Washington State Fair for painting, and the Cold-Geared Young Adult Award at the Olympia Art Museum.

1978

Steven Lee Lanton, Seattle, has worked for Photoscipe (formerly Scitex) for over 14 years, the last five as a supervisor. He continues to compose both classical and electronic music and is available at www.m3g.com/SteveLanton. Steve and his wife, Carmen Gons, an artist from Madrid who is a design director at the Seattle Times, founded and are involved in the gradual evolution of a multimedia arts Web site www.zvnn.com.

1979

Nancy Goforth, Issaquah, is an R.N. with Health Care for the Homeless, serving families in central Seattle. She enjoys being an R.N., and science in general, as well as to tend a regular university to get her degree. Nancy says, “Please tell Kaye V. Ladd that science and math were a whiz at the University of Alaska. Maybe my brain matured at 35?” She suffers some cognitive dissonance living in the midst of Puget Sound’s many millionaires while working in emergency shelters. Her 9-year-old daughter, Hoda, keeps her grounded; she finds that parenting continues to be much harder than mountain climbing ever was. Her years of mountains, near-death left her with an ischemic habit and several rebuilt body parts, but she’s still hik- ing and cross-country skiing. Nancy says that any current Greener interested in the issue of homelessness is welcome to contact her. She has been working the community for over six years and has lots of opinions, knowl- edge and resources at hand.

1983

Allison Durvo Martin, Raleigh, NC, has three children, ages 11, 9 and 3. She provides online support to adoptive and special needs families through her Web site www.community.com.

1985

Brian David Friedkin, Springfield, OR, is a verification manager at Visa Inc. Brian started his career in 1978 working in the visual arts. He is finishing a book tentatively titled Afri- can Americans Remember Segregation, which will be published in June 2001 in paperback. 2002 Paul and Sheila are active in inverness, lifetime justice and Central Amer- ican solidarity issues. E-mail them at info@ljkode.com.

1986

Sheila Parra, Durham, NC, tells us her hus- band, Paul Cote 90, completed his Ph.D. in American history at Duke University where he will serve as a visiting assistant professor. He is finishing a book tentatively titled Afri- can Americans Remember Segregation, which will be published in June 2001 in paperback. 2002 Paul and Sheila are active in inverness, lifetime justice and Central Amer- ican solidarity issues. E-mail them at info@ljkode.com.

1987

Deborah A. Coulter, White Plains, NY, worked in the health food industry for seven years while continuing work in the visual arts. She is a freelance artist spending more time in person in the studio making art images and draw- ing.

1988

Jimmie I. Gillespie, Pomona, CA, teaches English at Upland High School, where he earned his M.Ed, degree last spring. Mr. Gillespie serves as a mentor-teacher. He also teaches a course in the communication arts at the University of Stirling in Scotland (a distance learning pro- gram) in March 2000, and has lived in An- nchorage with husband Merle Hill, a former Evergreen employee, for five years. Sheila has worked in a variety of public relations posi- tions since graduating Evergreen and for the last nine years she has served as the director of com- munity relations for Catholic Social Services, a large nonprofit, private-sector social service agency in Anchorage.

1989

Valeria Manion Courtney, Seattle, reli- quished her position as director of annual fund develop- ment for Lakeside School in Seattle and is director of development at the University of Washington’s Danz-Evan School of Pub- lic Affairs.

1990

Chris Lucas, Austin, TX, is pursuing a gradu- ate degree in cultural and critical studies in the mtv-film department at the Univer- sity of Texas at Austin.

1991

Matthew J. Wood, Seattle, married Susan Dowling in 1996. He's been a union organizer for the IWW for nine years and has been a member of the IWW's executive council for the past two years. Previously, he was an organizer in Montana for the Hotel Employees Restaurant Employees International Union, HEREU.

1994

Christin A. Brigham, Davis, CA, attended the University of California at Davis graduate school for the past five years. She studies rare monkey flowers with the goal of understanding what rare plants don't go extinct. Christin says, "Graduate school hasn't been as fun as I thought it would be, but I've survived and I hope to be Dr. Brigham by September of 2001. I have no idea what I'll do next, but I've registered in teaching as well as something with my research skills that will have a positive impact on the environment."

She and her dog live in Paris and they have discovered that "Catalonia isn't as awful as we Wash-ingtonians think it is."

Patricia E. (Pam) Guidry, La Conner, says, "Hello! Graduated in 1994. I'm completing a doctoral at the University of Cincinnati in Cincinnati, Ohio, and works in participatory methodologies for communications technologies. She founded a communications center for indigenous women at Lago Atitlan, Solola, Guatemala, which received a great deal of support from the United Nations Development Program and is now a legal Guatemalan non-profit organization.

John W. Kruass, Ill., Eugene, OR, moved to Eugene after going to Costa Rica with the Tropical Rainforest program with Jack and Nalini. He studies landscape architecture in graduate school, but he is tied of the flat, inland Willamette River valley and can't wait to move back up to the Puget Sound glacial moraine.

Samuel P. Shepard, Anchorage, AK, lives in both Anchorage and Journal as a leg-

erative aide to a state house representative for five months out of the year, he moves 800 miles away to Juneau, the state capital, and spends the other five months during the legislative session. Over the season he works as a Democratic Party activ-

ist in Anchorage and fundraising. Sam spends a lot of time hiking, biking, running mara-

thons and generally enjoying all the beauty Alaska has to offer. Sam says, "I've been occa-
sionally 'all-law' from Eugene since gradu-

ation and am chuffed to see how much

a large number of

my graduating class is up to."

Sara L. Steffen, Wauboot Creek, CA, married Mike Repka on May 6 in Berkeley. They are living happily ever after in the East Bay, where they work at competing newspapers. Sara, a former CPJ editor, writes features for the Con

o Coast Times, and Mike is a photographer at the San Francisco Chronicle.

Eric H. Wepple, Olympia, successfully completed his hospital physician internship at Madigan Army Medical Center, where he is a resident pathologist. Eric says it's "too good to be in my home state, close to family and friends and doing what I love!"

1995

Michael M. Buchanan, Federal Way, teaches science and math at the Internet Academy in the Federal Way School District.

Charis Eirene Dube, Seattle, is Director of Professional Development for the Pacific Northwest Association of Independent Schools.

Aureo S. Gras, Portland, OR, founded a Web development and marketing company, THINK Interactive, Inc., which provides online, creative marketing and consulting services for brand management, strategic planning, information architecture, design and technical execution.

Emily S. Hikberdead, New York, NY, is completing her MFA degree in painting, and her husband, Mark Lewison, '96, is an in-

1997

Seattle Times, and knicks@iimkabell
cott.com.

Jennifer A. Burton, San Francisco, CA, is working on the Internet, of course.


2000

Katherine W. Smith, Shoreline, tells us that in July her Greener boyfriend, Thomas Rowin '96, became her Greener husband. Greener in attendance were Synde Whitaker '80, Seth Corrigan '80, Susan (Susan Dustin) Davidson '85, and many others. Her neighborhood, Kent Davison '92, donated his donations for extra parking for the occasion. They live and work in Seattle, where they wait in traffic while the yuppies finish their lattes and cell-phone calls.

Master in Public Administration

Masaki Akiyag '88, Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, sends us some interesting Greener statistics from Hyogo Prefecture, Washington's sister state. Since 1980, Hyogo Prefecture has sent an M.P.A. can-

didate to Eugene almost every year, caus-
ing the Bureau of International Affairs of Hyogo Prefecture to be known as "The Empire of Goducks." Three of the full-time staff are M.P.A. Greener's Assistant Director for International Policies Masaki Takeharu '92, Program Specialist for South America Tatsuya Asa '96, and Masaki, who works for the Non-Governmental International Economic Development of Hyogo Prefecture and is now a representative in Eugene (1996-98 in Paris, France). He strongly believes Greener has contributed to the internationalization and sophistication of Hyogo Prefecture.

Passings

Art Mulka

Emeritus faculty member Art Mulka, who retired in 1978, died on July 23. He taught for 21 years in the master's program of public administration and management in the public organizations. He also taught classical studies, comparative religion, languages and the culture of East Central Eu-

rope. Mulka is survived by his wife, Lenna, his daughter, Alison, and son, Matt.

Peter Ramsey

Peter Ramsey, staff and faculty member un-
til his retirement in 1992, died on October 5 after a lengthy illness. He was an accom-

plished printmaker, graphic artist and de-

signer. Ramsey began his tenure with the college as a curator and manager of the printmaking studio. He taught during sum-
mmer sessions and as an adjunct member of the faculty for 12 years. Ramsey is survived by his son, Pietro.
**Geo Gear**

**Order now!** Proceeds from the sale of these items support student scholarships and other alumni programs.

- **Briefcase/carry-all**
  This Jansport briefcase, made of water-repellent and abrasion-resistant cordura material, displays the Evergreen logo and features a molded handle and non-slip shoulder strap, organizer panel for pens and pencils and 1,200 cubic inch storage capacity.

- **Umbrella**
  Green-and-white Evergreen umbrella folds to a convenient 18 inches, and with the touch of its auto-open button, expands to a spacious 45 inches in diameter.

- **Evergreen logo sweatshirts and T-shirts**
  Distinctive Evergreen alumni sweatshirt or short-sleeved T-shirt with the memorable Evergreen logo specially modified to show your alumni status. See order form for color choices.

- **Geoduck T-shirt**
  This 100% cotton, short-sleeved T-shirt features a special geoduck design created by an alum.

- **Cotton canvas baseball cap**
  Canvas baseball cap has the Evergreen logo embroidered in green. Off-white with green bill.

- **Ceramic mugs**
  Two styles available. The Evergreen logo version is green with the logo etched into the mug. Also available, the alumni geoduck design appears in full color on a white mug. Mugs are dishwasher and microwave safe.

- **Key rings**

- **Window decal**
  Green lettering on clear sticker.

**Order online at www.tescbookstore.com**

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**Order Form**

You can now order online at www.tescbookstore.com

**Briefcase**

Price: $65.00 x =

**Umbrella**

Price: $22.30 x =

**Evergreen logo T-shirt 100% cotton**

- Forest green – white logo
- Ash gray – green logo

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**Geoduck T-shirt 100% cotton**

- Oxford gray with five-color screened geoduck

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**Baseball cap with Evergreen logo**

Price: $15 x =

**Mugs**

- Geoduck on white mug $10 x =
- Evergreen logo etched on green mug $10 x =

**Alumni car license plate holder**

Price: $10 x =

**“Greener Grad” window decal**

Price: $2 x =

**Key ring**

- Leather $10 x =
- Lucite $5 x =

Add $5 shipping per order

WA residents add 8.0% sales tax +$5

**TOTAL** $

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