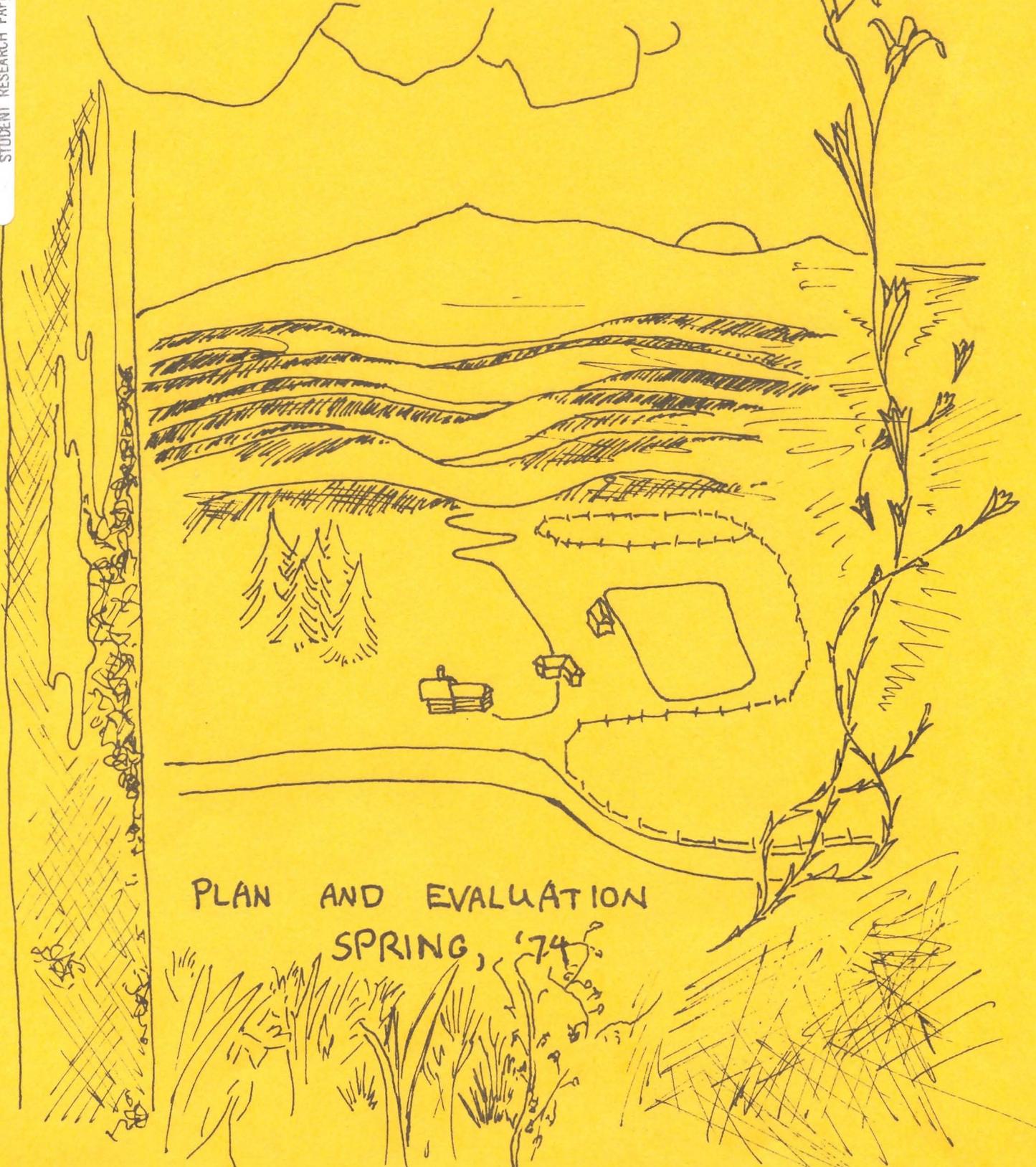


THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
FARM AND ORGANIC GARDEN



PLAN AND EVALUATION
SPRING, '74

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements	
Chapter 1: History of the Farm	1
2: Original Proposal and Evaluation of First Three Years	6
3: Statement of Philosophy	10
4: Policy Statement	11
5: Present Farm Activities	12
6: Planning Process for Farm	13
7: First Year Plan: July 1974-July 1975	14
8: 1975-1977 Biennium Plan	15
9: 1977-1979 Biennium Plan	16
Appendix A: Land Resources at the Farm	17
(1) Existing Land Use Map	18
(2) Soil Survey Map	19
B: Original Farm Budget Estimate, 1971	20
C: Economic Considerations Pertaining to TESC Farm and Organic Garden	22
D: Farm DTF Report	24
E: Caretaker Policy	26
F: Contract Proposal: Spring-Summer, 1974	27
G: Community Relations	29
Friends of the Farm	
Community Groups	
Evergreen Community	
H: Justification for Including Farmhouse in Aca- demic Budget, 1974-75	42

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We wish to thank all those who have helped make this plan and evaluation a reality. Evergreen staff and students as well as many community people in Thurston County have spent countless hours helping us assess the Farm experience to date and make projections for desirable changes in the future.

We had hoped to present a list of all persons working with us, but soon realized that the range of our contacts had been so large that we would surely omit someone's name in the process. Rather than take that chance, we decided to give a sincere, heartfelt general expression of appreciation to everyone involved. We hope you will continue to share the Farm with us as we move into each new stage of development.

Written by Ralph Allen, Jimmy and Frida Kagan, Tom Kneipp, and Marc Ross
with assistance from Pris Bowerman and Carolyn Dobbs

Typed by Joan Hopper, Susie Kent, Chris Meserve, Pearl Vincent and Susan Gauthier

April 10, 1974

HISTORY OF FARM AND ORGANIC GARDEN

Fall of 1971

In the Fall of 1971 a group of students in the Environmental Design Program discovered that the Lewis Road Farm was Evergreen College property and that it was available for use by interested students. A few of these students were very interested in studying farming and other related areas. These students, along with C. Dobbs, L. Eickstaedt, and P. Harding, Environmental Design faculty, arranged for a meeting with the two Deans familiar with the area. This was the first of many meetings concerning the Farm.

At that meeting were Merv Cadwallader, Don Humphrey, Phil Harding, Carolyn Dobbs, Larry Eickstaedt and about twenty students, most of whom were part of the Environmental Design Program, representing a wide range of interests. Dean Cadwallader had come from the University of California at Santa Cruz that has a University Garden that has achieved considerable attention because of its beauty and originality. It was decided that the farm here was to be modeled after the garden at Santa Cruz. It was also decided that the group present at the meeting should attempt to get all interested Evergreen people involved in the project and that it should come up with a cohesive plan for the management of the Farm.

A series of weekly meetings were set up to bring together all interested people to help out with the plan. Two Environmental Design students did a survey of the boundaries of the original Lewis Road farm while others worked on soil and water distribution studies. Due to the severe lack of laboratory facilities these latter studies were very restricted in scope.

Approximately fifty students attended these weekly meetings although only about fifteen made it to all of them. A general consensus of guidelines for the management of the Farm came from these meetings. The important ones were:

- 1) The Farm was to be a college project involving everybody at Evergreen, and not just one coordinated studies program.
- 2) The Farm would attempt to involve community help as much as possible.
- 3) The Farm was to be run in strict accordance with ecological principles. It was to be an organic garden.
- 4) The Farm was to be governed by general consensus of the entire group. There would be room for individual projects of any compatible sort, but the entire operation would not be run by any one person.
- 5) The Farm was to be run completely on human and animal power. No gasoline or electric machines were to be used at the Farm (as was the case at Santa Cruz). This last point was hotly debated at all of the meetings. Although it was finally agreed upon, it was eventually thrown out, due to the large size of the Farm.

Winter of 1972

Certain members of the farm group attempted to unify these suggestions into a cohesive proposal to be presented to the Board of Trustees. Much work went into this proposal, which was completed in early January. It was presented to the Board of Trustees by President McCann. For some reason none of the students in the farm

group attended that meeting, but afterwards they were informed that the Board of Trustees had liked the proposal and that work on the Farm could begin.

The Lewis Road farmhouse had been empty for some time, and it had been badly cared for before that. The farm group set out to clean the place up and to prepare a garden for the spring. The work for the first few weeks involved cleaning up garbage. Don Parry had a dumpster brought out to the farm, and it was filled a number of times. The farmhouse was swept, and the moldy plasterboard was removed. The annual garden location was chosen and marked out. Two of the stumps in the annual garden area were removed by hand and another two were removed by borrowed trucks.

During this time the farm group prepared a proposal asking for funds from the Student Activities Fee Board. The proposal asked for \$1,200 of which \$800 was actually allocated to the Farm. After this, the farm group had another series of meetings to plan the garden. These meetings were very successful and lots of fun. The group decided to have a rotovator go over the garden for the first year. After the garden was rotovated, it was heavily fertilized with animal manures (approximately 10 tons) from various sources, hops from the brewery, and with dolomite lime.

Spring of 1972

Sometime in early Spring of 1972 a group of students from the Political Ecology Program approached the farm group with a proposal for recycling the organic garbage from the food service and from the dormitories. The farm group thought that this was a fine idea, and the plan was implemented immediately. It was only continued until May due to the lack of cooperation of the food service and the students in completely separating their garbage. The farm continues to use the grass clippings and the leaves from other parts of campus and from A.S.H. in composting.

Also at this time the farm group developed a proposal for having caretakers at the farm for security and management reasons. The proposal was brought to President McCann, who thought that it was all right. He brought the matter up at the next Deans and Directors meeting, where it was postponed until the farmhouse could be made a safer place. So, the farm group began the remodeling of the farmhouse. A plan for the "new" farmhouse was made by an Environmental Design student working with Phil Harding. The actual construction was begun by the entire group. The Environmental Design Program had a group of students who had contracted within the program to work full time on the farm for Spring Quarter. These students spent many hours planting the garden, working on the house, and developing community interest in the Farm.

First Summer

The garden was mostly planted by the end of Spring Quarter. That first summer was a very interesting time for the Farm. Two students had contracted to work on the house and the garden during the Summer Quarter. Most of the other students who had been working on the farm left the area for the summer. The garden was very successful, and there were a large number of visitors from the community: neighbors,

gardeners, prospective students, and Evergreen faculty, all of whom helped in the management and the harvest of the garden. There were many more vegetables than the people working on the farm could use so visitors were offered samples to take with them. The garden turned out to be a little smaller than had been planned, but it was extremely beautiful.

The farmhouse construction was completed by the end of the summer (although the inside was still unfinished), and the house was at least waterproof. The house was also painted red to match the barn and the front part of the house reroofed. Because of the constant responsibility of taking care of the garden and of showing visitors around the Farm, the two students caretaking the farm for the summer moved in intending to complete the interior work as one of their duties. The farmhouse was brought up to Thurston County code standards thanks to material and labor supplied by Facilities Planning. During this time the well was certified by the Health Department, the pump was repaired, irrigation pipes were laid, and the septic tank was located by talking with a man who had put in the tank and drainfield tiles in 1969. The MacLane Fire Marshall visited the house and gave his approval.

Also at this time the Farm was offered a cow. A quick survey ^{by} the farm group showed that a cow was a marvelous animal for the Farm to have. The group felt that since the cow was a registered Guernsey, pregnant, and free this was a golden opportunity. So the Farm got a cow.

Fall of 1972

The second school year at Evergreen began with renewed student interest in the Farm. During orientation week there was a booth day. The Farm had two tables piled high with vegetables from the Farm's garden. Most people were very impressed with the quality of these vegetables, and many new students and members of the community became interested in the Farm. There were many visitors to the Farm. The student activity poll taken over the summer was compiled, and the Farm ranked fourth in the list of all student activities. In response to a new proposal, the Students Activities Fee Board gave the Farm \$850 for supplies for the coming year.

The farm group was enlarged to include all those new students who had an interest in the Farm. Throughout the late fall and winter the farm group had weekly meetings to discuss problems and policy. The last stump in the annual garden was removed and some students began working on clearing the orchard area. A little building in the back of the clearing was converted into a chicken coop, and other students began working on a plan for a low-cost greenhouse.

Winter of 1973

In January preparations for planning the garden were started. There was much enthusiasm and interest from the students and community in this planning, which took place in a series of four meetings. The attendance at these meetings was very good (ranging from twenty to thirty people). In the course of these meetings several things were decided on:

- 1) What types of plants should be grown and the quantity of each;
- 2) Where to order the seeds from;
- 3) A physical plan of the garden.

This is an extremely important aspect since the garden was to be planted using the bio-dynamic method. (These are raised beds planted very intensively and sometimes with mixed vegetables. This method supposedly provides more air to the roots and better drainage. However, the results did not seem to be markedly different from the regular planting methods.) It was also decided that the garden was to be enlarged and that a perennial flower garden was to be started along Lewis Road. The group had hoped to plant the orchard in the early spring, but it became extremely difficult to clear the orchard of a number of stumps so the orchard was postponed for another year.

Spring of 1973

Due to the large success of the farm group's meetings it was proposed that there be a group contract for the spring quarter on the Farm. The group contract was organized by Frida Habbick and Carolyn Dobbs, and it involved approximately twelve students. Aside from these twelve students another five students spent most all of their free time working on the Farm. It is difficult to explain how many others came out to work on the Farm for a day or two that spring, but there was seldom a day when there was not a new face helping out on the Farm. This year the garden was put in early. It was not fertilized as well as the first year (only five tons of manure), but it was better planned and executed. Early in the spring the Farm acquired a dozen laying hens (two Rhode Island Reds, ten Sex Linked) and a dog proof yard was built for them. So, by the end of that spring, Evergreen had quite an impressive little farm.

There were many visitors that spring, and the caretakers spent much of their time showing students, parents, and neighbors around the Farm, explaining techniques and methods of organic gardening. There were many students interested in caring for the animals, and the Farm would give milking lessons in the evening. Rhoda is such a gentle and well-behaved cow (at milking time) that the Elliots, who had owned her previously, used to let very young children practice milking on her. There were also many workshops at the Farm that spring. Some were on gardening, animal husbandry, and entomology; others were on spinning, dyeing and weaving.

At this time the administration began to take a renewed interest in the Farm. Due to the large amount of activity going on in the farmhouse some members of the administration were anxious as to the safety of the farmhouse. They felt that it was a possible fire hazard, and they also felt that it was unsightly and gave a bad impression of Evergreen. There were a series of meetings concerning the matter. It was obvious that the Farm could not exist without a farmhouse, and most people felt that the Farm was very beneficial for Evergreen. There were a number of appraisals as to what it would take to make the farmhouse satisfactory. At that time there seemed to be no other alternative. So, with the help of the administration and the Student Activities Fee Board, the farmhouse was remodeled. The final result was an amazing improvement over the farmhouse's original condition.

Summer of 1973

During the early summer months things slowed down a little at the Farm. Most of the students who had worked on the Farm had left the area for the summer, although

the constant stream of local visitors did not cease until the fall harvest was over. There were only about six students working on the Farm that summer, but since the garden was completed early, there was only maintenance work to be done. The greenhouse frame was put up and much of the glass also, but the student in charge left for the summer so it was quite some time before it was finished. There was a large abundance of vegetables again that summer. The Farm gave these to visitors although, due to the financial situation, donations were accepted. The house was still being worked on and the old compost shed was torn down in an attempt to beautify the grounds. The Farm's first summer attracted the attention and interest of many people in the community. This second summer established the Farm in a positive way for these people.

Fall of 1973

In the fall, even before school started there was a steady stream of visitors walking out to the Farm. Most of these visitors were students and some of their parents. Many of the students expressed an interest in the Farm and a desire to be involved with it. Information about the Farm was also presented to the students and the community during orientation week through a booth. Again nothing but positive feelings toward the Farm were expressed by those present.

In October the original caretakers handed over the responsibility to two new caretakers. During the fall these caretakers along with the rest of the farm group, were involved with the maintenance of the Farm, with showing visitors around, and with getting ready for the preparation and planning meetings upcoming this winter and spring.

ORIGINAL PROPOSAL FOR
THE EVERGREEN COMMUNITY FARM

A Proposal Submitted by
The Environmental Design Program
11/24/74

Members of the Evergreen community, particularly students and faculty in the Environmental Design Program, have shown a strong desire to create an organic farm. There have been several meetings held at which ideas have been generated and developed. At this point, we, "the farm group", are submitting a request for the use of the property and building facilities at the corner of Lewis and Simmons roads. This land was a small farm prior to the development of The Evergreen State College. A boundary survey, included in this proposal, has been completed.

The Evergreen community farm is to be an organic farm modeled after the Santa Cruz and the J. I. Rodale experimental farms. These are both classical examples of working experimental farms. Organic means that no chemical fertilizers or pesticides are used and that the machinery is muscle-powered (animal and/or human) and/or a non-polluting form of energy.

Scope

Because the production of food is the very basis of human existence and because any agricultural endeavor involves altering the natural environment, this farm is a vital experiment for our program that is concerned with designing in harmony with the environment. The prime consideration of organic farming is sound ecological planning, i.e. altering the natural environment constructively. For example, it is necessary to conserve proper soil fauna through composting to maintain the health and productivity of the soil. Environmental study and design will be one of the main responsibilities and learning experiences of the farm group.

Purpose

The farm is intended to serve as a learning resource area where new ideas and skills can be developed. Improved methods for farming organically, such as alternatives to chemical fertilizers and pesticides, can be explored. Initially, the farm project will be limited to basic research and building projects - soil and vegetation surveys, repairs to or removal of existing structures, land-use studies. As additional information is gathered and as skills develop, the farm and people and projects will expand beyond the basics of farming into areas such as new insect-resistant strains of crops. The farm has long range potentials for studies in future years when more land can be put into production, animals can be obtained, new structures can be erected and flowers can be grown.

Governance

Governance of the farm project will be by general consensus, or collective opinion, of the farm community. This form is adopted since the farm will be run as a community. The people, i.e. community, making the decisions will be those putting time and energy into the project and who have a working knowledge of the farm. This form of governance, rather than by committee, will facilitate the

involvement of all members of the farm community in the decision making process - a valuable learning experience - and consequently increase the knowledge base for these decisions. It will eliminate communication problems through group fragmentation; the knowledge isolation that results will be removed. All activities will be posted in order to insure that any interested member of the college community may participate. The Olympia community will serve as an important resource area. Since the farm is a part of the college, the farm group will be held directly accountable to The Evergreen State College administration, faculty and students.

Preliminary Schedule

I) Ecological Planning

Develop a land-use plan consisting of (a) soil survey, (b) land survey of boundaries and contours (one foot intervals), (c) location and condition of buildings and other structures, (d) water drainage, (3) catalog of plant life and wildlife habitat types. This information will be cataloged by overlay maps patterned after Ian McHarg's techniques described in Design with Nature. These studies will be used as our reference for land-use decisions, dovetailing into a planting plan for spring. This plan will include a map of how the farm will look after planting (size and location of fields, crop location, type of planting style used, where other farm functions will occur). Presently, there is a contour and boundary map of the farm (included in this proposal). Soil and drainage surveys are in progress as well as an evaluation of existing structures.

II) Composting

In order to build up an adequate supply of compost by spring, a winter composting method will be started the first week of December. This includes remodeling of one of the outbuildings as a compost shelter since composting must be done inside during the winter to maintain necessary heat. A garbage shredder must be constructed in order to break down large pieces of garbage to facilitate faster decomposition. Because it is already late in the year, it is imperative that we begin immediately to allow sufficient time for decomposition processes. Plans to gather organic refuse from the school are under way with Bill Kenworthy.

III) Building Improvements

During December and January, the buildings for agricultural and craft use, such as canning, storage, weaving, need to be repaired for use in the spring. These buildings will also serve as a meeting place for farm community planning and workshops this winter. (See supplement).

IV) Greenhouse

Develop a plan and construct a greenhouse or hothouse during winter quarter. This will be a low-cost, temporary structure, probably dome shaped and sided with plastic.

V) Animal Husbandry

This winter, the desirability and feasibility of animal husbandry on the farm for this year will be discussed and studied. An extensive study and evaluation of

what animals the farm can support and the desirability, benefits and and maintenance will be undertaken.

VI) Planting

The spring planting will be determined by the land-use and soil surveys and studies. The plan for this year is not to disturb any uncleared land.

VII) Summer Season

Suitable arrangements for handling the farm during the summer season will be made. People (such as Kagan and Habbick) will be available all summer to run the farm.

EVALUATION OF FIRST THREE YEARS

The Farm effort followed the guidelines of the original "farm group" proposal, and many of the proposed projects have been completed or at least are under way. A general map showing the land use and resources has been drawn up. The most recent up-date is included in this document. (See Appendix A). A general soil survey has been made, but a specific cataloging of vegetation has not yet been undertaken. The improvement of structures on the Farm has been given high priority. Much work has been put into the present farmhouse that serves as a meeting place and caretakers quarters. Most of the "farm group's" attention has been on organic gardening in terms of working on the annual and perennial gardens. Compost bins and heaps have been made and used. The greenhouse is very near completion and will be used this spring. However, it did turn into a much more ambitious project than originally planned. It is now considered as a permanent structure rather than the temporary one proposed originally. Not only has the Farm's suitability for animals been studied, but we have acquired a Guernsey cow, which presented us with a heifer calf last July. Both are still on the Farm. Nine chickens and a rooster and a hive of bees are also available to those interested in animal husbandry.

The Farm has been an integral part of the college community; it has publicized and made public its activities and has been directly accountable to the college community. The Thurston County community has been constantly involved in sharing resources with the Farm as described in the history in Chapter I.

The money to keep the Farm operating and developing has come from two sources: the Student and Activities Fee Review Board and Facilities Planning. A minimal amount was brought in by the sale of vegetables in the summer of 1973. The two major sources have financial records of the Farm money from their respective budgets. There is no one comprehensive itemized financial record of all the Farm's financial activities. If one wished to review these activities one would have to check with Student and Activities Fee Review Board and Facilities Planning separately. (To see initial budget estimate, refer to Appendix B.) We consider these previous procedures to be inadequate for the future and intend that all records will be accurate, up-to-date and easily accessible to the college community at the Farm.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The crucial factor determining the future of humanity is whether people will learn to live in a healthy and ecologically responsible manner. We must develop the skills and lifestyles to live in the most sane and non-wasteful way possible, while increasing sensitivity and awareness of our direct dependency on the earth for sustenance and shelter.

Food is the basis of existence. An ecologically balanced approach to agriculture is then necessary for continued survival. We must try to emulate nature's methods in raising food by recycling nutrients and resources. To quote from the original farm proposal, "...any agricultural endeavor involves altering the natural environment. The prime consideration in organic farming is sound ecological planning, i.e., altering the natural environment constructively."

People cannot depend on some other concern to raise their food with no questions asked. The Evergreen State College Farm and Organic Garden has and will continue to be a learning resource center in the skills of agriculture and self-sufficiency. The Farm is not a place to withdraw or to recapture a "romantic past". Our definition of self-sufficiency is basically in terms of economic self-sufficiency of a farm. (See Appendix C.) It also involves a commitment to the community around us in making available a learning resource center offering the skills that allow more people to determine personally their own well-being in having enough nutritional food and not being totally dependent on a consumer economy. The Farm is a place where people can learn how to raise their own food and create a small balanced ecosystem. It does not involve a special interest group working on some esoteric project closed to all but a privileged few; it involves people interested in the future and trying to learn to maintain a healthy standard of living when our plentiful resources are no longer so plentiful.

POLICY STATEMENT

The current farm group task force has worked out a general future plan up to and including the 1977-1979 fiscal years. This period is divided into a one year plan and two biennium phases. The Farm is now in its third year and has just been evaluated by a Disappearing Task Force as to its importance in the Evergreen community and how well the original proposal and goals have been met. (See Appendix D.) We propose that in the future there be a formal process of self-evaluation at the end of each two year phase.

There are three policies which should form a basis for Farm decisions in the future. 1) Most important is that the Farm always be an organic farm used to improve and experiment with organic methods of food production, biological pest control, companion planting, mulching and related areas during all phases of development. 2) We consider it very important that the Farm continue to be open to use and input by varied groups and programs from Evergreen and the surrounding community, and that it not develop into an unflexible institution, or its use be dominated by one group or concern. 3) Equally important is a policy for live-in student caretakers to be an integral part of Farm operation. (See Appendix E.)

PRESENT FARM ACTIVITIES

This year's "farm group" has continued their work in keeping with the philosophy and general outline presented in the original proposal. In the past few months the Farm has become a beehive of activity. Much work has been put into fixing up the farmhouse, new compost piles have been started. The greenhouse is near completion, and most importantly, it has all been a group effort. As the quarter has progressed, more and more people have become interested in the Farm, coming to learn to milk the cow or to offer their minds and muscles to accomplish the work that needs to be done. There has been an unprecedented number of people coming to the weekly Wednesday meetings, as well as to the workshops where local people have come to share their knowledge of berries, composting, beekeeping and companion planting. We have run out of space more than once.

This spring and summer we will be planting the annual garden, expanding the perennial garden and orchard, caring for two hives of bees and incubating new hens. A Raku pottery workshop will use the garage as part of the Spring Art Series. We have also spent many hours of work and thought on this document itself. Thirteen people under the sponsorship of Priscilla Bowerman are in the "Matter of Survival" Coordinated Studies Program this spring. The group is studying land economics, animal husbandry, horticulture, and (pending approval and funding) the design and beginning construction of the new house (See Appendix F.) It is expected that the contract will continue this summer. Cooperation with community groups as well as with groups within the college has been ongoing and growing. We expect that with the new house the Farm will be able to develop these ties even more. (See Appendix G.)

PLANNING PROCESS FOR FARM AND ORGANIC GARDEN

During the deliberations of the Farm DTF the participants and representatives from the Farm Group agreed that a more formal, continuous planning process should be devised and implemented in the future. To this end, the following general scheme was developed.

The planning process will basically include three biennia to be designated as short, medium, or long range phases. The short range phase will be fairly specific, and a budget will be prepared and submitted in the Spring before the biennium is to begin. The medium range will be much more generalized with some specific proposals. The long range plan will be a "blue-sky" effort, trying to stretch each person's imagination to envision new potentials for the Farm's direction.

As each two year period is completed and evaluated, another will be added at the long range stage and the current medium and long range phases will be shifted forward to become new short and medium ranges. This process is similar to that used in public financing for capital improvements, programs and budgets.

A formal evaluation will be done during Winter Quarter of the second year of each biennium. A Farm Management Group, composed of representatives of students, faculty, and staff most actively involved with the Farm during that time space will carry out the evaluation. They will assess strengths or weaknesses in the accomplishments and make recommendations for improving the operation in the next biennium.

Since it was felt that the Farm's planning cycles should coincide with the budgetary biennium of The Evergreen State College, the first planning phase is for only one year (1974-75) instead of the regular two year time period to be used hereafter.

THE FIRST YEAR
July, 1974 - July, 1975

In the next year the Farm will be improved and developed within the current physical boundaries. Projects will include:

1. Designing and building a new house for the Farm. This is by far the most ambitious project we hope to do in the coming year. Upon completion the house will serve as a meeting place for academic groups as well as various organizations in the Thurston County community. (See Appendix H.) A library, mini-lab, and living space for caretakers will be provided. (Summer, 1974).
2. Planting, caring for, and experimenting with the two-thirds acre garden. (Ongoing).
3. Maintaining the present population of livestock--two Guernsey cows, nine hens, a rooster, and one hive of bees. There is room to raise some new chicks, to add two to three pigs, and a new beehive. (Ongoing).
4. Replacing approximately two thousand feet of existing fence lines, taking out woodpost/barbed wire type and replacing with more easily maintained material. (Beginning Summer, 1974).
5. Adding berry plants--blue, straw, boysen, and raspberries.
6. Completion of the perennial garden and putting in the new trees in the orchard. (By July, 1975).
7. Construction of a parking area to accommodate large meetings at the new house. There is a level, easily cleared space just north of the farm which could handle twenty to twenty-five cars for those who must drive. (Fall, 1974).
8. Clearing and seeding additional pasture space, having first checked with the Environmental Review Board, to supplement the current grazing area of the two cows. (Beginning Spring, 1975).
9. If the proposed house is approved then the present house would be used by arts groups, and the garage could be turned into a bike repair shop. If it is not approved, then the present house will be used by the "farm group", and the garage could be open to use by the arts groups.

A budget for this year is currently being prepared.

THE JULY 1975 - JULY 1977 BIENNIUM

During this period the Farm will move towards covering a portion of its own operational costs as well as keeping in step with increased use. This will involve:

1. Land development to raise livestock feed. (Fall, Winter 1975)
2. Building a rain-fed cistern on the hillside near the garden for improved irrigation. (Summer 1976)
3. Selling a portion of the garden and orchard produce, as well as collecting and storing seeds to help cover costs of the following year's garden. (1975, 1976, 1977)
4. Development of the orchard to the full extent of its land area. (Spring 1976)
5. Improvement of the path to the Lab Annex to prevent increased use from damaging the woods. (Fall, Winter 1975)
6. Some type of Bicentennial Celebration, with a "Traditional America" theme, should the new structure be built. (Summer 1976)

THE JULY 1977 - JULY 1979 BIENNIUM

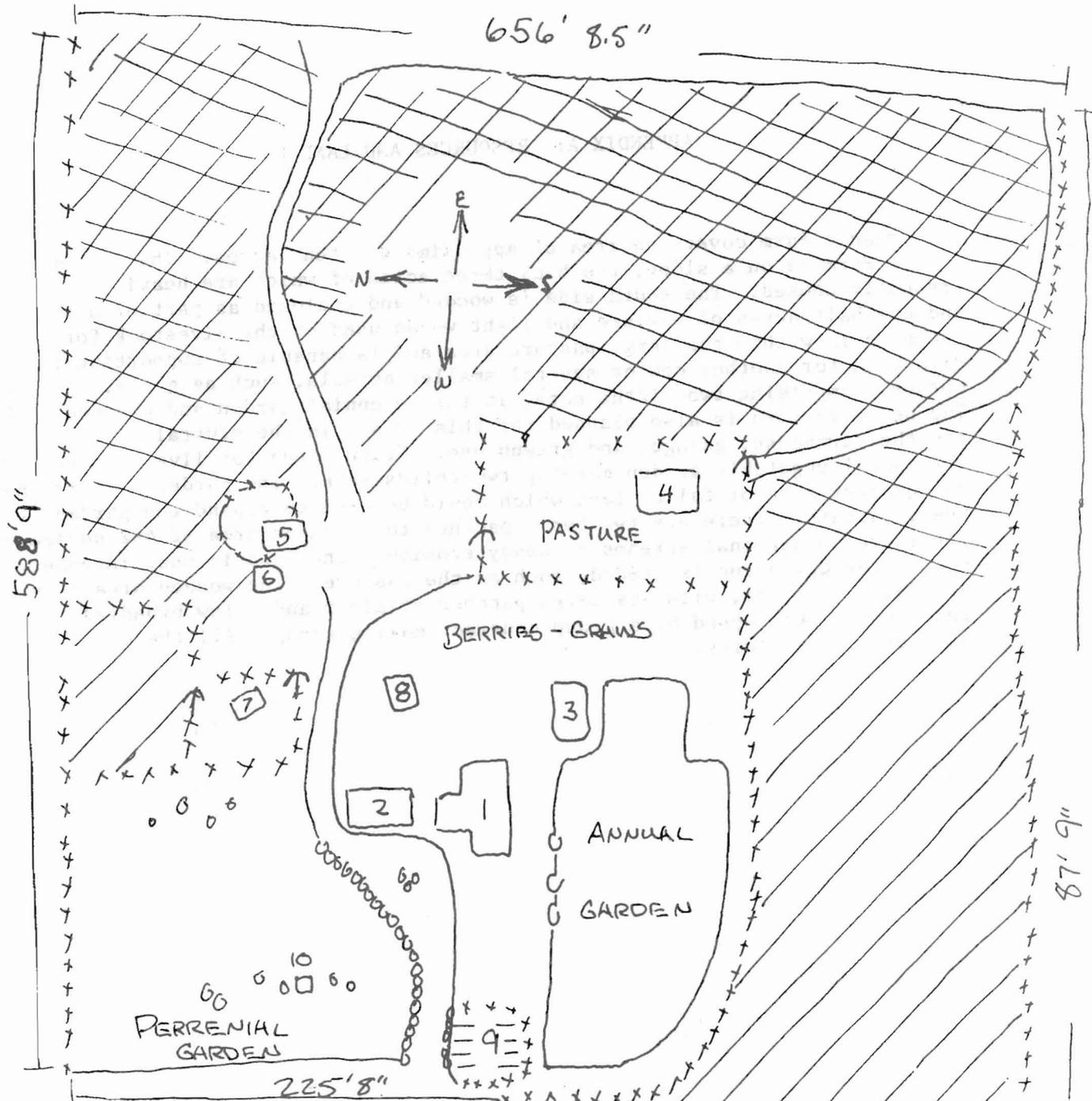
By this time the Farm should have completed the projects outlined in the two previous phases, and achieved an academically and ecologically sound existence. From this point of departure we could focus our attention on some other large scale problems that do exist. For instance: The lumber industry figures heavily in the over-all condition of the state's resources. It is conceivable through creative approaches to tree farming on the Farm, some practical alternatives could be developed to methods now employed.

Also, the following options should be seriously considered in these next few years. The Farm boundaries might be broadened to allow for a higher yield of grains, and to allow for an increase in livestock, such as more cows and pigs, acquisition of sheep, goats, and possibly ducks and geese.

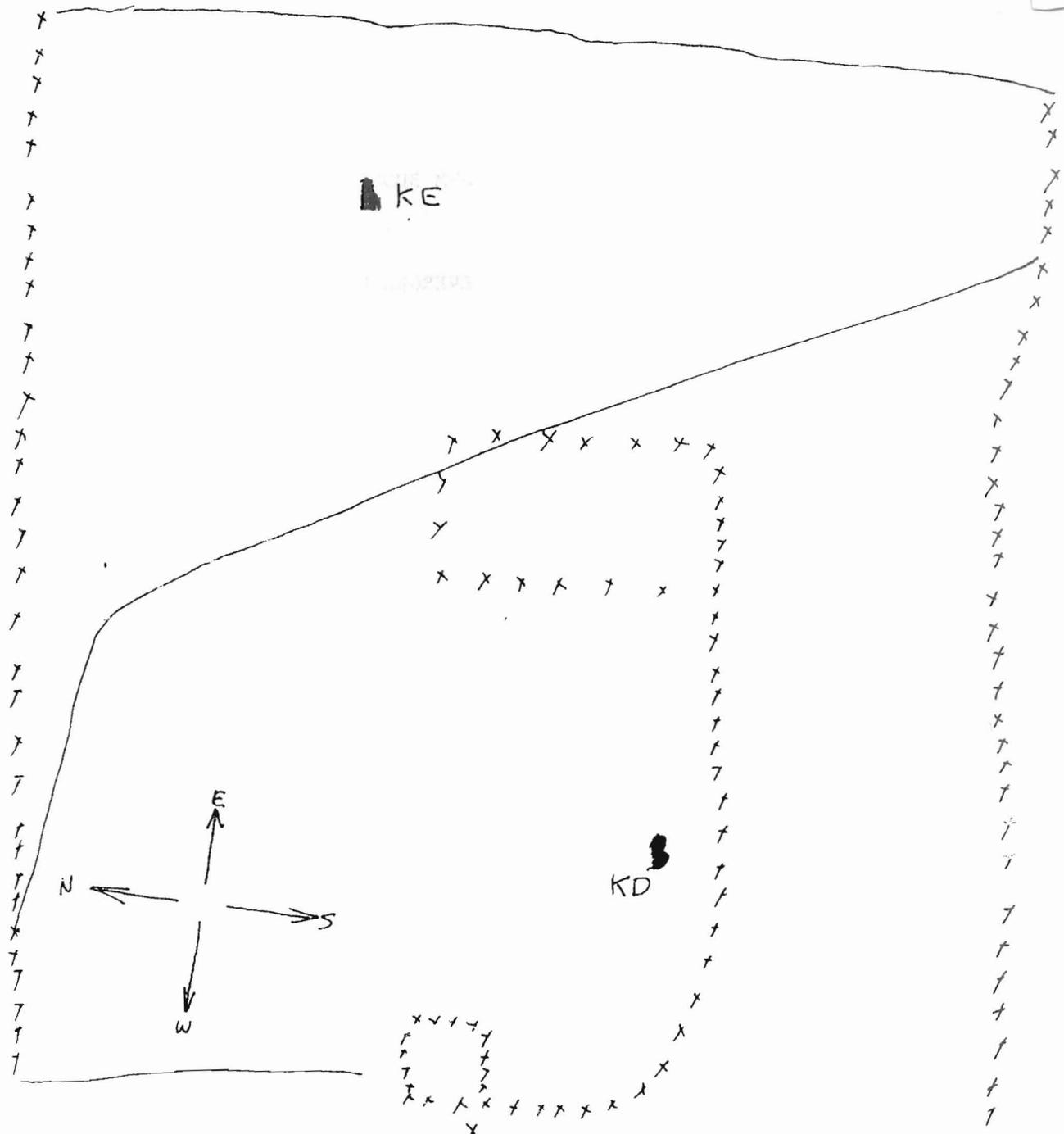
In any expansion primary consideration will be given to keeping the Farm ecologically responsible as well as maintaining an open mind to fresh ideas and new input.

APPENDIX A: RESOURCES AND LAND USE

The Organic Farm covers an area of approximately ten acres. The eastern portion of the Farm is on a slope, the back three acres of which are heavily wooded and presently unused. The south side is wooded and enclosed as part of a total of three and one half acres of pasture and light woods used by the livestock for grazing. The barn is within the large pasture area and is capable of supporting the two cows with room for another cow or several smaller animals, such as goats. The northwest corner, comprising two-fifths acre, is the perennial garden and planned orchard. The new structure is also planned for this area. In the central area of the Farm are the farmhouse, garage, and greenhouse. Grain area for livestock fodder and the annual vegetable garden make up two-thirds acre. The garden is surrounded by one-quarter acre of fallow land which could be used to expand the garden if future needs dictate. There are two berry patches totaling an area of 492 square yards. There are no seasonal streams or heavy erosion. The land is used intensely and in some areas upgrading is needed, such as the pasture. The wooded area is second growth, mostly fir, with scattered patches of alder and a few broadleaf maples which have been tapped by a group contract making syrup. All the workable land is used at full capacity.



KEY	
↑	GATE
xxx	EXISTING FENCE
	LIGHT WOODS
	HEAVY WOODS
••	LARGE TREES
1	FARM HOUSE
2	GARAGE
3	GREENHOUSE
4	BARN
5	CHICKEN CHALET
6	PUMP
7	CALF SHED
8	COMPOST BW
9	BERRY PATCH
10	BEE HIVE



KE... KITSAP LOAM, 15-30% GRADE.
 NOT SUITED TO CULTIVATED CROPS...
 BEST SUITED TO WOODLANDS, AS
 NATIVE COVER WILL STOP
 EROSION, WHERE OTHERS WILL NOT.

KD... KITSAP LOAM, 3-15% GRADE.
 WELL SUITED TO AGRICULTURE
 DUE TO HOLDING ABILITY OF WATER?
 + A LOW RELIEF.
 INHERENTLY LOW IN ORGANIC MATERIAL...
 MANURES, CROP RESIDUE, AND FERTILIZERS
 USUALLY ADDED.

AB... ALDERWOOD GRAVELLY, SANDY LOAM
 WELL SUITED TO PASTURE OR
 HAYLAND.

GENERAL SOIL SURVEY
 MAP..... TAKEN FROM SOIL SURVEY
 SERIES A47 NO. 6

APPENDIX B:
ORIGINAL FARM BUDGET ESTIMATE

PROPOSAL FOR MONEY FOR THE EVERGREEN COMMUNITY ORGANIC FARM

1) Tools

6 spades	\$28
6 spading forks	28
2 shovels-D handle	10
2 shovels-long handle	10
3 manure forks	15
3 hoes	15
2 metal rakes	8
1 bamboo rake	4
6 hand trowels	24
2 hand forks	10
1 maddox pick	10
3 wheel barrows	20
1 axe	5
1 hammer	3
1 sledge hammer	5
1 saw	5
	<hr/>
	\$200

2) Seeds, Seedlings and Unscroungeable Fertilizers

Seeds - minimum	\$75
Seedlings - for orchard	75
Bonemeal, lime, sharp sand, trace minerals	<hr/>
	50
	\$200

3) Buildings

Farmhouse repair	
Well	\$50
Stove, refrigeration, heating	100
Garage and Barn repair	
Barn floor	5
Heat garage	10
Construct 2 hot beds	35
Construct, heat small greenhouse	<hr/>
	100
	\$300

4) Animals

Bees - set up hive and buy bees	\$50
maintenance	0
Chickens - build coop and buy chicks	70
maintenance	40
Goats - buy 2	50
maintenance	70
Sheep - buy 2	80
maintenance	90

total original
\$250

total maintenance
\$200

minimum annual return
\$200

total \$250 to \$450

5) Summer Maintenance

\$50 to \$100 per month for three months \$150 to \$300

6) Miscellaneous \$50

Proposed total \$1250 to \$1500

APPENDIX C:
ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS PERTAINING TO
THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
FARM AND ORGANIC GARDEN

The question is not whether The Evergreen State College Community Farm can be made economically self-sufficient, that is whether it can be turned into a solvent farming enterprise. Rather the question is whether it is desirable that the Farm be so operated.

The Farm has been regarded from its inception as both a teaching and a research center and not as a business enterprise. At the Farm students, both from the college and the community, could learn farming skills and organic methods of food production. And the Farm would provide the resources necessary to conduct experiments with new organic or ecological methods of production. The criteria by which the success of these experiments was to be judged (and indeed the bases of the decisions to use and teach only organic farming procedures) have never been the economic criteria of cost reduction or increased production. Rather the criteria have been improved product quality and reduced negative interference with nature. Of course the first of these criteria is analogous to increased production and the second to cost reduction, and responsible economists take great care today to include them as such in their theoretical models. But the task of measuring such benefits and costs in dollar terms has not yet been accomplished. Practically, therefore, these criteria remain separated from those market criteria by which a farm succeeds or fails.

The adoption of a policy of economic self-sufficiency for The Evergreen State College Community Farm thus involves the addition of new criteria by which to judge its performance. And these criteria may conflict with the ecological criteria already used. How does one weigh one criterion against another? If a change in some farming method will be ecologically superior to but economically costlier than the existing methods, how do we decide for or against the new method? Will ecological practices be constrained by the necessity to break even financially at the end of the fiscal year?

One approach to answering this series of questions is to ask another.

- (1) Is the financial management of a farm a lesson of sufficient value that the Farm should endeavor to teach it?
- (2) Will the skills and methods learned by the students both from the college and the community be useful and "relevant" in their future lives if they are financially expensive when applied to the small farm or the kitchen garden? Won't the Farm's approach indeed be "romantic", "esoteric", and "closed to all but a privileged few", namely, the well-off, if that approach ignores financial responsibility?
- (3) Is demonstrating that a small, intensively cultivated, and organic farm can be financially solvent an experiment of sufficient promise and value that the Farm should undertake it?

Neither series of questions conclusively answers or silences the other. But both must be addressed in a decision for or against economic responsibility.

A Proposal

Can the Farm, which carries on projects typical of a teaching and experiment center and not typical of a farm enterprise and which is subject to different legal and financial constraints as part of a public institution, be a model farming business?

Commit the Farm to experiment with achieving self-sufficiency in the production of fruits, vegetables, flowers and in the raising of animals. The Farm would attempt to cover the costs of material inputs such as feed, fertilizer, utilities and the maintenance, and repair and replacement of existing equipment.

Academic programs that utilize the Farm buildings and site for a major part of their activities would be academically charged with following organic methods to which the Farm adheres and carrying out experiments in new organic methods and financially charged for the cost of these experiments and for an appropriate share of rent and utility bills.

Questions about capital expenditures and the payment of labor must be answered still to fit the business and the educational aspects of the Farm.

APPENDIX D: DISAPPEARING TASK FORCE REPORT

Here are the questions and what appears to be a consensus of opinion which would represent the DTF's answers:

QUESTION 1: Has the Organic Farm operated as was the intention of the proposal?

ANSWER: Yes. To determine what the answer to this question was, the DTF referred back to the Evergreen Community Farm proposal, which was submitted by the Environmental Design Program on November 24, 1971. After verbally reviewing the purpose, governance procedure of that proposal, and the scope of that proposal, there seemed to be a consensus of opinion amongst the members of the DTF that all the intentions as stated in the original proposal had been satisfied.

QUESTION 2: Is the Organic Farm an integral part of the Evergreen Community?

ANSWER: Yes. It is difficult to regard it as not being integrated with the remainder of the campus in view of the fact that it has served as an academic resource, as a recreational resource, and as a community resource. Plant Operations and the Services and Activities Fee Review Board have supported the Organic Farm financially, and this support has come because the Farm was considered to be an integral part of the campus community.

QUESTION 3: Should the Organic Farm continue as a separate operation?

ANSWER: A qualified "no." There was some question relative to the intent of your question; and it seemed to be the consensus of the DTF that the Organic Farm was not a separate operation, that indeed it has been supported financially by the Services and Activities Fee Review Board and that it has been supported to an extent by Plant Operations because of its apparent academic value. It has also been supported in spirit by the members of the faculty and selected members of the staff. In continuing the discussion relative to the way the Farm should operate, it was the opinion of the members of the DTF that the Farm should continue to operate as a farm but to include, in future planning, facilities for art. In other words to develop a combination Organic Farm and Art Facility on the existing property. The discussion from which this decision evolved stemmed from prior attempts to show justification for the existence of the Farm by establishing its multi-use value. To illustrate this, I refer you to last year's proposals before the Services and Activities Fee Review Board wherein the multi-use value of the Organic Farm was discussed and it was determined at that time that the Farm was a place where kayaks could be built and automobiles and bicycles could be repaired. In summarizing this answer, let me reiterate that the opinion of the DTF was that the Organic Farm was not a separate operation and that it should indeed be supported by the Services and Activities Fee Review Board, by Recreation and Campus Activities and by the academic area, which of course includes Plant Operations.

QUESTION 4: If so, what support both professionally and fiscally can be had for it?

ANSWER: The DTF's answer seemed to be a matter of interpretation of what exactly you wanted; but the answer is that professional support for the Farm comes in the form of faculty supervision and administrative staff supervision

and that fiscal support for the Farm can be had through Plant Operations, the Services and Activities Fee Review Board and Recreation and Campus Activities (of course this is based on the assumption that we all agree on the answers to the first three questions).

QUESTION 5: What will be the impact of discontinuing the Organic Farm?

ANSWER: The most emotional impact that was revealed by a member of the DTF was that this type of action would illustrate a definite stand on the part of the college of exactly where it is in relation to the needs of the students. It would further illustrate the degree to which there is no community cohesiveness in the college. Discussion ensued about degrees of discontinuation relating to the Farm. For example, what would be the impact of the caretaking chores being eliminated and the Farm being simply left with a garden. The consensus of the DTF membership seemed to be that this type of discontinuation would also be unfavorable. The meeting closed with a lengthy discussion relative to the pros and cons of demolishing the house versus doing selected remodeling on the house, versus hauling in a mobile home, or building a rustic cabin, or moving a trailer in, and so on. The decision related to the recommendation regarding the house was to be put off until Wednesday, February 20. At such time it was hoped that Phil Harding's estimate of what the remodeling costs related to the building would be available, and David Milne's report on the health of the farm's termites would be completed. I appeal to you to wait just a little longer for our final recommendation.

APPENDIX E: CARETAKER POLICY

Responsibility: In order to provide security for the Farm, a 'round-the-clock watch is necessary during the school year and especially during the summer months when all the crops and animals will require constant attention. This necessitates a full time caretaker on the Farm. As acting manager, the caretaker will be responsible for tools, general house and land maintenance, and care of livestock. He or she would also act as resource person for those coming to the Farm for either academic or recreational reasons.

Duration of Responsibility: Because a caretaker should have a firm grasp of the workings of the Farm, and because of the educational benefit of seeing the Farm move through seasonal cycles, there should be one long-term internship. To allow as many people as possible to experience the routine of the Farm, however, there should be shorter terms as well. There will be facilities for two long-term caretakers as well as one "temporary" caretaker if the new house is built. If the new house is not built, Farm facilities allow for only two long-term caretakers. In either case, at least two full-time caretakers will live on the Farm. There should be three kinds of caretakers during one calendar year:

- 1) One caretaker who serves for one full calendar year, with a prerequisite of having spent at least one quarter working on the Farm;
- 2) Two caretakers who each serve for six months.

To facilitate coordination with the school year the "year caretaker" would enter in October. To allow some participation in the height of Farm activity, a "six month caretaker" would enter at the beginning of winter quarter and serve through spring quarter. The replacement would then serve through the following December.

- 3) One temporary caretaker who would stay for a two-week period in order to experience the daily chore routine of the Farm without the long term obligations, allowing more people to experience the Farm more fully.

Any caretaker could not stay two consecutive terms, or more than one year, to prevent the Farm from becoming a "crash-pad" or escape from other housing, although a person in category three could move into another category.

Rent: Caretakers will live rent free in exchange for satisfactory^{ly} carrying out of their responsibilities.

Selection: Caretakers must be enrolled in the school for any and all time periods they serve. The Farm Management Group will select the caretakers from among the applicants. The Farm Management Group will consist of representatives of students, faculty and staff most actively involved with the Farm effort each year.

APPENDIX F: CONTRACT PROPOSAL
ORGANIC HUSBANDRY AND DESIGN WITH NATURE

Group Contract Proposal (Spring and Possibly Summer Quarter(s) 1974)

Purpose

To experiment with and acquire sound ecological fundamentals of general small farming with emphasis on planning and work on facilities and garden.

Activities

Students will work in at least two of the following areas:

I. Organic Horticulture

- A. Plan, prepare, and plant an annual garden; both vegetables and flowers, covering approximately 2/3's of an acre.
- B. Develop existing perennial garden.
- C. Develop raspberry, blueberry, and strawberry patches.
- D. Begin and develop an orchard of apple, plum, peach, apricot, cherry and nut trees.

All will involve fertilization with organic materials such as compost, manure, etc; and experimentation with methods of weed control and moisture conservation, companion planting, and biological pest control.

II. Design

Should the Board of Trustees accept the plan of a log structure to be built on the Farm, students would work on specific planning, collecting materials for and construction of the house.

III. Animal Husbandry

Care for the guernsey cow and her eight-month old heifer, nine hens and a rooster (including incubating and brooding chicks), repairing fence, barn and chicken house, as well as construction of a hog pen for two new pigs. Upgrading pasture and grazing area, and care and harvest of three beehives.

Evaluation will be by regular conferences with sponsor and a final written and verbal evaluation.

Possible Book List

The sponsor and the students in the contract will design a reading list using this list and other references. Regular seminars will cover the material and provide for further sharing of knowledge.

Grow It

Companion Plants

Design with Nature

Living the Good Life

Organic Gardening

Encyclopedia

Richard Langer

Helen Philbrick and Richard Gregg

Ian McHarg

Helen and Scott Nearing

Edited by J. I. Rodale and Staff

A.B.C., X.Y.Z. of Bees
Foxfire Books
Organic Way to Plant
Protection
An Agricultural Testament
Farmers of 40 Centuries

A. I. Root Company
Edited by Elliot Wigginton
Editors of "Organic Gardening"
Sir Albert Howard
F. H. King

"Organic Gardening and Farming Magazine"
"Mother Earth News"

Workshops and Presentations

There will be weekly workshops and lecture presentations by resource persons on campus and in the Olympia-Thurston County region. These will include:

1. Composting
2. Beekeeping
3. Biodynamic Planting Procedures

Lectures on:

1. Soil Chemistry and Husbandry
2. Agricultural Extension Service
3. Biological Control of Pests
4. Companion Planting

In addition there will be some field trips such as to greenhouses, hydroponic gardening enterprises, and the Puyallup Experimental Farm run by the USDA.

APPENDIX G:
STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FROM THE
EVERGREEN COMMUNITY AND THURSTON COUNTY COMMUNITY

The Evergreen State College

April 9, 1974

To Organic Farm:

Right now we are facing space limitations in regards to art workshops. This especially holds true for Ceramics, Weaving and Wood Sculpture. In addition all of the un-mechanized crafts are increasing with student interest and will soon face a similar space crisis. Increasing the available farm space to incorporate some of these needs would be tremendously helpful.

These needs are rapidly pressing and will surely have to be met in the near future. Other avenues are being explored and I assume in later years the college will provide more buildings just for such activities. In the meantime, the farm appears particularly suitable in helping cope with the more immediate or near future problems. It is favored by many students because of a closeness with nature and earth which are compliment elements to many peoples creativity.

Personally, I also wish to express my support and appreciation for your continued existence. I along with many other students and colleagues consider your explorations in alternative farming vitally important to our times.

Best of luck,

Steve Bollinger PVB

Steve Bollinger
Art Workshop
Coordinator

SB:sg

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

9 April 1974

To: The Farm Group

From: Richard Cellarius, Member of the Faculty

RAC

This letter is to indicate my support for the development of the TESC farm in a manner that will make it an integral part of the academic program. Next year's coordinated study, The Good Earth, is a perfect example of a program in which the Farm will be important. I hope that there will be other programs in subsequent years.

I can indicate a few ways that I would find the availability of a meeting place at the Farm useful in my programs for next year, even though I do not foresee my using it a major portion of the time. In my group contract on Our Northwest Forests, I would like the students to do an evaluation of some of TESC's undeveloped wooded lands. The facilities at the Farm could serve as the headquarters for this activity; it is also possible that proposals and projects for experimentation with some of the surrounding woods could result, after appropriate consultation. In the Winter and Spring quarters, I will be offering group contracts in Physiology and Photosynthesis, respectively. In both of these, plant nutrition will be a major topic of discussion. Observation of activities at the farm will be useful, and practically oriented projects could also be selected and undertaken by students in these contracts.

Thus, while it is hard to predict the exact nature of all the activities my students might be involved in next year, the Farm and its facilities could provide important additions to the basic programs.

RC:sm

The Evergreen State College

April 9, 1974

Dear Marc,

I don't know how else to put it, so I can only say that having the Organic Farm so close to the day care center is wonderful. It's been really fun for me to get to share the experience of the Farm with the kids. Jimmy said "those ducks (chickens) are neat. I wanta go there again."

I know that the kids (and grown-ups, too) need the experience of watching life happen. You have shared that with us in a very special way.

I heard that you might build a new house. When you do, we will plan on coming over to play for an afternoon.

Thank you,



Kitty Gillespie
Assistant Director
Day Care Center

KG:sg

The Evergreen State College

April 10, 1974

The Evergreen Community Organic Farm
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington 98505

Organic Farmers,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the status and future of The Organic Farm. Having been involved in the founding of the Farm, I have a continuing interest in its progress and success.

I was given a tour of the Farm several weeks ago by some members of The Friends of the Farm, a community group interested in supporting and improving the Farm and increasing its usage by members of the Olympia community.

First I was impressed and reassured by the fact that such an organization has finally formed. They were concerned about the future of the existing physical facilities and developing alternative ways in which they can be improved without excessive costs to the college. The alternative I find most attractive and compatible with the overall objective of increasing college-community interaction, is the construction of a new central building. This would be a log cabin, constructed by Evergreen students under the design and technical guidance of a member of the Olympia community, Mr. Helmer Stubbs.

I understand this alternative is to be presented to the Board of Trustees. The purpose of this letter is to encourage their approval of this proposal. The students I have met at the Farm are highly motivated. The solution would support a community-college interaction which I believe to be timely and important to our college.



Phil Harding
Member of the Faculty

PH:jh

Olympia, Washington 98505

The Evergreen State College

April 10, 1974

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The area known as The Evergreen State College Community Farm is currently under consideration for extended status and improvement. I have been asked to comment on my academic use of the facility.

Over the past two years, I have had several occasions to utilize the Farm for a lecture site and have found it an ideal place from which to draw examples of insect problems (or their absence), cultural practices in gardening, and certain natural history information. The area has in some cases been critical to my teaching, and I expect it will continue to fill that role.

I fully support the retention of the Community Farm, and suggest that improvement of resource facilities would benefit the College in general and certain kinds of teaching in particular.

Sincerely,



Steven G. Herman
Member of the Faculty (Biology)

SGH:cm

DOWN ON THE FARM

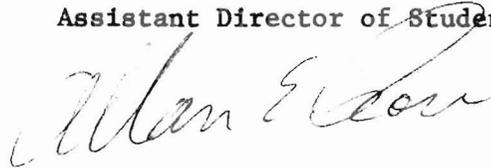
The primary source of funding for the organic farm over the last two years has been Services and Activities Fees. My involvement with the farm has been as budgetary signatory for this budget. I know very little about what is needed to run a farm so I have depended on the caretakers to determine priorities for spending and I have served more as a liaison.

What has impressed me about the organic farm and its coordinators is the way they manage on such a minimal budget. At times when many others are screaming for more money, the farm folks have been cutting to help save money. They have continually fought an uphill battle with facilities, academics, and sometimes students. They have made a shack into a livable home (at least by my standards), and have made the grounds into a fair-to-middling farm. If you've ever tried to get a group of people out in the rain to repair fences, you'll know how lonely that can be.

I see it as a given that the organic farm is a valid and valuable part of our community. What I'm saying here is that in addition the individuals responsible for the farm have busted their asses to be frugal, and to make that place work.

Also from my association with the farm, I have developed enough interest to start my own garden. That provides me with an excitement I've never felt before.

Allan E. Rose
Assistant Director of Student Activities



The Evergreen State College

April 9, 1974

To: Whomever It May Concern

From: Bob Sluss

Subj: Organic Farm

The organic farm is one of TESC's most valuable resources. Presently, there is a great deal of justified interest in small-plot farming, organic gardening, alternative energy sources, inexpensive building, environmental design, and a host of related topics. The Farm gives us the possibility of providing valuable practical experience in these sorts of topics. At traditional schools, such as at WSU these areas are geared for large scale operations not for the small operation or for alternate life styles.

I strongly recommend that we consider the Organic Farm as high priority in terms of teaching. Not only for the land and its use but also the buildings and their use.



Robert R. Sluss

RRS:pv

The Evergreen State College

April 9, 1974

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE CONCEPT OF A COMMUNITY FARM

by Peter Steilberg, Director
Recreation and Campus Activities

The concept of a Community Farm is one which seems to fit into the scheme of things at Evergreen. Such a farm provides a valuable resource for learning methods related to farming and to other activities related to farming. The fact that the existing farm is away from the campus core provides potential for developing a convenient satellite academic learning facility as well as a place for recreational and/or vocational pursuits related to agriculture.

The existing Farm needs a new structure suitable to conduct seminars and other group activities in. The existing farmhouse is not worth the money which it would cost to repair or remodel it. Reference: Jerry Schillinger's memorandum to me dated February 1, 1974, relating to the Organic Farmhouse.

The Organic Farm D.T.F. was unanimous in its declaration that the Farm was an intergral part of the college community. Reference: Final Report of the Organic Farm DTF dated February 20, 1974.

PS/sg

The Olympia Community Garden
Olympia Vocational Technical Institute
Olympia, Washington 98502

April 10, 1974

Dear Marc,

I want to express my appreciation to you for sharing with us in the many ways you have done so far; particularly I want to commend your foresight in giving us Paul Klotzner. As you know, Paul is an extremely competent gardener and resource gatherer--just the kind of person we need!--and his unqualified willingness to help has been a real shot in the arm.

It's becoming more and more obvious as these months of spring progress that gardens and garden projects may have a significant and perhaps vital role to play in supporting the way of life we've come to cherish here in America. Truly, the domestic arts in support of each individual's desire for an honest livelihood, and their consequent support of participatory democracy, have never been needed more than they are right now in this time when honest work and honest government seem to have all but disappeared. I believe the work we are engaged in, far from being radical or unproved or different, has the strongest chance of maintaining and extending what has been truest and best in our country.

I know that many times it gets discouraging; I've often had to ask myself, "How can people fail to see the need?" But I think that help is forthcoming and that all who come in contact with us will be influenced by the rightness of what we do. So, as Adam Clayton Powell used to say, "Keep the faith; spread it gently." And spring is here too, with Nature's promise. Perhaps most important of all, if we don't do the work, who will?

Here we are engaged in a great work of inestimable value. So let's keep up our cooperation. In numbers there is strength. If I can help you in any way, please let me know.

And if I need anything I'll give you a ring, too.

Peace,

Chris PVB

Dr. Christopher R. Herron
Coordinator
The Olympia Community Garden

April 10, 1974

TO: The Board of Trustees
The Evergreen State College

I would like to be counted among the community supporters of The Evergreen State College Organic Farm. I am more than happy to do all I can to assist the Farm and the students, faculty, and administration as they submit an exciting long range plan to the College Board of Trustees for their approval. If my assistance can come in the form of this letter, then I have taken pen in hand. Maybe someday that assistance might be to milk Rhody, the official Evergreen State College cow, in which case I shall happily take teat in hand!

I personally become very excited as I think on the vast array of folk skills, crafts, arts and, musics which due to the Farm's philosophy will comfortably find a home there. The excitement level really rises when one thinks of the kind of "home" these activities will find in a real American log cabin!

The project of building the log structure itself is a chance of a lifetime thing for the students as well as for many community people who are eager to become involved. I myself am committed to the students in this endeavor and shall help as best I can.

I hope the Board will become increasingly aware of the Farm and its unique position--a position that can allow it to establish strong ties between itself, i.e. TESC in a microcosmic form, and rural Thurston County. The Farm will foster positive interaction and a sharing of knowledge and skills, both from and to the community and the Farm. I see this mutual sharing being a major step in overcoming much of the hostility, fear and misconception currently accorded Evergreen by some of our rural populace.

I now will address you as the President of the Olympia Folklore Society and as a member of the Applejam Folk Center Board. I would hope that much of America's rural heritage will be explored, embraced and freely shared by Evergreen through the medium of the Organic Farm. My folk affiliations also share this goal and would, I'm sure, gladly explore ways of working together with the Farm and Evergreen.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to support the Evergreen State College Organic Farm.

Organically yours,

Burton C. Meyer PVB

Burton C. Meyer
Route 14, Box 104
Olympia, Washington 98502

FRIENDS OF THE FARM

Purpose

The Friends of the Farm are committed to the promotion of cooperation, understanding and interaction between The Evergreen State College Organic Farm and the citizens and organizations of Thurston County.

The Friends of the Farm believe that through the active interchange of skills and experiences, personal biases and misconceptions will tend to dissipate and will be replaced by constructive interest and optimism in a shared goal.

To achieve this objective, the Friends of the Farm would be instrumental in providing liaison between the Organic Farm and outside community organizations such as garden clubs, the 4-H, the Grange, etc. They would facilitate arrangements to have such organizations meet at the Farm and take a tour of the site.

Friends of the Farm could fulfill a vital advisory role which would help the Farm students understand and meet positively the certain hostilities and mistrust currently held by a large segment of rural Thurston County about Evergreen.

Friends of the Farm would also share gardening/farming "secrets of the trade" with the students. Friends may also wish to give physical as well as moral support to the Farm. They may do so either through physical labor or through donations of plants, animals, or materials.

Membership

The Friends of the Farm is a newly created organization made up of community persons who support the concepts and philosophy of The Evergreen State College Organic Farm and consequently the purpose of the Friends of the Farm.

Membership may come only from the community outside of Evergreen College and thus is not open to students, faculty or staff currently affiliated with the college.

Because the Friends of the Farm is a new organization and because it has not yet experienced a "trial by fire", the purpose and objectives just discussed may undergo adjustment as necessity dictates.

For further information on the Friends of the Farm please contact:

Diana Meyer
Route 14, Box 104
Olympia, Washington 98502
Phone Evenings: 866-4296

Evergreen Community College Organization:

On April 1, 1974, the Evergreen College Community Organization (ECCO) Executive Board approved an Annual Meeting Subcommittee recommendation to hold its Annual Meeting at the Evergreen Farm on May 23, 1974. The meeting will include a walk through the woods, a picnic at the farm, or a program covering some aspect of the organic approach to agriculture.

Olympia Branch of the Sierra Club:

The Olympia Branch of the Sierra Club has expressed support for the Farm and finds the Farm's goals and guidelines in keeping with their ideals. In fact, the Sierra Club will hold a meeting and potluck at the Farm on Saturday April 13, which will feature a talk by Evergreen Faculty Member Steve Herman.

APPENDIX H: JUSTIFICATION FOR
INCLUDING FARM HOUSE IN ACADEMIC BUDGET, 1974-1975

To fulfill its potential as an important academic resource, The Evergreen State College Community Organic Farm needs a new building for the Farm's constantly expanding activities--weekly meetings and workshops, group contracts and coordinated studies program--as well as for other academic activities of the college. The large meeting room could be used for modules as well as regular seminars in soil science, botany, photosynthesis, architecture, group dynamics, and countless other fields. The setting of the farm would offer an alternative to the large urban core which intimidates many community people. The building would have adequate storage space for microscopes, soil testing kits, and other small scale instruments which would provide a mini-lab facility for such things as soil chemistry, pest identification, etc. The meeting room would be very versatile, offering a quiet uninterrupted atmosphere conducive to meetings of students, of students and faculty, the planning faculty, deans, the president's council, and even the Board of Trustees. The design and construction of this needed building would be an educational process in itself involving skills such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, economics, and the theory and practical application of architectural ideas.

Had this facility been available for use this year, more of the Farm's academic potential could have been involved in some aspect of the Farm's resources: Nature and Society, Matter of Survival, Man and Nature, PORTALS, The Individual in Contemporary Society, The Evergreen Environment, Ceramic Process Module, and Experimental Systems Project. Each of these programs could have used the Farm as either an alternate energy experimental center, a place for biological field study (including the interaction and impact of the Farm on the surrounding natural environment), a place to examine human relationships with nature and with the land, or as a model in studying the economics of food production. The proposed structure, then, could be a center for many interrelated areas of study not necessarily connected with farming alone. Students could get a sense of the cycle of resources. For example, bakers could follow grain production through to the finished product of flour, or ceramics students could learn more about what they are working with in learning about soil composition. The natural sciences can find many opportunities at the Farm but why not the social sciences as well? The Farm is a perfect place to study environmental psychology and for examining the effect of a rural environment on people as opposed to an urban one. From a sociological standpoint, it would be interesting to find out who is involved with organic farming, where they come from, and what their different socio-economic backgrounds are. Historically, it would be interesting to trace the developing revival of organic farming methods to its roots and causes. Land ownership economics is an essential area needing exploration. Who owns land? How does one acquire land? What are some strategies for opening the land to a greater diversity of people, especially to the poor and to racial minorities. The farmhouse will be a perfect center for lectures and seminars on environmental education for secondary school students as well as the general college and Thurston County communities.

As a state school the college has been charged with a community service mission. The Farm can play an important part in this in terms of community use of its facilities. The Olympia Branch of the Sierra Club will in fact soon hold meetings at the Farm. To name only a few other groups which are planning to use the Farm meeting space: The Olympia Folklore Society, Evergreen College Community Organization,

The Thurston County Garden Club, and Friends of the Farm, a new community group interested in helping in the Farm's development. We expect that there will continue to be cooperation and sharing of resources between the Farm and the Olympia Vocational Technical Institute Community Garden Project. The proposed house would be of interest to the general community because of its aesthetic qualities and its uniqueness as well.

For the present the old farmhouse has been used for workshops and meetings although the space is inadequate for the ever increasing turnouts. This spring there will be a group contract using the Farm sponsored by Priscilla Bowerman. The contract will involve horticulture, animal husbandry, and (pending approval) the design and beginning construction of the new house. It is hoped that the contract will continue through the summer. (See Appendix F). There will also be a pottery workshop at the Farm this spring which is part of the Spring Arts Workshop Series. Next year "The Good Earth", a coordinated studies program of sixty to eighty students, sponsored by faculty members Niels Skov and Medardo Delgado, will use the Farm extensively in its activities. The house is needed for these activities as well as for the increasing activities which the future will bring to the Farm. The building is not for a small esoteric group of "artsy-craftsy's or romantic back-to-the-landers" but to be used as a resource center for many academic and recreational activities. It will be a meeting place for those interested in working to understand humanity and in learning how to survive in a harmonious relationship with our natural environment.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR PROPOSED FARMHOUSE

Approximately 2,000 sq. ft. Structure

I. Structure			
A. Foundation (concrete)		3,000	
B. Floor		500	
C. Logs		2,000	
D. Car-decking (for roof)		1,100	
E. Miscellaneous			
1) 2 x 2's			
2) 2 x 4's			
3) Hardware		700	
		<u>700</u>	
			\$7,300
II. Utilities			
A. Plumbing			
1) Clivus Toilet System		500	
2) Drainage Field		300	
(Professional Installation)			+300
3) Miscellaneous			
a) Toilets Constructed for Clivus			
b) Pipes for Water, etc.		300	
B. Electricity			
1) Wire			
2) Utility Boxes, Light Fixtures		800	
		<u>800</u>	
			\$1,900 or \$2,200
III. Roof			
(Depending on availability of cedar for shakes we estimate cost of alternate):			
A. Composition Shingles			
B. Tar and Other Materials			
		500	
		<u>500</u>	
			\$ 500
IV. Interior			
A. Furnishings			
B. Kitchen Facilities			
C. Bathroom Facilities			
D. Windows and Doors			
E. Floor Rugs			
F. Fireplace Materials			
		500	
		<u>500</u>	
			\$ 500
V. Labor			
A. Student Labor			
B. Donated Community Assistance			
C. Supervision--Helmer Stubbs			
TESC Facilities Planning Assistance			
D. Minimal Contracted Labor (concrete, etc. included in estimate)			

TOTAL COST ESTIMATE - \$10,000 to \$12,000