



Cooper Point Journal

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STUDENT UNION SHAKE-UP

14-seat Board replaces one person--one vote

by Tim Gibson

In a decisive and traumatic meeting yesterday, the present Student Union government was abolished in favor of a new 14-member representative "cultural caucus."

The new Student Union is a representative system. In it, the student body is broken down into seven separate "cultural constituencies" or caucuses. These include African-American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Chicano/Latino, European-American, Jewish-American, Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual, and Native American. The constituencies of these cultural groups will meet to elect two representatives to the Student Union, one male and one female from each group, who will attend the 14 member Student Union meetings.

While the public is encouraged to attend these monthly meetings, only the fourteen members from the seven caucuses will have voting power.

S&A Coordinator Mark Sullivan, who was the primary sponsor of the new government plan, saw the effort to replace old Student Union as a way to address the desire of the community to make advances toward a more culturally diverse and fair student government.

"I don't believe that European-Americans who have 92% of the school population should have 92% of the say," said Sullivan.

In addition, Sullivan and his supporters said they sought to eliminate a system they found inefficient and widely ignored by the student body.

However, other people actively involved in the Student Union had sharp criticism for Sullivan and his supporters.

Dianna Caley, an Evergreen student who has been heavily involved in the Student Union since its formation, objected to the methods used by Sullivan and the proponents of the new government to push the caucus system through.

"Outreach was only done to those who would favor the proposal," she said.

Caley, who has attended every SU meeting, noted with sadness that she "probably wouldn't be able to participate now" under the new limited representational government.

"Two-thirds of the student body voted the Student Union in, while only 40 people at the meeting today voted it out," she said.

Both Sullivan and meeting facilitator Mary Lou O'Neil frankly admitted to using tactics such as stacking the SU meeting with supporters and concealing the purpose of the meeting from potential opponents.

"We used the process to our advantage," Sullivan said, "it was completely coercive."

Luckily, Sullivan said, "We have a lot of friends."

Sullivan went on to liken his and his supporters secrecy regarding outreach to a political party's natural urge to keep its intentions secret from its competitors.

Ironically, it was this very ability for anyone with an agenda to take over an SU meeting by stacking it with supporters that prompted O'Neil, Sullivan and other to seek a radical change.

Tim Gibson is a CPJ staff writer and a student at Evergreen.

Worldwide celebration has roots in anti-war movement

by Mark Langston

Earth Day was born out of the energy and people involved in the anti-war movement. The students were talking about not only stopping a war, but completely changing their lifestyle. In their minds, this meant changing government spending priorities from defense to feeding the hungry, urban housing, cleaning up the air and rivers, and preserving our natural resources.

In 1970, Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin proclaimed April 22 to be Earth Day. It was conceived as a nationwide teach-in to dramatize and focus on the environmental plight facing the United States. The environmental problems faced twenty years ago were such issues as air pollution, pesticides (particularly DDT), the population explosion, and the killing of rivers and lakes through pollution. Earth Day 1970 was a major consciousness raising day, with over 20 million people participating nationwide.

Congress adjourned for the day and over 500 of its members participated in teach-ins across the country. In New York City, Fifth Avenue was closed to automobiles and over 100,000 people attended an ecology fair in Central Park. The United Auto Workers led a parade through downtown St. Louis featuring a smog-free car. In Omaha, Nebraska students observed the day by walking through the streets with gas masks. Throughout the country, over 10,000 schools, 2000 colleges and universities, and virtually every community in the nation participated in speeches, educational projects, demonstrations, and community clean up projects.

Earth Day 1970 was the beginning of a new awareness that the planet was threatened and that political action was needed to protect it. Few who participated in events that day could have foreseen the strength of the environmental movement that followed. The EPA, NOAA and the President's Council on Environmental Quality all were created after that day. Legislation passed included the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Although the original Earth Day was positive, it polarized many of the very people who need to be working together in order to build a long-lasting environmental ethic in our society. Industrialists were all viewed as evil exploiters and technology began to be denigrated. This antagonism remains as an undercurrent in this country and in the early 1980's threatened the EPA with virtual extinction.

Many of the problems that fueled the original Earth Day have been effectively addressed while others have



only grown worse. The world's population continues to grow far beyond a reasonable carrying capacity and the effects of air pollution continue to spread. In addition, new problems continue to arise: greenhouse gases, ozone holes, the generation of enormous amounts of garbage and hazardous waste, expanding deserts, the loss of biodiversity, the loss of wetlands, and the destruction of forests across the globe. Measured in many ways, the environment is in worse shape than 20 years ago.

But there is a great deal of hope. Whereas Earth Day 1970 was the catalyst for the creation of the modern environmental movement in the United States, Earth Day 1990 is designed to catalyze the creation of a truly global environmental movement. People are finally realizing that many of the problems faced in individual countries are intertwined with those of other countries. Political boundaries need to be broached if any progress is to be made.

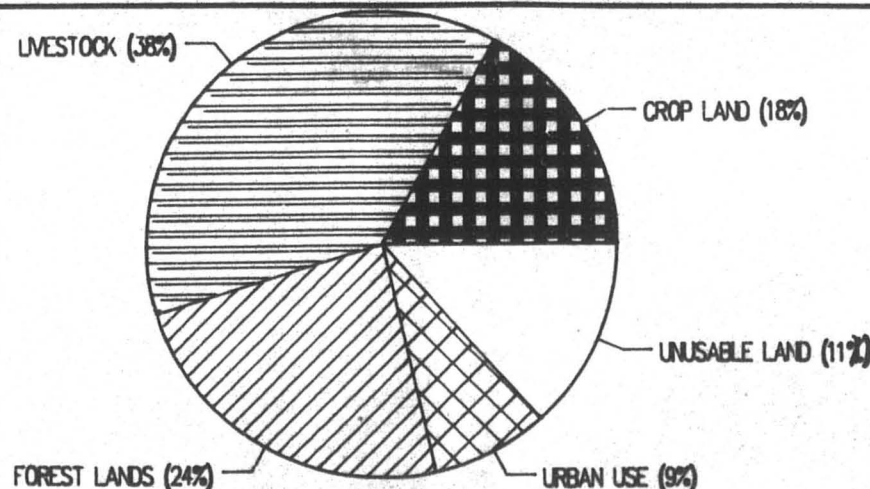
It is expected that over 100 million people in more than 128 countries will be participating in Earth Day 1990. In Zimbabwe, the Development Innovations and Networks is coordinating actions in eastern Africa to plant trees and grass and discuss land management for agricultural co-ops. In Spain, a conference on a nuclear free future will present results of radiation monitoring of the three nuclear plants on the Ebro River. And in the Philippines, there are plans

for an indigenous peoples consultation on biodiversity, a Green Forum Congress, and a river parade by fisherfolk.

An environmental ethic is emerging, but it remains to be seen whether or not it can be translated into social change. What is needed is cooperation and understanding. Technology may not be the solution, but it can certainly be helpful in developing new processes that produce substantially less waste, less harmful waste, or more recyclable waste.

We are presented with an unprecedented opportunity to translate public concern about the environment into concerted action, to set aside narrow self-interest and to focus on global environmental issues that threaten all life on this planet. That leadership must come from us. Before we can expect governments to move past the rhetorical stages and begin to address the wide array of urgent problems facing the planet, we must make our lives congruent with the values we uphold. Fundamental changes away from our current wasteful practices and toward a more sustainable future will only come about because of a commitment at the individual level to "practice what we preach." Primarily, a commitment towards long term planning rather than short term gains is needed. We must be willing to sacrifice something today for future generations.

Turn to the back page for a schedule of Earth Day events. Mark Langston is the co-coordinator of the Environmental Resource Center.



Current major United States land use: Total land area 3,537,500 square miles

To supply 10% of the projected United States energy demand through fuel farms, it will require 25% of the nation's land area, exceeding the area currently covered by forest land, a large chunk of pie.

See Energy Topics story, page 6.

NEWS BRIEFS

Quote of the Week

"We used the process to our advantage...it was completely coercive."

S&A Board Coordinator Mark Sullivan commenting on the method used to amend the Student Union document. See cover story.

Resolute joins the Evergreen fleet

Senator Dan Evans, along with a Navy captain who trained midshipmen and the man who restored the *Resolute*, highlight the Recommissioning Ceremony commemorating this 44-foot yawl's transition into Evergreen's service.

The hour-long ceremony that begins at noon, Friday, April 20 at Olympia's Percival Landing, marks the beginning of a new era for a boat built in 1939 by the Bill Luders Boat yard to teach Navy midshipmen to sail at Annapolis. This craft's next mission is grounded in liberal arts and sciences education.

Taken from service in the 50s with the advent of fiberglass boats, the *Resolute* was purchased from Navy surplus in 1978 by Evergreen. Now, after thousands of hours of volunteer restoration work, the yawl is ready to sail. The *Resolute* will help faculty teach students learning oceanography, the history of Anglo-Saxon discovery of the Puget Sound, navigation, math, sailing and more, as part of Evergreen's academic programs.

For the college and the *Resolute*, the Recommissioning Ceremony program reads like a segment of "This is Your Life."

Ted Brewer is a wooden boat builder who apprenticed with Luders, where the *Resolute* was originally built. He'll talk about Luders' boat yard and the place that yawls like the *Resolute* hold in the history of ship design. Larry Gudbranson is a retired captain of the U.S. Navy who will talk about his experience training Annapolis Naval Academy midshipmen to sail on a fleet of more than 10 yawls like the *Resolute*. Don Fassett is a retired mechanical engineer who invested thousands of hours refurbishing the *Resolute* for Evergreen.

Charles McCann, Evergreen's first president, Evans, who served Evergreen more than seven years, and Joseph Olander, current president, will speak and take part in the ceremony. Also, Evergreen faculty members whose academic programs will use the *Resolute* will share their plans, and their excitement, for the new addition to Evergreen's fleet of two academic boats.

LRC offers skill training, tutors

The Learning Resource Center is available to any TESC student who wants individual help with math, writing and other related skills. Student tutors are here for those who want to work on all

types of writing, grammar, spelling, reading, English conversation, and essential study skills.

Math tutors can help you with basic math up through college level calculus, and more. Some help is also available with physics, chemistry and computer applications.

Would you like to:
-get feedback on writing assignments;
-join a writing response group;
-work through your math anxieties;
-figure out your calculus assignment;
-improve your reading efficiency;
-finally figure out how to spell;
-brush up on your algebra.

Come on in. You can work one-on-one with a tutor or a in a group. The LRC can be used on a walk-in basis at any time during the quarter, for regular weekly appointments, or for credit. The LRC is open Monday through Friday, with some evening hours. We are located in Library 3407, x6420.

Bookstore, Co-Op sell recycled paper

Recycled filler paper, typing paper, and 8"x11" spiral-bound notebooks are finally available at the TESC Bookstore! Prices are \$6.85 for a ream (500 sheets) of typing paper, \$1.85 for 100 sheets of filler paper, and \$2.15 for the notebooks. The prices for virgin paper are, respectively, \$5.50, \$1.29, and \$1.39.

The Bookstore does not yet carry Minimum Impact recycled paper which is 100% recycled, unbleached, and packaged in paper instead of plastic. Regular recycled paper can have up to 60% virgin paper and is usually bleached. These products can be found at comparable prices at the Olympia Food Co-op.

The Co-op also sells recycled toilet paper, paper towels, wrapping paper, legal pads, and envelopes.

nominated by sponsoring student groups: The Asian Pacific Isle Coalition, the Evergreen Indian Center, Innerplace, The Lesbian/Gay Bi-sexual Peoples' Resource Center, Umoja, and the Women of Color Coalition.

After the forum, Gene Burnett and Victor Cummings will perform light-hearted original music. The duo's acoustic blend of folk rock, jazz, blues, and contemporary music has entertained audiences at the Seattle Folklife Festival and across the Northwest.

Admission is free and refreshments will be served. For more information, contact WashPIRG at 866-6000, x6058.

Advanced First Aid through Rec Center

Emergency Medical Training Associates and The Evergreen State College are presenting a 30-hour outdoor oriented Advanced First Aid class, April 25, 26-27, 6 to 10 pm, and April 28-29, 9 am to 5 pm.

The program will be taught by Mountaineers Mike Green and Jan Harris of Evergreen's Wilderness Center along with EMT medical professionals. The course is designed to give you the practical skills and competencies needed to face the most common outdoor emergencies, and it meets both state and federal advanced first aid requirements.

For more information or to register, contact the Recreation Center at 866-6000 x6530, or register in person at the Recreation Center, room 310. The first class meeting is April 25, at 6 pm in CAB 110. The course is limited to 25 people, and the cost is \$50.

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Multicultural perspectives on environment

Audience participation is encouraged at an open forum discussing multicultural perspectives on environmental issues at 7 pm Thursday, April 19, in the Evergreen Library Lobby. A variety of issues and concerns will be explored by the audience and a panel of speakers including moderator, Margarita Mendoza de Sugiyama, special assistant to the president for Affirmative Action. The forum is organized to encourage diversity and a spontaneous atmosphere to support an on-going dialogue between the panel and the audience.

The panel consists of representatives

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Thinking like a mountain
John Seed & Joanna Macy

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Security Blotter

- Monday, April 9**
1015: A light pole was knocked down by a fire truck backing up behind the CRC. Replacement of the pole cost \$500.
1043: Threatening messages had been left on an answering machine in the CRC.
1550: The black Security car needed some body work for the collision it had with a library column.
- Tuesday, April 10**
0853: Garbage was dumped in the F-lot dumpster by a non-resident.
1015: There was a report of loose dogs in the CAB building.
1800: Burnt toast was said to be the cause of a fire alarm in E-Dorm.
1821: There was graffiti on the first floor Men's room in the CAB.
1680: A trespasser was reported to be at Joe Olander's office distributing literature.
- Wednesday, April 11**
0043: A woman fell from her bike and hit her head pretty hard.
1716: Graffiti was found on the stairwell of the second floor Library.
1900: A bike was stolen from a B-dorm bike rack.
1901: Graffiti was found in the first floor men's room in the Library.
2301: There was graffiti found in the third floor men's room in the Library.
- Thursday, April 12**
1210: A drunken vagrant damaged a license plate on a VW Bug in F-lot.
- Friday, April 13**
0157: A pan of burning lighter fluid was discovered in A-Dorm loop. An officer at the scene used a fire extinguisher from A-Dorm because he didn't have one in his car.
1048: There was a bike accident near A-Dorm. A unit was dispatched.
- Saturday, April 14**
0204: A fire alarm went off in the CRC main lobby.
1357: A car was broken into in F-lot. Stereo speakers were missing.
2156: Graffiti was discovered in the east stairwell of the CAB.
- Sunday, April 15**
0407: A fire alarm went off on the fourth floor of A-Dorm.
2338: There was a case of malicious mischief-graffiti was found on the pump station.
Eighty-two public services were performed and a verbal warning was issued for failure to stop in F-lot.
James Egan compiles the Security Blotter for the CPJ and is a student at Evergreen.

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Masters in Teaching approved

News Release

In response to state and national calls for reform in elementary and secondary teacher preparation, The Evergreen State College will offer a new Master in Teaching Program beginning this September.

Funds to implement the new graduate-level, two-year program are included in the Supplemental Operating Budget. The Governor has strongly supported Evergreen's Master's in Teaching (MIT) program, and has indicated the funding for its creation will remain the Supplemental Budget when he signs the legislation.

"Governor Gardner has been a catalyst not only for the development of guidelines for having teachers enter the field with a master's degree through programs like Evergreen's, but he's supported the development of Evergreen's new program," says Joseph Olander, president of The Evergreen State College.

Olander says Washington is among about a dozen states that are taking a leadership role in developing master's level teaching programs. He credits Dan McDonald, chair of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, and Gary Locke, chair of the House Appropriations Committee,

for supporting Evergreen through this year's budget process. The budget raises Evergreen's enrollment lid by 50 full-time equivalent students. The growth will be absorbed in the Teacher Education program and provides resources to fund the MIT program.

John Parker, director of Teacher Education at Evergreen, is recruiting students for the first MIT class that begins in September.

"Developing this program has been a major achievement. We are convinced that the demands of public school teaching call for the same kind of graduate intensity of preparation as do our sister professions of law, medicine and clergy," says Parker. "Our Master in Teaching program provides a very intensive experience, and we are proud of the fact that we are the first public institution in Washington to offer it."

The program is designed to appeal not only to those with a new bachelor's degree, but also to those who are looking to change careers and follow a calling to teach. The median age of students enrolled in Evergreen's program is expected to be in the early to mid 30s.

Groundwork for the Master in Teaching (MIT) Program was laid in the mid-1980s, with the national release of the Carnegie and Holmes reports that said beginning teachers should hold master's degrees before they start their professional careers.

In 1987, Washington's Legislature required the State Board of Education (SBE) to work cooperatively with the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) to implement rules for moving toward master's level teacher preparation programs at the state's four-year institutions. Previously, no MIT programs existed in Washington. Three private colleges in Washington will also begin offering MIT programs in September.

Evergreen is the first public institution that has designed a program in response to the rules and guidelines the SBE and HECB developed. The HECB approved Evergreen's program by unanimous vote in November, 1989. In February, 1989, an independent reviewer from the National Council on the Accreditation of Teacher Education praised Evergreen's graduate program design as exemplary. In November 1989, a visiting accreditation team from the

Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges strongly recommended the graduate program be put into place.

Prerequisites to enroll in Evergreen's MIT Program include a bachelor of arts or science with strong liberal arts breadth and depth as a prerequisite. In common with all programs at Evergreen, the MIT program will combine academic disciplines into one program that is taught by a team of three or four faculty. Studies will include heavy emphases on philosophy, history, multicultural education, research and field experience.

"Because people entering this program will have a high level of academic and working experience, there will be a greater intensity within the learning community that students will be a part of for the two years they're enrolled in the program," says Parker.

Applications for the 45 openings in Evergreen's MIT program are now being accepted. Classes begin in September.

Undergraduate teacher education will continue on Evergreen's campus for two more years, under the joint program with Western Washington University. However, Fall Quarter of 1990 will be the last year new students will be accepted into the undergraduate program.

Resolute is ready to sail

(Reprinted from GreenerScene)

When Don Fassett first met the *Resolute*, it was a stripped down empty shell, a vague reminder of the sleek 44-foot yawl that once sailed out of Annapolis to train Navy midshipmen.

Rotting, battered, and empty, she was purchased out of Navy surplus in 1978 by Evergreen.

First thing Fassett, a retired mechanical engineer, did was help fix her frame.

"Animals have ribs--boats have frames. Same thing," he says. "Then we found out all the screws were loose, so we pulled out some 3,000 screws and put new ones in."

The refurbishing effort was launched at a feverish pace beginning, according to Fassett's log, in September of 1982. An average of five crew were paid to work five-day weeks to get the *Resolute* into shipshape. But after about 18 months the money dried up.

"Being retired, I don't have to work. I took a look at her and said, 'She's a good lookin' boat and I want to sail on her,'" says Fassett.

So he volunteered. Averaging two six-hour days a week, he's done most of the refurbishing since. Finally, the

Resolute is ready for launching. Then she'll receive mast, sail and rigging.

Walter Niemic, Arts and Sciences manager, has managed the Evergreen academic boats off and on over the years. "I would love to call this boat the *Fassett*, but it would violate seafaring tradition to change the name of a boat. He's given so much time and energy to the *Resolute*, and to students in Evergreen's marine programs," he says.

The *Resolute* will be the dorm ship for the college's 38-foot *Seawulf*, a sturdy, workhorse vessel complete with a small laboratory. The boats will take Core Programs into the Puget Sound every few years, and serve marine biology and oceanography students at other times.

Fassett's contribution to Evergreen goes way back. Many students have sailed on his personal boat for academic missions alongside the *Seawulf*. After the *Resolute* is in service, Fassett and his boat will still pitch in. He's become part of Evergreen's seafaring tradition.

"I retired from work in 1975 and came over to Evergreen where Pete Sinclair was working on the *Seawulf* and he said, 'what would you like to do?' I said I'd like to give him about an hour a week," Fassett chuckles.

When the *Seawulf* was launched, Fassett jumped ship to work on the *Resolute*. All told, he figures he's put over 5,000 hours into the *Resolute* alone.

There's a new rudder, complete with a hole to accommodate a propeller for the previously engine-less boat. Fassett built the framework to support the engine, too. He fabricated new gas and water tanks. For the interior, he installed all new bulkheads (walls), a head (bathroom) and even a galley (kitchen), according to the design of Ted Brewer, who worked for Luders, the company that originally built the boat. The new woodwork is perfectly smooth and rich. One brass porthole was missing.

"Someone walked away with it, so we casted a new one in the Lab Annex using the original as a pattern," he says.

The boat's been recaulked, has a new deck and even a new cabin roof.

"Yeah. We even had to make special brass nuts to hold on the cleats. We had to make lots of fancy hardware," says Fassett.

So, how will it feel to finally see the *Resolute* afloat?

"I don't know," he says. "It's going to be strange. I'll get used to it."

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Celebrating Earth Day, April 22

Pressing Weyerhaeuser development threatens Nisqually Wildlife Refuge

by Barrett Wilke

It is spring at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. The marsh wrens chatter at each other from the underbrush, one appears now and then with a beakful of cattail fuzz to repair his nest. A great blue heron lunges from her nest on the neighboring ridge, swoops low to her favorite marsh, which she depends on for the small but bountiful garden of fish. A cinnamon teal stands out boldly in a small flock of mallards, as the tumultuous ruckus from the red-winged blackbird marsh is silenced when a huge white swan drifts overhead...

Nisqually Refuge is more than a inspiring and beautiful place to visit. It is the only unspoiled estuary left in South Puget Sound, and is the only untouched wildlife refuge between the Columbia and the Skagit rivers. It is home to hundreds of species of nesting birds and mammals and a vital resting ground for dozens of migratory birds as well. It is situated on the Nisqually Delta, between the estuaries of McAllister Creek and Nisqually River.

Its lush location creates a unique habitat for wildlife featuring four distinct ecosystems: (1) open field--excellent for supporting large populations of mice and voles which are hunted by hawks and eagles, (2) salt marsh and mudflats--filled with invertebrates, prime habitat for shorebirds, which are hunted by the endangered peregrine falcon, (3) freshwater marsh--rich with small fish for great blue herons and ducks, and (4)

forest/deciduous woodland--good nesting area for perching birds, great blue herons, woodpeckers, red-tailed hawks and owls. Nisqually River and McAllister Creek also provide fresh water for fish spawning.

Reasons such as these give us a glimpse as to why the surrounding community of merely 700-800, the Nisqually Delta Association, and the National Audubon Society became enraged when Weyerhaeuser Corporation unveiled their plans to surround the area with two housing projects to support 21,000 people.

"Where are they going to live?" Weyerhaeuser's Real Estate Company vice-president Robert Shedd asserted in the *Seattle Times* (April 1, 1990). This was in reference to the estimated 300,000 people moving to the Puget Sound area over the next five years. Weyerhaeuser claims that tight housing developments are far better than "urban sprawl." It would be far better to build localized condominiums in Nisqually, rather than allow the fertile delta area to be draped with sparse settlements over an extended period of time.

But according to Pamela Miller of the Audubon Society's Nisqually Outreach Nature Center, the main issue is the proximity of the development to the Wildlife Refuge. "We are trying to get them to hear this message...the refuge is really too valuable to threaten with that kind of development."

Miller said that despite her efforts and the pressure by many other groups to reduce the density of the community, Weyerhaeuser has yet to consider the needs of the residents. In response to the community's outcry, the corporation held a community forum on March 29 in what appeared to be an attempt to open the doors of communication.

Sharon Davis, also with the Nature Center, was pleased that the company at least came out to listen to the issues. However, she said spokespeople had no intention of scaling down the project, or changing any plans whatsoever. "They asked us, 'How do you feel,' and 30 or more questions were raised. Then they told us the plan, and only mentioned a few of questions raised. They didn't even mention the more important issues. Nothing's going to change, their position has been finalized."

Bill Hesselbart with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Nisqually suggested to the Weyerhaeuser spokespeople that they purchase some land and donate it to the refuge. This strip of land, the 50-acre private property owned by John Meek, falls between the future housing project and the refuge.

Even though the property has been logged recently, the property would be valuable to the refuge because no one else would be able to continue the development down the ridge. Hesselbart said that Weyerhaeuser could be talked into this if there was enough public

pressure. In addition to the two housing operations under way, Lone Star Gravel Company has leased a 370-acre plot of land from Weyerhaeuser near Dupont, about two miles northeast of the refuge. The plan is to move their 35 to 40 workers and equipment from their present mining facility in Steilacoom to the new location near the refuge.

The new mine, the Pioneer Aggregates Project, is scheduled to start in 18 to 24 weeks. According to Phil Mickelson, President of Lone Star, they will mine the Dupont location for 20 to 25 years, and then will return the area to Weyerhaeuser.

Sequalitchew Creek, an important salmon spawning location, will be utilized to transport the gravel out to Puget Sound. The Dupont dock, currently leased only for timber distribution, will have a conveyor system built on top of it for transporting the gravel. Mickelson said that three to four million tons a year will be transported from the Dupont dock. None will be transported out by rail or truck, so Dupont will become an industrial port.

Mickelson, in a recent interview, said, "I think the main point I'd like to get across to you is that we are dedicated to the environmental nature of the area."

Lone Star will be conducting an Environmental Impact Statement over the next 8 to 10 months, and then will undergo several public hearings to obtain

SPEECH:

Organize for the environment

News Release

Out of a growing concern for the state of the Earth and increasing environmental threats to our local ecosystem; out of an awareness of the need to better inform the community and each other of specific action needed for change; out of a longing to band more closely together and share our sometimes overwhelming commitment and energy and our too often underwhelming material resources; the South Puget Environmental Education Clearing House has been formed.

SPEECH. Speaking out, educating, networking, petitioning-- communication. That's what we're all about. We are a public participation and education center providing a resource base, reference material, meeting space and information up-dates on issues of local environmental concern.

•Resource Base: SPEECH will be located in downtown Olympia at 218 West 4th, a street-level store front next to Childhood's End Gallery. It will be easily

accessible by mass transit and close to such noteworthy public gathering places as Percival Landing, The Farmers Market and the Smithfield Cafe. It will serve as a nucleus for environmental education and public outreach for South Puget Sound. Available resources will include: grant writing services; bulk mailing permit; meeting space; telephone, copying, and computer use; public survey development, implementation and analysis; internship opportunities; a publication layout center (light table, etc.) and library area. An electronic bulletin board system will be developed to provide necessary linkages to other environmental groups.

•Meeting Space:

There are a number of environmental groups in the region that are currently being organized in isolation, using individual homes for base operations. SPEECH will serve as a common ground that will provide natural group interaction, improve effectiveness and eliminate duplication of efforts. Available space and resources will be managed by

schedule on a first come first serve basis. Criteria for additional or urgent need situations will be developed.

•Reference Material:

SPEECH will provide space for a library of reference materials and a quiet, comfortable study/seminar space. The electronic bulletin board system will provide access to environmental and local government data base system.

•Information Updates:

SPEECH will be the home of a bi-weekly environmental flyer that will be made available to regional citizens. This flyer will feature all pertinent meeting and hearing dates, the latest in the environmental agenda for South Puget Sound, and other important environmental information.

•Operations:

SPEECH is being organized and will initially be staffed by Sue Patnude and Gita Moulton. Criteria for management will be developed by the staff with assistance from an Advisory Board consisting of members of the Budd Inlet Advisory Committee and other interested

citizens.

•Funding:

SPEECH operational budget will come from grants, donations and pledges. Funds for start-up costs are being solicited from the Community Sustaining Fund of Thurston County. Sue Patnude and Gita Moulton will support first month operations.

Application is being made to the Department of Ecology for a PIE (Public Involvement Education) contract and Public Participation Grant. The PIE grant will focus on local public education of cleaning South Puget Sound. The Public Participation grant will focus on Budd Inlet Citizen's Advisory Committee efforts to promote participation in the investigation and mediation of the release or threatened release of hazardous substances in Budd Inlet.

SPEECH will file for nonprofit status as a 501(c)(3).

Contact Sue Patnude or Gita Moulton at 786-6349 for more information.

Dirtworks opens

News Release

The official "ground-making" ceremony marking the opening of "DIRTWORKS" (Olympia's composting demonstration garden) will take place April 21, starting at 11 am at Yauger Park.

A program followed by demonstrations, tours, and refreshments will take place at the dedication. The garden plays a significant role in the city's goal toward improving our environment. The opening of "DIRTWORKS" is one of the many programs the city is offering to enhance the community's awareness and commemorate the twentieth anniversary

of Earth Day.

"DIRTWORKS" is located in the northwest section of Yauger Park off Alta Road. The garden will be the site for free workshops on home composting techniques taught by Thurston County Master Gardeners who helped to develop the garden. The workshops are now open for registration. Contact the Olympia Parks Department at 753-8380 for more information on the workshops and how to register.

The garden was also developed in cooperation with the Olympia Parks Department and the Department of Ecology.

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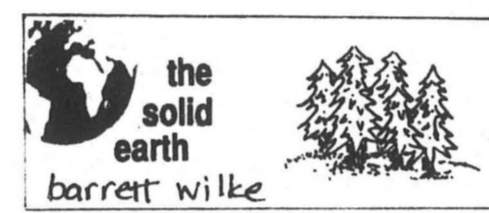
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from earth, page 4

their permits. Mickelson said that he expects Lone Star to get the go-ahead by late 1991.

But Pamela Miller thinks that shipping the gravel from the Dupont dock would be a "travesty" for the tranquility, water quality, and the wildlife populations of the refuge. "The worst thing about it is that they would be bearing gravel

down the river 24 hours a day...There are no lights now, but soon the place will be bustling with activity at night."

Miller also pointed out that Sequalitchew Creek and the salt marsh created by the estuary are traditional fishing spots for the Nisqually tribe, who depend on the area for commercial fishing. Most of their land was already destroyed by Burlington/Northern when the company put in their railroads by the creek.

Bill Hesselbart spoke of the "cumulative impacts" of the two housing projects and the gravel mine. "It is logical that people will want to recreate at the beach and drive their motorboats around...Jetskis, rafting--the spinoff things

associated with urbanization we are starting to see out there."

Both Hesselbart and Miller expressed great concern over the fact that motorboats and rafts are legal in the Nisqually River.

"The wildlife just won't tolerate that high level of use," said Hesselbart. "The wildlife refuge is first, recreation is second."

Hesselbart called Lone Star's claims of being environmentally sensitive "propaganda." Lone Star has said they have not found any rare plants or animals in their leased property, but Hesselbart claims to have seen bald eagle nests

where they are planning on developing.

"Someone must consider carrying capacity for humans, and for the wildlife as well. If we are going to err, we should err in favor of the wildlife," Hesselbart remarked.

For more information contact the Nisqually Reach Nature Center (National Audubon Society), or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Headquarters at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge

Barrett Wilke is an Evergreen student and the winner of "The Best Researched Article Award" this week. This is the last "Solid Earth" column he will write leading up to Earth Day. Thanks Barrett.

Earth day bike ride

News Release

Saturday, April 21 1:30 pm--The Energy Outreach Center is organizing an Earth Day Bicycle Ride to celebrate Earth Day '90 and kick off their Third Annual Bicycle Commuting Contest. Bicyclists will meet at the Earth Fair at the Evergreen State College Campus for the fun ride. Bicyclists of all levels are encouraged to participate. The ride will be a marked, swept, loop through the

west side of Olympia with the option of visiting the Earth Expo events occurring downtown at the Olympia Center. Both routes return to the TESC campus where complimentary refreshments will be available for participants. To participate bring your bike, your friends, your family and meet us at the TESC library loop at 1:15 pm. Bring your water bottle and don't forget your helmet!

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Censored Energy Topics

More on page 9

More on page 9

The original title of Energy Systems' series of articles was to be "Sex, Lies, and Energy Topics" (we lied about the sex part). However,

we were informed by the editors of the CPJ that their journalistic integrity would be compromised by letting us use such a

scandalous title. We feel most readers are intelligent enough to grasp the humorous link between two

things people love to discuss but tend to do nothing about: sex and energy. The CPJ editors didn't share our views.

Least cost power planning provides energy at least cost

by Steve Bates

Least cost power planning is still a fairly new idea among people in the power industry today. Almost all consumers of electricity have no idea what this Least Cost Power Planning actually is, does, or represents. It is actually a consumer oriented process of setting electrical rates. The goal is to create electrical rates at the least cost to the consumer by keeping the rates at a level that is fair. In the past, higher rates were sometimes the result of costs that were not the consumers responsibility. One example of this was the mothballing of several nuclear power plants by the Washington Public Power Supply System, or better known as WPPSS(whoops).

After the plants were mothballed and

it came time to settle debts incurred from these plants, the general idea was to flip the bill to the consumer and hope they would not be any wiser of it. It did not work and consumers were outraged by it.

Years later attempts were made at power planning. After the mishandling of the WPPSS projects consumers became more aware of how unfairly they could be billed. Least-cost power planning is a process that is being used to charge consumers for electricity and added costs that are only brought on by those consumers and thus help eliminate any unfair practices which could bill you for costs that your usage has not incurred.

Least-cost power planning also aids in decision making processes about ways in

which you might obtain power through other means; ie, hydro, coal, geothermal, solar power or other sources. To simply state this, whichever is cheaper is the one that would be best served through least-cost power planning.

However, in past planning, this method did not take into account environmental degradation from power production. Coal plants have always been known as a fairly cheap way of obtaining power, but they do a great deal of environmental damage in the process.

Recently, new planning techniques have begun to include environmental damage into the cost of power from those plants that do environmental damage.

This method will raise the cost of power from those types of plants, but it will

better reflect the actual cost and make least-cost power planning more accurate.

One other example could be conservation. Conservation of electricity can be looked at as an added source of electricity and not necessarily as a savings. If the cost of the savings is low, and the energy savings of power high, it may very well be a good form of power for least-cost power planning.

From the previous examples it is clear that least-cost power planning is simply a way of providing the consumer electricity at the lowest possible cost.

Steve Bates is an Evergreen student enrolled in Energy Systems.

Tidal power is cheap, efficient, and under-utilized

by Karlito Bonnevie and Rob Cockerham

Tidal power is produced by harnessing gravitational forces exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's oceans. These forces cause a vertical rise and fall of ocean water, known as a tidal range which in turn causes a horizontal flow. In the United States this flow could be harnessed to produce 1500 mega-watts (MW), which would save 23 million barrels of oil each year.

Every 24 hours and 50 minutes the moon's gravitational effect creates two high tides and two low tides. Thus a tidal plant can have a maximum of four

energy production periods within this time interval. The amount of energy for a given tidal site is proportional to the square of the tidal range. Since the tidal range is the dominant factor, it would be preferable to choose a three-meter tidal range site because it will generate nine times as much power as one-meter range.

The main problem with tidal power is that most coastal areas have relatively small tidal ranges (below three meters). There are currently nine potential sites in the world suitable for the development of tidal power, four of which are located in North America: Cook Inlet, Alaska; Puget Sound, Washington; Passamaquoddy,

Maine; and the Bay of Fundy, Canada. Of the three operating tidal plants in the world, only one is in North America. It is located at Annapolis Royal on the Canadian side of the Bay of Fundy and produces 18 MW of power. The other two working plants are at La Rance, France which produces 160 MW and Kislogrub, U.S.S.R. which produces 1.8 MW.

Some disadvantages of tidal power are the disruption of intertidal ecosystems and fish migrations, and a decrease in salinity which affects water temperature. Transmission of electricity can also be a problem due to the distance between the

tidal plant and existing population centers.

The advantages, however, are quite impressive. There are absolutely no operational fuel costs and no emissions of gases which contribute to the greenhouse effect. With no fuel costs, energy produced from this resource will not increase but decrease as the initial capital investment is repaid. Since the price of nonrenewable fuels will inevitably rise, tidal power should have exceptional potential.

Karlito Bonnevie and Rob Cockerham are Evergreen students enrolled in the Energy Systems program.

Fuel farms are an environmentally destructive solution

by Joe Yarkin

Fuel farming is one of the simplest methods of collection and storage of solar energy. However, vast areas of land are required to collect and consolidate the sun's already diffuse energy, risking expansive environmental damage.

The basic bio-mechanics of a fuel farm is the photosynthetic collection of sun light in plants. In photosynthesis chlorophyll in living plant tissue uses sunlight to strip the oxygen from carbon dioxide molecules and reforms the carbon to make sugars and starches that are stored in the plant tissue. In this process between .5 and 7 percent of the sun's energy is captured and stored. All that is then needed to reclaim this stored chemical potential energy is to collect the plant tissue and recombine it with oxygen.

Once the dry plant matter (containing 7,500 btu/lb) is collected there is a variety of processes that can further refine or "package" this energy for our convenient use. Although direct combustion is generally the most efficient conversion to heat, other processes such as fermentation, pyrolysis, and gasification can provide products such as alcohol, oils and natural gas.

There are many kinds of fuel farms. Some grow high biomass crops like sugar cane which produce 30 metric tons/acre year, and require large amounts of fertilizer. Some fuel farms manage large tracts of fast growing trees and bushes that are harvested periodically to produce 2 to 10 metric tons/acre year.

Other farms and forestry programs are using the "waste products" of their main harvests, such as corn stalks from corn fields and "waste wood" from lumber and pulpwood land. These bi-products are being used to extract their raw energy value instead of being recycled back into the soil. Rapid soil degradation makes this practice non-sustainable in many regions.

By far the largest toll on the environment from fuel farms is the vast amounts of cultivated land necessary to collect substantial amounts of this "renewable energy." To demonstrate this,

here is an example calculating the production of electricity from an energy farm:

Let's imagine we decided to supply the city of Seattle with 1,240 megawatts (MW) of electrical power with a thermal electric biomass powered plant with a sufficient on site fuel farm. Assuming the forest land would be cultivated on a 5 year interval with an average yield of 6 metric tons/acre year. We will figure collection and drying efficiency at an optimistic 80% and its conversion from heat to electric energy at 35% efficiency (standard for modern steam generators).

After doing the calculations we find this power plant would need 2084 square miles of cultivated tree farm to generate the fuel needed. If we decide to supply just 10% of the projected energy needs of this country in the year 2000 using our Seattle fuel farm as a model, we would find that we would require a land area of almost 900,000 square miles or about 25% of the total land area of the United States. This additional land use would put an unmanageable strain on the nations

agricultural and forest land, jeopardizing our top soil, ground water, wet lands, and biotic diversity. And at the same time supplying us with only 10% of our projected energy needs ten years from now.

This example illustrates some of the limits and dangers of an all out fuel farm program to supply fuel for a nation with such a monstrous appetite for energy.

Joe Yarkin is an Evergreen student currently enrolled in Energy Systems.

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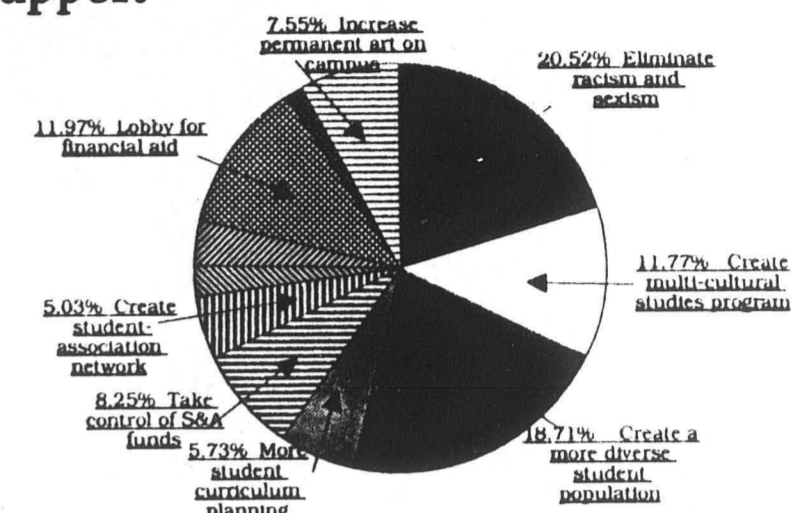
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Student Communications Center News

Student Survey Results

Item	Percentage Support
1) Elimination of Racism/Sexism on Campus	20.4%
2) Increase Diversity of Student Body	18.6%
3) Lobby for Increased Student Financial Aid	11.9%
4) Creation of Multi-Cultural Studies Specialty Area	11.7%
5) Gain Student Control of S&A Fees	8.2%
6) Expand Permanent Campus-Wide Art	7.5%
7) Increase Student Involvement in Planning Curriculum	5.7%
8) Create Statewide Network of Student Organizations	5.0%
9) Fostering "Public Citizen" Ethic (Democratic Ideals)	3.5%
10) Simplify Format for Academic Contracts	2.8%
11) Provide Skills Training Workshops (Communications, etc.)	2.7%
12) Improve Orientation for New Students	1.5%



Write-in Items

- Copiers which take more than 1 nickle at a time
- College use of recycled (minimum impact) paper
- Student co-op foodservice, bookstore
- Make Board of Trustees accountable to students
- Nude swimming in pool (again)
- More ecologically sound ground maintenance
- Put human back in Evergreen "humanities"
- Have S&A fees allocated through a referendum
- More film/video class opportunities
- Registration information center
- Expand the Library
- Eliminate assaults and harassment on campus
- Improve in campus environmental issues
- Privacy for people of color
- Create a Men's Center
- Less militant housing policies
- Fix darkroom ventilation
- Honesty
- Masters Degree available in English (Journalism)
- 4 credit history programs
- Unlock the damn buildings
- Make the Student Union less stupid
- New Student Art Gallery
- More equipment/Faculty for media/arts programs
- Student control of admissions criteria (no SATs or GPAs)
- Freedom of Recreation - tolerance of "mind-expanding drugs"
- Intercollegiate competitive sports
- Hire more inspired faculty
- Make faculty less subservient to administration
- Work against Homophobia
- Have recycled paper available in bookstore
- Student Autonomy
- Student/Faculty cooperation

Faculty pass El Salvador resolution

Faculty passed a five point resolution on El Salvador, identical to the student referendum printed in the March 8 CPJ, at the April 18 faculty meeting. The vote was 34-to-1 in favor of the resolution, which students approved overwhelmingly in a recent referendum. Faculty also discussed concrete measures in support of the University of El Salvador, such as sending telexes and letters in response to human rights violations.

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Nicaraguan filmmaker Moises Rodriquez talks about revolution and film

by Sean J. Starke and Scot Wheat
Moises Rodriquez, a Nicaraguan film director, spoke at the Evergreen campus on Tuesday, March 27. We were given the opportunity to interview him on his work, his experiences in Nicaragua, and on some of the current issues facing the Nicaraguan people. His translator was Ruth Warner, an editor for the International edition of *Barricada*—the official newspaper of the Sandanista party.

The first was a collage of the year 1979 after the triumph of the revolution. Then we did another on the nationalization of the mines. Another film we did was based on the formation of the new army.

We created what we call mobile cinemas. People would take the projectors in a car, on a bike or in a canoe—however they could get around. They

Interview

The following are excerpts from the interview:

Q: Could you explain the role film played in portraying the revolution to the international community?

Rodriquez: As part of the strategy to strengthen the struggle of the FSLN (Sandanista party) and its information aspect, the FSLN created a publicity arm including film-making. This is in light of the distortion of the struggle in Nicaragua by the transnational media. So the FSLN created a small film structure within its ranks. The group of film makers included Bolivians, Colombians, Puerto Ricans, Peruvians, Argentines, Mexicans and two Nicaraguans: because the needs were so quick and the situation was happening so quickly with the war that there wasn't time to train totally new people in film-making, and because it was so strange to see a Nicaraguan filming when most of the Nicaraguans were taking up weapons instead.

We were living along with the soldiers and in the same conditions, with the disadvantage that we couldn't shoot back. The goal we had was to supply footage from inside Nicaragua during the struggle to Latin American television stations, so that we would have some influence on the kind of material that was coming out of Nicaragua. So, we provided the kind of footage that we were interested in being publicized. There were certain limitations to other journalists in those war areas, so they had to use the materials we gave them.

Q: So, were you able to get much footage out of Nicaragua during the war?

Rodriquez: Yes, mostly to Mexico and some to U.S. television stations and to solidarity committees. Solidarity committees were one of our main channels of distribution.

Q: Could you explain the role film played within post revolutionary Nicaragua?

Rodriquez: Immediately after the triumph, we did a lot with distribution inside the country, to places where films have never been seen. By that time we were able to complete four or five pieces.

would set up the screen in a community and show a 16mm film. In this way we went into communities where people had never seen films before. We would show a lot of classical films, like Chaplin—comedies and stuff—as well as films with more of a social content; films about the revolution in Cuba, the Soviet Union, about what happened in Chile, about U.S. Indians, about the struggle of the miners in the United States and about the civil rights movement in the United States.

During that same period, the [U.S.] war against Nicaragua was just beginning. The leadership had an idea of what was coming, so they tried to prepare people psychologically for the war that was ahead. The productions we did changed as the demands changed. The initial romantic view of what films should be within a revolutionary process didn't get totally left behind, but it got changed and transformed into other creative processes. That is when we began to focus on short documentaries and fiction films.

The point came to where the government could no longer sustain the subsidies for the sector of artists and of cultural workers, so a lot of those subsidies were cut back. In the beginning it was a very beautiful project that we had, not only film but the whole cultural work of the revolution. The creation of the ministry of culture was very unique in Latin America. The result was a very broad artistic movement with very free expression. It was reduced to a certain extent as subsidies had to be cut—because of the war situation. But we definitely learned a lot from the experience.

People continued to work, even without government resources. A lot of us were suddenly in the street, we were unemployed. All of us wanted to continue working for the revolution. We did not want to feel that we had been totally destroyed because we did not have as much government support.

In a way, people's artistic creativity was strengthened during that period. When resources are scarce, people look for better quality. As a result, in the

past few years, there has been less film production nationally, but I think the quality has improved. I think we are beginning to see the seeds of what could become mature film production in Nicaragua.

I think the capacity to create films is very large, even though our national subsidies may be in question [due to the UNO electoral victory]. Because films do not have to be high budget at all. You need some technical resources, and a lot of creativity and things can be done.

Q: What, if any, possibilities do U.S. film makers have in working with Nicaraguan film makers?

Rodriquez: I think we have always been open to working with other people to enrich our own experiences and collaborating on different projects—as long as those projects are not used as part of the aggression against our country. I think that has been a very important factor in our activities as film makers. We are a community of people who are basically working to support the revolution. It seems like people in

"The government has been lost but the basis and the foundation of the revolution has not been altered."

Nicaragua would be open to some type of an exchange.

Q: What do you see as the future role of the U.S. in Nicaragua? Can the U.S. play some positive role?

Rodriquez: I think that, in the past ten years, the U.S. has had ample opportunity to play a more positive role in Nicaragua—and they haven't done so. Nicaragua has wanted to have good relations with the United States, but the U.S. has continued to carry out its war against Nicaragua.

In fact, Nicaragua was put in the position of having to go to the World Court to sue the United States for damages caused by the U.S. instigated war. It was the first time the United States was accused like that, and they lost the case. According to the ruling, the U.S. should indemnify Nicaragua for

over 12 billion dollars. But right now they are only offering 300 million, so it doesn't look like that twelve billion is forthcoming.

In the past ten years U.S. policy has been totally negative towards the Nicaraguan people and has been totally damaging. It has been open interference which has even gone to the point of covering up contra assassinations of U.S. citizens. The U.S. has been destroying the economy and all the social structures of the country. What we foresee in the future is more interference on the part of the U.S..

I think it is important that the FSLN remain united and strong to somehow hold back the negative impact that interference might have. That implies defending from below—as Daniel Ortega says—all of the basic premises of the revolution. The revolution is now intact. The government has been lost but the basis and the foundation of the revolution have not been altered. And we are not going to allow the erosion of these foundations. I think even people who voted for UNO are aware of that.

It will be interesting to see what happens in the next few years, so keep an eye out for what UNO does. They will probably try to divide public opinion and portray the Sandanistas as corrupt or that they mismanaged the country. With the support of the U.S. they will try to do as much as they can to degrade the Sandanistas.

Q: What advice would you give to solidarity groups in the United States in regards to supporting the Nicaraguan people?

Rodriquez: I think there is a lot of work to be done by the solidarity movement. We think solidarity work should continue as it has. Even though the FSLN is no longer controlling the executive branch, there are still a lot of good activities that will continue, and we will need a lot of support from abroad. Its going to mean that there will be more difficulties in getting aid through. Yet, through creativity, a lot of things can be done.

Note: For up to date, comprehensive information about Nicaragua, refer to the international edition of *Barricada*—which can be found in the TESC library.

Sean J. Starke and Scot Wheat are Evergreen students interested in Nicaragua.

Censored Energy Topics

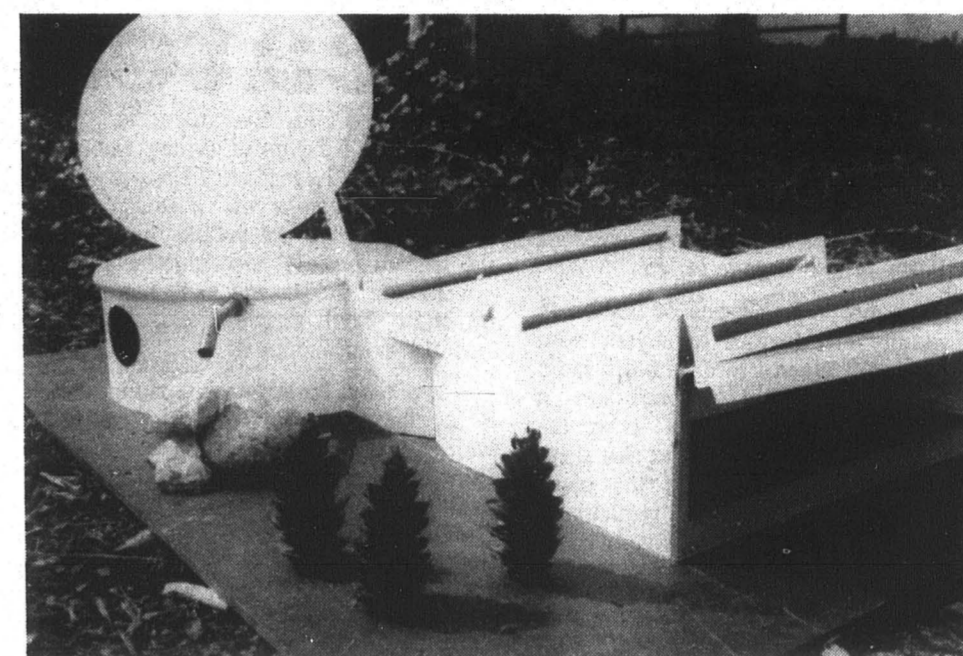
Roofponds: two feet of water on the roof?

by David Keleher

Water on buildings is a great way to utilize the sun's energy for heating and cooling. In addition to its abundance, water absorbs and stores heat well, better even than asphalt. Also, because the roof of a building is normally the largest area exposed to the sun, roof ponds make perfect sense. They can be designed so that the water, commonly enclosed in plastic bags like water beds, absorbs or dissipates heat, depending on whether heating or cooling is desired.

For winter heating, the ponds are exposed to collect sunlight during the day and then covered with insulation panels to retain the heat and radiate it into the home during the night. For summer cooling, the water is shielded from the sun and heat, and the panels are removed at night to allow heat to radiate to the cool night sky.

By admitting light and trapping infrared rays, clear plastic traps heat in the water much like a greenhouse. Positioned above the water, clear inflated bags, called air cells, act as a second "glazing," as in double pane windows, and are an economical way to enhance the performance. This greenhouse effect of the air bags is then easily reduced for



roof pond could theoretically collect more heat, but to contain water at a slant would be ridiculously expensive. And so, it makes sense to simply use panels (which can double as the insulative covers) to reflect additional energy into the system.

Although pouring water onto houses isn't as popular, roof ponds have proven to be very efficient and effective. They work especially well in dry climates where night temperatures tend to fall far below the day range. In the most famous example is a prototype home in Atascadero, California. There, a roof pond operated with a 63% efficiency rating, which amply supplied 100% of the home's heating and cooling requirements. Furthermore, because it primarily heats the building through radiative transfer, it warms objects and people rather than the air, and so, much like the sun, is a more sensible heat source.

For further details on roof ponds, see Edward Mazria's *The Passive Solar Energy Book* in the TESC Library.

David Keleher and Ken Akopianity researched roof ponds in the Energy Systems program at Evergreen this quarter.

better summer cooling by merely deflating the air cells. Since single glazed ponds are twice as effective as double-glazed ponds for cooling, the flexibility to alternate between single and double glazing is very valuable.

Because the sun is low in the winter, a reflector can help to increase the absorption of the sun's rays, improving its usefulness in northern climates. Just as ordinary solar collectors are commonly sloped to improve solar gain, sloping a

Buy Recycled and protect resources

by Amanda McCloskey

Recently, I received a recycled paper catalog, and started thinking about how much paper I use as a student. Earthcare opens its catalog by saying: "We promote recycling because it reduces waste, saves energy, and protects resources." Just how much energy does using recycled paper save?

Some information can be found in Earthcare's pamphlet, "Facts About Recycled Paper." "The energy required to produce a ton of paper from virgin wood pulp is 16,320 KWH compared to 5,919 KWH for producing a ton of paper from waste paper." This is an energy savings of 64%! As America is the largest consumer of paper in the world—67 million tons a year—if even half of our national use was recycled paper, 335 trillion KWH could be saved. This is equivalent to 30 Trojan nuclear power plants!

How do we consume this much paper? A large part is packaging. A pamphlet by the Environmental Protection Agency states: "Nearly half the paper we now use is in the form of packaging." And most of this paper is thrown away. For example, 38% of the average household garbage is paper.

Some more facts from Earthcare,

about paper and garbage:

- 1) "Paper makes up nearly 1/3 of municipal solid waste by weight and well over 1/2 by volume."
- 2) "Disposal of solid waste is the nation's third largest domestic expenditure."
- 3) "Americans spend \$6 billion annually to collect and dispose of our trash."

Thus, using recycled paper would not only save energy, but also solid waste costs, and could also make money through a new recycled paper industry.

A few further considerations: According to Worldwatch, paper products use about 1/3 of the world's annual wood harvest. "Paper made from wastepaper instead of virgin wood requires 61% less water, and results in 70% fewer air pollutants...and 35% less water pollution." Using recycled paper also saves trees. Some sources said it takes 17 trees to make one ton of paper, and over 500,000 trees each Sunday for the Sunday newspaper across America. In addition, the making of recycled paper, especially minimum impact paper, which skips the bleaching steps of paper making, produces less dioxins than virgin paper.

So why aren't we all using recycled paper? The U.S. leads the world in

exporting wastepaper to countries such as South Korea and Canada, yet it's hard to buy recycled notebook paper here. Why? Lack of local demand. The EPA recommends that individual and bulk users use recycled paper, that students "ask for recycled writing paper, paper towels, construction paper, and typing paper." (Add computer paper and toilet paper.) Earthcare explains that "the greatest challenge for recycling centers today is finding a market for collected waste. By purchasing products made of recycled paper, you are helping support and expand the market for waste paper."

Amanda McCloskey is an Energy Systems student working to get more recycled paper used on campus.



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Opinion

IN YOUR FACE

by Jon Epstein

In 1962 my father purchased a home in Great Neck, New York. I was only five years old but I still remember our move to Long Island. The house had a full basement with three large rooms. On the main floor we had a large kitchen with a pantry, a large dining room with a liquor cabinet, a large living room, a large study, my parents bedroom, which was kind of small, and a good sized bathroom. The main floor we had another bathroom and three bedrooms for us kids. My bedroom was small but my brother and sister lived like kings! The house was located on 3/4 acre of land and we had an old two car garage with a second floor that was unfinished.

What would you expect to pay for a piece of property like this today? I estimate that the home, where I grew up in New York, would sell for no less than \$150,000. In 1962 my father took out a mortgage on the house for \$25,000. In 1962 my father was a self-employed comedian and he made about \$18,000 a year. My mother stayed at home to take care of the three children. Were we rich? Was this the income of the rich Jews that owned all the banks and were taking over the world? I have never felt rich. I have always considered myself a member of that amorphous "middle class." This is the class that exists to protect the ruling class from the poor.

In 1990 I, like my father, am self-employed. Some people think I am also a comedian. I make less than \$12,000 a year. Unlike my father, I do not have three children and a wife. However, I often wonder how much money I would have to make to live like my father in 1962. Most of my friends who have developed "careers" over the years are making between 30 to 45 thousand dollars a year. If I was making \$45,000.00 a year would I have the same standard of living that my father had in the sixties? Hardly!

I think the salary would have to be closer to \$100,000.00 for me to experience the wealth my parents had in 1962. What I am trying to point out is that putting inflation aside, we are living in a time of economic decline.

A statistician could find data to support my hypotheses that the opportunity for white males to make \$18,000 in 1962 was much higher than the opportunity for white males to make \$100,000 in 1990. Our standard of living is on the decline. I have lots of friends who raise families today on \$30,000 salaries. But things are different. In most families both parents have jobs. The homes people live in are smaller on smaller lots. These days a college education is no guarantee of a meaningful, high-paying career. This is an American myth.

Keep this in mind as you move through this land of freedom and opportunity.

Eppo is an Evergreen fossil, student, and hosts a radio show on KAOS-FM called "Mouthing Off"... yeah I know that's an old tag but Eppo likes it.

Hall educates TESC

by Darrell W. Riley

White people can't understand what it is to be black. They don't understand the subtleties of the daily existence of a black person, the racism, the discussions that black people engage in, etc.

However, some aspects of black life and culture are obvious to anyone who cares to look. When I turn on black radio and hear Army and Alcohol ads it doesn't take the subtlety of living the black experience to understand that there are issues of advertising in the black community. The issue is particularly intense because of the high mortality rate of black men, caused by excesses the advertisers encourage.

These are issues of national concern. They are also issues of local concern to black neighborhoods. They should concern Americans across the nation, on every level, of every race.

Here in Olympia we are isolated from much that happens, particularly in the black community. Issues that are daily events to people of Tacoma and Seattle are ignored in Olympia for lack of information.

While I was editor of the CPJ it was my great fortune to learn of one resource of information about issues affecting the black community, Carol Hall's columns. She covered black issues without pay or any other form of recompense.

Because of Ms. Hall's columns white Evergreeners sometimes learn more of what is happening in the national black communities than many blacks in Seattle. Because of her columns, other points of view on many issues were explored on a campus notorious for its one-sided view of issues.

I've been accused of being racist because I didn't know Ms. Hall was white when I accepted her articles. Nor did I bother to inform the new editors of her race. Now I know. I don't care. She addresses issues that need to be addressed, not only for the education of black people but for the education of everyone. It's absurd to think because she is white she doesn't have anything important to say about black issues. She may not understand the subtleties of black life, but she gets the main points right.

Most "black" issues aren't black at all. "Black" issues affect everyone, of whatever race. Blacks are usually the forerunners of problems which strike American society.

UMOJA seems to me a bunch of black people sitting around bitching about

how messed up Evergreen is. Yes, Evergreen is a haven of racists. Many of my friends at Evergreen dislike my skin color. Some dislike my attitude. There were reports that the people involved in the student protest, now running student government, tried to officially ban people of color from their protest. What is UMOJA doing about it?

Are they, for instance, writing about it for the paper, one of two campus-wide, community-wide media at Evergreen? Not one time during my tenure did we get an article from UMOJA about the issues of racism at Evergreen, or in a broader context.

Are they changing perceptions and opinions? I went to a meeting with UMOJA members where they argued that no white people should be allowed in their meetings because whites would mess up the discussion. Does that mean that whites might learn about blacks? Or that blacks would be jolted out of their comfortable complacency on this campus to educate people about the issues of racism at Evergreen, like the lack of sports?

Is UMOJA a student group, or a black social club? If it's solely a black social club, they should stop accepting student money and move off the school campus. State law prohibits discrimination, and exclusion by race is discrimination.

There is a lot of hypocrisy in the attitudes of people of color on this campus. I hate to even mention the number of people of color at Evergreen who have mixed children, white parents, or are otherwise directly emotionally involved with white people. For instance, there is one student of color who goes around proclaiming her identity as an oppressed minority. Her father is German. Was she cloned from her mother? Does her father play any part in her makeup? Is he oppressing her? If he is, is it as her father or as a racist member of the white society?

The effect of these hysterical racial attitudes is shown in the article written by Tedd Kelleher where he says he's a racist because he feels threatened by blacks. If Tedd is such a racist, why did he continue to work with me? Or is he a closet racist, one who gets guilty pleasure out of thinking that as a white person, inherently racist, he can't change his attitudes? This is the favorite attitude of many Evergreeners.

UMOJA is closing doors. Carol Hall opens them. Anyone and everyone can be

racist. What's needed is not to explain to people how they are wrong, but to show them how to be right.

The first goal, by both blacks and whites, is EDUCATION. It's hard for people to move forward until they understand where they are, where they have come from, and where they want to go.

Once people learn about each other racial attitudes change. My uncle tells a story of one of his friends who took off his clothes before making love to an English woman. As he did she examined him carefully from every angle before she let him into the bed. Days later he understood she had been looking for his tail, she had heard that all black men had tails.

When does racism stop, and society get better? When people of all colors respect each other's opinions and ideas. They respect each other when they learn enough about other cultures to see the beauty they have.

Carol Hall has shown herself capable of respecting all peoples. She has established an educational framework for people to operate under. If she is wrong, it's time for blacks to point out how not by challenging her because of her skin or race, but by showing her the subtleties of being a black person. UMOJA members, pony up. You can talk the talk, it's time to walk the walk.

Write articles. Hold seminars. Discuss the issues of being a person of color with white people at your meetings. Create goals Evergreeners can strive for, not namby-pamby feel-good "elimination of racism on campus" but concrete steps to bring change.

Get faculty together to discuss issues badly handled in seminars. I know there are a lot of poorly handled issues of race, I've talked with faculty about it myself.

Talk to people who have been here. The student groups are losing Evergreen's best resource, dean Stone Thomas. He's been a powerful force, both on the campus and in the educational community. Find out what he's done that's worked, and what hasn't.

And don't discourage people who make the effort to understand racism and other cultures, for whatever reason. Carol Hall should be appreciated for the treasure she is, a valuable resource in the midst of a cultural desert.

Darrell Riley is a graduate of Evergreen and former Cooper Point Journal editor.

Corrections

*In S. Martin's cover story last week (Vol. 20 Issue 20), "Five non-students apprehended..." there were four males and one female apprehended and the suspects were not turned over to Thurston County Authorities, instead Thurston County officers assisted security in bringing the suspects to the Security office where after admitting their involvement they were turned over to their parents.

*In last week's story on auto efficiency, Duane Drummond brought in the following correction: Sir Isaac Newton did not establish the First and Second Laws of Thermodynamics. Rather, he developed the Laws of Motion. Lots of people worked on the laws of thermal dynamics.



Letters

Defend Salvadoran right to revolutionary struggle

I am writing this in response to Brendan Williams' ignorant attempt at an article on the FMLN. It is unfortunate that after all the "critical reasoning skills" that are taught at this institution, Mr. Williams still is a dupe for U.S. propaganda.

Mr. Williams' assertion that the conflict in El Salvador is merely an extension of east/west hostilities, shows a definite lack of understanding of the historical oppression, resistance, and U.S. exploitation in the region. El Salvador's economy is based on growing crops, like coffee, for export. The land, and consequently the wealth of the nation, is

controlled by fourteen families, who live in gross extravagance and send their children to the United States for an education, while the vast majority of Salvadorans are forced to live in conditions of brutal poverty and face barbarous working conditions.

It is conditions such as vast malnutrition, infant mortality, hunger, lack of clean water, disease, lack of housing, unemployment, no chance for education, and gross inequalities of land distribution and wealth which gave rise to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). Since 1932, the people of El Salvador have been organizing (without "outside" influence) to improve their living conditions. Since 1932, the government has been responding with deaf ears and genocidal force. Farabundo Marti was the brave spirit who led the 1932 rebellion. He and 30,000 Salvadorans were executed by the army for their revolt.

The late 1970's brought increased repression to El Salvador. In 1977, hundreds of people were killed when the Salvadoran army opened fire on a peaceful demonstration of 50,000. Liberation theology churches, labor unions, peasant organizations, and student groups grew throughout the late 1970's. The government responded to these popular organizations by setting up death squads aimed at terrorizing the population to subvert all organizing attempts.

In 1980, 500,000 people, (10% of the Salvadoran population) took to the streets of San Salvador. Again, the National Guard opened fire. Every attempt to organize peacefully and within the bounds of Salvadoran law has been met with brutal repression, including torture,

murder, and imprisonment by the Salvadoran military and government.

It is this lack of respect by the government for human life that caused the Salvadoran people to form the FMLN. The FMLN was formed to defend the Salvadoran people's attempts to organize for humane living and working condition. The move to an armed struggle is not a decision people make hastily. Rather, armed struggle is the last resort people take when there is no more space for peaceful organizing.

The assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero is a prime example of the unmerciful repression inflicted on the Salvadoran people by the U.S. backed government. How can a white upper middle class student like Mr. Williams be so callous and inherently racist to assert from his "omniscient height of his background" that the Salvadoran people should use the Ghandian tactics of civil disobedience? If the people of El Salvador were to sit down in a government office, they would just make themselves easy targets for government assassination. Campesinos who staged a sit down strike in Guatemala (a nation with a government that like El Salvador's has a complete lack of respect for human life) decide to do it on international territory (the Spanish embassy) where theoretically they were assured safety. The Guatemalan army entered the Spanish embassy and massacred the protesting campesinos.

Any rich white North American who denies the Salvadoran people their right to self defense through armed struggle, just rubber stamps the genocide that is perpetrated by the Salvadoran

government. Gandhi himself stated that his tactics worked in India because of its unique history, and would not work in other nations (such as South Africa).

In conclusion Mr. Williams, I encourage you to step out of your own sheltered life and read the accounts of the Salvadoran people or hear their stories. Two weeks ago, Evergreen CISPES and EPIC brought Gloria Galan, a Salvadoran active in the COMADRES--the committee of the disappeared. Gloria told her story of being kidnapped, imprisoned and tortured three times for inquiring into the whereabouts of her disappeared brother. She told her story of being forced to watch her small siblings be tortured. This is the repression that United States money buys in El Salvador and this is the reason that the Salvadoran people are forced to defend themselves through armed struggle.

Stop your hypocritical, inhumane, and racist assertions that the Salvadoran people must respond to repression through passive consent, Mr. Williams! In the words of a Salvadoran campesino, "I worked on the hacienda over there, and I would have to feed the dogs bowls of meat...and I could never put those on the table for my own children. When my children were ill, they died with a nod of sympathy from the landlord. But when those dogs were ill, I took them to the veterinarian...you will never understand violence or non-violence until you understand the violence to the spirit that happens by watching your children die of malnutrition."

CISPES meets every Friday night at 5:30 pm in CAB 110.
Leanne Roberts

Politically correct opinions

I can't tell you how many times I've been in seminar, or in class, or in the CAB just hanging out and I hear somebody talking about being "politically" correct. Maybe this seems like an outdated issue because this has been a common term at Evergreen for a while now, but I'd like to know why it has persisted.

I know there are some radicals who aspire to what they believe is political purity, but I think they make the mistake of assuming that all other political views and attitudes are inferior to theirs. To say "politically correct" implies the conservative belief that there is a "right way" to think.

Maybe I'm just letting off steam, because I hear a lot of ignorant rhetoric on this campus. Of course, this may be just my interpretation of what people say, but I'm tired of hearing that the United States is a capitalist fascist country that just wants to oppress and exploit the majority. This country's government is not made up of evil and selfish zombies, it's made up of people, hard-working men and women, who have worked hard to get where they are. While it seems that congressmen keep giving themselves pay raises, the education that it takes to become a congressman or woman could bring them three times the salary than it does in Congress. And a \$200,000 salary is very small for a man who has to guide a country through four years of leadership and make decisions involving billions of dollars.

Again, this is just my opinion. But then, on the other hand, maybe there's some truth in what I'm saying. All I'm asking is that if you fit into any of the above-mentioned categories, take a second look at yourself. See if you aren't infringing on others' rights to hold their own opinions, see if you aren't making accusations against this country without having full proof, and see if you can bring your general conclusions on humanity down to the individuals you're

talking about--if you say that America is driven by greed, ask yourself, who do I know that is actually driven by greed? Not some politician you don't know and suspect of selfishness, but perhaps your next door neighbor or some teacher.

We're not all self-centered, money and power-hungry capitalists that want to exploit and discriminate against minorities and Mexicans. Some of us are just friendly people.

James Egan

Silently picket Marriott

I have heard it said that people would not cross a picket line in order to patronize Marriott. I am a full time student and consequently do not have time to organize and carry out an actual, traditional picket protest of the Marriott Corporation. I am however, boycotting Marriott and I want to encourage others to join me in this "silent" protest.

My own personal reasons for my boycott are:

- Astronomically high prices
- Lousy customer service (only certain employees)
- Marriott's recent (ongoing?) labor problems

Please, join me and don't cross my "picket" line. Bring food from home or, better yet, help support fellow Greens who sell food outside.

Rich Tocher

Tired of TESC abuse

As a 1986 graduate of The Evergreen State College I for one am tired of the continual abuse both the staff and the curriculum receive. The issue of a few Evergreen faculty being upset over alleged discrepancies in Joseph Olander's resume should be left for the college to deal with. In 1985 "Joe" brought a breath of fresh air to a college that had struggled for too long trying to get the minimal amount of funding it received. If Mr. Olander has tread on a few toes in

the process them I am pleased. It is about time someone lit a fire under the faculty and forced them to fight for what they believe is right for Evergreen. I don't believe I am the only student who has had trouble with the Evergreen faculty and their dictatorial running of the college. As for the "negative publicity," there is no such thing as bad controversy unless it involves moral issues such as drugs. If anything this will just make Evergreen more popular. I am not always happy when I hear about Evergreen changing, but if Evergreen is to survive it must change.

Eric Ruhlen

Should I worship or wax?

I promise I will never wax the floors again. I would like to carry a side arm however in case someone catches me cleaning up. A bazooka or a couple of White Phosphorus grenades would be nice.

Geof Seland, custodian

Williams' article shocking

I am writing in shocked response to Brendan Williams article, "Mixing FMLN, Romero 'perverse'." I found Williams' article to be riddled with misinformation and arrogant assumptions, yet I also found it, in likeness to the corporate media portrayal of El Salvador, a distressingly familiar article. Mr. Williams seems to suffer from the common malady of liberals in the United States of assuming that any Third World person who takes up arms is just like any other person who takes up arms, and that the same is true of any group involved in armed resistance. Thus he is able to state that, "The FMLN is basically a group of bandits, like the Contras--except left." Perhaps a basic Central American

see history page 12

from history page 11
history lesson is in order here.

The Contras were a group of Nicaraguan ex-National Guardsmen who, in the early 1980's, were organized by the Central Intelligence Agency to launch a covert war against the newly instituted government of Nicaragua. These were the men who had instituted decades of brutality under the Somoza regime, and had fled the country when the Somozas were driven out of power by the Nicaraguan revolutionary front, the FSLN. The Contras enjoy minimal popular support in Nicaragua, as their methods of attacks are against the general population (such as running over-the-border raids against collective farms, hospitals, and schoolhouses, then fleeing back to their bases in Honduras). The Contras fight is against the people of Nicaragua—it is a war of barbarous terror and murder.

Only one ignorant of the facts of the situation or with the forementioned malady could even think to compare the Contras and the FMLN. The FMLN (the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) is a group formed in 1980 to battle the rampant repression and inequality in El Salvador. The FMLN forged together five guerrilla groups, which had formerly fought in separate parts of the country into an unified coalition. An alliance was then made between the FMLN and the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front), an unity of popular organizations, labor federations, students, peasant associations, women's groups, professionals, and former government officials committed to creating a new El Salvador.

This was a very important step in the empowerment of the people of El Salvador. In El Salvador inequality and repression are an unbearable burden for the people. Less than two percent of the people in the country control 60% of the land and 90% of the wealth. Meanwhile, 80% of the population is unemployed or underemployed and over 60% live in destitute poverty. Any attempts at peaceful change or reform have been met repeatedly with violence on the part of the government and the armed forces. Union leaders, health care and human rights workers, peasants, students, priests... these are all the avowed enemies of the Salvadoran government. Since 1979, over 80,000 Salvadorans have been killed by government security forces and army-controlled death squads. The overwhelming majority are civilians.

It is these realities which have forced the people of El Salvador--farmworkers, slum-dwellers, and trade unionists--to form an armed guerrilla resistance, Mr. Williams...not (as you imply) coercive Soviet influence. The majority of weapons carried by FMLN combatants are gotten in raids upon military outposts, with nearly all the rest having been bought on the Central American black market. Thus the automatic weapon most used by the FMLN is a U.S. made M-16, not the Soviet made AK-47. The FMLN is a group of Salvadorans, fighting in El Salvador, for the liberation of Salvadorans. The fact that they both tend to carry M-16s is the only similarity between them and the Contras.

I would like to conclude by saying that I am saddened, more than anything else, from reading your article. Your brandishing of red-menace and empty terrorist rhetoric made your piece read more like a State Department position paper than the writing of a self-proclaimed "progressive." A week before his death, Archbishop Romero declared that when a government has complete disregard for its people, when any attempts at reform are met with repression, and when entreaties for justice and peace are met only with violence, the people have a legitimate right to take up arms to defend themselves, and this the Church regards as a just war. No, Mr. Williams, unfurling an FMLN banner at a rally commemorating Oscar Romero is not perverse; using his name in order to propagate the very misinformation which has underscored U.S. policy there for the last ten years, however, is very perverse. Tim Pellow

'Relevant facts' indicate Romero and FMLN quite compatible

As activists concerned with conditions both in the United States and El Salvador, we were both shocked and dismayed with Brendan Williams' letter entitled "Mixing FMLN, Romero 'perverse'." Shocked because an advocate of "critical reasoning" could overlook relevant facts when discussing the life of a prominent figure such as Archbishop Romero. Dismayed because a self-proclaimed "progressive" distorted the reality of the conflict in El Salvador. We agree with Williams that there is a lack of critical reasoning among students regarding foreign policy. Ironically, his letter exemplifies this affliction in several ways.

Williams says "I don't want some earnest pseudo-radical to preach to me about the virtues of the FMLN, usually from the omniscient height of her or his white middle class status." In response, we do not support the FMLN because of some type of knee-jerk, reactionary anti-Americanism (as Williams goes on to imply). Our sympathies for the FMLN come from an understanding of the facts and realities of El Salvador. We do not rely solely on the State Department, the *New York Times*, or *The Guardian*. Rather, we feel that Salvadorans like Oscar Romero can offer the clearest understanding of the conflict. It is these people who can best inform us about El Salvador; whether we are white, brown,

black, male, female, over, middle, or underclass.

Williams states "Oscar Romero was a brave eloquent man who stood for peace." True. However, by contrasting Romero with the FMLN, Williams assumes that Oscar Romero was a staunch pacifist. By doing so, Williams implies that the aims of the FMLN are antithetical to those of Romero. Such a contrast is in blatant disregard of the remarks made by Romero himself.

In his letter, Williams tries to equate Romero, "a man who stood for peace," with a universal appeal to the tenants of nonviolence--regardless of specific historic, social, economic and political context. He also reveals his misunderstanding of the conflict by falsely labeling the situation in El Salvador as strictly a super-power confrontation.

Regarding the actual situation in El Salvador, Romero stated the church could not "...simplistically say it condemns any type of violence." Repression, according to Romero, was directed at anyone who challenged the local oligarchy and the existing economic and political structures of El Salvador's exploitative agro-export economy. In this context, the poor and anyone who "...organized themselves to defend their rights and promote legitimate structural changes..." were labeled as "subversives" or "terrorists" and a threat

to national security. Romero pointed out that those who dare think they may have rights were "...arrested, tortured, made to disappear, or murdered with no judicial institution to protect them or to give them a chance to defend themselves and prove their innocence." Romero concluded that in this context the people had a right to insurrection and legitimate defense. From Williams' own "omniscient height of... middle class white affluence," universal principled nonviolence and archaic cold war notions may be easy to preach. However, oppressed Salvadorans can not afford to live with such delusions. In 1978 Romero stated; "the conflict is not between church and government, it is between government and people. The church is with the people and the people are with the church, thank God." In his fourth pastoral letter of 1979, Romero was explicit about the relationship between armed resistance, the people, and the church. When a reporter inquired about his impressions of the Salvadoran "left" he replied, "I don't call them forces of the left but forces of the people, and their anger may be a product of social injustice."

The "forces" Romero was referring to were popular organizations and guerrillas which united shortly after his

see Romero page 13

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History runs counter to 'disinformation'

Opening the seepage i see yet another example of disinformation in the form of a letter by brendan williams. I think that before i point out the lies in brendan's text a historical perspective is necessary, albeit brief condensed and incomplete.

In 1524 the Spanish imperialists invaded Central America. The indigenous people of El Salvador, the Pipil, had a communal agricultural way of life until the Spaniards attacked. Inside of 50 years, violence and disease wiped out approximately 425,000 indigenous people; only 75,000 people were left. Three centuries of Spanish rule created an economy dependent on export crops.

A series of uprisings led to independence from Spain in 1821. For the campesinos (people who work the land), this "independence" didn't change a whole helluva lot; they were still toiling on land they didn't own for the profit of the landowners. Crops such as cocoa and indigo (blue dye) were exported to great Britain, the main trading "partner." In 1833 a major uprising led by anastasio aquino (no relation to cory "friendly fascist" aquino who's presently in power in the Philippines) was crushed by the new rulers of El Salvador who proved to be as ruthless as their former Spanish masters. When a synthetic for indigo was invented, the Salvadoran economy went for a nose dive until the new cash crop, coffee, was introduced. By the late 19th century it accounted for 95% of exports--and u.s. "interests" surpassed those of the British.

In the 1920s campesinos and city dwellers were organizing to change things through electoral politics and peaceful demonstrations. In 1922, a womens' march through the capital of San Salvador was fired upon by the military and dozens of women were massacred. In 1931 the coffee export price drastically fell. You can bet that the 1% of the population that owned roughly 90% of the nation's wealth didn't miss a meal. The oligarchs passed their losses on to the workers and some compas found their wages slashed overnight from 75 to 25 centavos. Strikes and mass marches increased. In december 1931 there was a military coup which seated general martinez in power.

In 1932 there was a mass uprising led by a man named farabundo marti, a long time revolutionary and organizer of the poor. The response was swift and brutal and in less than two weeks some 30,000 people were slaughtered. In operations that rivaled the tactics the u.s. used in the invasion of vietnam, the military went into villages, burned the peoples' homes, lilled the entire populations of villages up against the church wall (often the only stone building) and shot everyone, men, women and children alike. Often the military would put corpses on stakes or in tree forks and hang signs from the bodies warning that this is the fate that awaited all communists. "The peasants were hunted down not only in the region of the revolt, but on the basis simply of their dress or 'caste o features'." It is from 1932 that the ending of an indigenous style of dressing, language and traditions most clearly dates and it became a crime to be a native Salvadoran." (hopkinson, 15) Bitterly ironic is that maximum estimates of deaths caused by the rebels is no more than 30, six of which were civilians.

In the years since the Mantanza (massacre) of 1932, the conditions under which people live have worsened. Today cotton and coffee are the main export crops. U.s. corporations from proctor&gamble to levi-strauss to pepico & cocola profit from the foreign market and cheap labour. Exploited campesinos labour 12 hours a day for \$1.50, which hardly feeds themselves no less their families. Women and children are paid 25% less than men. Both in the country and the cities women and children make up such a huge part of the work force, they provide a labour pool that keeps the

wages low for the entire working class. Presently, 60% of the arable land is owned by 2% of the population. (At the heart of the FMLN's platform is land reform.) Massive use of chemical insecticides is among the main causes of severe soil erosion which affects over 83% of the country. Regular bombing, including the use of napalm and white phosphorus, is a major cause of deforestation and soil damage. Crop dusters spray the fields while the campesinos are working in them. Due to the soil damage, water percolation has been cut and now only one in ten Salvadorans now has access to safe

Letter

drinking water. 25% of all children are malnourished and one in every five children will die of disease or malnutrition before the age of 5 years. "96% of El Salvador's families make less than what is needed to meet basic needs." (EPOCA)

Rebellion has been historically consistent with the oppressive poverty in El Salvador. This is the cause of the revolution, it is not imported and has nothing to do with an east-west conflict as brendan would have us believe. It is not surprising that a wealthy white male such as brendan is "intolerant" of a "power struggle between the world's bullies," and yet has patience for the brutal reality which the Salvadoran people face every day.

In 1980, five revolutionary parties with military wings joined under the banner of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN). A mass popular movement made up of hundreds of groups including unions, peasant groups (including even a street people's organization), womens' groups, church groups and political parties formed the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) to present a political alternative to the military junta. The junta wasn't too fond of the idea and subsequently rounded up the leaders of the FDR, tortured them and executed them. Eventually, the FMLN and the FDR merged (now FMLN/FDR). A week before he was assassinated in march of 1980, archbishop oscar romero said that if all other means non-violent failed, than armed self defence was justified. It seems ironic to me that such a strong advocate for furnishing "security" (who give me the creeps, but that's another issue altogether, or is it?) with fire arms as brendan williams, is suddenly babbling about pacifism. This perhaps stems from sheer stupidity, a severe lapse in critical reasoning which he claims others lack, or it's the standard Orwellian double speak that the u.s. government and the corporate media unceasingly spew out at us, or a combination of all. It's okay for the pigs (Salvadoran or North American) to use violence to protect their power and property but to defend one's self and/or people, whether you are danny spencer, who was clubbed to death last summer by seven olympia pigs and one civilian pork chop after he first tried to escape, then futilely try to fend off seven nightsticks and many fists with his bare arms (the verdict at the inquest was "excusable homicide") or if you are a member of the FMLN, defending your people against a repression that has killed 75,000 people in the last decade. The FMLN, contrary to what brendan says carry few ak-47s. The gun of the FMLN is the m-16. They procure their weapons from capturing them from the Salvadoran military, from buying them from the notoriously corrupt Salvadoran military and purchasing them over the black market from the contras. This arms trade is the only connection between the FMLN and the contras, which are largely comprised of former somoza national guardsmen who are as much mass murderers as the salvadoran military and the u.s. armed forces.

With the steady 1.5 million dollars a day the u.s. sends down to the

Salvadoran government, presently the ARENA (national republican alliance) i find it unlikely that there is any real hope for a negotiated solution until all aid is cut. Though brendan opposes the "patriarchal" aspect of u.s. intervention he comes off as rather patronizing, especially when he states that... "it's encouraging that the latest news has the FMLN sitting down..." forming coalition parties to "...face ARENA at the polls next year." How nice, those children are putting down their guns and facing off, fare and square like those of us "who have a true respect for humanity." It's unfortunate that brendan didn't take the time to look critically, if at all, at last year's elections. About six weeks before the elections took place, the FMLN/FDR proposed that they would lay down their arms if they could participate in the elections on the condition that their safety was ensured and that they be given a few months to prepare a campaign. The government refused. The FMLN/FDR has consistently tried to initiate negotiations with the that same response. At present, though the government has agreed to negotiate, the u.s., which is the real enemy, will take no active part. Throughout all "elections" in El Salvador, including the last, any candidate opposing the regime have been assassinated. I think "true respect for private property" would be a more accurate phrase. The last negotiations between the FMLN/FDR and ARENA ended abruptly when the government expressed the sincerity of its efforts by bombing the offices of FENASTRES (union) during a busy lunch hour, killing ten people and injuring another thirty and the COMADRES (committee of mothers of political prisoners, the disappeared and assassinated in El Salvador) office.

Shortly thereafter, on november 11, 1989, the FMLN launched a general offensive. The military responded with u.s. assisted bombing and strafing of the countryside as well as the poorer areas of the cities including the capital, causing 3,000 to 5,000 death, most of which were non-combatants (a month later the u.s. invaded Panama massacring 4,000 to 7,000 people, mostly from massive aerial bombings of cities).

Most disturbing about brendan's drivel is that his is exactly the perspective one might get if one's source of information is the u.s. mass media. As for brendan, he takes the typical liberal stance of trying to appear in the middle but in El Salvador, there is no middle; there's the oligarchy and military on one side and the people and the FMLN/FDR on the other. Centerist ideology is a failure to take a stance and thus serves to perpetuate the status quo. In the case of El Salvador, this lack of stance is merely a cover of sympathy for the fascist regime.

howard

SOURCES

*A Dream Compels Us: Voices of a Salvadoran Woman. New American Press.
*Introduction to: They Won't Take Me Alive. (a biography of Eugearia, who was in the FMLN) Introduction by Amanda Hopkinson.
*EPOCA, Environmental Project On Central America
*Miguel Marmol: a testimony taken and written by Rogue Dalton

from Romero page 12

assassination to form the FMLN/FDR. Currently, the FMLN/FDR is the military and political arm of the various popular organizations in El Salvador. The fact that the FMLN/FDR is recognized by the United Nations as the negotiating body of the Salvadoran opposition would suggest that it has substantial popular support and is no mere fringe group (or "group of bandits," as Williams would like us to believe).

We do not uncritically support the FMLN, and do not expect that from those we work with and seek to inform. However, it is slanderous to reduce our support of the FMLN to a crude caricature of violence-loving leftists, a label which Williams' would like to apply to anyone who supports revolutionary struggle. Obviously, peaceful and negotiated reconciliation is the most desirable means to resolve any conflict. However, this road has been tried innumerable times in El Salvador and has consistently been met with ruthless state violence and repression.

What we are asking is for people to gain an accurate understanding of the conflict. The views of Oscar Romero can provide such insight. We feel he is credible and spoke from the perspective of someone directly involved. Williams' letter, on the other hand, assumes much and tells us little about Oscar Romero, the FMLN and the overall situation in El Salvador.

To us, Williams' treatment of El Salvador reflects a dangerous current in the United States; a disregard for facts and a lack of historical perspective. This attitude fosters a political apathy based on white middle class guilt (i.e.--"who are [we] to pick sides in someone else's war?"). This denial of responsibility and unwillingness to make political choices undermines potential solidarity between North Americans and people struggling against oppression funded with our taxes. One would expect these currents to be instigated by the CIA and the State department--certainly not from an advocate of "critical reasoning."

** We invite Brendan Williams and anyone else interested in social justice and foreign policy to read the sources for this article; Phillip Berryman, *The Religious Roots of Rebellion*, and the September issue of North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) "The FMLN--New Thinking." William Kramer and Scot Wheat

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Arts & Entertainment

In a onetime (maybe) seepage feature, Andy hits pay dirt Hamlin re-discovers the Reagan era

THE CLOTHES HAVE NO EMPEROR: A CHRONICLE OF THE AMERICAN 80s, by PAUL SLANSKY.
New York: Fireside Books, 1989
by Andrew Hamlin

Paul Slansky is, by his own admission, an obsessive. "Armed with scissors, file folders, yellow highlight pens and a bank of VCRs, I embarked on an eight year quest...[I read] four, then six, then eight papers a day (and five, then 10, then 20 magazines a week)..." And his main thesis? "An actor is playing the president!"

The actor, of course, was Ronald Reagan, the main focus of this book--which, despite its claim to be "a chronicle of the 80s," begins in November 1980 with Reagan's victory over Carter (NBC declared him the winner after only 5% of the vote had been counted), and ends with Ron and Nancy leaving the White House for good on January 20, 1989 ("As the Reagans depart, the backwash of their helicopter blows the little blue sailor's hat right off Marilyn Quayle's head."). But little matter. Reagan presided over four-fifths of the 1980's; he was the first President since Nixon to win a second term, the first since Eisenhower to serve through two terms, and celebrated by 68% of the American people by January 1989, according to the *New York Times*.

He was also "Probably the least knowledgeable of any President I've ever met, on any subject," according to House Speaker Tip O'Neill. "How humiliating to think of this unlettered, self-assured bumpkin being our president," opined Nicholas von Hoffman in *Harper's* magazine. Nancy suffers even worse treatment: "...glassy-eyed and overdressed, [she] always looks as if she has just been struck by lightning in a limousine," wrote *The New Republic's* Mark Crispin Miller. And those are just a few of the quotes this book throws out as it stumbles through the decade month by month, day by day, event by event.

You could argue that passing time has rendered Reagan-bashing passe, but Slansky isn't simply bitching on his lunch hour. The Great Communicator's down-home homilies, impromptu boners, and

genial smoke-screens add up day-by-day, showing a man drifting dangerously far above reality, and a press more than willing to let him ride the airstreams. On

Book Review

December 12, 1983, Reagan addresses the Congressional Medal of Honor Society; he talked about a World War II bomber crewman who gave up his life to comfort a wounded, immobile young tail gunner as the plane crashed--"Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously awarded." Four days later columnist Lars-Erik Nelson, who examined all 434 Medal of Honor citations during World War II and found none that matched that story, writes, "The President...went before an audience of 300 real Congressional Medal of Honor winners and told them about a make-believe Medal of Honor winner." Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes responds with this deathless line: "If you tell the same story five times, it's true." Nelson later discovers the story, sans Medal of Honor references, in an wartime issue of *Reader's Digest*--"a magazine known to be a life-long Reagan favorite."

A President lost in the ozone, a press too fixated on his "bedside manner" to report the condition of the patient, a population fixated on greed and keeping up appearances, a culture awash in bad taste--this is the portrait Slansky paints. "7/6/81: Nancy Reagan, 60, celebrates her 58th birthday...7/6/82: Nancy Reagan, 61, celebrates her 59th birthday...4/16/85: As the contra aid vote approaches, President Reagan claims he 'just had a verbal message delivered to me from Pope John Paul, urging us to continue our efforts in Central America.' The Vatican quickly issues a denial..."

5/22/85: Says [Sylvester Stallone] of the increasing monosyllabism of his characters, 'I try to eliminate as much dialogue as possible, and I guess Rambo is my really best experiment. To me, the most perfect screenplay ever written will be one word...'"

Emperor has an index, and that's helpful if you're a browser --this book makes great bathroom reading--and find

a name you want to track further. Barney Clark, recipient of the first artificial heart, is not in the index (neither is Michael Jackson's best-selling album *Thriller*) but Diane Sawyer, who referred to Clark on the air as "Barney Miller," gets several references. Former Nixon lawyer Roy Cohn denies having AIDS on page 165, dies of AIDS on page 168. George Bush "drives big things" on page 230, and "eschews broccoli" on page 161--that happened in April of 1986, almost four years to the month before the papers began trumpeting it.

I remember a lot of those names, but the book makes me remember more--and shudder, as I read, at how much time has passed so quickly. I grew up in the eighties, insofar as "growing up" is defined as acquiring pubic hair, sexual desire, and angst. When Reagan took office, I was twelve years old and halfway through sixth grade. I heard about John Lennon's death from my father the morning of January 9th, 1980, but thought it was a prank until I read the headline at the bus stop. One April day in seventh grade, Mr. Fiebig announced that President Reagan had been shot; we watched reruns on a television somebody wheeled in. John Belushi died in March 1982, towards the end of seventh grade, and so did Ayn Rand, who received considerably less publicity. *E.T.* came out that summer (although I didn't see it until 1988).

1984, my sophomore year in high school, saw the rise of Jesse Jackson and the fall of Mary Decker. Just after Winter Break senior year, the space shuttle blew up; we watched a videotape on a television somebody wheeled in. On June 16, 1986, I turned eighteen and graduated from high school. *The New York Post's* headline that morning read "MADMAN MOAMMAR NOW A DRUGGIE DRAG QUEEN."

Slansky is at his weakest when he lapses from showing into telling, as when he calls Falco's "Rock Me Amadeus" "...as hideous a cacophony as ever topped the chart," instead of discussing the song's lyrics or (gawd) the video. But he has a malignant wit, a fine eye for detail, and the unflagging enthusiasm of the fanatic.

Especially interesting are small items that acquire significance with hindsight. "6/5/81: The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta issues a report about unexplained outbreaks of a kind of pneumonia that usually affects only cancer patients. All five cases are homosexual men in their 20s or 30s...10/11/81: Opening for the Rolling Stones at the Los Angeles Coliseum, a short, skinny black musician named Prince is forced to leave the stage when the overwhelmingly white audience begins throwing garbage at him...6/24/86: The Senate fails by one vote to defeat [appeals court nominee] Daniel Manion after an arm-waving, red-faced Dan Quayle pressures Kansas Republican Nancy Kassebaum into withdrawing her vote against him. 'You know,' Quayle tells Ted Koppel, 'I'm not so sure that we want all those that graduated number one or number two in their class to be on...our federal judiciary. This is a diversified society.'" There are none so blind as those who will not see?

The Clothes Have No Emperor, although packaged as a humor book, goes somewhat deeper than that. It does not speculate on how Americans became so willing to believe the illusions set before them, but it does chronicle that willingness, so ably personified by the Chief Executive. I reflect, with some trepidation, that I remember Nixon as the man who once preempted *Speed Buggy*, Ford as an inconsequential wispy, and Carter as a purveyor of peanuts, tree houses, inflation, high gas prices, and the energy crisis. Reagan, for better or for worse, is my idea of what a President is and does. On the one hand, that makes me a splendid candidate for lifelong political cynicism. On the other, it poses uneasy questions about the voters who put him in power and kept him there. Perhaps we are all cousins of soap opera actor Jon-Erik Hexum, who died "seriously underestimating the damage potential of a blank cartridge"--thinking that nothing make-believe could hurt him, he put a prop gun to his head and pulled the trigger.

Andrew Hamlin was awakened this morning by a large happy man dressed as a security guard. He shouted, "Sleep Police! You've been apprehended!"

Arts & Entertainment

Driving Miss Daisy: Follows stereotypes, still wins Oscar

by Darrel W. Riley

Driving Miss Daisy just won an Academy Award, as well as critical acclaim. This heart-warming picture portrays a old white woman's caustic relationship with her hired Black driver in Georgia over a 40 year period, as she gradually warms to his character and personality. By the end of the film they have a warm, loving relationship.

Driving Miss Daisy portrays a Black man's gradual subjugation in his relationship with his white employers. It shows a man who destroys every element of his personality, including his manhood, to keep a job which provides his children a chance to escape the suffering he endures.

Which of the preceding paragraphs portray's the truth of *Driving Miss Daisy*? Both. The film gives one message on the surface, and quite another underneath. Who is the character Hoke that Morgan Freeman plays? What do we end up knowing about him? Basically nothing. Why?

Black people wear a mask. All people mask their thoughts and feelings, but Black people in the South do it constantly, especially around Whites. The tendency for the southern Black man to mask his feelings and personality is ingrained behind the stereotype, and southern whites accept it without even knowing what they are seeing. When the

mask slips, violence reigns.

In *Driving Miss Daisy* Hoke lets the mask slip three times. Each time Miss Daisy feels threatened and punishes him. By movie's end, she tells Hoke she loves him. She doesn't love him, she loves the mask he uses to protect himself from her. She doesn't know the man because she will not allow the man to emerge. She might as well feel affection for a cartoon character, because that is what Hoke is, the meaning of the man stripped away and only the mask left.

Seeing this film I was reminded again of the differences between perceptions. For instance, I was appalled at the juxtaposition of two scenes in the film. In one scene Miss Daisy attends a speech by Martin Luther King Jr., in the next scene she begins losing her sanity. To me this is the traditional stereotypical view of white southerners, the first sign of insanity is when a white person begins empathizing with Blacks, the next step in the insane asylum.

Am I over-reacting? Probably. It surely wasn't the filmmakers' intent to portray that stereotype, it was just the way the film was edited. However, I wish it had been done differently so the question wouldn't have come up.

I haven't trusted Hollywood to be fair, i.e. non-racist, since *The Color Purple* got 11 nominations and failed to win one award. Not one. Not even for

the soundtrack. Instead a film that showed white people in Africa won awards.

When I saw *Driving Miss Daisy* I knew it would win awards for the wrong reasons. This is a double-edged movie, one with messages about race, class, and perception. Unfortunately the messages that got passed were surface messages, the story that was important was the one that wasn't told.

Just once, once, I would like to see a film that talked about Black family and relationships win awards. Not *Glory*, that's more of the same white people over black people Hollywood crap. Not *Do the Right Thing*, that's Spike Lee's stereotypical angry Black man trip which some white people enjoyed because it made them feel guilty for their skin color.

Hollywood has made some progress in race. *Lethal Weapon* is one of my favorite films because there is a strong, important Black male character in it with a good family life and an equally strong relationship with his white partner. Of course, it's not a Black film, but to me the fact that race wasn't an issue to be exploited by the film made it a giant step forward. Danny Glover wasn't jiving, slicking, hip, or pimping. He was just a good cop. There have been a lot of

those roles lately, but no one pays them much attention. *Witness*, is an example of Black men who are good and bad. *Bagdad Cafe* gave us the character of a strong Black woman.

Why aren't these films given the attention they deserve on race issues? They have been commercially successful with strong Black men and women. Are they not Black films? Does one have to produce a "Black" film before anyone pays attention to the roles of Black people? Frankly, I'm tired of complaints about the lack of Blacks in film. When Blacks are in films which don't make a big deal out of their race, no one pays attention. When Blacks are in films and the films concentrate on their race one gets films like *Driving Miss Daisy* and *Do the Right Thing*, films in which the message is less important than the subtext and hidden meanings and which alienate races against each other.

Everyone should see *Driving Miss Daisy* if only to see the way in which Hollywood has relegated the role of a Black man to "yes, sir" and "yes, ma'am." Once that was called "Uncle Tomming." Now it's called a great film.

Darrel Riley is a CPJ graduate who believes there is too much profanity in this paper.

Important Upcoming Movies...

*Thursday, April 26, 1990 at Evergreen, the South Sound premiere of the film *Growing Up in America* will be presented. The film will run for two showings: 6 pm and 8 pm in the Recital Hall. Admission is \$3.

Growing Up in America is a sequel to noted Toronto film maker Morley Markson's *Breaking Together: Revolution of the Electric Family*, a chronicle of the counterculture of the 1960's. *Growing Up in America* explores where the countercultural figures are now.

Complementing the film will be poet Tony Seldin and guitarist Brent Jackson. Tony, the Vagabond Poet, will give a reading accompanied by Brent Jackson.

These guests will then tell their remembrances of the cultural figures featured in the film. For more info contact: (206) 866-6000 x6144.

*A one week run of *Roger and Me*, Michael Moore's controversial documentary about auto workers in Flint, Michigan, opens Friday, April 27 at the Capital Mall Cinemas. The shows start at 5:15 and 9:30 pm each night, and all normal discounts apply.

Chuck Sullivan, theater manager, went through some corporate hassles of his own to secure a print of *Roger and Me* for Olympia and encourages all interested parties to attend. For more info call 754-8777.

God commands--

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TAD
SALT LICK EP
LOSER 45
SUB POP RECORDS
by Dan Snuffin

Tad Doyle is God. As a loyal follower, I worship as it is written in the Book of Tad: "And on the seventh day, thou shalt partake of the holy spirits and listen to the Word of Tad."

My favorite holy spirit happens to be a White Russian, and on Sunday evenings you can find me partaking and listening to the glorious word of Tad. Before, I had only *God's Balls*, Tad's first release. But now Sub Pop, the gracious pope of Tad, has recently propelled my religious experiences to a higher level of consciousness with the release of a new 45 and EP.

Oh Tad, *Salt Lick* is an elevating spiritual experience. Somewhat center are thy holy sounds due to the production of prophet Steve Albini, and yet the rough, grungy quality of thy rockin' tunes is not lost!

Of course, as on other holy releases the lyrics on *Salt Lick* are mostly unintelligible. This is certainly because the true meaning of the Word of Tad

cannot be revealed until a time when humankind reaches a mental level at which he may understand what true revelations the Word holds. Many hours of contemplation can reveal parts, but only to true believers.

Truly blessed is the Word. "Axe to Grind" grinds thy brain to the consistency of vomited oatmeal. "High on the Hog" hogs and tweaks thy very hearing with the Word. "Wood Goblins" gobbles thy blood and spits it out on thy wall. Oh Tad, thy distorted guitars, how they soothe the drunken soul!

Heavy is thy bashin' beat in "Hibernation." "Glue Machine" sits in thy stomach like undigested gum. And "Potlatch" bears the alcoholic breath of Tad upon the presence of the worthy. These brain distorting, hair shaking tunes are blessed gifts upon the great Tad's drunken followers, and to possess them is to know the true happiness of the wasted.

The 45 holds the same spiritual qualities as the EP. "Loser" has been interpreted by higher priests such as myself as a song condemning those lower fools who do not realize the true significance of the Word. "Cooking with Gas" pounds upon thy head like a sledgehammer upon old cauliflower.

In addition, this singly contains unmeasurable wisdom engraved upon the sacred vinyl disk:

"The show ain't over until the fat man rocks."

Truly a spectacular revelation! The followers of Tad call to you: Believe! Large amounts of alcohol alone

cannot save you; you must hear the Word of Tad as expressed in *Salt Lick* and the *Loser 45*. Only then will you realize the true drunken glory of Tad and his Word. Believe, for Tad Doyle is God.

Dan "Toasterhead" Snuffin is an Evergreen student and a holy CPJ staff member.

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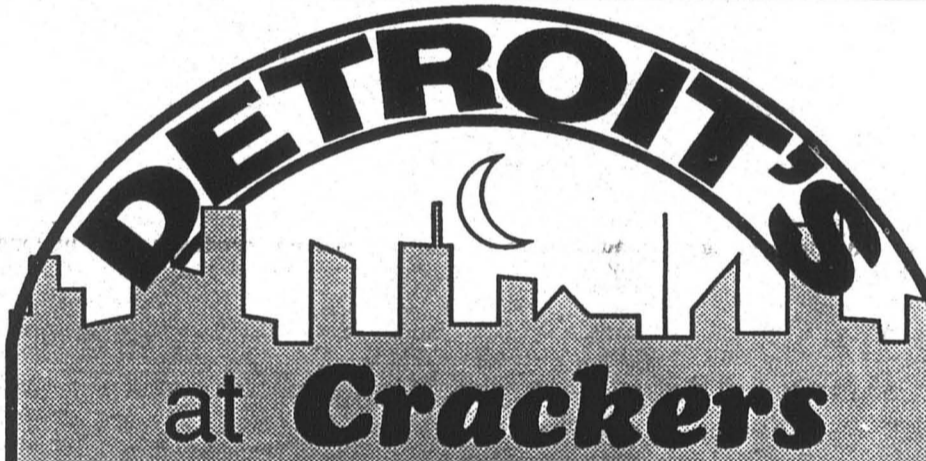
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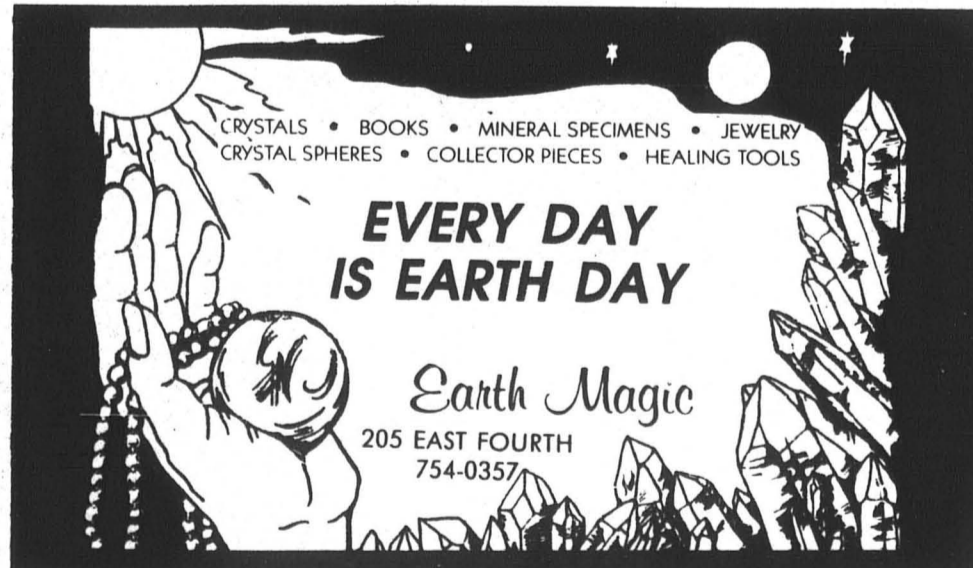
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UFO abductees share traumatic experiences

by Chris Bader

It is based in Federal Way, Washington and has branches in Portland, Miami, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Salt Lake City and at least 25 other cities. What is it? A bank? A grocery store? None of the above; it's the UFO Contact Center International.

Aileen Edwards, a Federal Way resident, heads the UFO Contact Center International, or UFOCCI as it is commonly called. UFOCCI holds monthly open meetings at which all manner of UFO related subjects are

discussed.

Most interesting, however, are the weekly closed meetings for UFO "abductees."

A UFO abductee is a person who claims that they have been abducted by aliens, submitted to physical examinations by those aliens, and released. Usually the victim has no memory of the event, and recalls it under hypnosis.

Abductees come from all walks of life. Although people such as Whitley Strieber have written best-sellers, most abductees are very reluctant to talk about

their experiences and are very traumatized by them.

UFOCCI, therefore, provides a valuable service for "UFO abductees" as it allows them to "discuss their experience with others of like mind and circumstance." Only people who have experienced an abduction are allowed into the weekly, closed meetings.

Apparently there is a genuine need for such support groups, as chapters have developed in many cities around the country.

I, as usual, reserve judgement on the

UFO abduction phenomenon. It seems too fantastic to be true, but at the same time I am very impressed with the genuine sincerity conveyed by abductees.

If you have had a genuine abduction experience, you can write to Aileen Edwards, c/o UFOCCI, 3001 S. 288th St., Space 304, Federal Way WA 98003.

Quotes are from the UFO Directory. If you would like to report a strange experience, write Chris Bader care of the CPJ. Names will remain confidential.

Transportation Dept. saves wetlands

News Release

"The failure of the 1990 Legislature to enact wetlands protection measures will not affect the Washington State Department of Transportation's (WSDOT) continuing efforts to preserve wetlands," said Duane Berentson, Transportation Secretary.

"We've always tried to be good neighbors," Berentson said. "As manager of over 100,000 acres of land in the state transportation system, the department recognizes its responsibility to protect and preserve wetlands in and adjacent to those lands. For the past several years

we have planned and tried to conduct our activities to lessen the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. We're now increasing those efforts, with the intention of leaving wetlands better than we found them."

Elements of the department's plan include an inventory of wetlands on transportation rights of way and capitol facilities, research on wetland inventory and mitigation methods, use of wetland banking (large man-made wetlands to compensate for future impacts) to achieve a net increase in wetlands, cooperative agreements with resource agencies, and

training and public awareness programs. When it is not possible to avoid wetlands, WSDOT will take action to minimize the impacts to the wetland and to adequately mitigate the impacts that cannot be avoided.

Berentson said, "The agency will support the goals of the Governor's Executive Order, 'Protection of Wetlands,' signed on December 12, 1989." Those goals are to achieve no overall net loss in acreage and function

of Washington's remaining wetland base, and to increase the quantity and quality of that wetland resource base.

"There are occasions when transportation projects can affect the natural environment," Berentson said. "But with careful planning, management, and coordination with resource agencies, these projects can meet transportation goals and enhance the value of Washington's wetlands."

WORDS FROM UMOJA

by Amanda Ngawethu and Jabulile Dayton

In response to Paul Henry and his self righteous and patronizing article "Coke Sweetened Apartheid?" I feel very secure in telling you that South Africans are more concerned about their freedom from severe and debilitating oppression than their "freedom" to drink Coke (don't take my word for it, do your homework). I am so pleased to read about your overwhelming concern for my people and yes, I did my homework. Though my education comes from a factual basis--my people are literally from South Africa and still suffering under its white minority ruled government, there are resources in abundance to educate people like you who question the experience of 30 million people.

How dare you call a movement to free people "hysterical!" How dare you call my cousins and family struggling for their civil rights "knee-jerk reactionaries!" How I wish I could take you with me to South Africa with me so you could see for your satisfied "coke-drinking self." Lastly to bring to question your language in the article (though it was riddled with questionable language), specifically the term "black South Africans." In the United States of America people who are African or of African descent are a small

community viewed from the larger European-American community, within this context it is more understandable why people not fitting into the larger group are then identified as distinct from this group.

However, that language is certainly not appropriate when speaking of South Africa and its communities. Obviously the majority group in Africa are Africans and so it is redundant to write "black South Africans," do you recognize that in order to even appear educated one must use language within the context of what you are speaking? Perhaps because you are coming from a privileged position this is a new idea to you but I've learned your language; make the attempt to learn mine. And yes, language is very important, it is by our use of language structure and meaning that oppressors are so successful.

I hope you enjoy your Coke and God forbid you find yourself in my peoples position oppressed by "educated" peoples like yourself.

COMEDIAN

EMO PHILIPS

Sunday, April 22, 1990 at 8 pm
in the UPS Fieldhouse.

Tickets available through all TicketMaster outlets and at the UPS Information Center.

For more information call 756-3366

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Calendar

19 THURSDAY

ENVIRONMENT

MULTI-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES: Environmental issues forum; 7 PM; LIB lobby. Followed by music from Vic Cummings and Gene Burnett.

AUDUBON SOCIETY: 7 PM; Capitol Museum Coach House. Tom Juelson will discuss South Seas Wildlife.

FILMS

RADICAL WOMEN: Abortion Rights: From *Obituary Page to Front Page*; 7:30 PM; New Freeway Hall, 50018 Rainer Avenue S., Seattle; information: 722-6057 or 722-2453. Dinner served at 6:30 PM for \$5.

MEETINGS

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT WEEK: 7:30 PM; LIB 2219; information: call Lisa or Vikki at 866-6000 X6200.

MUSIC

KRONOS QUARTET: Meany Hall, UW; 8 PM.

VIC CUMMINGS & GENE BURNETT: See Environment.

CRC

WEIGHT ROOM ORIENTATION: Noon - 1 PM; CRC weight room; information: 866-6000 X6530.

20 FRIDAY

MUSIC & DANCE

KEVIN BURKE: 8 PM; TESC Recital Hall; \$10/\$7.50 students; information: 866-6000 X6397. Kevin Burke plays fiddle, Mark Graham brings his harmonica, and Sandy Silva contributes stepdancing.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

OLYMPIA JOBS: The Olympia Hidden Job Market; 12 - 1 PM; LIB 1406A.

TELEVISION

KALAHUNA HEALING: TCTV Channel 31; 10:30 AM.

MEETINGS

DEAN INTERVIEW: 12 - 1 PM; LIB 3236. Meet Ron Taplin, a candidate for the Dean of Student and Academic Support Services position.

FILMS

THE LAST TEMPTATION OF CHRIST: 7 PM; Lecture Hall 3; free.

CHESS

TOURNAMENT: Masterpiece Chess Theatre; 6:40 PM; CAB 108; entry fee \$2; information: 866-2483.

FAIRS

PUYALLUP SPRING FAIR: 10 AM - 10 PM; \$4 general/\$2 children/under 6 free; information: 845-1771.

21 SATURDAY

ENVIRONMENT

EARTH DAY FESTIVAL: See box.

EARTH EXPO 1990: 9:30 AM - 7 PM; Olympia Center; information: 357-1785. The environmental awareness fair will include displays on environmental issues and speakers on a variety of topics.

MUSIC

VIETNAMESE MUSIC: Music for freedom; 2 PM; Washington Center; tickets: \$12 reserved/\$20 patron; information: 754-8586.

DVORAK & DURUFLE: Masterworks Choral Ensemble; 8 PM; United Churches, 110 E. 11th.

FAIRS

PUYALLUP SPRING FAIR: 10 AM - 10 PM; \$4 general/\$2 children/under 6 free; information: 845-1771.

22 SUNDAY

ENVIRONMENT

EARTH DAY FESTIVAL: See box.

OREGON CONCERT: See box.

CLASSES

HERBS: Urinary system; 5 - 8 PM; Radiance Herbs & Massage; \$20; to register: 357-9470.

23 MONDAY

FILMS

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY BRIGADE: *With Babies and Banners: The Story of the Women's Emergency Brigade*; 12 - 1 PM; Lecture Hall 3.

BIG PICTURE: 6:30 and 9:30 PM; Capitol Theatre; tickets: \$4/\$2.50 members; information: 754-6670. A satire about making movies in Hollywood.

CHESS

INFORMAL CHESS: 7 PM; TESC Community Center.

MEETINGS

CAMPUS FOOD SERVICES: 5 PM; LIB 3222. A continuation of last week's meeting which discussed alternatives to a Marriott monopoly on campus.

24 TUESDAY

SEMINARS

MEN'S DISCUSSION GROUP: Noon; LIB 3500; information: 866-6000 X6040 or X6467. Men taking action on sexism issues.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

LAWYERS ASSISTANT PROGRAM: University of San Francisco; 1 - 3:30 PM; LIB 1406A; information: 866-6000 X6193.

MEETINGS

YOUNG DEMOCRATS: 7 pm; Dorm U 307; information: Steve Bell at 866-2022 or Sue Reams at 786-7882.

25 WEDNESDAY

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

JOB FAIR: 1 - 4 PM; LIB 2000; information: 866-6000.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

ORIENTATION SESSION: 3 - 4 PM; LIB 1406A.

ENVIRONMENT

RAG-WOLF: Rainforest Action Group, Watchers Over Last Forests; 7 PM; ERC/CAB pit. Everyone welcome.

26 THURSDAY

WORKSHOPS

RELATIONSHIPS: Safeplace workshop on relationships; 7 - 9 PM; A Dorn.

DANCE

SPECTRUM DANCE THEATER: 8 PM; Intiman Playhouse at the Seattle Center; information: 325-4161.

27 FRIDAY

DANCE

SPECTRUM DANCE THEATER: 8 PM; Intiman Playhouse at the Seattle Center; information: 325-4161.

ON STAGE

TIL THE FAT LADY SINGS: 8 PM; Washington Center; tickets: \$7; information: 753-8586.

28 SATURDAY

DANCE

SPECTRUM DANCE THEATER: 8 PM; Intiman Playhouse at the Seattle Center; information: 325-4161.

MUSIC

SYMPHONY SOIREE: Pops Concert; 8 PM; Frederick and Nelson's Court at Capital Mall; tickets: \$12 advance/\$15 at the door/\$25 reserved seating; information: 753-0074.

ON STAGE

TIL THE FAT LADY SINGS: 8 PM; Washington Center; tickets: \$7; information: 753-8586.

FOOL MOON RISING: Clowning & juggling; 11 AM; Lecture Hall 1; tickets: \$2.50 adults/\$1.50 children; information: 754-0920.

WORKSHOPS

STATUS OF WOMEN: 10 AM - 4 PM; Olympia Center; information: see 753-8380. See Announcements.

29 SUNDAY

READINGS

LAWRENCE WESCHLER: 8 PM; The Asterisk. Weschler will read from and sign his new book, *A Miracle a Universe*, about settling accounts with torturers.

CLASSES

HERBS: Digestive System; 5 - 8 PM; RAiance Herbs & Massage; \$20; information: 357-9470.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LESBIAN GAY FILM FESTIVAL: May 4 - 6; TESC campus; information: 866-6000 X 6542. The third annual weekend of outstanding and award-winning films from around the world, all featuring Lesbian and Gay themes or characters.

The second annual CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING WORKSHOP ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN will be presented Saturday, April 28, from 10 AM to 4 PM at the Olympia Center. Topics to be covered include the development of self, the power of communication, strengthening families, how to break the cycle of domestic violence, women and self esteem and how your appearance communicates your message. Free. Call 753-8380 for more information.

FREE RHODODENDRON TOUR: Everyone interested in rhododendrons and azaleas are invited to Peggy and Art Zabel's Rhododendron & Azalea Park, 2432 N. Bethel, Olympia, WA 98506, any day from May 4 through June 3. Open from 10 AM to 8 PM. Over three acres of nature trails with hundreds of rhododendrons and azaleas planted among a variety of trees. Directions: From E. 4th or E. State go north on Puget 7 miles to San Francisco St., turn right, go two blocks to Bethel, turn left go another 7 miles, watch for Rhody Tour sign on right.

BICYCLE TOURS: For people aged 18 - 30. 1990 Summer tours range from 12 - 47 days and cost from \$635 - \$2365. Tours go to various locations in Europe. Information: 1-800-736-2453.

Earth Day Info: 1-800-447-3330. Call the toll-free number and find out how Earth Day 1990 will be celebrated in Washington state.

PUYALLUP INDIAN TRIBE: April 21; \$1 student, \$5 adult, \$10 family; information: 272-5204. A celebration featuring music, speakers, potluck dinner, walk for peace, & midnight powwow.



EARTH DAY FESTIVAL: The 20th anniversary of the original Earth Day will be celebrated April 21 and 22, at TESC. The gala will feature musicians, workshops, tree planting, kid's games, arts and crafts, and food. Authors Stephanie Mills and Robert Ryle and Greenpeace co-founder Paul Watson will speak on the 22nd.

OREGON CONCERT: 8 PM; Washington Center; \$12.50/\$10 students; information: 754-8586. Oregon combines jazz, classical, and "world" music. Tribal Elder David Whitener and Paul Watson will speak before the concert.

CLASSIFIED ADS

CLASSIFIED RATES

•30 words or less-\$3.00
 •10 cents for each additional word
 •PRE-PAYMENT REQUIRED
 •Classified deadline-2 p.m. Monday

TO PLACE AD:

•PHONE 866-6000 X6054
 •STOP BY THE CPJ, CAB 306A
 •SEND INFO TO: CPJ, TESC, CAB 305A
 OLYMPIA, WA 98505

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ATTENTION - HIRING! Government jobs - your area. Many immediate openings without waiting list or test. \$17,840 - \$69,485. Call 1-602-838-8885 EXT. R 14471.

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Camp Counselors for NW Girl Scout Camp. Must enjoy working with children in outdoor setting. SALARY/MEALS/LODGING/TRAINING provided. (206) 633-5600 for application. EOE.

ATTENTION: EARN MONEY TYPING AT HOME! \$32,000/yr. income potential. Details, (1) 602-838-8885 EXT. T14471.

ATTENTION: POSTAL JOBS! Start \$11.41/hr. For application info call (1) 602-838-8885 EXT. M-14471, 6 AM - 10 PM, 7 days.

ATTENTION: EARN MONEY WATCHING TV! \$32,000/year income potential. Details (1) 602-838-8885 EXT. TV14471.

NANNY OPPORTUNITIES! Need money for school or just want a break from study? Call me, if you really love children and can make a 1-year commitment to a great family. U.S. locations of your choice - airfare paid. TRISH! 1-(206) 759-0843 EASTERN SUMMER JOBS ALSO AVAILABLE.

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6 STRING GUITAR w/ heart shell case, \$150. Fiddle \$200. BARCUS BERRY fiddle pick-up \$30.00. Call 786-9213 or 786-1775.

STEREO SYSTEM SONI Tuner, power amplifier/STR-V45 cost \$200. SONI CD PLAYER/CDP-302, \$100. SONI TAPE PLAYER/TC-RX400, \$400. KLIP SCH-HERSARY-H-BK speakers \$450. All good condition. Call 866-6393.

WANTED

ORIGINAL POETRY, SHORT FICTION, & CARTOONS for publication in the CPJ. Please bring work with name & phone number to CAB 306A.

WANTED! 25 People to GAIN WEIGHT. Herbal based, 100% natural. Call mike 456-3226.

Vocalist/Performance Artist desires non-functioning kitchen appliances. Toasters, blenders, whatever. Don't throw them away, give them to Dan in D114 or call 866-9926.

PERSONAL

TROUBLE IN PARADISE! THE LAST TROPICAL LOWLAND FOREST IN THE UNITED STATES IS BEING DESTROYED, for geothermal development. Wells known to release toxic fumes. Wao Kelelo Puna needs YOU NOW! Write your concerns to: MAYOR BERNARD AKANA, 25 APUNI ST., HILO, HAWAII 95813.

HOUSING

ATTENTION - GOVERNMENT HOMES from \$1 (U-Repairs). Delinquent tax property. Repossessions. Call 1-602-838-8885 EXT. GH14471.

Spring quarter housing contract for sale. One room in a spacious four bedroom apartment. With neat, intelligent, non-smoking women. Contact Catherine at 866-2478.

1 person studio on the 7th floor of A dom. Quiet, private, light, great view. \$185/month, all utilities included. Call Peter or Helene at 866-7196 or 866-6000 X6213.

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Campus organizations, clubs call OCMC at 1 (800) 932-0528/1 (800)950-8472 ext. 10

INTERNSHIPS: Summer quarter 1990. We will sponsor internships in social services and contracts in the humanities and social services in the Portland, Oregon - Southwest Washington area. For more information contact faculty member Frank Motley or Virginia Darney X6163.

A FREE GIFT JUST FOR CALLING, PLUS RAISE UP TO \$1,700 IN ONLY 10 DAYS. Student groups needed for marketing project on campus. For details plus your FREE GIFT, GROUP COORDINATORS CALL 1-800-765-8472 X50.

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LOST/FOUND/FREE THE CPJ WANTS TO HELP. NO CHARGE FOR LOST/FOUND/STOLEN/FREE CLASSIFIEDS.

Ring found at Ranch Romance concert (LIB lobby). Describe to claim. Call Chris X6054.

LOST! Rugby shirt. Lg. dark blue, long sleeved. Missing from community laundry room. Reward offered. Call RON 866-1764.

RING FOUND at Feb. 10th Raindance, LIB 4300. Describe to claim. Contact Chris X6054.

LOST GOLD CHARM (Feb. 8th) FAMILY HEIRLOOM, great sentimental value. Charm is size of quarter with thistle design, and irreplaceable. Reward offered. Call Heather 866-1780.

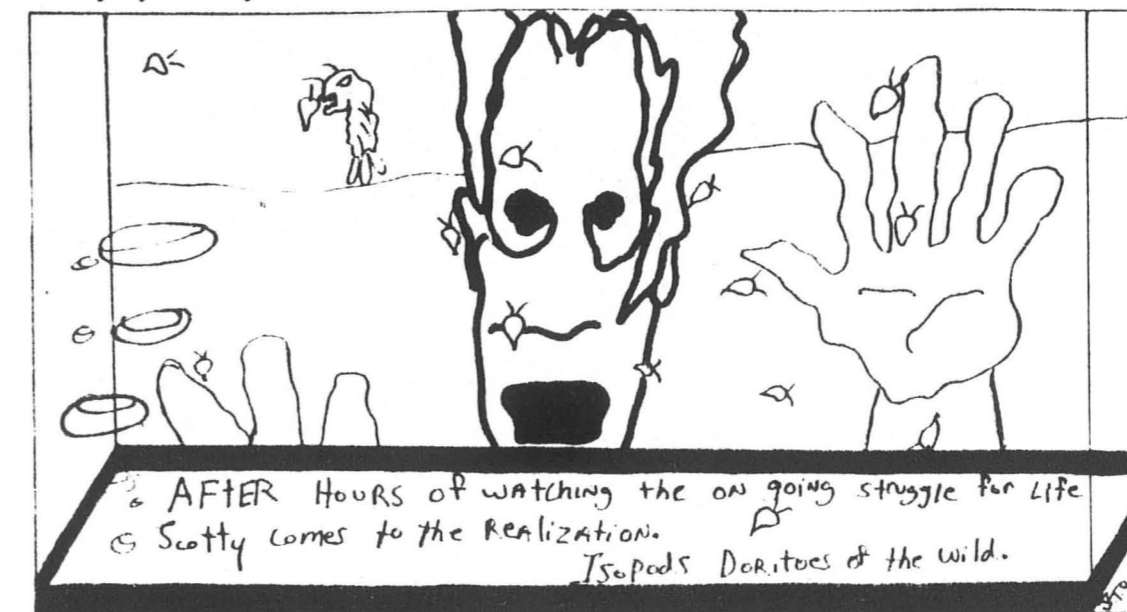
Ring lost! Great sentimental value (16th birthday present). Gold w/dark blue hear-shaped stones. Please call 866-8949.

FOUND! Glasses in Mod parking lot. Call Donna 866-2997.



CARTOONS

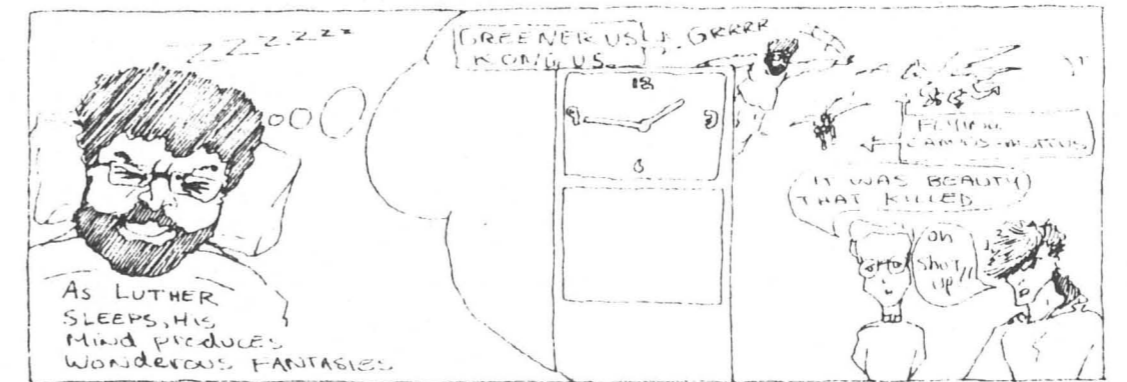
Scotty by Jeremy T. Owen



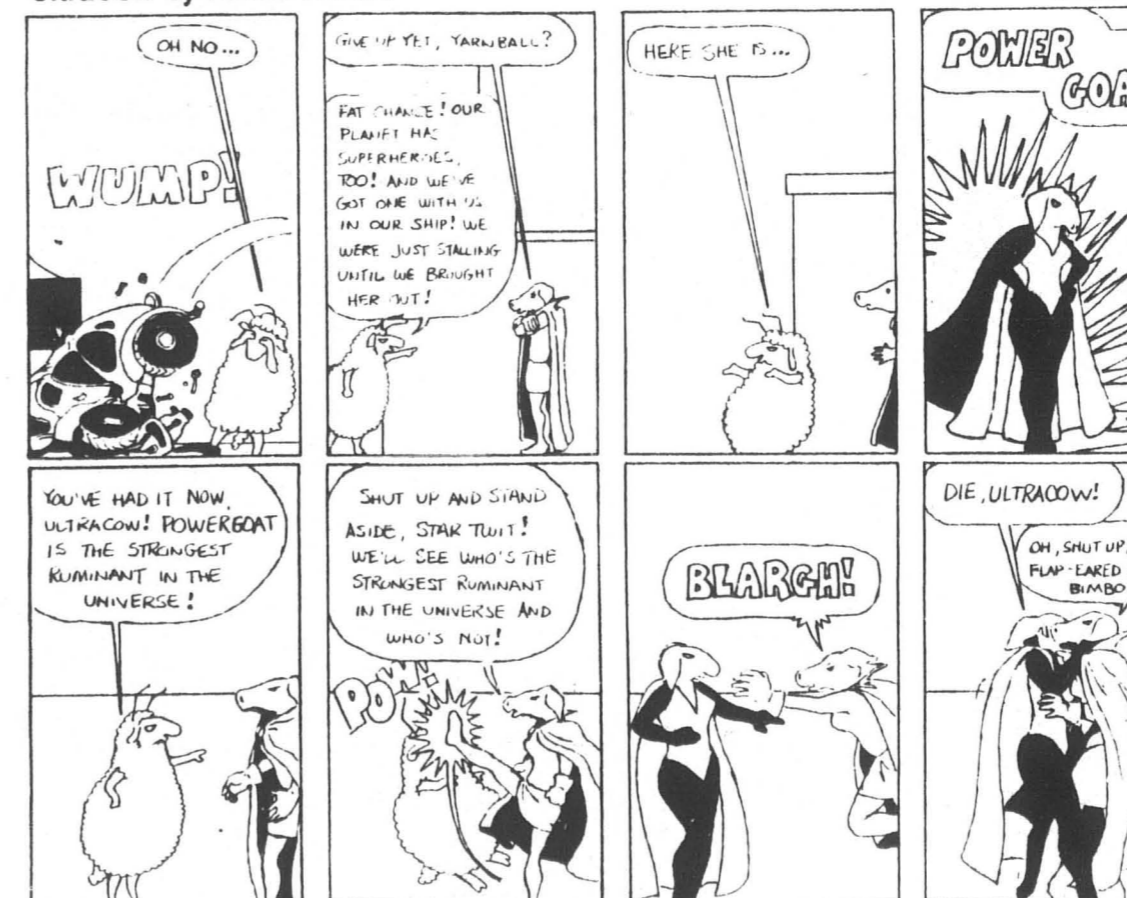
God is a Rabbit by Ron Austin



The Fascist Chemists by Morgan Evans



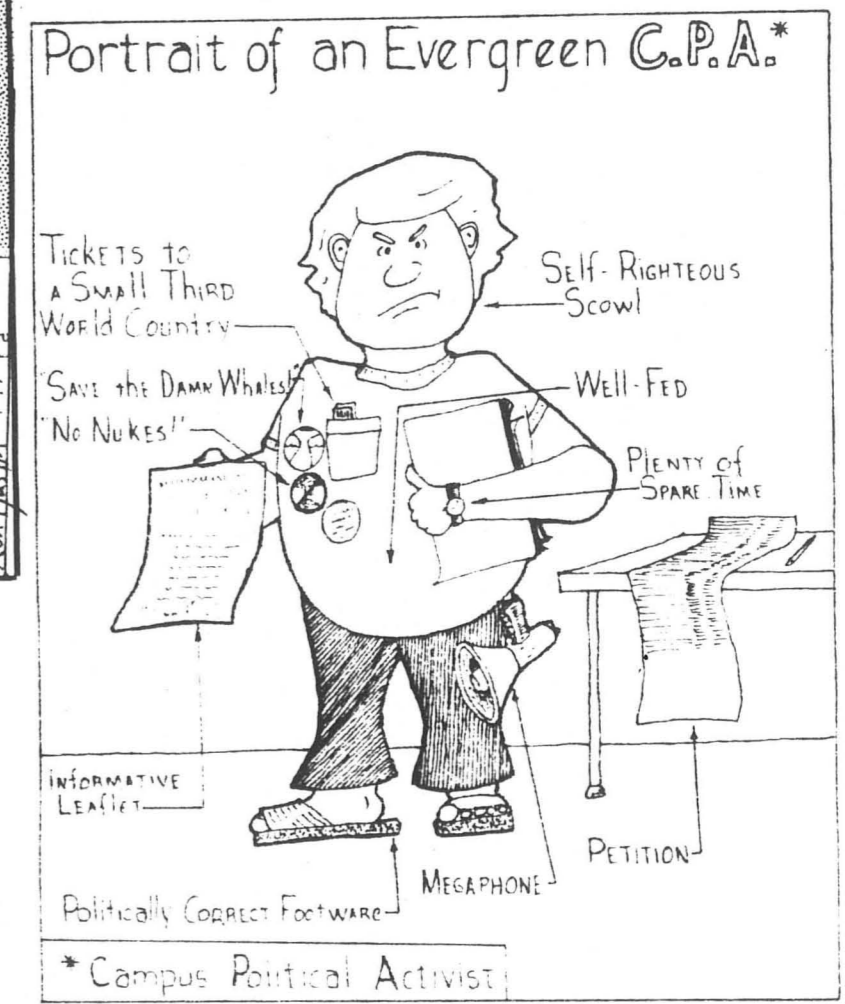
UltraCow by Devin Bennett



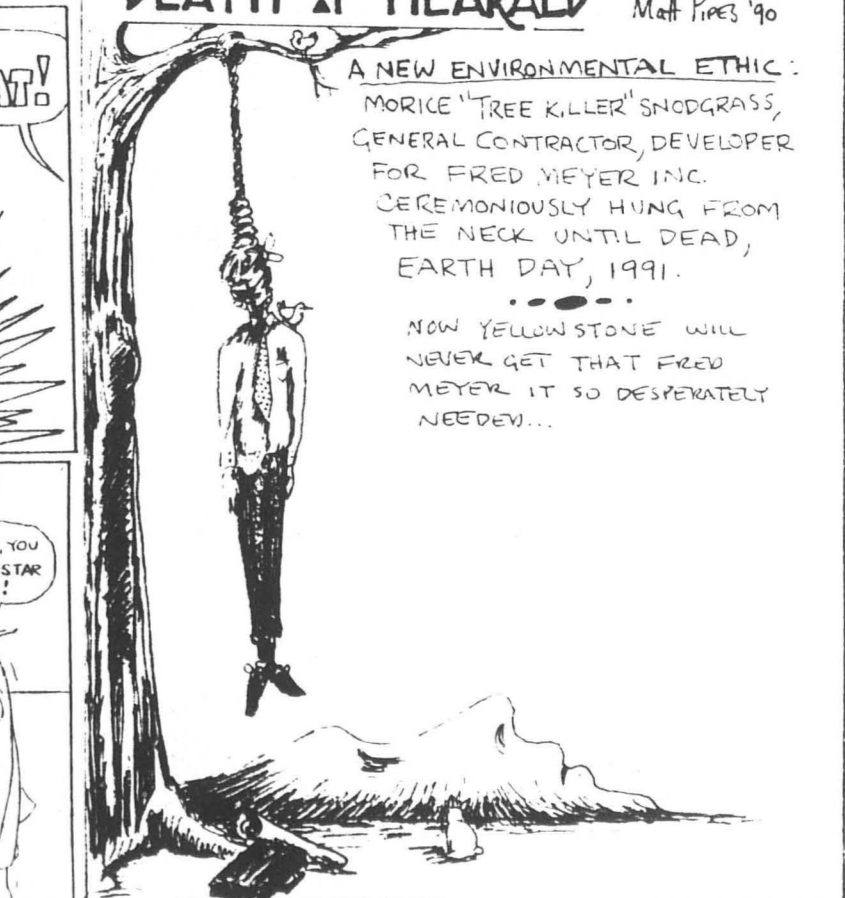
Fistful of Droolers by Kenta Hadley



Bullets are Cheap by Edward Martin III



DEATH OF HEARLAD Matt Pines '90



AI finds supporters at TESC

by Paula Lang
 Amnesty International is an organization known throughout the world as an impartial support group for victims

"To this end Amnesty International- TESC has both short and long range goals...to serve the students, faculty, and staff as an educational resource; providing

membership of 250 on the Evergreen campus. Meetings can be attended by those interested at 5:30 pm on the first Thursday of every month at the Peace and Conflict Resolution Center.

Amnesty is sponsoring the Amnesty International Wilderness Recreation Center Climb for Peace 1990. The climb will be led by Jan Harris and Kenneth R. Bassett and will utilize two routes on Mt. Rainier. Harris is a veteran Mt. Everest climber and Bassett is co-coordinator of Amnesty International-TESC. The climb is scheduled for May 30-June 2.

All participants are required to donate \$100 in the form of pledges. Money collected for this event will be used to provide support for Amnesty International and the Amnesty International Wilderness Recreation Center at Evergreen. KAOS, the campus radio station, will provide live coverage of this event.

Paula Lang is an Evergreen student and a staff writer for the CPJ.



Ken Bassett, organizer of Amnesty International-TESC, gets support for the new student group. photo by Peter Bunch

of human rights violations who neither advocate nor participate in violence. Amnesty International-TESC student group supports the work of Amnesty International through the (following) mandate: to aid in the release of prisoners of conscience (and) in the procurement of sane and humane treatment of prisoners of conscience and to seek prompt and fair trials on their behalf, (and) to eradicate torture and executions in all cases.

information on human rights issues; speak before academic programs on what Amnesty is, what it does, who it effects, and why it is effective," claimed Kenneth R. Bassett, co-coordinator of the organization.

Amnesty International-TESC will present a world-celebrated lecturer each quarter for the benefit of both Evergreen and the surrounding community. The organization's goal is to attain a

MISSING
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