



Editor's Note:

This is probably one of our strongest issues ever, and on a topic none of us can afford to ignore.

As we sit in school with our heads in the proverbial clouds, there is a war going on in Central America, a fact almost invisible in American mainstream news.

Although this war is made up of many battles, the primary war is that of Central American nations such as Nicaragua, El Salvador. and Guatemala for independence from the U.S. military-industrial stranglehold in which they are caught, as well as for the freedom to deal with their conflicts internally.

Our government has made this region a symbol in the media: if Central America is lost to the Red Menace, then, by God, everything will be. The stupidity and the danger of this lie need not be explained.

The marvelous writing this week was fielded in large part by Lillian Ford of the Peace and Conflict Resolution Center. See her lucid overview of the fundamental problems of four Central American nations on page 7.

Accompanying pieces on everything from the sanctuary movement, to how a Costa Rican student views Evergreen and America, can be found on pages 8 through 14.

Also deserving of thanks are Ian Merrill and Lucy LaRosa who produced artwork for this issue. Both are hard at work this quarter in the newly opened printmaking studio.

We hope that the writing will not only afford you a clearer view of the war in Central America, but that you will discover ways to become involved in bringing an end to it. Check the calendar for events and organizations aimed at doing just that. Enjoy the reading.

N

--Jennifer Seymore

CENTRAL AMERICA 7-14...WAR: U.S. and them in Central America ▶ by Lillian Ford;

οΝΤΕΝΤS

Seattle to Nicaragua Construction Brigade; The Sanctuary Movement; Personal Stories; TESC/UES Sister College Project; more.

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The COOPER POINT JOURNAL is published weekly for the students, staff, and faculty of the Evergreen State College, and the surrounding community. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the college or of the JOURNAL's staff. Advertising material contained herein does not imply endorsement by the JOURNAL. The office is located at the Evergreen State College, Campus Activities Building, Room 306A. The phone number is 866-6000, x6213. All calendar announcements must be double-spaced, listed by category, and submitted no later than noon on Monday for that week's publication. All letters to the editor must be typed, double-spaced, signed, and must include a daytime phone number where the author can be reached. Letters and display advertising must be received no later than 5 p.m. on Monday for that week's publication.

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gym

Dear Editor:

Isn't it ironic that two strong letters supporting the building of a new gymnasium appear in the issue of the CPJ devoted to the Longhouse Project?

Sincerely, Beth Myhr

To the Editor:

I appreciate the time and effort Anne Pizey and Tino Roth took to respond to an article by Todd Anderson and myself concerning the construction of the proposed recreation complex. The addition of any major facility to our campus will alter its character before such a project is pursued.

Anne's assertion that the recreation complex has "been well supported by the student body" is simply unfounded. I know from my own experiences over the last few weeks that most students are almost wholly uninformed about this issue. It is my hope that through dialogue in this newspaper and elsewhere, a true sense of the student body may be arrived at and included in any eventual decision on this matter.

I take issue with Anne's allegation that our article was "a clear-cut attempt to denounce the athletic and recreation environment at Evergreen." A re-reading of our statements will clearly show that our concerns are fiscal and programmatic, not discriminatory. How will a recreation complex affect the current campus environment and how well will it meet the vital needs of the college community? These are our main concerns. While there is a certain amount of skepticism in the article concerning any benevolent promises we may hear from the administration on this project, it is a skepticism firmly grounded in the history of student/administration relations. An element of vindictive antipathy does exist at Evergreen towards the athletic and recreation programs, but it is unfair and incorrect to accuse Todd or me of sharing that attitude

Anne says our fear that a recreation com-

plex could be a threat to cultural diversity is "senseless" and that "anyone who is familiar with the recreation programs offered here is aware of the cultural diversity within them." Once again, she is trying to tar us with attitudes and opinions that were not contained in the article. What we did say is that all student activities cost money and that the inevitable and persistent pressure to fund additional recreation programs that a gym would encourage would compete for student activity fees to the detriment of other programs.

For us, the problems of sexism, racism, consumerism, totalitarianism, militarism, ageism, and so on, can be addressed most effectively by groups which clearly focus on these plagues and regularly bring them to the attention of the community. Recreational pursuits can contribute to their alleviation, but the contribution is peripheral. For us it is a matter of prioritizing resources. Our priorities are clear.

Historically, neither the Evergreen administration nor the state legislature, from which the administration receives its funding, has had anywhere near tangible commitment to social justice that the Evergreen student body has demonstrated for almost twenty years. Until the college and the state put their money where their mouth is, any threat to the funding sources of these groups is a grave concern of ours. It is not "jock-o-phobia" which inspires us. It is our ideals and our compassion. Until we see substantive, comprehensive, creative, and committed programs of social iustice being consistantly pursued by the administration and regularly funded by the state, we will be opposed to this, or any other project, which competes with the funding of these vital student groups.

If the above were the only reason to oppose the recreation project it would be reason enough. But there is more. I agree with Tino and Anne that there are some serious problems with the availability of activity space at this college. The Evergreen campus is physically unequipped to host many of the programs and projects which add to the vitality and viability of an educational institution. We need additional space for dance, theater, conferences, classrooms, administrative offices, student services, and assemblies. These needs will become even more critical if current plans to increase the student population are pursued. Unfortunately, the recreation center will be an inadequate and inappropriate facility for handling most of these activities. Can't we come up with a better solution? To ask the suffering taxpayers of Washington to finance a building that will meet but a small portion of our real needs, just because the money is available, compounds the previous error of poor judgment that made this an

issue in the first place. We should not let bureaucratic inertia overcome our good sense

I wish I could support the recreation center at this time, but it is impossible. I truly love sports and am a firm believer in the benefits of a sound body. However, my experiences and observations of the world outside academia, and my knowledge of the fiscal realities of this state, will not allow me to let this project go by without a fight. I ask all readers to consider the points I have made in as an objective a fashion as possible. Once assimilated, imbue them with your own emotional ethos. Informed and energized in this manner. I believe that most individuals who make the effort will concur with Todd and me... No Gym.

Paul Tyler

injustice

Dear Evergreen Community,

Are you tired of more money for bombs and not enough money for education? Ronald Reagan would like to cut education by 45% according to University of Washington students, quoted on National Public Radio. While we here at Evergreen are seeking to build a future, influences elsewhere are seeking to take it away from us. Not only will we have student loans to repay, but also a national debt that won't go away. With a trillion, one can make 5,000 round trips to the sun, however there isn't room in that broad expanse for the elderly or the handicapped. The president's \$1.024 trillion budget eliminates subsidized housing for the elderly and the handicapped.

Ronald Reagan is a bit like Chicken Little, crying all the time about windows of vulnerability and the sky falling, but all the while undercutting the real security of the nation. We suffer the delusions of a deranged leader believing in the myth of our own powerlessness -- we, the most politically powerful country in the world.

Even the rats know when it's time to jump a burning ship. A squeak these days costs less than a cup of coffee, feels almost as good and is a good investment in your future. It's only 18¢ for the first minute and 16¢ for each additional minute if you call Washington, D. C. before 8 a.m. Give them your peace of mind:

Dan Evans, (202) 224-3441; Brock Adams (202) 224-2621; Don Bonker (202) 225-3536; or the Capitol Switchboard Information (202) 225-3121 for other phone numbers in Congress or the White House.

more letters on page 17



Funny sex therapists to present workshop

Carolyn Livingston and Gordon Dickman. two "funny, enlightening and solidly credentialed" sex therapists, will present a workshop on "Intimacy and Sexuality: A New View" on Saturday, February 21, in CAB 108. The workshop, sponsored by the Evergreen Counseling Center, will present perspectives on sexual attitudes and values, myths and fears, sexual choices and common dissatisfactions.

Livingston and Dickman are directors of the Seattle Sexual Health Center, where they provide sex therapy for individuals and couples, sexuality and intimacy workshops, and continuing education for other professionals. Livingston holds a Ph.D. in Advanced Study of Human Sexuality and is a certified Sex Therapist and Educator, while Dickman is a counselor and adult educator and a certified Sex

Int'l. Women's Day in planning stages

Women of color who are interested in sharing ideas for planning the March 2 through 6 celebration of National Women's History Week and International Women's Day on March 8 are invited to attend informal planning meetings held every Friday at 2 p.m. in LIB 3216.

Melissa Ponder, coordinator of the Women of Color Coalition said that input from other interested people is needed to confirm whether a Women of Color rap session or potluck is wanted. "There are confirmed speakers but the day that they are committed is tentative," she added.

Tides of Change, a student organization and women's production company, is involved in the International Women's Day events. At 5 p.m. Sunday, Motherlode, a

group of four Northwestern women; will perform contemporary, original, and acoustical folk music. Linda Tillery and her band will follow at 7 p.m. with jazz, rhythm & blues, pop and soul music. Sheila Fox, coordinator of Tides of Change, heartily recommends the two acts, as they offer "a variety of stringed instruments and big. huge, booming vocals and hot electric synthesizers... hot, hot music."

These are only two of the many events planned throughout the week of March 2 through 6. Also to be featured are Korean dancers, ballet, talks with women in business. Ample Opportunity and a variety of videos by women.

--Kathleen Kelly

WashPIRG shows passive opposition

At the February 11 WashPIRG meeting, organizers agreed to show passive opposition to the pro-Hanford rally on February 19 at noon on the capitol steps in Olympia.

The Hanford Family will be sponsoring this pro-nuclear rally in hopes of securing their jobs which they feel are threatened by the closing of the N reactor and the current legislation recommending that another site be chosen for waste disposal.

Evergreen campus organizer for WashPIRG, Alan Rose, stated that the PIRGs are not against these people or their jobs, but argued that Hanford is unsafe. "They will say we have families to support.

We will say we have families to protect."

In the November 3, 1986, USA Today, there was an article about last year's Hanford Family rally with a picture of a woman holding a sign labeled, "Hanford is a safe place." Rose feels that this gave the people of America the image that the people of Washington wanted nuclear waste in their state. For this reason, WashPIRG will show passive opposition to the rally with a strong presence of supporters and plenty of literature.

The PIRGs do not have an anti-nuclear stance, but are advocates for the responsible transportation of nuclear waste.

-- Tim Russell

Educator.

"Carolyn and Gordon are very warm, personable and extremely capable," says Evergreen Counselor Barbara Gibson, adding that their workshops "are very safe and respectful of each person's needs." Gibson reports that in addition to mini-lectures, small group work and "Donahue Show" style audience interaction, the workshop will also feature "educational films and slides that are sexually explicit."

Cost for the workshop, which begins at 9:30 a.m. and ends at 5 p.m., is \$20 for Evergreen students, \$35 general admission and \$50 per couple. Pre-registration takes place at the Counseling Center (x6800) or on February 21 at CAB 108. Gibson advises early registration as there is a limited number of spaces available.

-- Information Services

CPJ: "A history of bad management"

The S&A board recently raised the CPJ's estimated revenue figure by two thousand dollars. The CPJ had asked for six thousand dollars from S&A's Emergency Fund. "It's a great paper," said Dave Campbell, S & A Student Coordinator, "but it has a history of bad management. Added CPJ Editor Jennifer Seymore, "We're not the ones who drew up the '86-'87 budget, which was absurd to begin with."

S & A absorbed seven thousand dollars in past CPJ debts at the beginning of this year, and nine thousand the year before that. Due to this history of bad debts, and the fact that the CPJ staff chose to operate outside of their budget, the S & A board decided to raise the revenue figure rather than allocate from the Emergency Fund. "We aren't a cash machine," said Campbell

There is concern on the S & A board that bailing out the CPJ is becoming a habit. But, "we're not picking on the CPJ," said Campbell, "we're just budget balancing."

Says Seymore, "Our Spring budget request will be well-researched and realistic: next year's staff won't have the problems we were stuck with." --F.P. Lyons

Student baidarkas prepare for peace cruise

As many of us have noticed, Greg Welpton and Lincoln Post are constructing two baidarka sea kayaks outside of the Library Building. They plan to use these kavaks to paddle north up the Pacific Coast to Alaska and then across the Bering Strait to the Soviet Union.

"We're planning on leaving here in the beginning of June and paddling as far north as we can, eventually arriving in Juneau," Greg says. "We'd like to go to both of the Diomede Islands if possible.'

The Diomede Islands are located between Alaska and the Soviet Union in the Bering Strait. They are only a few miles apart but separating them is the border between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Because of the political climate separating our two countries, passage between the islands is a sensitive issue.

After reaching the mainland of the Soviet Union, they hope to make their way south to Vladivostok and then to Moscow via the Trans-Siberian Railway. They will connect with the Peace Cruise in Moscow on July 22 to sail down the Volga River. This trip stops in several major cities, including Leningrad where the original boats are displayed in a museum.

They have chosen the baidarka because of its relationship to the Bering Strait region. "The baidarka is a traditional skin boat. It's been in existence for a good 8,000 years or so and is probably the oldest known three-hole frame on the earth right now," Greg explains. "The designs we're using were taken from a boat that is in the Museum of Ethnography and Anthropology in Leningrad."

This particular three-holed model was designed by the Kodiaks, one of the indigenous peoples of the north. They developed these boats because they needed a reliable, 'sea-creature like' vessel for the purposes of sea travel, hunting, and transporting pelts and other goods.

Greg says, "The interesting thing about the baidarka is in all of the jointer work and fastening; there's not a piece of metal or any glue at all. The whole thing is lashed and sewn." Lincoln adds, "The whole beauty of this design is its ability to take the pressure of crushing waves and flex with them. The design is based on flexibility so that any torque or tensions that is put on the boat is distributed throughout the different lashings and joints and has incredible strength.'



The deck frame, made from Port Orford cedar and spruce, will be joined and lashed securely. The outermost points of the frame determine the eventual shape of the boat, as the skin is stret-

ched and sewn around it.

The number of sea lion or walrus skins it would take to cover these boats is about 24 or 25. However, Greg and Lincoln will be substituting real skins with a nylon that is covered with an elastic isomer called Hypo-lon which allows it to stretch like real skin and to be waterproof.

Greg says, "The perspective in which people lived 8,000 years ago was different from the perspective in which we now live. They utilized what they had in their environment and we've got to do the same thing. It's just that the environment has changed.'

The peoples of the North developed ways of living that reflected a balance within the eco-system rather than a conquering or dominance over that system. Greg and Lincoln hope to learn from these ways and

simultaneously try to build bridges between modern and indigenous cultures, as well as between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. By demonstrating the building, and the use of the kayaks, people will be able to 'see' their message.

Lincoln says, "Our message is presenting the philosophy of 'Seven Generations to Come.' This philosophy says that when you make decisions, think of the effect they will have on seven generations in the future." He adds, "We're trying to take responsibility, in a creative way, for healing wounds in our culture. One of the greatest wounds in our modern American culture is a lack of understanding and, as a result, a lack of respect for the indigenous peoples who were here before us.'

--Meredith Cole

\$3.000,000 housing bid accepted

A \$2,987,000 bid for new student housing made by Rossiter Glen, Inc., of Vancouver, Washington, was accepted last week by Evergreen's Board of Trustees. Construction of eight buildings to house 200 students is expected to be completed by September 1. 1987.

The majority of apartments will be 4- and 6-bedroom units, with one-bedroom units for student managers and handicapped students. All apartments will have linen closets and storage rooms. The new dorms will be open to all students, but current and returning students will have priority.

One building of the eight will be set aside purely for social activities; it will have a deli where students can purchase dairy products, a student store, a TV room insulated for sound, and a fireplace. The new dorms will be located between the dorms and the mods near the lower soccer field. --Sheila Johnson 🔺

Network interviews adjudicator finalists

by Ben Tansey

The integrity of the Evegreen Community is built upon trust, civility and other virtues embodied in the Social Contract. Needless to say, such high ideals are not always maintained. It becomes necessary, from time to time, to deal with behavioral problems which threaten our otherwise tranquil environment. For this purpose, there exists on campus a group called the "Network." Members of the Network. upon receiving reports about people said to be causing problems, compare notes to see if their collective consciousness has any further information on such people, and to decide whether or not it is appropriate to take action in certain cases. The position of the person who actually takes action is called the "adjudicator." This person is empowered to disenroll or bar from campus students who have violated the Social Contract. More typically, the adjudicator will make arrangements for or preside over discussions in which issues are resolved. The current adjudicator is faculty member Richard Jones. However, he soon will be teaching off-campus for a quarter, and will then become a part of a faculty exchange program off-campus. He has not decided whether he will return to the Network upon his return from the exchange. Thus, the last few weeks have seen arrangements for his replacement.

The Network has interviewed 20 community members who were nominated for the position of adjudicator. They were asked questions about how many faculty people they knew, what their philosophies on discipline were, and how they would deal with incidents on campus involving nonstudents. The Network cleared four names for secondary interviews. A final decision will probably be made this week by Vice President for Student Affairs Gail Martin, upon her receipt of a recommendation from the Network.

The four final candidates for adjudicator were David Hitchens, Jan Lambertz, Ken Jacob and Phil Harding. These four people dutifully subjected themselves to poorly attended forums in which students were afforded the opportunity to check them over and make recommendations to Vice President Martin.

All the candidates expressed an awareness of the legal and psychological considerations incumbent upon the adjudicator. Typically, issues of confidentiality and due-process informed their comments.

It would be impossible to give a complete picture of each of the hour-long interviews, but their flavor can be transmitted:

Phil Harding, a faculty member in architecture, emphasized the context of the adjudicator's positions and the Network as being responsible foremost to the educational nature of the institution The Social

Contract exists, he said, to ensure a safe learning environment. The process should be open to the extent that it is legal and appropriate, he added. In terms of his qualifications, he said he had a reputation for fairness and integrity, and he had experience at other institutions as an arsee Network on page 16

New periodicals reach library

The periodicals review process begun at the end of 1985 has reached its final stage with materials new to this library now being ordered and received in Library Periodicals. Library users should watch the "new display table" for the very latest arrivals, and all interested users are encouraged to look over the list of approved additions posted on the window of the Periodicals office. Any questions about subscription dates may be directed to staff in the Periodicals area.

The review process included response from faculty, staff, and students. Many people suggested cuts and additions; while all could not be honored, all were considered by the Library's Resource Selection Committee who complied the final list and submitted it to the Academic Deans for their approval. The Committee wishes to thank all participants for their interest and their help. -- Periodicals

Famous quartet visits

The Philadelphia String Quartet, a group that has received acclaim from Buenos Aires to Zurich, will perform at 8 p.m. on Friday, February 27, in the Recital Hall, Violinists Mayumi Ohira and Irwin Eisenberg, violist Alan Iglitzin and cellist Jennifer Culp, writes one critic, "perform the works of Haydn, Schumann, Shostakovich and other composers with an excitement and a purity of sound that captivates the listener." "A breathtaking performance," wrote the Vienna Express of the quartet. "The musicians masterfully brought the performance to life."

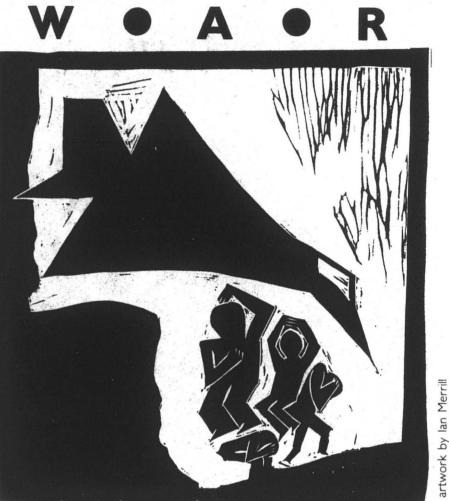
The original Philadelphia String Quartet came to the Northwest in 1966. In 1985 the quartet was the recipient of the prestigious Chamber Music America Award. Their Evergreen appearance is made possible in part by SAFECO Insurance Companies and is part of the Evergreen Expressions Performing Arts Series. The concert is presented as part of the Founding Festival which celebrates Evergreen's 20th year.

Tickets are \$6 general admission and \$4 for students and senior citizens. Advance reservations are recommended and tickets are available at Yenney's, the Bookmark, and the Evergreen bookstore. Reservations and additional information are available by calling 866-6833.

Evergreen Expressions is sponsored by The Evergreen State College in cooperation with POSSCA, Evergreen Academics and Student and Activities fees.

-- Information Services





by Lillian Ford

Revolt and U.S. military intervention, cyclically characterizing Central America's brutal history of poverty, oppression, and foreign domination, rages today throughout much of the isthmus. The percentage of U.S. aid to Central America used for military purposes rose from 25 in 1980 to 70 in 1985. Today, the U.S. annually spends one percent of its total budget (\$9.5 billion) to sustain repressive governments and fuel "low intensity warfare" in the region.

In El Salvador, the U.S. supplies aircraft for white phosphorous bombing of civilian villages. Honduras is rapidly becoming an American fortress as U.S. troops occupy eleven U.S. military installations while building more bases and training for jungle combat. In Guatamala, Indian peasants are resisting death squads, poverty, and brutal governmental repression with nonviolent action and guerrilla attack. Nicaraguan villages are ravaged by U.S.-backed contras fighting against the leftist government established after the 1979 revolution which overthrew the Somoza dictatorship. What are the relationships fuelling these wars? How were they developed?

Simplified analysis of Central America's

U.S. and Them in Central America

power structure reveals a framework designed to accommodate war as a business expense. U.S. corporations acquire resources (cheap labor, ore, arable land, specialty foods such as coffee and bananas) and dump surplus (pesticides banned in the U.S., non-tested drugs, processed food) -in short, profit making -- in Central America. Economic aid from U.S. banks, U.S. government programs, and lending agencies facilitates corporate expansion by requiring purchase of U.S. goods with aid money and directing funds to large development projects. These projects also benefit the centralized operations of local oligarchies (business, government, and military elite) who, in turn, sustain corporate power by taking responsibility for maintaining the repressive conditions needed to uphold low wages and corporate control of resources. U.S. military aid, and at times, direct U.S. interventions reinforce this repression and the accompanying corporate advantages by combatting inevitable uprisings of the oppressed. (Economic aid is also used indirectly for military purposes: building roads, freeing up existing budgets for military spending.)

These relationships are refinements of the imperialism plaguing Central America for the past half-millenium. Spain invaded the isthmus in the 16th Century, and maintained control over the region until 1800's. when Britain took its turn exploiting the region's people and resources. U.S. imperialism in Central America was first. motivated by the colonization of Western North America in the mid-1800's and the ensuing economic expansion. Business, seeking quicker shipping routes between the natural resources (most notably, gold) and booming white settlements of the Pacific coast and the industrial and administrative centers of the Atlantic, looked to Nicaragua for an inter-oceanic canal. Plans for the canal, eventually realized in Panama (through extensive bullying), at tracted industrialists grasping for control of Nicaragua (including William Walker, who, discarding pretense, hired an army and declared himself president in 1856.)

The first U.S. corporations in Central America were the banana companies: United Fruit and Standard Fruit. They ran huge sections of Honduras, Guatamala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica as plantations, built and controlled the only railroads, treated their workers as slaves, and held tremendous influence over the local dictatorships. Local and European oligarchs



owned the coffee plantations; however, U.S. corporations eventually acquired substantial control over the market. Today, U.S. corporate investment is diversified cattle ranching and mining accompany less traditional mass production of consumer items, (from Colgate toothpaste to Kraft cheese) -- and immense (1977 U.S. direct investment of \$3,1 billion).

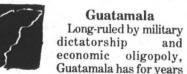
U.S. banks began usurping control over Central America's finances by offering loans to countries needing to pay debts owed to Great Britain or other European countries. To "insure repayment" of the loans, the countries were placed uner "customs receiverships," whereby the banks gained control of all their trade revenues.

Since WWII, governmental financial agencies and aid programs have tightened the economic grip of the U.S. on Central America by encouraging expanded investment by U.S. corporations and increased indebtedness of Central American nations to U.S. or U.S.-dominated institutions. By 1981, Central America had a combined external public debt in excess of \$10 billion. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), dominated by the U.S., offers loans to countries with the stipulation of austerity measures, directed by the agency, if the country fails to repay. Most AID (Agency for International Development) payments must be used to buy U.S.-made goods. In fact, the amount of aid given to Central America has come back two-fold in the form ∞ of repatriated profits from U.S. corporations. Forty years of aid programs have not

ameliorated the suffering of Central America's poor. They have only strengthened the repressive governments and exploitative corporations perpetuating the people's hardship.

Throughout this time, the U.S. has maintained and increased its economic dominance of the region with the "necessary" military force: crushing revolt, overthrowing reformist governments, installing, arming, and financing rulers willing, for a price, to uphold the enslavement of their countrypeople. The U.S. has used military force 33 times this century in Central America.

We can see the political strife, created by these relationships, operating in each of the four countries currently at war:



topped the offenders' lists of several human rights groups. The abuses have been so bad that in 1977 Congress attached a human rights stipulation to further aid to the country. However, aid arranged previously continued to trickle into the country until 1985, when Reagan reinstated full aid (\$89.9 million) despite the human rights abuses.

Guatamala's most successful attempt at reform was crushed when the CIA overthrew the reformist Arbenz government in 1954, two years after it was elected. Since

succession of dictators, have killed approximately 100,000 people. The Spanish elite's racism underlies the brutality towards the mainly (75%) Mayan Indian population. The next civilian president, Vinicio Cereza, was elected in 1985 (after aid was reinstated); however, the military has retained its power, as evidenced by Cereza's pardoning of former junta members responsible for the torturing and murder of thousands of Guatamalans. Cereza lamented in the June 10, 1986 issue of New Republic magazine: 'My government will not plan social reforms because the Army would oppose

When workers at Guatamala City's Coca-Cola plant began unionizing, eight leaders of the effort were killed by death squads; others were detained for up to eighteen months without charges. Displaying his sensitivity, the former president of Guatamala's American Chamber of Commerce said in 1980: "Why should we be worried about the death squads? They're bumping off the commies, our enemies. I'd give them more power. Hell, I'd give them some cartridges if I could ... The death squads --I'm for it." Bank of America has also been linked to death-squad activity.

Despite the risks, Guatamalans have formed political groups such as GAM (Mutual Support Group for the Relatives of the Disappeared) to protest the abduction, torture, and murder of their friends. Others have banded together in guerrilla groups to resist government repression. Many have fled the country - to join fellow

Guatamalans in Chiapas, an enormous refugee camp in southern Mexico, or to venture further north, alone or in small groups.



El Salvador Salvadorans date their current struggle back to La Matanza (The Massacre) in 1932, when

government forces killed 30,000 peasants demanding higher wages in the coffee fields. Recent increases in U.S. economic and military aid (over a half billion dollars in fiscal 1986) have only widened the gap between El Salvador's wealthy elite and poor majority, and given the Salvadoran military a powerful arsenal to fight a growing revolutionary insurgency. The U.S. supplies fifty-five percent of El Salvador's entire budget. Three quarters of this aid goes to the military, which has doubled since 1983.

Massive electoral fraud, severe repression of organized labor and a lack of land reform (2% of the people control 60% of agricultural land) gave rise in the late 1970's to broad-based resistance, organized under the FMLN-FDR, an alliance of FMLN guerrillas and FDR political organizers. This coalition, which currently controls onequarter of the country, has demanded extensive land reform, taxation of multinational investments and a foreign policy of non-alignment. Since 1982, it has called for a negotiated political settlement, involving all sectors of Salvadoran society, to end the

"terrorists" and "subversives." Death squad killings have been curtailed in the last three years, but subsequently, the political prisoner population has doubled and the Duarte government's war has grown more sophisticated. U.S.-supplied aircraft now bomb rural villages with white phosphorous and napalm. This campaign, modeled after the Pheonix program used in the Vietnam War, has created a large refugee population: one of every five Salvadorans is a refugee, (one-half million internal, one-half million external). In the cities, people suspected of unsactioned political activity are often "disappeared." Students and faculty at the University of El Salvador (UES) in San Salvador, considered subversive by the government and paramilitary groups, are primary targets. Like Guatamalans, Salvadora.ns have formed groups, most notable the Co-Madres (Mothers of the Disappeared), to protest these abductions. Labor groups, the Catholic church, and student groups have called for peace negotiations and have taken to the streets in large numbers to protest the government's new economic austerity measures that direct more money to the war effort, while illiteracy and malnutrition remain widespread. Large-scale corruption in the after-



violence that has killed 50,000 civilians since 1980 (for which right-wing death squads and government forces are primarily responsible). The government has consistently refused to negotiate, labeling the opposition math of the October earthquake have further reduced the credibilty of the U.S.backed Duarte govenment.

an h ork

Honduras

Honduras, the second poorest country in the Western Hemisphere (the average per capita

yearly income in Honduras is \$417), received over \$88 million last year in U.S. military aid. The U.S. furnishes Honduras with sophisticated military technology and equipment while Honduras houses eleven U.S. military bases and thousands of U.S. National Guard and Army Special Forces troops (including a good number from Ft. Lewis) learning jungle warfare (while threatening Nicaragua with massive shows of power) in joint U.S./Honduras war exercises, held regularly since 1983. Honduras' southern borders also serve as a contra command center and a base for raids into neighboring Nicaragua.

Just as they pay, through toil and poverty, for the privileges of U.S. and Honduran elites, the Honduran people pay the price for their government's complicity in U.S. war. Some 16,000 people, fearful of contra terrorism, have fled from their homes in southern Honduras. Dramatic increases in venereal disease, child sexual abuse, prostitution and drug traffic have accompanied the influx of soldiers in areas neighboring the U.S. bases. Six prostitutes near Plamerola have contracted the AIDS related continued on page 14



by Jean Eberhardt

The Seattle to Nicaragua Construction Brigade formed out of a grass-roots organizing effort in the spring of 1985. We are a group of women and men who want to make concrete contributions to peace between our countries. We believe that people-to-people exchanges are invaluable experiences for all involved and that our first project touched many people. The enthusiastic response from people all over Washington who expressed their support for the completion of a small grade school in rural Nicaragua was very exciting to us and to the Nicaraguans we met.

Some images from my journal convey part of my experience: "...With the first crack of light over the hills there are already voices

of people milling around, working in the kitchen. The baby is crying, radio buzzing popular music and the tortillas are slapping into shape. I can hear and smell the fire.

"The family of Don Gregorio and Dona Isidora with their ten children has grown close to my heart. I know that it's mutual. There are five Noth American women sharing their home and meals. I translate our exchanges. Three times a day we sit down to beans, rice, tortillas, and fresh milk or coffee. Six days a week we head down the rut-filled dirt road, past the cornfields, cross the dry creekbed and mango orchard, and arrive at the school ready to work ... '

We worked alongside local campesinos and tiled the floors, wired, painted and roofed the building. We built a cistern and brought clean water down the hill. We finished installing windows and doors on the last day. Our Nicaraguan foreman was pleased with his first international crew.

School opened on March 10, with over 50 children attending the first through fourth grades. An excitement spread through the valley about the classes, and desks, and books. Daily, reluctant parents were coming down from the hills bringing their children to enroll, to learn how to read and write.

I think the success of that project in 1986 reflects the broad base of support that our organization has and also reflects a basic disagreement with our government's interventionist policy in Central America. We raised over \$50,000 in donations of money, school supplies, building materials and tools. We shipped our supplies out of Canada since our government has imposed a trade embargo on Nicaragua.

The sixteen of us who went on that first construction brigade out of the Northwest are from Seattle, Bellingham, Gig Harbor and Olympia. To date, there have been over a dozen independently ▲ organized building groups from around the United States to go

People to People:

Local group makes concrete contribution

> to Nicaragua over the last four years. There have been many more from Europe and other parts of the world.

> We were all affected deeply by our experiences in Nicaragua and by our return to our own country. We came back to Reagan pushing for the passage of \$100 million in aid to the contras. We all fought it and stand with most of the people in this country who do not support U.S. sponsorship of war in Central America.

> In mid-April I received a phone call from Nicaragua and heard that the contras had entered the valley of Tierra Blanca. My dear friend Don Gregorio was taken from his house, knifed three times in the throat and left for dead. His daughter, Reyna, the schoolteacher, lied to cover her identity, and no doubt saved her own life. Don Gregorio has amazingly pulled through and is recovering well after a lengthy hospital stay and operations.

> The school was temporarily closed and my friends have had to take refuge in the nearby town of Santo Tomas to protect themselves. Our hope is that they'll be able to return to their rural community and farm soon. To me, they reflect the will and spirit of the Nicaraguan people to survive.

> We created a powerful video about the people we met and lived with and what a glimpse of present day Nicaragua really looks like. We're beginning to distribute it nationally and get it on TV. The next Olympia showing will be on February 24 at 7 p.m. in Lecture Hall 3, here at Evergreen. I'll be there to answer questions. The next viewing could be in your home! TCTV, channel 31, will air "Vamos A Hacer Un Pais" (We're Going to Build a Country) at 9 p.m. on March 10.

We are in the midst of organizing a second brigade to leave for Nicaragua this spring. The group will also work on another school building project. To strengthen the brigade, we're actively recruiting more union members, people of color, and Spanish translators.

Here in Olympia, I want to see if there is enough interest to support a brigade from this area. Our first meeting will be on March 12 at 7:30 p.m. at 117 N Thomas. Please come with your enthusiasm!

Jean Eberhardt has lived in Olympia for the last decade and is a member of the Seattle to Nicaragua Construction Brigade (P.O. Box 22403, Seattle, WA 98122). She was a student here for a couple of years and has been a general contractor for the past eight years with NOZAMA Construction.

A Costa Rican view of TESC

by Jeanine Corr

Recently, I had a very close friend from Costa Rica come visit me. A graduate of the Univerisdad de Costa Rica in special education. Patricia Salazar had never before been out of Central America. She wanted to see as much of the United States as possible, so we spent about a month travelling along the West Coast. We drove from Southern California to Washington. To get a feel for daily life in the States, she staved with me here in Olympia and spent some time on campus. We talked a lot about how she perceived the United States, and occasionally, we would talk about how we here perceive Central America.

One day while sitting in the Peace Center after spending some time looking around she asked, "Why do all of the signs mention the war in Central America? Not all of us are at war." It's true, we do tend to think of Central America as an isthmus entirely at war, not realizing that each contry is separate and distinct. Each country has its own histroy, its own culture.

January 15, the CPJ published a "Letter from Costa Rica" written by John Trombold, a Fullbright scholar studying literature in Managua, Nicaragua. In it he paints a very biased picture of Cost Rica. He wrote, "Costa Rica, with its Pizza Hut,

Growing up Sal vador

by Trace Drever

I was born in Brooklyn. My family moved to El Salvador when I was three, and I grew up there.

El Salvador is a small country. If you compare its land mass to the United States. it's not much of a country at all, it's more like a county. It stands among the other four countries that could have been the Federacion de Estados Centro Americanos (Federation of Central American States). After Latin America wrestled free from Spanish oppression there were several giorious years of possibility and struggle. In Central America it was Salvadorans who led the uprising against Spain, and who favored a Central American state. This heroic, almost romantic spirit characterizes the Salvadoran people today.

They are very proud of their heritage, of their nationality, of their family and community. The poor are referred to not as peasants, but as humilde (humble), and they are proud to be humilde.

I grew up among these people, in the

mountainous, volcanic Central American terrain. There's great hiking, and my friends and I would take long walks around the outskirts of the city, in lush tropical vegetation. On weekends, we'd sometimes get together a group and climb a volcano. When the coup of 1980 took place I was in my room listening to American pop music on the radio. This was the coup which ousted a deep rooted oligarchy, and held on to faith and the Salvadoran constitution during the intense months that followed. The song I was listening to was interrupted by an announcer, and when I flipped through the stations I found out that they were all hooked up to the national radio system. I remember lying in bed and listening as they told the story of how the president had been asked to leave by a group of young army officers. The president was on his way to Miami, where all Salvadoran oligarchs go when they leave their country. The group of officers were named one by one, and their intension to insure the safety of la ciudadania (the citizenry) and uphold law and order was made clear. They invoked the power of the Constitution in

McDonald's, hamburger stands, Playboy and American television (by satellite) appears to aspire to statehood following Hawaii." How dare he blame Costa Rica for U.S. imperialism! Patricia responded. "It's true that in my country there are McDonald's, Pizza Huts, etc., but he doesn't say that it is due to the imperialism of transnationals. Countries such as the U.S. have put their capital and riches in the poor countries so that they can get better returns on their money.'

His article centers around a demonstration by campesinos in downtown San Jose, the capital city. They were protesting the government's agricultural policy, a policy that offers credit on good terms to coffee farmers, but not to those who grow rice or beans. The campesinos were met with tear gas by the Costa Rican Civil Guard. Constitutionally, Costa Rica cannot have an army. Trombold seemed to place the blame exclusively on the Costa Rican government for the problems stemming from this policy. This shows a limited analysis of the situation. It must be seen in the context of the international economic order. Costa Rica cannot solely decide what it wants to export. That decision is made by countries like the U.S. As Patricia remarked. "I know that my country is not perfect and that we

make a lot of errors." She recognizes that her country has problems and says the Civil Guard should not have used such drastic measures. But, "he should have made it clear that the solution to the problem is not in us but rather in the world powers like the U.S., they determine what our development is. The origin of this conflict is that the little production we have for export must go to coffee. The campesinos however, would like to grow other crops like rice and beans. Due to the international economic system which only permits us to export coffee, the government must try to encourage the production of coffee in order to get money for economic development. Costa Rica has a huge international debt. It must export a certain amount of products which are determined in large part by the United States. This is to pay just the interest on the outstanding loans.

John Trombold also states that, "I was quickly reminded where I was on the second day of my visit here (in Costa Rica)." Alluding to the incident and perhaps suggesting that such a confrontation could only happen "there." He clearly means that the incident was a reminder that he was in Central America. It seems to me that it's a pretty ethnocentric thing to say, not to mention incorrect. continued on page 19

what they were doing, and proposed to form an interim government to take office until democratic elections could be held. Political leaders who had been exiled were invited to come back and form parties. I remember watching on the midday news hordes of campesinos and city people welcoming Jose Napoleon Duarte. I remember the pleas on TV, asking the militant left to stop fighting: the reassurance. by leaders who were known for their socialist tendencies, that free democratic elections were forthcoming. I remember the attempts at land reform, and the succesful education boom. Vaccination campaigns, family planning, cottage industry, a resurgence of native art and culture. A fresh interest in lo autoctono (that which is indigenous, or original in a place).

I went back this summer, to visit my family who still live there. El Salvador is going through some hard times, but the Salvadoran spirit is very strong, full of love and pride. Once the Salvadorans work out their difficulties, maybe we can learn from them to face our own as courageously as they do. \Box

Sanctuary movement has long tradition

by Tim Marshall

Tim Marshall is campus minister at Evergreen. He is active in the sanctuary movement at the local, regional, and national levels. He is a member of the sanctuary committee at St. Michael's Parish in Olympia. He spent the summer of 1985 working with sanctuary workers in Tucson, Arizona. He has been a representative from the Northwest to several national sanctuary meetings and is currently serving as coordinator of a committee that is planning a national meeting of sanctuary workers to be held in March.

Churches, synagogues, and other religious groups have become actively involved in the struggle of Central Americans by way of the Sanctuary Movement. These religious groups have reclaimed the ancient religious tradition of offering a safe haven to individuals fleeing situations of violence and oppression. They have opened their doors to Central American refugees and have given them shelter, food, and protection from being deported back to their countries where their lives are in danger.

Religous groups that have declared themselves public sanctuaries see their work as an expression of their religious beliefs and traditions. The Hebrew scripture makes many references to cities of refuge and holy sanctuaries that serve as places where fugitives and refugees can flee to escape from enemies and civil authorities who wish to do them harm. The Greek scriptures, telling the stories of Christ and the early Christians, also make many references to welcoming the alien, caring for the stranger, feeding the hungry, and giving shelter to the homeless. Providing sanctuary to Central American refugees is an act of love and compassion that has its roots in faith, religious tradition, and history,

The current sanctuary movement began in Tucson, Arizona after a series of events surrounding Jim Corbet, a retired rancher and active Quaker, and John Fife, a Presbyterian minister. In May of 1981, a friend of Corbet's picked up a Salvadoran who was hitch-hiking near the Arizona-Mexico border. They were stopped at an immigration checkpoint and the Salvadoran was hauled away to a detention center. Corbet's friend told him about the incident and Corbet began to investigate what happened to refugees who were picked up.

Corbet found that nearly all of the

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refugees were being deported back to their countries. He discovered that rights guaranteed to refugees fleeing situations of violence were being denied to Central American refugees. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was withholding information on refugees' rights and was systematically asking refugees to sign papers that waived their rights and paved the way for their deportation. The papers that the refugees signed were in English and their contents were not explained to them.

The outcome was that thousands of refugees a month were being deported without an opportunity to make the case for themselves that their lives were in danger in their countries.

Corbet found that the INS labels all Central American refugees as "economic refugees." The INS contends that Central Americans are fleeing to the United States in search of better employment opportunities. The INS does not believe that the majority of Central American's are fleeing because of civil strife, death threats. violence, torture and murder. This contention was in direct contradiction to Corbet's subsequent experience with Central American refugees.

Corbet, Fife, and others in Tucson began to have more and more contact with Central American refugees. The stories that they told were tragic and horrifying: stories of being captured by the security forces. tortured and beaten; stories of family members being assassinated and mutilated by government related death squads. They told stories of massacres on villages by the armed forces, babies being tossed in the air and shot, women being raped and fetuses being cut from the wombs of expectant. mothers. Those working with refugees along the border knew that these were not "economic refugees." They were people fleeing situations of violence and oppression. They were people with genuine claims in need of asylum and safe haven.

The Tucson people tried working through the legal system on behalf of the refugees. According to the United States Refugee Act of 1980, a person "who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion" has a right to political asylum in our country. The Tucson people found that only two-percent of the thousands of asylum applicants were granted political asylum. The overwhel-

ming majority of Central Americaas were being deported back to their countries at a very high risk to their lives.

The INS required unrealistic documentation of alleged persecution. A refugee had to provide documentation of threats made against their lives. If their names had not been published on a public death list. the INS made it very difficult to establish an asylum case.

Fife and members of his congregation found that they could not turn their backs on these Central American refugees. They felt the cruelty and injustice of deporting these people to their possible death. Their religious faith and their conscience dictated that they reach out and respond to these people in need. Southside Presbyterian Church began to harbor refugees within its walls. As the need for this type of hospitality and protection grew. Fife and Corbet began talking about the religious tradition of public sanctuary. On March 24, 1982, Southside Presbyterian Church and several other churches around the country publically declared themselves sanctuaries for Central American refugees.

Since that time, over three-hundred churches, synagogues, and religious groups have declared themselves public sanctuaries. These groups have aided thousands of refugees. Many have also been involved in the underground railroad which brings high-risk refugees out of life-threatening situations and into public sanctuaries across the country. Many committed religious people throughout the country are engaged in this work, and participate at the risk of their own security and freedom.

Stacey Lynn Merkt of Texas is presently serving a prison sentence fro her work of providing sanctuary to Central American refugees. In January of 1985, Jim Corbet, John Fife, and nine others from Arizona were indicted for their sanctuary work. Eight of the eleven were recently convicted on counts of harboring and transporting illegal aliens. Sanctuary workers across the country have had their phones tapped. The INS has sent infiltrators into church worship services, bible studies and meetings to secretly tape-record conversations of sanctuary workers. Church offices have been broken onto and their files strewn around the room

Sanctuary workers view the indictments and harassment as attempts by the government to bring an end to the sanctuary movement. It is speculated that the governcontinued on page 17

Sister College project benefits all

by Tom Jaenicke

Imagine sitting in class on a warm afternoon, relishing the anticipation of going out to play in the sun. Now imagine your tranquility shattered by a grenade ripping though the wall and the staccato burst of machine-gun fire in the hallway. That scene was not in the imaginations of students at the University of El Salvador, it was a reality.

On June 26, 1980, over 800 troops armed with tanks and helicopters invaded the UES. Buildings and labs were bombed. equipment was looted and sold, and the library burned. Most distressing, hundreds of students, faculty and staff disappeared or were killed. The UES is the primary institution of higher learning in El Salvador. The Salvadoran constitution guarantees the University the right to exist, academic freedom, governing autonomy and full funding. The military invasion and ensuing repression have hampered all of these rights.

After popular and international pressure, the UES was reopened in 1984. The constitutionally guaranteed full funding has not been restored, and no funds have been provided for reconstructing damaged buildings. In addition to the lack of material aid, there has been an abundance of political repression. Following a hit list published in

Guatemalan caravan to visit soon

On April 7, the "Caravan for the Forgotten" will be stopping at Evergreen to give a presentation on Guatemalen refugees currently living in Chiapas, Mexico. The Refugee camps of Yalam Bohosh and El Aguacate consist of survivors of villages who fled Guatemala between July 22 and 27 of 1982, when the neighboring population of San Francisco, Nenton, Huchuentanango was massacred in one of the most brutal actions of the recent repression. The people of these camps are the survivors of those who fled their villages. Some died en route when the army attacked the first group who fled. There are about 1,000 people in the two camps -- almost all are native Chuj speakers, but many have now learned Spanish.

The Caravan is being organized by members of the Freedom Fund of Seattle. and STAR of Guatemala, of Austin, Texas. Participants will begin their journey in Vancouver, B.C. sometime in mid-March, travel down the West Coast and down through Mexico to Chiapas. They intend to make frequent stops along the way to present slide shows, speeches, photography and Guatemalan artwork.

Some of the major goals and objectives the Caravan hopes to meet are to raise funds and material aid for organizations inside Mexico, the U.S., and Guatemala which provide relief to Guatemalan refugees. The caravaners also hope to create public

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awareness regarding the current situation and recent history of Guatemala and its people. Another goal is to create political pressure on the governments of Guatemala, the U.S. and (more diplomatically) Mexico, stressing the need for structural change in Guatemala, and seeking a true democratic opening with respect for human rights, an end to counter-insurgency related aid, and non-repartriation of refugees.

OASIS (Olympia Alliance In Support of Indiginous Struggles) is working on local efforts to raise money, material aid and support for the caravan. There are specific donations which are desperately needed in the camps. These include: medical supplies such as anesthetics, antibiotics and equipment, clothing of all types, especially children's shoes, educational supplies such as pencils, paper, books in Spanish and manual typewriters. Also needed are carpentry tools, agricultural tools and seed, thread, velcro and non-electric sewing machines. The caravan itself could use donated and discounted items such as gas, motor oil, insurance, camping gear, first-aid kits and walkie-talkies.

If you have items you would like to donate, our current drop-off point is 3903 36th Ave. N.W. If you are interested in helping or want more info concerning the caravan, please call 866-8258. Place and time of April 7 event TBA.

--Kristi Maclean

1985 of 11 students, faculty and staff, there have been a number of abductions, tortures, and murders. Representatives of the UES sought international assistance to help stop the injustice.

In November, 1985, UES members Miguel Parada and Antonia Quezada appealed to Evergreen to become a "sister college" of the UES. The sister college committee was then formed to pursue formal ties with the UES. In Spring, 1986, after a successful petition drive, faculty endorsement, and the Board of Trustees recommendation, President Olander declared Evergreen a sister college with the UES.

The goals of the sister college project are to show moral support for the UES, establish a network to protect the human rights of the members of the UES, arrange cultural and educational exchanges between Evergreen and UES, and assist the UES with private material aid and other fundraising projects. International public recognition ensures the legitimacy of the UES and makes it more difficult for the military to repress the students, faculty, and staff.

Since its genesis, the sister college project has been effectively assisting the UES with material and moral support. A significant portion of last year's Senior Class gift was donated to the UES, a book drive helped restore the decimated library, and money was sent to help the victims of the, October earthquake. After hearing of the detention of an UES student, a letter writing campaign was launched and followed up by a delegation; the student was subsequently released. There have also been delegations to promote cultural and educational exchanges. Through the combination of these efforts, the sister college project has enhanced public awareness of the plight of the UES.

Currently, the sister college project is organizing a benefit dance featuring the Portland dance band Ed and the Boats. Proceeds will help finance project events and this summer's delegation to the UES. Also in the near future. Victor Guzman, a former faculty member of the UES, will be visiting Evergreen and talking about his experiences at the UES. If you are interested, the sister college project will warmly welcome any help. Weekly meetings are held on Tuesdays at 5:30 p.m. in the Peace $\,^{\rm \omega}$ Center. Call x6098 for more information.

Student fasters raise consciences, funds

by John Thomas Malone

Greetings, all ye fasters and supporters for peace in Central America, Earth! More Greeners and members of the Evergreen Community are asked to fast and/or sponsor this year's Fast for Peace in Nicaragua. This February 24, 25, and 26, students from our college will join students from 50 other colleges nationwide in the 2nd annual Student Fast for Peace in Nicaragua. Last year, 400 students on eleven campuses fasted from one to five days to earn \$15,000 for Nicaraguan humanitarian relief groups of their choice.

The Student Fast for Peace in Nicaragua is a two-fold coordinated effort: to bring attention to the injustices in which the American government (and by default, the American people) participate by financing the contras, and to support and contribute

to reparations for the Nicaraguan people. Since more students on more campuses will fast synchronously during the last week of February, this year's fast will make a powerful national protest and a healthy

local impact. At Evergreen, fasters will sign up sponsors to support the February 24-26 fast, staff a display and donation table in the CAB, and perhaps take up temporary residence in the CAB and do events on Red Square, All pledges collected will be donated to the Olympia Pledge of Resistance (POR). POR is raising \$54,000, the per capita share for Thurston county residents to offset the \$100 million Congress recently voted to the contras. The strategy which was developed and enacted in response to the prior contras aid packages, is to support relief organizations which provide real humanitarian aid directly to the Nicaraguan people. The Evergreen community can generate

a vital portion of this support, monetarily, informationally and symbolically.

For instance, last spring's Big Mountain Dance Marathon gave the dancemarathoners ways to help Native Americans, and this winter's Student Fast for Peace in Nicaragua offers the one who fasts opportunities to educate our community, synchronize our action and help our Nicaraguan brothers and sisters meaninofully.

If you would like to fast, sponsor a faster. or offer your special service, please contact the Peace Center, x6098 (LIB 3235), contact a pledge gatherer when s/he comes around, and/or come by the Student Fast table in the CAB February 24-26 to give your expression and encouragement. Thank you!

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virus, HTLV-III. Local economies are being built around the comparatively wealthy soldiers. In the words of Efrain Diaz of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, "Honduras is just a theater which we rent out for other people to put on their shows. And we end up looking like fools."

Nicaragua



In 1979, popular revolution overthrew the dictatorial Somoza dynasty which had ruled

Nicaragua since 1932. Won under the banner of the FSLN (National Sandinista Liberation Front), the revolution immortalized Auguste Sandino, leader of armed resistance to the U.S. Marines' occupation of Nicaragua from 1927 to 1933. (The marines had been periodically invading Nicaragua since 1912). The Marines' withdrawl, while signifying victory for Sandino, was followed by the installation of Anastasio Somoza Garcia, granddaddy of one of the world's most violent and corrupt dynasties.

Since the revolution, Nicaraguans have enjoyed increased literacy and health care, decreased infant mortality and redistribution of 40% of the land. However, they have also suffered from the war which followed their victory. Sicne 1981, U.S.-backed contras have been attacking rural areas, abducting, torturing and killing thousands of people; destroying homes, farms, schools and clinics in an effort to destabilize the Sandinista government. The contras, led by former members of Somoza's National Guard, have recruited paid mercenaries, orphaned children, and abducted peasants, as well as the genuinely disaffected. The U.S.

has directly attacked Nicaragua. In 1982 the CIA mined their harbors. In the spring of 1985, the State Department declared an embargo of all Nicaraguan goods. The international community has overwhelmingly condemned U.S. aggression towards Nicaragua. The World Court declared U.S. support for the contras and mining of harbors to be violations of international law. The U.S.' motives, according to Noam Chomsky and other analysts, are not to combat communism, but to impoverish the country, and return it to a U.S.-dependent state.

The Sandinistas have been ensnared in the war trap; they have instituted the draft, for which there is considerable resistance from a war-weary populace; defense drains 50% of their budget. In October, 1985, they imposed a state of emergency which limited civil liberties. They initiated press censorship in 1982. However, despite the war, Nicaragua has granted more civil rights than other Central American nations. In 1984, they held elections, involving six different political parties, which were certified as fair by international observers. There are no death squads.

In the first years of the war, eighteen thousand Miskitu Indians were forcibly relocated from their home along the Atlantic Coast which had been turned into a war zone. Sandinista soldiers treated the Miskitus with racism and brutality. Contras, taking advantage of the situation, recruited orphaned Miskitus, telling isolated villages of nonexistent massacres by Sandinistas in neighboring areas. The Sandinistas have, for the past few years, been making amends -- punishing cases of brutality, working with Miskitu representatives on autonomy plans for the region.

Solutions Many see hope for peace in Central

America in the Contadora process, supported by fifteen Latin American nations. Contadoran proposals have called for a withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from Central America, limits on arms exports, elimination of military installations, and an end to military actions, which threaten peace and security in the region, and non-intervention between participating states. Although Reagan professes to support this process, a State Department memo issued on September 4, 1985 states: "We need to develop an active diplomacy now to head off efforts at Latin American solidarity, whether they are sponsored by the Contadora support group, the Cubans, or the Nicaraguans. We need to find a way to turn pressure they bring to bear on us or our friends to our advantage."

U.S. economic exploitation in the region has torn the social fabric of these proud cultures while increasing their dependence on the "Gran Amigo" to the North. Massive U.S. military aid has helped instigate a regional war that offers only further polarization and militarization of Central American society. Efforts to fit Central America into the East v. West paradigm ignore the root causes of the current upheavals. Landless peasants, and high rates of illiteracy and malnutrition are systematic expressions of unjust oligarchies held in power by a powerful U.S. military economic empire. North Americans, who produce much of the capital and consume much of the goods of U.S. corporations; who pay for, participate in, or at least tolerate the U.S. military and foreign policy, profoundly affect conditions in Central America. We need to act from our consciences' responses to news of their struggles.

Swim team tunes up for regionals

by Otto Reduxus

The Evergreen State College swim team recently had its last dual meet of the season with Highline Community. This meet was used as a tune-up for the Regional Championships coming February 19, 20 and 21. With five months of training behind the team. coach Bruch Fletcher hopes for sizzling times at the championship meet in Portland, Oregon.

Annie Pizey and Rachel Wexler had their first experience in the 200 breaststroke.

Women weightlifters gain strength, confidence

by Lillian Ford

Women are developing confidence and strength by lifting weights together every Tuesday and Thursday morning from 8:15 to 10 a.m. at the CRC. About a dozen women of varying skill levels currently attend the sessions, but organizers hope that number will double.

Experienced weight trainers offer instruction and advise beginners in developing weightlifting plans that are "comfortable to them and specific to their bodies," according to Paula Barnett, a former weightlifting instructor who is active in the group. The weight room is equipped with Universal machines, free weights, stationary bicycles and punching bags.

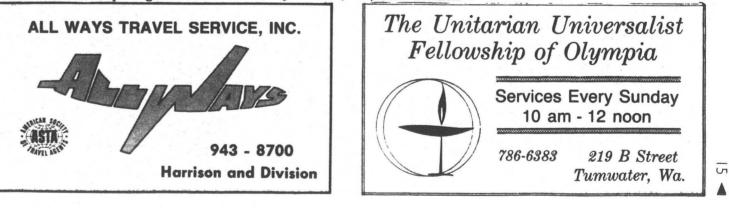
Paula sees weightlifting as "a way to raise self-esteem and kinesthetic awareness." Through weightlifting, women can "set goals that are attainable, achieve levels they didn't think possible, gain confidence in their strength, and develop discipline which also helps in other areas of their lives."

Describing weightlifting's physical effects as "body sculpting," Paula explained that women don't develop "big muscles."

Rather, their muscles "rise away from the bone and appear more well-defined as their fat content diminishes." "Weightlifting," she added, "allows women to 'fine tune' specific areas of their bodies."

Women at last Thursday's session attended for various reasons: to build strength, to raise their self-esteem, to learn free weight techniques, or practice on the punching bags, in a less-than-normally threatening environment. Debbie Johnson. who was strengthening a bad shoulder with dumbbells, felt too intimidated to attempt learning unfamiliar free weight techniques in a room full of "grunting, sweaty men." "Women can feel embarrassed looking for a 5-pound dumbbell when everyone else is lifting 100," added Debbie.

do it."



Annie swam 3:17.47 for third place and Rachel was fourth place with 3:18.39. Louise Brown, who was voted "most improved swimmer" last season, will again be going for big-time drops at Regionals.

In the men's division, Max Gilpin again led the way with two first-place finishes. Gilpin has one last chance to qualify for the NAIA National Championship meet, "Max is right on schedule with his training and will be going for national times in both the 400 individual medley and the breaststroke." commented Coach Fletcher. Jake Toule had a season best 500 freestyle by cracking the six-minute barrier with a 5:58.36 to take second place. Matt Love and Aaron Soule battled it out in the 200 IM to finish second and third for Evergreen.

Looking to the Regional meet, Coach Fletcher is looking for big improvements by Tino Ruth, Jerome Rigot, Mike Herdendez, and Mike Bujachich. The versatile Eric Seemann will be entered in both diving and swimming events in Portland.

Although a few men have been supportive, Paula has sensed a "general dis-ease" among both men and women. Some of the women have been treated condenscendingly during co-ed sessions. One woman, when developing skill on the punching bag, was pushed aside by "helpful" men who felt her efforts were "cute," but "not the way to

"Culturally, weight rooms have been male-only oriented," explained Johnson.

She feels that the supportive, women-only sessions provide an "entryway," which helps women more comfortably acclimate themselves to the sport and see that the 'men's sweating, straining and grunting, while often quite threatening, are just parts of the activity." However, women who are 'used to" working out with men also participate in the morning sessions. "It's fun when it's just women," says Dee Burkes, "I appreciate the support the other women give me.'

The group began last fall when Evergreen student Rnee Martineau approached CRC coordinator Cath Johnson with a request for women's-only time in the weight room. Johnson, also a weight lifter, was "interested in seeing it go." Following Johnson's advice, Martineau established the Women's Weightlifting Club as a "club sport" with the assistance of Recreational Sports Coordinator Corey Meador. Corey arranged for the locker rooms (normally closed in the early morning) to be opened, and, after flyers were posted, the sessions began.

Women wanting more information about the group can contact Rnee or Paula at 866-6000, x6155.

Network from page 6 bitrator and advisor.

Ken Jacob, current director of Facilities. tended to stress his five years of experience as adjudicator at Evergreen prior to Mr. Jones. His resume and statement mentioned many sensitivities to and experiences with issues likely to come up in the job. He said he has protected confidential information even when faced with an angry crowd of people. The hardest decisions he had to make as adjudicator in the past, he explained, were those when distinctions between psychosis and mere excessiveness were required. He said he "trusts our internal community."

Jan Lambertz, director of Recreation and Athletics, pointed out that she had served at three levels of the Evergreen community -- staff, administration, and faculty. She said her preference for creative problem solving would lend much aid to the decisions she would face. She saw policy as a framework from which to work, not a sturcture by which to be constrained. She said that it is not good to be so objective in decision making that one does not hurt when "making decisions one does not like."

In saving so, she recalled her days as an adjudicator of academic affairs at a small girls college. She sees the adjudicator as a facilitator of healthy relationships within a community. Dave Campbell, a student at the forum with Ms. Lambertz, and a lifeguard at the CRC, brought up an accusation of withholding public information. Lambertz denied this.

A student attendant at Dave Hitchens' interview reported to me that Mr. Hitchens, a faculty member in history, said he had a historical perpective on the Social Contract and its call for civility. Mr. Hitchens said that the Social Contract is constitutional and that we need a statutory document as well. He stressed his ability to find, interpret and question evidence, be it verbal or written, submitted by parties interested or disinterested. A proclivity towards a human approach and an ability to listen were among the qualifications he said he had, as well as experience with dealing with personal problems of many students.

Mr. Jones said that the Network will be trying to shake its "conspiratorial-CIA" image by submitting information about itself

Heart to Heart with Richard Hartley

to the college catalogue and/or the CPJ.

He acknowledged that some people have the theoretical ability to file false information with the Network. He said the Counseling Center, which chose not to attend Network meetings for a while, has returned, but limits itself to an observing role, except that when it feels it is appropriate, it may choose to say whether or not a person being discussed has been seen

at the CC or not. Nothing of the counseling sessions themselves is revealed, though. He characterized the Network's business as "99% preventative." Fifty percent of the time, he said, he needs only to schedule an appointment between the person in question and their instructor or supervisor. However, in those rare cases when a person does not approve of the adjudicator's decision, he or she may appeal it to Gail Martin, and then to President Olander. The appeal process can progress beyond this to the President's Advisory Board and thenceforth to the Board of Trustees. The Network deals with Social Contract problems. Academic, personnel and policy issues have other procedures.

ANALYSI

by Ben Tansey

When Richard Hartley ran for one of the student positions on the President's Advisor Board (PAB), he was hoping to become involved with the policy decisionmaking process. Now securely voted in, he finds it is not what he expected, and has questions about not just what he is supposed to be doing, but the the Board itself is supposed to be doing.

Communications between the Board members and between the Board and certain DTFs is limited, he said during a recent interview. According to the Final Draft of the All-Campus Governance DTF Report of January, 1986, the Board is supposed to make "recommendations about allcampus policy matters to the President" and to study "matters of concern" when "policy-related conflicts occur."

Hartley, who quotes statutes and cases with ease, is also disappointed by the apathy among students to become involved with governance issues. He even sets aside three hours a week to hear student concerns, but attendance is small to anaught. "I have a constituency to repre-

9

sent," he said, "but if no one talks to me, I will fall back on my own opinions."

The PAB has met once this quarter. At that time they discussed the Emergency 90 Day Greivance and Appeal Procedures where the PAB was granted a temporary status as a hearing board until the final greivance procedure is drafted by the Greivance DTF. Technically, the school has been without a formal greivance procedure since the disbandment of the Evergreen Council in January of 1986. The PAB, should anything come up, will decide on whether a greivance, which by then will have been appealed twice accoding to the Emergency document, merits a hearing board.

If you are sufficiently confused by all of these boards, DTFs and documents, then you know how Mr. Hartley is feeling.

"PAB is basically a clearing house for issues which are referred to somewhere else. It's like we are sitting in a train switching booth pulling levers."

At the first meeting they also discussed the first two of 12 proposals raised by the Higher Education Committee. These were: "What combination of policies and practices

will provide optimum balance of institutional management flexibility and public accountability?" and "How can the higher education system be made more efficient without reducing the quality of its products?"

Hartley said the first question was so boring they only spent 5 minutes on it. On the second, he noted the poverty of referring to the students as "products" and said the PAB decided that the latent issue of employability was too narrow a consideration, especially for a liberal arts college.

The next meeting was canceled for bureaucratic reasons. The second meeting, scheduled for February 28, will consider some more HEC proposals.

Hartley said the HEC proposals have dominated PAB meetings. He says that the advisory nature of the board disturbs him. Like DTF reports, their recommendations can be disregarded. He feels that the concept of Evergreen should provide for a greater than traditional role for students in direct, final decision making, including issues of policy and finance. "Our confidence to experiment ought to give students more than an advisory role." \Box

continued from page 12

ment has moved against the sanctuary movement because it is a threat to U.S. foreign policy in Central America. The refugees are telling their version of what is happening in Central America, and it is

more **letters** from page 3

I would encourage everyone to phone at least once, preferably on a weekly basis, particularly through this important time of budget negotiations. It is worth the investment. This tactic has been used effectively to turn Washington votes against aid to the Nicaraguan contras. Let's press for a ban on nuclear weapons tests, justice in the Iran-Contra investigation, an end to the wars in Central America, and any other

more on trees

To the Editor:

I'm writing to you and all the readers on this splendidly moist day, because they continue to destroy trees at the ASH Tree apartment complex in which I live. This may not seem like a big issue, but for those of us who cannot escape the carnage, it is with little humor that we see a (I'll add "disgusting") little bear who, as I write, is watching a man in a raincoat remove yet more trees (of course the bear can't really see him, but it adds to the overall effect.)

This little bear, so cuddly and cute, is made of a dying "stump." He doesn't talk much, but if he could, he might say



very different from what our government is telling us. As church people learn of the situation through the stories of refugees, they often become involved in trying to change U.S. foreign policy. The pressure from the government has not slowed down

issues you are interested in. Let's spend money in a constructive way, for things like a clean environment, jobs and homes for the homeless, or let's not spend it at all.

If you don't speak, you don't have a voice. And to avoid the issues that affect your life is to avoid living.

Sincerely. Hector Douglas

TREE!"

He is alone.

something like, "Shit! I'd better run for cover with all these people around -- but there is nowhere to go!" Or further, "Hey! Wait a minute! This is absurd, I am a

Now this ironic little bear, who probably brings pleasure to some -- I'm sure at least to his earthly creator, as well as to the kids - is sad, because he has no place to hide.

The benefit of more sunlight reaching the apartments is a valid argument, since they are rotting in their own, as well as the inescapable Pacific juices; but what about the radiation released by the sun, and let into our world in increasing amounts through the miracle-of-science? I, personal-

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the sanctuary movement. In fact, it has only strengthened the resolve of those who are working on behalf of Central American refugees. When the indictments began coming down, there were about one-hundred sixty sanctuary groups. There are now over three hundred.

The work of sanctuary is a faith journey. It consists of people of faith responding to the need of refugees fleeing situations of violence. It consists of refugees telling their stories and teaching us of their reality. The work of sanctuary is a journey together with North Americans and Central Americans. It is an enactment of religious beliefs and values. It is a response to the biblical call to feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, clothe the naked, and set at liberty those who are oppressed. Despite the cost, the work of sanctuary will continue. \Box

ly, do not want, or need, any more sunlight! Besides, board rot is board rot.

Back home there was a community debate over the merits of "The Bull;" an artist's rendition of a seated bovine, holding a cowboy hat, with his balls hanging out where kids might -- ooooh -- touch them!(?) But, while the bear is no bull, in another connotation (as in this case) he is: Bullshit He is inappropriate. Clear cuts and bears don't mix.

The bear at "SL-ASH Tree apartments" (as one creative, but destructive graffiti artist recently observed and re-named, putting a universal "no" sign over the entrance sign's depicted tree) can only help to warp a sense of what is right and wrong, something we need more of today. (Sure, I thought of wedging a stick in between his legs for a penis, but I didn't because it is not right.)

The Bear, the offspring of a long day of chainsaw hell, can at least cause a person to think; and this is his only virtue. But a bear in his position is adding an insult to an injury. He mocks the clear cut that spawned him. (And, his back is always turned away from my apartment. Also, will he ever turn into a more "bear-like" shade?)

I'd like all of you to think about how you feel (I'm sure you all do) when/if you meet the bear. Move in close... What words do you attach to him? At what level does he touch you? Afterwards ask yourself: Should this bear live?, or die?

If he stays, maybe he should be gilded. It could just all be in my head, and maybe I'm confused, but something is missing in ASH. Maybe if I wake up to 50 wooden chipmunks it will become clearer for, after all, this is Ever-green I think. (I wonder...)

Seriously Yours, Craig Robinson

11

Ease

spider arms as long as the rest of the body snapping about as if stiff buggy whip lengths

-Tom Casterline

Wet Narrative for John Donne

Rain is continual... Stovepipe whirls dervishes. dances with mystic trees cloaked in soft wood smoke.

North races past, hiding blue skies beneath moist skirts, rushes to meet Puyallup, Enumclaw and Kittitas

Spring starts here today in primal shoots and continues blossoms until June.

I dream of warm-dry places or knee-high boots and an umbrella over the entire world.

Ask not for whom the rain falls. It falls . No one is on dry land. Each of us must be content to play this damp role.

-Thome George

Three scenes

one

banging things, bang! a coffee mug slams on the table and cracks into pieces. A burning smell, something charred black. Old sour coffee, teeth fuzzy from eating sugar. Trade-off rhythms of two yelling voices. bodies jumping up, sitting down stalking, pointing, shaking...

two

waking up no idea where no sound. Everything pale white and gray looking but not seeing. Stale air mouth sheets up around my dry neck hands on top of the blankets. Some dreams just out of reach think of someone I haven't seen in years. The light increases my eyes close | know I have to get up.

three

1400 ice cubes clatter into a plastic swimmming pool. They bob around, then settle. All look alike- each ten bercent above the water. As the hours pass they shrink and finally disappear. Some of the water evaporates. This is repeated once a day until the sun expands and dies.

Ed & the Boats benefit UES

by Tim Marshall

Ed and the Boats are coming from Portland to perform a benefit dance for the University of El Salvador-Evergreen Sister College Project. The Boats promise to provide a fun evening of dancing for a good cause. Ed and the Boats are a versatile band that plays a variety of music.

Writes Two Louies Magazine: "Ed and the Boats are the most offbeat band in town (Portland). For this reason, they draw an eclectic and responsive crowd. Mix equal parts '60's psychedelia, '70's Zappa, Squeeze, R & B, and Country Swing with humorous, intelligent lyrics and guitarist Dan Haley's courageous approach toward chord progression, and you get some idea where the Boats may or may not be coming from.

"Not flashy, glitzy, trendy, snobby, or concerned in the least with those elements, the Boats simply grind out a great night's

Boys of the Lough grace Founding Festival With a new lineup, The Boys of the regional musical traditions, the Boys have tickets (Visa or Mastercard) by phone at

Lough (pronounced "lock"), remain one of the finest bands in Celtic traditional music. Christy Moore on uillean pipes and John Coakley on piano and guitar have joined fiddler Aly Bain, the flutist Cathal McConnell and the cittern and concertina player Dave Richardson.

The Boys of the Lough arrange traditional tunes in an orchestral way, carefully gauging blends of timbres and interlocking ornaments - the reediness of pipes plus fiddle, the breathiness of flute plus concertina, the contrast between plucked cittern and bouncy piano chords. They always stay in touch with the rousing dance rhythms of their jigs and reels and hornpipes.

For over a decade The Boys of the Lough have taken the musical heritage of their native highlands and islands to audiences around the world. Their warm and vital performances have won them friends from village halls of Scotland to international concert and festival stages.

Two Grammy award nominations in the past three years underscore the excellence and popular appeal of The Boys of the Lough's recorded music. The Grammy award nominations were for "In the Tradition" (1983) and "Open Road" (1984). Including Aly Bain's and Cathal McConnell's sole albums which highlight their own

press photo

worth of music."

Proceeds from the benefit will go for material aid to the University of El Salvador, and to help send a delegation of Evergreen students, faculty, and ad-

UCO to feature local composer

The University Chamber Orchestra will perform at the Olympia Ballroom on Friday, February 20, at 8 p.m. under the direction of Peter Kaman. The ensemble will perform works by Debussy, Ravel, Block and composer-in-residence Timothy Brock. continued from page 11

The countries have problems. Patricia says,"The problem with transnationals affects the whole of Latin America. However, it is my opinion that ... my country at least has the dignity to maintain her neutral politics, not wanting to become a satellite of the U.S. like Hond uras and to maintain

twelve recordings to their credit.

The Boys of the Lough will play their only concert in Washington State this year on Saturday, February 21, at 8:00 p.m., at the Washington Center for the Performing Arts downtown. Tickets for this reserved seating event range from \$6.00 to \$14.00 and are available at the Washington Center box office, Yenney's Music, Rainy Day Records, and The Bookmark (in South-Sound Center). Tickets are also available at all Ticketmaster outlets. You may charge

See them February 21, 9:00 p.m. in LIB 4300. Admission is \$3.00 for students. \$4.00 general admission. Refreshments available, child care provided.□

ministrators to visit the University.

Brock's work will be a premiere performance of his "Nine Ball Suite," which was written exclusively for the UCO. Brock's latest work is based on the billiard game Nine Ball, which is one of his favorite pasttimes. Tickets are \$5.00 at the door.

firmly her decision to neither help the Contras, nor the Sandinistas. We believe that each country has the right, and the inhabitants of each country have the right, to choose the manner that works best for them to run their country, be it democracy, socialism, or dictatorship."

Ticketmaster at 628-0888 (Seattle) or at the Center box office 753-8586.

Discount tickets are available to senior citizens (age 60 and over), young people (18 and under), Evergreen Students and Alumni Association members and KAOS subscribers. Discount tickets are also available to large groups of 20 or more. Special accomodations are available to persons of disability. Please contact the Center box office for more information on discount tickets and disability seating. \Box





governance

Continuing

Richard Hartley one of the Student Representatives to the Presidents Advisory Board holds open office hours to discuss governance issues, Tuesdays 6:30-9:30 PM in D-dorm, room 204.

Faculty Evaluation DTF, Wednesdays 1:00-3:00, L2219

Faculty Hiring DTF, Wednesdays 1:00-3:00, L2219

Governace DTF. Wednesdays 12:00-2:00, L2221

Native American Studies Group(DTF) Wednesdays 12:30-5:00 (unless otherwise notified), L1600 lounge

Academic Advising Board DTF. Wednesdays 1:00-3:00, L2220

Vice President for Student Affairs Gail Martin hosts open meetings Mondays, 12:00, L3236. Call x6294 for more information

music & dancing

Friday 20

Heliotroupe, plays the Fourth Ave. Tavern, 9:30 PM,

The University Chamber Orchestra will perform works of Debussy, Ravel, Block and composer-inresidence Timothy Brock at the Olympia Ballroom. 8:00 PM. Tickets are \$5.00 at the door.

Saturday 21

Ed and the Boats will be performing a benefit show for the University of El Salvador -- TESC Sister College Project at 9 PM in Lib. 4300. Tickets are \$3 for students, \$4 general. For more information call x6098

The Boys of Lough perform at the Washington Center for the Performing Arts at 8 PM. For more information call 753-8586.

Heliotroupe, plays the Fourth Ave. Tavern, 9:30 PM,

Sunday 22

Catherine Allison, folk gutarist, will perform at the Smithfield Cafe 5:30-7:30 PM.

Wednesday 25

'An Evening of Electro-Acoustic Music', a senior recital by Steve M. Miller at the TESC Recital Hall, free.

Continuing African Dance, Wednesdays from 3:30 to 5:30 PM in CRC 307. For more info, call x6530.

Contact-Improvisation Dance, Sundays from 4:00-6:00 PM in CRC 307. Open to all levels

Seattle Opera's 13th Summer of Wagnerian Opera, reserve seats now. Call or write to the Seattle Opera P.O. Box 9428 Seattle, WA 98109.

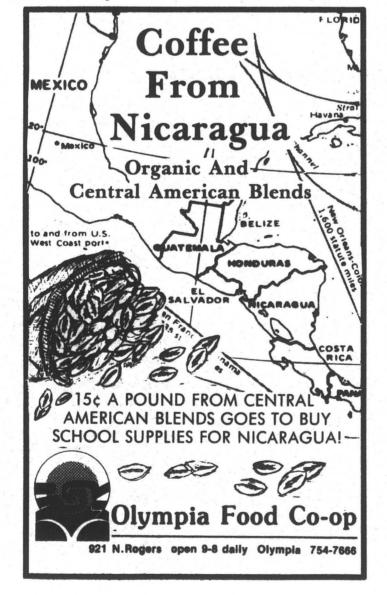
GESCCO will hold weekly open meeting every Mon-

day at 6 PM at 5th and Cherry.

stage & screen

Thursday 19 "West of Hester Street" and "Hundred and Two

Mature: The Art of Harry Lieberman" will be shown at 7 and 9:30 in Lecture Hall 1, \$1.50. Childcare is available for the 7.00 PM showing. Bible



Tom Spray's Peace is a Piece of Cake will open alongside Eugene Ionesco's the Chairs in the TESC Recital Hall, Tickets are \$2 for students: \$3 general. For more information call 866-6833

Friday 20 Carolyn Forche will appear in UW Kane Hall rm. 130 at 8 PM. \$6 students; \$7 general.

Saturday 21-Sunday 22 Forbidden: The Cinema Of Broken Taboos, a weekend festival featuring guest speaker **John Waters**. For more info. call (206) 632-0932.

Tuesday 24

"Vamos A Hacer Un Pais." video presentation of the Seattle-Nicaragua Construction Brigade. 7 PM LH 3. Continuing

Student-Written Theatre, Fridays at noon, presented by the Performance Media program, locations TRA

spirituality

Continuing Bible Study, Daily, 7:30-8:30 AM Mon-Thurs., 8:30-9:30 AM Fridays, in the A-dorm Pit. Bring your

Free public forum on "Kids and Sports." The program will be of particular interest to parents, coaches, teens, and pre-teens. Register by calling 456-7247.

Saturday 21

Evergreen Counseling schedules workshop on "Intimacy and Sexuality". Cost for the workshop, which begins at 9:30 AM and ends at 5 PM, is \$20 for Evergreen students, \$35 general, and \$50 per couple. Call x6800 to pre-register

Thursday 26

Chemical Bioaccumulation: Living with a Toxified Body: Bruce Haney, who's been chronically exposed to toxins in the course of his work as a land scape gardener, discusses his struggles with the system and within himself coming to terms with his illness, 7 PM in lecture hall 2. For more information call 866-8258

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Dinner : Mon. - Sat. 4:30 pm - 9:30 pm

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are interested. Track & Field Club -- contact Coach Pete Steilberg at x6530. Crew Club -- contact Kyzyl (pronounced Keetzil) at 943-8624

call 491-9480

info. call x6530.

357-4904

noon. x6092.

Tuesday I (March) Deadline for the Rotary Foundation Scholarships Applications are available from the Dean of Enroll-Lib. 1221

recreation

Friday 20

Tuesday 24

Lib. 4004

Thursday 19

education

Managing hostile customers and clients, a

YWCA-crisis Clinic Workshop designed for people who

deal with the public held from 4-8 PM at the United

Annual panel of Evergreen graduates currently

in medical school will discuss survival strategies,

"Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Get-

ting In and Surviving Medical School from 7-9 PM in

Churches Social Hall, Cost is \$50

Services,

Free Diabetes Screening from 9 AM until noon in the lobby of St. Peter Hospital. For more information

Continuing Walleyball, Mondays 7:00-9:00 PM at the CRC Racquetball Courts. For more info. call x6530.

Women's Weight Lifting, Tuesdays 8:15-10:00 AM in the CRC Weight Room. Call x6530 for more info...

Basketball, Wednesdays and Fridays 6:45-10:00 PM at the lefferson GYM.

Ultimate Frisbee, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays 3:00-5:00 PM on the Campus Playfields. For more

Campus Coed Volleyball League, Thursday Nights, call Adam at 754-9231 for times and dates.

erang Throwing, Fridays 2:30-5:30 PM on the Campus Athletic Fields. For more info. call x6530.

Sailing Club--contact Paul at 754-0888 for details.

Fencing Club--contact Corey in the CRC if you are an EXPERIENCED fencer

Tennis Club--contact Mike Perez at 866-1893 if you

Massage now being offered through the Recreation Center, Call x6535 for details.

The Midwife Information Line answers questions about modern certified nurse midwifery for women planning to have babies. In Olympia call 456-7862.

Keep Your Love Alive: Olympia Aids Task Force. For more information regarding AIDS call

support

Continuing Disabled Students Group meets Thursdays at Lesbian Women's Group meets every Tuesday at 7 PM in Lib 3223. Women of all ages welcome. For more information call x6544.

Lesbian Group for women 35 and over meets evry 2nd and 4th Fridays at the L/GRC in Lib 3223 at 7:30 PM. For more information call x6544.

L/GRC Youth Group welcomes gay youth 21 and under to its meetings every Saturday from I PM to 3 PM in Lib 3223. For more information call x6544

Gay Men's Group meets each Thursdays at 7 PM in Lab I room 2065. Men of all ages welcome. For more information call x6544

Give your old books to Innerplace ! They will be passed on to places where they're needed like prisons, the University of El Salvador, etc. Call x6145 for more info

and visual literary arts

The Student Art Gallery is currently showing the work of Shawn Ferris, Debby Coulter and Andy Kennedy. For more info. call Val Kitchen, Gallery Coor dinator, x6412.

Do you weave, paint, sculpt, create jewelry or pottery? If you are interested in showing and/or sellng your work on consignment in an established shop call Phyllis Thomas at 943-8282.

The Evergreen State College Main Art Gallery is showing a display of children's art from the Olym pia Waldorf School. For more info. call 943-4171.

The Tacoma Art Museum will present Painting and Sculpture '87. Call 272-4258 for information.

Flowerscapes : Recent Watercolors and Paintings by Karen Helmich are on exhibit at the Tacoma Art Museum. Call 272-4258 for further information.



1. 1. S. S.

ethics & politics

Northwest Fiber Arts is an exhibition of Northwest

textile artists at the Public Arts Space. Call 625-4223

The King County Arts Commission is soliciting

art for the Harborview Medical Center. Interested Ar

Do You Write? The CPJ is doing a Literary Arts Issue.

Call for Artists, applications are now being accepted from professional artists interested in participating in

the Washington State Arts Commission's Artists-In-

Residencies in music composition, dance, film and vidio,

folk arts, poetry and creative writing, theatre and visual

arts are available. Application deadline is March 1, 1987

For more information call (206) 753-3860.

tists should call 344-7580 for more info.

Residence Program for 1887-88.

Submit work to the CPJ by February 20.

Thursday 19

for information

Doing Away With Dominance, a slide presentation on the philosophical foundation of the radical environmental movement, narrated by Craig Wallace. For more information call x6784

Pro-Hanford Rally at the Capitol sponsored by the 'Hanford Family of the Tri-Cities.

Sunday 22

The Seattle Coalition Against Apartheid celebration at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church will feature a speaker from the ANC and State Representative Jesse Wineberry, plus music from Chile, The Total Ex-perience Gospel Choir, and DUMI. For more info. call (206) 328-3184.

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22

Continuing Give Your Congre nan, Senators and White House A Peace Of Your Mind. Contact the

Evergreen Peace Center for more information, L3233. Recycle Used Motor Oil, citizens may dispose of used motor oil free of charge weekdays, 8 AM-4 PM, At The City of Olympia Maintenance Center. Call Pubic Works at 753-855 for more info.

diversity

Thursday 19

Eyewitness Report From Cumming Georgia. Guest Speaker Oscar Eason gives a participant's account of the recent civil rights march on Georgia at 7:30 PM at New Freeway Hall. For more information call 722-6057.

Continuing

iobs

OASIS, a newly created action group, supporting Native People's efforts for cultural and physical survival, meets Thursdays at 7 PM in Lib. 3500. Your help is needed! For more information call 866-8258

International Women's Day meetings every Friday at 2 PM in Lib. 3216. Help plan this year's celebra-tion -- bring ideas! Call x6162 or x6006 for more info

internships

Treat yourself to the finest! Private Hot Tub Rooms • Therapeutic Massage Wolff System Tanning GIFT **CERTIFICATES** from \$7.00 HOURS: 11 am-11 pm Sun-Thurs 11 am-1 am Fri-Sat TOWP 943-2200 and Massad 115 E Olympia Ave Olympia, WA 98501

Monday 23

Volunteers in Service to America will be on campus to recruit for seven full time volunteer positions They will be located in the CAB lobby from 11 AM to 4 PM to answer questions concerning these positions, paying \$405/mo.. For more information call x6193.

Cooperative Education Office Drop-In Hours Tuesdays and Thursdays 1:00-3:00 PM.

NEED SOME \$\$\$? Perhaps a temporary or parttime job will help. Contact the Evergreen JobBank: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 1:00-5:00 PM, ×6295

Crossroads is actively seeking high school and college age students to participate in this year's community development programs in rural Caribbean and African villages.

Both volunteer and leader positions are open. People interested in applying are encouraged to contact Crossroads Africa, 150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 310, New York, New York 10011, (212) 242-8550 or (800) 42-AFRICA



\$60.00 Per Hundred Paid

for remailing letters from home! Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for information and application. Write to: Associates, Box 95-B, Roselle, NJ 07203.

Roland JX8P

mint condition 1 yr old, \$1100.00 with Hybrid case. Incredible synth. Drawing table adjustable plane. Good condition, \$35.00. Chris 866-6000 x6054 day, or 754-5379.

Passion Sound Studios

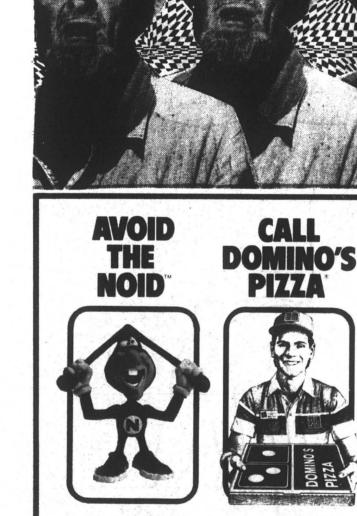
Now accepting students for private instruction in guitar, bass, and recording techniques. Learn in a modern recording studio. Also offering professional, airplay quality, mobile and studio 8 trk recording. T.E.S.C. discount. 754-1780.

Home Wanted

My 12 yr. old son and I (female) plus cat need safe home immediately until school is out. Please help as we are desperate. Call Margaux 357-9540 anytime.

Must Sell Immediately

Datsun 240-Z, '73 in sweet condition. Fast! Must drive to appreciate. \$3000, OBO. 866-9146.



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