



# Letters Opinion Letters Opinion



## Flu News

To the Editor:  
Dear Readers:  
Health Services has treated a large number of flu cases through the wintry month of January. For those of you who have not experienced this upper respiratory infection the symptoms are: headaches, dizziness, sore throat, congested ears & nose, fever (102° - 104°), chills, aches and pains in the joints, coughing up white mucus and swollen glands. Nine out of ten of the throat cultures taken for students show these symptoms to be caused by a virus. Viruses are constantly mutating to new forms which your body can quickly manufacture antibodies against.

symptoms do need medical attention if they persist:  
(1) High fever lasting more than three days.  
(2) Coughing up of thick yellow, green or bloody mucus.  
(3) Ear pain.  
(4) Sharp pain in the sides of chest on coughing (not the frequent early raw central chest pain that accompanies a cough).  
Health Services is open to help you Monday through Thursday from 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and appointments should be made to avoid a long waiting period. After 5:00 p.m. and Friday through Sunday, there is a referral list posted on the front door of the clinic. The list includes local physicians, chiropractors, naturopaths, etc.

## Help Defend TESC Nuke Protesters

To the Editor:  
On November 25, six of us from Evergreen participated in civil disobedience at the Trojan nuclear power plant sixty miles south of Olympia. This action represented our strong feelings about nuclear power. We believe that it is too dangerous a technology for people to use and we feel threatened by a nuclear plant anywhere near us. The dangers include constant exposure to low levels of radiation during normal "safe" operation of a plant as well as the probability of nuclear accident releasing huge amounts of toxic radioactivity against which there is no known protection.  
We took part in a peaceful stoppage of Trojan's operation. Along with 128 others we sat in front of Trojan's gates and blocked entrance to the plant with our bodies. We were arrested for second degree criminal trespass. Our trial will happen probably in March. We want, in our mass trial, to bring the issue of nuclear power to the courts. We are asking for the support of other Evergreeners.

We will be sponsoring an evening of music February 10, 8:00 p.m. in first floor library lobby to raise money for our legal defense. Featured Friday night will be a Nuclear Power singing group from Seattle, Shelly and the Crustaceans, plus two local women guitarists and singers, The Round Town Girls. Tickets will be on sale in Cab, at the Duck House and at the door. Two dollars buys a ticket for two, or a dollar fifty for one. We thank all who come for their support.  
Miles Sherts

## Effective Kill Results

To the Editor:  
Last week's CPJ article about Greenpeace was a textbook example of the emotion filled propaganda by which Greenpeace subsists.  
The issue that first comes to mind is the concern with the way Harp seals are harvested. In the article we are presented with a graphic of baby harp seals, eyes so innocent and wide. Who could possibly hurt one of these cute little critters? How cruel it would be to "club to death" (a term well used by the author) one of these darlings.  
In the harvest of fur pelts the quality of the skin determines its value to fur buyers. Clubbing is an excellent method of harvesting furs, combining effective kill results with very little or no damage to the pelt.  
I find it difficult to believe Dr. Rowssell's contention that some of the pups in the 1975 harvest were skinned alive. You would think it would be difficult if not impossible to get a high quality pelt from an animal that was kicking around and moving during its skinning.  
I support the strict conservation of natural resources. We must insure adequate numbers of not only harp seals, dolphins, and whales, but also tuna, salmon, and other marine products.  
To the author: In saying in your article, "... to come between animals of endangered species and the men who seek to kill them", you are implying only men kill animals of en-

dangered species. I object to this sexist allusion.  
Like many religious organizations, Greenpeace owes its existence to it's manipulation of American middle class guilt.  
The author sums it up in the first line, "... Our name suggests a dream..." Well put.  
William R. Hucks

## I Am Furious

To the Editor:  
Friday night after the Minanzi Marimba dance I discovered my coat and plaid jacket were stolen. To say the least I am furious. Hitting home that cold night and not having another coat, it made me burn to think someone ripped me off.  
I have always felt comfortable putting my things in a corner at Evergreen events, trusting in the character of the people here.  
Maybe some more traditional practices should happen like checking in and out coats. I would hate to see this happen, but more and more I see people violating the social contract that enables us to trust each other.  
I'm not some publicly irresponsible corporation that you can feel justified in ripping off—I'm broke too and losing my coats sets me back \$60 bucks. Your actions will come back to you. I suggest you reconsider and return my coats to security. don't be a lightweight  
Carolyn Meyer

## Social Advances

To the Editor:  
On Tuesday, January 24th I attended the film "Men's Lives" and participated in one of the group discussions that followed. The film was a fairly accurate description of what it is like to grow up as a male in this society and the discussion that followed was one of the most refreshing events that I've encountered while at Evergreen. Finally, some concerned individuals of both sexes got together and discussed the problems of sexual roles of one another. The result was an extremely enjoyable and educational experience. I would like to tip my hat to those people who were open enough to

share their feelings and insights during that discussion. They showed a willingness to co-operate and understand which is seldom, if ever, seen from some of the "more progressive" members of the Evergreen community who so strongly promote an attitude of separatism. Grouping into isolated camps is a dead end street. Why don't we all lower our defenses a bit and begin working together to create some real social advances?  
michael c. hansen

## A Thoughtful Gesture

To the Editor:  
I am a first year student in Nature, Society and Design program. We were given a project, the theme being "Mysteries of the Heart." Essentially we were to design a well traveled area on campus. A classmate and I chose to decorate the public elevator in Lab I building. Materials included a black and white contact paper with images of Greek goddesses naked from the waist up. We were careful in choosing this paper to best coordinate the theme. We put the paper up only to return the next day finding a unique response. Our Greek goddesses had been ripped beyond repair. Up in the right hand corner was a message: Lesbians Unite.  
We want to make "certain People" aware of the difference between Art and Sexism as we see it. This black and white paper reminded us of historic art. Some of the best artists including Michelangelo have painted nudes. We didn't see any sexism in the Greek goddesses. This episode seems a matter of sensitivity coming out in forms of destruction.  
Dear Sisters, you have given us your opinion loud and clear. That's what art is all about anyway. I can't say we were flattered by the particular response but we are glad for responses. We only hope that when your sensitivity strikes again you may hesitate and think more objectively.  
Yours truly,  
Tracy Beyebiere  
P.S. The project was a success nevertheless.

# Rental Agencies: A Migrant Species?

by Mandy McFarlan  
Rental agencies have a reputation in Olympia similar to that of used car lots because of an organization called Home Seekers. Home Seekers recently kept lists of houses, apartments and duplexes for rent in the Olympia area. Customers were charged \$40 to look at and use their listings. Home Seekers disappeared from Olympia about three weeks ago. Its phones were disconnected and its office abandoned. If you recently employed their service, call 753-6210 to report a breach of contract.  
The Consumer Protection Department of the Washington State Attorney General's Office is currently investigating the Home Seekers disappearance to determine whether or not a lawsuit will be necessary. Dick Hubbard of the Seattle Attorney General's Office says that the company may have violated the Consumer Protection Act of Washington State. Complaints against Home Seekers by former customers are being filed at the Attorney General's Office in Seattle where the investigation is taking place. No one at either the Olympia or the Seattle office cares to comment further on the investigation at this time.  
To many homeless people who must eventually pay a deposit and first month's rent, \$40 is an unbearable surcharge. A large percentage of rental agency customers are young people and people in low income brackets. If time is not a factor, then for 20 cents a day one can pick up a newspaper and wait for the right home to be advertised. But for those who need to find a place as soon as possible, extensive, updated rental listings can seem like a necessity at almost any cost.

Amber felt that the establishment of a federally funded agency to help people find homes would be beneficial.  
Right now Homelocators is trying to maintain a good reputation. A new branch is planned for Seattle, but, with a suit in progress there against an agency called Home Mart, Home Index, there is also a bad reputation for rental agencies in Seattle. Some of the people who ran Home Mart, Home Index have disappeared. The suit was filed against them for false and misleading advertising.  
When I entered the Homelocators office, a man accompanied by three small children was explaining to Bruce Pennington, a Homelocators employee, his desperate situation: "I can not wait any longer, I'll pay you when I rent the place." The man apparently had seven children and had been refused because of the children. His problem was compounded by a limited knowledge

of the English language. He did not want to put out any money until a concrete rent-agreement was reached. The man was not led to believe that a suitable house would definitely be found and no deal was made.  
If you are looking for a place to rent, first try the places with phone numbers listed in the paper. If you don't have any luck there and can't wait until the right place comes along, you may want to try a rental agency. In such a case, here are a couple of guidelines which may be helpful:  
1) If someone tells you that their office can definitely find you a place that you will like, remember that this is nearly an impossible promise to keep with something as risky as a house.  
2) If they do not make it clear exactly how much you are expected to pay and that even after you have paid you may not be successful in finding a home, do not do business with them.



## Candidate Interviews Scheduled

Three applicants for full time faculty positions at Evergreen will be interviewed on campus during the week of February 6 through 10. Alfred Arkley, whose specialty field is public administration, will be interviewed at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, February the 6th.  
On the following day at 10:00 a.m., David Firth will be interviewed. Firth lists his primary interests as plant/soil/science.  
The third applicant to be interviewed will be Guy Adams, whose field is public administration. Adams' interview is scheduled for 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 8. For further information, call Eileen Humphrey at 866-6295.

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# Alternatives To Puget Power

by Karrie Jacobs

Nobody is planning on turning Red Square into a huge solar collector, or at least not at last report; however there are numerous less ambitious projects in the works under the auspices of the Energy Systems: Conventional and Alternative group contract. Students plan to draw on energy from home-made methane wind and the elusive Northwest sun among other things to fuel the projects that they are working on this quarter.

The program was developed by faculty members Stan Klyne and Byron Youtz in response to a growing interest among Evergreen students and faculty in the problems of energy conversion. Youtz explained that it is useful, given the urgency of the energy problem, for Evergreen to have a regular program to study energy alternatives. This is the first year such a program has been offered on a large scale, although there have been numerous individual contracts in previous years, and Youtz stresses that it will not be the last.

After gaining a background in basic engineering, thermodynamics, heat transfer, calculus and a little socio-economics, the students have immersed themselves in the problems of taking their projects off paper and making them work. To this end contract members are setting up instruments to gather significant data: a hot wire anemometer which measures wind speed electrically, a cup anemometer which measures wind speed mechanically, and a pyrometer which measures all incoming sunlight (insolation). The information gathered from these devices helps determine the local effectiveness of various alternative energy sources.

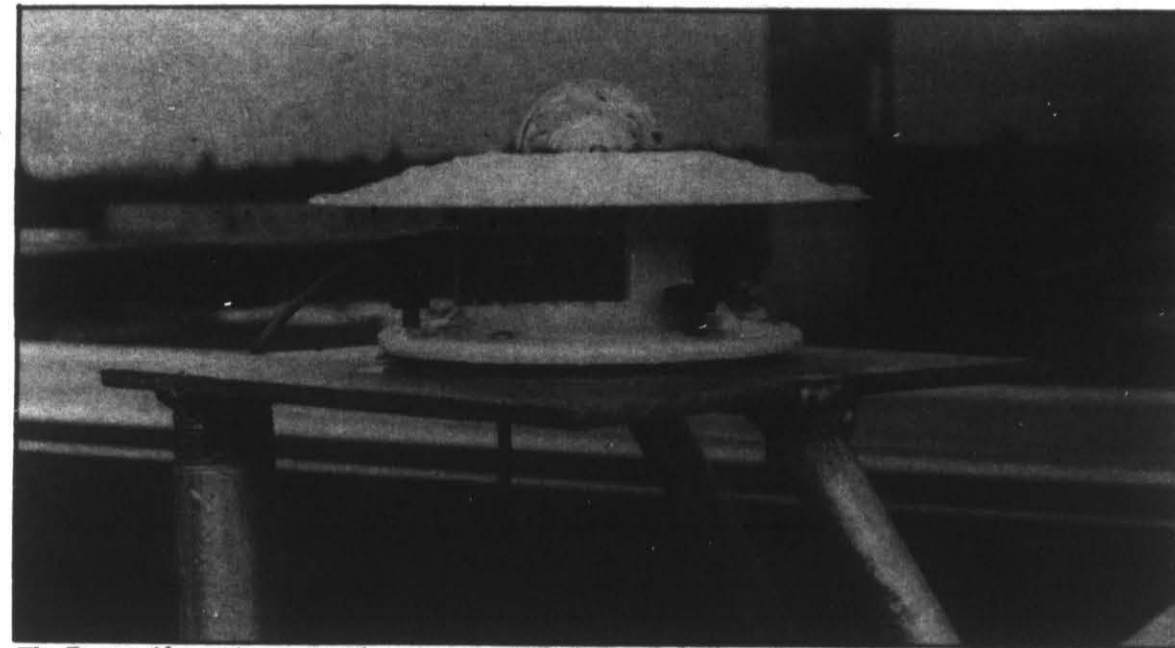
One student, Gila Osheroff, is working in conjunction with six students from outside the program on a solar greenhouse at the Organic Farm. When asked what the difference was between a solar greenhouse and a traditional greenhouse (which would seem to be a solar device) Osheroff explained that most greenhouses are inefficiently designed and need a great deal of supplemental heat to keep plants

alive. The Organic Farm greenhouse will have less glass than the traditional variety. Its north wall will be solid concrete and there will be a solar collector on the south side. The concrete will act as insulation, and rock storage areas inside the greenhouse will hold the heat. Plans include having a woodburning sauna adjacent to the greenhouse, both to keep Organic Farm workers happy and to supplement the power of the sun during the drearier months. The foundation for the greenhouse has already been laid although the designs are not scheduled to be complete until the beginning of March.

Another student, Kelly Walcott, started work on a project involving a greenhouse in what he termed an "integrated cottage system." His original idea was to have a house connected to a greenhouse in which the heat from the house would supplement the greenhouse's heat and vice versa. He scaled the project down a bit to concentrate on a greenhouse which is dependent on heat from methane produced by compost, and sunlight to keep it warm. Of course the heat from the sun encourages the composting process, which also produces fertilizer for the plants. The edible parts of the plants return to the compost pile by way of the human digestive system while the less tasty leaves and stems get thrown directly back into the heap. Walcott touted the advantages of having a system which does not depend solely on any given factor.

Three students in the contract are working on a way to use wind power to supply good television reception to the Quinalt Indians in Quets. The tribe currently runs a T.V. repeater station, which amplifies the signals from Seattle stations, on a set of batteries that are recharged periodically by a gas generator. Students Bill Coan, Dwight O'Quinn and Bob Costello are going to monitor the wind and eventually design a windmill to replace the gas generator.

Chances are that none of the individual projects being undertaken in the Energy Alternatives contract will be terribly conspicuous to the Evergreen community as a whole, but an event is in the works which should induce most Evergreeners to give



The Energy Alternative contract's pyrometer sits high atop Lab Phase II measuring the sun's rays.

alternative energy possibilities a little thought. An exposition called Energy Northwest is scheduled to take place on campus May 5, 6, and 7 in conjunction with the national Sun Day celebration (see box on this page). The event is being brought about largely through the efforts of Energy Alternative's students and is intended to "encourage individual and community awareness and human welfare specifically through appropriate and thoughtful energy use."

Conference planners hope to illustrate that alternative energy sources can provide viable options in the Pacific Northwest, and elsewhere. Displays, workshops, films, seminars, and speakers will present a wide range of energy possibilities, and cultural events will round out the weekend. Local inventors, gadgeteers and builders will be invited to display their wares, and it is hoped by the planners that the Energy Northwest exposition will bring in the Olympia and lower Puget Sound community in addition to Evergreeners.

The S and A Board has provided the project with five hundred dollars, which should get the conference off the ground. At least the planners can afford an office and a telephone number (866-6190) which anyone interested in participating in the planning of Energy Northwest can call to get further information.

## A Week Of Sun Days

Wednesday May 3 has been declared Sun Day by a Washington D.C. based coalition that consists of a wide variety of community leaders from all over the country. The goal of Sun Day's network of events is to "accelerate the transition to renewable energy, hopefully by a massive education campaign..."

This celebration of solar power and of all forms of alternative energy can be readily compared to Earth Day, proclaimed nearly a decade ago. However, Dusky Rhodes, a representative from the Sun Day Coalition who was at Evergreen Tuesday, January 31 to speak with the Energy Northwest planning group, no longer views the comparison as apt. "We stopped using the comparison to Earth Day," she stated, "because we expect it to be bigger and to bring a lot of people into the coalition. Earth Day centered a lot on the campuses, and while we expect the campuses to do a lot for Sun Day, there is also a lot happening in cities with community groups, consumers, labor unions, churches, civic groups and that kind of thing."

Sun Day was conceived by Dennis Hayes, one of the prime movers in Earth Day who now works for the World Watch Institute. He took his idea to Environmental Action, which is the outgrowth organization of Earth Day, and several people there were enthused enough with the proposal to start devoting all their energies to it. They wrote up a funding proposal that fell

into the hands of the Washington Post, which subsequently ran an article on Sun Day. This was picked up by the UPI and soon the newly formed Sun Day coalition was getting encouragement and support from all over the country.



Events planned for Sun Day include a number of solar fairs similar to the Energy Northwest exposition being planned here at Evergreen, tours of solar facilities, special exhibits, and teach-ins. In Raleigh, North Carolina there will be a health food feast for thousands of people which will take place after a sunrise ceremony. In Seattle two artists are building a unique sundial in Gasworks Park: someone has to stand in its middle in order to cast the time-telling shadow. Sun Day is actually Sun Week, with many events occurring the weekend before Sun Day or lasting the entire week. In Philadelphia, for example, there will be a seven-day celebration with the focus on a different topic each day.

Further information on Sun Day can be obtained by writing to: Sun Day, Suite 1100, 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

## Cruz Esquivel Continued from page 1

A similar question was directed to Humphreys, asking if the faculty hiring committee should be held responsible for checking potential faculty members' credentials. He responded:

"No, there's no conditions in the handbook right now which require that as part of the process. See, the typical college placement resume for a college teacher includes transcripts and everything else; it usually isn't necessary."

Asst. Academic Dean Rob Knapp explained further that it would be ridiculous for the institution to research every degree and certificate back to the date of birth. Students, however, are required to have institutions forward complete and sealed transcripts before they can be admitted to TESC.

It would be a simple and inexpensive procedure for Evergreen to verify the final degree listed on each transcript submitted by prospective faculty.

Cruz Esquivel was recruited

for Evergreen by faculty member and former dean Rudy Martin. Provost David G. Barry invited Esquivel to accept appointment to the Evergreen faculty as of September 15, 1971. On March 10, 1972, Barry offered Esquivel a three-year contract to last through June 15 of 1974 at a salary rate of \$15,000 per year.

An additional three-year contract based on favorable review and evaluation was awarded Esquivel on June 13, 1974, to terminate as of June 15, 1977, at \$16,405 per year. On June 9, 1975, his yearly salary was increased to \$17,360. Another raise by action of the legislature adjusted Esquivel's salary to \$18,040 as of July 1, 1976, and \$21,030 as of September 15, 1977. At this time Esquivel was offered another three-year contract by Provost Ed Kormondy.

Esquivel was unavailable for comment on this issue as he was out of town and the CPJ had no way of reaching him.

by Nancy Ann Parkes

"With Cruz, the teacher and the student are one and the same. He was always available to me when I needed him, as a friend as well as a teacher." — Leslie Chandler, TESC graduate and a former student of Cruz Esquivel.

Cruz Esquivel was perhaps one of Evergreen's most controversial faculty members because of his teaching methodology. Many of the students who worked with him talk of his profound impact on their lives. His quiet and philosophical approaches to learning have helped others to delve deeper into their personal motivations and goals. Cruz Esquivel provided students with an alternative within THE ALTERNATIVE.

Cruz's colleagues often questioned the "medicine-man" approach to learning he utilized in his teaching; it is extremely difficult for non-Third World persons to relate to many of the ideas which Cruz shared with his students, because the ideas are so far removed from their own cultural bounds.

Faculty member Don Jordan observes: "There's a very small niche between the dominant society and the Native American society and a few of us have managed to find out what that niche is, and live within its confines. It's a very lonely place to be because you're crucified from both sides."

Cruz mainly concerned himself with the needs of Native American students here. In a past interview with the CPJ, he told reporter Lisa Fleming: "I'm interested in teaching

**"... Obviously, Evergreen does not want any permanent commitment to Third World people, much less the chance to organize and politic." — Cruz Esquivel**

mainly things that are Native American. I can utilize what I've learned in Western Philosophy and apply it to Native American thinking."

Esquivel has been long concerned with the difficulties of Third World and minority students at colleges nationwide. Before coming to the state of Washington, Esquivel submitted several proposals to California Assemblyman Vasconcellos to help integrate minority students into state and other institutions.

One of these proposals called for the waiving of all out-of-state tuition and residency requirements for Native Americans. His basic rationales were: "(1) that the aboriginal domain of the Native American knows no state lines; (2) to upgrade the representation of Native Americans on all campuses throughout the state."

Another of Esquivel's proposals to Assemblyman Vasconcellos called for "A significant number of special admissions openings on all state college campuses to be reserved for inmates and parolees from penal institutions, since college as a parole plan would provide a much-needed bridge of rehabilitation between the penal institution and the educational institution." (Cruz demonstrated a continued interest in this area by sponsoring the individual contracts in Evergreen's Ex-Offenders program this Fall, a program he had helped to initiate.)

Many of the contracts which Cruz did accept from students were abstract in comparison with those of other faculty members, as well as far greater in number.

Jordan explains: "One of the things Cruz would do for students... a lot of students are off into some really far out, metaphysical,

very abstract things. Cruz was willing to take those kind of students and work with them on investigating those very abstract areas, such as natural medicines, natural forms of healing, whatever those metaphysical or occult things are. Occult not in the negative sense, but occult in the positive sense. He would take those that were totally outside the realm of academia, and that's where he got most of his flack... Cruz is a very outspoken person, he said what was on his mind, he didn't beat around the bush, and that's a hard thing for people to deal with sometimes."

The philosophy Cruz adopted in his lifestyle and teaching began developing early in his childhood. His early education took place in the Jesuit mission schools on the Colville Indian Reservation. Esquivel left the reservation when he was drafted into the Korean War. He returned to the reservation in 1964, as supervisor of the Youth Opportunity Program sponsored by the U.S. Department Bureau of Indian Affairs, Colville Indian Agency. In this temporary job he supervised the work of several college youths at the Colville Indian Reservation.

Cruz saw clearly that it is important to provide Native American and Third World students with a learning environment to which they are accustomed. Some colleagues argued privately that what Cruz provided students with was not in the line of educational pursuit, did not fit in with the goals and objectives of this college, and should take place outside of the institution.



had respect for his ability to relate to students who otherwise would have found attending Evergreen difficult, if not impossible. When Asst. Academic Dean Rob Knapp assumed the deanship, he made a point of finding out for himself what Cruz was doing because Cruz had a mixed reputation as a teacher. Knapp was critical of the large number of contracts Esquivel took and the manner in which they were written up; however, he also bestowed praise upon the former faculty member. In typifying what Esquivel did well Knapp said: "He worked with several different kinds of students. One kind were bright, unconventional, independent students who wanted to do things on their own, and often they were travelling completely around the world, or were completely out of touch with the college. Cruz was a kind of very loose contact point for them who would make sure that things didn't get too out of line at home, he was good to talk to when they got back; he didn't trouble them too much about jumping through hoops. These guys did good work, and quite likely would have had trouble doing the same through anybody else... When they said they were going to go paddling down the Amazon to discover emeralds or something like that, if they didn't discover the emeralds they had an interesting time and wrote lively and perceptive accounts of what they were doing."

Although Cruz's main involvement with students was in the area of individual contracts, he was involved in a few major programs which he felt were important. One of these was Squashblossom (so named because the squashblossom is regarded as a symbol of hope in the Native American culture), a program devoted to organic gardening. Cruz wrote of the program: "At the farm we get our exercise in the garden; it is also an ancient form of meditation to pick weeds and till the soil. Our philosophy is implicit in the action of producing and giving away food to needy people and in the process we produce food for ourselves."

The program also incorporated workshops in yoga, Native American Mythology, herbal medicine, poetry and literature, all phases of organic gardening, and Sufi breathing.

Cruz also concerned himself with the problems of alcoholism among Native Americans. He feels the traditional treatment of the disease alcoholics face is irrelevant to Indian people, adding: "... If non-Indians can't solve their alcoholism, we as Indian people should be allowed to use our own tradi-

tional methods..." One of the issues that concerned Cruz most is the need for Third World and especially Native American faculty members at Evergreen. Those outside the circle have a difficult time understanding the need of Indian students to relate to members of their own peer group, who share in the bond of their unique cultural assets and difficulties as a long-oppressed minority.

This viewpoint has been spoken against and even considered reverse discrimination, yet the American Indians have long faced pressure from the dominant class. They have been oppressed and corralled into small areas of land. For years their religions, educations, families, and natural resource rights have been infringed upon by the United States government and thereby the majority of American people.

Native Americans as Evergreen students deserve the right to education as it fits their needs, and not as others see fit without considering their cultural backgrounds. In considering the needs of Native Americans within their own culture at Evergreen, the government would be repaying a minute part of its debt to these oppressed people, while enhancing the needs of society at large.

Jordan observes: "The linguistic factors, the cultural factors, there are a lot of factors involved. Being able to relate to a peer from your own racial or cultural group, very significant among Native Americans because we still hold to our culture in a lot of ways. Sure there's been a lot of corruption within the cultures, but still there's a lot of things there. And being able to identify with a native American who is educated is very viable because we do live in a pluralistic society."

What will Cruz Esquivel do now? In his own way he will always be a teacher, he will continue to mirror the parts of ourselves which find tranquility through nature. In his philosophical ways he will lead people to realize that they might never make without him.

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