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Central America:

Land reform— Where does it stand?



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NEWS

Land reforms: some background info

by J. Benedetto

The Agrarian Reform of El Salvador was instituted by the ruling junta in El Salvador, of which Jose Napoleon Duarte was a part. The program was conceived of as a way of providing farmland to the many landless peasants in that country. The land was to be titled to the permanent laborers on each of the farms, who were expected to form cooperatives and elect managerial representatives from within their own group. The government was to have provided co-management through ISTA, as well as credit through the government banks for the purchase of supplies and equipment. In addition, the government was to have provided compensation to the former landowners in the form of government bonds, for the most part. The reform was conceived in three parts:

Phase One: all farms over 500 hectares (1 hectare = approx. 2.5 acres). These lands, comprising about 750,000 acres of the arable land in El Salvador, are generally regarded as some of the least productive of the farms, due mainly to idle fields, and somewhat less than the best available soil. Many of these lands were used formerly as pastureland, and for the growing of food crops. Much of the land on these estates was fallow, as the tax structure of the country favored the accumulation of large tracts of land, without necessarily encouraging optimum production.

Phase Two: These lands make up the majority of El Salvador's export earnings; the soil is very fertile, the farms (or *fincas*) are very efficient. Phase Two lands were never incorporated into the reforms, as the government was unwilling to gamble with its cash crops—coffee, sugarcane, and cotton—which comprise so much of El Salvador's already crippled economy. These farms are from approximately 150 to 500 hectares.

Phase Three: the 'Land to the Tiller' program, designed by Prof Prosterman of the University of Washington, deals with tenant farms. Under this program, anyone who is sharecropping a small farm for the landowner may apply to the government to buy the land from the owner on a thirty year term. This program was riddled with problems from the start. A majority of the farms that fall under the

'Land to the Tiller' are too small to support the needs of the average sized family in El Salvador. If a family was in fact able to eke out a living on the plot of land they received, the difference between the production potential of the land and the amount it needed to produce to keep its owners alive was so marginal that no part of the land could be allowed to remain fallow for a season. This means, in effect, that after thirty years, the land would virtually be reduced to dust.

The many problems of both Phase One and 'Land to the Tiller' include the government's laxity in providing both compensation to the former landowner and entitlement to the *cooperativos* (members of the cooperative); poor management; lack of available credit; harassment and assassination of both ISTA officials and cooperative managers; lack of necessities on the farms (I was once invited to tour a dairy co-op that had no cows); and others.

Despite its failures, however, there have been some notable successes. Cooperatives produced record amounts of staple crops in the first few years of the reform, as peasants preferred to grow beans, rice and corn over export crops. El Salvador actually exported surplus corn to Nicaragua for several years. Despite the ongoing civil war in the country, El Salvador's Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) remains higher than that of Nicaragua, rising from 64 in 1979 to 70 in 1983, as opposed to an increase from 55 to 69 for those same years in Nicaragua (Source: *Land and Hunger: Nicaragua*, by John P. Olinger).

The first step in the Nicaraguan Land Reform was the expropriation of the lands belonging to the Somoza family, immediately after he was overthrown. This was about 20 percent of all the arable land in Nicaragua. About 75 percent of all these lands were turned into state-run farms; the remainder was converted into cooperatives of agricultural workers. Some 45,000 formerly landless workers were employed on the new farms. Minimum wage was increased by 30 percent initially, and later another 18 percent to offset inflation. In July of 1981, coinciding with the anniversary of the revolution, the government enacted further

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Exclusive interview with Laurence Simon of Oxfam America: Land reform update

by J. Benedetto

The following is an interview with Laurence Simon of Oxfam America, an international organization of relief and development. Mr. Simon, an executive analyst, has authored, among other things, the definitive report on the Agrarian Reform in El Salvador. He has also travelled quite extensively in Nicaragua, studying their Land Reform program. I was able to meet with Mr. Simon (courtesy of the Chaplain's office) for this interview. There is a brief piece which accompanies the interview, and gives some basic information regarding the Land Reforms of both El Salvador and Nicaragua. The companion piece should be read first by all those who are unfamiliar with the details of the reforms.

Trail: Where do the land reforms stand now in El Salvador?

Simon: Essentially, now what we need to look at in terms of the land reform in El Salvador is a post mortem. The most important documents that have come out recently have come from AID itself (the U.S. agency for International Development). In January of this year, they were leaked to the press; they were internal documents, and the N.Y. Times and the Washington Post picked them up. The Inspector General's Office (hereafter 'IG') is an office within AID which is empowered to conduct inquiries, in-

vestigations and evaluations independent of the management of AID. They issued a report on the land reforms, having sent a team to investigate all three phases of the land reform, especially because as they report, the land reform has absorbed almost \$210,000,000 in U.S. tax money. Based upon that, they wanted to know how it was going. So on Jan. 4, they issued their report, and then the management of AID issued a rebuttal, because of the IG, the term, the actual word that they used was that the future of the LR was bleak. Essentially what they said was that (of) the Phase 1 estates, which as you know was the expropriation of the estates over 500 hectares and above, of those 340 or 360 estates, only a handful of those estates are financially viable today. Their analysis shows that there is overwhelming capital debt; they said that they had been crippled by the lack of working capital. Because of the lack of credit coming from the government banks, the peasants have largely planted corn, as peasants will. They want to be able to feed their families, at least. Even the first two years of the reforms, you saw a fairly dramatic rise in maize production in El Salvador.

Trail: How many of the farms did they see for their report?"

Simon: The IG did not go out and look at all the estates; they selected a sample of them, according to criteria

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reform in about 30 percent of the remaining arable land. The reform law gave the government the power to confiscate unused or unproductive lands for redistribution. This land was turned over to more landless workers.

Former landowners were allowed to appeal the confiscation of their land. Of the 94 landowners who had their land confiscated in the first year, 18 appealed, and 6 had their land returned. Payment for the land was issued in the form of government bonds, which will mature in 15 to 35 years.

All of this was coordinated with an effective credit program to the small farmers. Credit for small farmers was increased in the first year by 639 percent, and interest rates were cut. The small farms are the key to Nicaragua's production of staple crops: 200,000 farmers of small plots occupy only 14 percent of the land and produce 60 percent of the beans and corn consumed by the country.

These farmers join together in credit cooperatives, maintaining ownership of their lands, while getting lower interest rates on their farm loans. In 1982, there were 2,000 credit cooperatives involving 45,000 farmers with small plots of land.



photo by J. Benedetto

The production cooperative is distinct from the credit cooperative in that in the production cooperative, landless workers join together to work a larger plot of land, and have common ownership of it. In 1982, there were 800 production cooperatives involving 10,000 formerly landless workers.

But the government continues to affirm the right to private property, and does not wish to extend the state-owned farms beyond the 23 percent of them that they already own. Citing the inefficiency of some state-owned farms, the Sandinista government has even turned back some of the state-owned plots to cooperatives

and small farm owners.

Some of the problems with the Nicaraguan land reforms are that many landless workers are still unable to get land, and unlikely to receive it anywhere in the near future. The massive infusions of credit into the countryside have fueled inflation, causing prices for needed commodities to rise, and default on loans is common. Shortage of persons with managerial skills on the farms, and many who have previously worked in a managerial capacity on the farms have quit because of government interference, complaining of too much emphasis on politics and not enough on production. The storage and distribution of crops is inadequate.

The successes are evident: steady economic growth, increased production and consumption of staple crops, more than 40,000 families have land for the first time. Although the Nicaraguan reform is much smaller in scope than El Salvador's, by virtue of the respective amounts of land affected, Nicaragua's has dealt with health and literacy as an integral part of their rural development, and the successes in these areas are perhaps more dramatic. Illiteracy down from 50 to 15 percent, and infant mortality down by 33 percent.

it up. So, just to review the findings of the IG: no working capital, large tracts of non-productive land, affecting 75 percent of the cooperatives. This is something that we had said in our original report. That even though the Phase 1 estates were the largest agricultural enterprises, most of them were not terribly productive; the most lucrative agricultural enterprises, and the best lands were found on the medium-sized estates...

Trail: Phase 2?

Simon: ...that would have fallen under Phase 2. (between 100 or 150 to 500 hectares). That's where the majority of your coffee production is, and so forth.

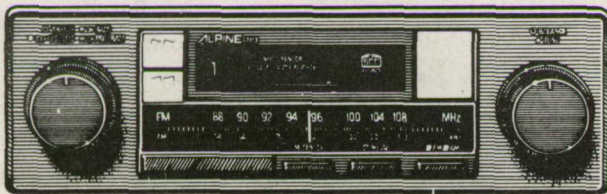
Trail: And those were never touched?

Simon: They were never touched. We had said that (on) the Phase 1 (hereafter 'P1') estates, you get a lot of pasture land, and forest, and it was not terribly useful, and not the best soil. Anyway, the IG said that 75 percent of the P1 estates were suffering from the fact that they were poor quality lands, and also they found that there were large labor surpluses on the estates. That was surprising to me; in our early investigation of the P1 estates we found that the only people who were beneficiaries, who became members of the cooperatives, were the permanent hacienda employees (campesinos). There are now too many people for the potential productivity of the land. Also, they found poor management. And that's to be expected; most of the members of the cooperatives are illiterate; they are people who were cutting cane or harvesting cotton. As a small group of permanent laborers, the majority were migrant laborers, who were not made members of the co-op. The owner of the estate, like owners anywhere, they're the people, and the small group around them who really have management skills. They were forced out; the bookkeepers of the estates, and managers of the estates, they may have stayed for a little while, but on the whole they left.

Trail: With regard to the failure of the P1 cooperatives, would you see their decision not to go to Phase 2 as a wise one?

Simon: No, I...I'm mixed on that. I thought the decision to enact the continued on p. 4

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Simon of Oxfam

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that they identify in their reports, but they insist that it was a fair sample of the estates. I'm not sure how many, but I can pull out the report and look

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Land reform (hereafter 'LR') itself an unwise one, at the moment it was enacted. I'm certainly not arguing against the need for agrarian reform, but if you remember the political moment, if you will, that it was enacted a few months after the junta liberals had resigned. It became clear that the land reforms had been co-opted to placate the more liberal officers with the LR: they just wanted to push for a military victory. It seems to me that under such circumstances, even a better land reform could not really succeed. You can't form cooperatives overnight; our experience at Oxfam and others, even in more peaceful circumstances, it is a process of education.

Trail: On the evaluations for P1, I would assume that they did some kind of cross-sectional evaluation encompassing production, export earnings, etc. I also understand that when you institute any LR program that you can expect about a 5 percent drop in production. How did they choose the criteria for their evaluation?

Simon: It was probably on production. In fact, there have been several evaluations of the P1 estates done by firms for the AID. Chequi and Co. and others. The figures...they do look at production on the estates. The export earnings, of course, is something that there are two factors there. One is how much is produced on the estate that is available for export, and secondly, what world market prices are: what their earnings are going to be based on factors that they have no control over whatsoever. You have to look at CA (Central American) economies generally as being depressed because of world market prices for their exports. El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, are severely hurt; even Costa Rica, which is at peace, and no one can claim that their economy is in shambles because of guerrilla movements or anything like them, or expropriation of estates, or anything. The economy is virtually bankrupt, essentially because of world market prices. So, we can't underestimate the impact, putting LR aside for the moment, that the world economy has had on CA, and in creating instability in CA.

Trail: Has the constituent assembly had a hand in blocking credit to the

cooperatives, since the rise of ARENA and D'Aubuisson, or is it simply not available?

Simon: The role that ARENA and D'Aubuisson assumed, which was a very powerful one after the election, allowed them to assume control of the ministries that ran P1, so you found that the policies of the government, through the ministries that ARENA controlled, were certainly not in support of P1, because they didn't want P2 at all.

Trail: One other way of evaluating the P1 reform is to look for a change in the standard of living of the *campesinos* on the cooperatives. Has their situation changed?

Simon: I'd venture on educated guess; I have not seen studies that could document this. Certainly they are poor; there is not doubt about that. They are people who are not starving; they are people who have access to lots of land for their subsistence crops—and this alone is going to mean that these people are at least eating. I'd say that their standard of living has not improved dramatically with the initiation of P1, nor would I say that the people who are presently on the estates, just in terms of nutrition and things, are living lives which are dramatically worse than before P1. I would suspect that they are probably somewhat better, because these people are able to put their crops in the ground.

Trail: I would like you to contrast the Nicaraguan LR with the one in El Salvador. The Nicaraguan LR has been called a dramatic success; what was done differently in Nicaragua?

Simon: First of all, there are advantages that Nicaragua has that El Salvador doesn't. There are many disadvantages Nicaragua has also; for instance, the most powerful military nation on earth bent on destroying the economy; *Contras* who have inflicted probably hundreds of millions of dollars of damage to the harvest and infrastructure. But the advantages are that it's a much larger country than El Salvador, and maybe half the population of El Salvador. So, potentially, it's a very rich nation agriculturally. Another advantage (it's a funny way to put it, I guess, because it's an advantage based on a half-century of exploitation) is that the Somoza family owned so much of the arable land of

Nicaragua (it's estimated one-third of the arable land of Nicaragua) that when Somoza was overthrown, the Nicaraguan government immediately expropriated all of the land that the Somoza family owned. Because they took over so much land, they didn't feel the pressure for mass expropriation of agricultural lands. The LR law in Nicaragua is a very strict one; it lays out very clearly the legal process, the due process, and appeal process for expropriation of land, based essentially on productivity.

Trail: How many hectares are we talking about here?

Simon: I don't know, I'd have to look it up. The major difference is...in Nicaragua, people are given what they call agrarian reform titles. Any citizen, man or woman, in Nicaragua is guaranteed an adequate size and quality plot of land to provide full subsistence and a decent standard of living to their family. The AR title permits them every right guaranteed them that we think of when we own a plot of land except that they cannot sell the land. They can pass the land to their children, but they cannot fragment the land.

Trail: Is it required that you hold a CDS card (Committee for the Defense

of Sandinismo) to be eligible for the program?

Simon: It's difficult to say; it's necessary to be considered cooperative in a social sense, that you are working for the formation of a new Nicaragua. Whether or not you actually have to hold a card, I don't know. I've heard....

Trail: The difficulty with the rationing cards?

Simon: Yeah, I mean I've heard those type of things, and I have no doubt that that type of system is open to abuse. I think that anytime you get down to a block level, you probably have people who are willing and able to abuse such systems. But, where I think it's been misunderstood, though, is that the system has been set up primarily to combat terrorism in the country, and counter-revolution. There is a role for the Committee as a kind of education. In this country "political education" has been misunderstood; what they are talking about there is trying to involve neighborhood people in understanding the aims of the revolution and also influencing the aims of the revolution.

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El Salvador Elections: Round two



by Trail Foreign Correspondent,
Francisco Menendez

Election day: six weeks ago, a crowd of over 3000 people gathered at daybreak in front of the Florblanca stadium. Their aim was to be the first to cast their ballots in the first round of Salvadorean Presidential Elections. Unfortunately, most of these voters suffered from the bureaucratic inefficiencies that the system had yet to iron out. Ballot boxes were missing, the booths were not arranged in a correlative order, and the stadium had been used as a 'drop bucket' for all the different polling stations that fell through, two days before.

At 6:00 in the morning of May 6, not a soul was visible in front of the stadium's locked gates. The first experience had evidently paid off. The electoral project had found new locations to serve as polling booths and distributed information in plenty of time. The stadium served only as a reminder of the confusion that was not about to happen again. The voters themselves had learned; there were no longer huge crowds waiting for the polls to open in front of the national fairgrounds. The fair holds both San Salvador's departmental polls, as well as a considerable percentage of municipal polls. Outside the gate, a group of approximately 200 people patiently await the opening of the polling station. Inside the building, the two parties help each other set up the necessary materials for the process to begin. The *actas* are signed by both the party members at each booth, as well as by a neutral representative of the *Consejo Central D'elecciones*.

Aside from these, who manage the booth, each party is allowed two *vigilantes*. (The Spanish word for "observer")

The Christian Democrats are wearing their traditional green vests, with their emblem: the white fish. The *Arena vigilantes* wear the characteristic red, white and blue, not only on vests, but on paraphernalia that ranges from caps to designer shirts.

The *vigilante* for the Christian Democrats smiles brightly as he tries to close his vest around his overbearing paunch. "Well, I think we have learned from our last time," he volunteers. When asked if his party will win, he points to his green Duarte headband chortling, "Did you ask me this? Of course, *senor!*" The confidence that is evident among the Christian Democrats is apparently lacking in the *Arena* representatives. They outnumber their opposition inside the pavilion, and still, some are not allowed through the gates, because they lack the proper credentials. The *Areneros* have a right to be paranoid: they need the support of the PCN (Party of National Conciliation), plus added support from the smaller parties, to win. Their representatives seem to have been pulled from all walks of life. Still, their younger, more enthusiastic members paradoxically confide, "I'm here because my parents want me here."

There is still some animosity that has transcended the usual campaign mud-slinging. This is evident between the *vigilantes* both in the fair,

and in the national stadium (another large pulling booth in the city). Their disgruntlement was apparent before they allowed the voters inside. It usually begins with an *Arenero* referring to a Christian Democrat derogatorily as a "fish," and was usually compounded by the remark that Duarte is a "loco"—a nickname that has survived from Duarte's adolescence. The Christian Democrats would then parry with a jab about the offender's mother, or by referring to the members of D'Aubuisson's party as "Are-nazis." This verbal display, however, never escalated, and diminished as soon as the crowd was allowed in. Unlike the past elections, the polling booths opened on time, and had the required amount of ballot boxes. Outside the centers, soldiers distributed leaflets from the armed forces, and reassured the people that they (the army) would respect their (the people's) decision. Sen. John Chafer (R.I.), impressed by the role of the army all around the country, added "the message from the top has come down. And here the order from the high command is that the soldiers are not to influence or participate in any way. They are here to keep peace and because they are keeping the peace, the military is not voting."

All of the voters reiterate that they want peace, some stress that they want work and economic recovery, and few will want to reveal who they voted for. To most, it seems that voting is as personal as it is urgent.

"Sure you can ask," replied a mustachioed clerk, "and we will respond 'our vote is our secret'." The working class are the ones who are ready to voice their support for Duarte. They remember, as one points out, how "when he was mayor, he built the marketplace and fixed up the city." A serious worker

in his Sunday-clothes, added, "Duarte is the candidate for the poor, because he *cares*." As he thoughtfully plays with his goatee, he describes Duarte as "the immediate solution." Another of Duarte's humble supporters doesn't see him as a panacea, but emphasizes, "we have really tried this time. We have cast our ballots, and it will count. Duarte isn't going to bring out money out of nowhere, no. But I am confident he will redistribute jobs and make it easier for us to get work. Look, I am a worker; but in the circumstances we are in, I have to work in a funeral home. It pays very badly. I can't support *anybody* with that. But once the country starts to work again, there will be more jobs available. And—no more violence!"

At a press conference at his house on the morning of the election, Duarte confesses, "the best thing I can say is that I am trying to get the people to have hope. The problem is that some people are impatient, and they are trying to obtain immediate results—like hoping for a miracle. But we are only human; therefore, we can only do our best." Duarte accuses *Arena* of doing their best to change people's minds." He adds that any isolated problems of the military have been corrected. After the end of a long campaign, he looks tired and lets his campaign manager answer the questions.

U.S. Ambassador Pickering, talks about the parties' behavior, "there were complaints, as we went around, about equal from both sides, and about the same degree of seriousness—actually, *lack* of seriousness. Both parties distributed information with their symbols and it seems self-cancelling in my opinion."

By midday, the outside of the fair was covered with people, but there was no disorder except for one fatal trampling. Throughout the crowd, international observers that had been visiting the country's polling stations, questioned the voters. Buddy Rohmer (D-LA.) was very impressed by the organization and the high voter turnout. He said, "I told someone earlier, if I had driven up at 11:00 in my hometown, and there were 30 people in line, I'd be back later. But here, you're talking 1,000 people patiently waiting. This is an event, a festival, a social happening."

In the smaller voting places in the city, the people cast their ballots without incident. Most of the locations were schools at these smaller

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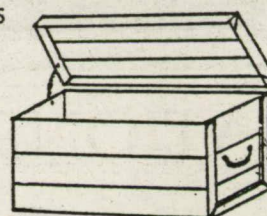
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places, there was no name-calling or long lines; people filed in and out of the centers throughout the day. In the small town of Panchimalco, (a small polling station operating on the sidewalks of the town), the town population of 10,000 was openly split and co-existed without any name-calling. A worried Arena member confessed, "that the voting was perfectly legal," except that he thought the *consejo* made a point of annulling any ballot box that Arena had a majority in—"they say something is wrong and that's it! And you see, we don't have any Arena members on the *consejo*. Our first one, Dr. Jalpun, was murdered by the left, and the second one left the *consejo* for moral reasons."

D'Aubuisson is also paranoid about the possibility of fraud. Later that afternoon, he burst into the room of the electoral project wanting to know why the Arena supervisors had not been allowed into the telex room. The telex room is where the *consejo* collate their unofficial results. "It is a very small room," said Dr. Hueso, representative of the PDC. "We were both told not to go in, because all the telexes had to be paper-fitted; so, he went and called up his party. He was in his full right to do so, but I don't think the situation merited that

all the heads of Arena were to come here with all their body-guards." There were rumors that D'Aubuisson had threatened Jorge Rochac, head of the project.

"No, he didn't," denied Mr. Rochac, "You know how the man talks; very cut-and-dried. It would even offend a New Yorker. He says, 'You are responsible!' What can I say? 'Yes sir, I am.' You can't help but feel jittery."

There are some, however, who see Maj. D'Aubuisson as the only hope for economic recovery. The party is not as elitist as it made out to be, but those who do support it are usually those who lived adequately before the coup in 1977. One worker proudly states, "In 1977, we were a leading country in exportation and commerce; we were the most technologically advanced country in Central America. I worked in a factory, I got paid well. Then the violence started, all the money left. And now, we all eat shit, thanks to those leftists, *hijos de puta!*, that want all the power to themselves. We have to eat, and work, and that is why I am voting for Arena."

Some are worried that Duarte wants to institute *communitarismo*, a socialist utopia that he elaborates in a book he wrote in exile. Peter Doghty,

an American who works for an independent business consultant, says, "Duarte is not stupid. He knows that right now El Salvador is like a pie he can't cut up. If he tries, it will prove unsuccessful. So he must make the pie bigger through economic recovery, and then, then he can carry out social reforms!"

Johnny Muldonado, an important member of the private sector, says, "He will have to deal with the price of cotton, the problem with coffee, the problem with sugar, and he will have to give credit to the cooperatives. We in the private sector are ready to accept the outcome of the elections and work together towards economic recovery, but first, they (the govt.) must want us, and create an appropriate climate of understanding."

In Mexico City, the morning of election day, FMLN representative Ana Guadalupe Martinez informed the Swedish press that the guerrilla forces were not planning to intervene. Unfortunately, the FMLN is not a united force, but an umbrella name which is meant to give unity to several leftist factions. On election day, the guerrillas fired at a press helicopter that was tagging along with Ambassador Pickering and U.S. observers. Fortunately, no one was

killed. In Jutiapa, the *guerrillas* burst into town and burned ballot boxes. This action infuriated Arena, as they had a majority in the town.

Apart from other incidents of violence, the saddest incident was in Northern El Salvador, where guerrilla mortars crippled some children.

As of now, there are still no official results, and D'Aubuisson claims he still has a chance—the truth being that he did win 9 departments, but PDC's 5 are the most populated. Though it was expected for Duarte to win by a landslide, the actual unofficial results for PDC showed approximately a 5 percent lead over the required 50 percent. The Spanish International Network (SIN) conducted an exit poll that obtained similar results.

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Jeannette & Philip Schwager

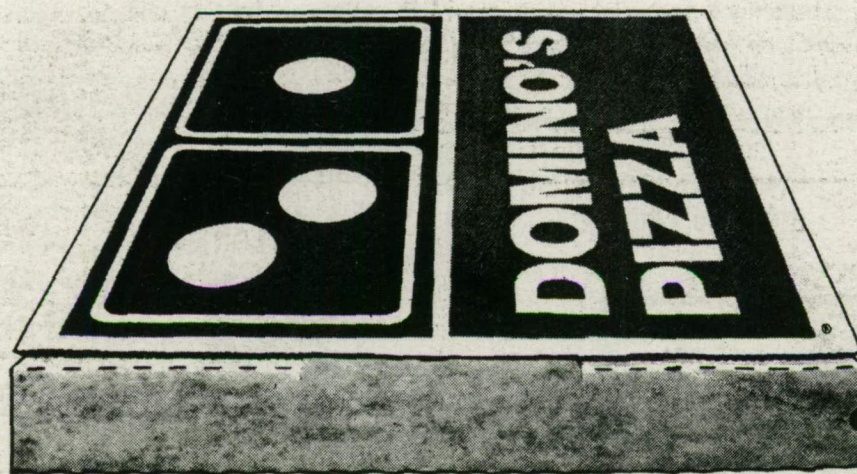
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Cynical look at the Pierce County Democratic Convention

by J. Benedetto

The Pierce County Democratic Convention was held on Saturday, May 5 in the UPS fieldhouse at 9 a.m. Registration began at 8 a.m., so one can imagine the mindset of the student participants there, who had much more compelling events to attend the night before. I entered the Convention area, not without some difficulty; I was rather weighted down with campaign literature given to me by representatives of the various local campaigns, and in some cases by the candidates themselves.

The walls and the stage were covered with posters and pictures, hand-painted signs with *smiley faces* on them, and gigantic banners which read (boringly enough), "Mondale Mondale Mondale Mondale, etc." Of the dignitaries present, I was astute enough to immediately recognize Booth Gardner, Jim McDermott, and Norm Dicks. I bought a cup of anemic looking coffee which tasted like standing water in some New Jersey pit mine (but hotter), and

grabbed an aisle seat. While I waited, I began to read the proposed agenda for the Convention. Twenty minutes later, the Call to Order still had not taken place. I inventoried the campaign literature I was still lugging, and found I had a flyer for Tim Stregge's reception that evening, a "Four good reasons Norm Dicks should vote to cut MX funds (only four?)" two (count 'em, two) Booth Gardner pamphlets, and an invitation to Joe Stortini's Spaghetti Feed. The lady next to me had a Rosanne Buckner for Judge circular; I was hurt. Why had I been passed over?

As I read through the proposed platform changes, several interesting ones struck my eye:

We support the World Peace Tax Fund Bill (HR 3224, S 2105). Because 1/3 of every tax dollar is spent for current military purposes, conscientious objectors currently must either violate their beliefs or violate the law. This bill would amend the International (Internal?) Revenue Code to provide that a taxpayer cons-

cientiously opposed to participation in any form could have her or his income, estate and gift tax payments spent on non-military purposes.

I could imagine the scene after the bill was adopted: "But Mrs. Westman, this is the third time this week you've called! Now you want your \$27.32 back in the military budget? You're sure? You got a letter from Billy Graham? I understand.

Actually, I was considering a "tax the rich until they're dead" platform proposal, but I was sure that it would only slow things down. Another goodie:

We advocate to roll back the price of gas to 87 cents per gallon and freeze it there.

Why 87 cents? How about 27 cents? As long as we're wishing, why don't we advocate free gas for everybody? Or, the piece de resistance:

We support the Dept. of Ecology in proposing regulations to limit the ambient levels of arsenic in the air rather than limiting the emis-

sion of arsenic.

Can you imagine an EPA inspector at the next City Council meeting? Alright, Tacoma? Listen, your ambient arsenic levels are way up; we have laws against that, you know. Don't give us that old smelter story again, either. Emissions are passe. The purpose of all this, of course, is to provide a certain commonality of values among the Demos in a certain area; it reinforces their ideals, and stimulates interest and discussion on important issues. Imagine our surprise, then, when the permanent chair of the convention instructed, "When we discuss these amendments and proposals, please keep your remarks brief, and pertinent to the amendment. We don't have the time to consider the whole issue here." In other words, we were to vote on the amendments without considering their implications.

Despite its intent, then, what it really amounted to was a variety of token or sham participation, in which

continued on p. 8

Glass Reunion

THE UNCOMMON IMPORT.
DOS EQUIS

© CERVECERIA MOCTEZUMA, S.A.

continued from p. 7.

people got to yell at one another while purportedly expressing their views. The platform itself has no function; Presidents have been ignoring platforms since there were platforms. Disenchanted also-rans often force concessions from the victors in the form of platform planks, but they are essentially meaningless gestures.

The Convention was finally called to order by County Chairman Ron Culpepper. Around me, people started to rise up out of their seats; my eyes instantly riveted to the first item on the agenda: FLAG WORSHIP. "I pledge allegiance to the FLAG..." Our mindless droning on filled the room.

Next, a long line of *politicos* addressed the convention. Booth Gardner led the pack; the favorite son of the gubernatorial campaign returns to his old haunts, right? He started things off with an amusing anecdote about an address he had made to a high school graduating class. One of the graduating seniors recognized him, and called him by name. This gave him quite an ego boost, until the young lady instantly deflated it with: "Please don't get the wrong idea about this, Mr. Gardner; I'm kind of the recognized trivia expert at this school." His speech was dynamite for about the first three minutes. I got the feeling that he definitely had improved his speaking skills since the last time I had heard him. But as the speech wore on, the redundancy of it made it apparent that he was all but rambling. He was saying all the right things, but losing steam.

His opponent for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, Jim McDermott, was next. Whereas Booth had been a bit nervous, perhaps even flighty, McDermott seemed laid back. His opening joke fell flat, as did his attempt at whipping the audience up by having it answer some obvious questions, "Do you want

four more years of Ronald Reagan?!"

"No!" came back the half-hearted reply. As I listened to the rest of his speech, however, it struck me how sensible he sounded, and how unlike a politician. Though he did not give specific proposals of how to implement the programs he advocated, he related the concerns of everyone in the room to what was happening in Washington, D.C., and how it would effect what would happen in Olympia in the years to come. His speech was somehow more evolved, more complex than Gardner's "I'm for this, I'm for that" approach.

The real treat, however, was Congressman Norm Dick's address to the Convention. Though a very rude woman stepped up to the microphone while Dicks was readying himself to speak, demanding to know why we were taking so much valuable time to listen to all these candidates' speeches, Dicks did not seem at all perturbed. He expressed many of the same ideas that both Gardner and McDermott had, but he clearly knew how to express them for maximum benefit. The timbre of his voice lent itself to the drama of the situation; his rhetorical images were concise, vivid and stirring. Questioning the propriety of President Reagan's nomination of Ed Meese for Att'y General, Dicks intoned, "If there were a Department of Sleaze, he'd be perfect. Can you imagine Ed Meese as Attorney General? Can you imagine he and Reagan deciding who the next four or five Supreme Court Justices will be? Or the next Chief Justice? They'd either give us *Jesse Helms*, after we defeat him, or *Jerry Falwell*. And that's another reason why we need a Democratic President in 1984!!" About Reagan's disastrous economic policy, Dick said, "Like the commercial says, his administration makes money the old-fashioned way...they print it!" Touching all bases, Dicks mentioned Civil Rights, ERA, Education, Foreign Policy, unemploy-

ment, arms control, hunger in America, and the environment. He called the 1984 election a "true watershed" and predicted that the fight for the nomination would be over in the next few weeks, with the Democratic Party emerging "unified, and with fresh, new ideas." "The challenge is great," warned Dicks, "but the responsibility is even greater."

The extremely popular Dicks is unopposed in his re-election bid.

Of the remaining speeches, through which the crowd became less and less attentive, my nomination for the best fake-closing line goes to Lamson, for his immortal, "Let me just close a little bit by telling you a little about my history." The best laugh of the day went to Ron Culpepper, who, after recognizing the nomination of Wayne Ehlers, Speaker of the House in Olympia, informed the nearly 400 seated delegates, "I might add, that according to state rules, any *contested* nomination must be resolved by a written ballot." Needless to say, there were no further nominations.

All in all, I feel that this portion of the caucus procedure is beneficial to Washington State. It stimulates a lot of voter participation in the workings of the party, and in the elections themselves. It gives the average

voter the opportunity to at least speak his/her mind on the issues incorporated into the platform. But it has its drawbacks as well: the difficulties in coordinating such massive events, and the bureaucratic belaboring of every detail, are two real problems. As well, it is somewhat difficult to sustain any meaningful dialogue on an issue of complexity in such surroundings. It is inefficient. It is also very tiring. But let's hope it remains what it is now: the only game in town.

Students and faculty interested in or curious about the Peoples Republic of China will have a rare opportunity on Monday, May 14, from 4:00 to 5:00 pm in the McCormick Room of the Library. Five leaders in higher education from Sichuan province, including the Director of the Sichuan Provincial Bureau of Education, will be present at an open forum.

The event is planned as an informal question and answer session. Our visitors could tell us much about education, culture, and politics in modern China, and would undoubtedly be curious about American universities.

Come share in this unique exchange. Interpreters will be provided. If interested, please call Maria Chang at ext. 3175 (756-3176) and leave your name.

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Faculty votes deferred rush

The UPS Faculty recently added its voice to those already in favor of a deferred rush. The faculty voted 32-5 to favorably recommend the idea of a deferred rush. One student present at the faculty meeting called the decision "a vote of ignorance."

If the idea of a deferred rush is approved by the UPS Board of Trustees, freshmen will no longer be allowed to pledge a fraternity or sorority until the spring of their freshman year. Most universities do not allow their freshmen to pledge until spring of their first year.

There are three main reasons for a deferred rush, according to Dean of Students David Dodson. First, a deferred rush will give new students the chance to experience the University before being affiliated with one group. Second, the freshmen will have a better idea of how much work is required to succeed academically, and how much time is needed for that work. Third, deferred rush will give the fraternities and sororities the chance to know more about prospective pledges, as well as give the pledges more time to find out which house suits them best.

Some students present at the faculty meeting perceived an "anti-Greek" tone. UPS President Philip M. Phibbs says the "characterization

[of the meeting as anti-Greek] was quite wrong." Phibbs said that although one faculty member did call for discussion of the abolition of the Greek system at UPS, "he got no support for that point of view."

Allegations of hasty and ill-considered judgement have been made by students present at the meeting. Phibbs says, however, that the faculty did a "very careful and thoughtful job."

Several students present at the meeting later complained that they were not allowed to address the faculty at that time. Phibbs says that since it was a faculty meeting, he felt all the faculty should be heard from before he recognized any students. Phibbs claims he was planning on recognizing students, but a motion was made and passed to call the question, so he had no chance.

Faculty decision 'uninformed'

Opinion

by Doug Andrews

On Monday, May 7, at the general faculty meeting, the faculty approved an alternative rush program to be implemented beginning fall, 1985. After the decision, I went on record as saying I was disappointed with the faculty's decision, not with its content but with the political process that was used to achieve it. I stated that they had made an "uninformed decision."

I was not allowed to respond to comments made in rebuttal of my comments and would like to do so now.

I would like to apologize to those who misinterpreted me. Professor Keith Berry (and those of similar mind) I was not insulting your "nineteen years of professorship" nor was I questioning your ability to comprehend the information which you had access to (the "Statement of Position" from the Faculty Student Life Committee). However, there exists information (some unfavorable to the proposal) which the faculty did not have access to and that information should have been aired and discussed. I have examples and would be more than willing to share them with you in person for space does not allow their printing here.

Realistically, I could see only two ways that criticisms of the faculty proposal could have been articulated: by students, or by faculty members of the Student Life Committee. The chairman of the meeting refused to recognize any students (including ASUPS President Dan Holsenback, who serves as student representative not only to the Faculty Senate but also to the Board of Trustees), and the committee members, for reasons which still elude me, remained silent on the reasons why they had earlier endorsed an alternative proposal over that being discussed by the faculty.

I was also disappointed by the fact that not one faculty member inquired as to why the committee, after deliberating for a much longer time with more information, did not arrive at the same proposal as the faculty. Perhaps these reasons would not have changed anyone's mind. Perhaps they would. That is as debatable as it is now irrelevant. The point is, the

Statement of Position was not comprehensive enough upon which to base an informed decision. If it was, there would have been no need for any discussion at all, pro or con, yet there was.

My final disappointment lies in the fact that the meeting's purpose was that the committee would "know how the faculty felt" on the rush issue. Yet when a member of the committee raised his hand to address a question to entire faculty, he was not recognized. (For the record, that was me). My political support then, even though I personally do not agree with all of its aspects, still lies with the recommendation of the Student Life Committee, for it was devised from a fair and pragmatic political process of debate using all information accessible. In contrast to the process of Monday afternoon, it was not an uninformed decision, and I am not disappointed with it.

SAEP Student chosen

Next year Ms. Mogambal Moodley will attend the University of Puget Sound under the aegis of the South African Education Program. Moodley will be a sophomore, and intends to major in Accounting.

Moodley is a South African of Indian descent who is presently attending the University of Durban-Westville. No whites or blacks attend the University.

The decision to sponsor Moodley was made by UPS President Philip M. Phibbs and ASUPS President Dan Holsenback. Holsenback says that Moodley was the most likely to succeed at UPS of the student under consideration. Among the criteria used to make the decision were the prospective major (it had to be one offered at UPS) of the student, the student's ability to use the English language, and class standing.

There was some concern that choosing an Indian instead of a Black might upset some members of the University community. However, since the decision to use the SAEP was not made until just a short time ago, there were very few qualified students remaining. According to Phibbs the problem was, "Do we go with an Indian student now," remembering Indians are also discriminated against in South Africa, "or do we wait until next year" to begin the program? After consultation with several concerned students, Holsenback decided to go ahead with the program this year with an Indian student.

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SOUND VIEWS

Editorial

This is an 'in-house' editorial. It does not directly concern the entire student body, but indirectly affects all those who enjoy an independent student-run media.

It is a surety that whenever you create a board, or committee, or council, or whatever, that the first function of that council becomes to justify its own continued existence. This is no less the case with the Student Media Board than with any other useless organization.

I found a curious document in my ASB mailbox on Thursday; it was no doubt timed to appear there on that particular day because those responsible for it assumed that the last issue of the *Trail* would be already at the printer's -too late for a scathing editorial on a blatant and unjustified power grab by a couple of political pygmies who possibly need to deal with some personal problem by penning fatuous documents. Of course, I don't want to mention any names, but Bill Hirshman and Mike Amend ought to know better. Besides the student media heads their proposals will infuriate, I suspect that the other members of the media board itself will cast a rather jaundiced eye towards any such Machiavellian nonsense. But enough! Let us examine this document together, so that you will see that if the Student Media Board By-Laws are amended to read the way Hirshman and Amend would like, that it would seriously damage the integrity of the media heads to provide you with the information that you need. It would as well interfere with the Constitutionally guaranteed freedom of expression.

First problem: Hirshman & Son propose that "*The voting members of the Board reserve the right to meet in executive session, excluding all ex-officio members (read: media heads), for deliberation on sensitive issues.*" Why is the Media Board in existence? Do they indeed have concerns which would be so sensitive that they would require the exclusion of the media heads? This sounds rather adversarial; is the Board serving as a 'watchdog' or as a helpful advisor? (You cannot be both).

How about this? "*The primary purpose of the Board...shall imply the following general powers and responsibilities: (1) Recommending and monitoring sound editorial, advertising, fiscal, production, and personnel policies.*" What do they need a media head for at all? The issue raised here is whether or not we want a student media. We could hire professionals, like at KPLU-FM; the students would have little to do with the programming and operation of such a station, but would instead play the kind of musical selection dictated by the Board and its professional *capos*.

They (the students) would also not have the opportunity to learn. No possibility of mistake, no wisdom gained. Or as an athlete says, "no pain, no gain."

What happens if the Board doesn't like the way a media head runs his operation? See section 3b: "*The Board shall select and remove editors and general managers.*" But that's not all; section 3c says: "*The Board shall approve all budget and contingency fund requests from the media before being sent to the ASUPS Budget Committee or Finance Committee.*" That means that budget matters would have to go through not one, but two or more groups of people who are totally ignorant of what the medium's needs are.

3g: "*In the event that a dispute arises between a media head and the media adviser, the Chairperson of the Board should firts[sic] be consulted in attempting to resolve the matter. If either party to the dispute determines that substantive matters remain unresolved, the Board may be convened to settle the matter.*" What's the matter, Bill? As an \$18,000.00 a year professional, you-as Media Adviser, of all people-should not need an act of Congress to be able to deal with your media heads. (*The Board of Trustees, and ASB itself should take particular note of that last comment, before they spends another \$9,000.00 on their respective halves of such a questionable expenditure.*)

I believe that you only get what you deserve, especially in any type of governing body. This is perhaps your last chance to raise some hell with Hirshman, the Trustees, the other members of the Board, or even President Phibbs himself. The Board's meetings are still open. Speak up loudly and often, or the school newspaper and radio station, not to mention the other media, will no longer belong to you.



photo by J. Benedetto

Letters

Editor:

I must object to your editorial of May 4, 1984, in which you assail the ideological bias of the two speakers from Central America who visited the campus on April 30. The argument advanced suffers from some factual and some analytical flaws.

To begin with, these two speakers appeared courtesy of an ongoing, nationally organized CENTRAL AMERICAN INFORMATION WEEK, organized by the Inter-religious Foundation for Community Organization and a number of other groups, including OXFAM America. Their presence here on campus was arranged by the Chaplain's office, with my help, and was viewed as a chance to listen to their personal testimony. It was not structured as a balanced debate and should not be judged according to those expectations.

Second, by calling the presence of these speakers "the opening volley", you seem to have confused this single event with the week long CENTRAL AMERICAN AWARENESS WEEK scheduled for next autumn. There is absolutely no link between the two events. The Awareness Week held its first planning meeting on May 2, and all members of the community were encouraged to attend in two separate campus mailings.

Third, the editorial states that we should be cautious about "the assumption, so prevalent in some circles, that there is no opposing view worth heating." You would be better to cite specific 'circles', or perhaps individuals adhering to that position. I doubt you will find many members of the university community sharing that view. If you mean to implicate the planners of last week's visit, or those

you mean to implicate the planners of last week's visit, or those (including myself), involved in Central American Awareness Week, you should state so directly.

Fourth, you assert that students were somehow 'duped' by "representatives of the left." What you leave out of the editorial is that these speakers were not representatives of the left in their countries, but important leaders of their respected Churches. Thomas Tellas is a Nicaraguan baptist leader, and Gloria Luz Hernandez a Carmelite nun and member of the National Organization of the Popular Church. Their analysis and their testimony were obviously similar to that espoused by the Central American "left", but this is exactly what makes them of interest to the university community. The fact that organized religion, so long a force defending the status quo, has become a major force for political change (regardless of one's assessment of political force for political change in the region) is clearly a phenomenon worth studying. These two individuals attest to this important evolution.

Finally, you might have mentioned that the reason Roberto Pineda was not able to attend as scheduled was that the U.S. government denied him a visa. Like the U.S. government, your editorial seems to feel the U.S. citizens (let alone university students) are incapable of detecting ideological bias. This view was not shared by those writing letters to the same issue of the *TRAIL*. In addition, the many critical and intelligent questions put to the speakers during their visit cast at least some doubt on your fears that students will be brainwashed.

Donald Share
Politics and Government

To the Editors:

I believe you, and perhaps others, have missed the point to my letter of last week. Perhaps I did not make myself clear or perhaps you are too quick to reject thoughts and ideas which differ from your own. I do not claim to know all there is to know about the situation in El Salvador; nobody does.

The point I was trying to make in a limited aspect was that the US had created the situation where the violence of both the left and right have escalated. The violence of the left is a recent phenomena; whereas the violence of the right has been a reality for the past 50 years—with the support of the United States.

Jim, you obviously feel that power-sharing negotiations are not the path to follow. I would tend to agree with you. I would also be interested in knowing what you think a viable solution to the situation in El Salvador would be. When I mentioned negotiations I meant negotiations to bring an end to the violence. Once there is peace then truly free elections can take place. Elections where all different viewpoints can be expressed openly without fear of violent reprisal and where flass ballot boxes and see-through and numbered ballots will not be needed. If we made *sincere* attempts to stop the violence and gave every Salvadoran an opportunity to participate in the political process on all levels (from voting to actually running for office) then I would think that the left would be willing to participate. Let us first make attempts at including everybody in the process before debating whether the left will accept and what to do if they do not.

Concerning my comment about Pancho, it was not made out of "stupidity" but rather out of a perception of the situation in El Salvador which is contrary to your own—that is not stupidity. I would think that in a learning environment as this and especially as editor of a newspaper that one would learn that perceptions are many and varied and that none necessarily represent reality. The comment was made to contrast the situation of Salvadoran refugees who have fled their country for fear of "rightist" oppression and cannot make the choice of returning home, not yet at least. With your comments I do stand corrected.

Our current policy in El Salvador is to support the politically moderate. I am not confused about our support of moderates over rightists in El Salvador. The rightists, for the most part, make-up the military. We train them and give them weapons. This is "unfortunate" but is not "unavoidable." If one were to examine Salvadoran politics in the past one would notice how meaningless a civilian, moderate government has been. How does one overcome the

oppressive monolith that the military represents? The current Reagan policy is similar to the policy of past Presidents—supply the military with guns and try to support a reformist civilian government. Only, everytime there has been a civilian government the military has staged a coup, or they have all resigned, because the military did not care for the reforms that were attempted.

There is a war in El Salvador and politics are meaningless until the violence stops. Elections by themselves will not bring an end to the war. Glenn recognized that "undeniably we support the rightists somewhat." That is the contradiction of US policy in El Salvador. To say that we are doing it for the sake of "Democracy in El Salvador" is an even greater contradiction. Violence and Peace, as well as Oppression and Democracy are opposites, not complements. By contributing to violence we perpetuate oppression, by supporting peace only do we bring Democracy.

Jim's "opportunist with a machine gun" is a leftist and a rightist. Let us work toward removing both machine-guns, not giving the rightists more. There is no contradiction in bringing peace by stopping violence. We must support the moderates and free elections. But we first must create an environment where freedom can breathe. We must put a stop to the violence and we must do it now before we become even more entrenched in supporting the oppression of the Salvadoran people.

Sincerely,
Chad Haines

P.S. I respect both of your opinions. I do hope you take the time to critique what I have said. Please let me know which of my arguments are weak and which are strong. It will contribute greatly to our understanding of the situation and perceptions of El Salvador. I apologize for the in-clarity of my last letter. I hope this clarifies some of the issues—perhaps it will create more. If we all work together we can bring peace and Democracy to El Salvador which is what I think we all want.

To the Editor:

During my three years at UPS friends have told me several times about errors that the Accounts Office has made with their student accounts. The Accounts Office has also made mistakes twice with my account which I have fortunately discovered and corrected immediately after paying my tuition. However, this semester someone made another mistake which I did not detect, and consequently I found out only a few weeks ago that I owe another \$300 to the university.

Rather than complain any more about this situation, I am writing to

warn all those students and parents who make the actual payment to the Cashiers Office every term that it is not enough to check the addition on the invoice to make sure that you have been charged correctly. If you receive financial aid, be sure to check that the credited amounts on your invoice match the amounts on your financial aid notification.

If you do have any complaints to make about the handling of your account, I suggest you talk to Larry Clark, Student Accounts Manager, or Ray Bell, Financial Vice President. Ray Bell has told me that he would like to discuss these problems with students, and I found him receptive to my complaints.

Sincerely,
Dave Patterson

To the Editor:

I am presently incarcerated at McNeil Island Correctional Center here in Steilacoom, nearing the end of completion of a long and lonely sentence. I am aware that there is a bad stigma placed on guys in prison, but believe it or not, things are not as all believe. Although we do have one thing in common (committed a crime), there are still vast differences.

What I request of you is to allow me the opportunity to dispel the inaccuracies by placing an ad for correspondence in the classified section of your newspaper. If there is a cost, please inform me and I will take the necessary steps to have the monies removed from my limited inmate account. Please find requested ad below.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Michael Anderson

Incarcerated: Black male, 19, seeks correspondence with understanding female(s). All letters answered promptly. We are people too. Write: Michael Anderson, P.O. Box 1000, Steilacoom, WA 98388.

To the Editor:

I'll get right to the point. I was very disappointed in the results of the "Battle of the Bands" last Saturday night. In my opinion the NO MD's were superior to the other two bands. Their performance of "Louie, Louie" was spectacular, demonstrating more skill and originality.

I am not putting the other groups down—*The Currents* were great. *Joe Rock* was average. But each individual of the *No MD's* stood out as having a distinct talent that is rare in bands today. Together, they possessed a special style which sounded professional.

In fact, I was surprised that the judges were unable to recognize this.

Any group can play "Louie, Louie," but not any group can per-

form it as well as the *No MD's* did on Saturday night. They displayed not only superb talent, but also creativity and uniqueness.

They get my vote. Keep it up guys!!

A friend of *The Currents*
and *Joe Rock*. Name withheld
to keep it this way.

Performers and Artists for Nuclear Disarmament (PAND) of Seattle will give a free performance on May 16th at 7:30 PM as part of the Tacoma Community College Continuing Education program called *Perspectives on the Nuclear Arms Race*.

"Through rich images and emotional availability, the arts provide a channel for the fears and despair surrounding the nuclear issue to be transformed into positive, growthful expression," says Carol Nelson, PAND organizer.

The program will be held in the music room, Building 7, T.C.C. campus. For further information, call 272-5204.

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To the Editor:

Too often during the hustle and bustle of life thanks is not given to those who truly deserve it. Instead of thanking others for their positive work, people are always complaining about what is not right in the world as they view it. It is for this reason I write this letter of thanks.

I would like to thank the entire UPS community for making this year the most successful year ever for the Theatre Department and the Inside Theatre. Many individuals have supported us over the year: the Phibbs, Laura McCann, Jim Benedetto and The Trail staff, Gary Peterson and the C/TA faculty and staff, and the Cleaning Staff of the Plant Department to name a few. Our thanks also go to all students, staff, faculty, friends, and families who have made this success possible. From attending performances, writing articles, supporting us in Washington, D.C., to our most recent endeavors, *A Doll House*, and, in collaboration with the Music School and the Art Department (the whole M.A.D. group!), the Carnival on the Lawn, the University has shown an increasing awareness of the arts which is exciting.

With your continued support, I am certain that next year will be just as, if not more, successful than this year.

Thank you all again.

Adrian Badger
President, Alpha Psi Omega
Honorary Dramatic Fraternity

INSIGHT

UPS Grad succeeds in Peace Corp

"There comes a time in everyone's life when they know they are leaving one stage of development and beginning another," says Gregory Michael Junge, a 23-year-old University of Puget Sound graduate.

Junge graduated from UPS in 1982 with a BA in Politics & Government. Soon afterwards he joined the Peace Corps to serve in the health education field. He now serves as the Health Educator for a village on the Pacific Island of Ponape, a part of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Having worked for five years part-time at Tacoma General Hospital, Junge had a good base of knowledge in the health field. He used that experience to help develop the program that he now works under. "This project is a massive one. When we started, we had very little material with which to work," states Junge. Junge now works in a secondary school, helping teachers there to develop a curriculum for health education.

"Because Micronesia is a developing nation, it has not had an oppor-

tunity to devote time to important health areas: teaching young students important health habits will prevent later health problems...By the end of my Peace Corps service, I hope that the teachers at my school will feel comfortable using the new curriculum," says Junge. "I also hope that the students will gain enough information that they will take it home and educate their families."

Junge lives in Rohn-Kiti, an isolated village on the opposite side of Ponape from Kolonia, the only major city on the volcanic island. A 90-mile road being built around the island had not reached Rohn Kiti when Junge arrived there in September of 1982. Junge subsequently traveled to Rohn Kiti by boat. "The boat ride took about three hours and I can still remember the horrors that were going through my mind," says Junge. "What would my host family be like? Would I be accepted? What would my job be like?"

"We arrived at the shore sometime around 2 pm only to find that we were in the wrong spot—not only did I have to worry about the problems

waiting ahead of me, I had to worry about finding my way to the problems!"

After navigating a channel through a thick mangrove swamp, Junge and his companions arrived at the right place. He was told to leave his luggage in a large ceremonial house called a *nahs* before walking up a steep hill to his village.

"I still remember the trip up to the village vividly; along the way we had to pass through several yards. Each time we passed through a yard, I said to myself, 'Is this it, my home for the next two years?' and each time it turned out not to be it. Finally, we arrived at another *nahs*.

Thereafter proceeded a scene which I will always remember," recalls Junge, who was led to a seat of honor in the *Nahs*. "A fire had been started to roast the pig that was to be killed for my feast. The smoke from the fire created a hazy atmosphere which was enhanced by the closing in of dusk. People moved in and out of the *Nahs*, speaking, laughing and pointing in my direction."

"The feast continued until all at once silence fell. A large man made a long speech which went right over my head. I knew he was referring to me by his gestures, and the villagers' glances. With my limited knowledge of Ponapean, I learned that I had been presented with the honorary title of *Nanuakepal*. I felt honored and privileged to have experienced this ceremony."

Following the feast, Junge was taken to the house where he now lives with a Ponapean family. The house is built of tin with interior wood paneling and a cement floor.

"The house is complete with running water—a stream 'runs' about fifty feet away. As for lighting, I own my own kerosene lamp," he jokes. The only transportation around the

village is by foot or water buffalo. "Although I am a person who is a 'loner' and I like to do things by myself, the first few months were a real challenge."

"My greatest pleasure has been finding out that I can adjust to just about any situation or trauma put in my way. Maybe that is what the whole Peace Corps experience is all about, finding out that you can overcome any obstacle by yourself.

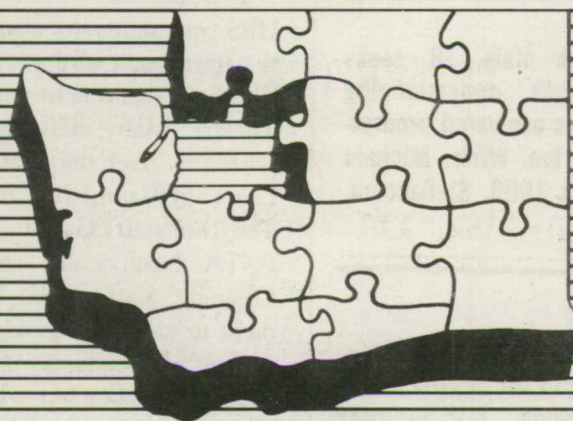
As the only American within miles of his village, Junge knows that he is different. "It is agonizingly obvious from my size (I am over six feet), to the color of my skin and my very actions." He observes, "yet whenever I sit down and talk or tell a joke with the people of the village, I feel a camaraderie which is on a closer level than I could have in the States."

"All in all, I would say that the Peace Corps has been the best thing that has happened to me: I would consider the two years spent with the Peace Corps to be worth more than the twenty spent previous to the Peace Corps."

Junge is the son of Raymond and Sophia Junge of Tacoma. Junge will complete his two years of Peace Corps service in September. He is one of about 95 volunteers serving in health education, agriculture, vocational education and other self-sufficiency programs in Micronesia. There are more than 5000 Peace Corps volunteers assigned to 62 developing countries around the world.

At this time, the Peace Corps urgently seeks volunteers with backgrounds in crop and livestock production, agriculture marketing, beekeeping, forestry, fisheries, farm mechanics, and agriculture-related skills. Any person interested can contact the Peace Corps by calling 1-800-424-8580, Ext. 93 (toll free).

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History Mystery Beat

by Jim Imlay

* Do any of you know why the Fieldhouse doors are so big? When the Fieldhouse was built, the University had already signed a contract to have the circus here at UPS each year... The doors were modified to accommodate the elephants that the circus brings with them....

* In 1951, UPS became the proud host of a lonely hearts club. The following notice appeared on bulletins around campus... "Charter members, Lonely Hearts Club... We don't want to go out with men. We don't care that they don't want to take us out..." We seem more wrapped up in dating, nowadays.

Prof psychs out TV game show

by Chris Tarantola

The first things to catch my attention when I walked into Carrie Margolin's office—other than Carrie herself—were a drawing of a nude Spock, our favorite vulcan from Star Trek, and a plastic flamingo. So this is the women who psyched out The Price is Right.

Dr. Margolin, a second year professor here at UPS, came to the West Coast for the first time for her interview with the university. A transplant from Levittown, the original Levitt pre-fabricated town, near Philadelphia, Margolin finds Tacoma refreshing since all of the houses are different.

Margolin started seriously watching The Price is Right last summer. She decided to go for it when she found out that she would be in L.A. for a psychology convention. "I was not about to do anything without preparation," she said, so every weekday morning at 11:00 she pulled out her data files and coffee for her 1 hour game show analysis. She recorded everything from color of hair to length of sleeves. She was hoping to find trends but didn't find any very obvious characteristic generalities right away. After about 4 months she did notice a few common traits. First, she noted a very slight advantage was wearing pink, with lavender a close second. This prompted one of her colleagues to anonymously leave a plastic pink flamingo on her desk one day. At first she had no idea why this tropical bird flew in to visit, but a few days later she received a Family Circus cartoon in the mail. Billy—watching

one of the long-legged foul on TV announced, "I'm glad I'm not a flamingo, I'd hafta wear pink all the time." Even though Margolin said that color wasn't really very important, she did wear a pink blouse the first day and a lavender dress with a pink belt the second.

She did notice that "showing a little leg" was important—a dress or short shorts. Slightly dressier attire was better but jeans are O.K. if worn with a cute T-shirt. "I love Bob Barker" has become rather standard so the shirt would need to say something "more creative and original."

Most important, by far, is enthusiasm. After waiting up to 3½ hours for tickets, contestants are given a break before waiting in line for their interview. Later in the day, contestants return to stand in 3 rows of 100 waiting to talk to the producer for about 8 seconds. This is when enthusiasm is put to the test. A pro at making people happy and comfortable, he asks how you are doing, where you are from and what you do. Margolin feels that being a young, female college professor "was definitely a plus. In fact, Bob Barker said that "UPS is one of the nicest campuses in the Northwest."

After everyone is in the studio, they hand out Bob Barker postcards with the airing date for the show and play disco music to get everyone in the mood for the show. Five minutes before it all stars, Johnny Olsen gets up on stage to tell you what to do if you are called to "Come on down!"

He tells everyone, because "You have no idea how you did." Out of the 300 people, the producer chooses

9 who will be called down to Contestants Row but you don't know its you until Johnny announces your name.

Johnny tells you the three most important things to remember: if you get called down, face the stage as you go from your seat to the aisle—unless, of course, your front is not your best side. If you make it on stage, make sure you use the correct set of stairs—they have arrows on the floor if you forget. Lastly, if you are a woman, kiss Bob Barker. "He's a nice guy so be nice to him."

Margolin handled all three with ease, strategically pricing rocker/recliners at \$700. She waited until the last game to get on stage knowing that the "Money Game" would mean a chance at a car. She didn't get the car but she was the highest winner in the second half of the game so she moved on to play "Showcase" against Michaelangelo, the house painter and big winner from the first half. She got to bid on the first showcase, consisting of a portable spa, a brass day bed, a ½ size bed of an old Ford car and a Lowery organ. Michaelangelo showcase was a mine TV and a trip for two to London, Italy, and Australia.

Margolin was the better bidder at \$6,800 (retail price \$7310) while Michaelangelo missed his TV and trip bidding \$8,000—\$900 too low.

Because of her success, a firm



Carrie Margolin

employed by UPS has arranged for Margolin to appear on the Today show. Her interview will air Monday, May 14 between 7 and 9 AM. While in New York, she will also do two radio interviews. One will be with WCBC-AM in the New York area and the other will be with RKO. Margolin said that she would never make a "special trip" to LA just to compete in a game show, but if and when she goes down for another convention, she might try it again. She says "I'm going to lay off this stuff for a while." Who knows what might end up in her office if she appears on "Let's Make A Deal."

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The Electric Currents

by Susan Grindeland

Members of the band The Currents do not wear make-up. They don't dye their hair shocking colors, nor do they spend excessive amounts of time pulling together a stage wardrobe. Refreshingly down-to-earth and full of youthful charm, they don't need to. The Currents perform in a way that exudes, celebrates, the "boy next door" quality that so many rock bands shun. All the more appealing for their lack of pretense, The Currents possess the inexplicable *something* that is the envy of any technically superb musician; they have the ability to communicate through their music with a passion and intensity that is arresting.

Last Saturday night, the Battle of the Campus Bands provided the group with the chance to share their music. Not only did they share, but they also walked away with the honors. Joe Rock and the Sidedoors and No M.D. were placed in an awkward position; both groups were forced to compete with a band in top form and at the magical point in their career when everything starts to click. Giving a stupendous performance, The Currents would have been a formidable threat to anyone; they were hot.

The Currents play as an ensemble. On stage, no individual shines. They all do, in unison. Their closeness, their feel for each other as musicians, is remarkable in that they have only been playing as a group since late last fall. Mark Nelson (lead guitar and vocals), Dave Hafermann (bass), and Steve Larsen (drums) have worked together since junior high. Dave Meyer (rhythm guitar and vocals) and Eric Haroldson (keyboards and vocals) combined their efforts last year for Songfest. When the two factions blended, everyone benefitted. One of the group's strengths is the diversity of musical backgrounds represented. Haroldson phrased it this way, "[We are each] experienced musicians, but experienced in different ways, each with [our] own style. When we get together it sounds good, I guess." He needn't have added the

disclaimer; when The Currents combine their talents and backgrounds the result is a pleasure to experience.

Their diversity is precisely what makes The Currents unique. Versatility allow them the freedom to explore their potential. Nelson, Meyer, and Haroldson can all sing lead and all three also write music. They displayed this aspect of the band in a prime example Saturday. The song *I Knew You Too Well* is an original. Meyer wrote the music, Haroldson wrote the lyrics, and everyone else added their own touch until it became the song that it is.

Usually in demand as a dance band, they only get to play two or three originals a performance. The problem isn't a lack of material, it is a difference of mood. The majority of songs that they write tend to be slow, mellow ballads. Meyer stresses that "There is more to us than rock n' roll. There is a love of music and a love of people." When Haroldson, Meyer, and Nelson performed at the Cellar's Open Mike on May 1st, their "other" side was apparent. Their music was emotional, personal, and poignant. Worthy of special mention are the songs *Small Paradise* and *Everytime You Walk By*.

Composing is a form of therapy. Nelson explained, "If it wasn't for music, all of us would have gone incurably insane a long time ago." For Meyer, "Music is a way to deal with feelings." Words that would go unuttered, emotion that would be suppressed, dreams that would be private gain substance and a certain permanence when expressed in song. The group has learned through experience that music can't be forced. They've developed a capacity for trust that enables them to complete each other's work and the wisdom to realize that "some songs need to age" (Nelson). When the urge to compose begins to overwhelm, music takes precedence over obligations and responsibilities. Conflicts arise and the concept of time management seems ludicrous. But how does one explain to a professor that study



The Currents (from left to right): Steve Larsen, Eric Haroldson, Mark Nelson, Dave Meyer, and Dave Hafermann.

time had to be sacrificed because a melody was reverberating in your brain and you had to save it?

The fact that all the members of The Currents are students makes rehearsal time dear and schedules hectic. The cost of an education and the financial burden of high-quality instruments and equipment do not mesh well either. Expenses can be astronomical; the influx of money from paying gigs does not yet do much to offset the cost of performing. Nelson quietly asserts "that it is hard to charge for something that you like doing" anyway. Renumeration further has that ironic characteristic of creating undue tension. Haroldson pointed out the inherent pressure for excellence when the band plays for money. The solution to such a dilemma isn't clear-cut or simple. It all comes down to how much time and effort the band can afford to

expend which in turn depends on how far they are trying to go as a group.

The Currents have some lofty aspirations. As a Beta pledge Meyer used to introduce himself by saying, "My name's Dave Meyer, I'm from Walla Walla, and I want to be a rock star." The smile that accompanied the words was sincere, but it wasn't intended to embellish the joke; there was no joke. Meyer was in earnest. Haroldson wishes that people could comprehend the veracity of statements like Meyer's. He laments that, "We've kinda got two lives. We are abnormal. We want to be rock stars and people don't take [us] seriously." The Currents are looking for fame and fortune, but not as an end in themselves. One gets the impression that recognition isn't what these guys

Sheraton showplace has taste



A real nice place...
honest!

Or so the cocktail napkins claimed. I was reserving judgement. From the looks of the place, it was just another one of thousands of dimly-lit, brass-rail-and-chrome-decor-with-soft-jazz-music-piped-in-kind of lounges. One of thousands in the country, that is. One of maybe five in the "City of Destiny." Hoping to pass ourselves off as conventioners, Jaz, Vito and I had pulled our suits out of storage, dusted them off and headed downtown to S. 13th & Broadway Plaza to check out a place called Elliot's, located in the new Tacoma Sheraton. Sneaking past the doorman into the hotel, I was immediately taken aback, if not actually impressed with the overall look of the place. A real live big-city hotel! Right here in Tacoma! I readied myself for a brace of aluminum siding salesmen from Des Moines and \$5.00 drinks and proceeded to search for the hotel bar.

Elliot's was doing it's first official night of business after a week or so of grand opening extravaganza. Much to our dismay, we didn't find any conventioners to harass. What we did find was a place where the atmosphere and the staff were so nice we found ourselves in an

altogether uncharacteristically polite manner. Jaz, who has been referred to lately with alarming frequency as a fascist, seemed transformed into an overly obsequious clone of Eddie Haskell. Every other word Vito said was "please" or "thank-you." I had entered this bar intending to 'break it in right', but now all I wanted to do was compliment the waitress on her prompt and courteous manner and discuss the great promise that Tacoma's future held for us all.

After we had each drank a sufficient amount, we bade our new friends a fond farewell and got the hell out of there. Staying too long in that kind of atmosphere can permanently alter your way of looking at things. Next time you're dressed up and feel like a few drinks I'd suggest you try Elliot's. Prices run around \$3.50 average for specials. Happy hours run from 4:30-6:00 seven nights a week. Drink prices are the same, but they feature free Hors d'oeuvres. On the way out, Vito started hacking up the potted plants with a switchblade, and Jaz spray-painted obscenities on some cars in the parking lot. I merely stood in the center of S. 13th and screamed. We had to do something to work the niceness out of our systems. Thank you for reading this column.

Currents continued from previous page

are after so much as the opportunity to immerse themselves in their music without outside pressure (emanating from parents, professors, and society in general) urging them to pursue more productive activities.

The Currents sacrifice their time and energy, not to mention their social lives and savings, because the chance to play (according to Haroldson) is "a dream come true." They truly enjoy performing, pressure and all. When the audience responds in a way that defies the traditional definition of musician/listener roles (such as climbing on stage to sing along), the band is euphoric. They strive to involve the audience in their music, an occurrence that Meyer terms "a mutual exchange of happiness." When people are laughing, singing, and dancing, the band has accomplished that which they set out to do. "When people have fun, we feel personally responsible. It's our job." (Haroldson) The groups most fulfilling moments come when people who do not know them personally can yet glean something from their music.

Very self-critical of their own individual efforts, The Currents are incredibly supportive of one another. Praise comes in unending waves as one member sets verbal limits to his potential. Commenting on his stage presence, how fabulously he played

last Saturday, and casually naming a few of the songs he is primarily responsible for creating, a fragile ego is once again built up by friends. This network of support extends beyond the musical realm. Meyer says, "In the band, any one of us would do anything for anyone else." People nod and instinct alone tells you that they understand what it is that they are agreeing to.

Mark Nelson is writing a song. There is nothing new about that, but this one is special. It's called *Pursuit of the Dream*. It is about doing what you want to do, taking the chance, even if it is not condoned as smart or practical. Unable to hide a wistful look, Nelson explains, "We don't want to sound like we've got our heads in the sky. We don't. We know where we are, but the dream...it is still there." Someday they may chose to fantasize about something besides making it big in the music business, but you can bet The Currents won't forfeit their love of music heedlessly or squander their talent in the privacy of their studios with no one around to hear. According to Nelson, in years to come "It might just be Dave and I left playing in smokey bars for \$10 a night." Reality is such that The Currents might fall victim to a fate like the one Nelson describes. I'm willing to bet that those bars are going to be full of happy people though, and after all, what's wrong with that?

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9.4006.002	Sailing Club	1535.00	\$100	\$175
9.4006.004	Pi Kappa Delta	325.00	50	125
9.4006.005	Mortar Board	200.00	50	125
9.4006.006	International Club	-0-	-0-	-0-
9.4006.007	Spurs	527.00	100	175
9.4006.008	Hui-O-Hawaii	5550.00	100	175
9.4006.009	Black Student Union	2775.00	50	125
9.4006.010	LaCrosse	-0-	-0-	-0-
9.4006.011	Alpha Psi Omega	-0-	-0-	-0-
9.4006.012	Panhellenic	2000.00	50	125
9.4006.013	Model United Nations	1260.00	50	125
9.4006.014	SPTA	35.00	35	125
9.4006.015	APGS	-0-	-0-	-0-
9.4006.016	The Inn II	440.00	50	125
9.4006.018	Feminist Student Union	300.00	50	125
9.4006.019	SOTA	557.00	50	125
9.4006.020	IFC	887.00	50	125
9.4006.022	Circle K	1000.00	100	175
9.4006.025	Tae Kwon Do	-0-	-0-	-0-
9.4006.026	Volunteers For Youth	465.00	100	175
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9.4006.098	Club Matching	3725.00	3600	N/A
9.4006.099	Club Contingency	7850.00	5350	N/A

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9.4007.003	Copy Machine Lease	4900.00	5100
9.4007.005	Equip. Maintenance	3200.00	2600
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9.400X.XXX	CVC	1250.00	1100
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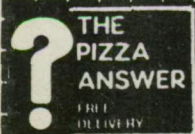


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by Sheldon Spencer

Every sportsfan worth his weight in season tickets counts among his friends one person he prods for the dope—the scoop, the lowdown—that helps him navigate nebulas cloaking the sports world.

Is Earl Campbell getting traded to the Giants? "Jimmy the Greek" asks Al Davis. Which horse is going to win the Preakness Stakes? Pete Axthelm will query of The Pink Dinosaur. How long will Al Davis continue to hammer the baseball? I interrogate of my friend, Hank.

"He's awesome, he's a stud," Hank replies in regards to the Seattle Mariner first base phenom. "He's gonna be Rookie of the Year."

"Yeah, I guess so," I say with some resignation. "Too bad he's not in a major league." Puzzled silence follows. "Well, Hank, what do you think of Pete Rose?"

"I don't like him, but he's a Hall Famer. He's gonna break Ty Cobb's hit record, even if he has to wait another 50 years," Hank says matter-of-factly.

"Yeah, but it's too bad Pete

doesn't play in the Bigtime," I sigh. Hank laughs in disbelief.

"Okay, what do you think Murderer's Row II is going to do this year. Are they gonna take the pennant, or are they gonna slack off of their first place pace and finish in the cellar?"

"Wait a minute," Hank said. "What the hell are you talking about? First, you say Alvin Davis and Pete Rose don't play major league baseball, and—who the hell's Murderer's Row?"

Finally, I was forced to explain to my mystified compadre. While Hank, and many others like him, persist in rooting for mediocre baseball players performing for run-of-the mill baseball teams, there exists an elite group of UPS students who have exalted the grand old game to dizzying heights of grandeur.

We play in the Dream League.

Jim Palmer, Pete Rose and Alvin Davis, names that either were totally ignored or treated to derisive laughter if bandied about at the Dream

League's inaugural draft. In their stead, the eight league owners drafted Reid Nichols, Atlee Hammaker and Art Howe—not really name player but promising players all the same. The unspoken, unwritten code of law among the Elite Eight: no one drafted in the 25 rounds rests on his laurels; Consistency and Promise are the buzzwords here.

The Dream League consists of 200 players, including 80 pitchers, who remain on active National and American League rosters. In early April, before the baseball season began, eight enthusiasts convened in the dark belly of The Cellar around two tables. Armed with dogeared copies of *Street and Smith's Baseball* and *Sport Magazine's* "Baseball Preview," the proceedings began with George Brett becoming the first to join our select group.

By weekly tabulation of each individual's statistics (for hitters: hits, home runs, RBIs, stolen bases, GWRBIs, among other things; for pitchers: wins, saves, ERA and strikeouts are all that matter), combining those stats into team figures and then comparing those team stats to the seven other squads, standings are divined. Points are assigned to an appropriate position in the standings; for instance, let's say Murderer's Row II leads the league in home runs hit. That awesome club, which I happen to own, would win eight points for garnering first place in a category in that week's standings. If the Mattco Tools Jefferson Croakers rank last in team earned run average, then that motley crew would charitably receive one point from the league state keeper.

One supposes that there is a gunny sack full of talent in the major professional baseball league, certainly enough to be divvied amongst eight keen-eyed scouts. The prime choices

were speared like whales hunted in a fishbowl: Brett, Wade Boggs, Dave Winfield, Mario Soto, Dave Stieb were names drawn quickly in the early draft rounds. Yet some talent remained unclaimed after the marathon four hour draft concluded, so a free agent system was devised. Combined with a franchise fee, the right to draft free agents provides more *dinero* for the end of the season pot, which the first and second place finishers in the league will divvy up.

Still, Rose, Palmer, Reggie Jackson, and Dave Parker, multimillionaires all, must count their blessings for the sake they don't draw their wages from the owners of our league. All of these men were overlooked in the inaugural draft, and only Jackson found employ through the ongoing free agent selection system. Even though some of the players selected have turned in 30 karat seasons, others have proven to be counterfeits. For every Jack Morris (Record: 5-1, 1.83 ERA, 35 strikeouts and a no-hitter in 59 innings pitched) there's a Dave Stewart (0-7, 7.42 ERA and 7 homers allowed in just 30 frames). Then there are gems who went undiscovered, like Seattle's Alvin Davis (.337 average, 9 homers, 25 RBIs in just 24 games) who will see his market value skyrocket in the Dream League, even though the Mariners would not dream of putting a player of his skills on the trading block just yet.

As the season winds on, every member of the Dream League should have a chance at occupying first place baseball is a game of streaks. Yes, even the Rocky Mountain Flying Oysters and Sneaky Fleagle and the Texas Sperm Babies can aspire to reach such zeniths. In the year 1984, Anything Can Happen, and you don't need your local bookie to tell you that.

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The Trail

SPORTSBEAT

Golfers putt (putt) may lead to Miami Beach

Drew Wakefield and Mike Anderson are pacing the UPS golf team to a possible berth in the NAIA Division II championships this spring in Miami Beach, Florida.

Wakefield, a senior from Santa Barbara, Ca. and Anderson, a junior from Federal Way, WA., led the linksters to a close second place finish in the Northwest championships earlier this spring. Wakesield fired three under par for the last two days

to tie for honors. He then beat Pacific Lutheran's Tim Diehime in a sudden death playoff with three consecutive birdies, to win the individual medalist honors.

Anderson made the classic team's top ten with a seventh place finish. Other members of the squad include Rob Taylor, Keith Mickel, Terry Williams, Matt Winward, Eric Knutson and Garth Fisher.

Head Coach Jon Arnold is in his

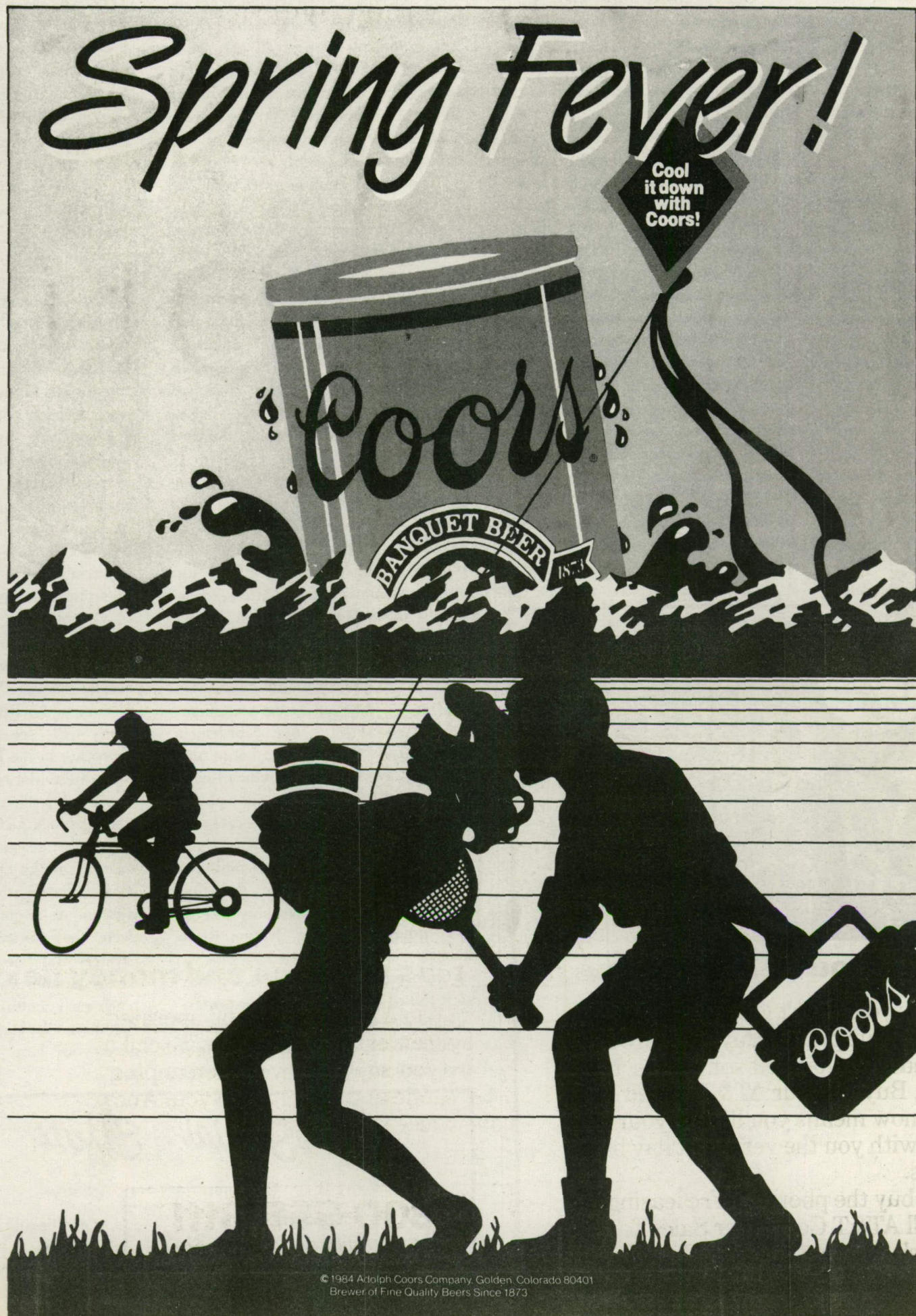
first year at UPS. He is an assistant professional at Fircrest Golf Course. "He's done a great job," said Wakefield. "With Jon, we've got a teacher with us all the time."

Congrats, Nick Droge!

Yes, congratulations signals the end of the Sports Stumpers Diamond

Jubilee. Stop those cards and letters because Nick Droge won the grand prize, two tickets to last week's fantastic Seattle Mariner-Cal Angel baseball game. He enjoyed himself, no doubt. Nick answered four of the five questions correctly. Here are the correct answers:

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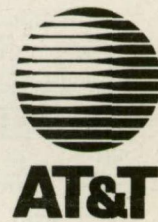
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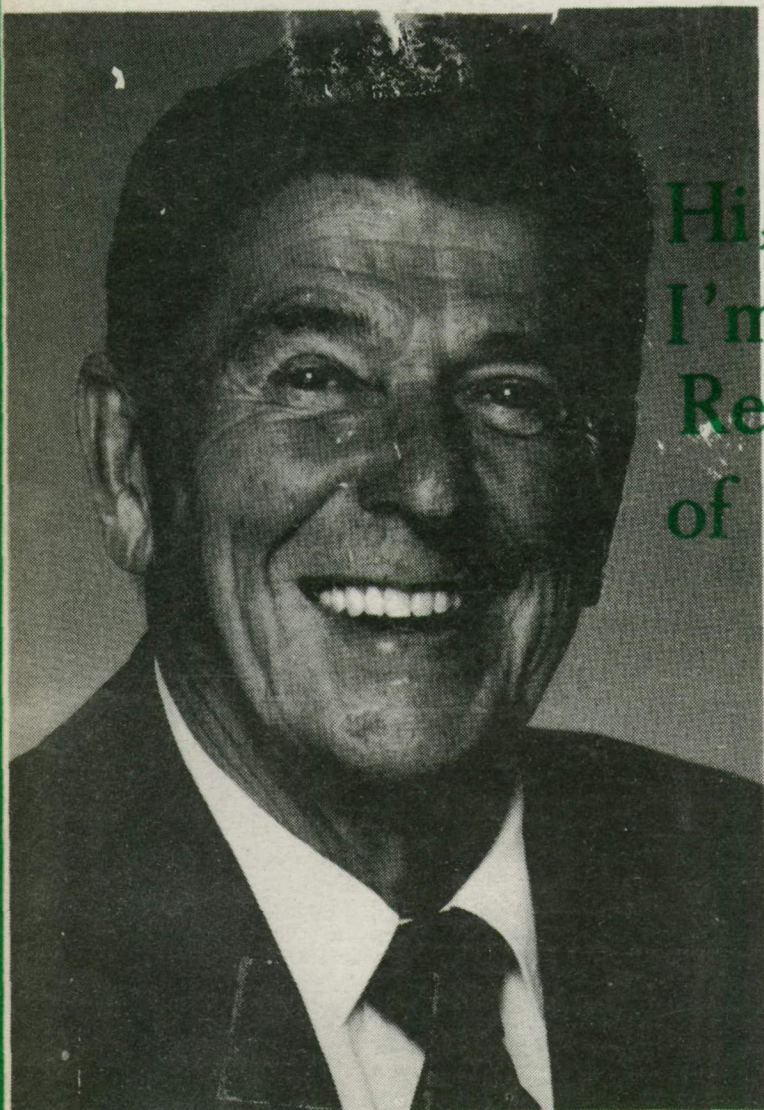


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COMBAT ZONE

THE PAGE



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Real Men don't vote for Mondale

Democratic Presidential Candidate Walter "Fritz" Mondale reportedly is "extremely concerned" about the results of recent polls and what is becoming known as the "Mondale Gender Gap." Although much recent attention has been given to the "Reagan Gender Gap," not very many people have noticed the Mondale Gender Gap.

In recent polls, when potential voters were asked who they would vote for as President, 62 percent of the men said Reagan, while only 47 percent of the women said Reagan. This discrepancy has been known as the Reagan Gender Gap. President Reagan and the Republican Party have

devoted a great deal of time and effort trying to get more women to support Reagan, while the Democrats have, by and large, crowed about Reagan's "insensitivity to women and women's issues."

Mondale has the opposite problem. 45 percent of the women support his candidacy, but only 32 percent of the men. This is the "Mondale Gender Gap" that has Fritz & Co. so worried. To attempt to address the problem, Mondale recently has attempted to appear "macho." Mondale is running several commercials where he is seen exclusively with that macho breed, the steelworkers union. Real men, however, remain unconvinced.

"Mondale and the Democratic Party are insensitive to the male issue," says Mac H. O. Man, leader of Men Against Mondale, a men's rights group. "Holding the convention in San Francisco proves that Mondale and the Democrats just don't understand real men."

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