The Centralia Mural Project celebrates organized labor — past and present

Plus: Evergreen's Labor Education and Research Center celebrates its tenth anniversary
The Battle of Centralia
A Centralia mural helps people remember—and learn from—the labor struggle that shocked a nation
— Craig McLaughlin

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Burt Nelson remembers the Great Seattle Longshore Strike of 1934
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The first feature, "The Resurrection of Labor," is about a mural depicting organized labor in Centralia, Washington, and in particular an incident in 1919 that led to the lynching of Wesley Everest, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World. So what's the story behind the mural? To some members of the American Legion, it's a story about troublemakers who ambushed unarmed veterans. To some IWW members, it's the story of how one of their own, a Wobbly, defended himself and his fellow workers against continued, violent oppression and was martyred by vigilantes. But the Centralia mural project's planning committee decided the story was about how organized labor, including the IWW, has survived attempts to destroy it and what it has done, and continues to do, to improve conditions for working people in the region.

It was not a universally popular decision. At its state and national convention, the American Legion decried the mural project's efforts to "honor the 1919 assassins." And while Wobblies have participated on the planning committee, members of the union have accused committee members of trying to "misappropriate the IWW's legacy for their own political and commercial interests."

So who owns Everest's story? The Wobblies? The Legionnaires? The labor movement? The citizens of Centralia? The historians? The second feature, "Labor of Love," is another kind of history — a history of The Evergreen State College Labor Education and Research Center, which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. And like all histories, it's subjective. The Labor Center would have told its story differently than I did. It also would have juxtaposed it with a profile of a project other than the Centralia mural. The center has many incredible projects that put less emphasis on history and more on analyzing political economy and directly supporting current organizing efforts. History is, after all, only a part of what the center is about. And it would not have clustered an article about its anniversary with stories about conflicts and strikes because that is not what the Labor Center is about.

But I think it's a shame that people might come to Evergreen, spend perhaps four years in Olympia, graduate, and never know what happened only 20 miles south in 1919 (or, for that matter, 60 miles north in 1934). Centralia was the hub of the timber industry in southwestern Washington and the center of a working class struggle that produced some important victories. But at that time, many people in authority considered any attempt to organize workers an act of sedition, and they responded with a nationwide campaign of terror that was very effective — for a time.

Today, we have a name for the McCarthy era and a common reflex when we hear that name. We are embarrassed to think of what our country was capable of doing. But there is no commonly recognized name for a largely forgotten era that was more oppressive and more brutal in many ways, only the targets weren't college professors and actors and federal bureaucrats — they were members of the working class and their supporters.

I chose to focus on the mural project because I think the answer to the question of who owns history is that each of us does individually. You do. I do. We just have to reach into the past, claim it (reclaim it, perhaps) and bring it into the present. And then we have to make it matter in the future.
— Craig McLaughlin
When John Regan purchased the former Elks Lodge in Centralia, Washington, he got an odd letter. "I had one person tell me not to believe anything I heard about the history of the building," Regan says. Though the building was built in 1920, some people mistakenly believed it was where Centralia's civic leaders gathered in 1919 to plant the seeds of a bloody tragedy that would capture the nation's attention.

On November 11, 1919, during an Armistice Day parade, members of the Centralia American Legion post attacked the meeting hall of the Industrial Workers of the World, a radical labor union. Two Legionnaires died when IWW members — "Wobblies" — opened fire. A Wobbly named Wesley Everest killed two more men as he attempted to flee. That night, townsmen took him from the jail and lynched him. Eleven Wobblies were charged with murder and — in a courtroom rank with fear, deceit and intimidation — a jury returned eight convictions. (See "The Battle of Centralia," page 8.)

The events of 1919 are now largely forgotten. When outsiders think of Centralia these days, three things come to mind most often — discount stores, antique shops and historical murals. Regan decided his building, which now houses Centralia Square, an antique mall, would be a perfect venue for yet another mural — one telling labor's side of the 1919 killings — even if it wasn't the same lodge where Elks, Legionnaires and others had discussed ways to rid the town of Wobblies.

Regan knew his plan would not be popular with many in Centralia. Townsmen were reluctant to discuss that painful period in their city's history. "When I asked people about it," says Regan, "they said, 'don't concern yourself, it's history.'" But he eventually found support from a coalition of area residents — and from the ten-year-old Labor Education and Research Center at Evergreen. (See "Labor of Love," page 6.)

Mike Alewitz, a New Jersey-based labor muralist, began work on the mural in October. He completed his work November 18 and the mural was to be dedicated December 13.

"This is not just some historical event that sets the record straight,'" says Regan. "It's not just about Wesley Everest. It's also about the positive role that labor has played and can continue to play in this community. We often hear about how this person was murdered and that person was sent to jail, but we also have to remember all the good stuff — like the fact that a thousand people attended the Centralia Labor Day picnic in 1919."

The Centralia Mural Project, though unique, in many ways typifies projects associated with the Labor Center. The center works to involve the community, union members in particular, in everything it does. And while it often emphasizes the importance of labor history, it does so in a way that is, in true Evergreen fashion, interdisciplinary. "A lot of what we do integrates history, organizing and political economy," Lee says.

Participants in the mural project are clear that their work is not just about rebalancing history. For Pat Underhill, a member of the planning committee and of Carpenters Local 2127, the mural, by depicting labor victories such as the 40-hour week, can remind people of "the strength that comes from being organized." That's important, he says, in a community where family-wage jobs are scarce and people snap up jobs paying $8 an hour.

"This county has a lot of working people voting for candidates who are trying to do away with time-and-a-half," says Bill Henry, planning committee co-chair and a member of Operating Engineers Local 612. "Maybe we can turn this county around." Henry's great-grandfather was a member of the jury that convicted the Wobblies of second-degree murder — and one of seven jurors who later said the defendants were innocent.

"The possibilities for bridging the gap between the community, labor and businesses here is a big plus," says Brian Dow, who is on the planning committee and a member of Carpenters Local 2127.

Anne Fischel, an Evergreen faculty member, filmmaker and mural project planning committee member, documented the painting of the mural. She says she is interested in current economic conditions in Centralia and the role of new immigrants in the workplace. The documentary she produces, she says, will "examine the linkages between the work of this group and the living and working conditions of other people in this community who may be less visible."

Evergreen student Yolanda Cruz is contributing to the mural project and the documentary by visiting residents of a trailer park that is home to many of Centralia's Hispanic workers. Some of the people she talks to are timber workers like the Wobblies organized by Wesley Everest and his peers. Others gather brush for dried flower arrangements or sew clothes. And like the Wobblies of 1919, they do not always feel welcome in town.

There are a lot of parallels, says Lee, between the early organizing tactics of the IWW and the kind of organizing unions will need to look at in a global economy where workers and jobs move freely across borders. "The Wobblies were the only ones organizing in multiple languages, and they were most successful with the most marginalized workers. They had the dream that there would be one big union in the world," she says.

The project comes at an opportune time in the eyes of muralist Mike Alewitz. He says the recent United Parcel Service strike was a victory for part-time workers, immigrant workers, single parents — "people who have traditionally been peripheral to the concerns of union officials." He argues that we may be on the verge of reinventing the working class movement, but to do so we must relearn its history. "This is not just some historical event that is interesting because it sets the record straight," he says. "This is an ongoing struggle. It's not going to end when we complete the mural."
When the economy of southwestern Washington began to decline during the restructuring efforts of the late 1970s and early 1980s, organized labor took a beating. "There was an assault on organized labor," says Helen Lee '82. "Workers were losing ground in contract negotiations. Old relationships weren't there anymore and you had a major dismantling of some of the industrialized sectors of the economy."

A group of people, many of them Evergreen graduates who were union members and employees, began to meet in 1985. "We needed a safe place where we could talk openly and critically," says Lee, who was an organizer for the Washington Federation of State Employees at the time. "Some labor leadership was wedded to the idea of sailing onward, but we knew the ship was leaking."

In January 1986, Evergreen faculty member Dan Leahy drafted a plan for a Labor Education and Research Center at Evergreen that would provide in-house training for unions, offer for-credit courses in labor studies, conduct research on labor issues and create educational programs of interest to the labor movement.

The next year, the state Legislature officially established the Labor Center as a public service arm of the college. Leahy became the center's first director and Lee its associate director. State funding pays for the salaries of two staff members as well as an office space. The rest of the center's budget comes from unions that reimburse the center for educational workshops and other services. Union volunteers and student employees fill the gap.

Today, Lee is the director of the center, and despite some rough years when criticism in the Legislature tried to cut its funding, it is going strong. On October 4, it celebrated its tenth anniversary with a reception at the home of Evergreen President Jane Jervis.

From the beginning, the Evergreen Labor Education and Research Center has distinguished itself from other labor centers at state universities across the country. Lee says, "Generally, other labor centers have shied away from addressing organizing." And they tend to work in academic isolation. "They've researched workers, rather than working with workers to help them do their own research," she says.

But Evergreen's Labor Center, says Lee, is different in part because Evergreen is different. "This progressive school's principles matched our own goals and principles," she says.

"We're not just about building a bridge between academia and the community," says Lee. "We're actually filling in the most so that people can move back and forth freely between those two worlds."

"It's a way of operating that has made many Washington labor unions fiercely protective of the center. "The Labor Center has credibility with folks outside of Evergreen," Lee says. "Part of that credibility is because the center has made a commitment to making sure education works both ways. By making sure we've learned from others, we've kept up the credibility that makes the educational program viable."

In its first decade, the center has directed several dozen workshops each year on everything from labor negotiations to drug testing to technological workplace. It has conducted programs in steward education, diversity and strategic planning. It has hosted Camp Solidarity, a chance for union activists to compare strategies, exchange culture and build solidarity. And it has sponsored several conferences on labor history, leadership, global economic changes and more. In 1992, for example, it organized a conference called "Environment, Labor and Social Justice: Building Links in a Multi-Racial Society" in collaboration with the Master of Environmental Studies Program.

It also has several ongoing initiatives:

- The 1987 Summer School for Union Women was the center's first residential school. The four-day gathering has since become an annual tradition.
- Since 1988, the Labor Center has hosted the annual New School for Union Organizers. Unions pay the tuition for organizers who attend three ten-week sessions along with Evergreen students.
- In 1991, the center launched a labor studies course. This continues as a Part-Time Studies half-time program taught by Sarah Ryan '92, vice president of the Seattle local of the American Postal Workers Union.
- The Carpenter Rank and File Organizing School, a three-day residential school developed jointly by the center and the Puget Sound District Council of Carpenters, also began in 1991.

Along the way the center has amassed a sizable collection of oral histories on videotape. (See "Where You Were Yesterday," page 10.)

For some faculty, the most important thing about the Labor Center is the kind of educational opportunities it offers to students. Many students over the years have become so involved with the center that they consider themselves Labor Center graduates as much as Evergreen graduates. Some even go so far as to wear the center logo on their mortarboards during graduation.

"Because of our commitment to connecting workers to Evergreen and Evergreen students to the labor movement, we have created a conduit," says Lee. "That conduit has produced many graduates whose emphasis was labor studies. We've also generated many opportunities for students interested in pursuing careers in social justice."

"I've seen a lot of students who thought they were just taking a class, but they've gone on to become activists," says Mike Watson '97, a deputy director for the state Department of Labor and Industries. "They are putting their education to work."

Watson has been involved with organized labor for 30 years, but says taking labor centers for granted is common among independent contractors through the center brought his life greater focus. He is getting ready to retire and plans to go to Mexico to study Spanish as a prelude to work with farmworkers.

Labor Center programs have all the hallmarks of an Evergreen education — they are interdisciplinary, they encourage people to study and learn across differences and they help students apply and test their knowledge by conducting real-world projects.

"The Labor Center really informed my education," says Maryrose Livingston '88, M.E.S. '91, an associate planner for Thurston County. "I would have debates with loggers on environmental issues and learn that these people were very well-informed and well-learned in their areas. I came in contact with a wide array of people."

Mark Bean '92 was working as a carpenter when he came in contact with the center, and people there encouraged him to go back to school.

"This is one place to tap into what education is really about," says faculty member Anne Fischel. "Evergreen can get very insular, walled in, but education doesn't stop at the borders of this campus."

Hays Witt, a student employee and member of the Labor Center Advisory Committee, says the center can put students in touch with an extensive network of people working in different capacities throughout the state — church people, timber workers, environmentalists, apple pickers, WaMu workers and more. "But not everyone on campus realizes what the center offers. Students and faculty could benefit a lot if they knew more about the Labor Center," says faculty member Lin Nelson. "There's so much that goes on here that's distinctive to the college," says Lee.
The Battle of Centralia

Both sides suffered casualties when class warfare erupted in a small lumber town

By Craig McLaughlin

The Wobblies controlled nearly every logging camp in the region—but they still had no central meeting place. In October 1916, the Wobblies began to discuss plans for a raid against the Red Scare. Business leaders, often with help from vigilantes, the police, prominent politicians, sympathetic newspaper editors and the National Guard, conducted a campaign of persecution and prosecution. They were aided by wartime statutes against sedition and syndicalism, and by local laws banning public speech. Wobblies were beaten, deported, imprisoned and slain.

During 1909 and 1910, hundreds of Wobblies were arrested in Spokane, Washington for climbing soapboxes in defiance of a ban against outdoor meetings. Men were packed into unheated jail cells and Wobbly activist Elizabeth Gurley Flynn alleged that police ran the women’s jail as a brothel.

Another free speech struggle took place in Everett, Washington in 1916. The local sheriff responded by arresting and deporting 3,000 to 4,000 Wobblies. When 41 Wobblies tried to return to town by boat, they were met at the pier and badly beaten by vigilantes before being run out of town. The Wobblies tried again, this time with 300 people and two horse-drawn wagons. They began meeting secretly and on October 1 they assembled in the Elks Lodge to form the Centralia Citizens Protective Association with the expressed purpose of combating the IWW presence in town. The group solicited the support of the American Legion and began to discuss plans for a raid against the Wobbly hall. One option: November 11, Armistice Day, would feature a parade much like the Red Cross parade in May 1918.

The Wobblies got wind that a raid might occur during or immediately after the parade. They took note of the unusual parade route that would take marchers past the hall not once but twice. They went to the police and made a public appeal for help, but to no avail. Bett Smith consulted with a local attorney, Elmer Smith, who had earned the enmity of the town’s establishment by defending radicals. The lawyer told the labor leader that the Wobblies were entitled to use force to defend themselves against attack.

The Wobblies decided to arm themselves and hole up inside the hall during the parade. They also stationed armed men in hotels across the street. They never showed themselves, nor did they declare that they were armed and prepared to defend the hall.

Six men, three of them armed, waited inside the hall as the parade passed. One of them who had refused parole, walked out a free man in 1939.

But that was not the end, for the eight men or for Centralia. The trial of the convicted men was a national cause. Elmer Smith crusaded for their release, aided by the IWW, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Federation of Labor and a Legionnaire convinced by the evidence. By 1924, witnesses who were afraid to testify in 1920 had been released before the conclusion of the trial. The jurors asked the judge for leniency, but the judge handed down a harsh sentence—25 to 40 years.

The trial was moved to Montesano, Washington under the supervision of a judge who had spoken at the funeral of the Centralia Legionnaires. National attention was focused on the town and U.S. troops camped near the courthouse. On March 13, 1920, the jury found eight men guilty of second-degree murder, though it found one to be insane. Elmer Smith and another man were found innocent (one of the original 11 defendants had been released before the conclusion of the trial). The jurors asked the judge for leniency, but the judge handed down a harsh sentence—25 to 40 years.

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At the entrance to the alley he shot two men. One, Ben Casagranda would die of his wounds. A crowd pursued Everest to the edge of the Skookumchuck River. One pursued, Dale Hubbard, approached, insisting Everest surrender. Everest emptied his gun, killing Hubbard. The rest of Everest’s pursuers overwhelmed him and led him toward the jail. Along the way, the crowd beat him and started to lynch him.

That night, a crowd gathered outside the jail and for a few minutes all electricity in town mysteriously failed. In the darkness, men entered the jail and carried Everest to a waiting car. They drove him to a bridge over the Chehalis River, put a rope around his neck, tied the other end to the crossbeam and threw him over the edge. But the rope wasn’t long enough to snap his neck, so they pulled him up and did it again with a longer rope.

Then they shot at his body in the dark.

The state decided to charge 11 men with conspiracy to murder Grimm. No charges were ever brought against the lynchers.

The state of Washington was not a major Union stronghold during the World War. Local politicians and sympathetic newspaper editors helped create a climate for action. Business leaders, often with help from vigilantes, the police, prominent politicians, sympathetic newspaper editors and the National Guard, conducted a campaign of persecution and prosecution. They were aided by wartime statutes against sedition and syndicalism, and by local laws banning public speech. Wobblies were beaten, deported, imprisoned and slain.

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Blirt Nelson remembers the 1934 Seattle Longshore Strike

When Burt Nelson joined the International Longshoremen’s Association in 1933, there were only a few hundred members on the West Coast. They earned 85 cents an hour for arduous and dangerous work, but employers, with police assistance, systematically smashed isolated strikes. In 1934, dock workers went on strike all along the West Coast. That strike led to the creation of the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union and gave new power to the labor movement in the Northwest. At an oral history conference that took place at The Evergreen State College Labor Education and Research Center on January 15-17, 1988, Nelson was one of two longshoremen who participated in a panel about the strike. He died the following year. What follows is excerpted from his remarks during that panel discussion, which are now part of the Labor Center's Education and Research Center on January 15-17,1988, Nelson was one of two longshoremen who participated in a panel about the strike. He died the following year. What follows is excerpted from his remarks during that panel discussion, which are now part of the Labor Center's Education and Research Center.

I started to work as a longshoreman in the summer of 1932 when I was 22 years old. I worked only a little while until I realized that a man named Kennedy who had hired me was telling the truth when he said — not to me directly, but I heard him say it — “Give me men averaging 22 years of age, weighing 200 pounds and I’ll get everything out of them in five years.”

We used to carry what we called three-in-ones — three 49-pound sacks of sugar, 98-pound sacks of flour (they were much easier to carry), 140 pound sacks of raw sugar — and they’d kill you. It was highly dangerous. The Robert Dollar was loading piling at Pier 40 in the summer of 1933. And they put piling on that thing until they had a hatch forward and a hatch back and a load hanging in the air. You could feel it roll and the superintendent said don’t put anymore on — it was too heavy. That ship was so rusty that they had to lay down 2-by-12s on top of the deckhouse so the longshoremen could walk from one end of the ship to the other without going through the top deck. And it killed a man in the number 4 hatch, a guy just a little bit older than myself. He had two children. A gear carried away and it just knocked him down there and it hit Hanson in the head. Killed him quite dead.

The thing that the Seattle longshoremen faced since the beginning of the strike was the question of the starving Alaskans. Whenever there was a strike or any kind of a tie-up, the governor of Alaska would start to cry and the governor of Washington would sing a duet with him and then the mayor of Seattle would join in and they would have a trio, and then the bandmaster would strike it up and that was the waterfront employers.

What they wanted was to get the cargo moved, and what they wanted to send was not food, not humanitarian stuff, but barbed wire, cement, lumber, beer — lots of beer. Of course it was needed. That was the whole idea of the strike, to tie this stuff up everywhere. We weren’t trying to starve women and children. At one time we did offer that we would work the ship for free if they would carry the freight for free and they said, well, this is not the American way.

Shevy Daffron was killed on either the evening of June the 30th or the early morning hours of July 1 at Point Wells, that’s near Edmonds. He was shot in the back and to this day has never explained to my satisfaction why they shot him. He was obviously standing with his back to the person who shot him. He was kind of a charismatic person, probably might have developed, had he lived, into, well, the real leader of the Seattle longshoremen.

A man named Hanson, who was a seaman, and three or four other men kept changing this railway switch, I think it was at Pier 57. Well, up on Western Avenue there was a group of men standing, one of whom was later identified as a tear gas gun salesman. He said, “I’ll give you a demonstration of what this gun will do,” and he fired a tear gas grenade down there and it hit Hanson in the head. Killed him quite dead.

Skirmishing had begun on the second of July in which there were vigorous attacks made on the picket line. [Seattle Mayor] Charlie Smith took personal command of the police department and they had already set up machine guns behind bags of burlap so they could shoot down the line of the picket line. Everyone knew that they’d be there for days and that if anything happened that bugger up there was going to get trigger happy and shoot someone.

But anyhow everybody was determined to stand their ground. I was looking up and saw [this man] and he threw the first tear gas, right down in amongst us. Then they threw them from all directions. And they had the horse cops muster over in the railway yard and they came out and attacked. It went on with hand-to-hand fighting but you don’t fight much with an armed policeman, really, and they run us out. Up the hill and into the trees they chased us, and I laid up there half the afternoon, coughing, trying to get the tear gas out of my lungs. It’s kind of miserable stuff.

Hanson and Daffron had been killed a few days earlier. In Portland a number of men had been shot and the mayor got to be known as Bloody-Shirt Charlie because one of the strikers took the shirt off one of the wounded and went to City Hall and threw it on the mayor’s desk and said call off your dogs. Because of the real significance and what it sort of captured, it is known as Bloody Thursday — it’s a coastwise thing.

I was going from my home to the picket line and there’s the [Seattle Post-Intelligencer] out where everyone could see it and it says, “Longshore strike settled, says [ILA President Joe] Ryan.” And so I grabbed the damn thing and I didn’t even bother paying for it. I went down to union headquarters and asked them who in the hell did this? They didn’t know a darn thing about it either, no more than I did. But I wasn’t the only one there yelling and screaming about it. We were totally incensed because we had not been consulted.

The [federal government] finally decided that the only way they could settle it was that [President Roosevelt] had to appoint a National Longshore Board, which he did, and with instructions to find a settlement. And we agreed finally, I think it was the 82nd or 83rd day of the strike, to accept this settlement. They were in session 30 days, I guess, before they had it down to what would be the backbone of subsequent agreements.

It was known as the National Longshore Board Award, which gave us virtually all of the things that we had asked for. Not entirely, but virtually all. The hiring hall on paper was jointly controlled. In reality, the award said the dispatchers had to be elected by the membership but half of their salary had to be paid by the employers. With that we substantially controlled the hiring and the equalization of work opportunities, so that everybody got a fair shake at the work.

There’s an old seaman’s saying — I did not go to sea, but the saying is that if you do not know where you were yesterday, you cannot know where you are today and tomorrow you will be lost. You will not find your way.
Forest Canopy Week Recognizes Contributions by Pioneers Like Evergreen Faculty Member Nalini Nadkarni

While astronauts were walking on the moon, scientists on Earth were struggling to figure out effective ways to conduct research in the hard-to-reach treetops. Today, thanks in part to pioneering researchers like Evergreen faculty member Nalini Nadkarni, we know that as much as half the Earth's biodiversity exists in forest canopies.

On July 20-25, Evergreen helped celebrate Washington State's Forest Canopy Week, which recognized the value of this new branch of science. Nadkarni is among an important group of forest canopy researchers who are teaching and researching at Evergreen and the University of Washington, as well as at the Wind River Canopy Crane Research Facility, which is cooperatively managed by UW, the U.S. Forest Services' Pacific Northwest Research Station and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Evergreen staff helped organize an event to draw legislative and media attention to the Crane Facility.

"The forest canopy has been termed the last frontier — the last place on earth where we can make exciting discoveries in our biosphere," said Nadkarni in addressing those gathered for the event. "There is no denying that elements of danger lurked for canopy researchers, suspended 100 feet above the forest floor. But just as canopy-dwelling animals and plants have developed adaptations like prehensile tails and dispersed seeds, so have humans developed the technical means to 'hang on' with increasing sophistication — ropes, walkways, hot air balloons and cranes."

Governor Gary Locke's resolution creating Forest Canopy Week publicly recognized how understanding the organisms and processes of forest canopies will contribute to society's, and our state's, long-term health. For Nadkarni and her colleagues, the week signified a coming of age for this relatively new branch of science.
College Guides Rank Evergreen High

U.S. News and World Report magazine’s 1998 college guide ranked Evergreen number one among public liberal arts colleges in the Western third of the U.S. this fall.

For more than a decade, U.S. News has given Evergreen high marks. Among public and private liberal arts colleges in the West, the magazine this year ranked Evergreen second overall, while rating its academic reputation number one. Reputation is one of five sub-categories that contribute to the overall ranking. It’s determined through a survey of college presidents, provosts and admissions directors.

The magazine also ranked Evergreen number three for efficiency by combining scores for quality with college costs.

The Fiske Guide to U.S. Colleges listed Evergreen as one of the 21 best buys among public colleges in the United States in the latest edition released this fall. Edward Fiske, former education editor for the New York Times, is one of the nation’s leading critics of American colleges and universities.

The Princeton Review’s The Best 311 Colleges, another popular guide book, also writes a glowing recommendation of Evergreen in its 1998 edition, and the college continues to appear in many other guides used by potential students across the nation.

Research Shows Something Special at Evergreen

Not a school to rest on its laurels, Evergreen is busy evaluating just how well it’s doing, while looking for ways to keep pushing the envelope of innovation. Evergreen has been conducting a self-study in preparation for reaccreditation — an external certification process repeated every decade. Several studies done during spring quarter 1997 are yielding interesting results.

When researchers examine a college’s effectiveness, they typically evaluate whether faculty agree on important teaching goals and the extent to which students learn what faculty and administrators want them to learn.

Studies found that at Evergreen there is a high level of agreement among faculty about key teaching goals and overall support for the “five foci,” the fundamental beliefs about education the college uses to describe itself and to design its educational programs. The foci are: personal engagement, interdisciplinary education, connecting theory and practice, collaboration and learning and teaching across significant differences.

Researchers also surveyed Evergreen students and compared their responses to those of their peers at other liberal arts colleges across the nation. Ninety-six percent of Evergreen students agreed critical thinking is an important teaching goal, while 89 percent said applying theory to practice is important. The values of developing writing ability and collaboration are also rated very high.

Findings from the nationally standardized College Student Experiences Questionnaire indicate that the level of academic conversation at Evergreen is very high on almost all subjects compared to national norms, especially in the areas of arts and sciences.

“The theory is that student involvement and student learning is the result of the overall climate and ethos of a place,” says Barbara Leigh Smith, vice president for Academic Affairs and provost. “Involvement happens not only in the classroom but through the out-of-classrooms experiences and opportunities as well. We find that Evergreen students talk a lot outside of class about what they are studying in class, and learn from engaging in a wide variety of community activities. In this sense, everyone at Evergreen is a teacher.”

Evergreen is also quite distinctive in terms of what students report about their learning.

“For a college that emphasizes the integration of ideas, it’s encouraging that students report this frequently occurs. They also report that theory-to-practice is alive and well,” says Smith.

Although this research demonstrates Evergreen has done well, Smith encourages faculty and staff to look ahead. “We need to find new ways to be innovative and creative to ensure Evergreen continues to realize its enormous potential,” she says.

Voices of ’71 Publication Prompts Discussions

The publication of a pamphlet documenting a retrospective exhibit led to an intense conversation about censorship and racism this summer. The booklet, which documented Evergreen’s 25th anniversary exhibit “Voices of ’71,” featured historical photographs and commentary from students who reflected on being part of the college’s first year. Strong objections were raised to the publication, and the college republished the booklet without that entry, provoking an even stronger response about censorship. A vigorous discussion ensued, conducted on the Web, through e-mail and campus mail, in a seminar during the alumni reunion and in the press. College officials apologized and reissued the original publication. During Convocation — a traditional gathering of faculty and staff to kick off the academic year — President Jane Jervis used the experience as a case study in a speech that explored what it means for a college to have “academic virtue,” a topic that has been explored by higher education scholars across the country. President Jervis invited the community to join her in exploring the complex issue of academic virtue by reviewing the text of her speech on Evergreen’s Web site at www.evergreen.edu.

Orientation to Public Service

Dozens of new Grocers gave something back to their new hometown as part of Orientation Week in late September. Students collectively gave hundreds of hours to local non-profit organizations, replanting stream corridors for the Thurston Conservation District, supporting the efforts of the Thurston County Food Bank and cleaning up residences for Home’s First!, which purchases and upgrades homes to expand the availability of low-income family housing. Public service has become a popular tradition within Orientation Week, a time when new students participate in an array of workshops and activities to prepare for their Evergreen education while getting to know each other, the campus and the surrounding community.

Filmmakers Fill Fall Evans Scholar Fellowships

Three filmmakers known for their innovative approaches to issues of race, gender and sexuality visited campus this quarter as Evans Chair Scholars. The Evans Chair endowed fellowship enhances Core programs by bringing guest scholars to campus to teach each year.

Filmmaker Christine Choy screened her most recent work, The Shot Heard ‘Round the World: Hattori vs. Peairs, which focuses on the murder of a Japanese exchange student in Louisiana who was shot and killed when he knocked on the wrong door while looking for a Halloween party. Choy was nominated for an Academy Award for her 1989 documentary on the first U.S. civil rights case.

Isaac Julien, a film director, lecturer and writer on black cultural politics, film, art and sexuality, is co-founder of Sankofa, the pioneering group of black film and video makers challenging television and film misconceptions about black identity.

Pratibha Parmar, an anti-racist activist, filmmaker and video artist, has directed films such as Khush (1991), an exploration of the lives of Asian lesbians and gay men in Britain and India, that won awards at festivals in Paris, Madrid and San Francisco. A Place of Rage (1992), which focuses on the role of African American women in the civil rights movement and highlights the contributions of Angela Davis and Alice Walker, won best historical documentary at the National Black Programming Consortium.

Enrollment Reaches 4,000 Evergreen enrolled more students than ever before fall quarter with slightly more than 4,000 students officially registered as Grocers. Regional and national publics continue to grow for Evergreen’s Part-Time Studies program, the college’s 4-year-old program that offers half-time interdisciplinary programs evenings and weekends for working adults. There were 386 students enrolled in Part-Time Studies this fall.

Campus Housing is Wired

Many Evergreen students living on campus will enjoy the benefits of data connection, telephone service and cable television when Housing’s wiring project is finished late this quarter. Workers spent much of the summer installing wiring to provide students with better communications technology. When the project is completed, students can connect to the college’s computer network and their E-mail and Web accounts from their rooms in Housing.

Rodriguez “Graduates”

For the last 20 years, Arnaldo Rodriguez, dean of Enrollment Services, has managed the admissions and student life processes for all Evergreen alumni. On August 13, Evergreen faculty and staff attended a mock graduation to honor his dedicated service and contributions to the college. Rodriguez is now the vice president for admissions and financial aid at Pitzer College in Claremont, California.

For more information, contact Mary Lou Heflin, 360-388-6500, mheflin@evergreen.edu.
Campus Officers Armed

Evergreen police officers now have limited access to firearms, completing a two-year process designed to ensure adequate response time to campus emergencies.

The ReView has reported on the extensive processes that led to limited arming, including a comprehensive survey of the college community, public forums and the creation of a disappointing task force to examine options for limited arming.

Officers now carry sidearms from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. During the day, they have quick access to firearms secured in lock boxes in their patrol cars. With two officers on duty, an officer always has quick backup available for emergencies.

Over the last year, the college has been implementing a series of recommendations made by the Limited Arming UTF. These include commissioning all the college’s officers following training at a state police academy, providing additional training in community policing, hiring more officers to ensure two patrol at all times and updating the standard operating procedures.

The move to limited arming began after the Thurston County Sheriff’s Office reported it could not guarantee armed backup would arrive during emergencies in fewer than 15 minutes—and the response time could increase as the campus grows.

College officials felt this was not adequate and determined that the college should take greater responsibility for its own security.

“The campus is safe,” says Art Costantino, vice president for Student Affairs. “The move to limited arming ensures it will stay that way, and also ensures that when emergencies occur, they will be dealt with by officers who know the college, its community members and its values.”

Promoting Native Art and Economic Development

Paints by seven prominent Native American artists, including three whose work will be displayed for a year in a White House Rose Garden by invitation of Hillary Clinton, were featured alongside works by local apprentices during an October exhibit at Evergreen. The artwork was generated during a special workshop presented as part of the Native Economic Development Arts Initiative, which is coordinated by Evergreen’s Longhouse Education and Cultural Center and the South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency (SPIPA) and its member tribes. The Arts Initiative is the first major public service initiative carried out by the Longhouse. Thanks to this program, several new arts programs are taking root in participating tribes’ community centers. Longhouse and SPIPA staff are in the process of photographing work of artists participating in the tribe’s program that will help the Longhouse serve as a public clearinghouse for Native art.

The Arts Initiative also sponsored a marketing workshop during the annual Master Basketweavers Gathering in Yakima in October. Evergreen’s contemporary Native art collection is growing as many artists are donating work to the Longhouse through their interaction with Arts Initiative projects.

Supported with a grant from the Northwest Area Foundation, the Arts Initiative works to revive and enhance Native art traditions, while helping artists better market their work to promote economic development in tribal communities.

Education Innovators Gather at Evergreen

Representatives from dozens of the most innovative colleges and universities gathered at Evergreen Oct. 30- Nov. 1 to discuss educational reform and exchange ideas about what the future may hold.

“This was the largest gathering of alternative institutions in the last 15 years,” says Barbara Leigh Smith, vice president for Academic Affairs and provost. “We sought to bring together colleges that for a long time have been on the cutting edge, as well as some new institutions that are designed around what we now know works in alternative approaches to student learning.”

The “Evergreen Conference on Interdisciplinary Education: Lessons from Alternative Colleges about Interdisciplinary Education and Organizing for Learning” was designed so faculty and administrative leaders from the 24 colleges most engaged in experimenting with interdisciplinary education could shape the conference like a conference with discussions and seminars held throughout the three-day event. Recreational and social activities were also available. Some of the most popular sessions were those on Saturday morning, which grouped alumni working in professions such as government and art with faculty and staff for semiannual discussions. Many reunion-goers also attended discussions led by former Evergreen President Dan Evans and current President Jane Jesvis on Saturday afternoon. Scaling the clock tower proved to be a popular sport for alumni of all ages.

While those who attended the sessions gave them high marks, those who came to the reunion primarily to meet with former classmates expressed disappointment because of low turnout. The group hopes to hold an all-alumni reunion again—the next one is tentatively scheduled for 2001. “Finding a balance between when housing and faculty are available and keeping costs down will be the greatest challenges. But alumni are telling us they would nice to continue this event,” says reunion organizer Jackie Barry.

Greener Returning to Campus

Nearly 100 Greener alumni who attended from 1971 through 1996 descended on campus during the college’s 25th reunion Sept. 21-22. While the turnout was not bad for a first-time event compared to reunions at other colleges, the college had hoped to attract more of its 18,000 alumni.

After surveying alumni through the ReView and at regional Greener Gatherings, organizers shaped the reunion like a conference with discussions and seminars held throughout the three-day event. Recreational and social activities were also available. Some of the most popular sessions were those on Saturday morning, which grouped alumni working in professions such as government and art with faculty and staff for semiannual discussions. Many reunion-goers also attended discussions led by former Evergreen President Dan Evans and current President Jane Jesvis on Saturday afternoon. Scaling the clock tower proved to be a popular sport for alumni of all ages.

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This Old House Host Coming to Olympia for Fundraiser

Evergreen graduate Steve Thomas ’74, host of the popular television series This Old House, will be at The Longhouse, 336 15th Ave. W. on March 22, 1999 to share his passions about Evergreen, navigation and hosting one of the highest-rated programs on PBS.

“Evergreen gave me the preparation and courage to take on the physical and career adventures I’ve been fortunate to have experienced since I graduated,” Thomas recently told Evergreen staff. Thomas has divided his career between restoring historic buildings, sailing, writing, photography and television.

Proceeds from the event will benefit the Evergreen Fund for Innovation, an endowed fund to support ongoing development of innovative approaches to teaching and learning.

Alumni Association Board of Directors


The following directors were elected to the executive committee: President, Jerylyn Delaney; Vice President, June Fisher; Secretary, Beth Myhr; Treasurer, Lauren Hadley. Delaney says that as president of one of the college’s main goals is to plan some casual events where alumni can get together just to have fun. You can find postings for these events on the Alumni Web. You can contact Jerylyn by E-mail at delaney@elwha.evergreen.edu.

Washington Greener 
Hang Their Plates

Greener alumni across the state are showing support for Evergreen by hanging custom license plates from their car bumpers. The plates showcase the 25th anniversary logo and sport the words “TEST GEOBUCK.” Between June and October, sales of Evergreen plates to 39 alumni, parents, faculty, staff and friends raised $1,092 for scholarships. The plates cost $40 the first year, then the annual cost drops to $30, with $28 deposited into a scholarship account for students.

Washington alumni are encouraged to join the caravan by visiting your local state Department of Licensing office to pick up your own Evergreen plate. For more information, contact the Alumni Affairs Office or the Department of Licensing at (360) 902-5780 or visit its Web site at www.wa.gov/dol/vehicle-spp.htm/college.
Greetings From New Director Pam Toal

Pam Toal is excited about being the new director of Alumni Affairs and Development, and have thoroughly enjoyed Evergreen since starting here in August. My first week included attending Evergreen’s first all-graduate -- John starting here in August. My first week in.

Alumni Affairs Office is developing an “Evergreen Emissary” program to help connect people, and are currently recruiting volunteers. Duties might include calling prospective students or attending a college information night in your area. Evergreen Emissaries will receive a current catalog and a notebook of information about the college.

Information for and about Evergreen Emissaries is also being developed for the Alumni Affairs Office. The site will include the names of the emissaries who wish to be listed, their graduation years, the cities and states in which they reside and links to their E-mail addresses. Through this medium, alumni and prospective students will be able to contact Evergreen Emissaries directly.

If you are interested in becoming an Evergreen Emissary, please contact Michelle in the Alumni Affairs Office.

Looking for a Greener?

The Alumni Affairs Office is happy to forward a note to a friend requesting he or she contact you. Just send E-mail to tescalum@elwha.evergreen.edu or call (360) 866-6000, ext. 6551. Please let us know:

• the name of the individual you are trying to contact
• the year that individual graduated
• your name
• the information you want forwarded

When Rolled About Logo, Alumni Choose Tradition

The Alumni Affairs Office is continuing to develop its Web site to connect you with the college and other graduates. The latest additions include an E-mail and Web site directory of Evergreen alumni, a listing of lost alumni, and a link to a discussion page -- alumni can pose and respond to questions centered on a topic or book.

The Web site also includes pages listing upcoming news and events, GooGone newscast and volunteer opportunities. The site also gives you an opportunity to contact friends you’ve lost touch with, update your address and enter an AlumniNote for the RevView. Please check it out and contact Michelle if you have suggestions for new information to add.

Visit the Alumni Web

To contact the Alumni Affairs Office, call (360) 866-6000, ext. 6551 or send E-mail to tescalum@elwha.evergreen.edu.

AlumNotes

Class of 1973

Patricia K. (Falkner) Chubb, Auburn, was pregnant when she enrolled at Evergreen in 1972. "Attending college while pregnant, deliv- ering before the end of the school term, bring- ing a newborn to class and later to graduation -- all were memorable events," she says. Since then, she has had a 10-year career in police/dispatching, has worked in a corrections office and in mortgage banking. Her husband has been a police officer for 28 years and their son, who participated in gradu- ation ceremonies as a newborn in 1973, works in the computer field.

Nancy G. Stevens, Seattle, is an associate professor in the Department of Family Medi- cine at the University of Washington. Her hus- band, Charles Davis ’74, is celebrating the fifth year of his architectural firm, CFDavis Archi- tects, specializing in residential design, afford- able housing and environmentally sensitive design. Nancy and Charlie met on the ferry tak- ing them to their first day of classes at Ever- green -- because the campus buildings were not yet completed, their first class was held in the San Juan Islands. They have two sons, ages 10 and 7, and celebrated their 20th wedding anni- versary this year.

Class of 1974

Stephen H. Nebel, Tacoma, and his wife make their living singing and playing guitars. They have recorded seven albums.

Kari and Bill Swanson returned to Tacoma after 20 years in Southern California and plans to continue her interest in juvenile probation, historic architecture, textiles, gene- ology and The New Yorker.

Class of 1975


Mark Kendziorek, Friday Harbor, is execu- tive director of the San Juan Island Jazz Festi- val.

Patricia S. Sparks, Traverse City, MI, is a social worker. She completed a therapeutic mas- sage program and plans to start her own prac- tice. She has three children: Bryce, 17; Caitlin, 13; and Emma, 9.

Chore M. (Dill) Weiss, Kelso, has come full circle in her social science and media 916 NE 65th, Box 549, Seattle, 98115 or contact the Alumni Affairs Office.

Class of 1976

Margaret S. Horberg, Chicago, IL, is con- tinuing in the legacy of contributing toward so- cial change and justice with the groundwork and theoretical base her studies at Evergreen pro- vided. She runs a culturally based community center in Chicago -- Hoffehouse -- that, although it has never staged a Holly Near concert, con- tinues to be a forum for multi-arts and progress- ive issues from around the world. Margaret would love to hear from lost pals Caroline Lacey, Thom Thacker, Laura Zeidstein, Eva Uxidi, Nancy LeMoines, Mary Page and Michi Theriault.

Ken Ritaland, Shoreline, is painting, paint- ing and decorating in the Seattle area.

Donald R. Tripp, Petersburg, AK, and his wife Suzanne Tripp, who taught batik at Ever- green, have a daughter, Alisa Tripp, who is an Evergreen student. They have been in South- east Alaska 18 years, and live in a 5-acre farm with horses and have motorsports. She has a silk-screening and vinyl-cutting business.

Corrine D. Kelly, From Madeira Beach, FL, is a social worker. She completed a therapeutic ma- rriage and family counseling degree at Evergreen and works in a private practice. She has three children: Douglas, 17; Brittan; 15; and Cari, 13.

Joe Dear, Olympia, is glad to be back in the real Washington after four years in the other Washington.

Lydia Garrett, Olympia, takes small groups hiking in the Swiss, Austrian and Italian Alps through Swiss Hike, the firm she founded with her husband Michael in 1982. She also teaches full time.

Jim Jamieson, Seattle, is a social worker and writes a quarterly community newsletter.

Class of 1977

Margaret M. Stratton, Iowa City, IA, is teaching photography at the University of Iowa in a three-semester Faculty Scholars Award; making videos (Kiko the Boys and Make Them Die); shooting black-and-white photographs of New York City and teaching at New York’s In- ternational Center for Photography.

Guy Z. Baker, Olympia, is a scuba diver re- locating to Costa Rica.

Michael W. Mehlaff, Lake Oswego, OR, took exams for registration as an architect in Washington last May. He designs and builds homes in an “arts and crafts revival” style. He is also active in urban planning issues and in promoting more livable neighborhoods and communities. He recently completed a fantastic trip studying architecture around the world.

Joseph F. Petrich, Tacoma, is a senior yacht design at Decca Delta Marine Industries.

Saudur A. Wogel, Chicago, had her first child, daughter Kayla, in September 1996.

Class of 1979

Donna R. Tripp, Petersburg, AK, and his wife Suzanne Tripp, who taught batik at Ever- green, have a daughter, Alisa Tripp, who is an Evergreen student. They have been in South- east Alaska 18 years, and live in a 5-acre farm with horses and have motorsports. She has a silk-screening and vinyl-cutting business.

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Corrine D. Kelly, Seattle, would like to hear from people she knew between 1973-1974 and 1977; she’s working on a pre- vious meetings of those years. She has been a professional massage practitioner for 17 years and is co-owner and manager of Abi- sana Wellness and Learning Center. Over the past 10 years she has been a social advocate for the rights of children, receiving national recogni- tion for her work. You can send materials to 916 NE 65th, Box 549, Seattle, 98115 or contact the Alumni Affairs Office.

Robert W. McChesney, Madison, WI, teaches journalism at the University of Wis- consin. He has two new books: Corporate Media and The Threat to Democracy (Seven Stories Press) and, with Edward S. Herman, The Glob- al Media: The New Miserians of Corporate Capitalism (Cassell).

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Joseph F. Petrich, Tacoma, is a senior yacht design at Decca Delta Marine Industries.

Saudur A. Wogel, Chicago, had her first child, daughter Kayla, in September 1996.
Deanna Ray Emley, Concrete, is a park ranger at Washington State Parks in the Lake Samishamam area.

Janice M. King, Kirkland, published a new book, Web Marketing Cookbook (Wiley). She is an advisor to the Washington State Parks Foundation and a consultant to other businesses.

Felicia G. Donon, Seattle, teaches in a bilingual school in Montecito, preschool. She was an assistant professor at Florida State University in 1998. Her research interests include early childhood education.

Ruth E. Gettel, Welton, WV, and her husband Floyd have been in Wyoming since 1993. They bought a new home where they are enjoying the wildlife.

Abbo O. Peterson, Benton, is a product support engineer for Macintosh PageMaker at Adobe Systems. He enjoys family time with his wife, Lisa Holliway '89, and 4-year-old son, Tyler. Lisa is a business consultant dealing with resource development and utilization, including computer and automation and performance training and development.

Martha A. Vellebrek, Portland, OR, teaches high school students in psychiatric care.

Katherine "Katie" M. Brown, Fairbanks, AK, is a mom and kindergarten for the last eight years. She is married to Gary Kendall and has a 2-year-old son, Sam. They spend their summers exploring Alaska by boat. She says to all her Evergreen friends, "Keep the faith!"

Kimberly A. Foley, Wilton, NH, earned a master's degree in science in visual studies from MIT's Media Laboratory in 1988. Currently, she is the vice president, director of media at Trimline, Inc., a company she co-founded in 1996. It develops software application, Trimline Tours, that allows others to design and create on-line tours that integrate Web pages with custom commentary and additional information.

The commentary is displayed in a small window, which floats on top of the browser page. "To see more about what we're up to, visit www.trimline.com."

Martha Hurlwit, Seattle, had a good year; she bought a big house, got married, won second place in a literary contest for one of her stories and was sent to work in Hawaii. She works half time, first of the rest of the time and helps out in the Cleaver School, a new school in Seattle based on Sudbury Valley School in Massachusetts, where she worked for five years. Wendy L. Minster, Seattle, was married this fall and is studying acupuncture at the Northwest Institute of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine.

Randy N. Collins, Lake Grove, NY, is a senior programmer at Reuters America, working with a team developing a worldwide foreign currency trading system.

Scott A. Merriman, Olympia, is a Washington State Department of Natural Resources legislative liaison.

Byron R. Perkins, Memphis, TN, is security manager for Kinko's, an office and copy franchise in Regent Doral Corporation, based in Southside, Biloxi, Mississippi.

Eric Seabloom, Santa Barbara, CA, studied at Cornell University after receiving his master's degree in environmental science from Evergreen. He worked as a consultant on environmental matters in Washington and Texas. In August, 1997, he was awarded a Ph.D. in ecology and evolutionary biology from Iowa State University. He is currently a post-doctoral appointment in biological sciences at the University of California, Berkeley, and a junior fellow at the Center for Biological Analysis and Synthesis in Santa Barbara.

Robert Banasnik, Oak Park, IL, is a media specialist with special skills in television broadcasting. He is married to Cyndi and has a 2-year-old son, Brian. They received a master's degree in management from Eastern Illinois University in 1996.

John A. Cox, Fairfax, VA, works for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is the regional manager of the STD/AIDS program of the Washington Department of Health and his wife, Candace G. Cox, is the assistant vice-president of human resources at First Union Bank in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Ken M. Taylor, Seattle, is a senior technical account manager for Mosaic in Redmond. Teresa Serna (Ueh), Kula, HI, has been on Maui seven years, since the Tropical Reel Ecology program in 1980 with faculty Dave Milne and Paul H. Gedge. She returned to the Seattle area to be the program manager of the Washington State Art Commission's Artists program for five years. He returned to the New York State Council on the Arts' Visual Resources and was sent to work in Hawaii. She works half time, first of the rest of the time and helps out in the Cleaver School, a new school in Seattle based on Sudbury Valley School in Massachusetts, where she worked for five years. Wendy L. Minster, Seattle, was married this fall and is studying acupuncture at the Northwest Institute of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine.

Betty J. Hauser, Olympia, is teaching at Shelton High School.

Robert "Bobby" J. Knott, Kirkland, retired from coaching after 25 years. He was head wrestling coach at Lake Washington High School for five years and coached at Seattle's Nathan Hale High School for 16 years and Tacoma's Bellarmine Prep for four years. He presented the Darrell Whitmore Sportsmanship Award by the Pacific Northwest Wrestling Federation.

Elizabeth "Beth" Bollas Myller, Seattle, was awarded a grant for her poetry. Artists Trust, a private, non-profit art organization promoting Washington artists, awarded her one of 48 grants given to Washington state artists. She will use the money to buy a microscope, which will enable her to study natural objects and provide poetry about what she sees. The resulting chapbook will be called "Fringed.

Priscilla Bell '88, a son, Jack Aldon.

Kirstie J. Bender, Seattle, is working on a master's degree in Antioch University in whole systems design. She is creating performance art pieces and is playing music with her brother, Logan Bender '95, in a band called Mammalander.

Margaret L. Hammond-Leurer, Olympia, married Andrew Leurer '90 on May 26, 1995. They are both working on a master's degree in education and they are the proud owners of a new baby girl.

April D. Rieck, Tucson, AZ, is director of the Public Education Division at Statistical Resource Development and Utilization, including computer and automation and performance training and development.

Carol Jo Ellick, Tucson, is director of the Public Education Division at Statistical Resource Development and Utilization, including computer and automation and performance training and development.

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Martha Hurlwit, Seattle, had a good year; she bought a big house, got married, won second place in a literary contest for one of her stories and was sent to work in Hawaii. She works half time, first of the rest of the time and helps out in the Cleaver School, a new school in Seattle based on Sudbury Valley School in Massachusetts, where she worked for five years. Wendy L. Minster, Seattle, was married this fall and is studying acupuncture at the Northwest Institute of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine.

Cindy (Herbert) Abat, Seattle, received a master's degree in humanities from the University of Washington.

Sherryl Belcher, Boston, MA, moved to Boston to take a job as a community organizer for the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS). She is working to improve the ecological understanding of social and business systems.

Richard L. Byrd, Vancouver, is a sergeant in the Washington State Patrol assigned to a K-9 detachment.

Suzanne L. Hall, Seattle, completed a master's degree in applied behavioral science from Basyr University and works in case management and training.

Michael F. MacDougall, Seattle, entered Antioch's master in education program in July. He knows the education he received at Antioch will serve him well. "Omnia Extarit!"

Jay R. Neumark, Moorpark, CA, wrote, directed and produced the feature film "Brute."

Kevin M. Kahn, Cuyahoga, NM, is director of Native American community outreach at Goodwill Industries, became a vocational rehabilitation counselor helping injured workers return to work.

Betty J. Hauser, Olympia, is teaching at Shelton High School.

Robert "Bobby" J. Knott, Kirkland, retired from coaching after 25 years. He was head wrestling coach at Lake Washington High School for five years and coached at Seattle's Nathan Hale High School for 16 years and Tacoma's Bellarmine Prep for four years. He presented the Darrell Whitmore Sportsmanship Award by the Pacific Northwest Wrestling Federation.

Elizabeth "Beth" Bollas Myller, Seattle, was awarded a grant for her poetry. Artists Trust, a private, non-profit art organization promoting Washington artists, awarded her one of 48 grants given to Washington state artists. She will use the money to buy a microscope, which will enable her to study natural objects and provide poetry about what she sees. The resulting chapbook will be called "Fringed.

Priscilla Bell '88, a son, Jack Aldon.

Kirstie J. Bender, Seattle, is working on a master's degree in Antioch University in whole systems design. She is creating performance art pieces and is playing music with her brother, Logan Bender '95, in a band called Mammalander.

Margaret L. Hammond-Leurer, Olympia, married Andrew Leurer '90 on May 26, 1995. They are both working on a master's degree in education and they are the proud owners of a new baby girl.

April D. Rieck, Tucson, AZ, is director of the Public Education Division at Statistical Resource Development and Utilization, including computer and automation and performance training and development.

Carol Jo Ellick, Tucson, is director of the Public Education Division at Statistical Resource Development and Utilization, including computer and automation and performance training and development.

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Land. Pat shows culture video and photography. Gideon M. Garcia, Fairbanks, AK, has driven across the country a couple times and worked for Cornwallis of Alaskan Airlines managing the company's safety and survival officer. He is currently a operations manager of Grand Dredge #8, a national his- toric district in Fairbanks. He's discovered he's a workaholic and is making up for lost time at Ever- green! He misses those days of freedom. Sharin R. Horvitz, Soma. NM, graduated from Las Vegas Community College with a degree in music therapy. Although she loved liv- ing in Washington state, she decided to stay close to her family for a while. She visited Evergreen in February 1997 and said it was good to see it again.

Daniel L. Pryor, Tacoma, completed his master of arts degree in marriage, family and child counsel- ing at Chapman University in Orange, Cali- fornia and is a mental health care manager at Lakewood's Greater Lakes Mental Health. His wife, June Pryor '91, is resource development/foundational executive at Clover Park Col- lege.

Austin T. Ross, Puyallup, received a gift on April 3, 1996 a 2-year-old adopted daugh- ter arrived from India to live with his family. A year later his wife gave birth to their son.

Marielle L. Valenta, Olympia, is happily spending her ninth year in beautiful Olympia. She has been the promotion coordinator at MIXX 96 with the intention of becoming licensed in acupuncture. She says it's been the perfect place to live and work in technology since graduating. Peel- ing he mastered that, Chaelon started the Ph.D. program in neuroscience at Brandeis University. He is in search of a 1974 AMC Mandarone, if any alumni have one to sell, send E-mail to cm2025@cs.albanym.edu.

Tammie L. Robacker, Santa Barbara, CA, is a copywriter and graphic designer in the market- ing department of the Big Dog Sportswear Cor- poration.

Marilyn J. Van Roeyen, LJM, is a licensed midwife practicing in Olympia and in her spare time she is an instructor for the Midwifery Education program at the Seattle Midwifery School. She's working on a midwifery project in Nicaragua and would love support and input from those interested. She has a daughter, Lily, and two sons, Toby, 15 and Hassel, 7 - and lives with her partner Chris- tine Fronim '86.

Class of 1993

Shawn M. Abernethy, Seattle, is a claims manager for the state Department of Labor and Industries working on a pilot program provided workers' compensation claims for all employees of the University of Washington. He can be reached at (206) 546-2301.

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