Quayle Stresses Human Rights at Meeting in San Salvador

Vice President Dan Quayle with Defense Minister Gen. Humberto Laris, left, and Col. Emilio Ponce, Army Chief of Staff, in San Salvador, where he also met with Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist leader. Mr. Quayle is holding a Soviet-made flame thrower reportedly confiscated from guerrillas. Page 3.

Can you find 3 things wrong with this Picture?
EDITOR'S CORNER:

1. Sorry I haven’t been able to make either of the last two meetings. Thanks again to Rose Ann and Meredith (and any other helpers I’m not aware of) for putting together last month’s newsletter. I hope to be more visible over the summer if my jobs permit.

2. At the suggestion of our resident publishing expert, Bob Cowell, we’ll try to have page 2 of future newsletters follow the format of this issue. Hopefully I’ll have enough to write about to fill up this space. The minutes of last month’s meeting will start on page 3.

3. If you’re near the Library Mall around lunchtime, you might want to sample the food at a new food kiosk – “African Stewart”. The offerings are limited to Ewa (a black-eyed pea based stew), Chicken in Peanut Sauce, a third which I can’t remember, and a combination plate. You can also get a minted iced tea and fried plantains were available the day I was there. I’ve only had the opportunity to try the Ewa so far. $2.50 got me a reasonably sized serving of stew over yellow rice. I enjoyed it but was expecting it to be very spicy, which it was not. Next time I’ll definitely ask if I can get some hot sauce on it. Was it authentic? Don’t ask me! It’s the first time I’ve ever had Ewa.

4. I’m still trying to locate Mary Grace’s membership check. It doesn’t say much for either the Post Office or our organization that someone can send us a membership check and have it disappear for two months. I need that information as soon as I can get it so that I can get the people involved on our newsletter mailing list. I hope we find that the problem is with the Post Office.

5. Deadline for submission of material for the next newsletter is Saturday, July 15.

* * * * * * * * * *  NEXT MEETING!  * * * * * * * * * * *

Next month’s meeting will be Thursday, July 6 in Union South at 7 PM. Check the “Today in the Union” sheet on various bulletin boards in Union South for the room.

Future meetings are scheduled for:

Friday, Aug. 4  (POTLUCK at Meredith Green’s, 2975 Rimrock Rd., 271-0998, starting about 6)
Monday, Sept. 11 (This is one week later than our usual meetings because of the conflict with Labor Day.)
Tuesday, Oct. 3
Regarding the Salvadoran Scholarship, this is for a young man who is a student at Winona State, getting a degree in computer science. He needs to raise $2000 to finish. The main reason for helping him is that he is certain to be drafted or worse if he returns home at this point. He was at the meeting and is sponsored by Bob M, who served in Salvador, and can understand better than any of us the importance of helping him.

Regarding the Soul Vibrations: this is a band from Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Duncan (PC/Kenya) was present to speak for them. He's part of an effort to get the band into the States on tour, with all profits to go towards hurricane relief. (The Atlantic coast was especially hard hit, and our government, as you know, has tried to prevent any aid from reaching Nicaragua, they being socialists.) Besides donating money, we agreed to compose a letter expressing our desire to hear the band, for the organizers to use in getting visas.

Onwards. The CALENDAR: we decided to print up 5000. Last year we did 3000, but we expect to sell more, with the Nat'l Council pushing them, and other scans. The payment terms will be agreeable.

King Lear is on for Aug. 20. Don Sauer is coordinating things. We moved that we buy 20 tickets, @$12.50, and he would guarantee their sale, if not to us, to others more cultured. We agreed. Aug 20 is a Sunday; we traditionally foregather at Tower Hill State Park in the morning, play volleyball, swim in the River, eat, and throw troubles down the shot tower all day, then attend the evening performance. We're in our beds in good time, with fine stories for the Monday roll call. So come.

Contact Don at 249-3360 (h); 266-7133 (w).

Gina again extolled the pleasures of the High Ropes adventure on July 1; if we can get 20 of us it'll cost only $20 each. It's like Outward Bound; participants develop teamwork, learn climbing and rope work in safety, and discover new aspects of each other. Highly recommended. Call Gina 231-1694 (h).

Changes in Meeting Times: not Sept 4, but Mon Sept 11.

Dec 1. Friday Aug 4 will be a potluck at Muffy's (2975 Rierson, Madison, 271-0998) Food at 6 pm, meeting at 7:30.

And we made Marat, a Tartar from Russia, as a honorary member; perhaps we'll send him our newsletter, if Dean ever sends money for the airmail. Bob M swears Marat is actually a herpetologist from Quebec, studying the sexuality of infected demons, but we don't trust Bob anymore: he doesn't wear the VBDs of a plain honest man.

—Buck—
Remembering Pedro Miller
by Dean Jefferson

The discussion of a Peace Memorial at the April meeting aroused a ghost from my Peace Corps years. I first learned of Floyd "Pedro" Miller a few days after arriving in San Isidro, El Salvador early in 1975. A young man I had never met thrust into my hands a half sheet of paper with a portrait style photograph printed at the top asking, "¿El no será hermano suyo? (Would he be your brother?)".

Being a 6 month Peace Corps veteran at the time I was already accustomed to being asked if I was related to any other light-skinned foreigner the questioner had ever known and I was about to launch into my well rehearsed explanation about what a hugh country the United States was and how many light-skinned people lived there. I read the handbill first.

Floyd Miller, known to the people of San Isidro as Pedro, was a Christmas baby, born to an Amish Mennonite family near Hutchinson, Kansas in 1944. He came to El Salvador May 4, 1965 and studied Spanish for six weeks in Sitio del Niño before beginning his volunteer service in San Isidro. His work was teaching carpentry and helping the people build better housing.

Pedro Miller was not destined to complete his volunteer service. He drowned in the Pacific Ocean near Acajutla, El Salvador just one month before his twenty-first birthday. The handbill was a eulogy. I never found out whether it was printed by Pedro's family, the religious group he must have worked for or the people of San Isidro.

Pedro Miller is still in San Isidro. He was buried in the local cemetery. I have a picture of his grave somewhere. Other than the foreign name, there is nothing to call your attention to that particular grave.

The memory of Pedro Miller lives on in San Isidro. As I traversed the area on foot, interviewing peasant farmers for a survey as a part of the Atiocoyo irrigation project, I was frequently asked whether I had known Pedro, or if he was my brother. No, I would respond, but I have seen the handbill and the grave.

We are brothers in spirit, Pedro and I. I am haunted by the memory of this person I never met whose motivations for going to El Salvador must have been so similar to my own - a desire to understand people and a need to feel useful.

I don't know if there would be a place in a Peace Memorial for a simple handbill the size of a half-sheet of paper. Maybe. It has spent 14 years wrapped in wax paper inside an old folder. It has traveled with me to Costa Rica, Wisconsin, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin again. Perhaps it could find a home in a display case of a Peace Memorial, but the memory of Pedro Miller will continue to travel with me.
**DATES TO NOTE**

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<td>4-6 FSS</td>
<td>Camping Milwaukee Group - Kettle Moraine State Park South Unit - we are invited!</td>
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<td>Afro Fest Summerfest Grounds - Milwaukee</td>
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<td>Spring Green Outing - 2 pm picnic on APT grounds 6 pm King Lear - come for one or both - see inside</td>
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<td>RESULTS - 7 pm Bethel Lutheran Church - 312 Wisconsin Ave</td>
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* BRUNCH on Sunday is where the discussion our group business occurs between meetings, plus spirited chatter. Nice days - on terrace.*

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**BEN & JERRY'S PEACE POP™**

A Chance For Peace

Inside this package are two opportunities for personal gratification. The first is more modest of the two is a Ben & Jerry's Peace Pop - a slab of Vermont's finest all natural French vanilla ice cream drenched in a thick coating of rich chocolate. The second is a chance to join others who, like us, cling to the belief that peace throughout the world is a possible dream that can be achieved in our lifetime. If even one percent of what nations now spend on armaments could be used to promote peace through understanding it would be a big step in the right direction. More on this subject & what you, personally, can do about it, inside.

[Signature]
Loose Lips

Now that Lee has her masters, she and Katya are going to Spain and lay on the beach. And Katya’s chicken has gone to grandma’s where it will grow up and become a layer.

The Good’s have gone to Nantucket to play on on beach with Jim’s family. While gone their front porch is to be redone.

And welcome home to Sharon. She looks like her regular same self, although she states she has parasites, suffers from culture shock and needs a translator to understand Buck.

Uncle Bucktes has been building a house for Lena under the back steps. In the meantime Lena is using 2x4’s as balance beams.

Kathleen has been house hunting. There is just not enough room for Lena, mom, toys and grandma.

Mike Mc? calls his newborn Hoover, because poor Littel is being sucked to smithereens. Think about having this nickname at the age of 18?

Is that how Kirby got his name? He came back from England and didn’t tell Mom and really surprised her. But what she really doesn’t know is that he was in town for 3 days before he came home.

Congrats to Julie who is now a full time tax payer, having landed a job at Hawthorne teaching grades 1 and 2.

Welcome to Henry and Barbara. Henry is the Rick look a like. And Gordon is our Mark look a like.

Now that school is over, our student members have appeared from under their rocks, all looking very pale.

Deb has gotten 3 job offers from the state. Just thinking about cataplexing with Tommy works! She has accepted the one dealing with state retirement.

Stuart and Elizabeth have sold their home with Sept 15 as their moving date, the same day as their baby’s due date. He’s headed for a Chicago berg to be a city planner. You know where we live Stuart!

Wade has been batching it while Chris and Luke are visiting in NY. Late parties, early 10 mile runs, midday brunches, so free!

Marc and Jo had their 2nd annual driveway party. Lotsa pasta, kids, friends, music, beer, noise, paint, and fun.

Sarah returned from Norway, with Norwegian culture shock. Seems at noon all the office workers in Oslo came out into the parks and removed their clothing right down to their skivvies and sunned themselves. Mom said ‘you should have been in Sierra Leone!’

John has gone to St. Louis to help celebrate its 250th anniversary, to visit with his family and is reading Dr. Zhivago.

Rick and Masake were in Madison for 3 days and told noone. John talked to them at Peace Park. You know Rick we would have had a party!

Nan has made steps to firmly entrench herself in poststudenthood, by purchasing a couch. She has it in a 2 bedroom apartment she has rented in Baltimore. So sad to see another one leave the nest.

And a great big WELCOME to Marat. Our first ever honorary member. The man is a herpetologist who teaches Wildlife Ecology at the University of Kazan in the USSR. He has a wife and a 3 year old daughter, and is a Tartar. We are so clever picking someone who is experienced at wildlife.

It’s refreshing to know that Quayle likes Central America, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin
I have three things to teach:
simplicity, patience, compassion.

- Tao Te Ching

Thank you, thank you, thank you for your perseverance and hard work.

Due to some language on our part, we often cause misunderstandings and confusion. Again, thank you for your patience and understanding.

- Chicory

I am looking for a retirement retreat to buy over time. I prefer a house within driving distance of Madison and appreciate any tips and assistance.

- Don Sauer (608-264-7332)

Stop talking international understanding. Start helping others understand you.

- Mark Brand (255-1339)
Soviets focus on environment

Visiting UW professor Marat Khabibullov says that environmental problems in the Soviet Union, where citizens have only recently become aware of a broad range of hazardous situations, can be instructive for the U.S.

Soviet environment in peril

Visiting ecologist claims natural resources destroyed

BY DAN ALLEGRETTI
Capitol Times Staff Writer

Until a few decades ago, the saltwater Aral Sea in Soviet Central Asia held 20 species of fish and supported a thriving fishing industry. Now it has shrunk to a fraction of its former size, its salinity concentrated, because the rivers that feed it have been diverted for irrigation.

"No longer do fish live there," says Marat Khabibullov, a Soviet ecologist and one of a new breed of Soviet scientists attempting to tackle massive environmental problems that the Soviet government only recently has begun to admit exist.

Khabibullov, in Madison to teach a summer course on "Environmental Management in the Soviet Union" at the University of Wisconsin, describes the Aral Sea as the hottest of many environmental "hot spots" in his country.

"It really is an environmental disaster," affecting far more than just fish, he says. The salt left behind as the sea dried up has blown across thousands of square miles, poisoning farmland.

"Cosmonauts have reported seeing the plume of salt spreading for 500 miles downwind," Khabibullov says.

Moreover, the irrigated cotton fields use intense amounts of pesticides. Contaminated irrigation water is channeled back into the rivers, which provide drinking water for millions of people. As a result, 118 of every 1,000 children born in the area die in their first year — the highest infant mortality rate in the Soviet Union, which has one of the highest rates in the world.

"We didn't have information about this until recently. Only last year we learned about the infant death rate," Khabibullov says.

"Before that, everything was OK. We had the best medical care in the world, for free. We have the best education, the lowest mortality, longest life spans." That was the official position. All the real data was hidden.

For hundreds of miles around Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear power accident, mutant fish are caught with huge heads or almost no heads at all. Millions of Soviets live in fear of the future, as a result of their radiation exposure when the Chernobyl nuclear plant melted down.

Even now, in the era of glasnost, scientists can only guess at the extent to which people and the environment were contaminated by the Chernobyl catastrophe, Khabibullov says. "I'm sure they had information on Chernobyl. That's the usual practice — but we received much more information than before.

"No one knows what kinds of organisms will appear — maybe terrible viruses and bacteria. I think the worst consequences will be in the future. The increase of cancer has increased hundreds of times. In Kiev, everybody suffers from headaches." Soviet citizens only now are becoming aware that their country's vast natural resources are being destroyed, and that they very likely drink polluted water, breathe contaminated air, and eat tainted fish, Khabibullov says.

Khabibullov, a professor of wildlife ecology at Kazan State University in the central Soviet Union, is taking part in an exchange program involving UW's Institute for Environmental Studies, Ohio State, the University of Oregon, Dartmouth, and several Soviet universities.

The course he plans to teach here will enable American students to play the roles of Soviet factory managers and heads of ministries as they confront environmental problems. UW faculty members next fall will teach Soviet students about the state of the environment in the United States.

Soviet environmental awareness is about at the level in the U.S. before the first Earth Day in 1970, Khabibullov says, but the problems are more acute.

Poor agricultural practices are resulting in the beginning of desert conditions in vast areas of central Asia, and misuse of agricultural chemicals is poisoning soil and water, he says. Air pollution in many Soviet cities is at levels hazardous to human health. Cars in the Soviet Union still use leaded gas; factories spew heavy metals and other contaminants into the air, while discharging dangerous chemicals directly into rivers and lakes.

"It is caused primarily by the low technological level" of the Soviet Union, he says. "The technologies are very dirty, and they produce a great deal of waste. The major task now is to invent low-waste and maybe non-waste technologies."

Glasnost has brought these problems to the attention of the Soviet public, and the government now tolerates the many environmental and anti-nuclear groups that have sprung up since Chernobyl. It even responds to their concerns, sometimes, as when it cancelled plans for a biotechnology plant after public protests.

But the Soviet Union is still pressing forward with what Khabibullov calls the "very dangerous" idea of more nuclear power plants, and he is not optimistic about an early resolution to the country's environmental problems, which he describes as systemic. "I'm realistic," he says.

The Soviet problems might be instructive for American environmentalists, who tend to ascribe most environmental problems to corporate greed. As with American corporations, the job of Soviet ministries that govern industries and energy production is to "build more and produce more profits," Khabibullov says.

"The success of industries is measured not by profits, but by investment — how much money you spend, regardless of what the outcome is, whether anything is improved. The more you spend, the better." "We have to re-orient the entire economy toward final results (judged by) what's been produced, not just how much money you spend."

While Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbatchev has encouraged environmentalism, "we have a terrible economy, a very low gross national product, and we spend a lot of money for the military, so there is no money left for the environment," he laments.
The Train to Limon

Reflections on a visit to Scott Leclerc-FC Costa Rica. J.D. Olsen

The train to Limon on the east coast was as I expected and more. Seven hours of changing landscape—lush green mountians, coffee plantations, cataracts, and dizzily roaring rivers directly beneath us changing slowly to tropical forest, banana plantations, and coconut palms as we neared the Caribbean coast. But there was a great deal of excitement early on, for not thirty minutes out of San Jose on the only straight stretch of track on the line our car had decoupled from the engine not once but three times. Always at the crest of a small hill—the sound of iron against iron familiar as the engine continued on ahead and we became the reluctant leader of the five remaining cars. I imagined that we would derail were we to lead the train through the switchbacks—what a way to go being swallowed up into the valley below!

At Cartago we were screaming and laughing at what seemed to be a most embarrassing mishap for the engineer. Backing up we decoupled from the last car, the engineers obliviousy chugging ahead and passengers shouting and waving from the stationery car. We again backed up, presumably to reconnect the lost car but found ourselves on a different track and now next to the car laughing and waving at them. Again the engine chugged ahead and in the process decoupled from our car and the people roared at the comedy of it all. But it was the clever engineer's intention to lose cars so that he might reconnect the train placing our car in the middle to avoid derailing. And in our new position as car three we rolled along unworried.

S always thoughtfully gave me the window and on this train it was often a bird's eye view. From Siquurres to Liverpool—perhaps 2 hours— I held a sleeping child as the car was pecked. Standing room only made it difficult for the children with baskets of food and drinks for sale to move through the cars. We leaned out the window and bought 'russ apples' to quench our thirst. At times I felt I was back in Samoa. Cows grazing beneath coconut palms—bright blue shacks with tin roofs enveloped by scarlet hibiscus—magenta bouganvillia—the chickens and pigs...a feel of homecoming.

4-H'ers learn about global problems

About 800 state 4-H members and 100 volunteer leaders will learn about global problems at UW-Madison and Madison Area Technical College campuses this week at the State 4-H Congress.

Tuesday morning, members played a game designed to introduce them to the planet, its resources and the power of the individual to make a difference in the planet's future.

The World Game, created in 1982 by world renowned educator and architect-designer Buckminster Fuller, was to feature a map of the world spread out on the gym floor at the MATC-Truax campus.

After the climax of the game, a simulated nuclear holocaust, the members are to hold problem-solving sessions to decide how to achieve a positive future.
Fred A. Risser
President
Wisconsin State Senate
May 22, 1989

Rose Ann Scott
2714 Oak Ridge
Madison, Wis. 53704

Dear Rose Ann:

Thank you for your recent phone call following up on a conversation we had regarding the possibility of designating a state park or forest as a Memorial to Peace.

I have made an inquiry into this matter and was told to present a specific request in writing to Carroll Besadny, Secretary, of the Department of Natural Resources.

Enclosed please find a copy of the communication I forwarded to Mr. Besadny on your behalf. I personally feel that a tribute to Peace of this nature is both timely and fitting and I am hopeful that the Department will provide a mechanism to move forward with this idea.

As soon as I receive a response from Mr. Besadny, I'll share it with you.

Most sincerely,

FRED A. RISSE
State Senator

Carroll Besadny
Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster
5th Floor
Madison, Wis. 53702

Dear Buzz:

Recently, I was contacted by a group of constituents interested in designating a state park or forest as a Peace Memorial.

I indicated that I would contact you and ask if there is any possibility of designating a state park or a state forest or any portion of a state forest as a tribute to Peace.

This certainly seems like a good idea to me and I would appreciate your consideration of this matter or any other suggestions you might have to achieve this group's objectives.

Thank you, in advance, for your help.

Most sincerely,

FRED A. RISSE
State Senator

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By LISA HILDEBRAND

Russell Phelps, a social studies teacher at Madison Memorial High School, returned home last month after completing a 2½-month teacher exchange program in Africa.

Phelps taught in a private school for girls in Freetown, Sierra Leone. He taught world history to 13-year-olds and discovered the course curriculum had a much greater emphasis on Africa than comparable courses in the United States.

Major differences between U.S. schools and those in Sierra Leone are the availability of learning materials such as paper, which is not manufactured in the country and is expensive to import, and students' attitudes toward school.

"The kids really study hard—they aren't slackers," Phelps said, adding that they are also very well mannered. "They would also pref- face a question with 'Please, sir... and stand up when you come in. At the end of every class they would say, 'Thank you very much, Mr. Phelps.'"

Phelps was amused when they thanked him after he administered a test.

"I laughed and said, 'Well, I've never been thanked for giving a test before,'" he recalled.

Phelps said that students' cheating and lying were "similar to kids here, only they're more polite about it."

Private schools in Sierra Leone charge tuition and separate fees for textbooks and supplies. They get little government funding.

Phelps said he knew of cases where the students' parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles were all working to help put the student through school. Many students cannot afford the texts and supplies and must share with others.

Phelps had an apartment next door to the school. He only had electricity two or three nights during his visit because Freetown's generator is not capable of providing the whole town with power at night. Although electrical privileges are supposed to be passed around, the president's house must have electricity, and, consequently, that part of town gets the power most of the time.

"People are so decent and so nice that they're very tolerant of rotten people," said Phelps. "It was an experience I'll never forget, and I met some of the nicest people I'll ever meet."
May 30, 1989

Dear Returned Peace Corps Volunteers of Wisconsin:

Thank you for your contributions to the CAC Garden Program. Your donations of money and time are very much appreciated. If each of our gardens had a supporting group like you, there would be a tremendous improvement in Madison's community gardens!

There are now ten families gardening at the Greens'. These are among the neediest families in the city, and the opportunity to grow a lot of their own food makes a real difference in their lives. Thanks for all your help in making this possible.

We welcome any ideas and suggestions you might like to share with us and hope this project is bringing you satisfaction, as well.

Regards,

Judy and Joe
Ken and Chova, too!

EDITORS NOTE: The RPCVs of WI have voted to contribute a total of $400 to the CAC Garden Program to support their project located at the residence of Meredith Green and her family, on the outskirts of Madison.
Costa Rican Peace Corps stint enlarges a world

By TOM WALLER

MONONA — Helen Dyer, 65, had been warned she might experience culture shock upon returning home after two years in Costa Rica with the Peace Corps.

She enjoyed Latin America but was glad to get back to her apartment, a place without the scorpions, cockroaches and snakes she encountered in Costa Rica’s tropical climate.

Turning on her television, she was shocked to see Paul Sagin being sworn in as mayor of Madison. It was not the kind of culture shock she had anticipated.

“Friends sent me clippings, but none of them were about the mayoral race,” she said. “I wasn’t running. I’m glad he did. I’m very fond of him. I thought he was a good mayor.”

Dyer, a soft-spoken woman who retired three years ago from clerical work in a U.S. Navy office on the UW-Madison campus, is part of a trend. More Americans are putting off retirement long enough to represent their country as ambassadors of good will in the Peace Corps.

“About 15 percent of the people in the Peace Corps are elderly,” she said. “There were three people over the age of 50 in the group of 15 who went to Costa Rica, but in some groups it’s over 50 percent.”

Dyer, a native of Viroqua in southwestern Wisconsin, had traveled widely over the years but wanted to more fully experience life in another country.

“I had a desire for public service, and the idea of living in another country and learning another language appealed to me,” she said. “I contacted the Peace Corps recruiting office in Minneapolis.”

Dyer, 65, was accepted for Peace Corps service. She was hit by a van while crossing Monona Drive on Madison’s East Side and suffered a broken leg. She recovered, but now walks with a limp.

Because Dyer had already passed the physical for the Peace Corps, she worried that the injury, together with a continuing problem of arthritis, might keep her from carrying out her dream.

“I had to reapply, but I made it,” she said.

Dyer had never taken Spanish in school and had to learn it during special instruction provided in Costa Rica.

“The first three months were rough for me,” she said. “I didn’t have confidence about being able to learn at my age.”

Today, with the struggle of personal growth behind her, Dyer says she would be willing to do it all again because her life has been enriched.

“It was a wonderful experience,” she said. “It made my world much larger.”

If Dyer had been less persistent in fulfilling her dream, she would not have the following memories:

- Drinking “wonderful” coffee and eating beans, rice and cinnamon buns daily with an elderly couple with whom she lived in Quebrada Honda, a town of 200 in the Guanacaste region, north of the capital city of San Jose.

- Riding a mountain bicycle up to 10 miles daily to nearby villages to teach women pattern-making, knitting and needlework. (By learning such skills some women were able to support themselves for the first time.)

- The long-lasting pain of a scorpion bite on her back, the rattle snake that entered her room and mosquitoes during the May-to-November rainy season.

(The scorpion was on a bathtub.)

Dyer neglected to shake out before putting on the snake got into her room while she was away. Fortunately, someone saw it enter.

- Dancing after learning the native steps in the community halls that are present in every village.

Dyer said the best memories are of strong friendships, which made her difficult for her to leave.

“I don’t think I’ve ever made better friends than those I made. They are thoughtful and considerate people. They were very good to me. I often think I came away with more than I left behind.”
TO: LACEY SUPERIOR CHIPPEWS
TRIBAL CHIEF
GEO FLAMESALI
MABAL COUNCIL

April 18, 1989

We are writing to express our deep concern regarding what we understand to be tribal intentions to harvest a heavy harvest of walleyes from up to 254 lakes in northern Wisconsin.

We fully understand that courts have determined that the tribes have certain rights with regard to hunting and fishing in the ceded territory, but we are greatly concerned that the tribes exercise those rights in a manner that does not create a danger to the livelihood of anyone else, or unfairly impinge on the ability of others to also use the resource in a given area.

The court has provided ample authority for the tribes to exercise their court-determined rights in a manner that would not in fact shut down lakes in the ceded territory to non-tribal fishing. We urge the tribes to be sensitive enough to exercise restraint sufficient to prevent individual takes from being limited only to "catch and release" fishing for other people only, also have a right to share the resource -- especially when, as we understand it, many of the lakes would not even have walleyes if it were not for state stocking programs financed by license revenue. It is our understanding that some tribes appear to be exercising such restraint in planning their harvest, but that others may not be.

The tribes have a legal right to exercise rights defined for them by the courts. But, common decency and fairness require that those rights be exercised in a manner which does not eliminate the rights of others to share in the resource or threaten the livelihood of resort owners on individual lakes because of the refusal to share that resource on any given lake.

Obviously, if the tribes choose, they can legally exercise these rights without exhibiting due sensitivity to others. But, all tribes will then have to appreciate that if they do engage in tribal activities that needlessly inflame the situation and needlessly abuse the rights of other groups to share in the resource, then members of the congressional delegation will certainly have to take into account the tribes' lack of cooperation and their lack of sensitivity to assailing tribal rights for federal grants and projects.

It is important to all of Wisconsin that tribal members, non-tribal fishermen and government officials all approach this issue in a cooperative, balanced and restrained manner.

The congressional delegation is committed to the proposition that all citizens must conduct themselves in a manner which does not cause undue hardship to other groups and parties. Common sense as well as common fairness dictates that the delegation will be paying very close attention to which tribes don't.

Sincerely,

[Signatures]

5/12/89

TO: Walt Zeltner; RPW Newsletter Editor
Rose Ann Scott, President RPW

FROM: Jeff Cochran

RE: ATTACKED CONGRESSIONAL MEMO

The attached memo was recently brought to my attention. The fifth paragraph contains a thinly veiled threat from our entire Congressional delegation to cut off aid to the Chippewa should they choose to exercise the rights to which a federal judge has recently declared they are entitled.

To a certain extent the issues raised in the memo are political in nature, but so are many others. These are questions of statutes and due process to be considered. Regardless of how the dispute over spear fishing is resolved, I suspect that most of our membership will share my outrage at the tactics used by our Congressional delegation. It is particularly surprising and dismayed to see Jim Moody's signature included.

I have written to our representative and two senators, and encourage like-minded individuals to do the same. I suggest it may be appropriate for our organization to send a letter to Jim Moody, and hereby propose that we do so.

[Signature]

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT
Docket No. 84-6290

GREENHAM WOMEN AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

against--

RONALD WILSON REAGAN, et al.,
Defendants-Appellees.

THE GREENHAM CHALLENGE is about the women of Greenham Common and their unusual law suit demanding that the United States government demand a stop to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Great Britain.

In 1983, thirteen British women and their seventeen minor children, joined by two U.S. Congressmen, challenged the legality of cruise and Pershing missiles under Constitutional and international law.

This legal action followed extensive protests throughout Great Britain in which women were arrested, tried and jailed. The plaintiffs amassed evidence in order to put cruise missiles on trial in an American court of law and collected testimonies from thirty experts--hundreds of written statements from national and international organizations. The judges ruled that the volumes of legal evidence and argument were inadmissible, and so the case against cruise missiles was thrown out of court.

THE GREENHAM CHALLENGE is a tribute to the women of Greenham Common who dedicated themselves to the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe. Their heroic actions raised the level of public awareness that made it possible for the two super-powers to consider a treaty to remove land-based cruise and Pershing missiles from Europe, a small but important step in the long struggle to rid the world of the nuclear threat.
Brazilian Anthropologist Champions Protection of Forests Through Sustainable Development Scheme and Grass-Roots Organizing

When Mary Allegritti was earning her degree in anthropology, she read volumes of academic literature that described the *seringueiros*—or rubber tappers—of the Amazon rain forests, who were to be the subject of her thesis. She was shocked that the rubber tappers were referred to only in the past tense—as if they no longer existed.

In fact they, together with nut gatherers and other tribal peoples, number close to a million and a half forgotten people whose existence, along with that of the rain forests, is in grave danger.

Ever since, Mary Allegritti has devoted her life to showing the policymakers in the government of Brazil and the rest of the world that the forests are not empty. She has champions the cause of conserving the rapidly disappearing jungles by organizing the people there into a national force that is fighting to protect their way of life, and at the same time, the ecological balance of the entire planet.

A rubber-tapper extracting latex from a tree.

**Natural Conservationists**

Most rubber tappers and nut gatherers still live in near-total isolation, their only regular contact with the outside world furnished by portable radios. They clear paths between the trees they use, creating huge loops in the jungle which bring them back to their homesteads.

"The survival of these people depends on the forests," Allegritti said, "and the survival of the forests depends on these people. They are natural conservationists."

Since the mid-seventies the gatherers have been threatened by growing deforestation as well as attempts at outright and violent eviction by cattle-ranchers and farmers claiming title to the forest land. Thirty to fifty thousand rubber tappers have fled into neighboring Bolivia, with thousands more streaming into the cities to face a life of little opportunity and unemployment.

The cattle ranchers and farmers do irreparable damage to the rain forests. They clear vast tracts of forest for their exploitative enterprises. But the thin topsoil they uncover is exhausted in a few years and after the land is abandoned is washed away into the rivers. The ranchers and farmers move on and clear more land.

**Damage to Rain Forests**

Brazil's rain forests represent one-third of all tropical rain forest on earth. Currently 50 to 100 acres of it are being destroyed every minute by cattle-ranching, logging, road-building and farming. Experts fear that by the middle of next century, there may be no more forest left. Rain forests capture, store and recycle rain and are crucial in preventing floods, drought and erosion. They regulate local and global climates and play a major role in the Earth's life-support system. Half of the world's 5-10 million species live there—most of them undiscovered—and some of the most valuable drugs, resins, oils, dyes and common products such as peanuts, cinnamon and coffee come from the rain forests.

Catalyst to Focus Attention

Allegritti refers to herself as a catalyst in the process of protecting Brazil's rain forests and gives credit for any achievement to the gatherers themselves. They established rural unions, consumer's cooperatives, schools and health posts in an effort to take charge of their lives in the 1970s, and Allegritti believes she has merely served to focus attention on their plight and that of the rain forests.

In 1985, when a congressman publicly said that rubber tappers had been forgotten, Allegritti reported the comment to the rubber tappers. More than 125 of them travelled from all over the Amazon region—some of them walking for 15 days—to attend an emotional meeting with government leaders that attracted national attention. Most people in Brazil were surprised to learn that rubber tappers were still living and working in the forests.

Out of that meeting the National Council of Rubbers Tappers was formed and the following year the Council forged an alliance with the Union of Indigenous Peoples to keep their cause before the nation. Together with Allegritti's Institute for Amazon Studies, they are protecting their way of life, the rain forests, and human rights that are frequently violated.

Allegritti has helped to bring forgotten people out of the jungle to form a huge network that is having a political impact on the nation. Her simple proposal for "extractive reserves" is an attempt in her words, "to institutionalize what is already there." So far, two areas have been approved by the government as potential reserves.

For more information contact:

Mary Allegritti
Institute For Amazon Studies
Rua Ipiranga 1220
80.040 Curitiba, PR, Brazil
Peace Corps’ Madison connection matures

Mary Ellen Bell

Anna Bourdeau, a UW-Madison graduate student in nursing administration, hopes to fulfill a fond ambition this summer. She has applied to the Peace Corps.

At 31 years of age, with 30 years of nursing and nursing administration experience, Bourdeau is symbolic of the way the Peace Corps has changed since its birth in the idealistic early 1960s.

Like Bourdeau, the new Corps is “more mature,” explained campus Peace Corps recruiter Stuart Grogan.

“Volunteers are better prepared, their training is more technical and the jobs they do are more professional.” But he said, the underlying goal of furthering international cooperation and peace has remained constant.

In the early years, Grogan said, almost all Peace Corps volunteers were young people, long on idealism but sometimes short on practical experience. Consequently, their training stressed survival and first aid, almost like an Outward Bound program.

These days, he said, the Peace Corps selectively recruits people who have skills needed in developing countries, and the ability to teach those skills to others. The training stresses languages, cultural issues and leadership.

“The Peace Corps now is especially interested in people with skills and experience in nursing and other medical fields, forestry and agriculture and business,” he said.

Because requirements for volunteers and jobs they are recruited to do are more specific and professional, the people who join the Peace Corps are different too, Grogan said.

The increase in the number of older volunteers is one example of those differences. In addition, people joining up seem to have “a better balance of motivations. They want to do good and they are idealistic, yet they also know that serving in the Peace Corps will be good for them and will help them meet their personal goals,” he said.

Robert Meridec is now assistant to the director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at UW-Madison. Working in a country like El Salvador, with its dense population, deforested natural resource base and growing political unrest was an invaluable experience, Meridec said.

“I came to understand the impact of the environmental tragedy caused by humans as well as the tragedy of humans trying to survive in that environment. It also made me more independent, self-assured, adaptable,” he said.

Grogan added that Peace Corps experience can provide volunteers with a professional boost as well as help with personal development.

“Volunteers often have an opportunity to get management and supervisory experience they would never get in the same period of time in an entry-level job in the U.S.,” he said. “A lot of employers recognize that. The Peace Corps is a valuable thing to have on your resume.”

More than 1,700 UW-Madison students have volunteered to spend two years—sometimes three—somewhere in the endless plains of Africa, the high mountains of Ecuador or some remote Pacific Island. Only the University of California—Berkeley has sent more young people into the Peace Corps. In recent years, about 150 UW-Madison students have signed on each year—more than at any other university in the country.

Grogan himself is a returned volunteer who served three years in Ghana and Botswana.

Now a graduate student, Grogan said his part-time job as a Peace Corps recruiter has been an important tie to his volunteer experience abroad. He remains active in the local organization of returned volunteers.

Another returned volunteer now at UW-Madison recently put her feelings about the Peace Corps this way:

“My two years teaching English in southern Iran changed my whole life. I learned lessons about race and culture and the role of women that I could never have learned so profoundly in any other way.

“When I came home, I think I truly had begun to understand the phrase ‘citizen of the world.’”

That volunteer, UW-Madison’s chancellor Donna E. Shalala, joined the Peace Corps in 1962 after finishing her undergraduate degree at Western College for Women.

RPCVs of WISCONSIN MEMBERSHIP UPDATE:

NEW MEMBERS:

ASHBAUGH, John        P.O. Box 2152, Madison, WI 53701.  Work:  India 1969-70
                      Home:        

MACK, Paul & Nancy    250 Shake Rag St., Mineral Point, WI 53565.  Work:  Brazil 1969-70 (Paul)
                      Home:  608/987-2775  Work:  Paraguay 1967-69 (Nancy)

WIREMAN, Peggy         4001 Monona Dr., Madison, WI 53716.  Work:  263-7794
                      Home:  221-4470  Work:  263-7794

ADDRESS CHANGES

                      Home:        

SLAATS, Gary          5 Maple Wood Ln. #205, Madison, WI 53704.  Work:  414/674-4726 Sri Lanka 1967-69

One phone number change for those of you with extra money. Rick Lackey’s new phone number is 808/396-7888.
NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

All RPCW, Inc. members receive the newsletter on payment of annual dues shown below. To avoid record-keeping hassles, we would prefer that our members pay through December of the year of joining ($1 a month for each month to December), then pay for a full year membership at that time. Reduced rates are available for those in extreme financial circumstances.

You can also join the National Council of RPCWs through us by paying a further $15. We strongly encourage all members to join the National Council, which provides us a way to affect national issues.

☐ I want to join RPCW, Inc. and am enclosing $____.
  ___ Individual - $12 for one year (or $1 per month to next January)
  ___ Joint - $17 (Two people receiving one newsletter)
  ___ Overseas Individual - $20
  ___ Overseas Joint - $25

☐ I am also enclosing $15 for National Council membership.

☐ I do not want to join, but I would like to receive the newsletter and am enclosing $7 ($15 for overseas) to cover the costs.

☐ I'M MOVING! Please change my mailing address on your records.

NAME: ___________________________ COUNTRY OF SERVICE: ___________________________
ADDRESS: _______________________ SERVICE DATES: _______________________
                    ___________________________ TELEPHONE: _______________________

Please make checks payable to RPCWs of Wisconsin, Inc. and send to:

RPCWs OF WISCONSIN, INC. - Madison Chapter
P.O. Box 1012
Madison, WI 53703

marked ATT'N: MEMBERSHIP!

QUESTIONS? PROBLEMS? Call me at 608/835-3083 most evenings and weekends. Or try 608/262-2470 weekdays and ask for me - Walt.

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Peace is a never-ending process, the work of many decisions by many people in many countries. It is an attitude, a way of life, a way of solving problems and resolving conflicts. It cannot be forced on the smallest nation or be enforced by the largest. It cannot ignore our differences or overlook our common interests. It requires us to work and live together.

Oscar Arias Sanchez
President, Costa Rica

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The future depends on what we do in the present.

Mahatma Gandhi