

# Churches plan to house 'illegal' refugees

By Paul Ertelt  
Of the Emerald

The Interfaith Sanctuary Coalition, composed of members of Eugene churches and other groups, plans to oppose the U.S. government by giving sanctuary and support to refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala.

Since the United States refuses to recognize these people as political refugees, coalition members could face conviction for harboring illegal aliens, which carries a penalty of five years in jail and a \$2,000 fine for each alien.

On Nov. 5, the Eugene Friends Meeting, a branch of the Quaker church, will be the first Oregon church to offer sanctuary to a Salvadoran family. The family will stay in the church under constant monitoring for two weeks, then will be released into the community under the care of coalition members.

But coalition members say the risk is worthwhile because they are saving the lives of the refugees, says church representative Diane Hart.

"Their chances of survival after returning to their country are not good," Hart says.

Approximately 1,000 refugees are deported each month, and an estimated 30 percent disappear after their arrival and are presumed murdered, adds coalition coordinator Marion Malcolm.

Not all members of the coalition will offer sanctuary. Some will offer support through writing letters, monitoring and translating for the family, Malcolm says.

Hart says the reason the United States has refused the refugees asylum is political, since the United States gives military assistance to the El Salvadoran government.

"It is viewed as a conflict, since

our dollars are used to kill these people," she says.

But the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service claims these people come here for economic — not political — reasons and therefore do not qualify for asylum.

"Their economies are terrible," says INS spokesman Vern Jervis.

only 3 percent have been able to demonstrate this and are being allowed to stay."

Jervis says the mere fact their lives might be endangered is not enough reason to grant them asylum.

"Their lives would be endangered if they walked through the South Bronx," he says.

## The fact that their lives are endangered is not enough to grant them asylum, says one immigration official.

In order to receive political asylum, people need to show they will be persecuted for their religion, nationality, political opinions or social group Jervis says.

"The burden is on them to demonstrate a well-founded fear of persecution," he says. "So far

But United States law is in violation of international law and the U.S. Refugee Act of 1980, Malcolm says. The U.N. Protocol Agreement on Refugees says people are not to be deported back to a country where they fear their lives are in jeopardy.

"They are in danger of persecution and death by their own government, and by right-wing death squads supported by their government," Malcolm says.

University Speech Prof. William Cadbury, coalition member, says there are about 60 sanctuaries in the United States supported by 600 churches.

So far, the INS has not confronted the churches nor deported any of the people they harbor. Jervis says the INS has concentrated on employers and professional alien smugglers.

"We don't want a controversy," he says. "We don't want to give these churches publicity, which is what they are after."

The coalition does not deny it is seeking publicity, but members say publicity will draw attention to what they consider a serious issue.

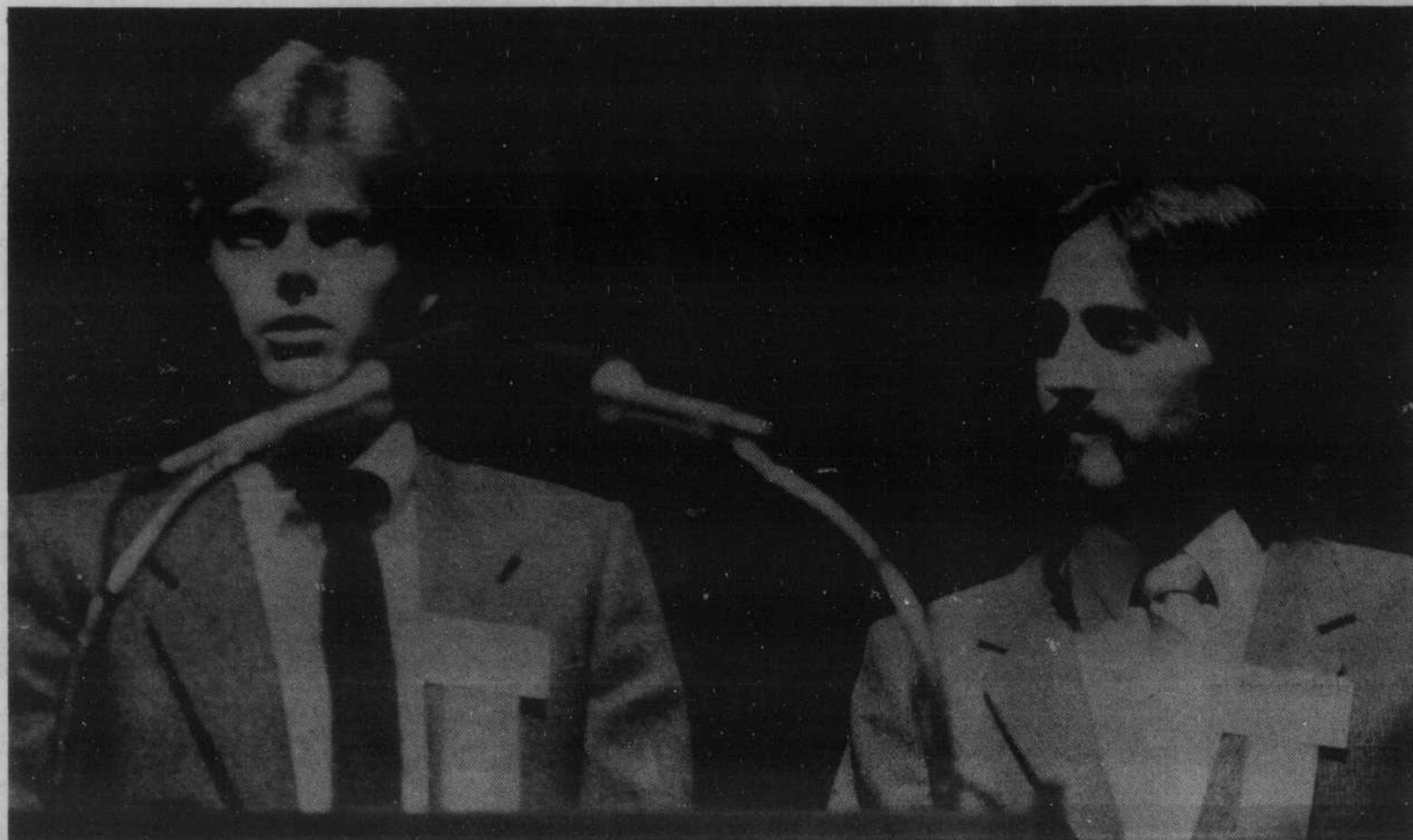


Photo by Brian Erb

Computer artists Richard Hoover and Tim McGovern explained their method of computer magic to 1,300 people at the Pacific Northwest Computer Graphics Conference.

## Computer graphics enliven films

By Michael Doka  
Of the Emerald

Pac-Man drinks 7-Up. Robots shuffle off to "Flashdance." A public schoolhouse beats Space Invaders. The Clash rock the subway.

Computer magic makes the unreal seem alive.

More and more, advertising agencies rely on computer graphics in their television commercials to sell their wares, Richard Hoover of Robert Abel Associates told a crowd of 1,300 Monday night at the Hult Center.

Hoover, a University graduate, creates new graphics for films and advertisements using computers.

"We are film makers and advertisers first, but the computer is our foundation," he said.

Using live action, models and computer graphics, Hoover and his technical direc-

tor, Tim McGovern, have created many commercials familiar to television viewers.

For the 1984 Olympics, Hoover and McGovern enlisted the talents of a digitized cast of characters for the ABC television network spot.

They began by inserting figures of both the ABC and Olympic logos into a computer terminal, then manipulating the logos together to give them depth.

By moving the characters around they were able to get different perspectives and new insights into how they could use the logos.

Through a process known as "matting," or combining a variety of digitized characters, the newly designed logo is added to flags from nations participating in the summer games.

A live action footage of a fire, filmed at half speed, and a computer graphic torch

are added to the video, and ABC has a spot to announce the Olympic games.

The five-second commercial took weeks of work, Hoover said.

And besides selling sports events, Hoover, McGovern and Robert Abel Associates have developed commercials for cars, soft drinks, video games and telephones — all using computer graphics.

Hoover even developed a rock videotape for the Styx song "Goodnight from Paradise."

Like traditional cartoon animation, computer graphics must be designed one frame at a time, Hoover said.

The two hour presentation, shown on an \$85,000 General Electric large screen video projector, ended with the presentation of 20 computer enhanced film productions. Most were made entirely with computer graphics and were from the United States, Canada and Japan.

## Grenada—

Continued from Page 1

U.S. helicopter gunships circled the St. George's Medical College, apparently drawing fire from Grenadian snipers, American student Mark Carpenter reported by ham radio.

"Every time a gunship goes over, there's fire all around us," Carpenter said in a broadcast monitored by The Associated Press.

The invasion, coming just two days after a deadly bomb attack on Marines in Lebanon, stirred new unease about foreign U.S. military operations among some in Washington, particularly Democrat congressmen.

The Soviet Union demanded that U.S. forces withdraw immediately from Grenada. The British government expressed reservations about the attack. And medical school officials and another American ham operator on the island insisted U.S. citizens had been in no danger from Grenada's new authorities.

Leftist-led Nicaragua, communist Cuba and Mexico on Tuesday condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, but most other Latin American governments reserved comment or made cautiously worded statements of concern.

The resort island has been under Marxist sway since a coup in 1979. But in a new government upheaval that began two weeks ago, a military-led group identified by Washington as hard-line Marxists took command, and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his Cabinet ministers were slain.

The new "Revolutionary Military Council" was headed by Gen. Hudson Austin.

The U.S. administration said the island, 1,500 miles southeast of Miami, posed a strategic threat to the United States because Soviet-bloc aircraft might eventually use the airport at Point Salines.

Reagan, appearing at a White House news conference, listed three reasons for the invasion: protecting American lives, "to forestall further chaos" and to "restore order and democracy."

Reagan asserted that the island had been under the control of "a brutal group of leftist thugs."

He said the joint operation had been mounted at the request Sunday of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. But a senior State Department official in Washington, who declined to be identified, said the decision to invade was made in the "middle of last week."

Troops from the islands of Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, St. Vincent, Antigua and St. Lucia took part in the assault.

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