

The Lumberjack

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HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY
ARCATA, CALIF. 95521
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50th
anniversary year

Proposition A contest enters final stretch

By RUSSELL BETTS
staff writer

As election day draws near, the Arcata voter, who is to decide the fate of the Arcata Renters' Rebate Initiative, is being asked whether "he will be bought by a big money campaign" or support an ordinance "with a high probability of being ruled unconstitutional."

Wesley Chesbro, Arcata city councilmember, who supports the initiative, said in a press conference last Friday, "The opponents have... chosen a big money campaign, coordinated by a San Francisco firm which specializes in political manipulation in an attempt to snow the voters."

Bill Slaughter, spokesperson for the Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee said, "Our committee is appalled by this blatant attempt to buy the Arcata electorate. Why else would the ABHC (Arcata Better Housing Committee) hire a high priced media-mastermind and plow tens of thousands of dollars into a community as small as ours?"

Ron Ross, associate professor of economics at HSU who is opposed to the initiative said, "The amount of money being spent is just a fraction of what it will cost the city."

Jim Mayfield, from Students Against Rent Control, said, "I can't see asking the voters of Arcata to vote for something with a high probability of being ruled unconstitutional."

Last week Yolo County Superior Court Judge Harry A. Ackley found a Davis rebate ordinance unconstitutional on the grounds that it "impaired contracts and denied landlords due process of law."

Supporters of the measure say the decision in Davis will have little effect on the issues in Arcata. They cite six other communities with rebate ordinances in effect.

Opponents of the measure believe a more effective use of time would be for those supporting the initiative to direct their efforts toward renters' credit legislation.

Sam Sacco Jr., who is working for ABHC at a cost of \$1,250 to date, said, "It's too bad they didn't channel their efforts into (renter's credit legislation.) That is hard cash."

Supporters of the measure say renters'

credit legislation will not give renters their Proposition 13 savings, and will instead require the entire state to pay for something that should be obtained from those who received the savings.

Slaughter said, "Perhaps the need for Proposition A could have been avoided had landlords expended this much money and energy towards providing their tenants with fair treatment."

ABHC has obtained campaign contributions of \$39,360 as of last Thursday, a figure 10 times over the amount ever spent on an Arcata election. Supporters of the measure report that they have raised \$200, although Michael Berke, ARRC finance chairperson, estimates ARRC will have raised \$1,500 at the close of the election.

Last week Kevin Gladstone, from ARRC, called the amount of money being spent by ABHC to defeat the measure "obscene," but Sacco said, "It's not

obscene, it's impressive."

Ross said, "No one has been forced to donate the money."

Sacco said, "People are concerned. This is a challenge to the free economic system. People are concerned about the future."

Chesbro said he was also concerned about the future of Arcata.

"The use of large amounts of campaign money from all over the state and the cynical and manipulative approach to campaigning will poison the atmosphere in this city. The precedent of this type of campaign offers a future of interest group politics," he said.

Chesbro predicted that ABHC's final post-election statement will show contributions of over \$50,000. "Even with the most optimistic of voter turnout projections, this will mean that they will have spent at least \$15 per vote, and probably considerably more than that,"

he said.

Sacco said, "That is an outright lie. A more realistic figure would be \$11 less than that."

He called Chesbro's use of statistics "the same type of phony statistics they (supporters of the measure) have been using all along."

Chesbro said the committee fighting the initiative "is distorting the facts and using scare tactics... Even the name of the committee (Arcata Better Housing Committee) is misleading. What have the members of this group done to remedy Arcata's housing crisis other than to construct increasingly shoddy, yet more expensive housing complexes and oppose tax rebates for tenants?"

Supporters of the measure claim that 73 percent of the contributions made to ABHC were from people readily identifiable as landlords, while those opposing the measure claim they have a

(Continued on next page)

Undecided will decide

By BRIAN S. AKRE
editor

Arcata's voters are leaning slightly against passage of Proposition A, but 35 percent remain undecided on the controversial rent rebate measure, according to results of a recent poll conducted by The Lumberjack.

A randomly selected sample of 929 registered Arcata voters were telephoned between Thursday and Monday, from which 538 responded to both of the poll's two questions. Nearly 29 percent of those responding indicated that "if the election were held today" they would vote for the Arcata Rent Rebate Initiative, while 36 percent said they would vote against. Exact numbers and percentages appear in the chart at right.

An overwhelming 98 percent of the polled voters indicated they were aware of the April 24 special election for the rebate initiative.

In response to the poll results, Sam Sacco Jr., spokesperson for the Arcata

Lumberjack polls voters on rebate

★ The Lumberjack Poll — Results ★

Total Population: 8,333
Total Sample: 929

Question A:

Answer	Responses	Percentage
YES	545	98.20
NO	10	1.80
Total:	555	

Question B:

If the election was held today, how would you vote: for, against, or haven't you decided?		
FOR	155	28.81
AGAINST	196	36.25
UNDECIDED	188	34.94
Total:	539	

NON-RESPONDENTS 374 40.24

Some subjects answered question A but refused to answer B.

Non-respondents are those who have moved outside of Arcata, died, have no telephone, or could not be contacted after five attempts.

Polling was conducted Thursday, April 12 through Monday, April 16. Calls were made between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. weekdays, and noon to 9 p.m. during the weekend.

Better Housing Committee, said, "Obviously we're pleased... the undecided is smaller than I thought it would be. We see this as a good sign."

Jim Moore, spokesperson for the Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee, said he "expected these results." He attributed the high undecided factor to the "quality of the opposition in presenting erroneous, emotional arguments."

Moore added that the ARRC expected an uphill battle up to election day.

Subjects in the poll were selected from the most recent voter registration list for Arcata. From this total population (8,333), 833 subjects, or one in every 10 registered voters, were randomly selected.

If a subject had no telephone, had died or moved outside of Arcata, a substitute was randomly selected. Those subjects who could not be contacted after five

attempts were classified as non-respondents and new subjects were randomly selected to bring the total sample to 929. The non-respondent rate was 40 percent, considered average for this type of poll.

Polling was conducted by The Lumberjack staff. Results are subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 3 percent.

(Editor's note: Thanks to the following persons for devoting their time and energy to making this poll possible: Russell Betts, Bruce Buck, Mary Bullwinkel, Elaine Cox, Jeff DeLong, Heidi Holmblad, Mikki Hyland, Pam Kaplan, Danae Seemann, John Stumbos and Marti Webster. Special thanks to Professors Janellen Hill-Brown and Mark Larsen for their professional advice.)



Kinetic sculptors take off —
Story, photos on p. 12-13

Student loan fund may get extra \$20,000

By DEBORAH VANCE
staff writer

A low student loan default rate, attributed to the ability of HSU's loan collection department to "stay on top of things," has brought tentative approval for an additional \$20,000 in federal money to bolster the university's 1979-80 loan fund.

At a time when the Department of Health Education Welfare crackdown on a high national default rate of 17.3 percent may mean less money for many campuses, HSU's low 11 percent has brought in \$184,102 from the Office of Education — a significant increase over last year's Office of Education contribution of \$163,495.

This 11 percent figure translates into \$533,895 worth of defaulted loans out of a total \$4.75 million borrowed under the National Direct Student Loan Program at HSU.

Marlene Bradbury, supervisor of financial aid accounting, emphasized the importance of maintaining a low student loan default rate.

"Our low rate played a big part in the allocation of additional funds for next year, and it will play an even greater role in the future. If students start defaulting on their loans and the default rate goes up, the entire concept of the student loan could be jeopardized," Bradbury said.

The money that is repaid to the NDSLPL is put back into the university's loan fund and redistributed, so students who don't pay back their loans are hurting the chances of future students who apply for NDSLPL, Bradbury added.

"Some students don't want to pay their loan back because they associate it with supporting the federal government's policies — they think their money will be used for nuclear plants and bombs. But all the loan repayments stay right here on campus," she explained.

Bradbury cited the dedication of the loan collection department, consisting of two full-time and one part-time staffers, as the major contributing factor in HSU's low rate of default.

"We have always done more than just the bare minimum required. The Office of Education sets down guidelines for collection, and this campus has always gone beyond what they suggest. We have a very systematic program set up, and

we try to stay on top of the situation," she said.

Staying on top, according to Bradbury, involves giving prompt and careful attention to student accounts, and checking back with students periodically, "to train the people who pay sporadically to pay current," she added.

Personal contact with the student debtors through telephone calls "is your best collection instrument," said Bradbury, who worked in a collection capacity for private industry before coming to the HSU staff in February of 1972.

"You have a chance to find out what the student's problem is and make a proposal right away, so he can remain in good standing. When you have to go through the mails, there's a time lag involved. You could have months go by and still have nothing resolved," she said.

Another important step in the collection process is the exit interview — a federally required meeting between the departing student and collection staff at which the student's rights and obligations concerning his loan are explained. The loan becomes payable nine months after the student's graduation.

"Students have it spelled out for them first hand, and it makes it more meaningful than just reading the financial aid forms," she explained.

If a student with a loan to repay leaves the university without an exit interview, a hold is placed on his records — transcripts, diplomas, and student services are withheld until this requirement is fulfilled.

If the debtor fails to get in touch with the financial aid accounting office, attempts to contact him are continued for four months following the date the loan became due.

If there are no results, or no cooperation on the debtor's part, the account is sent to the Office of Legal Counsel at the chancellor's office in Long Beach, where further attempts to negotiate repayment are made. From here, if there is still no cooperation, the account is turned over to a collection agency.

"The student really can't afford to have his loan go to collection because once it does, he no longer has the option

of working out a repayment schedule that will be convenient for him," Bradbury said.

Once the loan goes to collection, the debtor is not only responsible for the amount of his loan, but also for any court costs involved.

"It's really to the student's advantage to make arrangements with the university rather than a collection agency. We're much more flexible, and only two thirds of the total amount collected by the agency is returned to the university — so the loan fund suffers, too," she added.

Bradbury encouraged any student with an overdue payment to "pay up" or contact the financial aid accounting office as soon as possible.

"If the student misses even one payment, the institution has the right to call the entire loan due and payable immediately," she said.

Another loan program, the Federally Insured Student Loan, is being phased out in favor of the state-insured Guaranteed Student Loan, but Financial Aid Director Jack Altman emphasized that the changeover will have little effect on students.

"Outside of the red tape and differences in forms, the GSL is basically the same as the FISL. It will probably be easier for freshmen who hadn't previously been eligible for FISL to obtain GSL, but that's about the only difference from the student's standpoint," Altman said.

FISL will still be available for students who have previously held the loan in California, but first time borrowers will have to apply through the GSL program after June 2.

The changeover, according to Altman, should make for better administration.

"When we need an answer, we won't have to go as far," he explained.

The great rebate debate... 'big money' vs. 'mudslinging'

(Continued from front page)

broad coalition of students, the elderly, low income groups, landlords, and businesspersons fighting to defeat the initiative.

Some of the contributions made to ABHC, which are listed in ABHC's campaign statement available at the Arcata city clerks office, came from:

—Humboldt Green Ltd., a Newport based company, who donated \$1,250.

—Carl Richardson, self employed, who donated \$1,000.

—Ellen Senffner, an Arcata housewife, who donated \$800.

—Alvin Burton, retired in Pleasant Hill, Calif., who donated \$200.

—Humboldt Manor, operators of Humboldt Manor Apartments in Arcata, who donated \$250.

Lolly Haston, from ABHC, said that with the advent of the Davis decision, supporters of Proposition A are grasping at anything they can to defend Proposition A. She said that is why they are attacking the large amounts of money contributed to ABHC.

"Anytime they cannot talk to an issue in a political campaign is when they use

mudslinging," she said.

"They have no argument because their sister ordinance (the ordinance in Davis) failed," Sacco said.

Cities with rebate ordinances in effect are Santa Monica, Cotati, Los Angeles, Berkeley, El Monte, and Beverly Hills. The ordinance in Davis has been the only one to be found unconstitutional and that decision is being appealed by renters' groups.

The San Francisco based campaigning firm hired by ABHC, Solem and Associates, has cost ABHC approximately \$14,000 as of last Thursday. The firm has been involved in other rebate campaigns throughout the state and has never lost, with the exception of the ordinance passed in Davis.

If supporters of Proposition A are successful in passing the measure, landlords are expected to contest its constitutionality in court.

"If this ordinance is passed the ordinance will surely be contested here. All of Humboldt County will be paying," Sacco said.

The special election for the Arcata Renters' Rebate Initiative will be held Tuesday.



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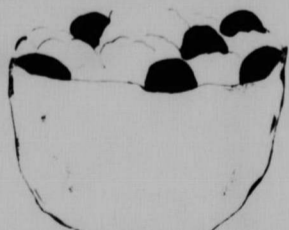
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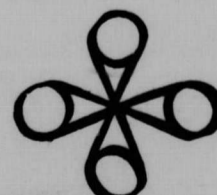
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General Hospital abandons low-cost abortion clinic

By DANAE SEEMANN
staff writer

The abortion clinic controversy was temporarily solved last Monday when General Hospital's board of directors voted not to allow Planned Parenthood to hold abortion clinics there.

This decision was met with varied reactions from Planned Parenthood and the Humboldt Pro Life group.

The proposal, brought to the hospital several months ago by Planned Parenthood, was to use General Hospital's facilities on Saturdays to hold out-patient abortion clinics at a lower cost than those now available.

Pro Life, whose main goal as stated by chairperson Jacqueline Kasun is to "restore the protection of life which was abolished by the Supreme Court in 1973," was opposed to the clinics and initiated an extensive campaign to defeat the

proposal.

A couple of years ago, Planned Parenthood became aware of the absence of low cost abortions in Humboldt County and began to work on solutions, Edward Webb, director of Planned Parenthood, explained last Thursday.

They initially contacted local doctors to evaluate the situation and found that six doctors were performing abortions, out of which two accepted Medi-Cal. This meant abortions could be had in Humboldt County for \$800-1,400, making this county the most expensive in the state.

The women who leave the county to find cheaper abortions go to Fort Bragg and the Bay Area and get them for \$100-250.

"We knew this was inadequate, in cost and in convenience. We wanted to help low-cost abortions happen but we did not want to do them ourselves. General was an option," Webb said.

The idea was that they (Planned Parenthood) would hire their own doctors and use their own insurance. They could perform the abortions for \$240, to include all costs, Webb said.

However, Pro Life spokesperson Jacqueline Kasun said that no person should have the power to choose to take another life, in reference to the general availability of abortions.

This was the reason members of the group sent letters to the board members urging them to deny the request. Through donations they also bought advertising space in local papers, urging readers to write letters to the board.

The board turned down the proposal with a 5-4 majority vote.

Spokesperson for the medical staff, Clyde H. Eder, said that a medical staff poll was conducted and taken into consideration in the final decision.

The hospital has been performing

abortion for some years, Eder said, but on a one-to-one relationship of doctor-to-patient. That is, they are done privately and the hospital "does not get into the personal aspect of the patient." This does not mean they necessarily condone abortions, he said.

"But this is a social issue and we deal in health care. This has to be worked out in the community, not in the hospital."

The case will not be reviewed unless there is a major change, such as if Medi-Cal cuts off present funding for abortions, both Webb and Eder said. (The continuation of funding will be decided shortly in the California Supreme Court.)

In reaction to the decision, Webb said, "It's unfortunate for the women of Humboldt County. We're right back where we were. No one has won. Women are still forced to leave the county and the taxpayer is still paying for Medi-Cal, which is paying for very high cost abortions."

Kasun's reaction was that it is not a permanent decision, though "it's nice to win."

"They are committed to zero-population growth. It's in Planned Parenthood's five-year-plan to set low cost abortion and pregnancy detection clinics everywhere. They're not going to quit."

She said that the next step for Pro Life is to raise funds to fight abortions further.

Webb said that he prefers to call Pro Life, "anti-abortion people."

"If they're 'pro-life' then that makes us anti-life. We believe it's a woman's decision, as long as it's legal. Some of our board members are philosophically opposed, but they realize the importance in having freedom of choice."

Kasun said that "killing is not the solution" to unwanted pregnancy and that "no one has the right to choose to take a life."

"If she's poor and single and unaware, it's a good solution to a messy problem. They are being persuaded to have them (abortion)."

"A lot of women don't know they can get welfare help to have a free delivery and support a baby," she said.

Webb said that all options are discussed; keeping the baby, giving it up

(Continued on page 8)

Student Legislative Council hears appellants; final budget to be decided tomorrow night

By DANIEL STETSON
staff writer

The Student Legislative Council, in preparation for this week's budget hearings, heard appeals last week from representatives of various departments and programs whose budgets have been cut.

First heard was L.W. Kerker, chairperson of the School of Health and Physical Education and Intercollegiate Athletics Committee. The Board of Finance recommendation allowed athletics \$24,000 for fiscal year 1979-80, \$1,000 less than last year's budget. This was substantially less than the original budget request from the IAC which amounted to \$98,595. Kerker, in a memo to SLC, and the Instructionally Related Activities Committee, cited increased costs in meeting conference obligations in the Far Western Conference for men and the Golden State Athletic Conference for women in justifying a request for an IRA subsidy \$6,163 more than last year's.

"We're not trying to build an empire," Kerker said. "We're struggling to keep

our head above water and we're coming very close to losing more sports... We would like to be able to be self-supporting, but we can't."

Susan Shalat, of Humboldt Housing Action Project, appeared before the SLC to request additional funding for her organization. Although the Board of Finance recommended funding HHAP \$2,885, \$600 more than last year, Shalat was asking additional funds to help defray the cost of communications and giving HHAP employees a pay raise. The cost of communications, Shalat said, which have been running between \$50 and \$70 per month, had virtually terminated services to the outer edges of the county.

"If they live in Hoopa, or Willow Creek, or Garberville, well, it's too bad now because we don't have the money," she said.

The last appellants were representatives of Special Programs. Special Programs funds projects and activities for minority groups on campus. The Board of Finance recommendation for the groups was \$5,400 — \$1,200 less than had been requested.

The final budget will be drawn-up tomorrow night in the SLC chambers beginning at 7 p.m.

In other actions, prompted by a plea from former KHSU staffer Bob Cheney, the SLC approved a motion to ask Chairperson of Speech Communication, Stephen W. Littlejohn, Ronald Young, dean of the School of Creative Arts, KHSU faculty advisor Janellen Hill-Brown, and station manager Ron Borland to appear before the council at next week's meeting.

Cheney, who was creator-producer of a program called, "Humboldt Homegrown" on KHSU between 1977 and 1978 was removed from production of the show, and ultimately, barred from the station late last year. Cheney charges that Brown has taken-over control of KHSU programming and is not taking input from the students.


Brown denied the charge saying, "That statement is completely unfounded. There is no basis for that whatsoever."

The SLC's jurisdiction in the matter exists in that it funds only student-run activities.

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Viewpoints

Letters to the editor

EDITORIAL

Prop. A: Tax justice

One must pity the Arcata voter. During the past weeks that voter has been subjected to pamphlets, lawn signs, window posters, television commercials, radio spots, press conferences, pollsters, door-to-door politicos, forums, debates and numerous other by-products of a democracy which are supposed to help the voter see the issue clearly in order to make an informed decision.

The issue is Proposition A, the Arcata Renters' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance of 1979. But despite all the campaign activity, or, perhaps, because of it, Arcata's voters remain confused and to a large extent undecided on what is a fairly basic proposition.

That proposition is this: Since tenants are the real taxpayers on rental property, and since most tenants have not been granted their fair share of Proposition 13 property tax savings, a temporary ordinance should be passed to ensure that Arcata's renters get what they've been promised. This is the essence of Proposition A — it would require landlords to share their NET tax savings with their renters for one year. It is that simple.

The Arcata Better Housing Committee — a misnomer if there ever was one — is trying its hardest to make you believe otherwise. As of April 12, this group of real estate agents, landlords and businesspersons had gathered over \$39,000 from around the state to defeat Proposition A. This group is scared. They have a lot to lose — primarily money that is not really theirs.

Here are just a few of the contributors to the ABHC:

CROCKER NATIONAL CORP., San Francisco (Banking)	\$250
GREAT WESTERN CORP., Beverly Hills (Banking)	\$200
FINANCIAL FEDERATION, Los Angeles (Banking)	\$500
BRIZARD CO., Arcata (Developer)	\$1,000
SCHMIDBAUER LUMBER, INC., Eureka (Landowner)	\$1,500
VALLEY WEST CO., Arcata (Developer-Landlord)	\$1,300
HUMBOLDT GREEN, LTD., Newport Beach (Landlord)	\$1,250

It is interesting to note that the last two companies, both landlords, have such large amounts of cash to spend on Proposition A's defeat. Who said owning rentals isn't extremely profitable?

At the rate ABHC is collecting cash from housing interests throughout the state, they should have a sum of over \$50,000 by election day. This equals over \$10 per Arcata voter, over 10 times the largest amount ever spent on an Arcata election.

By now almost every Arcatan has seen the slick commercials, the deceiving advertisements and expensive pamphlets of the ABHC — none of which really deals with the

issue of Proposition A itself. This group of "concerned Arcatans" isn't concerned enough about Arcata to keep their cash in the local economy — their pamphlets and lawn signs were printed in the Bay Area. But enough on ABHC; their campaign statements (available from the city clerk) speak for themselves.

Let's look at the opponents' arguments, which have served only to disguise a simple proposition.

Proposition A will not force apartment owners to sell thereby reducing the rental housing market. Those who believe that it would be ignoring the fact that the major source of profit on rental property is not the monthly rent, but the tax shelter the property provides. Proposition A allows for cost increases for improvements in addition to an inflation factor, so the landlord will still be receiving at least the same percentage of profit from rents received prior to Proposition 13's passage.

Proposition A is not permanent. It expires in one year and could only be extended by a vote of the people or City Council. By that time the decreased demand (caused by the declining number of students in the area) and increased supply should stabilize rents.

Proposition A is not unconstitutional. The similar initiative passed in Davis was found unconstitutional (by a lower court judge who is a landlord himself) on two arguments that do not apply to the Arcata initiative. Additionally, several other California cities have passed rent rebate ordinances in response to Proposition 13 — and they are all working fine.

The local economy will not suffer, but improve. The increased cash flow of hundreds of thousands of dollars into Arcata from the rebates will stimulate the local economy. Most of this money will come from large corporate absentee landlords who are already spending our rebate money outside of this area.

Proposition A is tax justice. Its contention is that renters should be allowed to share in the same Proposition 13 benefits landowners enjoy.

The proponents of this measure don't have much to gain from its passage. They've conducted a low-budget, grass-roots campaign aimed at honestly presenting the issue to the voters. The opponents are trying to buy Arcata's votes with a deceptive Madison Avenue-style "package." It will be a disappointing reflection on Arcata and the democratic process if they succeed.

The Lumberjack Editorial Board unanimously urges you to vote YES this Tuesday on Proposition A.

Firing away

Editor:

Old troglodytes never die — they just fire away — at editors. After reading last week's editorial I have reluctantly concluded that there is one thing as bad as an armchair general and that is an editor's chair non-general. This troglodyte's sensibilities on national defense matters were somewhat incensed by a writer who had a bit of trouble spelling the word missile but was quite positive about the inequities and non-essentiality of the draft. However, like all good editorials should, it did set me thinking and I believe I have come up with a solution that will avoid a decision on a draft army or an army of paid volunteers.

Why not merely induct those individuals who have defaulted on their student loans and give them an opportunity to serve out their obligations? This would be sort of a GI Bill in reverse — you get your money and then do your time! While the numbers may be somewhat small in terms of making an army, remember, we need only 30 percent of what now exists in order to defend the country and if there is a slight shortfall we can probably hire some cut-rate mercenaries to fill out the table of organization.

I'm not certain whether we defend Alaska and Hawaii with this 30 percent — if not, the pure defense force concept and the interior lines of communication and supply will simplify operations and not requiring admirals or strategic weapons will save a bundle of money immediately (don't fire until they cross the Golden Gate Bridge, boys — the surprise landings at the defunct Presidio necessitate a strategic withdrawal, but our troops will surely hold Donner Pass and defend to the last man the jackrabbits and slot machines of Nevada).

If worse comes to worse we can hastily enact a draft law to man the Rocky Mountain redoubt — the Maginot Line of mid-America. Those opposing the draft can evade it by enlisting — a not-unusual practice in another generation, but what knuckleheads they were!

Finally, back to the first paragraph — I missed the connection between the draft and the Vietnam War and if there is a connection, does it apply to all wars or is guilt by association more volatile if we are somewhat selective in our analogies?

John Borgerson
professor, physics

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More letters . . .

Discoquake

Editor:

Hello there, I'm writing in regards to Mr. Kernodle's letter in your April 4 issue (the strange change at KATA). The station has recently changed ownership. When stations change ownership, all current employees are completely vulnerable to the whims of new management. Such is the case at KATA. The decision has been made to go disco, top 40. Another decision was made to eliminate the post of production director. So you see, we've all lost something.

After 10 years, this registers a point 8 on my mental Richter scale. But don't forget Leonard Leonard, who also put a hell of a lot of blood, sweat and tears into 1340.

King Clay
Arcata
former KATA
production manager

RARE sincerity

Editor:

Since last year the title RARE II has been in all forms of media presentations. One of the places where many people may have seen signs is in the Kiosk at a RARE II table which has been out most days for over a month. This table has been set up to pass out information and answer questions to try to inform the campus of the critical importance RARE II has on their lives. Most people who have heard about RARE II know it has something to do with wilderness. But that's about all they know. It seems very ironic since this school more than any other in California has a student body with a seemingly great interest in natural resources. A large portion of the students have committed themselves to the study of some aspect of the natural environment in hopes of sustaining that field for the future. Many others at this school are here because of the natural beauty of the area and its accessibility to wilderness areas where they may go to fulfill spiritual needs.

Yet sitting at that table, I find very few people concerned enough with protecting the wilderness they value so greatly, to even come up to the table to find out what an important issue is being decided. It makes me wonder at the sincerity of the people around me.

The Forest Service's Roadless Review and Evaluation (RARE II) is a proposal for the fate of 62 million acres of undeveloped land, including 5.6 million acres in California. The Forest Service's recommendations in out state call for only 13 percent of the RARE II lands to be designated as "wilderness," 43 percent as "non-wilderness," and 44 percent as "future planning."

Within the next few weeks those pristine, undisturbed lands which the Forest Service designated for non-wilderness will be opened up for development, and will never qualify for

wilderness designation again.

In the future the proposal will be sent to President Carter and then to Congress. They have the power to make any changes in the proposal if there is any justification to do so. As representatives of the people, it is their job to reflect the needs of the people. And we need to preserve our unspoiled wild areas for ourselves and for our future.

We can have an impact on this decision and it is up to us to write to our Congressmen immediately and urge the preservation of much more wilderness than the Forest Service is interested in protecting. There will never be any more wilderness than there is right now.

Mary Anne Pella
junior, forestry

Student rights

Editor:

After reading Letters to the Editor in the April 4 issue of The Lumberjack, I found myself compelled to write this letter in response to Robert L. Cheney's letter "grown stunted," concerning KHSU, and his rights as a student.

Myself, being active in HSU's intercollegiate sports, found out how quickly the Student Legislative Council could act in prohibiting a trip to South Africa for the basketball team. Yet, when a problem arises closer to home, and of a lesser magnitude, the SLC's actions are slow — even insufficient — in upholding a student's rights.

Education is a two-way process in which questioning is a critical part. The student should be able to question freely, and by doing so, develop the knowledge to do so even more. That is the crux for new postulates, and the pioneering of change and progress. The university should symbolize the highest form of change, and indeed should students should be more than free to question without reprisal. By depriving any student from his field of endeavor, you violate his right to learn. I cannot picture any student, in any department, being excluded from using the university's facilities; facilities that I and many other students pay for.

If the SLC represents the student body and "our" rights, why do they turn their backs on a student in need and not help resolve justice?

With a feeble, impotent student government, is there any wonder why voting turnouts for SLC elections are so low? When students begin to feel that they are being accurately represented then perhaps voting turnouts and student involvement at HSU won't be so apathetic.

Fred Henschel
senior, social science

KHSU support

Editor:

This is my first year at HSU and I find the campus community very stimulating. Since the beginning of the school year, the programming of KHSU has

improved tremendously. The programming within individual shows has become much more consistent as the year has progressed.

I believe that Janellen Hill-Brown, KHSU faculty adviser, and Ron Borland, station manager, have contributed much to the improvements the audience hears. I am very appreciative of their efforts and the improvements which have resulted from their efforts. Too often attempts to change the status quo are met with resistance and resentment, and, therefore, I wanted to write this letter of support.

Sandy Haux
junior, wildlife
management

More support

Editor:

In response to the criticism sometimes levied against KHSU radio and its staff, I would like to highly commend their quality performance over the last two quarters of the school year. The consistent nature of such programming is evident to me and I feel praise is deserving to such individuals as Janellen Hill-Brown and Ron Borland (the station faculty adviser and station manager, respectively) for the selfless efforts they have devoted to improving KHSU.

KHSU serves a vital function in our community and occupies an otherwise vacant niche of truly "progressive" radio for the Arcata-Eureka area. Without the efforts of people such as Hill-Brown and Borland, as well as the numerous devoted DJ's, we would have just another example of mediocrity as exemplifies the commercial airwaves today. Stand up for KHSU and what it represents — its interest is our community!

Larry Goldberg
graduate, business
and economics

It takes nerve

Editor:

Today's mail included a letter from HSU asking me to donate to the Humboldt State University Fund. In exchange for my donation my signature will appear on a tile in the library. The front page of my evening paper tells me that book borrowing by non-students will no longer be allowed.

As a recent graduate of HSU I think the university has a lot of nerve. They are asking me to donate money and at the same time telling me that I will no longer be able to withdraw books from the library.

Janet Seldon
Fieldbrook

Prop. A response

Editor:

This letter is in reply to the article on Proposition A that you ran in The Lumberjack on April 11.

Addressing Ted Stephens' argument that the ordinance will gut the small landlord of his "marginal profits": Before

(Continued on next page)

Out on a limb

By
Sean Kearns

PropAganda in the air

There is a worm that lives well-fed and protected inside another worm's rectum and pays no rent. It is a parasite. Were the big worm to charge rent for its rectum and live off the smaller worm, it would be the parasite.

Science is fun, but only goes so far when dealing with socioeconomic issues like the Arcata Renters' Rebate election next Tuesday.

The next time you feel like badmouthing general education classes, don't. History, math and English help to sift through the garbage to find the heart of an issue as complex as this.

How did a quiet town like Arcata get here from there? It started as boatloads of Europeans crossed the Atlantic to evict the native tribes from North America. On board were horses, whiskey, venereal disease and an iron sense of property rights.

Young America didn't subsidize horses, whiskey or VD, but with property rights it was "Westward Ho!" baited with the Homestead Act. Squatters' rights came next when a homesteader didn't patrol the north 40.

Acknowledged squatters became sharecroppers if the land was farmable. If not, it was rentable.

Property, unlike love and mind, is a limited resource — the more limited, the more valuable. When land value and taxes met head on, the wreckage left was Proposition 13.

Since Proposition 13 was a redistribution of property taxes, let's review the distributive property of math — (X + Y) times Z equals (X times Z) plus (Y times Z).

If X is renters, Y is landlords, and Z is Proposition 13, it all adds up to a bundle of money. But X was dropped from the equation. Why?

Because Y, that's why. They won't share the bundle voluntarily. Proposition A, the Renters' Rebate Ordinance, puts X back in the picture.

Confusing? Not really. A landlord who can file for a state property tax refund should have no trouble completing the short rent rebate form.

That is if they can read. The Arcata Better Housing Committee, which opposes Proposition A, needs remedial English. They call a dog a dragon, a cow a cougar, and the Arcata Renters' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance of 1979 an Arcata Rent Control Ordinance.

They're spending thousands on swords and spears, which they can drop along side their fears, because nowhere in the text, not even in the title, is the word 'control.'

The key word is 'rebate,' like a partial refund on a brand new car or refrigerator. It doesn't even mean putting the worm back on the hook, let alone control.

"Non-waiverability" is admittedly a tough word to spell or define; and the 33-word sentence without any commas that's supposed to explain it, doesn't. It means a landlord can't rewrite a lease to ignore the enactment of the law.

There is another curious group destined to 'ake English 1 over that should know better — Students Against Rent Control.

This organization is a stepchild of the Arcata Better Housing Committee. Like Jews for Jesus and Democrats for Nixon, Students against Rent Control is a contradiction in terms.

Despite the sharp, insightful probes general education offers, Proposition A is hard to pick clean. So the ABHC is spending part of its Proposition 13 booty marketing lies to defeat it.

All I know is this — like a love, if a mind can be bought it isn't worth buying.

Letters intended for publication must be typed, double-spaced, two pages maximum and signed with the author's name, major and class standing if a student, title and department if faculty, staff or administration member and town if a community resident. The author's address and phone number should also be included. Names may be withheld upon request when a justifiable reason is presented. The deadline for letters and guest opinions is noon Friday for next-week publication. All items submitted become the property of The Lumberjack and are subject to editing. Publishing is on a space-available basis.

Letters and guest opinions may be mailed to or left at The Lumberjack office, Nelson Hall East 6 (basement), or deposited in The Lumberjack box located inside the entrance of the HSU library.

And more letters . . .

The Lumberjack's writing readers react to rebate

(Continued from page 5)

Proposition 13 was implemented, the small landlord was paying 57 percent higher property taxes on his rental property than he was after passage of the bill. The money that the landlord sent to the government came directly for his tenants. Barring cost increases or reductions in rent, the landlord pocketed that 57 percent after the passage of Proposition 13.

The rent rebate ordinance asks that the landlord give the 57 percent back to the people who paid the property taxes — namely his tenants. If what I just stated were to occur, the landlord would be making the exact same profit margin that he would have made before Proposition 13. The rebate ordinance not only provides for this to happen, but it also gives the landlord an extra 4 percent profit to occur, it provides that all costs of rental upkeep be passed on to the tenant. If the landlord's insurance on his rental goes up, or if his taxes increase, or if he has to re-roof, recarpet, repaint or do anything where he has to shell out money for his rental, he can pass on all of his costs to his tenants. So let's face it, the small landlord is still making the same amount of money that he was before 13, plus an extra 4 percent right off the top, without having to dish out a dime for maintenance or upkeep.

As far as the bigger, absentee landlords are concerned, the ordinance will bring all of their windfall profits from 13 back here to Arcata. The \$10 or \$15 a month that each tenant will receive from his absentee landlord will go right back into our local economy. It will be spent at the ice cream parlors and at the movie houses, and in small businesses all over town. The total revenue estimated to be put back into our local economy over the one year life of the ordinance is \$350,000. It's obvious that the revenue brought back into our community will stimulate the economy at the small business level.

Ron Ross' statement "If it is such a great idea, make it permanent. Why not permanent tax justice?" is a real winner. Permanent tax justice became a fact of life when the voters of California passed Proposition 13.

Had Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann worded the text of Proposition 13 in a fair, just manner, it would have read "Proposition 13 will provide a 57 percent reduction of all property taxes in the state of California, and the return of that 57 percent to those people who do indeed pay those taxes, whether they be a tenant on rental property or a homeowner in his or her home." What the ordinance will do is what Jarvis and Gann tried to do, but failed to do because they worded their text incorrectly. In Howard Jarvis's own words: "But under Proposition 13, renters are entitled to honest rent reductions and I will campaign up and down the state to see that they get them." Well as we all know, Howard hasn't been campaigning and renters throughout the state have had to take it upon themselves to get their tax savings from

Proposition 13.

Ross' statement that the ordinance is rent control is untrue. From everything above, and the fact that the ordinance is only for one year, how can it be deemed "rent control?" Perhaps "a one-year rent stabilization plan that allows for landlords to make an honest profit and provide renters with the tax break that they are entitled to through the passage of Proposition 13" would have been a better choice of words, because that's what the ordinance really is.

A last note: It's interesting the amount of money the opposition is spending — as of April 12, \$10,600 on a consulting firm alone! Where's the big bucks coming from? Certainly not from our small landlords pinched by "marginal profits." The Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee sells cookies on the quad and the opposition puts up tens of thousands to fight us. Amazing. But, as Kevin Gladstone said, we as organizers have nothing to gain from the passage of Proposition A, but the folks putting up big bucks have a lot to lose — money that's not really theirs. Please vote yes on Proposition A April 24.

Barry Savage
junior, geology

Read it

Editor:

I would like to comment about the Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee letter, since it is almost the same as their campaign material.

First, that magic statistic: "50 percent of Arcata's landlords" have raised their rents. At the debate, there was a qualification that hasn't been mentioned — the landlords who own complexes with four or more units. How many complexes with four or more units are there in Arcata? 10? 20? 50? Out of how many other kinds of rental units? Instead of lying with statistics, how about giving out real numbers? Prove that the majority of owners of rental units (of all types) have raised their rents in the last year and thereby deserve this initiative. (Of course, you will have to ignore all those owners of houses that have not raised their rents in years, despite rising costs.)

One issue that has not been discussed by very many is the problem of the landlord's right to privacy. I was lucky enough to be in Washington D.C. last summer when Congress was debating a bill to prevent unlimited government access to a person's financial records. Both conservatives and liberals were opposed to allowing the government to get access to records without prior consent of the person involved. The debate on each amendment to the bill took 1-2 hours each.

Yet this initiative blithely ignores the landlord's right to privacy (as interpreted by the Supreme Court). A tenant basically will get free access to a landlord's books, denying the landlord a right that many in Congress were unwilling to deny.

Those who spoke about the bill in Congress were unwilling to allow the government to do what this initiative allows private citizens to do. (As a side note: Would you want a stranger looking through your checkbook, questioning how you spent your money?)

The Arcata Better Housing Committee and I agree on only one thing. Read the initiative. Find out exactly what it will do. Don't be misled by visions of lowered rent into thinking this initiative is fair, simple or just a rebate. Ask questions of both sides. Don't accept a bad law as being better than no law at all.

Donna Bass
senior, political science

Student sway

Editor:

With all due respect to my classmate and friend Ted Stephens, Students Against Rent Control is a puppet of the Arcata Better Housing Committee. SARC is an attempt by the ABHC to sway the decisive student vote. But the reality is this: the so-called Students Against Rent Control was contrived, financed, and organized by the ABHC which is fighting Proposition A tooth and nail. In fact, ABHC paid for all of SARC's literature, posters and advertisements. The fact is, SARC and ABHC are legally a political coalition. They are trying to fool HSU students into thinking they are independent organizations.

Now, you may be wondering why ABHC is taking such great pains to disassociate themselves from their HSU campaigners. The reason is simple. Students will resent any attempt to buy their votes with the real estate lobby's money. In that respect ABHC is correct. Students do not like to be sold opinions the way the public is sold laundry detergents, toothpaste and presidents.

I refer to the high pressure, low intelligence, big money blitzes that appeal to the lowest common denominator. ABHC knows that university students are by and large too intelligent to be tricked that way. Thus, they are trying to trick us another way; that is by organizing a grass-roots student movement to oppose Proposition A using laundered real estate lobby money. The question is, will we be fooled? I think not, Ted.

Now that we know where they are coming from, let's examine what they are trying to say. In the SARC's pamphlet "The Problems with Proposition A," they state that the proponents do not understand simple economics. There is more to the issue than simplistic economic models that are used to blur the facts. The opponents contend that the single-family-home landlords will take their units off the rental markets because of decreased profits if Proposition A is passed. Meadow muffins. The source of landlord's profits is not the monthly rental payments by their tenants. The real sources of profits are inflation, leverage and tax shelters. A brief example will illustrate. A landlord buys a house for \$50,000. His down payment is ten percent, and the

rest is borrowed from the bank. The landlord's investment is only \$5,000. The monthly loan payments, which are contractually constant (i.e. they never increase), are paid with money received as rent on the house. Meanwhile, if inflation is 10 percent (not unrealistic) the house value grows by at least 10 percent annually. Thus, the house is now worth \$50,000. In one year the landlord has made a \$5,000 profit on a \$5,000 investment. That's a 100 percent return on the investment. To sweeten the pie even more, this profit is only taxed at 40 percent of the landlord's regular tax rate. This is above and beyond the tax money saved through legal tax shelters of investing in real estate. To say that a few dollars less per month in rebates will gravely hurt the small landlord's profit position exhibits a lack of understanding of real estate finance or an intentional effort to deceive. Ask anyone who has a small understanding of real estate where the source of profit really is. Unless they work for ABHC or SARC, they certainly would not say from monthly rent cash flows. Considering that the amount rebated will only equal landlord's net Proposition 13 windfalls and not affect the real sources of their profits, Proposition A will not hurt the landlord's profit position. Thus, there will be as much profit motivation for investors to have rental units as there was prior to Proposition 13 or Proposition A. So don't be taken in by this contrived front organization that is attempting to blur the facts and deceptively represent themselves as "Students Against Rent Control."

Buddy Kaplan
senior, business
finance

Ad mistake

Editor:

There was a mistake in an advertisement in last week's issue of The Lumberjack. The ad on page eight contained the line "Paid for by Students Against Rent Control, Ted Stephens: Chairman." The Students Against Rent Control did not write the ad. It was written and paid for by the Arcata Better Housing Committee. This error was discovered and a Lumberjack staffer was given instructions to delete our name from the ad copy. This wasn't done. Nobody in particular is to blame but we want to set the record straight.

The Students Against Rent Control and The Arcata Better Housing Committee are two separate organizations. The total amount of money that we have received from the ABHC is \$130 for the printing of our leaflets. These leaflets were completely written by us with no input from the ABHC. The emphasis of the ABHC is on the ill effects the initiative would have on the community. We are concerned with the ill effects it would have on students. We hope that The Lumberjack and the student body will keep in mind that the SARC

and ABHC are two different organizations.

Students Against Rent Control
Larry Jones
Ted Stephens
Jim Mayfield

(Editor's note: Original instructions for the advertisement called for it to read as it did. There was a late request for a change in the "paid for" line, but that request never reached the person laying out the ad. We regret any misunderstanding this mistake may have caused.)

Appalling

Editor:

In the last issue of The Lumberjack a half-page ad against Proposition A was published which stated that it was paid for by the HSU Students Against Rent Control. According to a member of SARC, the truth of the matter is that the Arcata Better Housing Committee not only PAID for the ad, they wrote it without the knowledge or approval of the Students Against Rent Control. They then submitted it to The Lumberjack under false pretenses. I personally find it appalling that the Arcata Better Housing Committee would use the SARC as a political front for their propagandizing.

Of course, it is common knowledge that the SARC has its material paid for and printed by the Arcata Better Housing Committee, BUT, to stoop so low as to falsely advertise under the name of a student organization is repulsive.

These are just a few of the reasons that I am more than distrustful of the ABHC. Their motivation is purely financial, their backers and contributors, according to Alexandra Fairless, give an average contribution of between \$1,000 and \$1,500, as opposed to the personal donations of under \$5 received by the Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee.

Come on renters, wake up, your rebate money is being spent already!

E. Susan Linn
junior, political science

(Editor's note: Regarding the advertisement mentioned, note the letter on this same page headlined "Ad mistake.")

Correction

The photo appearing on page nine of last week's issue of The Lumberjack was incorrectly identified. The woman in the photo was not Teresa Volen, but Alicia Leverenz, Dr. Michael Volen's assistant. We apologize for any embarrassment this error may have caused.

CSUC students will hire two new lobbyists

By PAM KAPLAN
staff writer

In light of the state's current fiscal crisis, the expansion of the California State Student Association has critical importance to the future of this educational system.

Such is the opinion of Bill Slaughter, member of the Instructionally Related Activities committee at HSU and a senior in political science.

Slaughter is applying for a position with CSSA, formally known as the California State University and Colleges Student Presidents Association.

The CSSA is comprised of the student body presidents of 18 of the 19 CSUC campuses. (Sonoma State has no student government.)

The association is designed to serve as the voice for the 300,000 students in the CSUC system. Members of the

organization meet monthly to decide whether or not to endorse legislation — that of their own or that of the board of trustees.

The resolutions of CSSA are examined by the state governor, the legislature, the California Postsecondary Education Commission, the board of trustees and the chancellor's office.

The association is supported by the CSUC campuses. Each campus annually contributes a fixed amount of money through student fees. The cost is based on the campus' enrollment.

According to Ed Scher, Associated Student President at HSU, "we don't pay our full dues. It's supposed to be 20 cents per student, \$1400 annually. We only pay \$1000."

Part of the association's recent legislation has been to provide funds to support a new lobbyist position — that of

legislative assistant.

CSSA employs three full-time workers: One legislative advocate (lobbyist), one liaison to the chancellor and a staff assistant.

The legislative advocate position will be re-termed legislative director.

Craig Jones, former legislative advocate, has recently resigned in order to attend law school. Therefore, two positions are open for CSUC students or recent alumni applicants.

The proposal to establish the position of legislative assistant was part of an expansion plan for CSSA.

Steve Glazer, AS president at San Diego State, and former President of CSSA, requested the finance board there to "pre-commit \$18,000 for the funding of a second legislative advocate."

The requested money was allotted.

Glazer said the request was "... in an effort to make the CSSA more effective and self-supporting."

Soon after San Diego State donated the \$18,000 to the association, Fresno State donated \$6,000.

Cal State Polytechnic University, Pomona requested "something like \$10,000," Ed Bowler, Humboldt's AS vice president and representative to CSSA, said, "but their finance board denied the request."

In a recent interview, Bowler said, "The expansion is needed at this time definitely because of the increasing importance of legislature now dealing

with budget cuts.

"If we have another legislative advocate we can get our views across more effectively."

Bowler added, "I want HSU to support it to some extent — at least to address it."

He added, "I'd like to give a nominal fee. I'll request probably \$250-\$500."

But, Scher said, "As long as we don't have to pay anything it (the proposal for expansion) is fine."

When asked if CSSA needs an additional advocate Scher said, "It couldn't hurt."

He added that the new position "could just mean an easier job for the legislative director. Hopefully, more will be done."

Bowler said, "I don't feel obligated to give anything to expansion just because San Diego gave so much. I'd just like to show that we support the proposal."

He added, "Right now is the critical time for higher education in California because of the cutbacks and the Jarvis-Gann people running around."

Andrew Alm, a senior journalism major and editor emeritus of The Lumberjack, is applying for a position with CSSA.

He said, "The job involves communicating students' needs and interests to legislators and state agencies, as well as making sure the efforts of students all over the state are coordinated."

"Right now it seems too easy for students to be concerned and not know how to direct their energy," he said.

Ombudsman position retained; Albright to serve next year

By ED BEEBOUT
staff writer

The HSU ombudsman position, whose future has been the subject of recent speculation, will be filled on a half-time basis during the 1979-80 academic year by Claude Albright, chairman of the history department.

The position is presently being filled on a three-fourths time basis by Louise Watson, professor emeritus. She took over as ombudsman on March 26 and will serve in that capacity throughout the rest of the spring quarter.

Watson also served as ombudsman last spring when Earl Meneweather left the position due to a disability.

John Hennessy assumed the position last fall along with his regular duties as executive assistant to President McCrone, but was forced to give it up at the end of last quarter due to the tremendous time commitment involved.

In discussing next year's appointment of Albright, Hennessy expressed uncertainty concerning how the administration would handle the ombudsman position in the future.

"I suspect what will happen is that as Professor Albright serves in the position

next year, there will be some assessment conducted ... as to how that procedure seems to function.

"He could conceivably be asked to continue performing the function for the following year, or a decision could be made that someone else will be appointed to the position for the following academic year. It's really too early at this stage to know for sure," he said.

Hennessy stated that many factors including the "budgetary situation" would decide what is done with the ombudsman position. One thing that has been decided, however, is that the position will be continued.

"The administration has agreed that the ombudsman should be continued, because it provides some sort of avenue for faculty, staff and students to seek further assistance with a problem which hasn't been solved through the regular administrative channels," he said.

Watson agrees that the ombudsman is an important position to maintain.

"It's a place where a student can come and not have fear of reprisals. It's not going to be on his record any place. Some people think of it as a sanctuary. They can come and blow off steam and then see if anything can be done about the problem," she said.

We don't have John Muir on our staff...

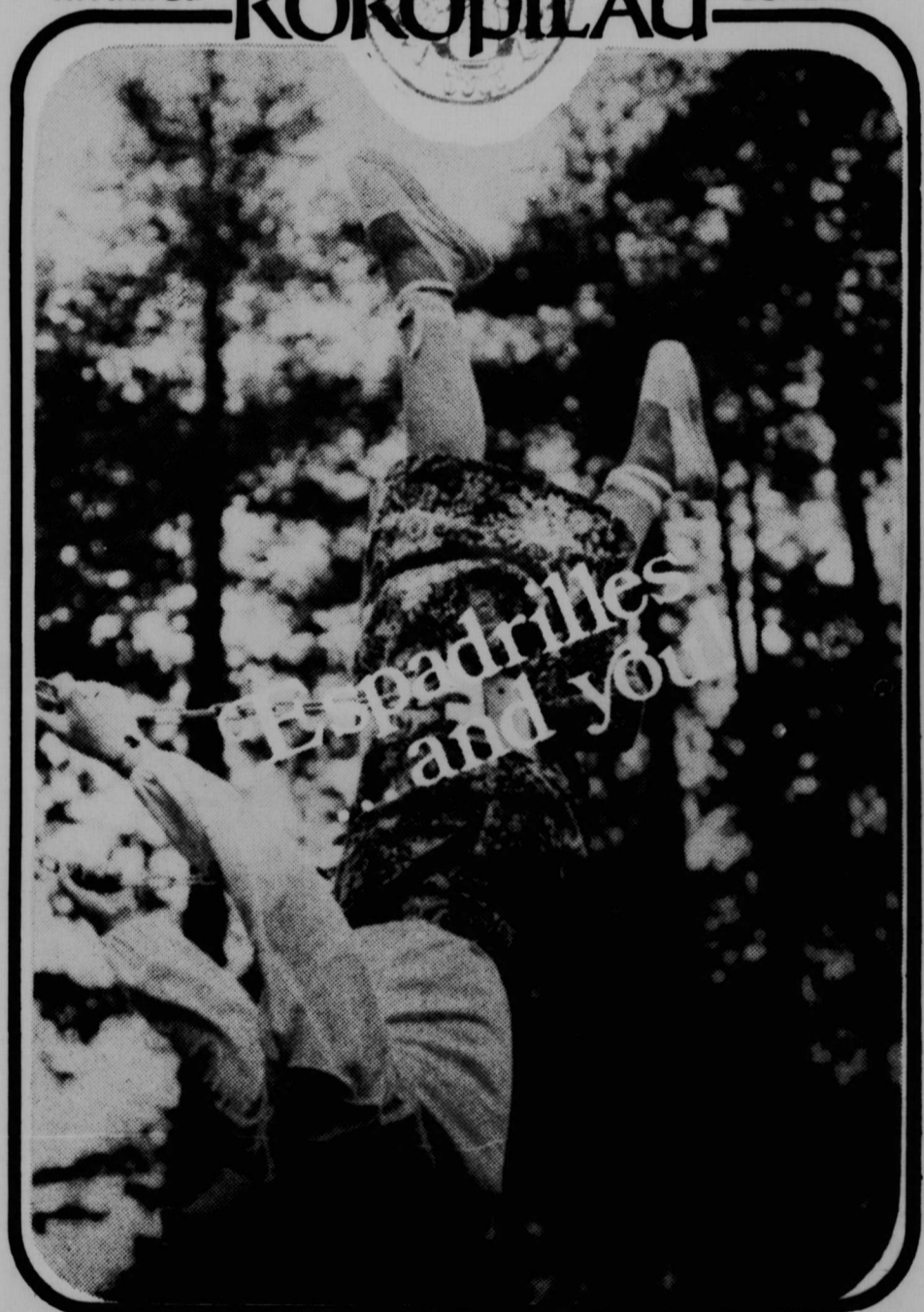


If you'd like to spend two, three or five days in Yosemite studying glaciology, geology, botany, ornithology, astronomy, meadow ecology, Indian culture, environmental education, or go on a six-day field trip into the Clark Range and get extension credit from U.C. Berkeley, let us know. We'll send you a catalog of the field classes we're offering this summer.



Yosemite Natural History Association
Box 545, Yosemite National Park, CA
95389 Phone (209) 372-4532

411 Fifth St. **KOKOPILAU** EUREKA



**YES ON PROP. A
TUESDAY APRIL 24
IT'S WRITTEN FAIRLY
SO NOBODY LOSES.**

FAIR TO RENTERS

— Landlords have vetoed tax relief for renters by refusing to voluntarily share Proposition 13 tax savings.

— Proposition A corrects this inequity by providing renters with their fair share of Prop. 13 through rent rebates

Proposition A will reduce rents in Arcata by 10-15 percent without any adverse impacts.

— Proposition A is modeled after renter relief ordinances which have been adopted or are pending in Berkeley, Los Angeles, Vacaville, Rialto, Benicia, Clovis, San Marcos, Palm Springs, San Juan Capistrano, San Mateo, El Monte, Pasadena, Salinas, Milipitas, Napa, Hayward, Redwood City, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and other cities. The renters' movement for a fair shake is building throughout California.

FAIR TO LANDLORDS

Prop. A provides fair treatment for everyone — including tenants, small landlords, big landlords, fair landlords, and even rent gouging landlords.

Proposition A would require landlords to share their tax savings with their renters for one year. Landlords will pass along their NET tax savings to renters in the form of reduced rents. Here's how it works.

Proposition A returns rents to their pre-Prop. 13 level starting May 1, 1979. The owner is allowed an automatic 4 percent profit increase before the rebate is passed on. This is called the base rent. A base rent is only necessary to prevent landlords from raising rents to offset the rebate.

Beginning June 1, and for one year, rents will be reduced only by the amount of the landlords net tax savings. One twelfth of the savings is passed through each month.

Landlords may raise rents at any time to cover all or any increased costs. These costs must be documented.

Proposition A is enforced by the renter through the easily-used small claims court. NO BUREAUCRACY IS CREATED. Enforcement is left between landlord and tenant. No red tape. No government intervention.

FAIR TO ARCATA

Proposition A will pump hundreds of thousands of dollars into the Arcata economy, bringing tax savings back from absentee landlords.

Proposition A will help curb the rampant inflation in our local housing market.

Proposition A will improve the quality of rental housing because it allows landlords the flexibility to invest Prop. 13 in improvements before passing along the rebate.

**BE FAIR TO ARCATA
VOTE YES ON A, APRIL 24
FAB POLITICAL ACTION**

**Music dept. sour notes;
Jazz position cut in half**

By SUSAN TURNER
staff writer

The newly-created jazz curriculum at HSU may not have a chance to continue fulfilling student needs as an indirect result of Proposition 13 and a campus-wide drop in enrollment.

Phil Weinacht's position as a brass and percussion instructor has been cut to half-time. Weinacht is the mainstay of the jazz program here.

The jazz curriculum has had no drop in enrollment. "The program has continually grown and improved, contrary to other programs on campus," said David Smith, chairman of the music department, in an interview last quarter.

Concurrent with the loss of 16 faculty positions overall at HSU due to budget cuts resulting from Proposition 13 and a falling student enrollment, the music department must cut one full-time position. Instead of losing one faculty member entirely, Weinacht and one other music teacher have lost half of their jobs in terms of teaching hours and pay.

Even though student demand for a qualified jazz instructor has been strong, Weinacht's position has been trimmed because it is a "temporary" position. There are currently five temporary faculty members in the music department.

Ronald Young, dean of the School of Creative Arts and Humanities, said in a recent interview, "The long-range plan is to return these positions to full-time. We are dealing with a fiscal problem, not quality of instruction. Phil Weinacht has done a fine job."

The cutback means that technically, Weinacht's teaching hours will be cut in half. In a telephone interview last week, Weinacht said, "I've been overloaded in terms of teaching units since I've been here. The program can't possibly be as extensive next year as it is now."

Val Phillips, the music instructor responsible for the implementation of the jazz curriculum, said, "It appears that seniority has been one of the major factors in making a decision on the faculty cutback. I wish the recognition Phil has received at HSU matched the recognition he has received elsewhere."

It is uncertain exactly what effects the faculty cutback will have on jazz class offerings next year. Weinacht noted "The private lessons will have to be cut down and at least 30 students will be eliminated from the jazz combos."

It's been an uphill battle to get a jazz program going at HSU, although students have "shown strong interest for more than 10 years. Teachers here had been resistant because they thought that jazz created more bad musical habits than good ones. Students convinced me otherwise," said Phillips.

Traditionally, classical music instruction has been emphasized since "we want a complete musician, one who is comfortable in all mediums. Now it's a matter of student demand and keeping up with the times," Weinacht said in an interview two months ago. "We have lost students in the past because we didn't have a full spectrum of offerings in music."

The implementation of a jazz curriculum started in the fall of 1976 when four students in the music department formed a jazz combo, which Phillips monitored. The next quarter a larger ensemble was formed, supplemented by extension classes and informal groups.

Student response was overwhelming and jazz at HSU was "kept alive by a continuing flow of students who had strong interest in it," said Phillips.

He felt unqualified to teach it, so in the winter of 1977, Phillips received a sabbatical to study jazz.

When he returned, he wrote a proposal to the music department's curriculum committee for the implementation of three classes: jazz history, jazz improvisation and jazz ensembles. These classes are now offered as a part of the department's regular curriculum. It maintains three instructors, a "big band" and five combos.

"Once a jazz curriculum gets started, it tends to take over the department. We had 25 enrolled in last quarter's jazz improvisation class, which is at least 10 too many. In one year we have involved upwards of 100 people and the program is attracting more people," Weinacht said.

Interest from the bay area in North Coast jazz classes is picking up. "HSU has the potential for jazz stops and can make a name for itself in jazz circles," said Doug Hendricks, a trombone player and music senior.

Last quarter, the jazz faction brought an internationally known jazz duo and The Buddy Rich Band to campus. Both were very well received.

"Jazz is America's only indigenous musical art form," Weinacht said. "But it's misunderstood, since it doesn't get the air play or exposure that other musical styles receive."

Phillips noted, "Jazz has been around for more than 40 years. Back then, Louis Armstrong was playing it, not writing it. Now, theory has followed practice — he played it and we chronicle it."

"One of the things I learn from jazz is that I must learn as well as teach."

"Jazz uses sophisticated rhythmic techniques in which the participants both play and listen to each other in a complementary way."

"The players develop an awareness of listening to others and derive an immense amount of personal satisfaction," he said.

"Jazz helps improve musical awareness and performance and enables the musician to express himself more adeptly," Phillips said.

There are no long-range plans for a decrease in the curriculum. But if Weinacht leaves, "they'll be hard-pressed to find someone as good as him at any price," said Dan Wortman, a trumpet and bass player.

The speculated effects of Proposition 13 are becoming a reality at HSU. As Young put it, "The Redwood Curtain slows things down, but eventually it hits here."

**Abortion clinic;
options open**

(Continued from page 3)

for adoption.

"No one is encouraged to do anything."

The options now open to Planned Parenthood are:

—To approach physicians again and ask them to offer their time and facilities at a lower cost.

—To rent facilities from other medical practices and hold the clinics.

—To do abortions in the existing Planned Parenthood clinic. This has been avoided because it would create a crowded situation and because of a difficulty in using Health, Education and Welfare money for them. This has been done at other HEW clinics by keeping separate books, Webb said. He said this would be the last alternative.

These options will all have to be considered if the legislative action is upheld and Medi-Cal funds are cut off, he said.

Prop. 13 slows growth of dance classes

By EILEEN HURLEY

HSU students interested in professional dancing who find the program here inadequate will have to change schools in order to pursue their interests.

Lowered FTE (full time enrollment), cuts generated by Proposition 13, lack of space and set standards for a low-key dance program here prevent any further growth of this specialty.

HSU's only modern dance teacher, Nancy A. Lamp, has been here since 1974, and has seen little change in curriculum since then.

"Classes have grown in number," she said, despite a shrinking student body.

In 1974, she taught three activity classes each quarter (beginning, intermediate and advanced modern) to a total of about 55 students. She now teaches five activity classes (two additional beginning modern) to a total of about 150 students plus a dance repertory two quarters of the year, she said.

Yet there are only two new classes being taught — dance history and dance repertory — both added under the experimental category of theater arts 190.

"I guess it was felt they were a part of the students needed knowledge," she said.

With dropping student numbers (meaning lowered FTE and less state funds) there isn't any extra money available to hire new faculty to teach additional classes, or to build a new dance room.

Ronald R. Young, dean of creative arts and humanities, said in a separate interview, "the only way we could add another dance instructor would be to fire someone in another department such as theater, music or art. That would blow too big of a hole in some other program."

A dance minor has been proposed and pushed through the school committee "because no new courses were added," Lamp said.

But the moratorium on new programs, a side-effect of the Jarvis-Gann

initiative, has put a halt to that too.

"The school committee has agreed to, if not support, at least, not to oppose the dance minor," Young said.

"But that was with the stated concern that the dance minor not create additional upper division class offerings which would cut out students' ability to get lower division beginning dance programs.

"The way the department chairman sees the dance program here is making dance available to students who are not dance specialists and don't intend to be dance specialists.

"There are other places in the state system that do have really strong dance programs, like San Francisco State and others," he said.

The larger city has traditionally been the dancer's domain, leaving little room for dancers who prefer to live in more rural settings. It is rare to find a school in such a setting with a strong dance program.

HSU could have a well developed program now, Lamp has been told, if she had been here a few years earlier (when the classes were taught by part-time and temporary faculty). This could possibly have created an alternate place for students to live and study.

Young said that he didn't know much about that but acknowledged, "It's certainly not impossible.

"Back when faculty positions were easy to come by and everything was growing, the ground was much riper for that sort of thing," he said.

But, he said, there seems to be little chance of this happening now or in the future.

"I can't envision the kind of circumstances in which we would have a major offering in dance with three or four or five faculty members like you would have to have.

"The university figures get smaller, not larger," Young said.

Rural areas also have a tougher time supporting stable performance groups,

and with state cutbacks things aren't getting any easier.

"Dancers have to go where the audience is," Lamp said.

"In a rural area you have to have a program for the general public — not just dance for dancers. And you have to keep doing, doing, doing it until the audiences know there is a group around."

Another approach, she said, is to start with the children in order to make a place for dance in the future.

"City government in Seattle, 20 to 25 years ago, took their hotel-motel tax and began using it for the arts.

"The University of Washington developed a program of theater for children so that they didn't look on theater as alien and got used to going.

"But that takes time, money and dedication," she said.

Community services, a division of the community colleges which at one time supported all kinds of theater and art

projects, has been discontinued because of cuts necessitated by Jarvis-Gann.

"They would bring in dance companies, footing about one-third of the bill, while National Endowment for the Arts paid about a third, and one-third would come from the gate.

"Since that service has been cut, that means that spaces — paid spaces — for performers, consequently, are fewer. And fewer local and national companies are touring the state," Lamp said.

She added that one of her goals is to have an independent repertory company, probably forming from the HSU Dance Repertory, that would perform around the area. She would be adviser.

"I wish they would really work together as a consistent performing unit," she said.

The repertory company, which Lamp directs, will be performing at HSU May 24, 25, 26, 31, June 1 and 2 in the dance studio.

CSUC trustees vote reduction in HSU student services fee

By PAM KAPLAN
staff writer

Beginning with summer, 1979, the student services fee will be reduced by \$2. for a year.

The California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees voted to reduce the fee at its March 28 meeting.

The fee, usually \$146 annually, for those students taking 6.1 or more units, and \$116 for those taking 6 units or less, is "used to support certain student services," Edward M. Webb said in a recent interview.

Webb, dean for student services at HSU explained that the fee, collected as part of registration costs, financially supports an area designated on the budget as Social and Cultural Development.

"We call it student resources here. The fee supports the counseling center, the health center, the financial aid office, the salaries of both the director of housing and his secretary, the career center and half of my office," said Webb.

There are three reasons for the \$2 rebate, Webb said. Firstly, a surplus of money had already been collected in student services.

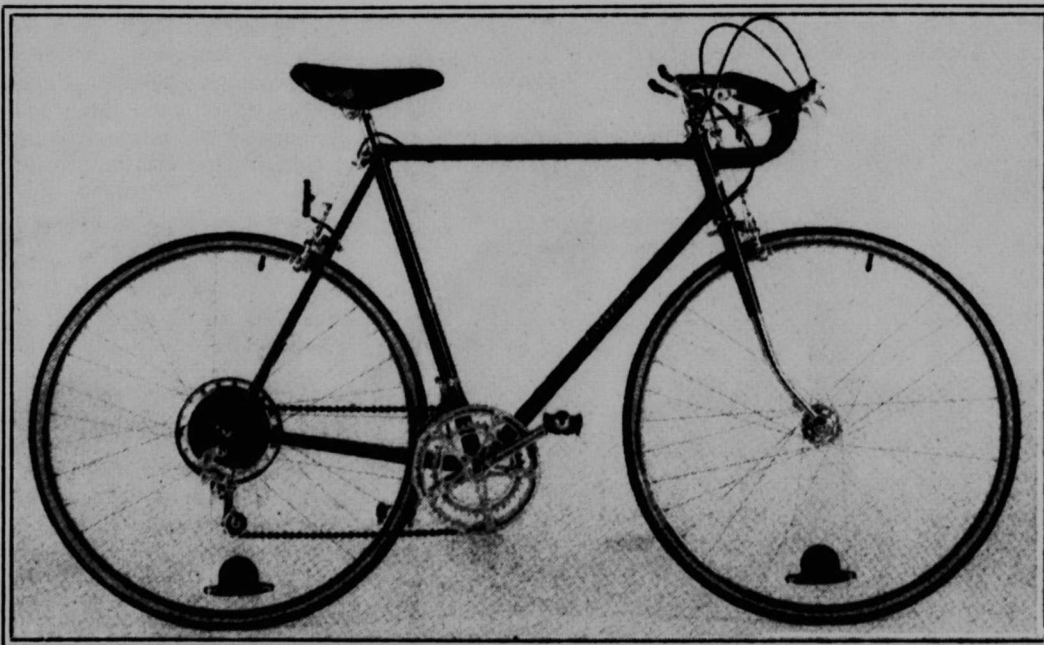
Secondly, pay raises for state employees had already been allocated but there were none because of Proposition 13.

Thirdly, there were the cutbacks, "about two percent of our total budget," Webb explained.

Therefore, student services had an excess of money.

"We're giving it back by reducing next year's fees," Webb said.

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HSU donors create mosaic

Fund raiser that entices people to write on walls

By MARY BULLWINKEL
staff writer

A major fund raising effort, which President Alistair McCrone calls an organized program to accept help from the community, is now underway at HSU.

"It is a campaign to raise funds which allows flexibility. The money will fund projects for which there is no state money available," McCrone said.

Under the theme "to honor and be honored," the fundraising campaign will utilize a ceramic tile mosaic which will be placed on a wall in the library.

Any participant in the program who donates \$250 will have his actual

signature etched into a 4-by-8 inch ceramic tile, which will then become part of the mosaic.

The signature will appear in a lighter shade of the color of the tile.

Denis Thoms, director of institutional advancement, said mailings soliciting participation in the program were sent to 8,500 people. Those to receive information about the campaign were alumni, faculty and staff of HSU, friends and associates of the university and parents of students enrolled here.

Response to the program has just started coming in and Thoms said it was too early to tell. He noted that he was

optimistic about the campaign, but said it would probably take a couple of months before a goal could be obtained.

Thoms said his expectation of participation was 400 tiles, with 500 tiles as a maximum number. "However," Thoms added, "we do have room for 1,000."

The goal in terms of money donated is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The first four people to donate \$250 and have their names etched on tiles are: Gladys Strobe, Ed Carpenter, Homer P. Balabanis and L.W. Kerker.

On each tile there is room for up to three names. A person can have his first, middle and last name used, or the first

names and last name of a married couple can be used.

The idea for the fund raising was suggested by two sources.

Michael Corcoran, HSU's Public Affairs Officer, was aware of a similar program at UCLA, which was successful in raising funds for that university.

Director of Housing and Food Services, Harland Harris, also suggested the campaign. He was familiar with a similar fund raising effort at the University of Utah, which was also successful.

Also involved in this fund raising campaign is the HSU Foundation. James Hamby of the Foundation said his organization will serve as the payee. A Humboldt Fund within the HSU Foundation will be the account into which donations are made.

Hamby is also a member of the Institutional Advancement Advisory Committee, which was indirectly involved in formulating this campaign.

This committee addressed the needs that exist with the university that weren't met by the university budget.

"Once the needs were determined, the committee felt a special capital campaign was necessary," Hamby said.

There are two broad categories that the funds from this campaign will be used for. A portion of the funds will be used to support the program of institutional advancement and the rest of the money pledged will go to HSU itself.

President McCrone said the money collected in the campaign to be used for HSU would be seed money.

"This money will enable us to put together a broad development program. The funds will enable us to create a folio of opportunities, which will allow financial support for the university, of a kind to suit individual interests," McCrone said.

Thoms said the funding, in general, will be used to enhance the university's academic qualities, strengths and prestige by supporting and recognizing scholarships, scholarly activities and other accomplishments.

Specific projects the funds can be used for, as outlined by both Thoms and McCrone, include: restoration of the green and gold room in Founders Hall, funding for student and faculty travel, purchase of laboratory equipment, funds to enhance the child care center and child development laboratory, and support of various athletic activities.

A committee to determine what the funds will be used for and what the priorities are, will be created by McCrone.

McCrone said there was a possibility of more than one committee being created, but added, that will be determined as the campaign proceeds. As of now, no official fund raising campaign committee has been established.

The existing Institutional Advancement Advisory Committee may prove to be the seed of the new committee, responsible for the funds received from the campaign.

Hamby noted that this committee has already been authorized to monitor the fund raising campaign as it progresses.

Thoms said this campaign, utilizing a mosaic of individual tiles, will motivate people to look at their relationship with the university. Then if they donate \$250 for a tile, the university can present the donor with something lasting in recognition.

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KHSU gets charge from new FCC ruling

By DANIEL STETSON
staff writer

With channel space on FM radio becoming an increasingly rare commodity, the Federal Communications Commission, in an effort to make maximum use of the space available, adopted rules last summer which have the potential of forcing stations such as Humboldt State's KHSU off the air completely.

Instead of losing the station, however, the new rulings will have the effect of improving KHSU's limited coverage by increasing its power from 10 to 100 watts.

The changes in the rules — adopted in June of 1978 and released in September last year — related particularly to low-power, non-commercial, educational FM stations, and were intended to improve channel usage and insure that such stations were operated and programmed in a fashion that was responsive to local needs.

The 20 channels at the lower end of the FM band, channels 201-220, are reserved for non-commercial, educational broadcasting in the 48 contiguous states. A proposal was put forward under which 10-watt operations would have to protect all other stations from interference. They themselves, however, would no longer be protected from interference except that caused by another 10-watt station. A Class D (10-watt) station would then be required to change channel, or leave the air entirely to accommodate the establishment of a new full-fledged station or an increase in facilities of such a station, even if it took place after the Class D went on the air.

Theoretically, such a move could be postponed until a request was made of the FCC for the use of the particular channel that a 10-watt station occupied. But in practical application, it is not that simple.

"One of the things the rules changed," said Del Hannon, chief engineer at KHSU, "was the interference pattern. Before, the FCC said you could have a station, say, every 100 miles, and they had to be separated by a certain frequency spacing. They have decreased that frequency spacing so that you can have higher-powered stations much closer together, so the band can be much more crowded."

"All the (commercial) space is filled up on the FM band in this area," said Bob Berkowitz, station manager of Arcata High School's KAHS-FM. "There can be no more (FM stations) except that planned by KRED. The FCC only allows three stations in this area. They have to take into consideration how much

competition the area can stand. And one thing they don't want is for stations to go broke."

But even though there can be only three stations, that does not preclude interference.

"KFMI," said Hannon, "at 30 kilowatts, goes as far as Gold Beach. The distance you get depends on the height of the antenna and the amount of power... it is possible to get considerable distance if the terrain is right."

If a station broadcasted at 100 kilowatts, Hannon explained further, it could reach about 81 miles, and if its transmitter were on top of a hill, "like where the existing television stations are now, at Kneeland... you could cause interference within 100 miles."

The distance of a station then, would make no difference if there was interference. For example, if even a Bay Area station should reach this far, and a 10-watt, non-commercial station caused interference, it would either have to find a new station, or leave the air.

In order to help clear frequency space, the FCC felt it necessary to require all low-power stations that were able to do so to move to open spaces in the commercial portion of the FM band. If that were not possible, the Class D would be allowed to seek the use of channel 200 instead.

That is not possible in this area because it is occupied by television channel 6. The FCC did provide an out though: by providing an opportunity for Class D stations to exempt themselves by increasing facilities to the minimum Class A level of 100 watts. To avoid wholesale disruption, the FCC is allowing all Class D stations until Jan. 1, 1980, to file the necessary applications. "With an increase in power though," said Bob Berkowitz, "you're getting into a lot of other problems. Long-term, day-to-day operating costs will increase. Even things as mundane as the power bill will increase. Plus, the more power you have, the more chance there is of interfering with channel 6."

"Also," Berkowitz added, "you're using KHSU as a training facility; a facility in which people can be creative. But when you reach 100 or 200 watts, then you are reaching a significant audience. So now, people who have been tolerant of what you're doing, in communities like Rio Dell and Scotia, may not be so fond of what you're doing... and may be upset by something somebody says over the air. Just because this is a college community, it is more tolerant of the creative kinds of things students want to do."

But in spite of the problems, KHSU station manager Ron Borland says,

"We'll be saving ourselves a lot of hassles in the future if we're able to increase our power now... The way things are looking down in Red Bluff, there are four applications for licenses right now, on the FM band... (we're) going to have to make this move now or its all over."

"In making channel allocations," Hannon said, "we can't just look at the Eureka-Arcata area. We have to look at Crescent City, Redding, Fort Bragg, Sacramento, and maybe even some of the stations in southern Oregon if they were to set up on, let's say, Mount Ashland. We could get interference from any of those areas."

KAHS will meet the requirement by employing a 25-watt radio frequency amplifier in conjunction with a four-bay antenna. "Basically, if we decide to go to 100 watts, it shouldn't be too difficult," Berkowitz said. "One thing we'll need is a modulation monitor, which costs about \$1,800. We only need an RF amplifier that puts out 25 watts because we have a 4-bay antenna which gives an effective radiating power of 38 watts as we stand now."

"An RF amplifier," explained Berkowitz, "changes the frequency coming out of the console and changes it to RF power, or transmitter power. KHSU has a 2-bay antenna which gives an effective 10 watts out of the transmitter. A 4-bay multiplies the wattage coming out of the amp four times so that in effect, KAHS now operates a 40-watt station."

KAHS may be shut down next year because Berkowitz will not be able to teach the class. He will be putting time into his own station, KCRE, in Crescent City. "Plans," he said, "are still up in the air."

"We're in a difficult situation, financially. As you know, all the schools have been 'Jarvised' this year, so it has really hurt. And it is probably hurting us a lot more than KHSU."

The changes mandated by the new FCC rulings will require KHSU to establish a monitoring facility at a cost of \$3,000, the purchase of a 100-watt amplifier at \$2,200, transmission line changes at \$1,000, and antenna changes for an approximate total of \$7,500. The bulk of the funding for the station comes from the Associated Students.

"A monitoring unit," Hannon said, "is not necessary when you broadcast at 10 watts or less. Broadcasting at over 10

watts requires modulation and frequency monitoring. The modulator is checked and measured to insure that the transmitter is working properly. When you go over 10 watts, exact measurements have to be made."

The application for a new license has not yet been filed by KHSU. But, Borland anticipates the station should be operating at 100 watts by late 1980.

Hannon stressed the importance of making this move and making it now.

"The FCC," he said, "is addressing the whole problem of channel spacing: How can we make maximum use of the channel space we have, and who is going to use it? Those are the key questions."

"With these channel allocations," Hannon continued, "lifetime licenses, more stations... more interference capability... if you want to stay at 10 watts, well, you take your chances. But if in five or ten years, or six months, a new station comes along and bumps you off, people are going to want to know why you didn't do something about it before. They'll want to know, 'What's the matter, you have your nose stuck in a book?'"

Career event, science topics

Science and technology will be the focus of a special career program scheduled for Thursday and Friday. Co-sponsored by the HSU Career Development Center and the School of Science, the event will draw on representatives of industry, government and health-related organizations to serve as speakers and panelists.

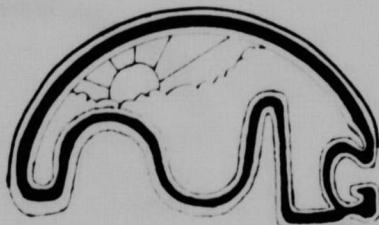
UCLA professor, Allen B. Rosenstein, will deliver the keynote address, "Education for the Professions and the Future Quality of National Life," Thursday at 1 p.m. in the Van Duzer Theater. Following the address will be a panel discussion on future careers in science and technology.

On Friday there will be several workshops on such topics as: "Computer Technology," "Opportunities in the Health Fields," and "Opportunities for Scientists in Government." Special topics will be presented later in the afternoon.

The focus will be on strengthening future career opportunities and students will be able to talk with employers individually.

For more information contact the Career Development Center at 826-3341.

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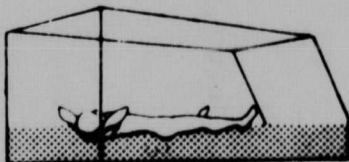
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The Kinetic Sculpture Race — Wat

The sixth Annual Arcata to Ferndale Cross Country Kinetic Sculpture Race came to a close Sunday afternoon as contestants rolled, clanked, creaked and sighed their way across the finish line at Fireman's Park in Ferndale, tired but grinning.

The official winners of the race were The Flying Galumpkie Brothers, John and Gene Hrynkiwicz, from Covina, who averaged a little more than one mile an hour in their peddle-driven machine during the grueling three-day race. The Plow, driven by Bob Oliveira of Manila,

and the Dual Pumper, manned by Stan Ehler of Eureka and Doug Douglas of Lynwood, Wash., tied for second place.

"The sand was tough but I'd have to say the hardest part of the race was the seat," said Ehler, pointing to the bicycle seat that he straddled for three days. The Dual Pumper was the only machine to complete the entire race without being pushed or pulled at any time, completing the course by peddle-power alone.

"Each year the race is becoming more successful," said Hobart Brown, a Ferndale artist who first started the

whole idea of kinetic sculpture racing 10 years ago by fiddling with his son's tricycle. "I started tinkering with it one day and pretty soon it had five wheels. It didn't look much like a tricycle anymore," Brown said. "I could ride it but my kid couldn't anymore."

Four years later the first cross country kinetic race was organized by Brown and friends. A total of three machines were entered in that race, quite a difference from the 34 entrants in last weekend's event.

Brown, who has remained active in

organizing the races over the years and has competed in each one, returned last week from a lecturing tour in Australia where he spoke about sculpture, including kinetic sculpture, at four colleges and two high schools there. He is now toying with the idea of participating in a kinetic sculpture journey across the vast Australian desert.

When asked about the future of the kinetic sculpture race in Humboldt County Brown said that it was "unlimited."

"We haven't even come close to our maximum," Brown said. "The race has grown up after a lot of experiments that were tried and failed. Now we have it like we want it and as many people can enter as want to."

Brown also said that the race attracts a lot of attention to Humboldt County and helps promote tourism in the area. "A lot of people will hear about the race and say, 'oh, those crazy Californians,' and not care but a lot of others will be interested in the idea and come out here to share the experience. We will welcome their company."

Present at the sixth annual race were representatives from National Geographic Magazine, Smithsonian Magazine, Sports Illustrated and the Los Angeles Times.

The race, which covered a total of 34 miles, began with the noon whistle at the Arcata Plaza on Friday. The entrants peddled, pushed and talked their contraptions west from the plaza along some back roads, crossed Samoa Boulevard, and then came across their first big challenge, the sand dunes and beach along Humboldt Bay at Manila.

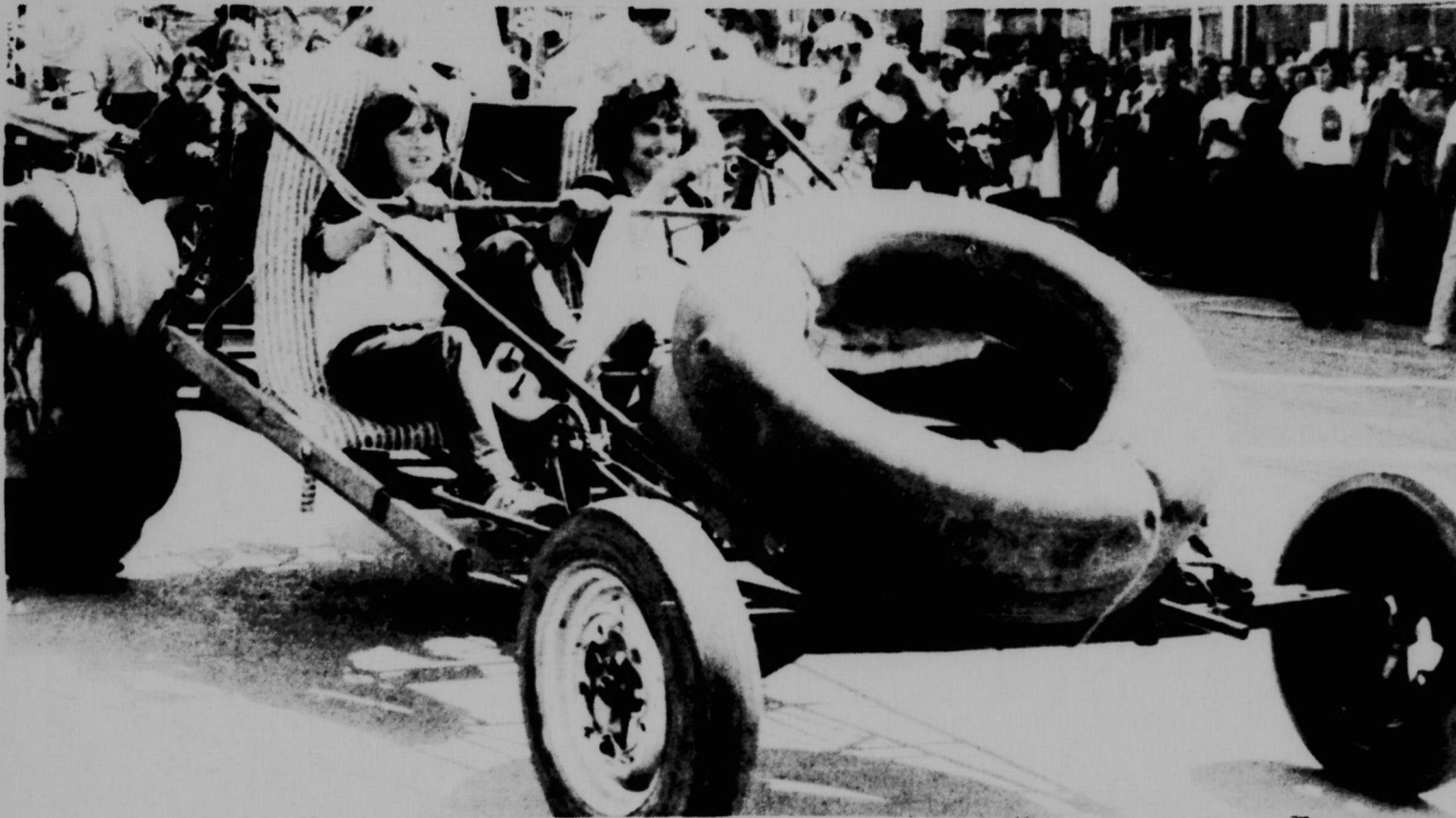
"That first day in the sand was a killer," said Mike Bode, who together with his comrade Roy Lingarde was forced to get out in some places and manually drag their silver-plated "Space Case" through the dunes. "It rolled all right but Space Case was very heavy," Bode said.

Upon arriving at the Samoa Bridge

Friday escorted Highway spent the The n south t Landing given by Don C waters crossing made U ways, u paddles boats. machin negotia and ar mouth o camp fo On the tered the Slough, upstream end of t their la swift cu itself. F onto Fe across machine race, of penaltie official Each race mu motors crew me and pull as help allowed Each m course

IT EVEN FLOATS! Hot Wheels, one of the 40 entries in the cross-country race got off to a flying start as the Arcata noon whistle blew. "The sand was tough, but I'd have to say the

hardest part of the race was the seat," said one contestant in the annual spring event.



HSU'S VERY OWN Marching Lumberjacks, directed by a boxer-clad axe major, were on hand to entertain the crowd. Ferndale's Rutabega Queen, as much a part of the Kinetic

Sculpture Race as Hobart Brown himself, is seen here helping the MLJs keep their beat.



HOBART year's Better

Watch out, Chitty-chitty-bang-bang

Friday afternoon, the bizarre parade was escorted into Eureka by the California Highway Patrol where the contestants spent the night at the Eureka Inn.

The next morning they made their way south through Eureka and on to Fields Landing where, after listening to a speech given by an official starter, Congressman Don Clausen, they plunged into the waters of Humboldt Bay for a difficult crossing to the south spit. The machines made the sea crossing in a variety of ways, utilizing sails, oars, peddle-driven paddles and illegal tows from small boats. Once reaching dry land, the machines turned southward again, negotiating another tough patch of sand and arriving at Crab Park near the mouth of the Eel River where they set up camp for the second day.

On the third day the contestants entered the water again, crossing Crab Slough, and then followed the Eel River upstream for a ways. Then close to the end of the race, the competitors faced their last great ordeal as they battled swift currents in crossing the Eel River itself. Finally, the contestants swung onto Ferndale's Main Street and swept across the finish line. After the last machine, the Bubble Mobile, finished the race, officials added up the times and penalties for each day of the race and the official winners were declared.

Each kinetic sculpture entered in the race must be "people powered," and no motors of any kind are allowed. One pit crew member, who may assist in pushing and pulling the craft when needed as well as help with emergency repairs, is allowed for each driver of a machine. Each machine is required to stay on the course during the race, and all loose

equipment for the crew such as sleeping bags must be stored on the machine.

"They're aren't too many rules to the race," Brown said, "and everyone tries to cheat anyway."

Brown's crew, who manned the "Bigger and Better Ball Bearing Banana, which placed 18th in the race, were caught by officials for trying to bribe a judge. Brown said that this incident wasn't very serious, but that his crew did experience a crisis when they ran out of beer during the Humboldt Bay crossing. "We were out of beer and couldn't risk having someone throw some to us because they might have hit our pontoon, which was very fragile," Brown said.

Brown said that contestants often spend every off hour they have for an entire year to get their machine ready for a race.

"It also can cost a lot of money," Brown said. "One thing that's helped us out a lot are sponsorships for the sculptures from local businessmen." Brown said that each machine has to have about \$500 insurance and that some of them cost as much as \$1,200 to build. "Lots of people have good ideas but not the money to back them up," Brown said. "Sponsorship allows us to build better machines as well as for people to become involved that otherwise could not afford to."

It is both the mental and physical challenge of building and driving a kinetic sculpture that motivates people to enter the race, Brown said.

"It's a hell of a lot of fun, but there's a lot more to it than that," Brown said. "It's an ultimate challenge. It takes engineering and mechanical as well as physical abilities. You feel a great deal of

pride when you're out there."

Brown also said that during the race you reach a "base level" of existence. "You get tired and hungry and sunburned and cold. It's a good time to find out what you're really like."

Bob Oliveira, who tied for second place on his one-man craft, "The Plow," said that it was the crowds that make the race

so worthwhile.

"The enthusiasm of the crowd is the best part of all," Oliveira said. "I'd be out there peddling alone with nobody to bullshit with and I'd start getting tired. Then I'd come up to a crowd and they'd be jumping up and down saying 'go man, go' and it'd do it to me. I'd go faster. It's great, the people are a real turn-on."

Text by Jeff DeLong

Photos by

Heidi Holmblad and Larry Carr

MAYOR DAN OF ARCATA peruses the crowd while waiting for the noon whistle to signal the start of the Arcata to Ferndale Cross Country Kinetic Sculpture Race.



HOBART BROWN, creator of the Kinetic Sculpture Race, tinkers with his plans for next year's race. This model, the Reliant Appliant, promises to be better than the "Bigger and Better Ball Bearing Banana."



ARE YOU CONFUSED ABOUT PROP. A?

★ Unfortunately, you probably are — Because the so-called "Arcata Better Housing Committee" is spending more than \$40,000 to mislead and confuse our community about the Arcata Renters' Tax Relief Initiative.

★ The Banks, Corporations, Developers, Speculators, Outside Real Estate Interests and Landlords have bankrolled a war chest 15 times larger than any in Arcata history. Why?

★ They've hired a slick outside media mastermind — Solem and Associates — to engineer a spectacular propaganda campaign and media blitz. — DESIGNED TO DISTORT THE TRUTH ABOUT PROP. A. WHY?

★ They've set up and financed a "Student" organization as a front for their high-priced, baseless scare tactics. Why?

WHY? BECAUSE PROPOSITION A WILL REDISTRIBUTE OVER \$400,000 IN WINDFALL PROFITS TO TENANT TAXPAYERS.

Meet just a few of the outside interests.

Arcata Redwood Corporation
 Brizard Corporation
 Crocker National Corporation
 Financial Federation Corporation
 Great Western Corporation
 Humboldt Federal Bank
 IMPAC (L.A. Real Estate Lobby)
 Johnson Ranches Inc.
 Schmidbauer Lumber Inc.
 Sierra Pacific Industries
 Western Title Insurance Corporation
 WYDA Assoc.

They've got more than \$40,000 now. Where will it stop, \$50,000, \$75,000?

KEEP ARCATA POLITICS UNDER LOCAL CONTROL!

LOOK AT THEIR MOTIVES — THEN LOOK AT THEIR ARGUMENTS.

VOTE YES ON A — APRIL 24

THE PEOPLE'S INITIATIVE

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT
 Paid for by the Arcata Renters' Rebate Committee

Area nuke with dirty past studies ground to reopen

By DEBBIE APULI and ZIBA RASHIDIAN staff writers

The future of the Humboldt Bay Nuclear Power Plant, located south of Eureka, remains unknown.

Humboldt Bay Unit No. 3 was one of the first commercial nuclear power plants in the United States. Licensed in August 1963, it was plagued with malfunctions, causing it to close down 35 times between 1963 and 1971. The plant developed the reputation of being one of the "dirtiest" (in terms of radioactive leakage and employee exposure to radioactive wastes) nuclear power plants in the country.

According to Nuclear Regulatory Commission reports, the Humboldt plant had the second worst radiation record of any of the atomic power plants operating in 1976.

Figures released by PG&E in 1971, revealed that the South Bay School, located near the plant was routinely exposed to high levels of radioactivity released from the plant's 250 foot stack. The report indicated that the area was exposed to 60 rems of radiation in the three month period between July and September 1970. At the time this was within NRC limits of 500 rems annually.

However, the NRC's present limit is 5 rems. The commission has been debating lowering the allowable level to .5 rems.

According to a 1976 Ralph Nader team report, 48.6 percent of the Humboldt Bay plant workforce or 292 persons were exposed to more than .5 rems of radioactivity. The current debate on permissible exposure centers on the belief that a safe level cannot be established for radiation.

The plant closed in July 1976 for its annual refueling, but was not allowed to reopen by the NRC. The NRC said the plant had to be modified to be resistant to

earthquake damage.

The NRC geological study revealed that there are two faults — the Bay Entrance fault and the Little Salmon fault — less than a mile away from the plant. PG&E has yet to appeal the NRC shutdown order, but if it does, the company must prove that the plant can withstand surface faulting in case of a major earthquake. Due to more stringent safety standards, PG&E will have to bring the plant up to present codes.

On Oct. 21, 1977 the state Attorney General's office started a civil action against PG&E as a result of a 20 hour leakage of radioactive wastes from the plant into the bay. Chromium and radioactive waste leaked from a cooling canal, during cleaning activities.

A PG&E spokesman said at the time, that the radioactive waste was 42 percent below the federal limit, but the chromium loss exceeded state limits.

The North Coast Water Quality Control Board attributed the lack of highly radioactive substances in the leak to "luck."

The plant, at present, is generating electricity from two fossil units and radioactive uranium, liquid and solid radioactive wastes.

PG&E is conducting geological studies to appeal the NRC shutdown order and to reopen the plant sometime in the future. "It will not open within the next year, more than likely," Edward Weeks, superintendent of the plant, said.

"The probability of having an earthquake strong enough to damage the tanks is very, very small. Cleaning up a radioactive spill is nothing at all — just a routine operation."

Weeks denied a rumor that the plant, if not reopened would become a storage facility for nuclear wastes. "We have never, and don't plan to, store waste from other plants here."

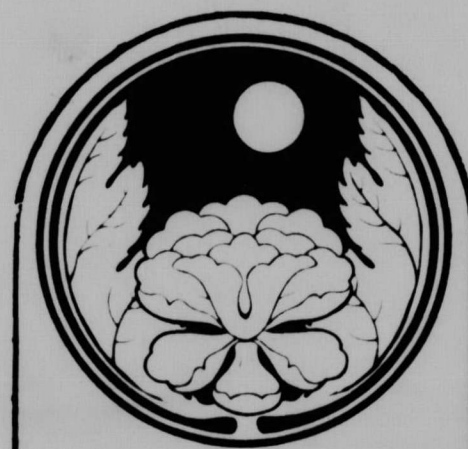
Rangers seek timber report information

The Mad River Ranger District, Six Rivers National Forest, is gathering information for an Environmental Assessment Report for the proposed Ruth Timber Sale. A position statement for the proposed sale is available for review at the Mad River Ranger Station and the Forest Supervisor's Office in Eureka.

The proposal to harvest an estimated 14.0 MMBF of merchantable timber will require 19 miles of new road construction. Planned silvicultural prescriptions include overstory removal, shelterwood, and a small amount of commercial thinning. Short span skyline and tractor are the planned logging systems. A detailed environmental analysis preliminary unit layout and road location will be conducted this coming field season and should be completed by the end of June.

The EAR is scheduled to be completed in September 1979 and will be available for public review and comment. Planned sell date for this proposal is September 1982.

Any questions or comments about this proposal should be directed to James A. Marsh, District Ranger, Star Route Box 300, Bridgeville, Ca. 95526.



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Eureka workshop speakers criticize nuclear power

By DANAE SEEMANN
staff writer

The grassy playground of Lafayette Elementary School was the scene of a series of informal workshops on Nuclear Power last Saturday.

The event was sponsored by the local Redwood Alliance and featured such speakers as Daniel Faulk, Supervisors Eric Hedlund and Danny Walsh, Humboldt State lecturer in geology, Adam Honea and physics professor Dr. Frederick Cranston.

Faulk opened the first workshop on the economics of nuclear power to an audience of 200 seated around him on the grass.

He spoke of the government "Atoms For Peace" plan to prove that nuclear power could be used as energy and not just weapons.

At first, Faulk said, the utilities did not want to get involved in the commercial production of nuclear energy. He claimed that the government forced them to participate by:

1)Threatening to compete with the utilities by using its own nuclear reactors.

2)Threatening to nationalize all utilities.

The problem was that even with all the utilities' insurance combined it would not be enough to cover possible damage, which could amount to anywhere between \$7 and \$14 billion, as shown by an Atomic Energy Commission study in 1954, he said. The Rasmussen Report later said the damages could be even more.

The solution was to set a limit of \$570 million on liability, which was done by the Price-Anderson Act in 1972.

Faulk said this information was suppressed until 1972, when it was released under the Freedom of Information Act.

He went on to explain the seven ways the taxpayer subsidizes the nuclear industry:

—All research on nuclear energy was subsidized by the government and hence supported by tax money.

—Since the Price-Anderson Act limits liability to \$570 million for nuclear accidents, taxpayers would have to pay for the remaining damages. Faulk said this would be equivalent to "confiscation of private property."

—The enrichment process of uranium-238, which involves its oxidation to uranium-235 for use in reactors, is paid for by the federal government through taxes and used only by the utility companies.

—The government assumed all costs for cleaning up radioactive "tailing" (waste), which was used as land-fill under houses. The soil had to be replaced when it was found to contain Radon gas and an increase in cancer was noted, Faulk said. He also noted that when the Colorado mines left the waste tailing on the surface, it contaminated the river, and the government again paid for the clean-up, while the mining industry did not have to pay anything.

—All storage and processing is now done in government facilities, at the cost of the taxpayer.

—Faulk said that until 1972, all nuclear stations were classified as experimental and were given tax breaks. Now some do pay taxes.

—He said that part of the utility bill payments go into subsidizing plants which are not yet built, even though the consumer is not benefitting from nuclear energy.

Faulk also explained how a large amount of money available for bank loans is taken out of the market by nuclear investors to the disadvantage of small business investors.

He concluded by saying that the amount of energy required to transport nuclear material, process it, store it and build the reactors only equals the amount of energy produced in nuclear reactors all round the country.

Fifth District Supervisor Eric Hedlund spoke of the duty of local government to regulate the effect of nuclear energy.

"People are going to have to make noise to control the kind of world they want to live in," he said.

On a local county level, he said, plans for new county construction include utilizing alternative energy sources such as solar, in an effort to conserve limited energy sources.

Fourth District Supervisor Dan Walsh spoke of rumors to store nuclear waste in Humboldt County and said he is in favor of enacting an ordinance against this.

He also said, that at present, the emergency plan to evacuate in case of a nuclear accident is being revised by the board of supervisors. It was recently pointed out to the board that the plan was out of date.

Adam Honea, a lecturer in geology at HSU, talked on the geological structure underlying the Humboldt Bay nuclear power plant, which has been shut down since 1976.

In the early 60s, he said, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. conducted a study on the geology but were not conscious of the potential dangers with the discovery of two geological faults. With the late 60s, came a change towards an "ecological consciousness." PG&E then became responsible for conducting its own studies, which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission would review.

In 1975, a detailed study was conducted by PG&E and was said to find that both faults turned away from the plant before they reached it.

Honea said this was found to be false and resulted in a loss of credibility for PG&E.

It was at this time, 1976, that Honea and one other geologist intervened. Hearings were held and the plant was ordered to shut down.

PG&E claimed at the time that it was closing the plant for refuelling. Instead, they invested \$10 billion in "further studies and upgrading of the building."

Honea said that this was in an effort to increase the value of the plant as a

defense against permanent shutdown, as has been the case with the Diablo Canyon plant, an investment worth \$1.5 billion.

Geological studies now show that there is a fault within 2,000 feet of the plant, with an offset of 500 feet. There have been two earthquakes under the plant to date.

"Harrisburg was a calculated risk with 900,000 people's lives," he said, "They lucked out and technology won. There's only enough uranium to last until the end of the century, but consequences would be felt much longer.

"We should admit that we blew it and start working on something else."

The last speaker was Dr. Frederick Cranston, who began by saying, "The nuclear problem has been solved — we don't need nuclear energy."

He went on to talk about the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant and the results of being exposed to radiation.

There were three equipment and three design errors in that plant, he said.

"The emergency core-cooling system would have worked except someone turned it off!" Honea said.

Units of radiation are measured in rad

or rem. These units are so big that one talks about them in terms of millirad, or thousandths of rad, he said.

"Statements like, 'There have been no deaths due to nuclear accidents,' are wrong. I know of at least six.

"At Los Alamos, a friend of mine was exposed to 10,000 rad and was killed within 24 hours. Another (friend) received 750 1,000 rad and died in 30 days."

Some exposures take up to 10 years to result in death. As proven by experiments done on the Japanese in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, he said, 500 rad would kill half the people exposed to it in 30 days.

The safety threshold for exposure to radiation is five rad per year, with not more than two in one quarter, for someone who works with radioactive material. For someone who doesn't, the threshold is 0.17 rad.

At present, only gases are being released from the fuel rods at the Humboldt Bay plant, although wastes are still stored there, he said.

"This plant is the safest in the state for two reasons: it's small and it's shut down," he ended.

Timber harvest commences on 80 acres close to HSU

Over the next three years, 80 acres of private timberland adjacent to the HSU campus and Arcata's Redwood Park will undergo selective tree harvesting.

Selective tree harvesting entails cutting larger trees and leaving smaller trees behind.

According to the timber harvesting plan prepared for the area, timber operations began April 10 and will be completed by April 9, 1982.

The land owned by Estelle P. McDowell was once included in the HSU master plan for possible development.

Donald F. Lawson, director of campus projects and research, said that at one time the university was planning for construction of low density dormitories on the land as an extension of the natural resources program.

He said the owner of the land was very cooperative with the university and was

willing to sell the land at a reasonable price but that state funding never came through.

Lawson said the possibilities of one day incorporating that land into dormitory facilities will remain in the university's long range plans, but he said the prospects for such use were not in the near future.

Gerald Partain, professor of forestry, said the the aesthetic impact of selective cutting is not overwhelming.

"Too most people it is much more pleasing than, say, a clear cut because you leave some of the trees standing," he said.

Also adjacent to the logging area is the Redwood Science Laboratory. Dave Olsen, supervisory research forester there, said he did not believe the logging would have any major aesthetic impact on that facility.

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EUREKA



Campus food services

LJE seeks quality and low prices

by ERIC WIEGERS

Maintaining Humboldt State University's on-campus community is not an easy job.

It is a job that is handled by Lumberjack Enterprises, a non-profit auxiliary organization of the university. Five years ago the situation was different when ARA Systems Inc. was in charge of all the food services on campus.

ARA is a big company that operates primarily serving food to schools, colleges, industrial plants, airlines and government institutions. Its other interests included owning and operating newsstands, laundry operations, theaters and even race tracks.

Because of the company's vastness, some of the people who were around remember things being unorganized and often unsatisfactory. Lumberjack Enterprises likes to think it is more in control and is more responsible to student needs.

Because of rising food and labor costs some schools have adapted the fast-food method for feeding students. Schools like Ohio State and Arizona State have McDonalds on campus. McDonalds says business has never been better. While adopting some of the fast-food techniques, like the self-service areas in the Rathskeller and the University Center, Lumberjack Enterprises says it is also trying to retain quality.

Food purchasing manager for the U.C., Ben Ditch, says another part of the job "is to get the lowest price possible." He said he spends a lot of time talking to purveyors and shopping around.

With the way inflation is going today,

Ditch says his job is becoming harder. "The most glaring example is meat and vegetable prices," Ditch said.

Harland Harris, director for housing and food services said, "Fortunately this first half of the fiscal year we have not had the amount of inflation that we anticipated. We are now, however, starting to feel the high rate of inflation."

Harris claimed hamburger meat in the last three weeks jumped from \$1.41 a pound to more than \$1.51 a pound. How does the food services handle that price rise?

"We try to maintain a price level that isn't going to be too expensive. We try to give the student something that is reasonable but that we do not lose money on," Ditch said.

Each hamburger patty Ditch buys costs about 38 cents. That price is up from about 31 cents per patty last November. Those burger patties are supposedly pure beef with about an 18 to 20 percent fat content. Just about all the meat used by the food services is shipped in. A lot of it is frozen.

"I concern myself with trying to maintain," Ditch said. "I have to do a lot of shopping around."

J and J Meats of Eureka delivers three times a week to Humboldt State. J and J delivers just about all kinds of meat, including hot dogs from the Armor Star Company and chicken from Petaluma. Barney Barnhart of J and J said his company gets all its beef from Armor Star too. According to him, the hamburgers you are eating were probably cows in Napa, Idaho not so long ago.

Select Union Foods of Eureka also delivers meat and fish to the food services. Select also receives its meat from

as far off as Idaho and Nevada. The fish Select Union supplies to HSU is sometimes bought locally but more often it is shipped in fresh-frozen from markets in San Francisco.

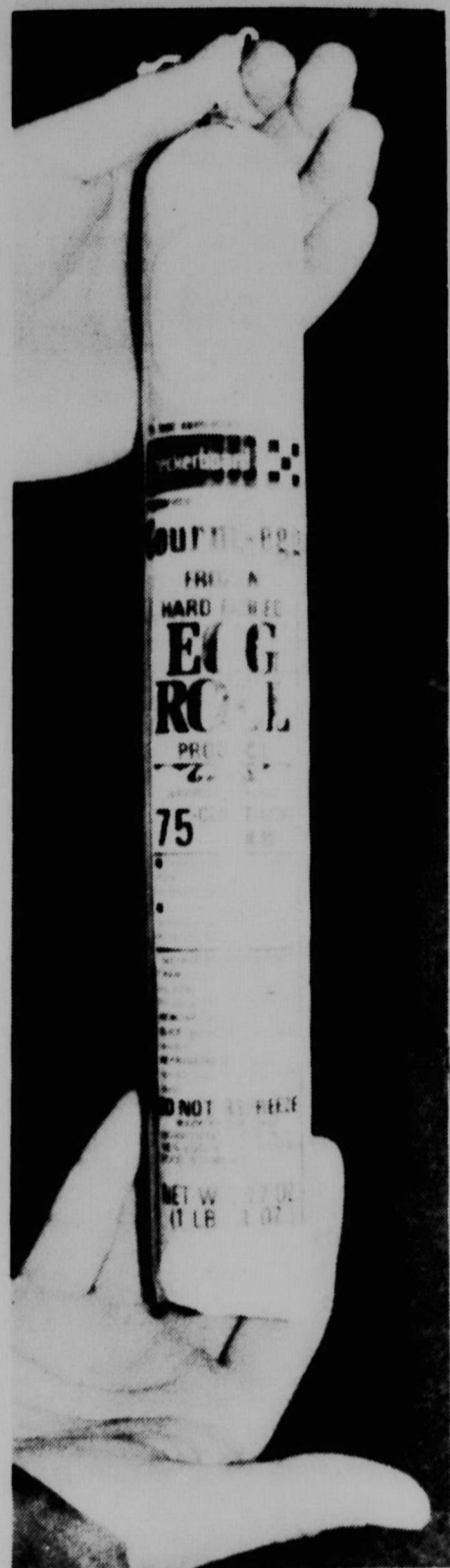
Once you have a 38-cent patty, add a bun, some lettuce, a little Thousand Island dressing, throw in the cost for paper wrapping and you have a Special burger. Or a Logger. Or a Paul Bunyan . . .

The principle of looking for the lowest price through a variety of sellers is important again in buying produce. According to Ditch the prices for produce are about the same everywhere. Expensive. That is one reason why Ditch does not always buy produce locally.

Like meat, produce is delivered three times a week. One company from Peteluma supplies a lot of lettuce which the food services use a lot of. Another distributor is in Fortuna and the biggest one is Levy Zentner of Eureka.

John Peterson of Levy Zentner says his company is one of the oldest food suppliers in the area and has been servicing HSU since it went off the ARA system. Zentner buys its produce in South San Francisco at the Golden Gate Produce Market and then ships it up here. Most of the produce is grown in California's Imperial Valley and as far away as Mexico during the winter. The potatoes the food services are using were grown in Klamath Falls.

The rest of the food offered on the HSU campus, beside meat and produce, are supplied mainly by two main companies. Gemini Foods and Monarch Foods both are nationally known companies that operate distributing warehouses in the Eureka area. Both companies supply a



WITH RALSTON PURINA you get eggroll. Just one of the many packaged foods delivered to Lumberjack Enterprises for student consumption. Lumberjack Enterprises has been serving the HSU community for five years.

lot of dry food items to restaurants in the area but claim HSU is one of their biggest customers.

Monarch and Gemini are similar operations in every aspect except in name and slight variations in food prices from week to week. All the items supplied by both companies are dry-line items like canned products, flour, spices and seasonings and a variety of instant items such as jello, hot chocolate, whipped potatoes, instant milk for cooking and cake mixes and frostings. For instance, the food services make all their own pastry items like cinnamon rolls and donuts.

The storeroom shelves in the Jolly Giant cafeteria are filled with a variety of different colored and named cans, all supplied by Monarch and Gemini but acquired from all over. Sometimes major food distributors will buy other company's products and paste their own label on the can.

The cans that don't bear the distributor's name carry names like "Eat Well Bonita," or "Trio Freeze-dried Potato Slices."

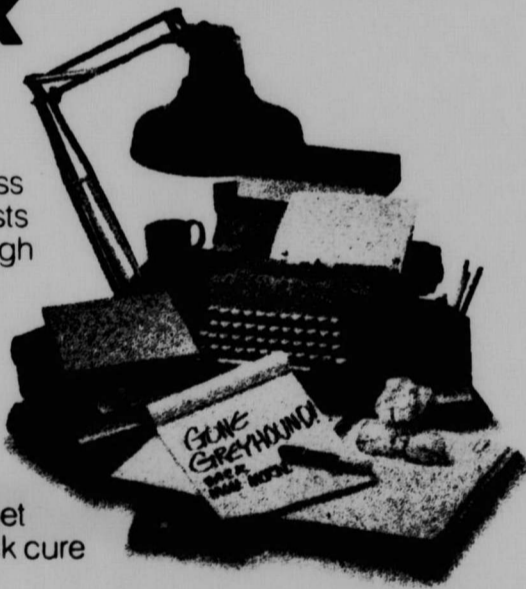
Or how about Ralston Purina's Egg Roll? The same people who feed millions of dogs each day have devised a way to spin several dozen eggs fast enough to have the yolks separate into the middle and the whites remain outside to form a big tube-shaped egg. Besides the usual preservatives, the label claims eggs are the only other ingredient.

Greyhound's quick cure for the book blues.

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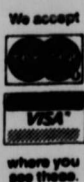
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SAN FRANCISCO	\$16.77	\$31.86	9:15 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
REDDING	\$9.90	\$18.85	7:10 a.m.	10:57 a.m.
DAVIS	\$19.08	\$36.25	7:10 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
RENO, NEV	\$37.05	\$70.40	7:10 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
SO. LAKE TAHOE	\$28.81	\$54.74	6:40 a.m.	11:05 p.m.

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Wednesday, April 18

MARK WETZEL: dinner music, 6 p.m., Blue Moon Cafe.

CALEDONIA at Bret Harte's through April 21.

ON THE QUAD: High Roller at noon.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT Workshop: "Natural Resources Jobs in Private Industry," noon, Nelson Hall East 106.

THE BRIDGE: Jean Vigo's "Zero for Conduct" and "L'Atalante," 8 p.m., University Center Kate Buchanan Room. Free.

CONCERT: College of the Redwoods Jazz Ensembles, 8 p.m., Forum Theater. \$2.

Y.E.S. EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE starts soon. Catalogues in Y.E.S. House 91.

Thursday, April 19

ORIGINAL PLAY: "Little Ozymandras and the Chinese Food Delivery Girl," 8 p.m., Studio Theater. General admission \$1, students free.

MARK BEAUMOHL at the Epicurean.

COUNTRY MUSIC: Jack Link and Jerry Gallaher. Concert 8 p.m., square dancing 9:30 p.m., Blue Moon Cafe.

PACIFIC GRASS AND ACOUSTIC: on the Quad at noon and in the Rathskeller, 8 p.m. Free.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Career Days: speakers, discussions and employer representatives. Details at Career Development Center, 139 Nelson Hall West.

TOM HAYDEN speaking at the John Van Duzer Theater, 7 p.m., \$1.

Friday, April 20

CONCERT: Sukay — Music of the Andes, 8 p.m., University Center Kate Buchanan Room. Free.

HSU DANCE THEATER: Spring performance, 8 p.m., Humboldt Cultural Center, 422 First St., Eureka. General Admission \$2, students \$1. ORIGINAL PLAY: see April 19.

"THE FANTASTIKS," presented by Humboldt Light Opera, Old Creamery Building, Arcata. Call 445-0589 for information.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Career Days: see April 19.

BLUE MOON: Pacific Grass and Acoustic, benefit for the Rent Rebate Initiative, 8 p.m., \$1.

BRER RABBIT: 9 p.m.-2 a.m., Mad River Rose, \$1.50.

JOE DONETOV at the Epicurean.

BLUE GRASS NIGHT: 8 p.m., Forum Theater, College of the Redwoods, \$2.

HAPPY HOUR! 4-6 p.m., Red Pepper.

CINEMATIQUE: Walt Disney's "Dumbo," 7:30 p.m., \$1.25. "Five Easy Pieces," with Jack Nicholson, 10 p.m., \$1.50. Both in Founders Hall.

Saturday, April 21

JAZZ: "Tom, Bill and Guests," 9 p.m., plus Ted Tremayne, 5:30-8:30 p.m., Blue Moon Cafe.

CONCERT: Foothill College Jazz Ensemble, 8:15 p.m., Charles E. Fulkerson Recital Hall. Free.

FILM: "A Boy Named Charlie Brown," sponsored by the HSU Children's Center, 11 p.m., Founders Hall. Adults \$1.25, children \$1.

ORIGINAL PLAY: see April 19.

EVANNE MILLER at the Epicurean.

BRER RABBIT: 9 p.m.-2 a.m., Mad River Rose, \$1.50.

CINEMATIQUE: Walt Disney's "Dumbo," 7:30 p.m., \$1.25. "Five Easy Pieces," with Jack Nicholson, 10 p.m., \$1.50. Both in Founders Hall.

Sunday, April 22

BLUE MOON: Open rehearsals for Big Band Brass Ensemble, 1-4 p.m., Jim Williams, 4-8 p.m.

FILMS on Grandma Moses and Imogen Cunningham, 7:30 p.m., Arcata Community Center. \$1.50, seniors and children under 12, free. Sponsored by Kauri Shell Gallery.

STUDENT RECITAL: 8:15 p.m., Charles E. Fulkerson Recital Hall. Free.

Monday, April 23

JULIE CAPLOW: dinner music, 5:30 p.m., Blue Moon Cafe.

CHRIS MCCURDY at Bret Harte's. **FAST EDDY:** 9 p.m.-2 a.m., Walt's Friendly Tavern, Blue Lake, \$1.50.

BELLY DANCING by Aisha and Legeia, 5:45 and 9:30 p.m., Stephens of Eureka. Free.

BURRITO SALE: fundraiser for Cluster Club, 11 a.m.-3 p.m. on the Quad.

LECTURE: State Secretary for Resources Huey D. Johnson, 8 p.m., University Center Kate Buchanan Room. Free.

Tuesday, April 24

SARAH MANNINGER: dinner music, 5:30 p.m., Blue Moon Cafe.

WALT'S TAVERN: see April 23.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT Workshop: "Ways to Research Prospective Employers," 4 p.m., Nelson Hall East 106.

FILMS on artists Jesse Allen and Imogen Cunningham, 8 p.m., University Center Kate Buchanan Room.

Galleries

KAURI SHELL Gallery: "Perceptions of the Spirit," mask sculptures and batik hangings by Jan Rader and Lia Sullivan, through April 27.

REESE BULLEN Gallery: "Special Quilt Exhibition," through May 2.

FOYER GALLERY: watercolors by Allan Sanborn, through April 24.

NELSON HALL Gallery: poster art by David Lance Goines, through April 24.

HSU LIBRARY: annual student show of jewelry and metalsmithing, through April 28.

HSU MUSIC BUILDING: photographs by Daniel Mandell, through April 20.

BLUE MOON: showings by Kim Winters, Gary Fabian and Mark Eagle Eyes.

Job hunting, career plans workshop held

"Job-Careers — Getting Started," a workshop designed for those who are looking for work or wish to re-evaluate their career plans, is planned for April 21, at the First Presbyterian Church in Eureka, from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m.

The workshop will be co-sponsored by the Humboldt County Status of Women Commission and the College of the Redwoods.

Madeline Mixer, Director of the Region IX Women's Bureau within the Department of Labor will be the special guest speaker for the day.

There is no charge for the workshop. Lunch and childcare will be provided for \$2.50 and \$1 respectively.

Pre-registration is requested for those who want lunch or childcare. Call 443-8411 ext. 360 before Friday. If additional information is needed, call the Career Education Department at the Humboldt County Office of Education, 445-5411 ext. 211.

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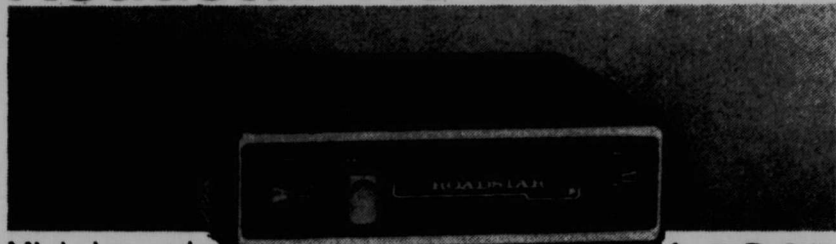
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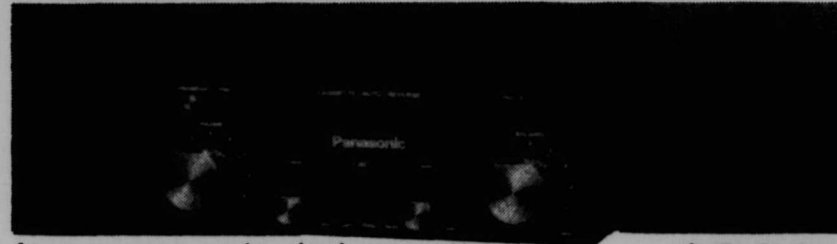
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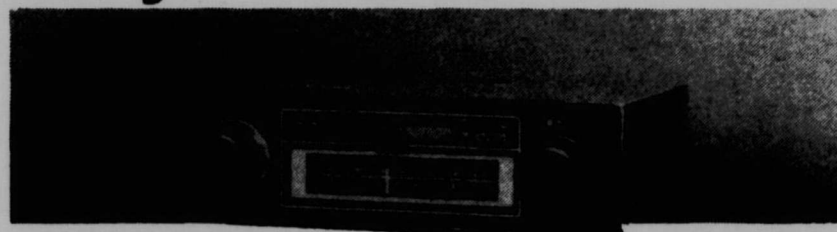
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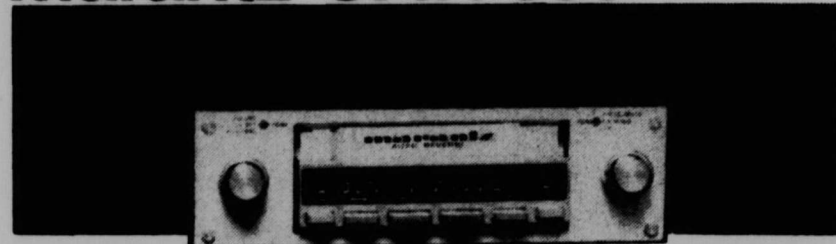
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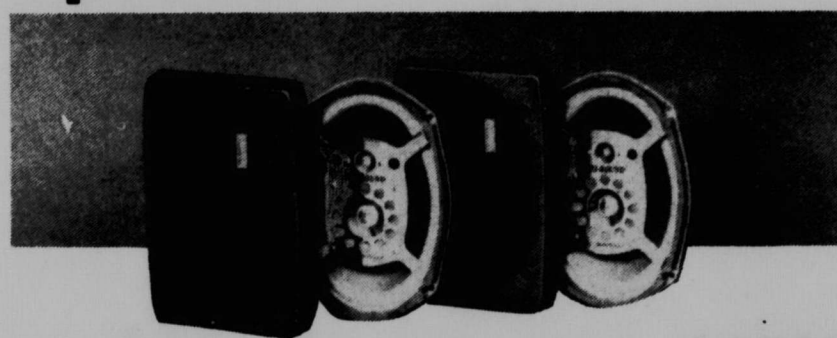
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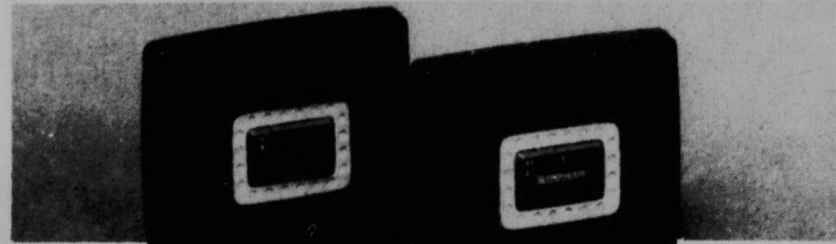
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HSU runners sprint toward national meet

By KAREN COSTELLO
staff writer

The Humboldt State mens' track team ended a four-meet losing streak Saturday by defeating San Francisco State 102-70.

Freshman Mark Conover paced by Frank Dauncey and Scott Peters, qualified for nationals in the 5,000 meters. Tim Becker also qualified for nationals in the 10,000 meters with a winning time of 31.01.

"I'm extremely pleased with the distance runners," said HSU coach Jim Hunt.

Eight athletes have qualified for nationals so far.

"Five made qualifying marks today —
(Continued on next page)

WARREN JOHNSON reaches for every last inch in the long jump. His effort helped the Lumberjack track team to an easy 102-70 victory over San Francisco State in Redwood Bowl Saturday. Five of Humboldt's athletes made qualifying marks in the weekend meet.



The Lumberjack Sports

'Keep the ump on his toes'

Coach reveals the fine art of argument

By ROGER WEIGEL
staff writer

There's a game within the game of baseball that the fans take part in adamantly, but they don't seem to know what it's all about.

Humboldt State baseball coach Ken Snyder describes the game simply as one "between coaches and umpires."

"Any coach that denies it is a liar," Snyder added.

Often, a close call by an umpire will send a coach trotting from the dugout onto the playing field to dispute a call. What the fans usually see at this point is a red-faced coach about to attack the guy in blue.

What the fans don't realize, however, are the ulterior motives behind the coach's actions.

Snyder said he sometimes uses the dictator-like power of the umpires to gain momentum in a game and to psyche up the players and the fans.

"Basketball has the fast-break and full-court press and football has the blitz to generate momentum. Baseball also needs something to get some momentum when the game begins to drag," he said.

Snyder said when team morale begins to sink, he will sometimes instigate a good argument with the umpire in order to restore the players' enthusiasm.

He commented that on occasion, such behavior has led to his ejection from the game.

"One, two ... (and if the argument persists) ... three, and you're gone."

This tactic, Snyder explains, not only helps pump up his players and awaken the fans, but also "keeps the 'ump' on his toes."

By talking with Snyder, one gets the impression that he views the technique of arguing with the umpire in much the same light as a base-stealer views stealing bases — that is an art.

Snyder said he'll lay off an umpire if the umpire has the game under control and is doing a good job, but the first sign of a struggling umpire is the key for Snyder to start jockeying him.

Snyder will sometimes begin his teasing of the umpire by referring to him as "blue." (Umpires hate to be called blue.) This, Snyder says, really gets the umpires upset because they know they can't do anything about it.

Then when a close call is made that isn't in Snyder's

favor, he'll "drill him."

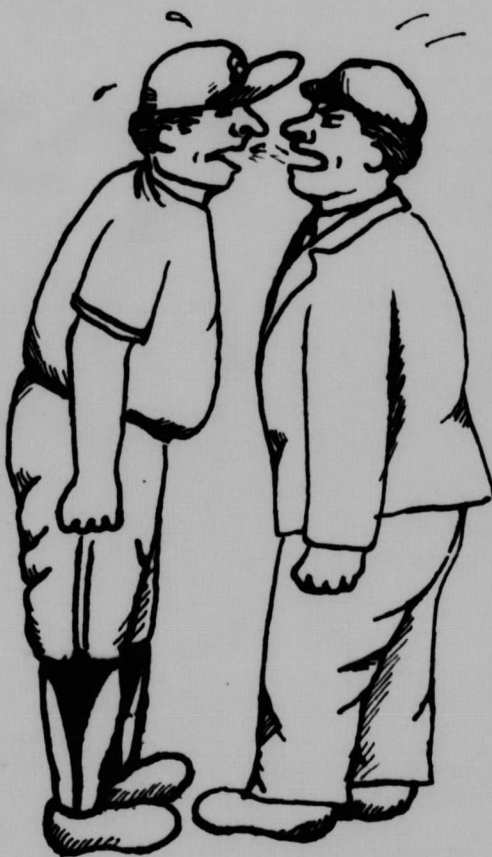
Snyder said he acquired this tactic and jargon while he was playing class A ball in the Florida State League for West Palm Beach which is a farm club of the Montreal Expos.

Snyder also said that he can tell when an umpire misses a call by his actions.

He said an umpire who knows he's made the correct call will explain the call to Snyder, whereas the umpire who missed the call will say something like "I made my call, coach, now sit down."

Snyder said the umpires will allow themselves to be bitched at but that they "draw the line when they're on the hotstove too long."

In reference to the eight times or so in his three years of coaching when he's been ejected from a game, Snyder said, "You know when it's coming. One, two ... (and if the argument persists) ... three, and you're gone."



Just for the record, Snyder has won one argument.

Snyder said that he once rushed toward an umpire with the intent of delivering a sound verbal thrashing, but when he got close enough to do so, the umpire simply looked up and said, "Hey, I blew the call, coach."

"Now what's a guy say after that?" Snyder said.

"Protecting the players is where it's at. I'd rather get myself thrown out than one of my players," Snyder said.

"I think umpiring is insane. I'd never have their job."

He said if he sees one of his players getting into an argument with an umpire, he'll take over so the player won't lose his concentration and also to protect the player from being ejected from the game.

Snyder said he does not hold grudges against umpires who he has had intense arguments with, although he added that there are a couple of umpires who he would rather not see working any more HSU games.

"We start fresh (every game)," insisted Snyder.

The irony of this coach's actions is that he knows personally, and often socializes with some of the umpires.

"During one game, both umpires gave me their free-drink cards (for the motel they were staying at.)"

When asked who, among the coaches, players or umpires, has the toughest job, Snyder quickly answered, "I think the coach does."

He said the players will act the way the coach acts. "The mental attitude of the team is in the coaches' hands."

"Players have the second hardest job. The outcome of the game is determined by the players and coaches."

"Very seldom does an umpire take a game away from a team," he said.

Snyder added that, for every bad call made, he can look back and find a costly coaching error or fielding error which hurt the team. So, he said, no umpiring error could determine the outcome of the game, except in rare cases.

"Bad calls are few and far between."

Asked if he would ever blame a loss of a game on an umpire, he said, "I'd never do that."

"I think umpiring is insane. I'd never have their job," Snyder said.

"They do a good job and I respect them. I always shake their hands after the game ... well, I usually do."



Nancy Hassman

BREAKING THE TAPE has become a favorite pastime of HSU's Ramon Morales. He tasted victory again last weekend in the 1500-meter race against S.F. State.

S.F. State falls on 'Jack track

(Continued from page 19) some in two events," said Hunt after the meet.

HSU took first in 11 of the 19 events and swept the 800 meters, the 5,000 meters and the triple jump.

One of the highlights of the meet was freshman Ramone Morales' outstanding run in the 1500 meters. Morales, with a time of 3:54.7 finished nine seconds ahead of the second place finisher.

The only double winner was Warren Johnson who took first in both the long jump and triple jump.

Other individual winners were Marvin Lutnesky, Frank Dauncey, Sam Lawry, Keith Lutz, Dennis Dillard, Blane Westfall, Gus Arroyo and Lance Padolski.

Washington runs away with Redwood Relays

By KAREN COSTELLO
staff writer

The HSU women's track team took a respectable second place behind the tough Washington State University team Saturday, at the Redwood Relays.

With only 10 members on the team, HSU placed over 20 points ahead of the third place team, Oregon College of Education.

"We did exactly what we thought we could do — and that was second place," said HSU coach Lloyd Wilson.

Wilson commented on the exceptional performances turned in by Delores Adame who ran in five events and placed in all of them.

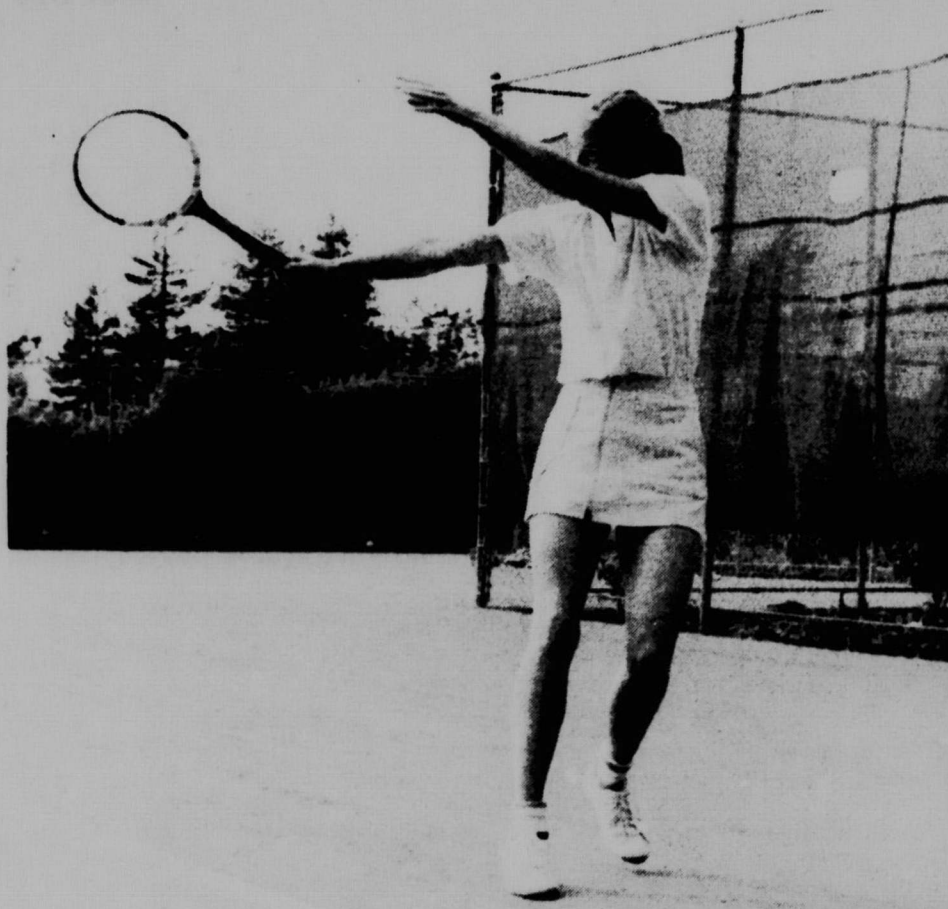
"Sandi Stafford, Kathy Herr, and Joyce Philphot all did very well," said Wilson.

Wilson said that all the athletes were spread thin and pointed out that the distance runners, led by Jane Wooten, Wendy Branch and Berit Meyers, really compensated for the depth that HSU lacked.

Michelle Betham took an individual first in the shot put with a 44'3 1/2" effort. Betham also took a second in the weightsmen relay along with Sherri Meyer, Donna Sherman and Adame.

Saturday the team will travel to Hayward for their last conference meet of the season.

EVELYN DEIKE (right) HSU's tennis coach for the past 12 years, says this year's team has more depth than any previous team. An example of the Lumberjack's newfound talent is freshman Marne Anderson (below), who is No. 3 on the Humboldt State ladder.



Nancy Hassman

HSU tennis has never had such strength

By MIKE RAVEN
staff writer

In the 12 years that Evelyn Deike has been coaching HSU's women's tennis team, it has never been stronger, she said.

When Deike came here there was no tennis team. She started it by organizing casual competition with other schools.

HSU's team is now part of the Golden State Conference, a league with eight Northern California schools.

When asked why she has continued coaching womens' tennis here for so long, Deike said, "Well, I do enjoy it and there's really no one else to do it."

She also teaches majors' classes as well as archery and other activity classes in the P.E. department.

The strength Mrs. Deike sees in this year's team is in its depth of good players. There are 19 players actually out for the team. Only the top seven or

(Continued on next page)

Sports Shorts

By Katy Muldoon
sports editor

Baseball team drops three to UC Davis

The Humboldt State baseball team came alive at the end of a three game series with the University of California, Davis, Saturday, but not in time to pull out a win over the Aggies.

Davis led the Lumberjacks 10-0 going into the eighth inning but the Lumberjacks tallied six points in the last two innings before dropping their third Far Western Conference contest of the weekend 10-6.

Friday the Aggies took a 9-1 decision over the 'Jacks and defeated them 7-5 in the first game of the doubleheader Saturday.

Mark Bolin hit a three-run home run in the ninth inning effort Saturday, followed by Todd Mollenhaur's double. Neal Moore was HSU's leading hitter Saturday. He went five for seven.

The Aggies boosted their record to 17-10 and the 'Jacks dropped to 5-18 in the FWC.

Humboldt will travel to Chico for a three game series with the Wildcats this weekend.

HSU softball hangs on to second place

Kim Kohlmeier pitched a four-hitter and Deborah Hungerford doubled and drove in two runs to lead the HSU softball team to the first of two wins over UC Davis Friday.

Humboldt topped Davis 6-2 in the first game and shut out the Aggies 5-0 in the nightcap.

Dena Allen led the hitting in the second game with a two-run home run and Kohlmeier added a double and a single.

The Lumberjacks will take their 10-2 Golden State Conference record and their 14-4 overall record to Nevada this week for the eight-team Reno Invitational softball tournament.

Five states will be represented at the tournament and Humboldt is seeded fourth.

Humboldt crews make waves

The HSU men's crew dropped in the wake of the University of Southern California and the University of California, Berkeley, on San Francisco Bay last weekend but raced by Cal Maritime Academy.

Saturday the Lumberjack heavyweight-eight boat raced their fastest time of the season, 6:17.0, but still lost to Berkeley by eight seconds.

HSU topped Cal Maritime Academy in all races Friday and Saturday except for the lightweight event Saturday. The Lumberjacks lost that race by 3 1/2 seconds.

Meanwhile, on Humboldt Bay, the Lake Merritt Rowing Club swept all three races from the HSU women's crew.

The men's team will not race this week and the women will take on Mills College of Oakland on Humboldt Bay Saturday morning.

Chico edges Humboldt soccer team

Sylvia Rodriguez scored two goals Saturday for the Humboldt State women's soccer team but Chico State pulled ahead to beat the Lumberjacks 3-2.

Humboldt will take on the University of California, Berkeley, Saturday but the location of the game has not been decided.

Freeman, Hansen pace badminton tourney

Glenn Freeman and Janet Hansen took first place titles in the HSU badminton club's Spring Open Tournament last weekend in the Forbes Physical Education Complex.

Dan Crittenden and Paul Perry wrestled the men's doubles title from Frank Cheek and Mike Harr and later Crittenden teamed with Juanita Reyes to win the mixed doubles.

Netters climb league ladder

(Continued from page 20)

eight will travel and compete.

The others keep practicing and trying to work their way up the ladder. Some are freshmen trying to improve their game with making next year's team in mind.

Cathy Curtis is the team's number one player for the second year in a row and Deike sees no one else on the team as capable of taking her spot.

"It's Cathy's consistency that wins for her," said Deike. "She thinks so well on the court and places her shots so well. She's not as aggressive as other top players, but she's very steady and lets her opponent make the mistakes."

Competition for the other top spots, however, is much tighter. Numbers two through five on the ladder could change any week, said Deike.

Marne Anderson, a freshman and the current "number three" is an "excellent athlete," but was just beaten out of the "number two" spot by Jane Clarich, who Deike considers the most improved player from last year's team.

The rest of the current top seven are Marty Casillas, Karen Cook, Joan Wehner and Katy Olson.

The main handicap which the team faces, said Deike, is a lack of non-league matches to give the players match experience.

"The Bay Area teams can find local competition any night they want to, but the closest teams to us are Chico and Stanislaus."

The tennis team is currently fifth in its league.

Standings

Baseball				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	19-11		.633	—
Davis	17-10		.629	1
Hayward	15-12		.555	2½
Chico	14-12		.538	3
Stanislaus	15-15		.500	4
Sacramento	10-17		.370	7½
Humboldt	5-18		.217	10½

Softball			
	Pct.	GB	
Sacramento	1.000	—	
Humboldt	.833	2	
Chico	.833	2	
Davis	.375	7	
Hayward	.357	8	
San Francisco	.333	8	
Sonoma	.000	10	
Stanislaus	.000	11	

HSU fielder honored by Golden State

Deborah Hungerford, centerfielder for the Humboldt State softball team, was named player of the week for the Golden State Conference Monday.

Hungerford, a senior from Woodland Hills, was chosen for her performance in last week's doubleheader against the University of California, Davis.

She went six for six in the batter's box, including a double and also had two stolen bases to lead the Lumberjack's sweep of the doubleheader.



Richard Whitehead

QUICK FOOTED John Finley of the Hemlock Baby Trees joins the action in intramural soccer as his opponent from The Elite looks on. The Baby Trees won last Monday's "B-league" game 7-3.

Intramural soccer rules give goalies nightmares

By DENNIS WEBER
staff writer

Indoor soccer is fast, competitive and exciting. It is one of Humboldt's smallest, but fastest growing intramural sports.

Indoor soccer became a part of HSU's intramural program three years ago and has been under the guidance of Bob Susic for the past two years. Susic is a former soccer player for Chabot Community College and HSU.

Comparing indoor soccer to its outdoor counterpart, Susic remarked, "It's a different game; it's quicker, more confined and uses different strategies. It takes a different kind of player."

Indoor soccer at HSU is played in the West Gym, which is about half the size of a normal field. Players can use three walls to pass or play off of, while the goal is a rectangle taped to the wall; again, half the size of regulation.

The fourth wall is for spectators and balls going out there are put into play by a free kick.

Offsides (an offensive player preceding the ball into an offensive zone), has been eliminated, thereby increasing the possibility for fast breaks. Indoor soccer uses only five fielders and a goalkeeper.

These rules and the small field make for a goalkeeper's nightmare. Missed shots rebound off of the wall and may be played, so a goalie may be bombarded with a flurry of shots, which is uncommon outdoors.

Kevin Lennon, a goalkeeper for HSU's soccer team, said, "Everything's faster. Indoors, a goalie can't move out, he has to kind of sit back. He tries more to just deflect balls rather than catch them."

Shots come from as close as three

yards, whereas outdoors, few are taken from closer than 15 yards. All of these factors add up to more goals — about three times as many as in an outdoor game.

Popularity of intramural soccer is on the upswing. Susic explained that this quarter, there are 16 teams, compared to 10 last year at this time. "We had to turn a couple teams away," said Susic.

Last quarter there was also a womens' league which was dropped this quarter because many women are playing for HSU's womens' soccer club.

There are A and B leagues. The A league is for more experienced players, while the B league offers beginners a chance to learn and experience the game.

The game is almost non-stop, halting occasionally for infractions and substitutions.

"It's tiring," said one player, Mike Kowalski, "but it's fun. It's so quick."

Another participant, Dave Diefendorf, said, "I'm just learning to play. It's really relaxing to come out here and get away from the books."

Brian Smith, an HSU veteran also called the game tiring and noted that the indoor game is so different that "It can almost mess you up outside."

Competition and contact run high.

Lennon observed, "It gets more competitive for the guys who aren't on the team. This is where they do their thing."

Susic said, "Some games get really intense, maybe it's being indoors."

Despite the intensity, players seem to know when to draw the line as only two people have been ejected in two years. Also, only two serious injuries have resulted, a concussion and a broken leg.



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HSU may get a chance to become 'the dairy best'

By ED BEEBOUT
staff writer

A dairying institute may be established at HSU during the 1979-80 academic year thanks to \$89,000 left to the university through a trust fund by the late Humboldt County resident, Darrel E. Nielson.

Nielson, a prominent realtor who died 14 years ago, instructed in his will that after certain surviving relatives had been cared for, the balance of a trust was to be left to HSU for the establishment of a dairying institute in his name. University officials became aware of the trust in 1967 after the death of the last relative provided for in the will.

Alba Gillespie, dean of graduate studies and research, is one of the chief officers of the institute. In defining the objectives of the institute, he stressed the broad guidelines the university could work within.

"The will itself is not very specific. It just says an institute of biological research in the dairying industry. The legal interpretation of that from the chancellor's office is that we can do pretty much what we want in those broad terms," Gillespie said.

"We might do research specifically relating to dairying — biological research relating to dairy cows, or to nutritional aspects of milk — just about

anything that falls within that general category.

"We have been in touch with the county dairy farm adviser. We will probably meet with him and with some dairy persons from the area to get some idea of what they think is worthwhile for us to be doing. We are certainly not going to ignore the fact that dairying is an important industry in Humboldt County and we want to be in touch with the people who are doing it," he added.

Gillespie explained some of the problems in completing the legal requirements to have the money transferred to the university.

"We experienced a long delay because the money was left to the university and had to be accepted by the board of trustees.

"There was some concern at the time that we should not attempt to set up a program in dairying that would parallel one of the programs that might be done at one of the Cal Polys. But we have assured everyone that we are going to do this just for research and that we have no intentions of developing an academic program in dairying," he said.

Gillespie expects other assets to be added the \$89,000.

"What they are, are some pieces of property that are to be sold and the money turned over to us. We anticipate that will be another \$20,000," he said.

Besides Gillespie, other institute officers include James Hamby, HSU foundation general manager; Jesse Allen, dean of the school of business and

economics; Raymond Barratt, dean of the school of science; and Donald Hedrick, dean of the school of natural resources.

Gillespie hopes to get the program under way during the fall quarter, but is unsure of the manner in which it will progress.

"This is something new for Humboldt State. We don't have any kind of program that relates to dairying specifically at all. It's not really established yet, but we did go so far as to decide that we're not going to use the principle, the \$89,000. We're going to use the interest so that this can be a continuing fund for research," he said.

Gillespie stated that the university

knew little of the benefactor who made the institute possible.

Nielson began his business career at the California Creamery in Ferndale and later went to work for a dairy company in San Francisco. He returned to Humboldt County in 1949 to begin a new career in real estate. He maintained a high level of activeness in community affairs.

One person at HSU who knew Nielson personally was Kathryn L. Corbett, professor of sociology and social welfare, whose husband was Nielson's first cousin. She expressed high regards for Nielson and summed up why she felt Nielson remembered HSU in his will.

"He believed in Humboldt County and believed in education," she said.

'Have or have not' workshop: Raising children as an option

By JO FOLEY

Deciding whether or not to have children is a dilemma most people face at some point in their lives.

In an effort to make this decision easier, an Arcata community services organization called Options held a workshop entitled "To Have or Have Not," where three men and 16 women shared their opinions and experiences in making this decision.

"One thing I know is I don't ever want to be a single parent again," one woman said. "To me the strongest thing to consider is the relationship with that man. You'll both always be that child's parents whether you're together or not, so there's always that link, but I cannot have another child unless I know the other parent will be there."

"Without a good relationship it's silly to even consider it," another woman said. "Even with a good relationship, well, I mean you never know. I've seen couples share (responsibilities) really well, then I've seen a baby come along and those (male-female) roles really fall into place."

"I don't think anyone should decide to have children unless they're prepared to take complete responsibility for them," interjected another woman. "Even the most stable relationships can fall apart, or something could happen to the other parent."

Many of those present agreed that children could be taxing on a relationship.

"For a long time after my divorce I felt what I thought was a great resentment for my wife," said one man. "Now I realize it was really a resentment toward my kids."

One woman said she believed that being a parent required having a lot of patience and tolerance for frustration. "Sometimes when they're bugging you, you want to tell them, 'go away, I've had a shitty day,' but you don't, you learn to put up with it," she said.

Another woman said she believed that before deciding to have children one should have some experience being around small children. "You should see how they act and know the stages they go through," she said. "Two-year-olds go through hitting, crying, and hair pulling stages, and I think you should see these things before you decide you want children."

"You should ask yourself, 'How will I feed and clothe this child? What kind of a world will I bring this child into? What do I have to offer this child?'" another woman said. "The most important thing," she added, "is to ask yourself whether or not you really want that child."

Many of those who already had children said they had not actually decided to become parents, but that they had had children because they "didn't know (they) had a choice."

"When you got married, it was just assumed that you were going to have children," one woman said. "You didn't decide, you just did it."

All of those who expressed an opinion said they believed it was important to decide for oneself whether or not to become a parent, and not to let chance make that decision.

"It's important to realize that this isn't something you can change. Once you have a child, you'll always be that child's parent. There's no changing that."

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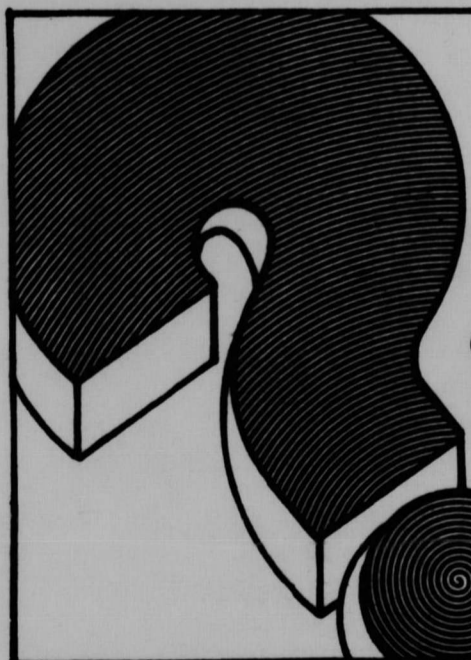
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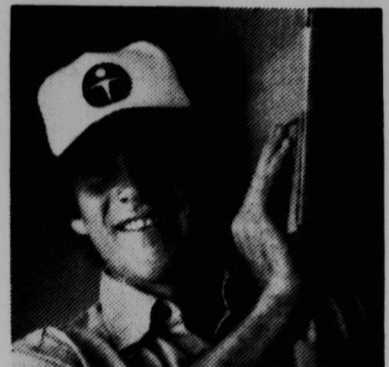
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Change of values among college youths**Student trend toward stability and religion**By **ED BEEBOUT**
staff writer

In a time when indifference among the young is of great concern to the traditional religious denominations, some religious leaders at HSU feel an increasing number of college students are returning to their faith and the traditional houses of worship.

George F. Walker, besides being HSU's assistant dean of continuing education, serves as a volunteer campus minister. Recently he observed a noticeable increase in the number of college students practicing their faith.

Walker, who is also the pastor of a church in Blue Lake, said in a recent interview that "within the last six to eight months, I have had more college-aged students involved in worship than I have had in the past six years."

Walker has been at HSU for 10 years and has seen changing attitudes among young people.

"It's my opinion that in the last 10 years there has been a remarkable shift away from an attitude of blind acceptance of whatever fad was going, to a reflective approach to life's basic matters such as faith and values. I don't think your generation of students is nearly as willing to let life proceed without purpose," he said.

Walker feels that young people are finding a certain stability in the traditional denominations that is often lacking in many of the so-called "fringe" movements.

"They find out the Moonies are disreputable. Jones(town) was a fiasco. Organized religion can be evil. Right there are two classic examples. And maybe it's the more traditional religions that have stood through the centuries that they're turning back to. In them they can place some confidence and hope," he said.

Walker also sees the efforts of traditional denominations to relate better to the young as a reason many

students are taking a renewed interest.

"In some urban centers, there are folk Masses, there are non-traditional forms of music used in worship and non-traditional forms of worship. Not much of this is being done here in this area," he said.

Walker acknowledged that many in the college age group still have a difficult time concerning matters of faith.

"There's often a general opinion that anything in the form of organizations, agencies and institutions are to be looked upon with suspicion," he said.

The Rev. John Salvador, chaplain of the Catholic-sponsored HSU Newman Center, agrees that college is a difficult period for many young people.

"Faith gets challenged at that level, and they're challenging everything else — parental authority and the authority of

Salvador acknowledged that superficiality and "routinism" were factors in the indifference of many to organized religion.

"The Catholic Church is large, and that's one of our problems. We have to serve so many people that it's often hard to keep the thing together and people intense. But I think we're in a period now of deep inner growth," he said.

"I think organized religion takes people for granted sometimes and needs to be prodded every so often. That happens in all groups. There is a period of shallowness and then there is a renewal. It isn't particularly a Catholic problem — it's a human problem. Nations go through the same thing as well."

Salvador feels that the popularity of cults and fringe groups are a result of the

people who are somewhat insecure in themselves, insecure in their faith, and in general seek some sort of authoritarian system in which they can live," he said.

"Today with the pressures on us being tremendous, this increases the number of people who are insecure. To some it's a very comforting sort of thing to give up any decision making on their own.

"But this will never appeal, at least in American life, to the majority of the people," he added.

Like Salvador, he feels organized religion could use improvement from time to time in its relations with people.

"I think the churches have — I think my own denomination has to some extent — been so involved in internal affairs and designing the church and this kind of junk that they have abandoned — not simply young people, they have abandoned everybody," Montgomery said.

However, Montgomery doesn't share the same level of optimism as Salvador and Walker concerning the renewed faith of young people.

He sees many young people falling in one of two major categories. The minority category consists of those who are very active in their faith. He sees the other category as being quite indifferent.

"They want a quick packaged deal that's easy to grasp and they don't want to work at it too hard, quite frankly. They're fighting the necessity of really working for something — I don't care if it's philosophy or religion or whatever," Montgomery said.

He feels that for faith to be worthwhile, it needs to be a "life-time venture."

Walker, meanwhile, finds the increasing number of young people involved in his parish to be a stimulating and positive experience.

"It's a real thrill to see them out at the congregation looking for something that can be so elusive at times and yet so necessary to make sense out of their own lives. I'm turned on by that, and I'm turned on by them, and apparently it's a mutual kind of thing," he said.

"Within the last six to eight months, I have had more college-aged students involved in worship than I have had in the past six years."

government—so why shouldn't religion come under an attack too? It's a questioning period which is normal for everyone to go through," he said.

Salvador feels, however, that young people seem more concerned with spiritual matters than in the past.

"They seem to require something deeper right now. Students I've dealt with in the past didn't seem to be searching as deeply as students are today. That's not every student, obviously, but a lot of them are searching much deeper," he said.

"In the past there was more concern with intellectual answers. That will always be a need. But today you'll find them needing spiritual answers. The intellect doesn't solve all the problems of man. He needs to be open to God as well."

uncertainty of our times.

"We're living through some very difficult times. It's not a period of history that is very stable. We have a tendency to want to look for something that is very simple and something that has all the answers and we don't have to think for ourselves," he said.

"That's kind of a cop-out in a way. But I think Jonestown was an example of that. The Moonies are an example of that. If you don't want to think, Dr. Moon thinks for you."

Supporting this view is the Rev. Andrew Montgomery, pastor of the Arcata Presbyterian Church and religious studies instructor at HSU.

"I think all along, the fringe of religious groups, Christian and others, have appealed to a certain number of people. That number is determined by

Fund shortage ends community book loansBy **DEBORAH HARTMAN**
and **SUSAN TURNER**
staff writers

It's official — as of July 1, community residents will no longer be able to borrow books from the HSU library.

In a letter distributed to 4,000 community borrowers, university librarian David Oyler cited reduced funding and library staffing and "vastly increased community use" as reasons for the cutback.

"It's not just a knee-jerk reaction to Proposition 13. We have a serious combination of economic factors working against us," Oyler said, adding that the library receives no state funding for providing community service and anticipates a sizeable budget cut next year.

Tom Burns, head of circulation, reports that resident use of the library has doubled every two years and reached an all-time high this March, with 2,554 borrowings. This is a 60 percent increase over the same month last year.

"Just processing the circulation cards takes 10 to 12 hours a week. Our work load is increasing while the basic staff remains the same," he said, pointing out that community use accounts for 20,000 books per year.

"The acceleration in community use began after the new library building was finished. After the cutback in hours at the county library as a result of Proposition

13, there was even more resident use of the school library," Burns said, "since we offer a larger collection of materials and more convenient hours."

Humboldt County librarian Judy Klapproth reports that Proposition 13 cutbacks have reduced their budget by \$150,000 this year and it may be cut by an additional \$250,000 next year. This would result in a further reduction of materials and services for the county library system.

Klapproth said she could not anticipate how the HSU circulation restrictions would affect the county, but Oyler said he hopes the policy change will inspire a greater community support of the county library system.

A study done by the university library's circulation department shows that community users tend to borrow the same kinds of books as students and 80 percent of the books are used by 20 percent of the people. Competition for materials is the result.

"Even though this is a state institution, our mandate is to provide services to the students and staff of the university," Burns said. However, both Oyler and Burns stressed that economics was the major factor responsible for the cutback.

Milt Dobkin, vice president for Academic Affairs, delineated the library's budget reductions in relation to overall budget cutbacks at HSU.

"Within the budget that the California

State University and Colleges were allocated, there were provisions for mandatory savings — that is, 'here's your budget but you must not spend a certain amount of it.' HSU had to come up with \$218,339 in salary savings and \$245,000 in savings out of the money allocated for supplies, services, equipment and travel," he said.

"As an institution, we have to spread that loss around, and the library has to absorb its share. If we have fewer dollars for library books and staff, it cuts down on the kinds of services it can provide. Some of the money that we're not going to have next year will be a result of dropping enrollment. But the library must have the same kind of offerings even though the number of students goes down," Dobkin said.

"We've been encouraging the community to use the library because we think it's an important community resource. But the fact is that we get no money to provide that service with — the money we are allocated from the state is intended to serve student instructional needs. We've come to the end of the line," said Dobkin, referring to HSU's ability to finance community use of the library.

Public reaction to the circulation cutbacks has been overwhelmingly negative, with Burns, Dobkin and Oyler reporting an influx of letters and phone calls from confused or angered citizens.

"Most of the letters have a strong point

of concern and a minority have been nasty or sarcastic. But when someone calls or comes in, you have the chance to explain the background to them and they're much more understanding," said Oyler. He emphasized that the library will continue to welcome in-house use of its facilities by community residents.

Oyler noted that the misconception that county property taxes pay for HSU's library may account for the anger of many local residents. He said, "We get our funds from the state legislature and the county library system is funded by county property taxes."

Ironically, money from the state's general fund that would normally go to the university system is being used for "bail-out" funds, which are given to the counties to help them compensate for the reduction of county services (such as county libraries) as a result of Proposition 13.

Oyler reports that alternatives to a complete cutback of resident circulation were considered, one of which was a user fee charge to community borrowers, but it was decided that such a policy might be considered "elitist."

Said Dobkin, "The fee would have to be quite high to cover expenses, and it would be discriminatory to say that anyone who has extra money can use the library and those who don't — tough. It's more equitable to enable anyone to use the books if they use them in the library."