

Abortion options, risks discussed by locals

By GARY M. ROGERS
staff writer

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1973 that women have a constitutional right to terminate their pregnancies by abortion if the procedure is performed by a doctor.

Since abortions became legal, it is a safe medical procedure. If performed in the first trimester of pregnancy, abortion can be six to 10 times safer than childbirth, according to Zero Population Growth. An illegal abortion would reverse that.

"It is a safe and simple procedure," Tina Shelton, director of counseling services at Planned Parenthood in Eureka, said. "However, the longer a woman waits the more risk there is."

There are several local doctors and clinics that provide abortion services. The best way to go about it is through a clinic, Shelton said in a phone inter-

view. Clinics can provide pregnancy testing, counseling and referrals. Not all clinics are set up to do abortions.

Most clinics and doctors will perform abortions up to 10 or 12 weeks after the last menstrual cycle. Abortion is legal during the first 24 weeks of pregnancy and, under certain circumstances, may be legal beyond that. However, there are few places that will do abortions beyond the 12-week point.

"They (Planned Parenthood) visit each clinic to make sure it's a basically OK place," Linda Koser, coordinator of Everyman's Center at the Humboldt Open Door Clinic, said.

"We do the pregnancy test," she said. "We provide education . . . what to expect, and where to get one."

The cost of an abortion at Planned Parenthood is \$200; at Hoopa Medical Center the price is \$300; and if a private physician does the abortion it

can range from \$600 to \$1,200.

The type of anesthetic used in the process is one determinant of the price. The woman has the choice of either local or general anesthetic.

"Most clinics use a local anesthetic," Shelton said.

If the abortion is done in a hospital it will cost more.

"Most women choose to go to a place that gives a local anesthetic," Koser said.

Planned Parenthood has been in the area since December 1979. Before that, women were referred out of the area. Transportation would add to the cost and overall impact.

On the HSU campus two resources available to students are the Pregnancy Counseling Team and the Student Health Center.

The Health Center does not perform abortions, but provides pregnancy testing and examinations. If the test

result is positive and the pregnancy is unplanned, an appointment is made with a counselor.

"We are really not set up to do pregnancy counseling," Becky Pegoda-Hallok, clinical assistant at the Health Center, said. "We do a lot of talking with the patient."

The patients are provided with education and information. Birth control education sessions are available Wednesdays from 9-10 a.m.

Many tests come out positive and most are unplanned, Pegoda-Hallok said.

"It's certainly not an easy experience," she said.

"If someone does choose to have an abortion it's not a decision to be taken lightly," Adrienne Behrstock, coordinator of the Pregnancy Counseling Team, said. "It can't help but have an impact on you. To talk to somebody about it is real important."

Counselors don't make the decision for the woman, but instead help in the decision-making process and then support whatever decision is made.

"We always talk about the alternatives — adoption, carrying the baby to full-term, and abortion," Shelton said.

It is important the woman feels good about the decision she has made and that it is one she can live with, Shelton said.

After counseling, women are referred directly to doctors and clinics. Other counseling services refer in much the same way.

"It depends on the person's financial situation," Carol Ervin, administrator of Northcountry Clinic for Women and Children, said. "We identify the resources."

Although counselors generally encourage women under 18 years of age to discuss their pregnancy with their parents, parental consent is not necessary for the abortion.

"If a woman is of reproductive age . . . she is felt old enough to make her own decisions about her body," Shelton said. "Young women are protected by a Supreme Court decision."

All visits to the clinics and discussions with counselors are confidential.



Coastal plan behind schedule — 'as usual'

By LEWIS CLEVENGER
staff writer

The coastal plan is behind schedule, mired in controversy and pending an investigation. In Humboldt County, it's business as usual.

When the California Coastal Act was passed in 1976, Humboldt, like 67 other counties and cities in the state, was given five years to formulate coastal use plans acceptable to the State Coastal Commission.

To assist the local governments in their tasks, the act provided for the establishment of regional commissions which were designed to provide guidance for the planners.

Because the plans are behind schedule already, and will fall further behind before the investigation is completed, the State Coastal Commission might assume the tasks of the regional commissions if those commissions cease to exist at the end of the mandated five-year period on July 1.

This would put a severe burden on the state commission.

"The workload is going to be horrendous," Peter Douglas, state commission deputy director, said.

The state commission is considering a reorganization proposal that would allow it to re-

tain five of the six regional commissions until the remainder of the local plans are drawn up and submitted to the state commission for final approval.

No one is sure how long that will be for the Humboldt County Local Coastal Plan, but officials agree it could be long after the original five-year deadline is passed.

Humboldt County was originally divided into six coastal zones with coastal plans required for each zone.

So far, the plan for the coastal zone from Patrick's Point north to Del Norte County has been approved by the state commission. The plan for the area bounded by Little River on the north and Mad River on the south is up for approval by the regional commission. If accepted, the latter plan would be submitted to the state commission for final approval.

The plan for the Eel River coastal area has sparked a major controversy.

Shortly before Christmas, the League of Women Voters asked for an investigation into the "glacial progress" of the Humboldt County Planning Commission's review of the coastal plan for the Eel River section of the coastline.

Doris Gray, local women's league president,

said the league asked for the investigation because of a "possible conflict of interest," although she declined to name anyone specific.

In January, before the investigation by the county counsel's office could be completed, the state Fair Political Practices Commission warned the county counsel that several planning commissioners may have conflicts of interest pertaining to the Eel River section.

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Energy ordinance shines for new buildings

By BRENDA MILLER
staff writer

Solar energy proponents won a small victory Wednesday night at the Arcata City Council meeting.

The council passed an urgency ordinance, developed by the Arcata Energy Committee, which sets criteria for major subdivisions and planning developments in the Arcata area.

They must now be designed to permit 80 percent of the structures to have maximum unshaded solar exposure. Residential construction must also be built in an east-west direction.

An urgency ordinance goes into effect immediately and is good for one year. It can then be renewed.

Joel Canzoneri, energy committee member, presented the ordinance to the council, saying "this would be the first step for the city and the county as a whole" in energy conservation.

He stressed that solar energy is "one of our better renewable resources," and that the ordinance would merely provide interim guidelines, with building codes to be inserted later.

In other business, Mike Manick, Arcata police chief, gave his quarterly police report.

He noted that three rapes were reported in the October-December period of 1980. Only one was reported in the same time frame in 1979.

"But," he said, "these are not people out walking on the streets."

He explained that two of the rapes were related to domestic problems and were not street-related.

He also cautioned the council about city attitudes towards narcotics control. "There's a laissez-faire drug business going on in a political environment of non-enforcement," he said.

"We're at the point where we're going to see some violence," Manick stated.

He pointed out four armed robberies, two of which were not officially reported, that he said constituted "drug rip-offs."

Manick told reporters he would like to see a "task force approach" to the drug problem, with officers going after the dealers and "taking away the stashes and profits."

He also pointed out an increase in violent crimes, noting the armed robberies of Timberline Liquors, Mad River Hospital, and an apartment unit in southern Arcata.

Manick said the hospital robbery was for drugs in the emergency room, and he is anticipating that the juvenile suspect will be tried as an adult.

He expressed his overall satisfaction with the police department, stating that "demands were made and the output more than matched the increased demand."

Sharon Batini, public transportation manager, gave a quarterly report assessing the A&MRTS ridership.

Overall ridership has remained stable and increased slightly to 42,434 in the last quarter of 1980.

A major portion of the meeting was spent in a midyear review of the city budget. City Manager Roger Storey presented the review to the council, citing the following as "problem areas":

—A projected sales tax revenue shortfall in the general fund which could amount to \$100,000, due in part to a retail business slowdown in the area,

—A delay in construction of the pro-

jected West End Road Industrial Park because of delays in receiving approval of an Economic Development Grant,

—A hiring freeze on CETA Title VI positions which would involve four jobs in parks, government buildings, and the Community Pool,

—A projected overrun of \$17,000 in the Community Pool utility account and a revenue shortfall of \$12,705.

Storey cited the installation of the Burroughs B-92 computer system in late November as a major capital expenditure and he said the system is running smoothly.



Endangered Leatherback turtle dies; vertebrate museum to display bones

By JANICE CLARK
staff writer

A rare, leatherback sea turtle was found off the coast of Crescent City last week.

The turtle was seen floating in the waters off Pebble Beach and was reported Wednesday by a local resident to Fish and Game Department officials, who immediately informed HSU.

The leatherback turtle, on the endangered species list, is the largest living reptile.

Instead of a shell, the turtle has a soft smooth sheet of skin covering its back which is distinguished by seven ridges running from the neck down to the tail. Leatherback turtles can reach weights of up to 1,200 pounds and are normally found in tropical and sub-tropical waters in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

Steve Smith, curatorial assistant of the Vertebrate Museum on campus, said he arrived at the beach around 10:30 a.m. and waited until the waves brought the turtle close enough to the shore. Smith and two of his assistants were finally able to beach the turtle at 4:30 p.m. Smith said the turtle was dead when it was beached and probably had been dead for some time.

Leatherbacks are occasionally

found in waters as far north as Alaska, he said.

Finding a leatherback turtle in North Coast waters is a rare occurrence, Smith said.

"Only about five sightings have ever been reported along the California Coast so consequently no one knows much about them," he said.

The turtle measured 5½ feet from the nose to the tail. The spread between flippers was 7 feet. Smith said the turtle weighed about 460 pounds after it was dissected.

Leatherback turtles are rarely seen in a zoo because of their low survival rate when held in captivity. They are the most accomplished swimmers of all sea turtles and are thought to travel great distances across oceans.

Leatherback turtles have been hunted relentlessly for their oils, which are used in cosmetics and varnish. Unless curtailed, the hunting could lead to extinction of the turtle, Smith said.

Smith said parts of the turtle will be sent to the university's Marine Laboratory in Trinidad for analysis to determine cause of death. The bones of the animal will be kept and put on display in the Vertebrate Museum located in the Science Building.

Nuke closure not final

By KAREN LYND
staff writer

The Humboldt Bay Nuclear Plant may have retired its operating application, but there is no telling whether or not it is a permanent decision, a PG&E spokesman said.

Ed Weeks, plant supervisor for the 18-year-old facility, said, "We have withdrawn our application to start up again, but that doesn't mean it's permanent."

Weeks would not speculate on the actions of PG&E at this time.

Between 1963, the year the plant was activated, and 1971, the plant was shut down 35 times because of malfunctions. It was last shut down in July 1976, Weeks said, mainly because of seismic activity.

Inflation and federally required changes in safety design have raised the cost of a 1,000-megawatt plant, such as Rancho Seco in Sacramento, from \$350 million to about \$1 billion. The Humboldt Bay plant is 63 megawatts.

If the plant does shut down, it will become the first commercial reactor in California to require decommission-

ing. This would demand disposal of parts from the nuclear facility which could result in a perpetually guarded burial ground.

Since the facilities themselves are only temporary structures with a life expectancy of about 30 years, the decommissioning process is becoming a major controversial issue.

Government and nuclear industry studies cited in California Journal place decommissioning and dismantling costs for a large reactor at \$25-30 million.

An investigation was ordered last week by the California Public Utilities Commission to determine the best method to insure that funds are available for eventual decommissioning of nuclear power plants in the state.

The PUC said decommissioning can be done by entombment — covering the plant and equipment with concrete or other materials to make the site safe — or by dismantling a plant and removing all radioactive materials.

Since costs have been estimated as high as \$100 million, the PUC said utilities should be responsible for sufficient funds to pay for such projects.



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Prospect for lower dorm food prices 'slim'

By DANITA DE JANE
staff writer

Due to rising inflation, the Jolly Giant Commons cafeteria faces some uncertainties this year. A 10 percent increase for inflation in food costs was allowed in this year's budget, Alice Hackett, campus food service manager, said.

"According to the Consumer Price Index, it (inflation) was about 14 percent this last month," Hackett said, and is expected to rise.

The drought in the Midwest has increased prices on meat, milk and cereals, Hackett said. Sugar prices have increased almost 300 percent because of bad weather, and the price of peanut butter has increased almost 200 percent, she said.

"It's been a particularly bad year in food and the prospects for the first six months of this year are very slim also," Hackett said.

Alternatives to keep the food expense within the budget are being explored. They include limiting the number of servings per person of whole meat

with unlimited servings of everything else, and increasing the cost of the meal plan.

Increasing the cost of the meal plan would "be the absolute last resort," Hackett said.

"There is in the contract a provision that unforeseen circumstances could give us the right to raise the cost. It has never been exercised and it would be the very last thing we would ever choose to do," she said.

Another factor that affects the cost of the meal plan is thefts of china and silverware. "We budgeted almost \$8,000 last year for replacements," Hackett said. Some of the stolen wares are returned at the end of the year, she said, but most are not.

One way students can help avoid these alternatives is to reduce waste, Hackett said.

"Take what you want and eat what you take is what we've tried to emphasize," she said.

Hackett said part of the problem of waste is the

cafeteria line. "It lends itself to overeating or taking more than you really want. Students need to police themselves as far as waste is concerned," she said.

If changes were going to be made, it would be announced so the students could be involved, she said.

Hackett said a similar problem occurred in 1974 and meetings were held with the students. "The students themselves came up with many things they wanted us to implement before we went into an increase in prices," she said.

Hackett said, "Students can be thinking about other alternatives and give this information to Community Council representatives, Climate Committee representatives or make an appointment to come in and talk about it."

Hackett said any changes made would only affect the JGC cafeteria and not the other food services.

Quality Control Board restricts herbicides in water

By KAREN LYND
staff writer

Whether to control the amount of herbicide discharge in North Coast water was the topic at a public hearing of the Northcoast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The major concern expressed by persons at last Wednesday's meeting was to eliminate any discharge of herbicides, such as 2-4-5-T, 2-4-5-TP and 2-4-D, released during aerial spraying.

Several residents said these poisons are carcinogenic and may cause mutations or birth defects.

Bob Winter of Eureka said, "It takes only one molecule of con-

taminated water to cause a mutation. We're talking about playing molecular Russian roulette."

Nancy Correll of McKinleyville said dioxides are produced when 2-4-D is exposed to heat. "If this toxin is exposed in our water, it's possible to produce dioxides in our own tea kettles," she said.

Aside from the possible harm to humans, nearby residents are also concerned with fish and plant life. One Arcata resident said, "This is a social decision, not just an economic one."

Pete Haggard, a representative of the Humboldt County Department of Agriculture, said these sprayings are watched carefully.

"On most aerial applications," Haggard said, "we have been on the site just about 100 percent of the time."

He said a careful watch on herbicide spraying was required as of Jan. 1, but Haggard said his department has done this for the past eight or nine years.

The control on herbicide discharge was adopted by the water quality board. The discharges of 2-4-5-T and 2-4-5-TP are restricted in any degree. The amount of 2-4-D was limited to 10 parts per billion.

"The Department of Food and Agriculture is supposed to work with us in this area," Andrea Tuttle, chair-

woman of the board, said. "But this resolution states if for some reason we don't get the necessary information we might need, our executive officer can request it."

The "necessary information" includes topographic maps of the areas to be sprayed, and advance warnings of herbicide spraying.

How much notice is necessary to warn residents of future spraying is still in debate. The water quality board is given notice of herbicide spraying, but there is no time-frame for notifying residents. The majority of people at the hearing indicated they wanted 60 days notice.

Child lab space available

Space is available in the nursery school afternoon sessions for three and four-year-olds at the HSU Child Development Laboratory.

Applications are available at the home economics department (826-3471) and at the Child Development Laboratory (826-3475).

Afternoon sessions are scheduled Monday through Thursday from

1-3:30. Tuition for each session is approximately \$2.75 per day. Parents are encouraged to observe the program and talk with the staff.

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Basement View

A more important question

Sometimes problems have a way of creeping on us. We may even fail to realize a problem exists until the danger of the situation and the suddenness of our reactions jar us into awareness.

Last week's reports of possible abortions at the HSU Marine Laboratory jarred quite a few people. The idea that it might have happened was denied by many, denounced by some and abhorred by all.

And though the ultimate goal of the police investigation is to find out if and how the alleged crimes took place, another and perhaps more important question has also been raised: Why would such a thing take place?

Compared to some places in California, abortions in Humboldt County are not easy to come by; a woman who decides on one is faced with a limited set of choices.

Depending on her financial situation, she can spend from \$200 at a clinic to \$1,200 in a hospital for an abortion which, in Humboldt County, must be performed within the first three months of pregnancy. A woman who cannot meet these time or money restrictions is left with even fewer choices.

A decision on the legality of Medi-Cal funding for abortions is still pending in California Supreme Court, but according to a spokesperson for Planned Parenthood in Eureka, its implications are serious. Elimination of the funding will mean more women will either have unwanted children or seek illegal abortions, especially in a county where the average income is less than average.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing — whether it applies to the person performing the abortion or the woman receiving it. Government figures estimate nearly one-third of maternal deaths in California are related to illegally performed abortions.

The women who claim to have had abortions at the lab said they did it because they were frightened. They didn't realize the dangers involved. And they were in a hurry to have it done with few questions asked.

Well, people are asking questions. They want to know if it happened and how. Some want to know why stories with such serious implications are printed on what they feel is little or no substantiation.

Although valid, the answers to these questions would not present the whole picture. It would be a mistake to overlook the more far-reaching questions of whether it might have happened and, if so, why?

The issue of abortion is one Humboldt County will face more and more in the future, and one we believe should be addressed at its roots as well as its consequences. When an issue becomes a problem with such serious side effects, the reasons behind the shock become as important as the shock itself.



Letters to the Editor

Lobotomies

Editor:

This is in response to last week's article by Tom Wallace.

Tom, you missed the real scandal at the Marine Lab. Lobotomies. No, really, I'm serious.

Unfortunately the victims won't talk. I have a reliable source of information from a conversation overheard at a party Oct. 31.

Several suspected victims have been questioned, but all claim not to remember or don't want to think about it.

I understand appointments can be made on the nights your friends with the fraudulently or illegally obtained keys aren't using the fine facilities made available at the lab.

The investigation will continue as soon as I can get my head together to interrogate the suspects.

You better get on this story fast, Tom, while there are still reputations to ruin.

Dave Hoskins
graduate, natural resources

abortions taking place at the marine lab, present these allegations to the police, and have the story make the front page without revealing any evidence.

His allegations prompted a police investigation of marine lab staff and students without substantiating that any crime had been committed. What is Tom Wallace's background that makes him such a reliable second-hand source?

Tom shows his great research ability by quoting oceanography senior T. Kabis. I met Mr. Kabis for the first time fall quarter '80. He does not use the marine lab for research nor does he frequent the facility except for classes. How does Mr. Kabis know of any fraudulent or illegally obtained keys?

I have worked at the marine lab for the past year and throughout the summer. My research often required working on weekends and late into the night. I have never run across any individual who had keys or access to the facility without authorization. Any student, staff or faculty allowing their keys to be copied is irresponsible and should be denied privileges of the facility. Speak up if you know of any such individual.

The alternative is having Big Brother watch over us.

I spoke with The Lumberjack editor prior to the story being printed. I expressed con-

cern that a story would be printed based on hearsay. The editorial board felt the story was worthy of the front page. This seems to reek of yellow journalism. The marine lab has had its reputation damaged without any evidence being presented.

In the future I hope staff reporters are encouraged to do better background research and have more than one source, not including themselves, for their front page stories. Tom, reveal all your sources if you believe your story is true.

Russ Gregory
oceanography senior

Journalism breeds

Editor:

I am very disturbed and disappointed that the journalism department breeds such vicious animals, namely Tom Wallace.

Last week this staff writer wrote an article concerning "abortions at the marine lab." Not only is this a slanderous attempt to undermine the marine lab as a facility, but as a student at this university and a technician at the marine lab, I feel personally whipped in view of the public eye.

After reading your article many times in utter disbelief, I found flaws and vague, misleading statements. The title states abortion allegations spur marine lab probe, while the first sentence states that a police investigation was spurred by security problems.

But that's only a minor factual flaw. The writer goes on to list the serious crimes committed at the marine lab: car burglaries, unauthorized use of keys, petty theft, misuse of

(continued on next page)

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Dismayed at LJ

Editor:

I am dismayed at the poor editorial control over the Lumberjack staff. A reporter was able to uncover alleged

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More Letters...

(continued from page 4)

facilities, and allegations of abortion.

First of all, there have been two car burglaries in the last year. One was mine, where my gas cap was ripped off; the other was an attempted gas cap rip-off.

It is true that many individuals possess authorized keys to the marine lab, and if Tom Kabis' method of obtaining illegal keys is so easy, then why has the staff noticed only one microscope missing in the last year? This microscope was found a few weeks later.

It seems to me if a great majority of students have access to the marine lab and all of its expensive equipment, there would be a high frequency of theft and interior doors left open.

The real clincher of crimes committed at the marine lab are the abortions. Where are the facts? What woman would go to the marine lab for an abortion when confidential, freebee services are available throughout this county? And even if she did get a botched-up abortion at the marine lab, who would want to have it publicized?

My years of education have taught me that in our democratic society, a person is innocent until proven guilty. Obviously, the "kiddie cops" at HSU never learned this concept (or maybe it never adhered to long-term memory.) Sgt. Sousa had his suspects in mind before personal communication with victims.

There has only been rumors. No one knows who started these rumors, but 6,000 Lumberjack readers know

who spread them, Tom Wallace and Tom Kabis. That's OK boys, your karma will kick back soon enough.

My final comment and question remains: why does the marine lab make front page headlines accused of these trivial crimes, when on central campus these very crimes occur more frequently and in greater magnitude?

Cindy Hegel
fisheries

Freedom of choice?

Editor:

I haven't noticed the Lumberjack attacking persons who protest the killing of whales and seals as being "anti-choice." Why, then, did you give such a bad press last week to those who stood in the rain to protest Planned Parenthood's killing of unborn children?

While it was generous of The Lumberjack to provide friendly, free advertising at student body expense for Planned Parenthood in last week's one-sided article about that agency, it is hardly necessary.

Planned Parenthood of Humboldt County receives hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from the taxpayers, in addition to its abortion profits, to provide its so-called "services to the poor."

These "services" include many thousands of dollars worth of travel, lobbying expenses and other privileges for its own staff. Planned Parenthood boasts that it "saves" money by killing the children

of the poor so they can't go on welfare.

As for freedom of choice, Planned Parenthood counseled a member of my family to have an abortion. They didn't tell her about any of the services available from agencies, such as Birthright, to help her carry her baby to term.

They led her to think that letting Planned Parenthood kill her baby was the only solution to her problem and the sooner the better.

That's freedom of choice?

Jacqueline Kasun
economics professor

Care package

Editor:

Whatever happened to the simple act of really caring to help a student? It seems that several administrative positions here at HSU are designed solely for the purpose of either putting the student off, ("Come back in three weeks when you have this form or that signature..."), or sending the person on a fruitless journey elsewhere. I've seen offices with lines of students where a person at the desk funnels their energies toward brushing students off, rather than actually trying to solve their particular dilemmas. Thus, it is possible for a student to spend his desperately hoarded study hours traipsing across campus in useless pursuit of countless signatures or fleeting information that is always "someone else's duty."

I must say that there are definite exceptions to this —

employees at HSU who make an honest attempt to help (and we genuinely thank those to whom this applies) but their numbers seem frustratingly small, and their works are invariably halted by the other weak links in the chain.

The solution to all this? I'd like to make an appeal to all those who work here at HSU to go the extra mile, and treat the individual's problems, instead of shuffling him or her off elsewhere, where the other party will likely do the same.

Student time may seem free, but this is an unfortunate misconception, and most people here would probably be glad to attest that it is otherwise. If those hours that are currently wasted battling red tape could be put to use learning (ultimately the main goal, is it not?), this campus would be a great deal more productive. Students should not be forced to battle the institution — they should be helped and directed by it.

Karen Cain
senior, speech communication

Words on waste

Editor:

I would like to comment on the Dec. 4 Symposium on Rural Wastewater Disposal Alternatives (composting toilets and greywater disposal methods) as reported by Lorraine Oda in your Dec. 10 issue.

The two Health Department representatives discussed the results of a small sampling of compost toilets, conducted by the State Health Department

and which included Humboldt and several other rural counties. The reporter quite objectively described the information presented by all the panelists except for the overly negative impression left by the small sampling and short duration of the testing of the waterless compost toilets in this county.

While it is true that the testing failed to produce as well as had been hoped, there are successful composting systems in operation in Humboldt County, as evidenced by the information presented by Fred Bauer, the owner-builder representative.

As was pointed out by Mr. Strickland of the local Health Department, proper care and maintenance and more time, as well as more education and an operation-maintenance manual for owners, may have ensured a greater degree of success.

The problems pointed out in the systems included in the Humboldt County study could more than likely be worked out and some of these units have the potential for providing a successful alternative means of dealing with human waste.

I have been closely associated with the study of these alternatives for several years now and I believe they can be a viable part of the solution to a multiplicity of problems that our society is finally beginning to address.

I thought the symposium was very well presented and I'd like to thank students at the Buck House for their efforts.

Kaye Strickland
Eureka

View from the stump



By MARCOS MARTINEZ
staff writer

Americans are once again being held hostage — this time by the millions, and most don't even realize it.

This time the captors aren't "barbarian" middle-easterners from some puny oil-producing nation halfway around the globe.

This time the captors are all those friendly voices we grew up trusting, who guided us through times of crisis and glory.

This nation's government, popular newspapers, the establishment, broadcast and print media. All these are effectively holding America hostage by redefining history.

Telling it like it isn't.

America is receiving sharp criticism from abroad. America is losing face and credibility in many parts of the world, especially in Third World countries (Africa, Asia and Latin America; the "developing" world.) Why?

The history of relationships between America and Iran, if looked at objectively and without nationalist or egocentric prejudice, represents the history of relationships between America and much of the Third World.

The understanding of these relationships — and the understanding of history as it is not taught in high schools or discussed in popular daily newspapers — might place in a more realistic perspective the recent events involving Americans in Iran.

Americans turn deaf ear to history

The intent of Iranian militant students in taking Americans hostage at the embassy was to demand the return of the overthrown Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who fled to the United States. The students felt strongly that the shah had committed serious crimes against the Iranian people.

They hoped to bring the shah to trial before a fair and impartial world tribunal. By doing this they would expose not only the shah's crimes against Iran and humanity, but also the complicity of American financial, political and police agencies in raising the shah to power.

In 1941, according to Mother Jones magazine, the British established the shah as ruler of Iran. British involvement in Iran includes a monopolistic concession granted to Baron Julius de Reuter in 1872. This enabled the news-service baron to gain great wealth by establishing railroads, mines and a bank in Iran. Of course, the wealth produced by all this industrialization went into British, not Iranian, pockets.

Iran has a strong nationalist movement which has historically opposed intrusion of foreign economic interests. In 1951 this movement succeeded in passing a bill which nationalized Iran's oil industry. In a democratic free election, a National Front government led by Mohammed Mussadeh was formed.

Iran's democratic government was brief. In 1953 a coup d'etat backed by our very own CIA put the shah back in power. According to Mother Jones, the shah was personally escorted back to Iran by CIA director Allen Dulles.

Thus began 25 years of government under the shah. His government was described by Amnesty International as "the world's worst violator of human rights."

According to Mother Jones, "The tyranny of the Shah grew in proportion to increases in his oil income, and to the power of his U.S. supplied armed forces. A horrifying variety of tortures was routine. We may never know all the indignities and pain Iranian dissenters experienced in the Shah's prisons..."

Given this background, we might view the taking of American hostages in Tehran differently.

The macho-istic posturing which has characterized America's response to the "hostage crisis," and the bombing of an Iranian bank in San Francisco this week, tend to show that America has so far turned a deaf ear to history.

Ronald Reagan's comments referring to Iranians as barbarians typify the attitude that for more than 400 years has brought death and destruction to the non-western world. Now that western thinking has brought us to the crest of a self-destructive tidal wave, it may well be too late to reverse the tide.

In America there is great potential for freedom. Yet the present deluded sense of materialistic freedom and global arrogance will simply not be tolerated much longer.

In the future, any definitive measures against America probably won't be taken directly by a foreign power. Probably nature itself, Mama Earth, will be the one to pay it all back. Bring it ALL back home.

Wildlife pens subject of scientific studies

Students observe, experiment with animals

By JANICE CLARK
staff writer

Animals in the HSU wildlife pens are used by students as subjects in scientific studies and experiments.

David Kitchen, chairman of the HSU wildlife department, said any student may use the facility if the student has a legitimate project in mind.

"We don't allow the animals to be abused in any way," Kitchen said. "We do not manipulate, drug or

mishandle the animals and we don't allow students to."

The animals are used for observation and behavioral studies by graduate students. Local elementary schools also use the animals for educational purposes.

"Sometimes elementary school students are given their first introduction to wildlife here at this facility," Kitchen said.

Richard Botzler, professor of

wildlife management at HSU, said the pens are frequently used by students in his "Principles of Wildlife Diseases" classes. The students use the animals to conduct disease and behavior studies, he said.

"Students in 'Techniques of Wildlife Management' also use the animals to study basic methods of handling certain types of animals," Botzler said.

One graduate student is using several turkey vultures in olfactory experiments, Botzler said, and a psychology student is using groups of chickens in a study to determine dominance characteristics.

The pens were designed as a pheasant release station for California, where pheasants were raised and released for hunting.

"It is a unique facility," Kitchen said, "in that Humboldt is the only university in California that has a facility like this right on campus."

One of the animals, a mule deer named Scudders, has lived at HSU 14 years and is the oldest animal in the facility. Scudders was brought to HSU after his mother was killed by a logging truck.

Kitchen said most of the animals the department receives have been injured or abandoned and would not survive if released in the wild.

"We have released some animals," Kitchen said. "Mostly hawks and other

raptors. We tried releasing the owls, but they did not fair as well so we stopped releasing them."

Graduate students are hired as quarter-time technical assistants to feed and take care of the animals. Through the assistantships the wildlife department supports its graduate students.

The pens are supervised 24 hours a day by students who live in apartments next to the facility. One of the students, Steve Barnes, said a person was caught last year trying to fish in the fish hatchery next to the pens.

"People are always trying to fish out of these ponds," Botzler said. "A few years ago, when I was department chairman, someone released the deer and then tried to stab it."

Kitchen said many important scientific papers have been written using the animals in the pens. He said much of the information gleaned from the studies has been supplied to zoos and to the California Fish and Game Department.

There are plans to renovate the facility and possibly re-design the layout of the pens. Kitchen said he would like to have aviaries set up to study small bird feeding ecology.



TURKEY vultures are part of wildlife studies.

Lecturer shares concentration camp experience

By APRIL GREEN
staff writer

Surviving the horrifying experience of life in six concentration camps, Mel Mermelstein, a retired businessman from San Diego, lectures around the country and will tell his story to HSU students this month.

"What Mermelstein has to say is timely because we need to be reminded of what bigotry can do to us if we are not aware of it," Samuel Oliner, instructor of an HSU course entitled "The Holocaust," said.

"What we see now in America is a rise in racism, bigotry and anti-semitism due to world and internal

economic problems such as unemployment, recession and inflation," Oliner said.

Mermelstein's lecture and book, both entitled "By Bread Alone: The Story of A-4685," will be the subject of his talk on Thursday, Jan. 29 in the Kate Buchanan Room at 8 p.m. Admission is free. The sponsors are the Jewish Student Union, Jewish Special Programs and the department of sociology.

Though he does not believe another holocaust is coming, Oliner, author of "Restless Memories," a book of his own experiences of survival in Nazi-occupied Poland, said a racial-ethnic

polarization might unfortunately be coming.

Mermelstein does these lectures, according to Oliner, because "he believes that that part of history needs to be told again, and not swept under the proverbial carpet."

By reminding ourselves of "man's inhumanity to man," it may be that we

can cope better with racism and bigotry, he said.

"Mr. Mermelstein's presentation is obviously an historic one," Oliner added. "The true story of his life in concentration camps is appropriate. As a famous American, Santayana, said: 'If we do not know the past, we are doomed to repeat it.'"

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YES teaches children to 'dig' environment

By DAVE HOLPER
staff writer

Changing a person's mind is sometimes difficult — especially when the issue is the environment.

The YES Environmental Education Program at HSU has approached this problem from a different perspective, though. The 5-year-old program offers lesson plans to elementary schools in an attempt to educate young people about the environment.

The program, originally structured around the Humboldt County schools environmental education program, has developed to where all lesson plans are designed and taught by student volunteers.

The staff consists of three directors, Ralph Martinez, Linn Mason and Scott White, and 12 volunteers.

Mason recently discussed some of the current lesson plans.

"Right now we have a package of five sessions on recycling for fifth-graders and a year-long gardening program for second-graders where students plant and tend their own garden," Mason said. "In combination with the gardening, we have in-class activities dealing with soils, sprouting, pesticides and other gardening topics."

Mason said a two-session environmental topics lesson plan for sixth-graders and a program for fourth-graders combining environmentalism with drama were programs being designed.

After the lesson plans are completed, they are presented to a teacher interested in using the program. This is to familiarize the teacher with the lessons. Upon approval, two to five staff members will go once a week to the class and present the program.

Pamela Kambur, executive director of YES, discussed how much control

the environmental education staff has over their subject.

"In the off-university area the philosophy of YES is that the program should be student directed. We meet twice a quarter to discuss ideas and problems that have come up, but basically I have very little input into the program," Kambur said.

Beverly Johnson, a second- and third-grade teacher at Bloomfield Elementary School in Arcata, talked about her experiences with the YES group in a telephone interview.

"All of the lesson plans were very well done . . . The children's reaction has been positive and that was one of the reasons that I decided to continue with the program this year," she said.

Parents have been cooperative, Johnson said, contributing materials and making sure their children dress appropriately for gardening activities.

"With the gardening program," Johnson said, "the volunteers divide the class into four or five groups and then spend 10-15 minutes in each group going over things like how to sprout seeds, how to measure garden beds, what soils are made of, and then they rotate the class so that everyone gets a chance at each subject."

The only thing Johnson has helped the environmental education staff with, she said, is how to deal with the children.

The principles behind the environmental education program go fur-

ther than designing and implementing lesson plans. Ralph Martinez, another of the program's directors, said the development of an ethics and value system is an important part of being informed about environmentalism.

"We're not going into a classroom and telling the kids what to think. It's not fair for me to tell someone that something is right or wrong. On the other side of the coin, I have my beliefs and if someone in the class has a question about what I think, then I am going to tell them," Martinez said.

"I happen to believe that the people who are going to deal with the problems of tomorrow are the people that understand what's going on out there."

By JOHN BRUCE
staff writer

Eurekans stick in thumbs, get Arbor plums

Free trees are on the way to Eureka residents in designated neighborhoods, thanks to the Eureka Arbor Day Committee.

The committee received an \$18,000 grant to purchase the trees from the State Department of Forestry.

Flowering plum trees will be given to 1,000 Eureka residents who live from H Street west to Broadway, and Ninth Street south to Allard Avenue. Along with the trees, which will be given away on Arbor Day, March 7, residents will receive compost, stakes and tape.

The residents must provide the labor and sign a contract in which they will agree to follow instructions on the care of the trees.

The HSU forestry department will receive \$5,000 from the \$18,000 grant to finance a landscaping project designed to beautify certain streets in Eureka.

Tracie Wayland, secretary for the Eureka parks and recreation department, said residents who receive the trees will be required to plant them in the front yards of their homes.

Applications for the trees can be obtained by writing the Arbor Day Committee, P.O. Box 1018, Eureka, CA, 95501.

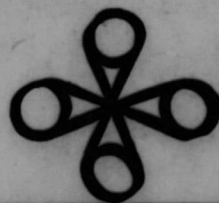
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Tourism grows

By TAD WEBER
staff writer

Rising gas prices and the high price of air travel have helped, not hindered, Humboldt County's tourist industry.

But more hotel and convention facilities need to be developed to ensure that tourism, the county's No. 2 industry, continues to grow.

Such are estimations Dan Swanson, executive director of the county's Convention and Visitors Bureau, made last week.

"With the high price of gasoline and the way airplane prices have taken off, more people will come to the county because we are accessible and yet far enough away," Swanson said. "Traveling itself has not been hurt by high costs. People are just taking shorter trips."

"This means that areas like Humboldt County will benefit from those who take two or three shorter vacations in a year rather than one big one."

Swanson cited figures to support his point.

"During the second quarter of last year (April to June,) tourism for the county was up 25 percent from the same time in 1979," Swanson said. "This figure is higher than the inflation rate. Obviously, this is a good sign."

Swanson said the availability of gasoline, not necessarily its price, is a major factor people take into account when planning a vacation.

"Psychologically, people need to get out of the city," Swanson said. "Since most of our travelers come from the Bay Area or Southern California, they are willing to pay the price for gas as long as it's available."

Swanson said some people can't afford to buy gas, but they also aren't discouraged from traveling.

One way some people get around gasoline's high price is taking a bus tour, Swanson said. He said bus tours aren't seen anymore as something only elderly citizens go on.

More and more, families and young people are taking advantage of the



moderate costs of bus touring as one way to beat travel expenses.

"We have put a lot of our efforts into attracting bus tours to the county," Swanson said. "Increasingly, bus tours will be the way to travel in the 1980s."

"We booked some California Parlor Car tours last year and we've got some Parlor Car tours lined up for this year. We've also lined up some tours with a Seattle company, Westours."

All of which, Swanson said, means more people bringing dollars into the local economy.

More people staying in local hotels and motels also means more money for the Convention and Visitors Bureau. Swanson said this is because 85 percent of the bureau's budget comes from a bed tax levied on hotel and motel guests.

"The bed tax is a 6 percent tax added to a hotel or motel guest's bill," Swanson explained. "It is a common tax that is used in almost every city in the nation."

"The bureau gets one-third of annual bed tax revenues collected by county and Eureka. This one-third

Convention facilities next step for second industry in county

makes up 85 percent of our budget. The remaining 15 percent comes from the private sector, like hotels, motels, restaurants and anyone who supports what the bureau is doing."

What the bureau does primarily is promote Humboldt County. The promotion can be overt, such as advertising in various travel trade publications. Or it can be subtle, such as Swanson's business card, which states, "Eureka! come find it . . ."

"We (the bureau) are mainly a sales and marketing organization," Swanson said. "In our approach we don't go for the individual traveler. Instead, we promote the county to travel agents and travel wholesalers."

A travel wholesaler is someone who specializes in putting together travel packages that are sold to travel agents.

"In selling the county, we don't try

to pass it off as something comparable to Southern California. We don't push golf courses or tennis courts."

"Instead, we highlight the Redwoods, the beauty of the county and the Victorian architecture. We sell the county as a rural area with fine hotel facilities."

One development proposal that Swanson said would aid in the selling of the county would be construction of a convention center.

"A convention center has been proposed by a committee of citizens and Eureka officials," Swanson said. "A convention center would be a great help in our effort to attract more people to the county."

Swanson said the tourists who visit the county are categorized as "Tour and Travel" visitors, rather than conventionists.

(continued on page 12)

Carillons: Ring the chimes

By SUE GROENIGER
staff writer

Though they may not be like the ones at Berkeley or Boston University, the carillons (those chimes that ring every hour on the hour) that have been a tradition at HSU since 1952, are ringing again after a four-year retirement.

The Schulerich Carillons, as they are correctly called, began operation again this quarter because of the efforts of Jean Stradley, director of the media center on campus.

The electronic carillons work under the same principles as the larger ones, such as at Berkeley, but on a much smaller scale. The main workings of the chimes are located in a closet-sized room in Gist Hall.

Each hour, a clock sends an elec-

tronic signal to a machine that contains the metal chimes, which are at most ten inches long. The chimes are hit by a metal sounder and then amplified by the four speakers located on top of the building.

Originally, the carillons were placed in a storage area, which is now Kerr Tower in Founder's Hall. Because of the height of the tower and the eight speakers which were used then, the sound reverberated much further than it does today.

When the tower was reconstructed, the carillons were moved to the library, which is now the Engineering Building. However, the moisture in the building caused the carillons to rust and begin to corrode.

Because this building is closer to the community, several complaints were

(continued on page 13)



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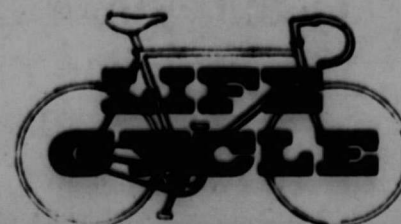
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Crime victims: court justice not enough

By GEORGE MERRIWEATHER
and CARLA PAYNE
staff writers

The savage people in many places of America... live at this day in . . . continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man (is) solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.

Thomas Hobbes 1651

The United States, settled with the gun, is a nation obsessed with violence. In every aspect of American life, violence is often glorified as the cure-all for the American dream.

Newspaper headlines when a mass murderer is at work sell lurid stories of depravity, describing in great detail the alleged monster charged with the senseless crimes for which he will be tried in a court of law — if he is apprehended.

But what about the victims of other violent crimes? What happens to the victims of kidnappers, armed robbers, assault and batterers and rapists? Will they look back years later on the incident that made them statistics in the local police reports?

The victims of violent crimes often suffer psychological damage.

"They never really become whole again," Rick Moench, Humboldt County assistant district attorney, said.

Being a victim of a violent crime is a "very disruptive, upsetting thing," Jack Shaffer, HSU psychology professor, explained.

"I've had nightmares about (the robbery). I've woke up sweating," one armed robbery victim said.

"There is no escape from the memory of total helplessness," a hostage of the Hanafi takeover in Washington, D.C. said.

The way the victim of a violent crime is treated by family and friends is often shocking.

"What often happens is the victim is blamed, because if the victim had done something differently it wouldn't have happened," Shaffer said.

"My husband directed his anger and frustration at me," the victim of a brutal rape and assault said.

Many victims said they blamed themselves after the crime.

According to a study prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the most common problems victims of violent crimes experience are mental or emotional suffering and property loss.

Society has tried several times to compensate victims for the cost of being victimized.

"If the brigand (robber) has not been caught, the man who has been deported shall recount before God what he has lost, and the city and governor in whose lands and district the brigand took place shall render back to him whatsoever of his was lost," the Babylonian code of Hammurabi said more than 4,000 years ago.

California will compensate California citizens who are victims of violent crime if they can prove their claims, Moench said.

The state compensates up to:

—\$10,000 for lost wages,

—\$10,000 for medical expenses,

—\$3,000 for rehabilitation costs not otherwise covered.

In return, the state system sometimes asks a painful price.

"They (victims of violent crimes) feel continually victimized by the system," Moench said.

One rape victim reported slipping in and out of consciousness while the detective assigned to her case stood over her hospital bed "pounding me with questions."

"The actual conduct of the state can be a very traumatic experience for the victim," Shaffer said.

"The trial was worse than the rape," another rape victim said. "In court I felt everyone was implying 'she just got what she deserved.'"

Her presence was demanded every day at the trial of her alleged assailant. The trial took 10 days. She was finally called on the last two days. Meanwhile, she had to wait outside in the hall because she couldn't watch the proceedings.

Two rape victims said they would like to see the offender quickly tried.

"In court, they want details. The victim wants to forget and she's having to remember details a year later," one rape victim said. "The defense attorney's tactic is to keep postponing (the trial) so the victim will lose memory for details. I think that shouldn't be something (the defense) can do. It takes the fairness out of the trial."

"The longer the trial is delayed the more people feel the offender is being punished because he got convicted and not because he raped or robbed or killed or maimed," Moench said. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

"We're too much of a sports-minded society. We see too much in losing a trial and getting

(continued on page 13)

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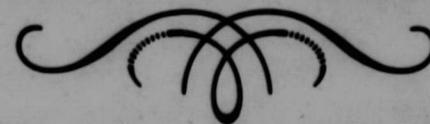
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STEELHEAD thrash wildly in the "dope tank" where they are to be sedated before spawning. Not inclined to river spawning, the fish instead favors small tributaries, simulated at the hatchery by a "fish ladder" which lures the fish up into holding tanks where they are kept for spawning.

Photos by

Jim Warner



ANDY DIVINE selects a mature steelhead for spawning. Ready males and females will be sent down the chute (at right) to the spawning crew below. Those not yet ready will be returned to the holding tank to wait

By MARK C. LARSON
staff writer

Fish, dope and trees are said to be the only major profitable products in Humboldt County. While the sight of trees and the scent of pot are easily found, local fish lie low.

Nowhere but at the Mad River Fish Hatchery can enough steelhead and salmon be found to stock streams from the Oregon border to San Francisco Bay.

The Mad River Fish Hatchery is two miles south of Blue Lake on Hatchery Road — on the banks of the Mad River. The facility, with eight permanent employees, began operations in 1971. The hatchery's goal is to increase salmon and steelhead populations in North Coast streams and rivers.

Both man and animal attempt to steal the hatchery's fish, so protective steps are taken. After closing, high barb wire fences and heavy-duty gates keep unwanted people out.

A canopy of electrical wires protects yearling fish from hungry racoons and egrets. Roy Camozzi, assistant hatchery manager, said fish have been stolen, but said the hatchery has more precautions than problems.

The Mad River Fish Hatchery was designed for spawning fish, not beauty. However, the Hatchery isn't ugly — it's interesting.

Rows of shallow cement "raceway" ponds, jumping with yearling fish, separate the maintenance and spawning houses.

An ominous-looking electrical weir projecting into the river creates a field to coax fertile adults up a fish ladder into the hatchery.

Salmon and steelhead must annually migrate up freshwater rivers to spawn in order for their species to survive.

Here's how the cycle works: Juvenile steelhead and salmon swim to the Pacific after spending their infancy in freshwater. After reaching spawning age in the ocean, the fish swim inland to spawn in the fresh waters of their origin.

The fish smell the waters of the hatchery's rearing ponds when swimming upriver, and voluntarily swim up the fish ladder to be spawned.

King and Silver salmon are the only salmon that die after spawning. The fish die, scientists speculate, because the decomposing body will attract parasites for the freshly hatched smolt's immediate food source.



turn. This fish will likely meet up with Divine next year as steelhead actively return to the same place to spawn.



LAIRD MARSHALL and John Desmond force-spawn a female steelhead by pumping air into her belly with a hypodermic needle. The fish will then be returned unharmed to the river.

here boy meets 'gill'

Mad River's Fish Factory



A NEVER ENDING CYCLE—Eggs taken from the steelhead are washed, fertilized and then incubated for 30-55 days. Once hatched, the young are moved to the outdoor hatchery pools and

will be released in the river in March or April. Assistant Manager Roy Camozzi (center) said 35 percent of the fish spawned will return, some as many as five or six times.

Appropriate Technology: Start energy education early

By KELLY GILLOGLY
co-director
campus center for
appropriate technology

Civics, English I, history and passive solar design? Baseball, hot dogs, apple pie and energy utility co-ops? Gross National Product, production increase, higher yields and food for people not for profit? The Gong Show, prime time advertising, monthly service charge and public communications network?

"When I grow up, I'm going to be an airplane pilot." "Well I'm going to be an astronaut." "I'm going to be a soldier (like my daddy)." "I'm going to be the president." "Oh yeah? Well I'm going to be a community gardens coordinator!"

"A what?"
"Good morning class, welcome to the 3rd grade. I hope you had a nice summer vacation. Throughout the year we'll be learning how to read and write, and you'll learn how to multiply and divide plus we'll be learning how nature can provide us with food, energy and light as well as how to benefit from nature without harming it so your children can enjoy it, too."

Where is appropriate technology taught in our society? We don't get it at home, elementary schools don't

touch it, high schools have overlooked it, and higher education only suggests its usefulness in upper-division engineering courses.

Appropriate technology might be mentioned on the streets as some far-out thing that a social outcast is doing in the basement. Sure, there are some progressive projects in this field, but they are only conducted by a handful of people breaking out of a social mold.

The lack of concern for the "appropriateness" of applied technologies is understandable when considering that basic resource education is lacking both socially and institutionally.

Do you have a feel for what appropriate technology is? Can you define it? I'm not trying to test your knowledge, I'm merely making the point that is illustrated in the opening paragraphs; we are not introduced to natural pathways, and how nature can be harmoniously incorporated into our lives while maintaining or improving our standard of living.

Are you puzzled as to why technologies have to be looked at more closely? Consider this: Technology is an integral part of our society. Most everywhere we look, technology is present.

From nuclear power to grandma's



apple pie, technology has shaped our culture and environment. A misused technology, however, can have an adverse effect on these areas (culture and natural environment).

The question that comes to mind then, is whether there are appropriate technologies and how do we promote the use of such technologies to insure a safe tomorrow (not to mention a safe today).

There is a need for energy and resource use education. Throughout our lives we've been subject to the whims of capitalism as it exploits finite resources (i.e. fossil fuels).

Consequently, technology has been shaped to take advantage of these unrealistically cheap energy sources. With this trend in mind, argument has been made that design principles have not been oriented to the long-term effects such technologies have on our planet.

There are some changes taking place, but they are rather slow. What is needed is more educational opportunities that question the direction of our technological path and lead us to solutions for an environmentally understandable tomorrow and to lead

us to solutions for an environmentally sound and stable tomorrow.

"... If we're going to get the world back on natural footing, back in tune with natural rhythms, if we're going to nurture the Earth and protect it and have fun with it and learn from it — which is what mothers do with their children (writer's note: some of us men do it too!)—then we've got to put technology in its proper place, which is that of a tool to be used sparingly, joyfully, gently and only in fullest cooperation with nature. Nature must govern technology, not the other way around."

—Robbins

Fisheries society swims with activity

Officers were elected at the November meeting of the American Fisheries Society, Humboldt Chapter.

President for one year is Kerry Overton. Bill Brock is vice-president and Rand Little, scribe-treasurer.

All individuals in the fields of fisheries, wildlife, biology, forestry, watershed management and natural resources are invited to attend the next meeting, Feb. 4 at 7:15 p.m. in the Wildlife Building, room 206.

Committees are forming to deal with such topics as anadromous fisheries action, minimum flow requirements, riparian habitat restoration and water quality-pollution biology. Suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

A slide show by Kerry Overton will follow the meeting. It will illustrate Forest Service land management policies, past and present, as they affect stream habitats in various forests. Impacts of logging and road construction on the fishery resource will be emphasized, and stream rehabilitation techniques demonstrated.

Tourism up with inflation

(continued from page 8)

"One of the reasons for our lack of conventions is the lack of facilities," Swanson emphasized. "There isn't a balance of rooms and conference space. If the convention center is constructed, I anticipate more hotel and motel rooms will have to be constructed."

Swanson said a convention center would make the county much more competitive in the tourist industry.

"With the convention center, we could also broaden our tourist base while not losing any of our regular travel or tour business," Swanson said.

Swanson said the county's tourist industry, second only to lumber in terms of revenue, has been projected by some

as getting better.

"I saw a report Pacific Gas and Electric put out about Humboldt County and its business future for this year," Swanson said. "In the report, PG&E predicted that business activity in the county will be slow with the exception of businesses related to the tourist industry."

"You've got to figure that the lumber industry in the county will be status quo for the next 10-15 years. The fishing industry is important, but subject to government regulation that can hurt it. So I see tourism as playing a major part in the development and growth of the county in years to come."

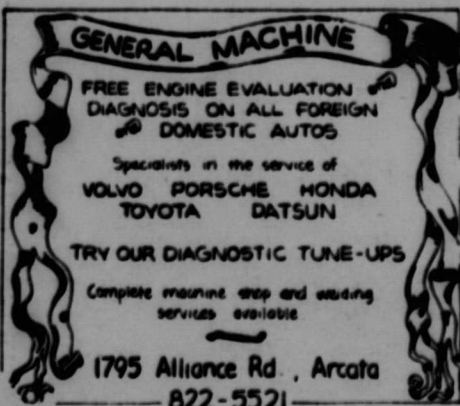


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'Memory of helplessness' haunts victims

(continued from page 9)

punished. The most effective deterrent (to crime) would be the prompt punishment of the offender," he said.

"For over 1,000 years the victim has been ignored. The victim is asked to supply evidence, be a court victim, and is often subjected to indignities and harassment," Michael Fooner, New York Police Department victimologist said in 1974. "The criminal gets the attention. Huge sums are spent on his shelter, food, medical care, supervision and rehabilitation. The victims have to shift for themselves."

"Victims are forgotten," Shaffer said. "It's just part of the way of life."

In 1976 a New York couple married 50 years committed suicide after being attacked and robbed twice in one month. The note they left read, "We don't want to live in fear anymore."

Often victims plan reprisal.

After the suspect was acquitted, "I wanted to pay to have his face messed up real bad so next

time he would be positively identified," one rape victim said.

She seriously made contacts to have him assaulted. One of her contacts said she could have a leg broken for \$500.

"You got a discount on two legs," she said laughingly.

"I felt that would pay for it, but I didn't want to pay. I would have had to use my whole savings to have it done. I'd already paid enough."

"After having a gun pointed at me I wouldn't be sorry for them no matter what happened," the victim of an armed robbery said. "It's really frustrating to know somebody walked into your own room in your own house and walked out after putting you in your own closet and you don't think you're ever going to catch them. I always picture killing them, if I'd blasted them both."

Sometimes victims fight back.

In 1979 Stewart Nelsen ran over the suspected rapist of his girlfriend.

"I put my foot on the gas and popped him with

the front of my car," Nelsen told the Los Angeles Times.

He was sentenced to three years summary probation and ordered to pay \$500 to the court and \$2,697 to the suspected rapist.

"The thing about this case that really surprised me," Judge Paul Metzler told The Times, "was that I received three letters from people who thought I was soft on rapists. They were saying I should give a medal to the guy who went out and hit the alleged rapist."

In the Bay Area a known rapist was married. Women went to the wedding, told the bride about him, and distributed leaflets about the groom to all wedding guests.

Many rape victims say they want to see the offender castrated at first, a spokesperson for the Rape Crisis Team said. "But after a while they just want to see him put away where he can't rape anyone else for a long, long time."

In 1974 the Georgia State Senate killed an attempt to include castration as a penalty for rape. The vote was 33 to 19. Under the proposed bill the convicted rapist not sentenced to die would be castrated in addition to other penalties.

According to a study prepared in 1967 by the National Opinion Research Center, 48 percent of violent crime victims involved with the courts said "the outcome of the trial was to free the suspect or punish him too leniently." Almost half the victims involved in the justice system were dissatisfied with the results of the process.

"In very few areas is there an effort made to make the victim feel better," Shaffer said.

He said the reforms victims of violent crime need most are:

1. Minimize disruptions associated with the crime in the life of the victim.
2. Provide economic support. The state pays \$23,000 maximum. "Very seldom is the victim of a violent crime compensated," Moench said.
3. Caring people should give the victim emotional support. "Avoid fostering guilt and blaming the victim," Shaffer said.

Moench said he would like to see the media tell the story of violent crime more from the victim's perspective.

"It's easy (for journalists) to use lurid or semi-lurid phrases to describe the defendant," Moench said. "(Often) the victim is very uninteresting."

Chimes end four-year silence

(continued from page 8)

made about the volume of the carillons.

"So, we would turn down the volume and then other people would complain about it not being loud enough, so we'd turn it back up," Stradley said.

Eventually, someone sliced the wires on the roof of the building. Because of this, combined with the corroding chimes, the chimes were deactivated four years ago.

Stradley said efforts were made by both the students and faculty to rejuvenate the carillons.

With the help of technicians Lloyd Blalack and Sam Jensen, the system was remodeled by replacing obsolete parts with ones they manufactured themselves.

Originally bought for about \$4,000,

a similar system today would cost \$22,000, Stradley said.

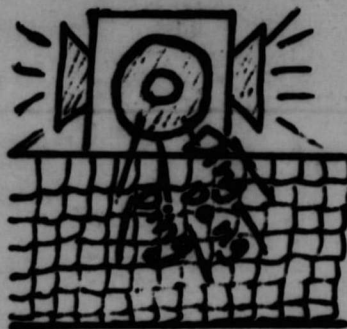
"This (replacing old parts with new) isn't a permanent solution to the problem, however," Stradley added.

The reaction of both students and faculty has been optimistic about the carillons.

"They've got a certain quaintness that means something special to my generation," Pete Wilson, journalism professor at HSU, said.

At noon and 5 p.m. each day, the carillons play three songs for about fifteen minutes. This has brought complaints from some students.

"It's distracting; it takes my attention away from my 12 o'clock class when it chimes for so long. Otherwise, it's nice to hear," Mike Morris said.



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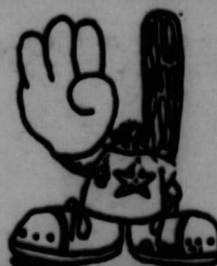
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Capt. Beefheart exciting if strange



A WINKING Captain Beefheart pauses mid-show for a sketch. He enchanted his audience Thursday night at the Red Pepper with such numbers as "A Carrot Is as Close as a Rabbit Gets to a Diamond," and "When I See a Mommy I Feel Like a Mummy."

By GREG JONES
staff writer

Captain Beefheart is probably one of the strangest artists on the rock scene. His music can be compared to the work of an abstract painter, randomly painting strokes in no coherent fashion.

To prepare myself for last Thursday night's concert at the Red Pepper Entertainment Center in Arcata, I bought his 1978 "Shiny Beast-Bat Chain Puller," album and listened to his critically acclaimed album, "Trout Mask Replica," from 1969.

It was awful. "I have to review this?" I said to myself. Here was a guy who had a voice on the raspy side of Wolfman Jack with a band who was out of tune and out of rhythm.

But I stuck it out and grew to like it. It's as if Beefheart was in one world and I was in another. The more I listened, the more each of our worlds started to merge.

By the time I got to the concert, I was expecting greatness and wondering "Can music this complicated be exciting?"

He did it. From the very first note, I knew there was something happening.

The bass player appeared playing a loud, rocking beat. Soon, Captain Beefheart came onto the stage and started playing a loud, wailing, off-key clarinet. The other three members of his band came on and they each got into their own melodies and rhythms, seemingly unaware they were part of a band. Yet, it sounded good.

Beefheart started singing in their second song and he sounded just as raspy as ever. He reached out his hand to the audience trying to communicate his anger at the world, and he succeeds.

I wish the vocals would have been less muffled — I got bits and pieces and I wanted to hear what he was say-

Muse-ments

ing. His scream of hoarseness is both funny and sad. He seems to have some genuine concerns he wants to get off his chest.

"Stopped by your house, saw your lamp lit, not a sign of you in it. Where could you go at this hour, has all our love lost its power?" Beefheart laments in one of his songs.

However, most of his songs seem to be about inconsequential things. "Best Batch Yet" is about "cardboard balls bouncing across the composition." Even Beefheart shrugged when he described this one. In "Ashtray Heart," he complains to his woman, "You use me like an ashtray heart, changes the pulse right from the start."

It's his emotional intensity that makes it intriguing.

Other Beefheart titles are: "A Carrot Is as Close as a Rabbit Gets to a Diamond," "Making Love to a Vampire With a Monkey on My Knee," and "When I See Mommy I Feel Like a Mummy."

Beefheart performed at the Red Pepper Entertainment Center for two shows with an audience of about 200 at the first show and 300 at the second. The Red Pepper is a small, cozy place with seating at tables for a capacity audience of about 500.

It's a comfortable place for a concert. Hopefully, there will be other concerts there.

Personal films shown in avant-garde series

By KAREN LUTTRELL-LANGDON
staff writer

A rare opportunity to experience and understand what the avant-garde film world is all about exists this quarter.

Ray Day, theater arts instructor, welcomes the opportunity to try to communicate what independent films, specifically avant-garde films, are all about.

In conjunction with his class, Independent Film History, Day has a 7-9 p.m. showing each Wednesday of American avant-garde films. An average of four films are shown each session.

The Wednesday night shows, mandatory for those in the history class, are also accessible to others willing to pay a \$1 per show donation which goes toward the class' film budget.

In an attempt to explain what independent and avant-garde films are, Day cited the following definition by John G. Hanhardt, guest curator of the American Federation of Arts:

"Independent films are primarily made in 16mm (and sometimes in 8mm), not the 35mm of commercial filmmaking and they involve the filmmaker directly through a tactile, 'hands on' approach or an assertive point of view that is the expression of an artist engaged in such vanguard aesthetic movements as surrealism, cubism, abstract expressionism or minimalism."

Avant-garde cinema explores the medium, properties and materials of filmmaking and in the process creates its own history separate from that of the classical narrative cinema, Hanhardt said.

"It is filmmaking that creates itself out of its own experience."

Ray emphasized the personal nature of these films. He described the avant-garde form as an expression of ideas which one wishes to put in visual terms.

Avant-garde films, he said, are one category of independent films. The avant-garde movement began in France with the "sort of magical theater-use of film by George Melies."

Film was only about 20-years-old when Melies started to use it in unconventional ways, Day said. He used images such as rocket ships, and made things disappear.

The avant-garde movement in the United States began in the mid-1920s but was discontinued by the Depression, Day said.

In 1943, when Freud and filmmakers such as

"California films tend to be much more lyrical and laid back."

Melies were most influential on the arts, a woman named Maya Deren made a film in Hollywood entitled, "Meshes in the Afternoon."

"Her energy in the creation and promotion of that film influenced lots of people to make and release their own, personal cinema. Her film served as the catalyst in re-igniting curiosity for American avant-garde filmmaking," Day said.

Within the avant-garde form there are different styles which the 30-year-old Day said differ with various locations in the country.

"California films tend to be much more lyrical and laid back," he said.

One type of avant-garde cinema, which Day said was originally popular in New York, is structuralism.

"This is pure, unadulterated cinema," Day

said. "It deals with the formal elements of film — space, time, light and sound. There is usually no plot and these are not traditional, narrative films."

The soft-spoken instructor said the purest example of this type of film is one entitled, "The Flicker," by Tony Conrad. He said the film consists only of clear and black frames organized in different ways.

"Eventually," Day said, "your eyes and brain create colors, shapes, forms and perceptions out of those clear and black frames."

Day, who began his film training while in the Navy at the age of 20, said the American avant-garde movement received great opposition especially during the '50s when McCarthyism was strong.

Since some films dealt with sex in ways which had never been expressed on the screen before, it led to anger and violence.

This was when sexual activities were strictly censored from Hollywood films.

Day said in the '60s the avant-garde mood turned toward a meditative-psychedelic tone and film was being used more as a spiritual means.

Major differences, which Day said exist between Hollywood commercial films and avant-garde cinema, are evident in their ultimate goals.

He said the goal of most Hollywood films is to make money, while the avant-garde film's goal is to use film as an experimental tool and to prove and justify a personal theory.

Having made six films himself, Day said there are two ways which he sees avant-garde films produced.

"Some films are 'inside' people and have to get out. Other times the creator doesn't have any idea what the film will be until it's done," he said.

Another difference between avant-garde and

(continued on page 16)

Pacific Center's 'Merry Wives' lacks magic

By GREG JONES
staff writer

There wasn't much magic in last Friday night's performance of Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," put on by Arcata's Pacific Arts Center, although many of the 150 or so people in the audience seemed to like it.

For me, it was disappointing. Having seen a hilarious rehearsal of the play last year at Ashland, I was hoping for some fun.

But it didn't happen.

The actors rushed over their lines, the facial expressions were rather forced. Jean Wagner, in the role of Mistress Page, couldn't wait to get her lines over with. David Anderson's portrayal of the fat Falstaff was lacking conviction.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" is one of Shakespeare's farces and it takes place in the English countryside around 1600. It concerns Falstaff, fat and lazy, who is trying to make love to two wives of the town's leading citizens.

It also is about Master Page trying to marry his daughter to Slender, the awkward nephew of Justice Shallow, whom Page considers very respectable.

Things don't work out when the two wives, Mistresses Page and Ford, find out that Falstaff has sent each of them identical love letters. The wives pro-

ceeded to make a fool out of Falstaff. Master Page's daughter proceeds to defy her parents' wishes and marries the noble young gentleman, Fenton. Slender is just too awkward.

The stage was a model of the old British Tudor style of architecture. Curtains at the middle of the stage depicted the different settings with a wooden floor coming out on a track from backstage for the scenes taking place indoors.

The main problem was that the play was dull. No one shined. The actors

got across who and what they were — Slender was shy and awkward, Fenton was the noble, young gentleman — but they were bare interpretations. There was no life to them.

Exceptions were: Mikel Nalley as the bumbling French Dr. Caius, eager to be a part of a social gathering and looking like he's ready to fall ill at any sign of an emotional outbreak; Bob Wells as the host; and Matt L'Herauld as John Rugby, Dr. Caius' servant. Rick Streiff's interpretation of Master

Page was awful. There was no character there at all. Trying hard but still not inciting concern was Thomas Dodgen as Master Ford.

But, alas, they didn't raise the play to any kind of greatness.

I was a minority in this feeling. Judging by the reaction of the audience, it was a success.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" continues at the Pacific Arts Center in Arcata Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights through Feb. 28.

Internationally known mime to perform

By RICHARD NELSON
staff writer

He performs alone on stage.

He does not speak; yet the fluid motion of his body, and the changing expressions of his face communicate emotions which are a universal language.

He is Zwi Kanar, an internationally known mime, who will perform his one man show Friday night at HSU's Van Duzer Theater.

Kanar, born in Poland in 1931, is an eloquent mime who often falls in the shadow of his teacher, Marcel Marceau.

Although Kanar is not popular in the West, he is known throughout Europe and Asia as one of the world's most brilliant silent men.

As a youth, Kanar lost his father and was separated from his mother while entering a concentration camp. He survived six Nazi camps and was also held by the British in a camp on Cyprus.

After the war, Kanar moved to Israel where he began to study theater. His knowledge of human nature, learned in those turbulent times, is evident in his art.

While studying theater Kanar visited Paris and saw Marceau perform. He was in a state of shock at the power of

the language of silence, and longed to study with Marceau.

Marceau, touched by Kanar's interest, not only taught him his techniques, but sent him to study with his teacher, Etienne Decroux.

Friday's 8 p.m. performance will include selections from Kanar's vast repertoire, such as a mimetic recreation of Charlie Chaplin's greatest hits, and a skit in which he creates all the inhabitants of the deep sea.

Tickets are \$5 for general admission, and \$4 for students and senior citizens. They may be purchased at the University Ticket Office, Barnes Drugs in Arcata, and Windjammer Books in Eureka.

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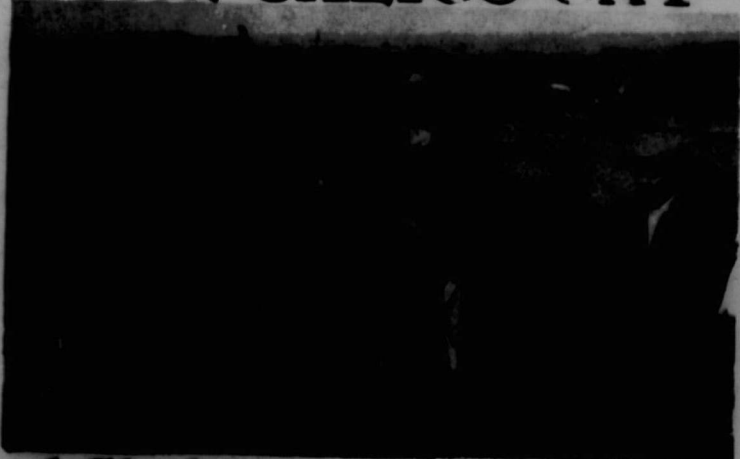
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Roger Turk

THE RAGE bid its farewell to local new wavers at weekend concerts at Walt's in Blue Lake.

Rage blasts its last at Walt's

By CATHERINE MONTY
staff writer

The ritual that took place at Walt's Friendly Tavern in Blue Lake last weekend could very well be the last of its kind.

On Jan. 23 and 24, The Rage, one of Arcata's most popular bands, gave its final performances.

"It's just taking up too much of my time," Rage guitarist Mark Baumohl said.

Baumohl said he was leaving the band in order to spend more time with his accounting career.

"Unfortunately a band isn't a democracy," Baumohl said, "when one member wants to leave, it's just the end of the whole show."

Rik Frost, Rage bassist, said the band has been together since November 1979.

"I feel we've run our course," Frost said, "and it's better to go out on top than just fade away."

Other musicians for The Rage are Fred Salmon, guitar, and Curt Brown, drums.

There was a variety of people on the dance floor Friday night, and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

"The band is coming across really well," Lisa Roshford of Arcata said, "and the crowd is just great!"

"Their (The Rage) music just makes me want to dance all night," said another member of the crowd. "I'm going to miss having them around."

Walt's was filled by 10 p.m., but that didn't stop the people from coming in. The dance floor became so crowded, the only dancing that could be done was an easy bounce to the beat.

By midnight the place was so packed people were dancing in the street.

The Rage played its usual variety of music, borrowing many of its songs from new wave groups such as The Clash, The Jam and The Ramones.

The Rage became popular because its music isn't geared to a selective audience. Most people who like to dance, like The Rage. Most of us will miss them.

Personal films mark avant-garde series

(continued from page 14)

commercial films is that avant-garde films are meant to be seen many times with the hope that through multiple viewings an understanding may be gained.

He likened this to visiting an art gallery many times in order to better understand the art.

"Most Hollywood films," Day said, "grab you in, get your money and toss you out the door with little care as to what you have experienced. They are made with one viewing in mind."

Two films Day will be showing, which he described as, "really exceptional works of avant-garde cinema," are "Watersmith," by Will Hindle (a former instructor of Day's) and "Quick Billy," by Bruce Baillie.

Day said both films, which received funding through the American Film Institute, have won awards from all over the world and are regarded as classics.

Another film Day recommended, "Pasteur 3," also by Hindle, will be shown tonight. He described the film as, "a splendid, purely imagist film which is beautifully blended and lyrical."

Day credited Hindle as a teacher and friend who gave him direction and inspiration, a goal he aims for with his own students.

There are 10 Wednesday night programs scheduled, tonight's being the third. Day said the 10th program will be an avant-garde animation program.

He said there is rarely a chance to see films such as these and this may be the only chance to see some of these films in Humboldt County.

"Usually," Day said, "you would have to see these films on a catch-as-catch-can basis in San Francisco."

The films are shown in Founders Hall, room 152.

Muse- news

Wed., Jan. 28

Exhibit, The Holocaust, 1933-1945, by Jewish Students Union. In the library through Feb. 2.

Exhibit, Battery Radio Receivers of the 1920's. From the collection of Sam H. Jansen. In the library through Feb. 2.

Thurs., Jan. 29

Music, Cyclone Dan Czarnecki is debuting his new dance band the "Cyclone Dan Band" at the Jambalaya tonight, 9-12 p.m. The band plays Tuesday nights at the Blue Moon.

Lecture Steve Brinks from Stanislaus National Forest on

"Skyline Yarding in the Sierras" in Wildlife 206, 7:30 p.m.

Fri., Jan. 30

Concert, Rivera Ensemble. Jean and Charles Fulkerson and Marianne Pinches playing chamber music for strings and keyboard. Sponsored by the Humboldt Cultural Center and the Humboldt Arts Council. Program starts at 8:15 p.m., admission \$2.50 general, \$1.25 students and seniors, at the Cultural Center, 422 First St., Eureka.

Sat., Jan 31

Chamber Music The Chamber Music Series will present a performance by HSU faculty, and a special guest artist on tonight at 8:15, in the Fulkerson Recital Hall. Admission is free.

Sun., Feb. 1

Film "Song of the Northern Prairie" will be presented by the Redwood Region Audubon Society tonight at 7 in the Eureka Senior High auditorium. The photographer and lecturer is Allen J. King. Tickets are \$1.50 and are available at the door.

Mon., Feb. 2

Music, Jazz bassist David Friesen and guitarist John Stowell will perform at the Jambalaya at 9 p.m. Tickets priced at \$3, are available at the door.



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S' women: New coach, new team, new hope



LURKING FROM the depths of the HSU pool, swimmer Carole Soobitsky presses on during a workout.

This season's national threats in women's swimming are predicted in a magazine article which seems more like a preview of the Golden State Conference than of the nation's top teams.

That's because all of the teams in the GSC (except HSU) are featured in the Swimming World January preview as being national threats — Chico, Davis, Hayward, San Francisco and Sacramento.

OK, so HSU isn't a national threat. But while all of the other teams in the conference are, HSU always presents a special threat to the rest of the conference.

"We're definitely in a tough conference," said first-year coach Pam Risenweaver. "But we're competitive and we expect to win a couple meets this season."

Last weekend the team came close to beating one of those nationally favored teams, losing to Sacramento State by only 10 points. But the day wasn't a total loss as the team beat San Jose State, a Division I team having its own problems this season.

HSU second-year swimmer Ceci Cummins probably had her best meet of the season as she placed second in three events.

"Even though I got three second places I think the most important thing was that it was a total team effort," said Ceci. "Pam (Risenweaver) really motivated us and it was great — everybody was cheering for each other."

This team unity will have to be there if the team is to beat the conference and national threatening Chico Wildcats in its meet this Saturday at HSU.

"Chico will have a lot of depth," said diver Erin O'Meara, in her fourth year of competition.

Sports

Chico will also have the conference's finest diver, Karla Helder, competing against O'Meara. Along with Helder, the Wildcats will sport plenty of competition, possibly more in some places than the HSU swimmers can contend with.

But Risenweaver places some of her high hopes on freshman Nancy Marsh and sophomore Suzie Dodds who also had a good meet against San Jose State, winning three events.

HSU has always had problems of keeping its roster complete all season. Most swimmers usually end up transferring to another college or just give up swimming all together.

"Most of these kids have been competing since they were children," added Risenweaver, "so they usually reach their peak before they even start school here."

One member who has picked up the slack in the 'Jacks now rather complete roster is Lori Gordon, who along with O'Meara, is the only other four-year member. Most of the other members are either in their third or second years, with the usual addition of a few freshmen.

Junior Laurie Hogleman, always a consistent threat, and sophomores Trish Camozzi along with Cummins and Dodds present the only six returnees to the team.

While most of the team members agree they may have a slim chance of beating any of these conference powers, the team is ready for its non-conference meet with Southern Oregon State in two weeks.

"Southern Oregon is usually the same size in depth that we are," O'Meara said. "And they usually present the same quality of team, so we stand a good chance of beating them."

Judging by its overall rather disappointing record of 1-4, it doesn't seem like the women's swim team has let it bother them.

"What can you say," Risenweaver said. "All of the schools in our conference are national threats, and have some highly-competitive teams."

Spikers lack height; not short of defense

By TIM HELMS
staff writer

Defense will be the key to unlock the championship door this year for the HSU Men's Volleyball Club.

"We're not very tall," Scott Johnston, a team co-captain, said. "We're basically defense oriented."

The club has been preparing itself for its regular season opening match at UC Davis this weekend.

The team has already been to Davis earlier this year, employing its defensive strategy enroute to a third place finish in a 16-team tournament two weekends ago, beating Stanislaus State and CCSF twice, and Chico State once.

Although the team suffers from a height shortage, Coach Barr Smith said the team is "really competitive."

The Northern California Collegiate Volleyball League has expanded from six to 10 teams since last year. The HSU club plays in the Northern Division, which Smith said includes two powerhouses, UC Berkeley and Chico State.

Smith, to improve on last year's third place finish, will rely heavily on the talents of co-captains Johnston and Kent Swick, as well as Dave Ledig, who Smith said is "one of our best athletes."

Because this 7-year-old club is just that, a club, and not sanctioned by the FWC, funds for traveling come directly from the player's pocket.

"We're holding a Spike-A-Thon this weekend to raise money," Smith said.

The players secured sponsors promising to spike 500 balls each in a period of two hours. The event, to be held Sunday in the West Gym, raised more than \$700 last year.

Polo goes under

Golf new to Lumberjack sports

By JOHN MAZZACANO
sports editor

I got a chuckle when I first learned HSU dropped its conference water polo team and added golf to the list of Far Western Conference competition.

I had it figured it rains a lot up here. Sometimes enough that they could easily schedule water polo practices and games outside.

It also occurred to me that golfers in Humboldt County are walking lightning rods with all the metal they lug around the open greens here.

But I guess it really doesn't matter, though. At least without water polo they won't be putting those poor ponies in the pool. Then again, if the heavy rains hinder the golf season with numerous lakes around the fairways, only the golfers themselves will be blamed for "ball under."

For you non-water polo fans, "ball under" is a minor penalty for water poloists who shove the ball underwater while it is in play. In golf, it seems it is a major no-no to put the ball underwater. We won't get into that.

But the news is, after five years, HSU has a golf team under the direction of coach Richard Niclai, a sagacious mentor of the greens who coached the previously defunct, but reinstated golf squad.

Although the season won't actually begin until March, Niclai is enthusiastic about the upcoming season.

"Our first meeting was a success," Niclai said. "This is a new thing so we'll have to feel our way around."

Coach Niclai is also interested in any prospective golfers (no PGA experience necessary) to sign up for the golf team.

"It should be an exciting thing," the coach added. "It will give our team a chance to meet some class players and play on some beautiful facilities."

New turf

It appears HSU is temporarily losing its home court advantage. Or it may appear that way with all of the moving done by athletic teams due to construction here and termination of fields there.

But once the bulldozers and construction workers are out of the way, HSU should provide for some excellent all-weather playing surfaces.

Probably the most important of these is the

Redwood Bowl, formerly termed a marsh due to the clay deposits hindering the drainage ditches. The clay was removed, and the field was leveled (it wasn't before), giving the grass time to take hold between HSU football games.

This same drainage system will be placed in the nearly completed lower athletic field. Work on the field, located on the southwest corner of campus, was apparently put on hold until May due to the harsh weather conditions late last year.

Completion of the field is expected in the early part of 1982.

Judging by the lush, green turf at the Redwood Bowl, it appears the HSU football team should have a turf (with no surf,) of high quality next season.

Personnel matters

Two of the women's athletic teams are in the practicing stages, preparing for their upcoming seasons.

Both the track and tennis teams are going into this season with new coaches and a lack of personnel.

Coach Dave Wells of the cross country team will take a somewhat strong distance team into the Sacramento Relays which open the HSU season on March 7.

Coach Michele Nance, a former HSU student, is preparing for her tennis season this spring, but is still looking for players to fill her roster.

Res-crow

Combine all the hardships the crew team endures for its phenomenal success — you know, waking up at 5 in the morning to row in the freezing temperatures of Humboldt Bay — and it seems anything else just isn't asked for.

But it was lamentations galore for the team a week ago as one of the eight-person boats got stuck in the rough seas that preceded the storm that hit the area. The rowers, with a little aid from the U.S. Coast Guard, came through it without serious injuries to any of them.

However, one of the boats sustained serious damage. Members of the team expect to have it in top shape by the time the season rolls around.

By TIM HELMS
staff writer

More people play games in intramurals

More people are playing games today than ever before and the interest in HSU's intramural sports is no exception.

"Roughly 2,000 people participated weekly in the intramural program last quarter," Bob Howard, assistant program coordinator of Intramural Sports, said.

Two years ago coed softball consisted of 14 teams, but last quarter 60 teams and almost 800 players competed in the friendly confines of the fieldhouse.

Howard said he expects about 90 teams and almost 1,200 players to participate next quarter.

The intramural soccer program is also booming. In its second year of existence, it has a strong following of 330 players — approximately a 250 percent increase from last year.

Basketball and volleyball are also popular. Since 1977 there has been a

250 percent increase in cagers. Volleyball participation has also more than doubled in the same period of time.

This recent surge of participants coincides with the hiring of Howard, who became the first full-time IM coordinator at HSU, but he's quick to deny any credit.

"There is a huge need for social activity and intramurals is more of a social event, so it fills that need," Howard said. "People feel isolated up here, away from home. Intramurals is a great way of meeting people."

He also noted the closeness of the Arcata community as a reason for the successful program. One example is last quarter's Friday night coed soccer league, which was popular. At a commuter school, such as Cal State Los Angeles, Howard said Friday night intramurals would fail.

Although a unit of credit is no longer offered to participants, Howard does not feel this has affected the number of competitors.

"Visiting auditors decided that the

entry fee constituted a tuition. Since the students are already paying a tuition we either had to give up the unit of credit or drop the team entry fees (which would mean a loss of \$6,000)."

This quarter's IM activities, which started last week, are: softball, coed two pitch and open league; soccer, coed and open league; volleyball, coed, A and B leagues; basketball, five-on-five, coed, six-foot-and-under, A and B leagues; and innertube water polo.

This quarter's teams will attempt to dethrone the champions of last fall. They were:

coed soccer A — Outlets; coed soccer B — Mashleys; open soccer — Blue Stars; coed softball — Bad News Bees; open softball — Swampdaws; coed basketball — Al's Pals; three-on-three basketball A — Team 4; three-on-three basketball B — HSC IV; three-on-three six-foot-and-under basketball — Shooters; flag football — Thrashers; volleyball A — UCI; volleyball B — Athletes; sand volleyball — Sand Crabs & Awesome Opossum (co-champions).

All-American squirms, wiggles, sneaks to top

By BILL HENNESSEY
staff writer

All-American — noun. A member of a team of players voted best in the United States.

To be one of the best is a goal all athletes strive for. Only a few achieve All-America status; it's a once-in-a-lifetime honor.

Marty Nellis, four-year HSU wrestling star, has earned the honor twice and may soon be a three-time All-American.

The 5-foot-9, 21-year-old senior's next wrestling victory will be his 100th career win at HSU, a new school record. The old mark, 99 wins, was set in 1970 by Jeff Fern who had a career record of 99-3.

"He works hard, the hardest worker I have," Frank Cheek, HSU's 12-year wrestling coach, said about Nellis. "He likes a hard workout; he never complains. That separates an All-American from a conference champion."

Nellis had some problems his first year of wrestling, Cheek said. He had a 10-9 record as a freshman.

"He cost us a tournament in Chico," the three-time Far Western Conference Coach of the Year, said. "He was mad and I was mad."

"He got thrashed by some people that year. But that's what separates the winners from the losers.

The winners can bounce back — losers can't."

Nellis received his first All-America award as a sophomore. Wrestling in the 118-pound class, he was the FWC champion, Western Regional champion, and took sixth place at the NCAA tournament.

Last year, chosen as team captain, he had a record of 35-6. He was again the FWC champion in the 118-pound division.

He was voted by the coaches as the "outstanding wrestler" in the conference. Nellis won the Western Regional Championship again, and placed third in the NCAA tourney.

sports personality

This year, wrestling at 126 pounds, the native Southern Californian has a midseason record of 23-4-1. However, Cheek said he believes Nellis' record should be better.

"Of the four losses, he should have won three. Mistakes hurt him. He did lose to a Division I national champion, though. That guy (Nellis) is destined to the Hall of Fame."

"He's the best takedown man we have," Cheek said. "He's not a pinner. A little guy is hard to pin



John Cassidy

TWO-TIME All-American Marty Nellis collars a Chico State wrestler enroute to his 99th career win last Saturday — tying an HSU record. The Lumberjacks won the match, 26-12.

because he squirms out, wiggles out and sneaks out.

"He's our best. If Marty loses, we lose."

Nellis said the wrestling schedule is a factor for his success and the success of the team.

"We wrestle real good teams on the West Coast. So when you go back to nationals, you're ready for anybody," he said.

Sweet heart

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RULES:

1. Must be a student at Humboldt State during the 1980-81 school year.
2. The design of the kinetic sculpture and accessories must follow all the rules for the kinetic sculpture race.
3. The design must include "PG&E Conservation" on the sculpture in the name or as the sponsor.
4. Sculpture designs must be on 8½" x 11" sheets of paper.
5. Entries must have a written description as well as a sketch of the sculpture.
6. The sculpture should be architecturally feasible as well as being original and unique.
7. Entries must be received by Friday, February 13, 1981, at 5 p.m.
8. Name, address, and phone number must be on each entry.

PG&E's campus representative Lia Sandoval will sponsor your entry in the race. Entries may be turned in at the PG&E Energy Conservation Center at 1165 G Street between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. For more info, call 826-4697 or 822-5611.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY





Native Americans oppose fort restoration

By MARCOS MARTINEZ
staff writer

Eureka may soon receive funds for restoration of a military fort which played a major role in the colonization of Humboldt County.

Fort Humboldt was established in 1853, after conflicts between white settlers and the native Indian population. White miners began entering the area in 1848 when gold was discovered on the Trinity River.

Miners came with merchants and other people interested in settling. Soon the local Indian tribes were pushed off their land where they, and their ancestors, had lived for thousands of years.

The establishment of a reservation near Clear Lake in 1850 served as a temporary solution to the conflicts, until the government agent charged with delivering the promised supplies failed to do so. Faced with food shortages and continued encroachment by white settlers upon traditional living and hunting grounds, the action of some Indians was to take from the whites

Children, women and men were axed, knifed and clubbed to death.

what had been Indian prior to the arrival of the Europeans.

A series of small wars took place between 1850 and 1864. In addition to military actions carried out by the U.S. Army, vigilante groups composed of what historian Chad Hoopes called "revengeful citizens" set off into the hills on expeditions.

These expeditions often resulted in "random attacks upon Indian rancherias." Hoopes said these raids caused the deaths of hundreds of local Indians and followed "a policy of complete extermination."

In a volume on the history of the Humboldt Bay region, Hoopes describes "the horrible and revolting butchery known as the massacre of Indian Island."

On February 25, 1860, several boatloads of white males landed on the island at midnight. Armed with axes, clubs and knives, Hoopes said they succeeded in surprising the unsuspecting Indians.

Children, women and men were axed, knifed and clubbed to death. Hoopes suggests a conspiracy, because at the same time of the Indian Island massacre similar atrocities were committed at the mouth of the Eel River

and on the south spit of Humboldt Bay.

Hoopes, who also taught at College of the Redwoods, said, "Settlers formed volunteer groups who made raids against defenseless rancherias, killing all Indians who did not flee. These 'achievements,' in the eyes of the citizens, overshadowed those of the military."

Apparently, Fort Humboldt was intended to protect Indians from the attacks of white settlers, in addition to protecting white settlers from Indians. The fort commanders at times were criticized by local citizens for not being more vigorous in the elimination of Indians, and these citizens took action at times which they felt were proper.

In 1862 the administrators of Fort Humboldt found themselves in need of storage facilities for the growing numbers of Indians held prisoner. For this reason, a corral was constructed out of heavy redwood timber.

The corral is described as a circular structure about 80 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. During July and August as many as 900 Indian children, women and men were kept in the corral. Hoopes said, "Crowded conditions caused a high mortality rate."

In addition to the overcrowding, Jack Norton, HSU professor of Native American studies, said there was "psychological disruption of being torn from the lands that supported them for thousands of years."

Hoopes describes a state of "constant drunkenness" around the fort which was the result of "soldiers' inactivity." Norton described one result of the moral climate around the fort:

"Nightly, the soldiers of the fort and settlers of the Eureka area would go to the pen, take women out and rape them."

By the estimates of historians, the corral was a temporary structure which stood for about 90 days. The Indian prisoners were moved late in summer 1862 to the south spit of the peninsula. Many Indians chose to surrender themselves to the U.S. Army at this time. They were moved to reservations on the Klamath and Smith rivers, and to the Round Valley reservation.

With the signing of the Hoopa Valley Treaty in 1864, the "Indian wars" were partly ended. The reservations on the Smith and Klamath rivers were discontinued. Indians living there were moved again, either to Hoopa or Round Valley.

Members of the local Indian community have voiced a strong opposition to the restoration or reconstruction of the fort.

Norton has been a principal speaker on the feelings of the Native American community regarding Fort Humboldt. Norton said he would be "against

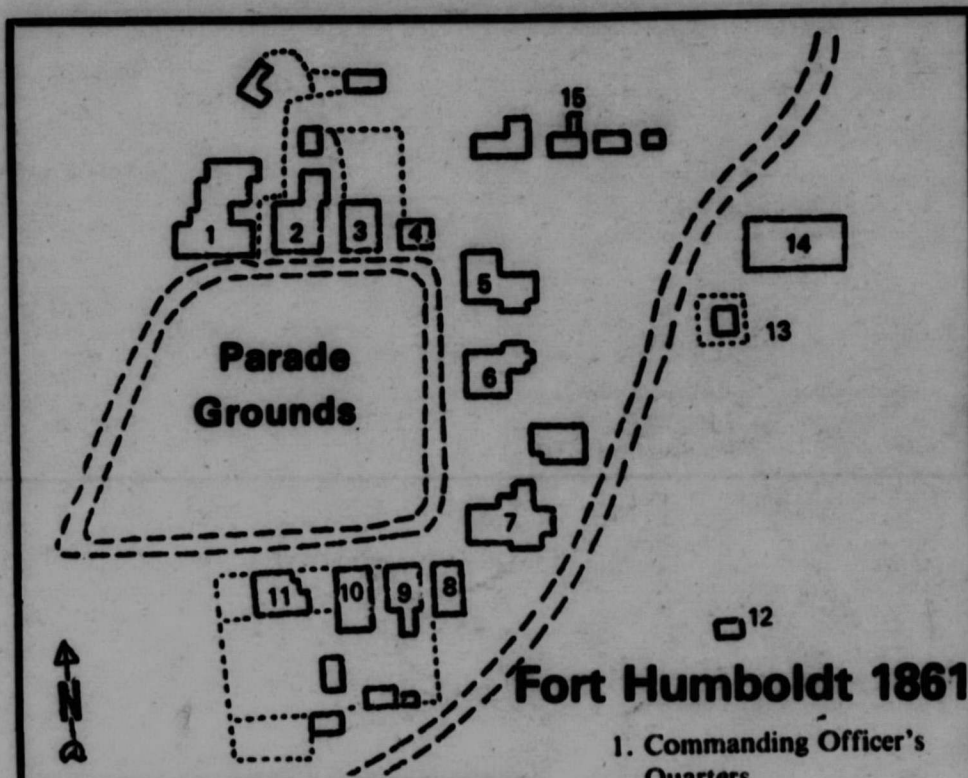
any kind of restoration in terms of the moral issue. Oftentimes the powers that be will tend to go ahead with their own momentum and not listen to the moral issues, within an aggressive linearistic dominant system."

Norton said the moral issue involves "what the fort stood for." Norton described the fort as a "search and destroy depot, comparable to opera-

ment without calling attention to the very disgraceful manner in which the white people treated Native Americans in those tragic times."

Moore said he would "certainly not push for the reconstruction of the stockade unless it were the will of Native American people."

Moore traveled to San Francisco recently for the purpose of requesting funds for restoration. An estimated \$380,000 may be appropriated by the State Department of Parks and Recreation for the project. These funds would



- Fort Humboldt 1861**
1. Commanding Officer's Quarters
 2. Officer's Quarters
 3. Officer's Quarters
 4. Offices
 5. Company Quarters
 6. Company Quarters
 7. Hospital
 8. Store Rooms
 9. Officer's Quarters
 10. Officer's Quarters
 11. Sergeant's Quarters
 12. Sink
 13. Magazine
 14. Stable
 15. Laundress' Quarters

tions in Vietnam." Norton said the corral "became the epitome of the attitudes at large, just as Dachau and Buchenwald were manifestations of the Nazi philosophy."

Although he is opposed to the restoration, Norton said "if the restoration were to proceed, then I would feel, and others would feel also, that the truth and accuracy of the fort be manifested in its completeness, specifically in terms of the pen. There would have to be an insistence on the reconstruction of the pen."

Spokesmen for the Department of Parks and Recreation, along with Eureka Mayor Fred Moore, have expressed an interest in the wishes of local Indian people.

Moore said he thinks the question of restoration can be settled "in a manner favorable to both sides." Moore said, "The people of Eureka wish to have the fort restored as a historical monu-

come from the State Parks Bond Issue, which was approved as Proposition 1 in the last state elections.

William Fahey, of the Eureka Parks and Recreation office which is housed at Fort Humboldt, said the initial reconstruction would involve only the old hospital and sergeants' quarters. Fahey said that while the corral was a major factor in the treatment of Indians, it was a "minor factor in the total story of Fort Humboldt."

Fahey said he favors an Indian interpretation of the fort and its history, though there are no provisions in proposals for direct participation by Indians in the interpretation process.

Bill Pritchard, of the Park and Recreation's Office of Interpretive Services, said the actual planning of the restoration "will start when the monies become available."

The state director of Parks and Recreation is expected to decide within a week which projects will receive funding. Any funds awarded would be included in the 1982-83 budget. Moore said the actual construction could start sometime after July 1982.

Pritchard said, "When the money comes, planners will contact local people. Staffs could work with Indian people... to achieve as fair an interpretation of the entire event as we could."

Coastal plan falls further behind

(continued from front page)

The FPPC advised commissioners owning land in any part of the coastal zone to disqualify themselves from reviewing the plan to avoid conflict.

Gene Senestraro, Planning Commission chairman, and Commissioner Joe Russ IV both own property in the coastal zone. Senestraro owns land near Elk River, south of Eureka, and Russ has a ranch leased to a dairy farmer in the Eel River Valley.

In addition, Georgene Barnes, deputy county counsel, warned that Commissioners Mike Brown and Darrel Norberry could face conflict of interest charges under the interpretation by the FPPC.

Brown, an attorney, and Norberry, a stockbroker, may have clients who have interests in the coastal zone.

Barnes said the county counsel disagreed with

the FPPC statement, but recommended the commissioners "defer to the FPPC's decision."

Russ called the FPPC decision "ridiculous." "Probably a case can be made that everybody who renders a decision on these kinds of things may have some sort of conflict," he said.

Barnes estimated the county investigation would take four to six weeks to complete, which would mean the results would not be available until Feb. 1, at the earliest.

The commission decided to hold no more review sessions until the matters of conflict of interest can be resolved and the investigation is completed.

"I'm really surprised at the... leadership of the league," Russ said. "If they're sincere in trying to get the coastal plan moving, I would think they wouldn't want to do anything to delay it any more."