

Is the nuclear power plant near Eureka safe? Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) officials say yes, but environmentalists, nuclear scientists and some employees

disagree. The 65,000 kilowatt plant produces energy through nuclear fission, the splitting of atoms. Visible pollutants like smoke are

not released in the air, but radioactive nuclear wastes are according to some former PG&E employees. See page 8.

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Wednesday, May 22, 1974

The Lumberjack

Humboldt State University

Arcata, California 95521

Bill to increase funds for child center introduced

by Laura Lee

HSU's child care center may receive additional funds next year if legislation designed by assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose) to augment campus child care program's is passed.

According to Vasconcellos, changes in the interpretation of federal guidelines for social service funds have raised critical questions concerning eligibility for child care funds. The bill would define eligibility for the state funds and would stipulate that students be given priority for access to child care services.

Linda Almdale, program administrator for the HSU child care center, said in an interview last Tuesday that the bill, which is co-authored by State Sen. Peter H. Behr (R-Marin County), would allocate \$3,000,000 to child care on campuses alone.

"We have applied for \$61,000 for pre-school funding and \$31,000 for the infant center -- a total budget of \$105,000 to serve 50 children," she said.

When asked how the budget was determined, Almdale replied that a state-based formula was used in calculating expenses for the next year.

"You multiply the number of children times the total yearly days we are open, times the hours the center is open, times \$1.05 -- the cost per child," she explained.

Almdale said that she had originally applied for \$94,000 this year but received only \$54,000.

"Not only did this year's operating budget very effectively cut out the entire infant center, but it cut back the number of children we were able to serve and the services we were able to provide," she added.

Almdale explained that the most significant part of the bill concerned priority for eligibility. As stated in the bill, priority would be assigned on the following basis: single parent families; two parent families, where both parents are students, and two parent families, where one parent is a student and the other is working.

Almdale said that the child center had to raise a \$15,000 in matching fund for pre-school funding.

"We have to raise 25 per cent of the \$61,000 for total eligible children," she said. "Then we get the rest from state funds."

When asked how the child care center intended to raise the \$15,000 match fund, she replied:

"The SLC gave us \$3,000 although we asked for \$5,000. We must raise \$12,000 more for next year."

She added that the remaining \$12,000 would be collected through bake sales, spaghetti feeds and applications to different funds.

Almdale said child care expenses for last month ran \$7,500.

"Staffing constitutes 85 percent of the expenses, and the rest is divided among program costs, office supplies, utilities and other expenses," she said.



Voters chose eight new student government members last week on campus. Rich Ramirez was overwhelmingly elected ASB president.

Ramirez elected by 69 percent of vote

With just over 16 per cent of the student population voting, Rich Ramirez was elected student body president at HSU, with 746 votes.

During interviews after all the ballots had been counted, Ramirez and his opponent made a number of comments about the election.

Having received about 69 per cent of the vote, in what was termed a "landslide victory," Ramirez said he was very pleased with the results.

"I think I owe my victory to having gone out and talked to people in an effort to get the vote out," he said.

Concerning statements made during the campaign, Ramirez said he would do everything within his power to establish better communication between the students and student government. "I am going to begin forming a

kitchen cabinet in order to aid me in determining what the students' priorities are," he said.

"Personally, 'my' number one priorities are the student PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) and Y.E.S."

As for now, Ramirez said he would use the next three weeks for intensive planning.

Don Bradner, second place finisher in the presidential race, with 184 votes, said that the "well organized" campaign Ramirez put together was the decisive factor in the election.

"I really didn't expect that kind of a landslide," he admitted.

Bradner experienced a loss of about 150 votes in this election, as compared with the last time he ran for ASB president a year ago.

He said he was concerned about losing so much voter support but had no idea what caused it.

"I wish Mr. Ramirez good luck," Bradner said. "I would like to challenge him to follow through in developing a tool for determining the interests of the students though."

Recipient of the fewest presidential votes, 114, was Doug Allan.

He said that he felt Ramirez would make a good ASB president because he has the drive and determination that the job requires.

"I think the student body elected the man it wanted, and I think the best man won," Allan said.

Geoff Mahar, running for a SLC seat, was the only other candidate besides Bradner and Allan to come up a loser in this election.

Mahar, physical education major, led at the polling places nearest the gyms.

Those who were elected to fill the six vacancies on the SLC were Nathan Johnson, 445 votes, child psychology and political science major; Rich Rodeman, 378 votes, speech communications major; Craig Apo, 355 votes, P.E. major; Burt Nordstrom, 333 votes, P.E. major; Mack Provart, 297 votes, business major, and Lloyd Dinkelspiel, 287 votes, chemistry major.

For student travelers

Rail passes cut costs in Europe

(NOTE: This is the third and last article on student travel in Europe.)

Once you are in Europe, there are many inexpensive places to stay and inexpensive ways to get around.

For \$165 you can purchase a Student-Railpass, good for two months of unlimited second class travel. To qualify, you must be a full time student (an International Student Identity Card is positive proof of eligibility). The Student-Railpass is the Eurailpass, only with a \$95 discount.

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Your ticket is issued open date, so you decide when you with the validity to start. All you do is present it for validation at any European railroad ticket counter within six months of its issuance, then board your train. Of course, you can even sleep on the train: sleepers or couchettes are available at a nominal extra charge.

You must get the Student-Railpass here. It is NOT sold in Europe.

If you are planning on making England, Scotland or Wales a part of your experience, you should think about purchasing a BritRail pass to help you with your travels. There is no predated requirement, no waiting in line, no money exchange. BritRail this year will have an additional eight day youth pass for \$32 along with their regular passes.

Are you one of those people who is planning to visit only one coun-

try, and doesn't need a train pass that covers 13 countries? Then maybe an individual train pass is what you need. Switzerland, Italy and Spain offer passes considerably cheaper than the Student-Railpass and include the same routes and sometimes a few more.

Another way to save money on train travel is to take student trains. They offer a reduction of up to 50 percent of the normal fares, yet allow you to pay for one ride at a time.

Student trains are operated by the international student bureaus. They run on specific routes and are booked in advance. To be eligible you will need your student I.D. card.

Buses are another alternative. Bus systems in Europe usually go where the trains don't. Some buses may be a little rickety, and halt at every cattle guard stop across the countryside -- though these can be the most memorable rides. Other buses are comparable to Greyhound coaches and have convenient schedules. Fortunately, the latter are more common.

Also, various lease - purchase programs are available for cars, campers and motorcycles, including special discounts for students and faculty members. Contact Ken Wiig or Steve Maynard, ad-

visors for Student Services West, for details.

For meeting more people (besides other Americans), developing a better sense of a country and pure adventure, hitching is the best way to travel around Europe. It's also the cheapest, especially if you camp out.

Most cities have some form of public transportation. Usually it is a bus system. Sometimes the bus system is supplemented with a subway - metro - underground (or whatever it's called where you are). Other cities have trams. Still others have boats (Venice, for example). Whatever the case, it is usually cheap and can get you through or around a city efficiently.

Sometime you may want to go somewhere in a hurry. Intra-European flights are available with fares often as cheap as riding the train.

If you are looking for certainty and comfort, or want to do something off-beat, there's probably a tour for you. If you need a short orientation to a city, or want the loose ends of traveling tied for you, join a tour.

Youth hostels are as varied as peoples' reactions to them. At Bacharach, Germany, the hostel is one of the Rhine River castles, perched on the hills above the

town. In Stockholm, Sweden the hostel is an old sailing ship.

Hostels range from 50 cents to \$2 per night depending on condition. Meals or cooking facilities are available at most hostels. Summer reservations at most hostels are a necessity and can be obtained by writing hostels in advance.

The majority have early curfews, long lists of regulations, age limits, are closed during the middle of the day, and are sometimes over-run with guided tour youth groups.

If youth hostels start getting you down, or don't coincide with your lifestyle, then try student hotels. They have the same advantages as the hostels without the regulations. \$2.50 a night per person is common.

Humboldt's nature lovers may find camping more to their taste. This can mean rolling out your sleeping bag in some bushes alongside the road. Or it can mean staying in a commercial campground. For commercial campgrounds the fees vary, but are often less than \$1 and seldom more than \$2.

For help in arranging any facet of your trip to Europe, contact Wiig or Maynard at Nelson Hall 113. Their extension number is 826-4222.

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Scholarship helps runners-up in ASB presidential elections

by David W. Hill

Vince Lombardi has been credited with having said, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing."

However, had he gone to HSU, run for ASB president and come in second during the balloting, he might have revised that statement.

Why?

In a recent interview with Stan Mottaz, dean of activities, he related the story of Chip Brodie, a candidate for student body president in 1957.

Brodie was "fairly confident of winning" the election Mottaz said.

Somewhat he lost, and became very upset at having come in sec-

ond in a race he was sure he would win, Mottaz continued.

"Brodie said something to the effect that it is too bad the winner gets everything and the loser comes up empty," he explained.

Up to this point, nothing out of the ordinary has been brought to light that would make anyone, much less Lombardi (were he alive), change their minds about the value of second place, even here at HSU.

But Chip Brodie was not your average, fickle, losing, political candidate.

He probably figured the only way to even the score between the winners and the losers (second place finishers) was by making losing worthwhile -- financially that is.

So, sometime after graduation from Humboldt, Brodie sat down and wrote out his will, Mottaz said.

In it he put a clause that would establish a trust fund, the interest from which, usually about \$100, would go to the individual who came in second in each presidential election.

Although it sounds rather morbid for a young man, fresh out of college, to write a will, Brodie may have known something we didn't because a few years later, in the early 60's, he died in a car accident.

Soon thereafter, the trust was established and the Chip Brodie Memorial Scholarship Fund began to make even losers feel like winners.

"After every election, I send a memo to Jack Altman, (director of financial aids) to notify him that someone is again eligible for the Chip Brodie award," Mottaz said.

He said the funny part about the whole thing is that the award is

"handled like any other scholarship."

Mottaz explained that the university president signs a certificate of congratulations concerning the scholarship which is then sent to the home of the recipient's parents.

In an interview, last week, Jan Bietzer, a one-time winner of the award and presently an activities advisor, made some statements about that award.

She said, "It is a little embarrassing when you get a call from your parents asking you what you did to win such a great honor and you have to tell them you got it for losing an election."

Ms. Bietzer explained that since the money comes in \$50 allotments, in the fall and winter quarter following the election, it is not readily available to the loser.

The award looks good on your resume and it is, as long as you don't have to explain it, she said.

The newest recipient of the award is Don Bradner.

In an interview after the ballots had been counted and he was assured of second place and the scholarship that goes along with it, Bradner said he was going to use the money to help pay for his rent and his education.

"Like a lot of other students, I live on a fixed income," he said. "The \$100 will come in handy."

Feeling that this type of award was appropriate Bradner said, "If I ever become wealthy, I will set up a fund for the ASB president."

Now after reading this, if anyone has decided to run for the office of ASB president, with no intention of winning but, rather, of coming in second place, remember, it takes a special kind of person to be a loser.

Right Mr. Lombardi?

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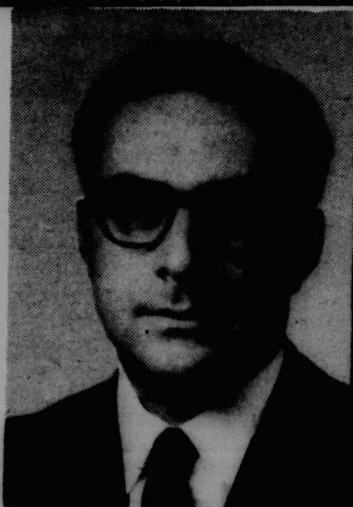
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Budget decisions effected by absent SLC members

by Pat Delaney

BUDGET HEARINGS WERE CONCLUDED last week by Student Legislative Council (SLC) as they prepared for a budget retreat on Sunday.

Only 10 members of the 16-member council were present at the meeting. This may affect the final budget, as the absent members will not know what they are voting on.

The University Program Board (UPB) was on the firing line for the longest period of time, as it broke its presentation into many areas.

THE FIRST AREA was the lecture-concert series, which helps groups fund speakers that would benefit the entire student body.

Spokesman Herschel L. Mack, adviser for lecture-concert said, "Whatever the student body grants us is matched by the university, so if our budget is cut in half here, the university will also cut its proportion."

The lecture-concert series may get a proposed two-thirds cut, leaving it with \$500. With the university matching funds, this would make the budget \$1,000.

FOR THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY, Mack said only four or five events could be funded. The program was set up with the idea that no revenue would be generated. Some departments can guarantee some money to help pay for speakers, but others depend entirely on money from lecture-concert.

Jeff Deane was spokesman for the Coffee House series. This involves a series of performers in the Rathskeller, sponsored by UPB and Inter-residence Hall council. Performers receive 100 per cent of the gate receipts, as it is usually a minimal amount.

THE COFFEE HOUSE money from UPB is used to pay salaries for student technicians from the Media Center. Publicity money is for materials.

The concert series does not have much of a proposed cut, but it did ask for more money than last year. Some council members objected to the fact the concert series had not used all its funds, but budgets for concert cannot be compared between years.

Mark Borges spoke for the Spectrum committee, which sponsors campus lectures.

Borges said one major event is planned per quarter and most lecturers are getting between \$200-\$250 in fees. Six politicians have been budgeted for next year. One event per quarter will be a specialty item—presenting someone who only asks for expenses to come up here.

DOORPERSON SALARIES were cut for the lecture series from \$8 to \$5. This is because concert doorpersons have to work the entire concert, but lecture people only work a short time and can then sit down.

The Associated Students government office was the next hearing. Spokesman was Steven Nichols.

NICHOLS SAID, "This is the only area that has decreased for funding."

So why do the figures look higher than last year? Nichols

explained that previous figures ran in a deficit and so the money taken from other areas doesn't show in the budget summary. Money was increased from last year to avoid that same type of deficit.

NICHOLS SAID much of the AS government money depends on the particular student administration. As far as travel is concerned, Becky Aus didn't spend nearly as much money as Arnie Braafladt did for traveling to conferences.

The office of Sports Information Director may receive an increase in funds next year for an increase in services.

ASB GENERAL MANAGER Rich Schiffers was spokesman for the program.

Schiffers said, "People no longer automatically come to athletic events—you have to go out and get them. It's a national trend, not just a Humboldt thing."

The job of the director would be to emphasize revenue-producing sports, give guidance to the student rally committee and do publicity for inter-collegiate athletics. The director might also do special fund-raising with half-time activities.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIRECTOR THOMAS KING made a special budget appeal to keep the organization's emergency loan fund.

King said, "The emergency loan fund has been a major deterrent in keeping ethnic or minority students from dropping out when they get here at Humboldt and their special aid money has not yet come through."

In other council matters, Cheron Vail resigned to be seated on the student judiciary and new council member Lloyd Dinkelspiel was seated.

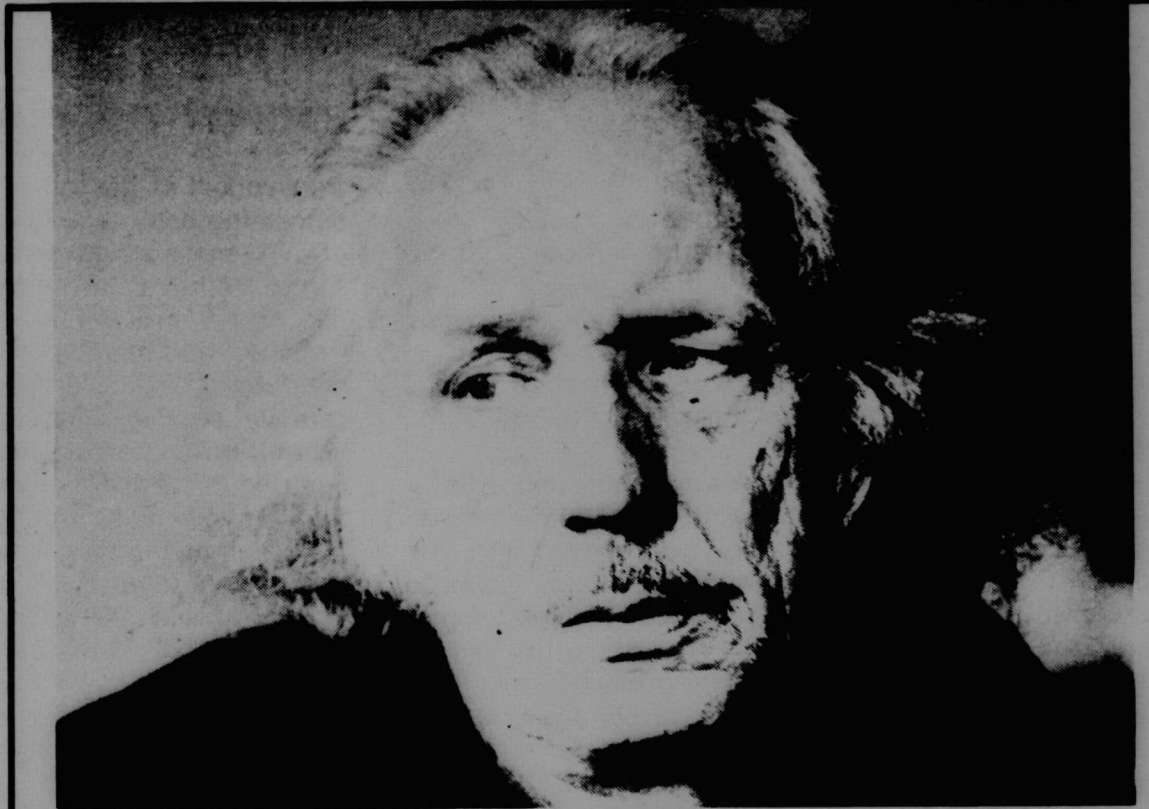
FOUR TEMPORARY CLUBS were accepted and all are of political nature: Students for Riles, Students for Flournoy, Friends of Charles Thomas and Renovated Republicans for Richter.

Only ten of the council's 16 members were present after a short recess before appeals hearings began.

Elk hunt gets nod from Audubon

A controlled elk hunt for the Orick area was supported by the Audubon Society.

The society said the hunt would relieve landowners of property damaged by large numbers of elk,



Gestalt teacher Joe Smith will conduct a workshop on campus next week. Gestalt education involves self-expression and sensory awareness.

Smith has taught such workshops for four years and wrote two books on the subject.

Gestalt work starts May 31

Joe Smith who has been teaching Gestalt education for 14 years at California State University, Chico, will be conducting a workshop at HSU next week.

According to Joanne Ivy, the coordinator, the workshop will be dealing with "experiences such as sensory awareness, communication skills, values, self-expression and body awareness."

The two-day session will begin in Nelson Hall 106 at 7 p.m. on Friday, May 31, and then, after breaking overnight, will meet again Saturday, June 1 and continue all day and evening.

It will be worth one unit of continuing education credit, and the registration fee is \$17.25.

Smith has conducted Gestalt education workshops in northern California for four years and is the author of two books on education.

"The workshop will be open to all HSU students, but is especially relevant to teachers and student teachers," Ivy said.

Persons wishing to attend can preregister through the office of Continuing Education, 826-3711, or at the door.

as well as providing control for herd size.

Transplanting the elk is not favored because there is no suitable habitat for removal, and trapping, loading and hauling are too expensive and time consuming.

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Endorsements

Governor, Democratic Primary

The Lumberjack endorses Bob Moretti for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

We have chosen Moretti because not only has he voted in favor of affirmative action policies, but, as Speaker of the Assembly, he has put those policies into practice. His record for hiring minorities is unmatched by other proponents of affirmative action, including Jerry Brown, who hired his first minority group member last March.

We have chosen Moretti because he not only talks about political reform, he practices it. While Brown claims to be a critic of the oil companies, and yet accepts \$70,000 in campaign contributions from a major oil firm, Moretti has accepted money only from companies with records of maintaining environmental quality and of hiring minorities. He has also sponsored a bill which will severely limit private campaign contributions.

We have chosen Moretti because, unlike the other liberal Democratic candidates, as a powerful and successful Speaker of the Assembly he has attracted

the support of the more conservative factions of the governing body, a support which will be vital to his effectiveness as governor.

And we have chosen Moretti because his proposals for crime prevention are the most radical, yet realistic, that have been proposed by any of the other candidates. While Jerry Waldie merely advocates the removal of drug offenders from criminal courts into rehabilitation centers, and Brown claims only to be opposed to the death penalty and in favor of legalizing sex between consenting adults, Moretti stresses a total remodeling of law enforcement policies. He proposes to legalize all victimless crimes, including not only sex, but also gambling among friends, possession of marijuana for personal use and prostitution. This program will place the emphasis of law enforcement on acts of violence and other serious crimes, where it belongs.

We feel that Moretti will, as governor, continue to follow the same policies of fairness which have made him a powerful Speaker of the Assembly.

Governor, Republican Primary

For the Republican gubernatorial nomination the Lumberjack endorses State Controller Houston I. Flournoy.

Flournoy has proved himself an able administrator in both the legislative and executive branches of government. For six years he served as an Assemblyman and for the last eight years as Controller.

Flournoy has two distinct advantages over his opponent, Lieutenant Governor Ed Reinecke. First, Flournoy is a moderate, mainstream politician and not a protector of the "conservative wing" as Reinecke tends to be. Second, Reinecke has been indicted for alleged perjury in the Watergate scandal, which will undoubtedly reduce his leadership effectiveness.

Flournoy is not basing his campaign on wild promises to suddenly solve all the social ills of California. He doesn't claim to have simple solutions for such complex problems and challenges as education, taxation, unemployment and discrimination.

Humboldt County Sheriff

Of the four candidates for Humboldt County Sheriff, the Lumberjack feels that Jim Gibson Jr. is the most qualified man for the position.

Gibson has had 24 years of law enforcement experience and has served as Chief of Police of the City of Arcata for the past nine years. He is a graduate of the University of Southern California with a major in psychology and a minor in public administration and political science. He also is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Gibson believes that the sheriff's department should train personnel to overcome personal likes and dislikes while enforcing the law. He also advocates the hiring of more minority group members into the sheriff's department.

Sheriff Gene Cox, the incumbent, has proven to be an unresponsive public servant. During an incident in which a man who was under surveillance for growing marijuana was allegedly shot by a Humboldt County Sheriff, Cox reacted, not by dismissing the sheriff, but by putting him to work in the jail and not allowing him to go back on patrol duty.

Gibson feels that the sheriff's department is not communicating with the citizens of Humboldt County, and plans to involve the entire department in community relations, not just a few certain individuals.

We urge you to vote for Gibson in the June election.

What Flournoy has are practical ideas for beginning to tackle these complicated problems. He talks about setting new priorities and redirecting the energy of government programs as tools for the needed change rather than unnecessary massive, sweeping reforms.

To alleviate unemployment, he doesn't suggest the state hiring every unemployed person but advocates cooperation with private industry and redirecting job training programs.

He doesn't claim to be able to create new amounts of revenue for schools without raising taxes considerably.

To deal with discrimination, he advocates enforcing existing laws which promise equality regardless of race, sex or age.

Fourth District Supervisor

The Lumberjack supports the re-election of Ray Peart as fourth district Supervisor.

Since his election to the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors in 1970, Peart has proven to be a responsive and concerned leader. He has held monthly night-time "meet the people" meetings to communicate with citizens who are unable to attend the day-time Supervisors meetings.

He also campaigned last year against the Butler Valley Dam project. He supported the Board's decision to place the issue before the voters, and explained to the public that the proposed project was environmentally unacceptable and economically disastrous.

Peart's outlook on property tax rates is realistic. He does not make the impossible promise of lowering taxes and at the same time increasing services. Yet, during the past year, while Peart was on the Board of Supervisors, property taxes were reduced by \$1.11, the largest tax rate cut in Humboldt County's history.

He has also conducted a study of solid waste disposal systems which would collect and incinerate wastes for the generation of electrical power. He then asked the Board of Supervisors to conduct a study of the feasibility of undertaking such a project in Humboldt County.

Peart's opponents are Bob Brown, an engineer with Caltrans, and O. H. Bass, a wealthy Eureka businessman. Both men advocate bringing more industries into the county, but make no distinctions as to which industries should be permitted. Peart, on the other hand, believes tough restrictions should be imposed on industries that move into Humboldt County.

Letters

Support Richter

On this campus changes are occurring. Women are beginning to take their place in responsible roles, both on campus and in the community. A salute to Alex Fairless, Becky Aus, and many other community women is in order.

Though much progress has been made, there is still much to be done. Women can fill even more roles, take on even more responsibilities. We have candidates for local office and even one seeking federal office - Barbara Richter. This is good, but what can we say for her campus support organization that seems to ignore women? Of the nine charter members of Renovated Republicans for Richter only one is a woman.

Their first fund-raising activity is a promotion that discourages female participation - does Humboldt have a Sun King? I have not noticed a regulation prohibiting women from entering the contest. Whether the contest be in jest or earnest I am taking a responsible stand by entering and under the title of "the grand old gal."

Don't let the Sun King promoters ignore an important group of people in our society. Vote for me and support women.

La Sol de la Sunshine

Support Moretti

I would like to take this opportunity to urge Humboldt students to take a closer look at who I feel is the best qualified candidate for governor on the June 4 ballot, Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti.

Moretti is clearly set apart from other candidates for the Democratic nomination by his progressive legislative leadership and record. He is unique because of the fact that his support for improvement of public education, political reform, and child day-care centers, to name just a few, is substantiated not by simply what he claims, but by his consistent legislative record of improvement in these vital areas.

I urge your readers to do something they've never done before this election, and that is to compare the legislative records of all the candidates in the Democratic primary. I feel after they've done this objectively they'll make the same choice I did - Bob Moretti.

Laura St. John
Sociology freshman

Support Roth

Shortly after the present California state administration took office, citizens of this state, together with students and faculty members of the state colleges and universities formed a statewide organization called Citizens for California Higher Education (CCHHE). Their goal was to educate the public, the state legislature, and the administration to support the following:

1. Adequate financing for quality higher education.
2. Maintain the tradition of tuition-free higher education.
3. Responsible participation by faculty and students in the government of the state universities and colleges.
4. Higher education system free of political influence.

During the period this organization was active, one regent, William Matson Roth, strongly and actively supported the organization and its goals. At the time of this upheaval in our higher education system, the San Francisco

(Continued on page 15)

Another view of Waldie

by David Ellis
Political science senior

I am writing this not to voice an opinion, rather merely to present some facts that have been brought to my attention about gubernatorial candidate, Jerome Waldie. The ultimate decision in this matter rests with the voters but any decision to be made, if it is to be legitimate, must be made on facts, not misconceptions or widely held views based on misinformation.

On the subject of equal rights, it is stated in a campaign piece prepared by the Waldie for Governor Campaign Committee that "... Waldie supported the Equal Rights Amendment." What we are not told is that in 1970 he was, in fact, one of only 15 Congressmen to vote against passage of the amendment.

When he switched from opposing to voting for the amendment when it cleared the House on October 17, 1971, an aide of Waldie was quoted as saying,

"He had some reservations about the amendment in the past, but this has changed. Also, you know, we're running for Governor." (Sacramento Bee, Oct. 18, 1971, Sec. B, p. 7, col 1).

On the same piece of literature is a statement reflecting his commitment to honest government. It is interesting to note that in 1968, when Waldie was in the California Assembly, he introduced AB 3023, a bill that would have made it legal for members of the legislature to receive "a commission for the placement of insurance on behalf of the state. . ." To use political vernacular, this would have amounted to a kickback. Fortunately, the bill failed. After the bill failed he was quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle as saying, "It was a special-interest

bill—some of the boys in the industry wanted it." (San Francisco Chronicle, July 4, 1968, Page 12, col.1;.

Waldie's views on the environment frequently contain references to his long and consistent opposition to the SST as an environmental hazard. In September of 1970, Waldie was on record as opposed to the SST saying that it presented "severe environmental deficiencies." Yet he found enough merit in the project to vote for a \$58.5 million developmental expenditure in July of 1971.

I trust this has served to clear the air a bit. My only hope is that all of you will examine the records of the candidates before voting and make the wise choice on the basis of facts and nothing less.

policy unfair to gays

by Richard Khamsi
English senior
Gay Peoples' Union

The Student Homophile League a few years ago held a demonstration to "protest the fact that the rights of the Declaration of Independence have yet to be granted to American citizens who are homosexuals." Alien Homosexuals are often unwelcome here, too.

A case in point was the case of Clive Michael Boutilier, a Canadian national who was ordered deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The case was brought before the Supreme Court, and in a 6-3 decision, the Court upheld the order.

Boutilier was first admitted to the United States in 1955, when, at the age of 21, he joined his parents and three of his brothers and sisters. In 1963, he applied for citizenship. At that time, it was discovered that he had been arrested in 1959 on a charge of sodomy, which was subsequently dropped. Following this lead, the immigration service obtained a statement from Boutilier admitting that he was a homosexual. This was his mistake.

A clause in the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 specifies that "Aliens afflicted with psychopathic personality,

epilepsy, or a mental defect ... shall be excludable from admission into the United States." A panel of psychiatrists working for the service declared that homosexuality was indeed a psychopathic defect. Accordingly, after the Supreme Court ruling, Boutilier was deported.

Deportation is a serious measure that can have disastrous repercussions in a person's life. Post-entry homosexual behavior is not a reason for deportation but pre-entry homosexual behavior is. Why then are aliens not warned that a previous history of homosexuality can be grounds for deportation? Such fair warning might keep foreign homosexuals at home. Evidently this is not something our lawmakers desire. Says Thomas Szasz in "The Manufacture of Madness," "The conclusion is inescapable that what they want to do is persecute the homosexual."

Citizens gather

by Jean Shank
Music freshman

I have a new cause on which to spout. Actually environment is what it's about.

Citizens Gather! and try to write! Compost forever and fight, fight, fight!

Bananas are mainly what raises this gripe, with small paper labels that stick on so tight.

Throw all those peelings in your compost pile Biodegradable? Not by a mile.

Decomposition, now that's the key but Chicita's blue labels are bothering me.

I dig up my garden and plant so fine. Then Chicita's blue label appears on my vine.

Citizens gather! and try to fight blue labeled green been—and gripe, gripe, gripe.

Headley rises to the challenge

by Norman C. Headley, M.D.
Student Health Center Director

Even if birth control pill prices have gone to \$24 per year that's only about 7 cents a day and you can't get a good cup of coffee any more for that, let alone spontaneous sex!

No one said the pills were "perfectly safe" for everyone. There are clearly some women who should not take the pill, just as there are some people who shouldn't take penicillin, but birth control pills today are considered quite safe by the majority of well controlled studies over the last 15 years in this country and England.

When you referred to your "close friends" who felt fat, sluggish, had unstable moods, lowered self-image and were sexually depressed, I thought you were going to say they were simply pregnant. Well, all I can say is those feelings are not those of most women or it would be difficult to imagine why 60-70 million of them would take the pill daily.

Diaphragms are fairly popular with college age women these days and we fit them regularly at the Health Center. Older women with families often don't like the increased risk of pregnancy with this method nor its inconvenience. The cost of most diaphragm jellies or creams is about \$3 per tube so I don't see that the cost is significantly less.

IUD's, condoms, etc., will be discussed in subsequent columns. I am impressed with and appreciate McVicar's interest in the subject.

The Belfry Sniper

by Brian Alexander
Lumberjack staff member

Job-hunting has changed, I've learned, after visiting the employment office (sometimes known as the unemployment office or the Department of Human Resources Envelopment.)

The man at the counter did not ask to know my work experience or my education. He didn't give me any tests for mental aptitude or manual dexterity.

"How much money can you raise in two weeks?" he asked.

Startled, I finally deduced that he wanted a bribe. I mumbled something about being flat broke. "but as soon as I get my first paycheck—"

"No good," he said, "you can't run a campaign on credit. We'll waive the filing fee but you'll have to get some cash for bumper stickers. Here (he handed me a green form), this job shouldn't cost too much to land."

The form stated: "I do hereby declare myself on this —th day of —, 197-, to be a candidate for the office of fry cook." There was a space at the bottom for my name and address.

Next, the job counselor shoved a stack of blue forms at me. "I almost forgot -- you have to turn in a list of contributions to your campaign every two weeks until you're hired."

I said, "I don't want to be a fry cook -- I want a job with an insurance company. I graduated in the top two percentile of my class at the Death Underwriters Institute in Lodi, California."

The job counselor winced, "Oooh, that's pretty expensive. You'd have to buy TV time to get a job like that. You'd need plenty of name identification -- you're still an unknown in the job market."

I was stubborn, "I don't care. I'm qualified for the job."

Reluctantly, he handed me a pink form. "There is one opening, with the Golden Wripoph Insurance Company. But you haven't a prayer of getting it."

"Why not?"

"Because a woman came in just yesterday to file for it. She told me about her campaign strategy -- media blitz, bumper stickers, billboards, skywriting, the whole schtick. She's even campaigning on foot from one end to the other of the territory she'll be assigned when she gets the job."

"What experience has she had?" I demanded.

"Well, she ran for Registered Nurse last year. She won, too. Before that, she was a librarian and before that she ran for fry cook. So you see, you can go places from a start as a fry cook." He offered the green, fry cook application again.

"But what insurance experience has she had?" I protested. "What institute did she graduate from?"

"She dropped out of junior college after two quarters as an oceanography major, as I recall. But that doesn't matter -- she's got a hell of a campaign organization."

The Perspectives page is reserved for opinion matter from anyone about anything. Opinions expressed are those of the author and not necessarily of the Lumberjack of Humboldt State University. Written matter may be up to 300 words, or 30 lines in length, typed and double-spaced. Deadline is Friday before publication. Libelous, tasteless or overlength material may not be used.

Perspectives

An opinion page open to all

Student defends Oscar Klee

by Kathleen Gordon Bruke
Eureka

Oscar Klee, Democratic Candidate for the 2nd District Congressional Seat, was maligned on a newscast Monday night (May 14) on KHSU. The news item was a release from the Internal Revenue Service; they are obviously biased against Klee because of his many battles with them, most of which Klee has won. These battles have resulted in new legal deductions for us the ordinary tax payer. (Apparently the IRS is a vested interest in the inequitable tax structure as it now stands.)

Yes Oscar Klee was convicted of a misdemeanor for willfully failing to file his own personal tax returns for the years 1966, 1967, and 1968. The important question is why would a man, who makes tax consulting his business, decide not to file his own tax return?

Surely a tax consultant would know he could not get away with such a thing! Wouldn't it therefore follow that he had a motive for his apparent illegal action?

Klee feels the IRS requires "frivolous and unnecessary information in tax returns" and charges "Much of the information that the IRS demands on a tax return is used by the IRS for harassment, intimidation and invasion of privacy - fishing expeditions into the life of the taxpayer." He says further "I have believed since 1956 that the tax laws are so vague, complex and arbitrary that no person can really know how much to pay, and no one can be sure he is paying his fair share. These unconstitutional income tax schemes need changing or testing in the courts, I'll keep on testing arbitrary law until its unconstitutionality is either upheld in the courts or until Congress ac-

cepts its responsibility to make the constitutionally required changes."

Klee says that it has been his intention, since 1956, "to test the discriminatory tax laws that enable the rich to get richer and the poor to get poorer."

I admire a man who is willing to fight for what he believes in. How many of us are upset by the high taxes we pay and comparatively the low taxes corporations pay? How many of us are willing to take a stand for what we believe in? In spite of the trouble it may bring him, Oscar Klee has taken a stand!

I think we would do well to remember these words of Thomas Jefferson's: "What country can preserve its liberties, if its rulers are not warned from time to time that the people will preserve the spirit of resistance."

The Lumberjack

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GLOBE IMPORTS

3RD & G EUREKA

On The Plaza, Arcata

Bob Scheirbeck Says

We need
a new
humanism
in the schools
to cope with
the complexities
of today's world.

ELECT SCHEIRBECK

for SUPERINTENDENT

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BEAT YOUR

BRAINS

OUT!

Congas

Bongos

Osi Drums

Freshwater logging debated

Freshwater Forest is being logged now, but maybe not for long. Two weeks ago, more than 130 persons crowded into a natural resources lecture room to hear Gerald Partain, professor of forest economics, and Rudolf Becking, professor of natural resources, debate over the fate of Freshwater Forest.

Becking called for a moratorium if present forest practices being used in the 307-acre stand of 100-year-old redwood trees were not halted. The moratorium would be a legal action which would force halting of the logging operations until a judge could decide whether or not there is sufficient grounds for suspending further logging activities.

Not enough care in logging operations is taking place, Becking said. Nor does Humboldt State University have control over it. Pacific Lumber Co. began logging operations in the forest last month after a change in a lease between it and the school gave it full control of the land.

The original lease, which was signed in 1960, gave HSU virtually complete control of the forest until 1980, provided it was used for educational purposes.

(In two years, environmental impact statements will be required before logging operations can take place, Becking said. The forest can now be cut without providing that report.)

Students at the lecture expressed concern that a moratorium would hurt and eliminate their chances for favors from other lumber companies. They didn't want the water stirred up. Becking said in an interview last week

the moratorium was the last resort.

Becking said he would like to see the school have the control over the forest it had before the lease change. But he added he is not against harvesting the forest.

He said he wants to see harvesting done in a more researched and careful manner, with more concentration on its effects on the environment - the birds, the soil, erosion factors, plantlife, the aesthetic and historical qualities.

In the past, students were able to map the land, study its wild life, plant life, soil conditions and research the forest's growth.

Becking's students have had to run out ahead of the chain saw and do what research they can before the trees are cut, Becking said. Nor is there any way to really anticipate which direction the forest will be felled. The cutting starts in one place, then moves in the direction the fallers decide to go, he said.

What Becking would like is "all-age" harvesting of the forest done by students. "All-age" involves discriminately cutting trees of all ages to secure a stable and productive environment where the trees stand.

This differs from clear cutting methods, which involves cutting a stand of trees based on their maturity. Becking said the Freshwater Forest will eventually end up clean cut. When 70 per cent of the trees are cut in a forest, the land is non-taxable until a new growth of trees reaches the age of 40, Becking noted. That, he said is

what will happen to the Freshwater Forest.

Both Becking and Partain showed slides to the audience.

Becking included pictures of the forest as it has stood for the last 14 years, scenes of old-time logging operations and then shots of the logging operations taking place now.

Partain showed slides of clear cut forest management operations, and regrowth that has taken place in other areas. He admitted the land looks ugly and scarred when it is first clear cut. But Partain emphasized the progressive growth resulting after clear cutting.

Partain said the ideal situation for the school would be to have someone either donate a forest to HSU, or to have the state buy a forest.

But he expressed skepticism that either would ever happen.

Gray surveys voter concerns

In her "walking campaign" for supervisor, Harriet Gray has personally surveyed over 3000 residents of the 5th District.

She has found citizens are most interested in public transportation, health care, employment, solid waste disposal, sewage treatment, housing and services for senior citizens.

Gray said she will continue her door-to-door survey "right up to election day."

more Perspectives...

Student responds to opinion in last issue

by Peter Mosgafian
Psychology senior

The response to the article on homosexuality last week needs clarification on two important points. First of all, the writer asserts that "frustration, guilt, and a feeling of incompleteness" are due to the overbearing religious atmosphere of modern society. In other words, happiness, joy, peace and feelings of self-worth are dependent upon society's perception of where one is at! The point that is being made, is that one cannot be happy unless the

society accepts that person's behavior. In reality however, the homosexual's perception of self is a result of people in unnatural relationships "receiving in their own person the due penalty for their error" (Romans 1:27).

Christians throughout the world, and notably the Communist world, are "beaten, killed, harassed, denied employment, adequate housing and police protection!" We also are called sick by supposed experts, but we are not plagued with loneliness, fear, guilt and frustrations. Christians certainly have their problems, but the Christian has peace, joy, love, and hope in the midst of those problems because he knows "that all things work together for good to those who love God and are called according to His purpose." (Romans 8:28). The key here is that the Christian is not dependent upon external circumstances, but is dependent upon their relationship to the living God through Jesus Christ.

Secondly, the writer also asserted that the debauchery of the Classic period led the early Christians to view homosexuality as lust. However, some 1500 years prior to the time, the following judgement was given in the Old Testament: "You shall not lie with a male as with a female: it is shamefully vile" (Leviticus 18:22). I'm not trying to shift the blame, I am simply showing that there is a long history of God's desire for people to keep themselves from unnatural "love." Don't rely on stereotyped visions of Christ, but find the Truth in Him.



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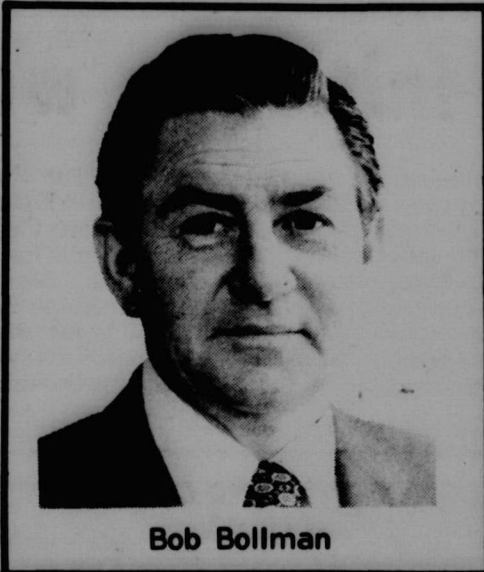
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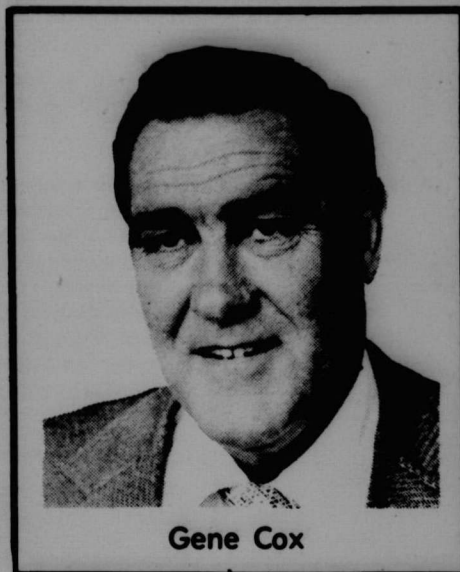
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Bob Bollman



Ernest Cobine



Gene Cox



N. Jim Gibson Jr.

Incumbent, three others vie for sheriff

by Mike Goldsby
STAFF MANAGEMENT and administration policies are among the main issues being debated by the four candidates in the race for Humboldt County Sheriff.

The four candidates are Sheriff Gene Cox, incumbent; Bob Bollmann, undersheriff; Ernest Cobine, Eureka City Councilman and former policeman; and N. J. Jim Gibson Jr., Arcata Chief of Police.

The present administration of Gene Cox has come under fire lately from the local media, the Humboldt County Grand Jury and the other candidates.

IN AN ARTICLE LAST THURSDAY, the Eureka Times-Standard printed the Humboldt Grand Jury Report on the Sheriff's Department. The article said, "Cox does not act swiftly and consistently in response to personnel problems." The report did not mention any specific incident.

Cox has had over 24 years of law enforcement experience, 8 years as sheriff of Humboldt County. He said he has been "gaining experience coming through the ranks." During his two terms, the sheriff's staff, facilities and budget have grown. The budget is now more than \$2½ million.

In an interview last week, Councilman Cobine said, "The present administration has allowed the department to grow while they themselves haven't grown." He said there is not a top-echelon understanding necessary to budget \$2½ million. Cobine has had over ten years law enforcement experience in Los Angeles.

INCUMBENT COX called the \$2½ million figure "misleading. Over \$1.7 million is in wages that are already set. I have nothing to say about that." Cox said he and Undersheriff Bollmann are the only two candidates that have worked with computer programmed budgeting.

Hiring, screening, training and discipline of the sheriff's staff were discussed by all of the candidates.

Cox said much of the selection is done "by the civil service, and I have nothing to do with that." He said new recruits are graded four times during the first year for suitability.

UNDERSHERIFF BOLL-MANN said he would include

psychological testing in the screening process. "This should be the key point in hiring," he said, in an interview Monday.

Bollmann has had almost 23 years of law enforcement experience and has been Undersheriff in Humboldt County since 1966. He has an associate degree in Police Science, and is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.

Bollmann, Gibson and Cobine all said the sheriff's staff needed constant updating in training.

GIBSON SAID, "We need a complete review of training." Gibson has had over 24 years law enforcement experience. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy, has taken police science graduate courses at USC, and has been Chief of Police in Arcata for nine years.

Gibson said the department should "select and train people to try to overcome their personal likes and dislikes when dealing with the public."

"Personal should hinge around disciplining an individual when he allows his personal feelings to interfere with the way he handles the law," Gibson said.

COBINE SAID, "When a sheriff is accused of abusing his power, he should be promptly suspended. If he is found innocent, give him back pay and it is all over. If he is found guilty, terminate him."

Cobine then mentioned the Berti and Dickerson cases as examples. In both cases, unarmed men were killed in drug investigations; Pat Berti in Ferndale, by a Humboldt County Sheriff's deputy while under surveillance for growing marijuana, and Dick Dickerson by a federal agent, during a drug raid on his home near Garberville.

"The public has entrusted the sheriff's deputies with their lives," Cobine continued. "There is no difference between a

policeman and a criminal if the policeman breaks the law under the guise of enforcing it."

COX SAID he suspended Deputy Larry Lima after the Berti incident. "This case was investigated by the FBI and the District Attorney and the evidence was given to the Grand Jury."

Lima was found innocent and returned to work with the sheriff's department, an unpopular move, especially among the young people of Ferndale.

"I put him to work in the jail," Cox said. Lima asked to be put back into active patrol duty, "but I said as long as I was sheriff, he wasn't going back on patrol." Lima later quit the department.

UNDER COX'S ADMINISTRATION, a Community Relations Division was established. "They go to the schools, speak at various clubs and teach law enforcement classes at Hoopa and South Fork High."

Cobine said, "Community relations needs to be more of a two-way street, putting officers in contact with people other than suspects or other policemen, and also showing the youth that policemen are human."

Bollmann said the current community relations program is good but the department head "needs to set the example by living up to the standards of the job."

THE AREAS COVERED by the department all have different needs, Gibson said, "and the department is not meeting those needs. It is essential to involve everyone in the department in community relations."

All of the candidates agreed that hiring minorities would improve community relations. They also thought hiring Native Americans would improve relations with the northern areas, like Hoopa, Willow Creek and Orleans.

Gibson said, "The Native Americans have felt nobody is interested in them, even though they are qualified."

BOLLMANN SAID the department needs to actively seek minority employment, "not just say here we are."

The candidates said they thought sheriff's department drug investigations should be directed towards the hard-drug pusher rather than to the common marijuana user.

Cox said, "Until the laws change, I'm going to enforce the marijuana laws." The decriminalization initiative failed by a majority, he said and it has little chance of passage in future elections.

"THERE IS AN INORDINATE AMOUNT of time spent on marijuana investigation," Cobine said. "If you mention marijuana in the Sheriff's Department now, they all have an orgasm and run in circles. But, if you mention burglary, they all look at you dumbfounded."

Two of the candidates think the power structure of the Sheriff's Department should be rearranged.

Cobine said, "The top echelon should be reorganized by eliminating the undersheriff position, make the deputies more responsible to the sheriff and the public."

EVEN THOUGH BOLLMANN FILLS THE POSITION, he also thinks it should be eliminated. He said the undersheriff position was not useful in the present administration.

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Safe nuclear energy initiative would phase

'Undesirable

by-products

and waste

products

produce

hazards to this

generation and

generations to

come.'

Growing concern over nuclear energy in Humboldt County and throughout the nation has led to legislation regarding the halt of nuclear energy growth. In this state the Californians For Safe Nuclear Energy Initiative petition is currently circulating. The initiative has the long term

goal of phasing out nuclear power plants, according to Wesley Chesbro and James Sharak, two head members of the Humboldt County division for the initiative. There are two nuclear power plants in operation in California as well as several in the planning and building stage. The two operating

plants are located in Humboldt County, just south of Eureka, and San Onofre, near San Clemente. The initiative calls for the following conditions:

- 1) Removal of the liability limits imposed by the 1957 Price-Anderson Act after one year.
- 2) Approval, by two-thirds vote

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He said a
Energy



**Former employees,
others charge
Humboldt Bay
power plant
is unsafe,
hazardous**

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) nuclear power plant south of Eureka, despite its claims of meeting strict federal radiation standards, has been called unsafe and a threat to human existence by environmentalists, nuclear scientists, and particularly two former employees.

Robert J. Rowen Jr. and Forrest Williams, former technicians at the Humboldt Bay nuclear plant, were fired within a week of each other in May 1970 after accusing the management of the plant of inadequate safety procedures and the violation of certain safety standards. They were both fired for insubordination.

PG&E claims the plant, which generates electricity through the process of nuclear fission, produces clean and safe energy. This process involves the controlled splitting of atoms in a chain reaction. The splitting produces intense heat, which boils water. The water turns turbines, generating electricity.

This 65,000 kilowatt plant, which began operating in 1963, is said to produce clean energy because no smoke or other pollutants are released into the air by combustion. However, the end product of the fission process is highly radioactive nuclear waste. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has set strict regulations regarding the amount of radioactivity that can be released outside of the nuclear control area of the plant. Rowen's and Williams' major criticism was that these regulations were not closely followed and often were ignored.

Rowen, in an interview, cited several examples of

radioactive contamination outside the control area. He said he first noticed these instances as an apprentice nuclear control technician in 1966 when he found smearable contamination on employees' cars in the parking lot.

Rowen said that in 1967, some painters at the plant were found to have been contaminated for three days while working in clean areas of the plant, where there is not supposed to be any radioactivity. The painters were taken to the decontamination area where their clothes were confiscated and their bodies were decontaminated. Rowen said he requested that radioactivity monitors be placed everywhere the painters had traveled during those three days to check for contamination. PG&E management refused, he said, because they believed it would cause public alarm and create a bad image.

Regardless of radiation leaks noted throughout the plant, both Williams and Rowen said they believed the most dangerous aspect of nuclear energy is the highly radioactive waste products. Williams said these products are stored in outdoor concrete vaults which are not necessarily leak-proof.

Rowen noted one instance of waste problems when a piece of contaminated pipe was found in a clean area. He said it was originally a long pipe from the reactor that was cut into 20 pieces for easy disposal in the low-level radiation waste area. One of these pieces was found in a scrap metal bin at the plant by an employee

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of the Legislature of the effective-
ness of the nuclear safety systems
and waste disposal methods after
five years.

Chesbro said the Price-
Anderson Act limits liability
coverage to \$560 million per plant.
He said a 1956 study by the Atomic
Energy Commission showed that

the major accident at a medium
size plant could result in damages
of up to \$7 billion, as well as 3,400
deaths. This damage figure made
the insurance companies leary of
covering the power plants, so they
offered very limited coverage,
Chesbro said.

To protect the plants from lia-

bility damages, Senator Clinton
Anderson and Representative
Melvin Price introduced a bill
limiting the damage costs the
plant would be liable for to \$560
million, Chesbro said. In the event
of an accident at a nuclear plant
only \$560 million would be cov-
ered. Any damage above that

figure (possibly as high as that es-
timated \$7 billion) would be uncol-
lectable.

Chesbro said that insurance
companies have a "nuclear ex-
clusion clause" as well, meaning
home owners are not covered for
nuclear damage.

With the removal of the Price-
Anderson Act, Chesbro said the
plants would be responsible for all
damages. Because of this the in-
surance companies would
scrutinize the safety of the plants
and could very well set astronom-
ical premiums, he said.

"If they (the power plants)
have to buy a premium, the cost of
that would probably make other
forms of energy more economi-
cal," Chesbro said.

In order to lower these pre-
miums the plants would have to
improve their safety standards
not only to the insurance com-
panies' wishes but the
Legislature's as well, as expres-
sed in the second condition of the
initiative.

If the initiative passes, the nu-
clear plants' safety systems and
waste disposal methods would
have to be proven effective to the
Legislature by a two-thirds vote
within five years. Chesbro called
this a "measure of proof" by the
utilities.

"The utilities will have to ex-
plain why these accidents cannot
happen," Chesbro said, instead of
the opponents of nuclear energy
having to prove why an accident
can happen.

One hindering factor to the
plants' success is that the utilities
have yet to develop a workable
emergency core cooling system.
Six times in six tests in Idaho
Falls, Idaho, an emergency core
cooling system has failed. When
the emergency water was
pumped to the reactor core it was
blocked by pressurized steam
buildup and by fuel rods which
had swollen from loss of coolant,
resulting in a melt-down of the
reactor core.

The utilities would also face the
problem of finding a feasible
waste deposit method. There has
been considerable controversy
regarding where and how to suc-

cessfully store highly radioactive
wastes for possibly up to 300,000
years, the time needed for the
total decay of Plutonium 239, a
waste product and the most
deadly known isotope.

The initiative further states
that if the Price-Anderson Act is
not repealed within one year all
existing plants would operate at
only 60 per cent capacity or less. If
this occurs and the Legislature
does not approve of the systems
within five years, all existing
plants would have to operate at 10
per cent less of their capacity
each year.

Chesbro said there would be lit-
tle change in state operating costs
because nuclear power plants
only generate one per cent of the
nation's energy now.

He warned, however, that if ex-
isting power plant operations are
cut the owners of the plants could
file damage claims against the
state which could be payed
through increased taxes.

In order to be placed on the
November ballot the petition
needs 325,000 signatures by Mon-
day, May 27. Chesbro said that
Humboldt County's goal is 4,000
and at last count there were about
2,200.

Chesbro and Sharak both ex-
pressed the hope that the money
being spent on nuclear power
could be diverted to other forms of
energy, particularly solar
energy.

Both made reference to Ralph
Nader's remark that the sun can-
not be monopolized by utilities
like oil cans. They said they be-
lieved solar energy would replace
nuclear and fossil fuel (oil)
energy as the primary source of
power, with financial aid.

Chesbro noted that PG&E is
working with the East Bay Munic-
ipal Utilities District in the Bay
Area on gas production from
waste decomposition. He said
methane and methanol gas can be
derived when organic wastes are
decomposed by bacterial or-
ganisms, which give off these
gases.

The use of wind mills and geoth-
ermal energy, utilizing hot steam
from the earth, were also men-
tioned as possible power sources.



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pieces was
employee

who was going to use it for a project in the cold machine
shop. Rowen said the scrap pile, including the remain-
ing pieces of pipe, was sold to G&R Metal in Eureka.

The piece of pipe was found to be contaminated, and
Rowen said he requested that radioactive monitors be
sent to the G&R area to search for the remaining pipe.
He said PG&E management refused, again because it
would cause public concern. Rowen said he went to the
scrap yard after work without any equipment to look for
the other pieces, but could not find them. Although the
other pieces were never proven to be contaminated, he
said it was "reasonable to assume if the pipe was cut
into 20 pieces and one piece is contaminated the others
would be."

Rowen also strongly objected to the plant's handling
of the waste shipment problem. These waste products,
or spent fuel, must be cooled from their intense heat
before they can be shipped by railroad to West Valley,
New York, where they are reprocessed. The spent fuel
is put in underwater storage racks for about three
months, he said. Then the spent fuel is transferred un-
derwater from the storage racks to a shipping cask
which is to be placed on a railroad car.

Before the cask is shipped the outside of it has to be
decontaminated. Rowen said he was head of the decon-
tamination crew which decided whether the cask met
U.S. Department of Transportation standards. He said
these standards state that a cask cannot be shipped until
it reaches a count of 2,200 disintegrations per minute per

square centimeter or less. Rowen said that in August
1969 a shipping cask went through this procedure and
was found to have a count of 4,000 - 6,000 disintegrations
per minute per square centimeter, considerably higher
than the allowed amount.

Rowen said his supervisor checked relatively cool
spots on the cask and found the lowest count to be 2,600
disintegrations. Rowen said his supervisor ordered him
to sign a falsified shipping statement which stated the
cask had met the standards, because of the apparent
drastic drop in the count. He said he refused but finally
gave in when he was ordered again. So the cask was
shipped to New York.

Rowen said he later filled out a shipment log and
made note of the radiation levels. He said he was ac-
cused by the management of filing a personal complaint
against his supervisor.

Of the waste problem, Rowen said the nuclear plant's
"undesirable by-products and waste products produce
hazards to this generation and generations to come."

Williams and Rowen said they were quite dissatisfied
with the protective measures for the workers within the
plant as well. They complained of the management at-
titude that steps had to be made to advance nuclear
energy with little regard toward human safety.

"They weren't taking reasonable precautions," Wil-
liams said. As an example, he said chemical tests had to
be run on the water used in the reaction process. The
instrument technician would take in large doses of

radioactivity because the testing was a long process and
there was no protective shield. Finally, after much bar-
gaining, a protective shield with tongs for the technician
to work with was built.

Williams said constant protest had to be made before
PG&E would "grudgingly" make a change. He added
that the improvements were usually ideas of the work-
ers, not the management.

"Every step of the way was a big fight to protect these
guys," he said.

When the plant first began operating Williams was
part of the fueling crew. The nuclear chain reaction
begins when enough control rods are removed from the
reactor core to reach the critical stage.

Williams said of the operation, "It was a guessing
game to see when it would reach critical stage." He said
despite a wealth of laboratory data regarding the chain
reaction, they still had no idea of what it would take to
cause the reaction.

"It was an experimental thing," he said. "They really
didn't know what was going to happen."

Because of this limited experience with nuclear reac-
tions, Williams said the AEC is "operating on the fringe
of knowledge."

"They are so committed to that goal (of attaining
nuclear energy) that they forget they are on that
fringe," he said. "They lose their perspective. Their
only concern is to get the job done."

Local businessman, engineer challenge

Peart faces two others in supervisorial race

by John Wright

RAY PEART, 4th district (Eureka) supervisor since 1970, faces two opponents in the June 4 primary, O. H. Bass, businessman and Robert J. (Bob) Brown, an engineer with CalTrans.

Bass said his primary complaint against Peart is that "he should be around. My old supervisors used to drop in and chat."

Brown is critical of Peart because "he's been very unresponsive and unrealistic... even though he contends he supports a broader tax base, his voting record has been the opposite to improve the county's economy."

ABOUT NO-GROWTH, Peart said the reports from his recent proposal of solid waste management, resource recovery and energy conversion have indicated that this program would provide 40 year-round jobs plus construction of the facility.

This proposal would create electrical energy from the county's garbage. Peart said the increased power would make it possible to attract industries,

demanding non-interruptable power, which he said is not currently available. He said this would obviously stimulate the economy.

About responsiveness, Peart has held monthly "meet-the-people" meetings since he took office.

IN AN INTERVIEW last week, Bass insisted that the Lumberjack reporter give him a carbon copy of the notes taken during the interview, and afterwards asked the reporter to read back the notes to "avoid the possibility of (Bass) being misquoted." That was an unusual phenomenon for this reporter.

The three candidates were asked to respond to what the major issues are in this election.

Bass said that cooperation, like operating a business and needing "good people working with you" is the issue.

BROWN SAID, "The number one problem in the county is unemployment." He added that the "no-growth philosophy" of Peart is unrealistic.

"We must plan for growth," Brown said. "It's healthy and inevitable." He said that the 14 per cent unemployment rate makes this county an economically depressed area by federal standards.

Peart said, "Goals—where we think we want to go, where we see the county in 20 years... Like a business plans its goals. That's the important issue in this campaign."

PEART SAID that the county has an inadequate land-use plan. He wants to see a community group, after an educational training period, make the decisions.

About unemployment, Bass said that no one person can im-

prove it unless he has colleagues working for him to promote things. He said that more jobs are needed and that business can be recruited without ruining the environment.

BROWN SAID that industry should be encouraged on the Samoa Peninsula. "But it takes a change in the political climate of the community to encourage industry." He said industry looks for educational and recreational facilities and for political and public acceptance.

"The current political climate is not one of accepting or welcoming industry to the area," Brown said.

Peart said, "Bringing in industry doesn't necessarily mean a decrease in unemployment because newcomers might follow. We're getting known as a nice place to be. There's no magic formula for creating of jobs here."

TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY, Peart said the county should plan some industrial parks with "clearly defined tough policies."

All three candidates agreed that a rapid-transit system is needed in Humboldt County. They all insisted that some form of bus system would be the most practical system.

On the issue of local versus state planning, Bass said he would "be willing to do fieldwork before a decision is made."

BROWN SAID, "We need more local government control. The state mandates programs in many cases without funding." He said if people are not satisfied with a state decision there is always court recourse.

Peart said that the county should do as the federal and state governments do—go into the land-use business.

"If we're doing an adequate job the state will figure they don't need to come in," Peart said. "We've got to shape up."

ABOUT THE BENEFITS of revenue sharing (a return of funds for local use from the federal government), Bass said, "That's where a person with common sense comes in. To make a judgment, he's got to do his homework."

Brown said, "What the county needs to do is set up a priority and planning process with funds allocated on the basis of priority."

Peart said that no socially-oriented organization has been turned down for funds. He said the supervisors are doing their best to keep the program clean and efficient for local needs and cited an example of local job training as a use of the funds.



Robert J. (Bob) Brown



O. H. Bass



Human events

Today
noon FORUM—District attorney candidates, Multipurpose room.

7 p.m. FILM—"Intolerance" by D. W. Griffith. Admission free, Founders Hall Aud.

7 p.m. FILM—"Evolution of a Yogi," "Psychics, Saints and Scientists" and "The Ultimate Mystery." Multipurpose room.

7:30 p.m. COLLOQUIUM—"Chile with Poems and Guns" a discussion and film on the Chilean coup d'etat.

Thursday
noon FORUM—Superior Court judge candidates, Multipurpose room.

7 p.m. FILMS—"Evolution of a Yogi," see Wednesday.

Friday
8 p.m. MOVIE—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Gay Divorcee." Founders Hall Aud., admission \$1.

Saturday
8 p.m. FILM—"Private Life of Henry VIII" with Charles Laughton. Founders Hall Aud., admission \$1.50.
8:15 p.m. CHAMBER MUSIC—Recital Hall.

Tuesday
noon and 7:30 p.m. FILM—"Fritz the Cat," Multipurpose room.

Paid political advertisement

PEACE supports cabinet position of Secretary for Peace; business interests cannot dictate foreign policy.

AMNESTY supports amnesty in exchange for creative service and in order to help heal the lingering divisions.

CONSERVATION supports completion of boundaries and development of tourist facilities in Redwood National Park.

EDUCATION more and earlier help for handicapped, superior and retarded; enlarge Regional Occupation Program.

**JIM
BROWN
FOR
CONGRESS**



822-6545

Jacques'
European Bake Shop
Arcata
Union Town Square
(next to Safeway)
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Knitter's
for your knitting nook
1166 H St., Arcata
822-1791

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**Mad River
Photo Studio**

In the Pythian Castle
11th & H Street Arcata
822-2918

Timber taxes rising; small owners hurt

by June Yandell and Dave Hill

Some Humboldt County landowners may be forced to log their stands of timber because tax rates are based on the market value of the trees.

Timber tax rates change yearly in order to supplement county budget needs.

Since taxation of property is one of the main sources of revenue for any county government, land is appraised at the highest possible tax rate.

Timber property (not the timber on the land) is evaluated by the County Assessor at 25 per cent of the real market value. The tax rate on the land is figured by a percentage of that value.

'Fair market value'

The timber itself is assessed by a timber land appraiser. The appraiser determines the "fair market value" of the property and taxation is based on that.

The value of timber lands depends on a number of variables, which include: past sale prices of similar property, location, accessibility, quantity, quality and species of timber.

Since 60 to 120 years are necessary to produce harvestable crops, timber land is tax exempt for 40 years or until it reaches a marketable age.

After the exemption is removed, a tax on the timber is determined by estimating, at present value, the future benefits that might be derived from that piece of timber land.

John W. Grimm, associate timber property appraiser for Humboldt County, said in a recent interview, "We don't look at the biological maturity of a tree. We look at the true market value which is usually based on the volume of loggable timber."

Exporters

Japanese log exporters recently became interested in young growth timber and loggable timber became younger than before.

Because these young growth trees are marketable, they are subject to taxes even though the timber owner has no intention of cutting them down.

"The Japanese are responsible for stimulating the rise in prices for young growth timber but only in part. They added to the demand for timber and since they were willing to pay so much for it, other companies bid as high or higher. Subsequently, the price kept going higher," said Grimm.

Because of this increased demand for young growth trees, they are considered mature sooner and therefore taxed as marketable timber. Private land owners who would have had a longer exemption period are now forced to log their land in order to escape the taxes.

Exemption

Areas where 70 per cent of the original marketable timber has been removed are eligible for a cut-tax exemption until the trees are of marketable maturity.

"If a land owner doesn't apply for an exemption for the remaining volume of timber, he is subject to taxation at anytime," said Grimm.

The timber property appraiser accepts or rejects exemption applications.

"Any lands in this county that do not have an exemption on file have been inspected and either made subject to taxation or regarded as exempt," said Grimm.

"If a stand is such that the aesthetic value is greater than the real timber value, then it is subject to taxation only on the basis of the aesthetic value.

True cash market value

"This is done in an effort to arrive at the true cash market value of the land whether it is for the sake of logging or aesthetic pleasure.

"If we feel the volume of timber on a given stand is so little that it doesn't have much value, chances are it won't be taxed for timber," said Grimm.

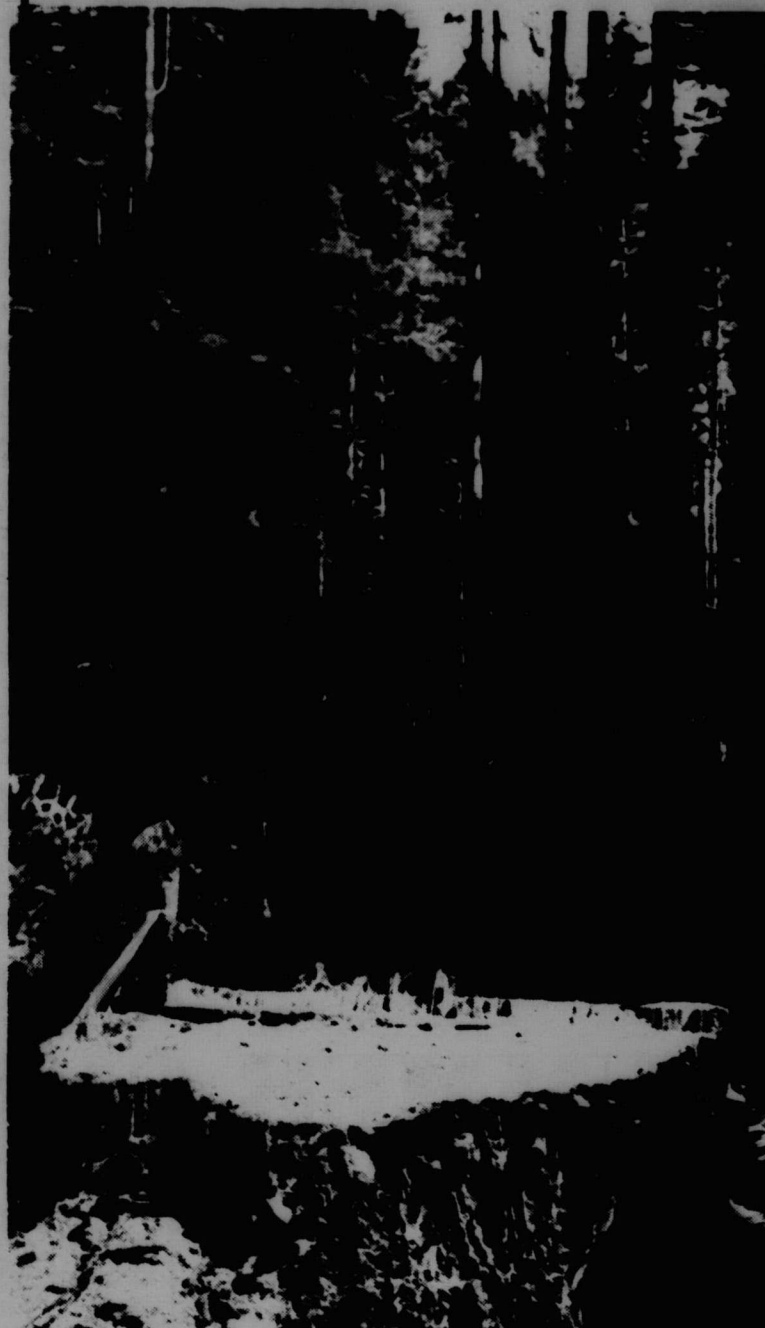
Large timber companies thin their young growth stands in order to stimulate growth and reduce annual taxes. If they cut original timber exceeding or equal to 70 per cent of the land area, it is exempt as property until a maturity board considers the timber merchantable.

Small, independent operators haven't the land area or money to continually keep thinning 70 per cent of their timber property. It's cheaper in the long run for them to clear their stands.

Because the merchantable age of timber is so dependent on the demand for specific types of timber, tax exemptions for immature timber is always open to fluctuation. Maturity is therefor based on economic necessity.

Timber tax rates are also reflective of county economics and if an area is depressed, revenue is necessary and property taxes are easy to raise.

Large logging companies are able to absorb and take advantage of fluctuating tax situations, small loggers cannot. The owner who wants to enjoy his trees may be forced to log his land in order to escape the inequities of big business.



Controversial logging of Freshwater Forest was not done to save taxes. While used by HSU for study, the forest was tax exempt. Since the Pacific Lumber Company started logging the forest last month, the tax exemption was removed.

Logging by Redwood Park

by June Yandell and Dave Hill

Two local logging companies have been granted permission to log more than 17,000 board feet of virgin timber land bordering the Redwood National Park, just a few miles northeast of here.

Louisiana Pacific, Inc. (L-P) has been granted approval of its plans to cut along the park boundary from the National Park Service and a similar agreement is being discussed with Arcata National Inc.

According to a story by Carl Irving in the April 28th San Francisco Examiner, these agreements have not been officially signed by the Secretary of Interior, although logging operations started Jan. 2.

Logging in progress

Logging by L-P is in progress along a two mile strip in the Redwood Creek area and Irving included warnings from various foresters of the possible dangers to the trees growing in the park, due to logging of "the drainage zone."

Edward C. Stone, professor of forestry at the University of California, Berkeley, was cited in the story as saying the soil was very unstable near the L-P site and logging could trigger slides with the potential to take away the whole seven mile long and one-quarter mile wide park strip.

But Stone said the greatest danger would come from logging upstream. Debris would run

downstream and erode the landbanks and trees would eventually fall over.

Al Merrill, chief forester at L-P was cited as saying his firm was conducting an orderly timber harvesting program and it was just a coincidence that their virgin timber crop was in the creek's drainage area.

He also mentioned that the agreement with the park service had been under discussion at local levels for several years.

The new State Forest Practices Act went into effect Jan. 1, 1974. It represents the state's interest in the acquisition and management of state forests. The state oversees federal land matters pertaining to forestry and also the protection of forest resources on private lands.

New board

The new State Board of Forestry is made up of nine members appointed by the governor. Five members are chosen from the general public, three from the forest products industry and one from range livestock interests.

The goal of the board is to provide the maximum production of high quality timber products, while also taking into consideration the recreational, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries and aesthetic aspects of the land.

This act will not adopt standards for stocking until Jan. 1, 1976. Stocking insures a cover of

School forest wasn't logged to save taxes

by June Yandell and Dave Hill

For whatever reasons the Freshwater Forest was logged, it was not done to save on taxes.

This statement was made last week, during interviews with Gerald L. Partain, acting forestry department chairman, and Stan Parker, a spokesman for Pacific Lumber.

Partain said that in 1960, when the school signed the lease, the property (Freshwater Forest) was eligible for tax exemption because it was going to be used for "educational purposes".

He said all that would be required of Pacific Lumber, in order to obtain the exemption, would be for them to apply for it and have the application approved the timber appraiser's office, (which was done, as verified by that office.)

One of the most important benefits of the tax exemption, Parker said, was that the trees continued to grow and mature (maturity is one basis for timber taxation) without being taxed for it.

"Where taxes are concerned, it was economically feasible 'not' to cut the trees," Parker said. "As long as the area was used by the university, it would have remained tax exempt."

"When we were working on an agreement with Pacific Lumber on the cutting of the Freshwater Forest, the timber appraiser's office was notified," Partain said. "I assume the exemption was removed." (The appraiser's office confirmed it was.)

Partain said he felt that the tax exemption Pacific Lumber got was legitimate because "nobody would pay taxes if they didn't have to."

trees of a commercial species for regeneration of timber crops.

Guidelines

The act does adhere to general guidelines established by previous forest acts. One of the provisions requires leaving a residual stand of timber or seedlings in the logged area.

John Spencer, forest practice officer for the State Division of Forestry, was cited in the Irving article as saying L-P and Arcata National have conformed their harvesting plans to the new act, but no new rules have been officially adopted.

Permits are needed from the state forester in order to carry on logging operations. A plan including stocking procedures must be presented.

5 years to restock

Five years is given the logging company to restock the land and periodic inspections are made. Those not complying with the minimum standards can be fined not more than \$500 or six months in jail or both.

Because the State Forest Practices Act of 1974 (Assembly Bill 227 and Senate Bill 5 amended the old act) has yet to adopt permanent standard guidelines for cutting operations and stocking, many fear that harmful repercussions that may result to the Redwood National Park, and that other harmful actions may be taken by other loggers in this state.

HSU

SUMMER

FEES 1974 Summer Session

Summer Session fees are established by the Board of Trustees for all State Universities and Colleges. There are no special out-of-state fees at Humboldt State University in the summer. Fees are for quarter units rather than semester units. The following are the established fees for Summer Session:

Tuition, per unit	\$20.00
Student Body Fee (regardless of number of units)	3.00
Student Body Center Fee	3.00
Late Fee (for registration after June 26)	5.00

PARKING PERMITS must be obtained at Cashier's window in the University Annex by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 26. Citations will be issued on cars illegally parked subsequent to that date.

ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Summer Session registration does not require one to file the usual transcripts and application forms. New students under 21 years of age should furnish evidence of graduation from high school; upper division and graduate students must be prepared to furnish evidence of eligibility for upper division or graduate courses. Since the Summer Session at HSU is not considered a regular quarter, students should not expect to register for the fall quarter unless they have previously been admitted to that quarter.

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

1. Select from this schedule the courses in which you wish to enroll.
2. On Monday, June 24, go directly to your first class at the scheduled time and place.
3. The instructor will explain the nature of the course and any prerequisites or special requirements for enrollment in the class.
4. At the first class on your schedule, you will obtain a registration packet and a class card from the instructor. The class card can be obtained only from the instructor of the class.
5. Attend each of your remaining classes and obtain the necessary class cards.
6. Registration will be completed as follows:



Summer Session Bulletins containing course descriptions and additional details are available in the Office of Continuing Education, Nelson Hall 234 (West).

Extension
& Special
Courses
Also

SUMMER CLASSES

SCHOOL OF BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

**BSS 200 SEMINAR IN RESEARCH
PLANNING (4)**
MTWTh 9:00 Ad 120 6 weeks
CROSBIE

EDUCATION

**EDU 103 PRESCRIPTIVE
TEACHING (4)**
MTWThF 8:45-10:00 a.m. + DHR
EP 203 July 8-August 2 4 weeks

**EDUC 201 SELECTED TOPICS:
EDUCATION-INTEGRATION OF
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
CURRICULUM (1)**
MTWThF 11-12 NOON EP 203
3 weeks NESS

**EDUCATION 233 ADVANCED
CURRICULUM CONSTRUCTION (3)**
MTWThF 9-11 EP 203 3 weeks
Educ 233 and 201 begin June 24.
NESS

GEOGRAPHY

**GEOG 198 TOPICS IN REGIONAL
GEOGRAPHY (4)**
JACKSON

GEOG 199 DIRECTED STUDY (2)
An optional course to be taken in
conjunction with Geography 198
(above) with travel in Mexico.
JACKSON

HISTORY

HIST 149 HISTORY OF RUSSIA (4)
MTWTh 10-12 FH 110 6 weeks
PALAIS

**HIST 188 HISTORY OF
CALIFORNIA (4)**
MTWTh 9-10 FH 110 6 weeks
PALAIS

PSYCHOLOGY

**PSYCH 107 EXISTENTIAL
PSYCHOLOGY (4)**
MTWThF 11-12:30 EP 225 6 weeks
RATNER

**PSYCH 113 HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT (4)**
MTWThF 4:30-6:00 EP 119 6 weeks
HEADINGTON

**PSYCH 112 PSYCHOLOGY OF
ADOLESCENCE (3)**
MTWThF 5-6 EP 225 6 weeks
SESSIONS

**PSYCH 135 SOCIAL
PSYCHOLOGY (4)**
MTWThF 12:30-2:00 EP 225 6 weeks
RATNER

**PSYCH 137 PERSONALITY
THEORY (4)**
MTWThF 9:00-9:30 a.m. EP 225
6 weeks WEINSTEIN

**PSYCH 138 DYNAMICS OF
ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR (4)**
MTWThF 9:30-11:00 EP 225 6 weeks
WEINSTEIN

**PSYCH 154 INTERVIEWING &
COUNSELING TECHNIQUES (4)**
MTWThF 6-7 p.m. + MTWTh 7-9 p.m.
EP 119 6 weeks
SESSIONS

**PSYCH 157A GROUP DYNAMICS
AND PROCEDURES (2)**
MT 3:00-4:30 EP 119 6 weeks
HEADINGTON

**PSYCH 157B PRACTICUM IN
GROUP DYNAMICS AND
PROCEDURES (2)**
WTh 3:00-4:30 p.m. EP 119 6 weeks
HEADINGTON

**PSYCH 180 ADOLESCENT DRUG
ABUSE (3)**
TTh 7:00-9:30 p.m. EP 225 6 weeks
METCALF

SOCIOLOGY

SOC 130 SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (4)
M. Th 7-10 p.m. FH 103 6 weeks
KRAUSE

SOC 132 SMALL GROUPS (4)
MTWTh 1:00 p.m. AD 120 6 weeks
CROSBIE

**SOC 144B MODERN TROPICAL
AFRICA (4)**
MTWTh 9-12noon FH 106 4 weeks
JUNE 24 - JULY 19
HANDWERKER

**SOC 190 PROCEDURES IN FAMILY
COUNSELING (2)**
M 5:30 FIRST MEETING JUNE 24.
5:30, in SCIENCE BUILDING 135, then
DHR 6 weeks
AUBRY

**SOC 190 LIFE STYLE
ASSESSMENT (2)**
M 5:30 FIRST MEETING JUNE 24.
5:30, in SCIENCE BUILDING, then
DHR 6 weeks
AUBRY

**SOC 190 SOCIOLOGY OF AFRO-
AMERICANS (4)**
T. Th 10-12 FH 105 6 weeks
POINTER

**SOC 195 ADLERIAN FAMILY
COUNSELING (3)**
M 5:30 FIRST MEETING JUNE 24.
5:30 p.m., in SCIENCE BUILDING 135,
then DHR 6 weeks
AUBRY

SPEECH AND HEARING SCIENCES

SpH 188 CLINICAL PRACTICUM (2)
F 11:00 HOUSE 50, RM 104 6 weeks
STAFF

**SpH 195 SEMINAR: ASSESSMENT
OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE
DISORDERS (3)**
MTWThF 9:00 HOUSE 50, RM. 104
6 weeks
LA DUE

SpH 199 DIRECTED STUDY (1-3)
Hours to be arranged.
LA DUE

**SpH 286 SEMINAR: DEVELOPMENT
OF PROGRAMMED MATERIALS (3)**
MTWThF 10:00 HOUSE 50, RM. 104
6 weeks
LA DUE

**SpH 288 CLINICAL PRACTICUM
GRADUATE (1)**
F 11:00 a.m. HOUSE 50, RM. 104
3 weeks
STAFF

**SpH 299 INDEPENDENT STUDY
(1-4)**
LA DUE

DIVISION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

ETHNIC STUDIES

**ES 130 DYNAMICS OF BLACK
CULTURE AND SOCIETY (3)**
MTWThF 9:00-10:15 FH 123
BRANCH

**ES 131 BLACK POLITICAL
PERSPECTIVES (4)**
MTWThF 11:00-12:15 FH 123
6 weeks
BRANCH

SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

ART

**ART 10 AND 20 DESIGN I AND
FUNDAMENTALS OF DRAWING
(3 each)**
MTW 1:00-4:00 A143 6 weeks
PRICE

**ART 28-128 PAINTING I AND III
(3 each)**
MTW 9:00-12:00 A205 6 weeks
PRICE

SESSION

Wednesday, May 22, 1974, The Lumberjack-13
1974

**ART 32-132 SCULPTURE AND
ADVANCED SCULPTURE (3 each)**
MTW 9:00-12:00 A205 6 weeks
BUCK

**ART 35 BEGINNING PRINT-
MAKING (3)**
MWF 1:00-4:00 A204 6 weeks
BRAVO

**ART 50 ELEMENTARY PHOTO-
GRAPHY (3)**
MTW 9:00-12:00 A110-119 6 weeks
KNIGHT

ART 110 ADVANCED DESIGN (3)
TThS 1:00-4:00 A105 6 weeks
HAVILL

ART 113 ART THEORY (3)
TThS 9:00-12:00 A102 6 weeks
HAVILL

**ART 123 ADVANCED LANDSCAPE
DRAWING (3)**
MTW 9:00-12 A125 6 weeks
PROVIBOR

ART 127 PAINTING II (3)
MTW 1:00-4:00 A205 6 weeks
PROVIBOR

**ART 136 ADVANCE PRINT-
MAKING (3)**
TThS 9:00-12:00 and 1:00-4:00 A204
6 weeks
ANDERSON

**ART 138 SERIGRAPHY RELIEF
PRINT (3)**
TThS 9:00-12:00 and 1:00-4:00 A204
6 weeks
ANDERSON

**ART 150, 151, 152 ADVANCED
PHOTOGRAPHY I, II, III (3 each)**
MTW 1:00-4:00 A110-119 6 weeks
KNIGHT

**ART 159 PHOTO-PRINTMAKING
(3)**
MWF 9:00-12:00 A204 6 weeks
BRAVO

ART 199 DIRECTED STUDY (3)
6 weeks
STAFF

ENGLISH

**ENGL 150 THE BIBLE AS
LITERATURE (5)**
MTWTh 10:00-12:15 FH 203 6 weeks
HONSA

ENGL 172 BLACK LITERATURE (3)
MW 1:00-3:00 FH 203 6 weeks
POINTER

ENGLISH 177 SCIENCE FICTION (3)
TTh 7:30-10:00 p.m. FH 205 6 weeks
HONSA

FRENCH

**FRENCH 100A-100B-100C FRENCH
CONVERSATION AND REVIEW**
MTWThF 9:30-12:00 FH 211 8 weeks
WOOD

SPANISH

SPAN 199 DIRECTED STUDY (1-3)
Directed reading. May be repeated.
M 9:00-11:00 FH 211 4 weeks
FREIXAS

MUSIC

MUS 90 BEGINNING RECORDER (1)
W 7:00-9:30 p.m. M203 8 weeks
OHANNESIAN

**MUS 103 INTRODUCTION TO
MUSIC OF THE NON-WESTERN
WORLD (3)**
MTWThF 9:30-12:00 and 1:30-4:00
July 8-July 19 M130 2 weeks
MEARNS

THEATRE ARTS

THEA 199 DIRECTED STUDY (1-3)
Individual study on selected prob-
lems. TBA.
STAFF

**THEA 200 THESIS OR PROJECT
(1-6)**
TBA.
STAFF

**THEA 200 INDEPENDENT STUDY
(1-4)**
TBA.
STAFF

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

**BA 131 PRINCIPLES OF
MARKETING (4)**
MTWTh 4:30-6:30 BEGINNING
JUNE 24 AD 120 4½ weeks
KILBOURNE

**BA 151 HISTORY AND SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT OF BUSINESS (3)**
MTWTh 2-4 BEGINNING JUNE 24
AD 120 3½ weeks
KILBOURNE

**BA 171 ELEMENTARY ACCOUNT-
ING FOR NON-BUSINESS MAJORS
(4)**
MTWTh 10:00-11:30 AD 108 6 weeks
JACKSON

BA 173 INCOME TAXATION (4)
MTWTh 8:00-9:30 AD 108 6 weeks
JACKSON

SCHOOL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FISHERIES

**FISH 101 STREAM AND LAKE
SURVEY (3)**
FIRST MEETING 9:00 A.M. MONDAY,
JUNE 24. WILDLIFE III, then DHR
6 weeks
DeWITT

**FISH 143 PROBLEMS IN WATER
POLLUTION BIOLOGY (3)**
FIRST MEETING 10:00 A.M. MON-
DAY, JUNE 24. WILDLIFE III, then
DHR 6 weeks
DeWITT

NATURAL RESOURCES

**NR 105 CONSERVATION WORK-
SHOP: BIRD AWARENESS (1)**
MTWThF JUNE 24-28 9 A.M. to 12
NOON NRS 107 5 days
HEWSTON

**NR 105 CONSERVATION WORK-
SHOP: WILDLIFE (3)**
MTWThF JULY 5-12 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
(8 days)
NRS 107
HEWSTON

**NR 105 CONSERVATION WORK-
SHOP: RANGELAND RESOURCES (2)**
MWF 9:00-11:00 3 weeks
JUNE 24-JULY 12 (Section 1) NRS 224
MWF 9:00-11:00 3 weeks
JULY 22-AUGUST 9 (Section 2)
NRS 224
BRYANT

NR 195 FIELD PROBLEMS (1-4)
Hours to be arranged. NRS 216
HEWSTON

**NR 197 INTERDISCIPLINARY
SEMINAR: CONSERVATION
HISTORY (1)**
MTWThF 2:00-3:00 8 days
JUNE 24-JULY 3 NRS 107
HEWSTON

OCEANOGRAPHY

**OCEAN 100 GENERAL
OCEANOGRAPHY (5)**
TWTh 10:00-11:30 and 12:00-2:00
WL 105 6 weeks
CRANDELL

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

**WLDM 110 PRINCIPLES OF
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT (3)**
MWF 9:00 + 2 HR. TBA WL 206
6 weeks
BOTZLER

**WLDM 150 PRINCIPLES OF
WILDLIFE DISEASES (4)**
MTWThF 12:00 NOON; W 2:00-5:00 +
2 HR. TBA WL 205 6 weeks
BOTZLER

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

ASTRONOMY

**ASTR 10 DESCRIPTIVE
ASTRONOMY (4)**
MWF 9:00-10:15 S 475 8 weeks
CLENENNING

BIOLOGY

BIOL 1 GENERAL BIOLOGY (4)
MTWThF 9:00 (lecture)
MTWThF 10:00-12:00 (lab) + DHR
BEGINNING JUNE 24
KARSHNER HOUSE 4 weeks
BUTLER

BOTANY

BOT 110 PLANT TAXONOMY (5)
MTWThF 8:00-9:00 (lecture)
MTWTh 9:00-12:00 (lab) + 2 all-day
field trips TBA
JUNE 24-JULY 20 S 556 4 weeks
ANDERSON

INDUSTRIAL ARTS

**IA 152S INTRODUCTION TO
COLOR TELEVISION (4)**
MTWThF 8:00-3:00 JULY 8-19
COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO 2 weeks
BEATY

**IA 152S INTRODUCTION TO
COLOR TELEVISION (4)**
MTWThF 8:00-3:00 2 weeks
JULY 22-AUGUST 2 JH 102
SPRANKLE

**IA 152SA ADVANCED COLOR
TELEVISION (4)**
MTWThF 8:00-3:00 AUGUST 5-16
JH 102 2 weeks
BURCHELL

PHYSICS

PHYX 2A GENERAL PHYSICS (4)
MTWThF 9:00-10:15 (lecture)
TTh 2:00-5:00 (lab)
JUNE 24-JULY 19 S 467 4 weeks
CHINN

PHYX 2B GENERAL PHYSICS (4)
MTWThF 9:00-10:15 (lecture)
TTh 2:00-5:00 (lab)
JULY 22-AUGUST 16 S 467 4 weeks
CHINN

SCIENCE

**SCI 1 INTRODUCTION TO
SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES (3)**
MTWThF 10:00-12:00 + DHR
BEGINNING JUNE 24 3 weeks
KARSHNER HOUSE

**SCI 2A PRINCIPLES AND
PROCESSES OF SCIENCE B (3)**
MTWThF 11:00-1:00 3 weeks
BEGINNING JUNE 24
KARSHNER HOUSE
BUTLER

SCI 100 SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM (2)
MTWThF 11:00-12:00 S 475
BEGINNING JUNE 24 4 weeks
ANSTRUE

ZOOLOGY

ZOOL 135 MAMMALOLOGY (4)
MWF 8:00-9:00 (lecture) S 133
MWF 10:00-1:00 (lab) + TBA S 207
3 weeks
LAWLOR

**ZOOL 67A, 67B HUMAN
ANATOMY (S. 4)**
INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR
MTWThF 1:00-2:15 (lecture) S 364
MTWThF 9:00-12:00 (lab) S 452
8 weeks
WATERS

DIVISION OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

**PE 167 DIRECTED FIELD
EXPERIENCE (1)**
DHR 6 weeks
NICLAI

**PE 187 CARDIAC REHABILITA-
TION EXERCISE LAB (1)**
MWF 5:00 TRACK 8 weeks
HESS

**PE 193K SQUARE DANCE
WORKSHOP (1)**
MTWThF 1:00-4:00 p.m. WG 126
JUNE 17-21 1 week
GIVINS

**PE 193E ANALYSIS OF MOVE-
MENT PATTERNS - VOLLEYBALL
(2)**
MTWThF 9-12 and 1-4 WG 202
JUNE 24-28 1 week
VAN PUTTEN

PE 199 DIRECTED STUDY (2-5)
DHR 6 weeks
VAN DEREN

**PE 202 THEORY OF WOMEN'S
ATHLETICS (2)**
MTWThF 9-12 and 1-3 WG 122
JUNE 17-21 1 week
VAN PUTTEN

**PE 267 DIRECTED FIELD
EXPERIENCE (2)**
DHR 6 weeks
NICLAI

PE 290B THESIS (1-5)
DHR 6 weeks
HESS

**PE 292 ADVANCED COACHING
TECHNIQUES-FOOTBALL (3)**
MTWTh (3-4 p.m.) EG 148 8 weeks
VAN DEREN

PE 299 INDEPENDENT STUDY (2-5)
DHR 6 weeks
VAN DEREN



Sequel to 'Birth of a Nation' to be shown tonight at HSU

by Robin Piard

Outraged students protested a racist film, "Birth of a Nation," last quarter. The director's answer to public anger will be shown tonight at 7 in Founders Hall Auditorium.

Students, like the public of 1915, were disgusted by director D.W. Griffith's view of blacks as a sneaking, corrupt people desiring to overtake the white race through intermarriage.

The film, considered a cinema classic, was criticized by students who could not see racism as a part of art.

Similar reaction faced Griffith in 1915 when the film was released.

A southerner whose father was a colonel in the Confederate Army, Griffith felt persecuted by the public and retaliated by making the film "Intolerance."

The presentation of the film is part of an English course, Film and Literature, exploring relationships between movies and novels. "Intolerance" is compared to Charles Dickens' "Hard Times" because Griffith structured his movies after Dickens' works.

The course is taught jointly by Charles Myers of the theater department and Jack D. Turner, associate professor of English.

Myers, who is the film half of the team, pointed out that Griffith paved the way for "Intolerance" by publishing a pamphlet called "The Rise and Fall of Free Speech in America," which protested censorship.

"It was scattered with the word 'Intolerance' setting people up for his next major film," he said.

The film, which Myers called "a

real spectacle," portrays intolerance through the ages in four segments including the fall of Babylon and Christ in Judea.

Unlike "Birth of a Nation," the film is not blatantly racist.

Gregory N. Branch, assistant professor of ethnic studies, who wrote a thesis on "Birth of a Nation," said "Intolerance" is racial "Only in terms of uniting the white race which 'Birth of a Nation' spoke to."

He said Griffith could not understand protest of "Birth of a Nation," and was trying to counteract it with "Intolerance."

Myers noted that Griffith "attempted to atone for it by showing a white soldier kissing a dying black soldier."

Even so, Turner added, "There's no doubt Griffith was a racist."

Griffith felt he was portraying a true view of blacks in "Birth of a Nation."

"He saw it as truth. He was very conscious about historical fact," Turner said.

For example, an exact reproduction of Ford's Theater was used for Lincoln's assassination, and the murder occurred during the same scene of the play as in real life.

Griffith took a much maligned scene of blacks sneaking drinks from flasks in the House of Representatives from an historical account.

"Admittedly that account was biased," Turner said. Griffith, with his prejudices, probably saw it as true, he added.

Because "Intolerance" is not a blatantly racist and controversial film, Myers and Turner do not expect the large turnout "Birth of a Nation" drew.

However, Turner recommends those who could not see the filmic art in "Birth of a Nation" because of its racist message take the opportunity to view "Intolerance."

"People who objected to 'Birth of a Nation' should come to see if they can judge Griffith's art, because he is a Beethoven or Bach of film," he said.

"He's the first true great American film maker. For people to miss that because of a small part of his art is a shame."

The Lumbermill

by Kurt Stender

HALL OF FAMER TED WILLIAMS, the last of the .400 hitters—now hawking fishing rods for a well-known mail-order outfit—used to say the toughest trick in sports was to smack a pitched baseball with consistent gusto.

Having popped up, grounded out and gone down swinging more times than I care to recall, I used to think old Teddy Ballgame was right.

No more.

Three things are tougher to be sure.

FIRST IS POLE VAULTING. Having tried it once over a modest backyard fence many years ago, I can't imagine anyone hurtling down a runway, jamming a pole in a hole and boosting himself over a bar 18 feet off the earth. My first and last effort managed only to wipe out several prize geraniums and most of the bones in and around the back of my neck.

The second would be to play 18 holes of golf without uttering a single obscenity. I don't think the Pope could do it if he was a two-handicap.

Third and maybe toughest of all is running great distances.

No, a long distance is not to the hot dog stand during a time-out.

I MEAN DISTANCES—AS IN MILES. The kind of distances that don't sound too bad until you've gone a furlong or two and your heart sounds like Buddy Rich on drums, your lungs turn to jello and your legs feel like anchor awaigh.

For us lazies, it's difficult to imagine running more than a mile or two without making out a will and hiring a priest as a trainer.

Yet there's a guy on this campus who lives to run. He calls himself Chuck Smead and he probably has more miles on him than a 10-year-old Volvo. He's on the move so much, he's harder to find than Howard Hughes. He racks up more mileage in a week than the average airline.

Smead has taken the most basic athletic skill and turned it into a hobby—maybe even a passion.

Last weekend, Smead led the HSU track team to a stunning third-place finish in the Far Western Conference Championships in Hayward.

What did he do? Not much. He only won the mile, 3-mile and 6-mile runs!

Nobody ever did that before.

Hell, nobody ever thought of trying it before.

Yet, for Smead, those were sprints... warmups... conditioners. In the fall, he runs cross country for HSU. That's kind of a casual jog through the woods from here to—oh—say, Cleveland (the one in Ohio).

A FEW WEEKS AGO, Smead won Humboldt County's answer to the Boston Marathon—26 miles of maniacal torture, sadistically referred to as a "race". He did it in record time, whipping several dozen starters and probably a few cars, trucks and buses.

Joe Namath would probably swap his mink coat, his buttercup popcorn popper and his shaving commercials for either of Smead's legs, even up.

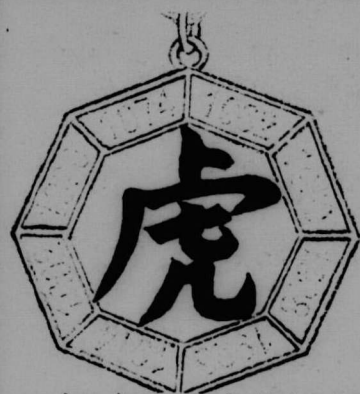
What makes Chuck run would probably make a good story. Anybody know how to drive and take notes at the same time? Very tough with a four-speed.

As they in the backwoods—he's a wonderment.

SAWDUST: In response to a number of inquiries—the word *bodacious* (pronounced bo-DAY-shus) IS in the dictionary—somewhere. It means impressive, prodigious, as in, "There's a bodacious card game in Lukey's barn, maw," not to be used by city slickers... Quote of the Week comes from newly elected ASB Prez Rich Ramirez. During his brief campaign, Ramirez uttered this beauty. "We can take the money athletics is losing and channel it into other areas." That I'd like to see. Lost money doesn't channel very well... Today's oddity—the San Francisco Giants are televised up here on an Oakland station. Charlie O's Oakland A's just signed a contract to televise their games on a station in (where else?) San Francisco... Thanks to KHSU for putting six of the Lumberjacks home baseball games on the air this year. Hopefully, the powers-that-be will allow all nine home games to be broadcast in 1975... Good luck to former HSU pitcher-infielder and now flamboyant PA announcer Craig Apo on ASB's Wide World of Government. Craig just won a seat on the legendary SLC... By the way, another of those wild-eyed, redneck jock monsters bent on the takeover of student government also won a seat on the council. He's former St. Louis Cardinal farmhand and HSU pitcher Burt Nordstrom—now a coach with the Lumberjacks and a damn nice guy. Those nasty athletic thugs in pinstriped sweatsuits must have been out leaning on voters and stuffing ballot boxes again. Is there no end to their oppression?

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According to the faithful and true Chinese Zodiac Calendar of 4671 years, '74 is the Year of the Tiger. So, the class of '74 is indeed admirable, beautiful and courageous, like a Tiger should. Order this beautiful, good luck charm to insure your future success and happiness... \$6.95 tax & ppd. \$1.00 off if you send money order for fast delivery, to CHU CHARM CO. P.O. Box 1006, Arleta, Calif. 91331.

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Salmon Roe-large eggs, good price. Get them while they last. 442-8510.	Arcata institute for group analysis. Individual or group treatment for personal and interpersonal problems. Phone for appointment. 822-5312.	I will pay 175% over face for any silver coins, an \$4 for silver dollars. Call evenings 677-3332.
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Household goods available June 1. Single bed, dresser, desk, couch, rocking chair, card table, kitchen utensils & appliances, etc. 1008 Fst. No. H. 822-2843 Natalie.	TV-Stereo Repair. Jim Sussman. 677-0178. 12-9 p.m. After hours service on commercial accounts.	Would whoever removed my jean jacket from the lower Gist Hall Gym a couple of weeks ago please return it? I would appreciate it. Miles Levit. 4866 Angelus St. Arcata, 822-8015.
Custom made wedding cakes reasonable. Mrs. Sorensen 822-1388.	Furnished room for rent, summer only, to girl over 21 in house with married girl. \$65 a month. Includes utilities, laundry facilities. Share food costs. References. 443-5905.	Kittens on the way! Call Suzanne, 822-6534.

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'Jacks stun Davis; Aggies retaliate

THE LUMBERJACKS WRAPPED up their 1974 baseball season with a bang and two whimpers, dropping two of three games to the powerful UC Davis Aggies last Saturday and Sunday.

In the opener of Saturday's rescheduled doubleheader, the 'Jacks played the role of spoilers, blanking the Aggies 3-0 behind Don Lynn's seven-hitter. Humboldt managed only two hits off Roger McKay but bunched them together with three walks for a three-run, third-inning outburst and Lynn (with a lot of help from his friends) made the three stand up. The chunky left-hander wriggled out of numerous jams with a variety of curves and sliders to post his first shutout.

The HSU upset knocked Davis out of Far Western Conference pennant contention and the frustrated Aggies soon made their anger known.

SHOWING ABSOLUTELY NO SENSE OF HUMOR, Davis clobbered a parade of HSU pitchers for 35 hits, winning the nightcap 20-3 and Sunday's finale 12-4 and making Lynn's shutout all the more remarkable.

Humboldt had been in contention two weeks ago after taking two of three thrillers from league-leading Hayward here but the erratic young 'Jacks self destructed down the stretch losing three straight in Sacramento and five of their last six. Hal Myer's lads wound up tied for fourth place in the FWC with Chico at 9-9. For the season, HSU was 13-22.

SENIOR DESIGNATED-HITTER JEFF BORGELD paced the hitters with a .326 average. Senior catcher Dave Bugbee was close behind at .318. Borgeld and Jim Cameron shared RBI honors with 24 apiece. Cameron led in homers with six while Borgeld had five and Barry Scarpellino four.

In all, 11 different players hit at least one home run for the 'Jacks team total to 25.

Borgeld, probably a shoo-in for some sort of All-Conference recognition, batted a hefty .386 in FWC play with four homers and 17 RBI's in 18 league games.

LYNN WAS THE LUMBERJACKS' ONLY consistent pitcher, finishing with a 3-2 mark, five complete games and a 3.31 ERA. Lynn was 3-1 in FWC action with an excellent 2.04 ERA. His only loss was a 2-0 decision to Sacramento.

In addition to Borgeld and Bugbee, Myers will lose first-baseman Ralph Hendrix (.241, 2 HR's, 17 RBI's) to graduation.

Smead sweeps three; HSU third in FWC

LED by their powerful group of distance runners, the HSU's tracksters finished third in the Far Western Conference Championships, Saturday.

Sacramento State won the meet with 125 points, followed by Chico State's 124, HSU's 106, San Francisco State's 104, host Hayward's 103, UC Davis' 84 and Sonoma's 4.

Sixty-two of the 'Jacks' points came in the four longest running events—the mile, 3-mile, 6-mile, and the 3000 meter steeplechase.

AS HE HAS all season long, Chuck Smead led the way for the 'Jacks as he captured three firsts—the mile, 3-mile and 6-mile.

Smead's first victory came in the six mile, with a time of 29:16. He was followed by a parade of Lumberjacks—Conrad Lowery (29:40), Mark Dulaney (29:41) and Mark Elias (30:03) all pacing in that race.

ON SATURDAY, Smead won the mile in 4:15 and came back later in the afternoon to take the 3-mile in 14:07. Elias grabbed a sixth in the mile with a 4:21 effort and Dulaney finished a close third in the 3-mile with a clocking of 14:13.

In the steeplechase, pre-meet favorite Ron Elijah of HSU was upset—he finished second in 9:10. Freshman Barry Anderson came in third, one second behind Elijah.

HSU also did well in the shot put. Jim Godsey grabbed first place honors with a put of 51'7" and Larry Cobbler's 49'4" was good enough for third.

IN THE HIGH JUMP, freshman Lewis Jackson cleared a career high of 6'4", which gave him fourth place. And in another field event, the javelin, Dan Dinkler's throw of 197 feet was good enough for fifth.

Other HSU placers were Brian Miller, third in the 440 (49.0), Owen Gravenberg, second in the 120 high hurdles (15:1) and Steve Heilman, fourth in the decathlon (5806 points).

In less than two weeks some of the Lumberjacks will travel to Eastern Illinois in Charleston for the NCAA College Division finals.

SMEAD, Elijah, Lowery, Dulaney, Elias and Anderson have all qualified for the NCAA Meet.



(top) On-deck hitter Rich Syputa (12) and Dave Ragland (center) congratulate Barry Scarpellino after his fourth homer for HSU. Jeff Hagen (back to camera) looks on.

(bottom) Minutes later, Syputa (facing camera) matches Scarpellino's blast with one of his own. Joining the receiving line are Bob Huffman (13), Jeff Borgeld (3), Dave Bugbee (in catching gear), Dave Ragland (2) and Don Lynn. Davis won 12-4.

...More letters

Chronicle described William Roth as "a voice of reason in a time of great crisis."

Seven years have passed. We now have a chance to nominate a candidate for governor on June 4 who is not a "Johnny come lately" to a position regarding higher education. We know where he stands. We have a chance.

One man -- whose integrity, independence and experience can help bring back to California the educational standards we have lost. That man is William Matson Roth.

We, the undersigned, as some of the original organizers of the CCHE group, strongly support William Roth's candidacy and urge that you join with us now.

Michael D. Intrilligator
CCHE co-chairman
Bella Berg
CCHE steering committee

Fliers

This is a thank you note to whoever authorized letting The Hitching Post leave fliers on cars

parked on campus last Friday, the 4th. It reminded me of a Southern California Saturday afternoon, Safeway parking lot scene. The way the wind swept up the ads and sent them gliding across the parking lot into a bush or trapped them under a car or in a puddle. Again, thanks. Thanks for reminding me what I left behind, or so I thought.

Robert G. Kaylor
Theater arts sophomore

Correction

A note on the piece I wrote which appeared under the headline: Historical Story of Gay People.

Through my editing, readers were given the mistaken impression that Classical Greece was the decadent society that spawned early Christian opposition to homosexuality.

On the contrary, it was the Roman approach to homosexuality that repulsed them. The Ro-

mans approached their sexual relations in much the same way they approached other nations: Their goal was to dominate, not to deal with the other on a basis of equality. Thus in Rome, homosexuality fell from a place of respectability to the level of a self-indulgent diversion. In Roman hands, sado-masochistic practices, castrations, etc., were common.

From this viewpoint, it is easy to see why the Christian Church became an enemy of homosexuality, although it is unfortunate that this reaction to an ancient decadence is still determining Church policy.

Richard Khamis
English senior

Editor's note

The Lumberjack welcomes letters under 150 words, free from libel and within reasonable limits of taste. Please include name and major, if a student. Names will be withheld upon request.

Bill may to encourage competitive air service to county

by Doug Silveri

Legislation specifically aimed at producing competitive air service, between San Francisco and Eureka-Arcata Airport is pending in the California State Assembly.

A bill, introduced in late April by Barry Keene, second district assemblyman, requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), by March 1, 1975, to hold public hearings for the purpose of certifying alternate passenger air service between San Francisco and Eureka-Arcata.

Keene explained that the 10-month period will be used for the legislative process to occur, for the PUC to hold extensive hearings and for airline companies to solicit and prepare the necessary applications.

Specific complaints include: the Eureka to San Francisco fare is excessive, reservations have to be made a week in advance, the flights are often late, and the Humboldt County terminal is too small and often crowded.

A comparison of four round-trip fares and land miles covered follows:

The major controversy is that the San Francisco to Eureka-Arcata fare seems out of proportion to other flights. The round-trip fare from San Francisco to Eureka-Arcata is \$66.77 and covers 550 land miles, whereas the San Francisco to Los Angeles round-trip fare is less expensive but covers more miles. "In effect," Keene said, "we have been forced to subsidize air routes that are less profitable for Airwest."

Jim Wells, local Airwest station manager, answered this charge when he said, "A comparison between San Francisco -- Los Angeles and San Francisco -- Eureka-Arcata is not realistic." The mass transportation market between San Francisco and Los Angeles, called commuter service, does not constitute a valid example of the market between San Francisco and Eureka-Arcata, according to Wells.

"Volume and the number of flights per day is the basis for the fare," explained Wells. He pointed to the Monterey, Calif., to Los Angeles fare and said that this is another example of fewer miles covered and a higher rate compared to the San Francisco to Los Angeles fare, and that it is also subsidized by United Airlines.

"Commuter city is just a conclusion," Keene said, "it has no legal consequence." He said that there is enough traffic on the Eureka to San Francisco run to justify a competitive airline or better rates.

Regarding the Monterey to Los Angeles situation, Keene said, "the practice of charging relatively more between smaller cities is not just an Airwest practice, but neither Air California nor PSA service that particular area.

Hence the other airlines take advantage of whatever situation they get because there is no competition."

An attorney in the legal division of the PUC, who preferred to remain anonymous, said, "Hughes Airwest has many other intrastate (within state) routes in California and the fares are structured partly on these other routes. Also, Airwest is an interstate carrier (services other states) thus is federally-regulated and this operates to make the fares higher even though it may be a shorter distance."

The attorney further said, "PSA and Air California are entirely intrastate carriers and the PUC is able to set their fares somewhat differently." The attorney added that when a city is serviced by both types of carrier, the fare of the interstate carriers meet the intrastate fare as a matter of competition.

Passengers interviewed believe that the San Francisco to Eureka-Arcata fare is excessive. A few comments from passengers at the airport were: "In this free enterprise system it's always good to see some competition," E.J. Cornils of North Hollywood said. He said that he travels to Eureka three times a year, and the flights then are always full.

According to Oliver Fick of Corvallis, Ore., "The inequity is in the charge based on the amount of traffic rather than miles covered." Local television-radio station owner Newton Steward said he attended PUC hearings two years ago and learned that the San Francisco to Eureka route is the most lucrative source of income for miles flown by Airwest. "It should be cut to a reasonable amount and the people here would be willing to pay for it," Steward said.

Regarding reservations, a frequent problem seems to have been eliminated. As of May 1, Airwest installed jet service on its morning flight to San Francisco, and added another afternoon flight for a total of four daily jet flights to San Francisco during the week and three on Saturday and Sunday.

Prior to this there were three daily flights to San Francisco every day. This new service was installed one week after Keene's legislation was introduced into the assembly. Keene said he believes that this was a direct result of his bill and added it is "still very much the case that you cannot get reservations. He then mentioned several recent reservation problems he had experienced.

Manager Wells said, "The first sheet I received on our new schedule, (which he showed) was dated and received in March." No interviewed passenger complained about reservations, and

one said that he had "no trouble at all" making reservations.

A Eureka travel agent said there was a large problem with reservations on the morning flight prior to the installation of the jet service on May 1. (This reporter attempted to make reservations six times for various flights throughout last week and was able to get a set for the next flight to San Francisco everytime except once.)

A frequent poor on-time performance is another complaint Keene received. The assemblyman said that he had not known this to be the case but had received numerous complaints on this issue. In answer to this, Wells said, "A comparison list for on-time percentages, obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Board, lists Airwest's on-time performance at 83.7 percent, the best of major airlines."

Regarding the size of the Humboldt County terminal Wells said, "Airwest leases the premises from the county -- thus any problems are ones the county must solve." He added that in the meantime, Airwest had invested more than \$7,000 in improvements for passenger convenience.

Keene said the Humboldt County terminal still does not have a machine to search luggage, it has to be searched by hand and "it won't get there in the condition you packed it." Wells said that only huge cities such as Los Angeles and San Francisco are equipped with this type of machinery. "Keene complains of the crowded conditions here and yet wants another carrier to further complicate the situation, it does not make sense," Wells said.

Assemblyman Keene's bill only requires the PUC, if they find the complaints justified, to certify a qualified airline for service to Humboldt County, or have Airwest take necessary steps -- including additional flights and reduced fares to assure adequate service will be provided between San Francisco and Eureka-Arcata.

To become qualified, an applicant has to show it has experience in passenger operations, financial ability, insurance requirements have to be met and proposed schedules and fares have to be shown to the commission.

Humboldt County has been serviced in the past by other carriers. United Airlines served the area until 1952 and Golden Pacific Airlines served until 1972. United pulled out, according to a spokesman because the route here was not lucrative enough for continued service.

The question arises: In light of the past experience would the PUC consider certifying another airline? The PUC attorney said, "Regardless of the legislation, the

Commission will hold hearings if any applications are filed.

Two years ago, an application filed by Air California, for service to Humboldt County, was protested by both Airwest and Golden Pacific Airlines. At that time the PUC felt there was no need for a third carrier. In the meantime Golden Pacific has gone bankrupt. Several attempts were made to find out if Airwest would challenge an application if any are filed now, however the proper official could not be reached.

"Golden Pacific was not financially able to handle the situation," Keene said, "... if either PSA or Air California becomes certified, this would provide the necessary competitive stimulus to bring down fares and improve service. If there was competition,

we would not have waited as long as we have for improvements in service and would not have the kind of fares we have now."

Stressing that his opinion was invalid, Wells would not say that this area did not need another carrier. However he indicated that this would not be necessary when he said that the flights originating in Eureka often "leave half empty."

Further action on Keene's bill is now left to the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Public Utilities which will hold the bill's second hearing in several weeks.

When asked about the chances of the bill eventually becoming law Keene said, "I don't introduce bills that I don't feel will pass and be effective."

Clinic panhandles for funds

The Open Door Clinic has turned to benefits and panhandling to raise funds since it was cut from school funding.

Carl Ratner, a clinic volunteer in funding, said one benefit has been held and another is planned.

"We got a couple of hundred from a benefit at Walt's Friendly Tavern, and we're going to try one at the Minor," he said.

Ratner also said volunteers have been panhandling at HSU and around Arcata.

"The problem with that, though, is that it's inconsistent," he said. "We haven't figured out any way of getting a steady, large source of income."

The clinic has applied to the Arcata City Council for funding but won't get a decision until July, according to Ratner.

Ratner said if some funding doesn't come through, the clinic could be in real trouble.

"I would say our debts would be too high and it's conceivable that we'd just have to close up," he said. "I guess it's likely, in fact."

According to Ratner, the clinic is also trying to get a grant but it is still uncertain.

Jim Fritz, chairman of the Student Legislative Council (SLC) said the council had considered what the clinic does for the students when it decided on the funding issue.

"Mainly, they were cut because we got an indication from the students that the clinic wasn't really providing a service," he said.

Fritz said council members had received complaints that people were told to go back to the health center when they went to the clinic.

Ratner said when the clinic opened, students were asked not to come for birth control services.

"So many students came anyway that we just gave up. Now we

don't turn them away at all," he said.

Ratner also said that students have never been turned away for other services the clinic offers. Many of the services do not duplicate those of the health center.

Legal rights counseling, military counseling, and a "well-baby" clinic are some of these services, Ratner said.

Ratner said the primary reason for the clinic's request for funding comes from the large amount of students they serve.

"I'm not sure of the percentage, but a rough approximation would put one-third of our patients as students," he said.

Since the services are either low-cost or free, Ratner said they would hope the school would help its own students by funding the clinic.

Ratner said another reason for the request was that the clinic provides an educational experience for students.

"A lot of students do volunteer work in the legal aid, crisis intervention and personal counseling programs," he said. Ratner said the volunteer work was good background and could be used as a reference by students.

Ratner also said he thought some students could use the clinic for field work projects.

Fritz said any requests submitted to SLC receive fair consideration.

"With 16 people you get a varied outlook on the issues," he said. "Any decision is pretty well looked at as a whole."

According to Fritz, there is always a chance for a change before the finalization of the budget.

"The appeal was heard and the Board of Finance didn't recommend funding the clinic, so a change isn't likely, though," Fritz said.

These rates are from the latest issue of the Official Airline Guide, the book used by travel agencies for reservations. Blank spaces indicate that the particular airline mentioned does not service the area.

Comparision of round-trip air fares

	S.F. to L.A.	S.F. to Eureka	L.A. to Monterey	S.F. to San Diego	S.F. to Portland	Eureka to Port.
Airwest	\$36.50	\$60.77	\$48.56	\$53.50	\$108.00	\$87.27
PSA	\$36.50			\$53.50	\$108.00	
United	\$36.50		\$48.56	\$53.50	\$108.00	
Western	\$36.50				\$108.50	
Land miles covered	806 miles	550 mi.	592 mi.	1,046 mi.	1,304 mi.	754 mi.