

Today's issue: Upcoming council election-2,3 Trinidad whaling-8,9 Reviews-12,13

Skateboard revival snares enthusiasts

by Bruce Campbell
Whether you attribute it to nostalgia, advanced technology or just plain fun, that bun-busting sport of skateboarding is back with

Ten years ago skateboarding was in, even having a hit song "Sidewalk Surfing" for the hot-doggers to ride too. Then, following the way of the Hula-Hoop and the boomerang, skateboarding virtually disappeared, save for a few die-hard enthusiasts. Now, skateboarding is back.

"The urethane wheel. That's what brought it back," said Bob Mosbarger, owner of Mosbarger, Inc., 426 Third St., Eureka. Mosbarger handles one of the most complete lines of skateboards

He said the urethane wheel, invented in 1960, wasn't put on skateboards until 1973. The new wheel is softer and will ride over rocks and cracks, while the old style wheel was hard, and contact with a rock usually resulted in a fall.

Mosbarger, who used to race sports cars, said there isn't much difference in setting up a race car and a skateboard.

"The materials of blanks (boards) make a lot of difference," he said. He pointed out the different types, including the flex board, the tempered aluminum board, pultruded (pressed) fiberglass, hand-laid-up fiberglass, and reinforced plexiglass.

He repeatedly emphasized the quality of a board can vary greatly, depending on the combination of the blank, the trucks (the piece which holds the wheels) and the wheels. Mosbarger said Meta-Flex wheels and Sure-Grip trucks are among the better brands he handles.

'I think there will be a drop to a steady thing," Mosbarger said of the future of skateboarding. "Good solid companies will be trying to come out with new things to stimulate interest."

Some of the new advances he sees are wind sails, bigger boards and more advances in trucks and wheels. Mosbarger said this will raise the price of boards, creating a snob appeal, much like having a fancy car.

Craig Dauber, owner of Northcoast Skateboards, 407 Fourth St., Eureka, also gives the credit for return of skateboards to the urethane wheel. Dauber, whose shop has been open about two weeks, also noted the new uses of fiberglass and the longevity of the new boards.

"My main goal is to get a name known," Dauber said. "I'm going to manufacture my own brand, called the Northcoast Skateboard. I'm going to market a top quality board at a very reasonable price.'

He plans on making his own blank, adding Sure-Grip trucks, wide wheels and selling the product for \$26-\$27. The boards in Dauber's shop range from \$19.95 to \$44.50.

Dauber said he had wanted to open his own business for a long time, but "didn't want to open a bar or serve food." He plans to branch into bicycles and general sporting goods equipment.



Photo by Hillary Fielding

SKATEBOARDS ARE BACK—Thanks to the development of the urethane wheel, sidewalk surfing has regained its popularity. Larry Waddell displays his skill at the sport in the quad between Redwood and Sunset Halls.

Candidates wary of city growth

Editor's Note — Following is the second of a two-part article by Joe Livernois analyzing the March 2 city council elections.
This week, the positions of candidates Alexandra Fairless and Sam Pennisi are examined.

Sam Pennisi, 26, a 'n'atural r.esources teacher at HSU, is the only first-time candidate.

"All the talk in terms of growth

and no growth being the issue in this election is not legitimate," Pennisi said.

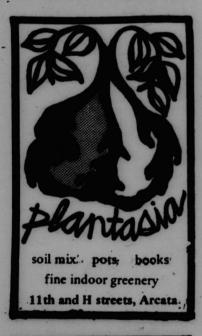
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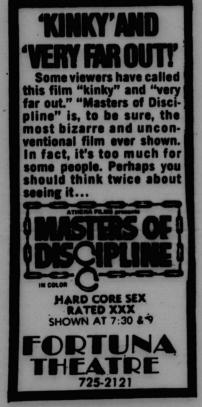
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"The terms should now be change of both quality and quantity. Growth implies a static situation with other things tacked

' Well conceived ' plan

Pennisi said the general plan recently adopted by the city council is a "well conceived plan. I don't look at it as a no-growth plan.

"Planners didn't dream figures up and say we needed a no-growth plan. They were doing a certain amount of prophesiz-

Pennisi said the cultural and political split in the community is only detrimental to city process-

"Neither lifestyle should be rammed down people's throats. What we need is more understanding," he said.

The university should be a part of the community. "After all, we are all residents here," he said. "The school should implement its growth with the community's."

Political decisions

Pennisi faults the present council for being political in their decisions. "When you are always looking to peer groups to form



Alexandra Fairless

your decision, the quality of your decision drops considerably.

"It also costs the people involved a lot of wasted time," he said. "Decisions should be based on all the information you can get your hands on."

Pennisi also defended the city planning function, which he served on in the past. "If the planning commission is well-run. it can be tremendous for the community.

"It's a future-oriented function.

It's not a luxury item, it's a

The current mayor of Arcata, Alexandra Fairless, believes the planning commission is instrumental in protecting industry and commercial development.

Commissions protect

"No restrictions and no planning means lots of industrial and commercial development. Developers are afraid their investments won't be protected, but an active planning commission will protect developers," she said.

"Developers are not running to our door right now. This is not a reasonable place for industry. There are no raw materials. It's hard to export out of the area and there are not enough people.

"We need to become innovative and creative in planning our industry." She mentioned bringing a doll factory or blackberry farms to the area, rather than the big industrial outfits.

Community is polarized

Fairless said the university grew so fast that it overwhelmed the community, causing the polarization in the community.

"But, it doesn't help when people are bad-mouthing each

Sam Pennisi

other," she said. "There is no need for Falor to tell everyone that students are dirty hippies, or for Clyde (Johnson) to call people orangutans.

"This society seems to be geared toward negativism instead of positivism."

Fairless said the issue shaping the coming election is the growthno growth controversy.

"That question is always the underlying factor in Arcata politics," she said.

Citizens' views considered

City manager: council is responsive

by John Zelenzy

Most attacks on the local government's ability and willingness to respond to citizens' desires are unjustified, according to Roger Storey, Arcata city

"Basically, I feel the structure of the government lends itself to citizen input," Storey said.

"I believe we have a representative democracy here at the local level. I see many instances where people have written letters or spoken up at an Arcata council meeting or sent in an idea that has had a definite effect on what

"So I guess I have more trouble than other people understanding frustration over lack of input,' Storey said.

Storey said much frustration arises from the tendency of each special interest group to view itself as the public.

"But the council and the city manager have to keep in mind that there are a lot of special said.

Storey, 35, has been Arcata's city manager for almost two years. In the council-manager form of government a city manager is hired by the council and holds office as long as he enjoys good rapport with the majority of the members.

The manager handles the technical and complex business matters of the government. This is the most prevalent type of city government in California.

More traditional form

Los Angeles and San Francisco are among cities that have the more traditional mayor-council form of government, in which a mayor, as well as the council, is elected by the public. Storey believes the council-manager form is designed to offer better service.

"The council-manager form is supposed to combine the best features of elected government with good management," he said. "I really think that city management is coming into its own. It is now well established as a profession."



Roger Storey

But Storey wants no misunder-standings about his function in government. "I believe firmly that the city council runs the city . I view my role as making sure they (council members) under-

stand the issues."

Storey majored in political and social philosophy at the University of Colorado and then spent five years in the Navy. "I graduated from the university at a time when it was almost certain you were going to be drafted. I wasn't so much concerned about a career as making the best choice regarding my military service."

Yet Storey found time to study management. He said, "Studying management combined with the management experience I was gaining in the Navy, helped me to get my first job which was assistant to the city manager in

After two years in Eureka, Storey worked for three years as assistant to the manager in Glendale before being chosen as city manager of Arcata. "I was generally familiar with Arcata. I knew it would be a nice place to work," he said.

Storey spends much of his spare time with his family of five and likes traveling locally.

He also has a special interest in international affairs, stimulated by his visits to other countries including a recent trip to the Soviet Union. "Kind of in connection with that I'm into shortwave radio. I listen to broadcasts from different parts of the world," he

Storey feels every city is unique and believes in "local home rule." He said, "When you remove decision-making too far from the local level, then the decisions don't take into consideration this local uniqueness."

Storey said state and federal governments are often looked to because local governments do not always have the resources to take care of their own problems.

"Right now we're starved for resources," he said. "We're stuck with the property tax, the most unpopular tax there is, and the sales tax, which has its ups and downs depending on the economy."

Storey had much praise for the

local leadership. He said the department heads are excellent at their jobs and are able to

cooperate with each other.
"From knowing other city managers in other cities, a lot of them seem to spend a lot of time just trying to get their department heads to get along with each other. In this city I've found they work beautifully together. That's a tremendous asset," he said.

Among Storey's major concerns at present is the local bus system. "I want to see the bus system succeed," he said. "We have to look toward providing transportation as a basic municipal service." He said important decisions concerning the bus service will be coming up soon.

More recreation programs Storey is also looking forward to stepped-up community recreation programs due to the addition of a full time recreation director on the staff. He said an increase in available activities should help pull the community closer together.

Although less glamorous, Storey views the Arcata sewer system as important.

"Your standard of living, your standard of health are basically dependent on that sewer system," he said. "You have to think about it, you have to make sure it's well maintained. If it were let go, as it has been to a certain extent in the past, we'd be faced with terrible problems—terrible expensive problems.'

Storey believes HSU has a definite impact on Arcata's

Storey said, "The university is obviously the dominant feature of Arcata, economically, socially, in many respects."



STRAIGHT ARROW MEETING—Candidates for the Arcata City Council appeared at last Thursday's meeting of the Straight Arrow Coalition. About 75 persons attended the meeting. Pictured above, from left to right, are Jim Holmes,

Photo by Jim Sharum president of the Arcata chapter of Straight Arrow and candidates Alexandra Fairless, Ward Falor, Sam Pennisi, Paul Wilson and Clyde Johnson.





Nominees air campaign policies

by Joe Livernois

All five candidates for the upcoming Arcata City Council election were on hand for last Thursday's candidate forum held at Arcata High School. The forum was sponsored by the Straight Arrow Coalition.

Jim Holmes, president of the Arcata chapter of Straight Arrow, asked the audience of about 75 to have respect and not get too indignant during the question and answer period.

Each candidate was given five minutes to complete his opening statement, though Mayor Alexandra Fairless had to rush through her speech to finish it in 10 minutes.

Three accomplishments

Fairless outlined the three major accomplishments she has had a hand in during the last four

They included an expanding recreation program, the increas-

ed "proficiency due to streamlined staff planning" and a successful bus system and community system.

Fairless also explained why she voted for the recently adopted general plan for Arcata.
"There are no limits to growth

in the plan," she said. "The general plan provides an accommodation for added growth."

She said the city has already issued 365 building permits for single-family and multiple-use dwellings this year.

Criticized by Falor

The general plan was criticized by the next speaker, former mayor Ward Falor.

He called the plan an infringement on free enterprise.

"The philosophy of the current council erodes property rights and thus, the free enterprise system," he said.

Falor once again pointed out that communication between the

different viewpoints in the community must be compromised. He said the polarization between the two factions began during the decision to build the freeway.

Partly responsible

He said he feels partly responsible (Falor has been called the father of the Arcata freeway) and he would do the best he can to bring the factions of the community together once

Candidate and HSU teacher Sam Pennisi told the audience, comprised mostly of Straight Arrow members, he would try to make the council a more comfortable entity.

"I get a butterfly feeling when presenting something to the current council," he said. "The council should be a group who people feel comfortable to talk

If Pennisi didn't have much to say, Paul Wilson had even less to

"I voted in favor of the freeway, and I voted against the Redwood Park plan and the general plan," said the incumbent. He then sat down.

The final candidate to speak, Clyde Johnson, told the assembly that the general plan, taxes and the upcoming budget will be the issues in this campaign.

"When government controls land use, it controls the people," he said. "That's not democratic. Democracy means a lot to me."

Johnson added the people of Arcata cannot afford to live in their homes. "We must cut the tax rate," he said.

Most of the questions asked by the audience were directed at Fairless and Pennisi.

Most of these were the familiar questions concerning Redwood National Park, the coastal commission and flooding on South "G" Street.

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SLC task force to focus study on

Resource Allocation Committee to put a moratorium on the Cluster program, students working on the enrollment shift problem are fearing Cluster's

Saving the Cluster General Education Program, described in the HSU catalogue as an "interdisciplinary approach to general education," topped the list of goals the student task force set up at the general assembly of Jan. 15.

The allocation committee voted a week ago to put a one-year moratorium on Cluster in order to study it. Critics said the moratorium may kill the pro-

Cluster students immediately their ideas to administrators "in before spring registration of With the decision of the began to circulate flyers pro- about two weeks." That was two alternatives to natural resources claiming the imminent death of Cluster, and appealed for student support of the program.

The student task force is not concentrating on the Cluster issue alone, according to Student Legislative Council (SLC) Chairman Scott Baird. But the item did appear first on his list of immediate problems to be solv-

At Thursday night's SLC meeting, Baird said this could be "Cluster's last stand.," He also apologized for coining the phrase, "Cluster died for your sciences."
At the Jan. 15 general

assembly meeting, Associated Students President David Kalb said students would have to offer all to balling man

weeks ago tomorrow.

Work on task force

A list of about 120 names of persons willing to work on a student task force resulted from the assembly. Last week, estimates of the number still actively involved ranged from 30 to 50.

The task forces met in three sessions to accommodate as many persons as possible. Since then, they have consolidated and have formed five subcommittees. According to a letter to The Lumberjack, "Each is dealing with a separate issue although all are interrelated."

The subcommittees include: · A campus public relations committee to inform students s in the numanities

· A statewide public relations committee to advertise the nonscience offerings at HSU to California high schools. Kalb said the group is trying to prove administrative figures of high

science enrollment wrong.
• A committee to write letters to state officials urging a change in funding of universities.

· A curriculum goals committee to help attract more people into areas that face a cut in faculty.

· A research and information committee to talk to professors and administrators to find out what solutions are feasible and their implications.

II panic

People have a justification for going into the HSU health center scared to death by reports of the dangers in taking the birth control pill.

They read newspaper articles by United Press International saying 400 American women die every year from heart attacks and other illnesses caused by the pill.

They read quotes by Sen. Edward Kennedy saying, "We may very well, this generation, have created a cancer-causing epidemic."

And they read about recent research by prominent physicians showing women over 40 are begging for heart attacks when they take the pill.

The dangers of NOT taking the pill, however, are underestimated by many researchers today, according to Dr. Norman Headley, director of the health center.

"There are some risks in taking the pill, but compared with the alternatives, such as pregnancy, the risks are minor," Headley said.

He points out that there are about 17 deaths per 100,000 women during birth.

"The risk in giving birth is 20 times greater than in taking the pill," Headley said.

This goes without mentioning social problems unwed mothers must cope with.

Concerning Sen. Kennedy's statement about a cancer epidemic, Headley says, "Kennedy may be religiously biased-being a Catholic." Of course, this is not to say very many Catholics, other than the Pope, are against the birth control pill.

Headley points out that data referred to in these articles is taken from a time when the estrogen content was much higher than in today's pills. Headley said the pill used today may have 200 times less estrogen than those of 10 years ago.

"The press will pick it up, and it will make a smashing headline," Headley said.

The center currently counsels an average two to three unwed, pregnant students a week. They usually use no contraceptive device.

The main reason for unwanted pregnancies could instead be because of fear generated by sensational press treatment. Careful readers should view medical findings with the proper perspective.

Though there is no dam or freeway to be fought at the polls, there is still a need to register for the city elections by Monday.

If Ward Falor and Clyde Johnson, along with incumbent Paul Wilson are elected March 2, student say in local politics will be threatened and possibly ignored for the next four years.

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Law eases illegitimacy stigma

by Laura Rice

Illegitimacy can be a heavy burden for the mother and child to bear.

The pain can be worsened by the stigma society places on it.

More than 10 per cent of all babies born in this country today are born to single women. Such children go through life with a birth certificate that designates their conception as illegitimate.

If a parent dies, the child is not a legal heir to any part of an estate unless the child had been adopted by the father.

Loreen Allen, a former teacher in the Mother's Program at Arcata High School, counseled unmarried pregnant girls. Most of the girls were 16 to 17.

Not serious

"Most of the girls didn't think about serious matters dealing with support or inheritance, Allen said. "Most of them didn't realize the full impact of caring for a child until the children were two or three. The mothers had reached an age when they wished to do things for themselves."

The girls' first concern was the effect their pregnancy would have on their family, Allen said. "These girls wanted nothing to

do with the father of their child. and refused to seek them out for support. Instead they looked to welfare," Allen said.

A new state law, sponsored by

'Anthony Beilenson, the Uniform Parentage Act came into effect Jan. 1. It removes the legal designation of illegitimate from

In addition, it repeals a section of the state penal code which granted the unmarried mother the full custody of her child. According to Phil Way of the Humboldt County Welfare De-partment, the new law enables an unmarried father to obtain custody of a child if the mother is unfit.

As established by the new law, legitimacy is no longer a distinction used to establish legal ties between a parent and child. Instead, the establishment of a parent-child relationship is the criteria by which rights, privileges and obligations are imposed by the state on the parents.

Considered father

A man is considered the father of a child and has a legal relationship unless he is impotent and his wife has a child, or if he receives the child into his home and openly regards the child as

If a wife is artificially inseminated with semen donated by a man other than her husband, the husband is legally the natural father of the child.

Way concluded that the legal community no longer has a definition for the concept of "legitimacy".

Rape rouses walk pools

by Sally Connell

The rape-murder of a 21-year-old woman in Trinidad two weeks ago has brought renewed interest in rape precaution measures.

This can be seen in the walk pools organized through Youth Educational Services and the HSU Women's Center, in the renewed demands for women to seek out carpools and stick to them and in the "Sisters pick up sisters" bumper stickers available through the Northcoast Women's Center.

The body of Karen Fisher, a Rhode Island woman who attended the University of Colorado, was found off Trinidad Head about ten days ago. Fisher had been visiting friends in Blue Lake.

This murder coupled with the rape-strangulation murder of Janet Bowman, an HSU coed, in October has sent shudders throughout Humboldt County and down the backs of women residents in particular.

Three opinions

The first discussion of the incidents seems to revolve around hitchhiking. There are three major opinions about women hitchhikers.

There are those who believe women hitchhikers get what they deserve. These persons can be safely lumped with those who believe women who are raped want to be raped, and then dismissed. They simplify the issues and offer nothing in dealing with the problem.

The next group consists of those who believe women can hitchhike no matter what. This group may be enlightened, but they lack common

Finally, there are those who feel women should someday be able to hitchhike, but for now, it is not safe.

Detective Roy Simmons of the Humboldt County Sheriff's department, told The Lumberjack, "Hitchhiking is a dangerous thing to do. Male hitchhikers have problems like homosexual attack, robbery and assault, but they are not as vulnerable as women.

"I wish we could say 'You can't do it' in order to protect them, but for so many this is their only means of transportation."

The sheriff's department is working on the Bowman and Fisher cases "more jointly. These can be compared to any rape-murder, but there hasn't been any real strong evidence to link the two," Simmons said.

The Bowman investigation came to a standstill for lack of clues, but the police in the Fisher investigation are still working on leads. The sheriff's department has been able to place some vehicles on Trinidad Head the morning of the murder, including a mustard-colored '42 to '45 Jeep. By press time, neither case was close to being resolved.

The FBI has been involved with the case because the murder was on federal land. Frank Perrone, an FBI spokes person from San Francisco, told The Lumberjack, the FBI conducted an interview in Long Beach, Calif., in connection with the murder. It has made no

Working together "We're working with the local authorities on that," Perrone said.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported Sunday that the sheriff's department has been criticized for not looking harder for Fisher sooner. She was reported missing about four days before her body was found.

Police always suffer embarrassment when a missing person becomes a victim of foul play. In this case detective Chris Thiel, of the sheriff's department, said the woman's boyfriend was not sure where she could have been.

A proposed solution to the hitchhiking problem is an earlier start for the county transit system, expected to be operating in two months. The system will only be a partial solution, however, because it will only operate on weekdays.

A basic question, more broad than the hitchhiking one, is how can women become truly independent if they put themselves in vulnerable positions?

Women cannot live their lives in fear of being raped, but as Janice Erskine, the director of the HSU Women's Center said, "At least here, right now, it is foolish to hitchhike and to not take precautions."

Letters to the Editor

Meeting viewed as grievance session

Editor:

I am writing in regard to the student meeting which was held last Thursday. Since it turned out to be more of a grievance session than a constructive gathering of all the schools on campus, I feel it might help if I wrote in what I think is the consensus of feelings in the forestry department.

First and most important to us in the forestry department is a quality education for everyone. Of course, everyone at the assembly agreed they wanted a quality education, unfortunately I got the feeling the persons representing other schools were only worried about themselves. Most of us that represented the forestry department are graduating this year, so any change at all would not affect us. We feel it is our responsibility to see that the quality is maintained within our department and others, for new students in years to come.

The issue is not whether this trend towards enrollment in the natural sciences is a fad or that there are no jobs in this field. (Incidentally, the forestry grads have the highest employment rate on campus). The issue is what the university is going to do to provide for the increased demand in the natural sciences. The proposal to cut from other departments where the demand has fallen and increase the number of instructors in the sciences where the demand has increased seems only logical.

We are not insensitive people. Here at the bottom of the campus, we recognize the need for the humanities. We are required to take upper division classes in sociology and psychology, so we supply some of the demand for these schools.

Being in the forestry department, I've always gotten the feeling that we are looked down on by a lot of other schools on campus as axe-carrying, narrow-minded, red-necked, short-haired stump jockeys. We are trying to keep this a reputable natural science school by providing a quality education for all those that wish it. Are we the ones being narrow minded?

John Heissenbuttel senior, forestry

Reader replies

Editor

This is an outraged response to the seemingly innocuous front page article "Study to determine parking needs" of Jan. 21.

The "parking problem" has to do with the sheer number of cars on campus, not with available spaces. And one doesn't have to be a visionary to see that the way to ameliorate the problem is to:

1) encourage alternatives (the amount of money spent on the study alone would have constructed bicycle shelters, bought bikes or have started a 15-minute shuttle around campus) and 2) discourage cars on campus, or hell, anything but closing off all possibilities other than private autos.

The money that will be spent on these glistening, new, three-story garages (nebulously referred to as "parking structures" in the article) could probably be flushed down the crapper to better benefit the HSU parking problem, rather than encourage more cars on campus.

A.R. Koken senior, music

Controversy seems to avoid Cluster

Editor

There has been a great deal of controversy and interest generated lately by students and faculty concerning the proposed reallocation of faculty positions from liberal arts to natural resources and science.

There has been much discussion of how liberal arts programs can accommodate the crunch, but very little has been done or said about the survival of the Cluster General Education Program which I consider to be one of the finest options this university has to offer its students.

It seems to me that there is a general lack of information about this program among the students, and this has bred a general misunderstanding.

As a Cluster student this year, I have found it to be one of the most satisfying experiences of my education. And I think that the

The Lumberjack welcomes letters of 300 words or less, free of libel and within reasonable limits of taste. Letters must be signed and students identified by year and major; faculty and staff by department and title, and local residents by city. All letters are subject to condensation.

large majority of my fellow students have a similar feeling.

The most important advantage of Cluster is one I have yet to hear mentioned—its superior learning environment.

In Cluster, learning is a personal experience and the whole program is centered on the students' needs as independent learners. With very few exceptions, students in the Cluster program are concerned about their education and interested in what they are learning. They are learning how to learn—how to be open, articulate and adaptable to a changing world.

There has been much praise for Cluster by everyone involved in the reallocation decision making, but as decision time approaches, we find that the program is considered unimportant, experimental, extraneous and is quite easily skimmed off the top of the budget as the first to go.

I am not happy about the prospect of further cutbacks in other liberal arts areas, but I feel that somehow a valuable alternative like Cluster should be more important to us than this.

Tom Balderston freshman, botany

Lumberjack's use of art work hit

Editor

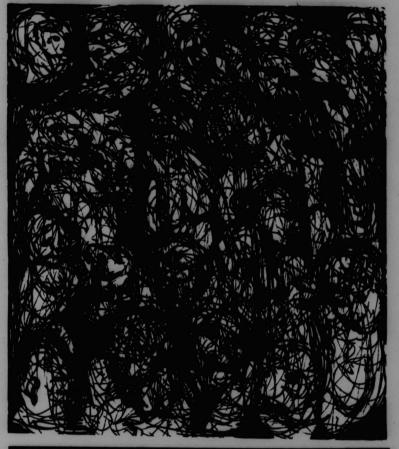
Lately The Lumberjack has presented a number of relatively decent articles, some of which even represented a reasonable amount of research and insight However, one aspect of your paper, that of the editorial cartoon, completely degrades what accomplishments you may have made in other areas.

For at least the last year the editorial cartoons, without exception, have been totally lacking in artistic talent, imagination, humor and any appeal to reasonable intelligence. Every week these redundant drawings merely restate the content of the main editorial, without which they would be void of any provocative dimension. These nauseous repetitions not only detract from the editorial statement, but also from the newspaper as well.

In order to moderate the suffering of your captive "subscribers," I would suggest that you separate the content of the main editorial from that of the cartoon. You might be surprised at what a cartoonist can do when left to his own devices.

Otherwise, you might consider devoting the space to a paid advertisement to help subsidize your operation.

James Butler fisheries



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WARGAMERS: Local Games Club seeks new members. Low Dues, Many Benefits. Matches open every Sunday. Call Steve, 839-1336. NOW is the time to pick up your petition so you can run for Rep-at-large on SLC. Petitions will be available in Nelson Hall East, Rm. 204 now through Wednesday, February 4th. They must be turned in by 5 p.m. February 4th. Call Stan Mottaz at 826-3310 for further information.

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Dancer paints images; uses body, not brush

by Bill Johnson
It started with small, precise movements and it expanded outward in motion and intensity.

An image began to form. A flower, delicate, yet strong enough to withstand the forces of nature.

The image was formed by an artist. Not a painter, she was a dancer who used her body as the brush, and the audience as the canvas.

There are many forms of dancing, as there are painting. A painter may choose oils or water colors, and a dancer folk dance, ballet or, like Susan Strickland of Blue Lake, modern dance.

Strickland is proprietor of the Arcata Dance Co-op where she teaches modern and creative dance.

Dancing masters

She became interested in dancing while attending college and has a M.A. degree in dance from Mills College. She studied in New York under noted dancers Eric Hawkins, Mary Anthony and others

To Strickland, dancing is " a creative form of expression like poetry or painting. Like other artists, a dancer must be dedicated," she said. "They must discipline themselves to work hard and to constantly train."

Strickland likes Humboldt County and what she calls the "pioneer experience." The main drawbacks are "getting enough well-trained people and keeping people in the area long enough for them to become well-trained,"

Misinterpret intent

Another problem for Strickland is "most people don't know how to watch dancing. They don't know what they should look for, and so they sometimes misinter-pret the dancer's intent."

Her interests lie in choreography, but she said, "Whenever I turn somebody on to dancing, they transfer to another college that offers a good dance program." This makes it harder to form a tight performance group, even though most of those who leave confess later they learned more from her.

Strickland taught at HSU for a year, but quit when she and her husband thought they were going

Program problem
The problem with dance pro-

grams in most colleges, she said, is "they see dance as P.E. and physical exercise.

become a good dancer," she said. 'Somebody trained in gymnastics or other sports may not be a good teacher."

There is an advantage in learning dance in college, Strick-land said. "It teaches students how to analyze the different aspects involved, while private schools don't allow their students to think about the different parts of dancing, only what they are

She said colleges should put more emphasis on technique.

"Modern dance has grown in popularity within the last 15 years," Strickland said.

reasons for the upsurge in dancing

Strickland said one of the



BALLET-English major Rick Nixon, in white shirt, has studied ballet for three years at the Betty Merriweather Ballet School in Eureka.

is people want to "get in touch with their bodies.

"Dancing is body control. You have to have great stamina, strength and flexibility. You have to learn to control your movements so you can move your body with a lot of energy, or slow it down so it's more controlled."

Though she said Humboldt County is behind the rest of the state, she said enthusiasm for modern dance is increasing. "My students are finding my way of teaching fun and exciting," she

said, "they have a good time."
Strickland finds more males getting into dancing than in the past. "My brother is a dancer, and he is doing a lot of innovative things. The macho thing that males have is slowly fading."

Male dancer

One man who has taken up the art of dancing is Rick Nixon, an English major. Nixon has been studying ballet for three years under Virginia Niekrasz at the Betty Merriweather Ballet School in Eureka. He is also a member of the Redwood Concert

"I've always been interested in dancing," he said. "I started out in folk dancing and was given a scholarship to the Merriweather School."

What Nixon likes about ballet is "it strengthens and trains the body. As you train the body, the

"Dancing helps you get out of last month:

your body. When you're feeling bad, you might mope around, but dancing removes you from yourself so that you forget your problems. Then you realize they really weren't bad," Nixon said.

Looking the fool
The hardest thing to adjust to when he started ballet, he said, was "looking the fool. When you start out you see how good everyone else is and knowing you can't do those things makes you more self-conscious.

Nixon compared ballet to

"It is more physical than team sports. In ballet you have to keep a constant sharpness, while in sports you train for a certain season. Your better athletes who compete individually (swimmers and gymnasts) will train to the same edge."

Although Nixon had some trouble with his peers when he first started, he said, "You can't let it bother you. Those who know me, know me. Those that judge me, I have nothing to do with.

Mind training He said, "You must train your mind to constantly search for knowledge. Dancing helps you do that. As you train your body, you learn to train your mind at the same time."

He said he has no professional ambitions. He has appeared in several productions, including one of the "Nutcracker Suite"

by Laura Rice

HSU professors have often been criticized for taking a stand on local issues.

Louis DeMartin, director of the California Citizens for Property Rights (CCPR), has accused political science teacher Bruce Haston for unjustly collecting revenue from the coastal commission along with his teaching salary.

"It's perfectly legal for the coastal commission to hire Haston to draft their government powers and funding element. It's also legal that this 115 - page report was thrown out," De-Martin said.

Between November 1, 1974 and February 28, 1975, Haston worked for the university as a full time paid professor. During the same period, he was employed by the coastal commission and received about \$4,100, DeMartin said.

Hours in a day

"Due to the fact that this man was drawing two salaries at once, it makes me wonder how many hours are in a day," DeMartin said. "I have nothing personal against this man, but if Mr. Haston has the time to work for the college and the commission at once, maybe others are making too much money doing the same thing.

"A lot of people cry to the taxpayers that the kids aren't getting this or that. I'm all for the kids and their education. But when I find something like this going on, I won't support any

bond issue that comes on the ballot," DeMartin said.

Haston said the reimbursement by the coastal commission was "perfectly legal" and provisions for research opportunities are outlined in the state educational code.

Within the limit

"There is a limit to what you can earn in one fiscal year. You can't make more than a certain percentage of your salary. I checked on that when I began working for the coastal commission. I'm within the limit," Haston said.

Similarities exist between what the commission finally used in its plan and what Haston submitted to it, he said.

"The commission basically adopted a different set of policies," he said. "But many of my ideas were implemented within them.

"Any issue that deals with land use planning is controversial. The nature of opposition to my work ranged from conservation groups to Straight Arrow groups. And almost every group in between had complaints."

Cannot speak yet

The attorney general's office gave an opinion that concerned state employees consulting with state agencies. A state consultant is required to wait 12 months before the person can speak concerning any work, Haston said.

Haston's waiting period will be over next month. He said that

period is "not an unreasonable request.

"A college professor has the same rights as any other person, the only restriction being that they can't speak for the university. Only the president can do that. As a private citizen we do and should have the same rights."

Another individual criticized for outside research is Rudolph W. Becking, natural resources teacher . He is careful to say his views do not represent the institution.

Fine line

"There's a fine line and you must be careful. As a professor you can speak out as any citizen but limitations do exist. I even use my own pencils, stationary and facilities," Becking said.

An inconsistency exists with the question of academic freedom, he said.

"Other professors can identify themselves as long as they have the industry's point of view. I feel it should be the same clear across the board for everyone," Becking said.

The classroom is not a forum for his views, he said. When students inquire about controversial issues, he refers them to his office.

"I've maintained a policy of not speaking or introducing a problem like Redwood National Park in the classroom," he said. "Your office is your private domain. So far, this right has been respected. But to discuss issues in class, I flatly refuse." 7

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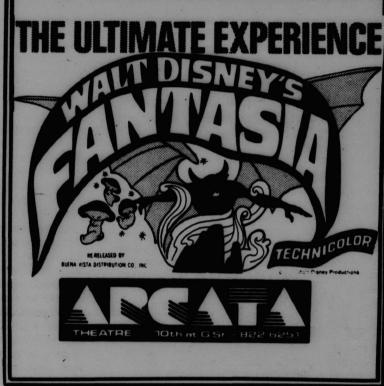
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Part-time teachers

Job security an issue

by Joanne Dimataris

Rachel Starr, a part-time temporary (PTT) teacher of political science, considers herself one of many who are the "academic no-men" in the California State University and College (CSUC) system.

Starr, who has been teaching here since September, has taught at two colleges in the CSUC system in the past two years and faces a possible third job-change in the near future. Her plight is similar to that of almost 40 per cent of the faculty in the CSUC system who are part-time or PTT teachers.

The positions held by PTT teachers are only guaranteed for a certain amount of time, usually a year. After the year is up they have to search for other jobs, or, if they are lucky, stay on another year in the same position.

Remaining a second year depends on whether or not the position is still in demand. After two years the position is advertised and goes on the national market in hopes of recruiting minorities.

Suffer, not benefit

Pearl Oliner, an education and womens' studies teacher who is a PTT feels minorities and women will suffer rather than benefit from the PTT system.

"Minorities and women have made their largest gains in the last few years, and it seems the last hired are the first fired," Oliner said.

Oliner stated two basic divi-

sions of faculty members. Members of the probationary staff can, with satisfactory performance, get tenure and promotion. Probationary staff members also have a set of legal rights, Oliner said.

The nonprobationary staff, all part-time and PTT people, have no possibility of promotion or tenure, regardless of their performance.

Without promotion, there is no chance of getting a raise in pay. It's not a matter of qualifications, according to Oliner, for there are persons without a PhD on the probationary track, and others with a PhD on the nonprobationary track.

Oliner is the PTT chairman for the University Professors of California (UPC). UPC, one of the two major unions for university professors, has just recently begun to take notice of the PTT system. However, little has been accomplished yet in giving PTTs rights and grievances, Oliner said. PTTs are a transient group, they don't stay put long enough to be a force, she

The lack of job security forces many PTT teachers into professional projects in addition to teaching to fill the deficiency of a steady income. Starr said these activities can sometimes threaten the PTT's teaching position. "You're caught in Catch-22, because you are damned if you do and damned if you don't," Starr

Oliner explained the differences between part-time and part-time temporary positions. A certain amount of money is allotted to departments for part-time teachers in order for the department to take advantage of a certain skill someone might have to offer.

Sabbatical replacements

A PTT is hired for a specific amount of time, often replacing a professor on sabbatical. Occasionally the PTT could be a very famous person who is only available for a short time, Oliner said. "The PTT system is a subcategory. It's needed in the department to maintain flexibility and the financial crunch."

Oliner said that the PTT system is efficient to the economy and convenience of the university.

The PTT system was designed two years ago when budget cuts and declining student enrollment were creating a worry.

Milton Dobkins, vice president of academic affairs, said that 51 out of 400 faculty members were in temporary positions last fall. "The numbers vary as people move from quarter to quarter: We're trying to do the best we can with the budget we have to fill student needs," Dobkin said.

As for expecting any commitment from the university, Dobkin stressed that PTT's know the position is temporary from the start. "It's written right in their contracts," he said.

Hunting laced with greed as mammal nears extinction

by Pat O'Hara

Eight centuries have passed since men first hunted the whales.

In that 800 years, mankind has learned to master the creatures to a frightening degree. But, despite man's domination, the whale has always inspired an awe in humans. From Biblical times, through the writings of Herman Melville and into the present, man has watched the whale and wondered.

Now the whale is faced with extinction, and man is besieged by many crucial ecological hardships. So the whale, the earth's largest living thing, is becoming the symbol of man's total environmental problem.

The history of whale hunting has been laced with greed. It was in the 1200's that French and Spanish fishermen rowed into the Bay of Biscay after slow moving "right" and bowhead whales. Those first whalers used thrown harpoons to drive the whales from the Bay of Biscay by the 17th century.

A harpoon fired from a catcher boat penetrates the animal's blubber and detonates a grenade-like charge inside

The complexion of whaling changed around 1860 with the invention of the harpoon cannon and steam-powered ships. These advances allowed whalers to pursue faster species such as the blue, fin, sei and Bryde's whales.

Around 1900, whalers began to hunt in Antarctic waters. Further technological improvements provided companies with floating factory ships to increase range of the whaling

However, it was the wave of inventions during World War II which made whaling into the

efficient business it is today.

A modern ship is equipped with sonar to locate submerged whales. Other fleets use spotter aircraft. Once a frightened whale tries to dive for deep water, ships have instruments to produce frightening sounds underwater which force whales to the surface.

Once in view, a whale is easy prey for a fast, maneuverable "catcher" boat. A harpoon fired from a catcher boat penetrates the animal's blubber and explodes a grenade-like charge inside it.

A killed whale can be hauled into a fleet's factory ship by a ramp at the stern. In the factory ship, the process begins which turns the whale carcass into margarine, soap, lubricants, cosmetics and food for human and pet

Despite the variety of products obtained from a whale, the industry grows less successful each year. Synthetic replacements are available for all products of whales excluding the meat. As whales grow scarcer and more limits are placed on catches, it becomes harder for whaling companies to operate.

There are 11 species of great whales which are large enough to encourage commercial hunting. Population estimates of these whales are difficult to make because of the wide expanse of ocean inhabited by the mammals. But counts based on whaling fleet catches place seven of those 11 species in the endangered category.

In the 1930's the whaling industry set up a regulatory body to over-see the development of the industry. That body has evolved into the International Whaling Commission. The commission holds annual meetings and has attempted regulation by establishing limits on the number of each species which can be captured, and the number of kills allowed each

The commission is made up of industry officials from nations engaged in commercial whaling, or that consume whale products.

Often in the past, the commission has come under fire from environmentalists for failing to take adequate measures.

In 1949, the IWC scientific committee warned

the commission that the population of blue whales (the largest creature inhabiting the earth) was being hunted to dangerously low

In 1962, it was reported to the commission that the blue whale had been hunted to about 10 per cent of its original numbers. Still, the commission waited until 1966 to completely ban the hunting of blue whales.

Estimates of the blue whale population indicate that only about one per cent of the original population still survives. The remaining whales are said to be so scattered throughout the world that reproduction of the species is in

The commission's democratic decision-making process is often chiefly responsible for the ineffectiveness of the organization. The Soviet Union and Japan, the world's leading whaling powers, lead member nations in opposing stricter conservation measures. The U.S. delegation strongly favors tougher regulations.

Neither side has the necessary strength to carry the required three-fourths majority to dominate commission decisions.

Despite the lack of a quorum in the IWC, substantial opposition has been raised against commercial whaling, particularly in the United States. Many citizens groups have been formed, and pop musicians have produced hit songs which condemn the whaling industry.

An estimated five million Americans have been pledged to an economic boycott of Japan

In response, the Japanese Whaling Association, a trio of the largest whaling companies in Japan, have hired a New York public relations firm to counter the widespread opposition to Japanese whaling.

Material put out by this firm maintains that whale products are indispensible to the Japanese people. According to the pamphlets, whale meat is a substantial part of Japan's protein intake. American conservationists argue that whale is less than one per cent of Japan's protein consumption.

Japan is largely unsuitable for raising livestock, and its people have always depended on the sea for food. Though its whaling fleets travel thousands of miles to fishing areas in the Antarctic, whale meat is less expensive than beef, pork and poultry products that are imported to Japan.

The Russians fired a harpoon, narrowly missing the people in the boat while killing the whale.

The Soviet Union has used whales to manufacture fine-grade machinery oils which are sometimes used for military-defense purposes. The unused meat is sold to the Japanese. The Russians are unaffected by the economic boycott levied by the Americans.

However, the United Nations has voted in favor of establishing a 10-year moratorium on the hunting of all whales. Legislation is pending in the United State Congress which would place an embargo on all products from companies which use whale materials.

On a more local level, State Senator Peter Behr (R-San Rafael) has co-authored a joint resolution of the California Legislature which calls for foreign governments to stop whaling and for the federal government to take action toward that end.

Other organizations have taken more radical action. The Greenpeace Foundation, based in Vancouver, B.C. made a valiant attempt to stop a whaler from killing a whale.

Members of the foundation followed a Russian whaling fleet in a converted fishing boat. The foundation broadcast messages in Russian trying to dissuade Soviet seamen from hunting

When a whale was spotted, the Greenpeace crew positioned its boat between the whale and the Russian catcher boat. The Russians fired a harpoon, narrowly missing the people in the boat, while killing the whale.



Economy rise wo

"Several years ago, there was some talk about establishing a whaling station at Trinidad. An agent was sent here from some eastern company, to look over the ground. The agent was here a few weeks, but nothing has been done since then." Mirian Fraser Feb. 18, 1916

by Wayne Foster

In 1920, the speculation of a whaling station at Trinidad turned into reality.

Years before, the whaling men had viewed the sheltered harbor as an ideal location for a processing plant. The trustees of Trinidad, hoping for an economic boom, were in favor of such industry and in 1912 had even granted a franchise to permit construction of a whaling station. Yet the townspeople rejected the idea, fearing the pungent stench that a whaling station would

The Pacific Foods By-Products Company was finally given a lease on the condition that its station would be "sanitary and odorless at all times:" The plant was built at a cost of between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

Whaling steamers

Two 100-foot whaling steamers, the "Hawk" and the "Port Saunders," worked out of Trinidad. Each boat had a cannon-like harpoon gun mounted on the bow that shot a 50-pound, four-foot long steel harpoon. The tip of the harpoon had an explosive head and four prongs that would open up inside the animal.

The two boats each carried a crew of six or seven men. In the early morning they would steam out of Trinidad in search of the telltale geyser of water that revealed a whale's position.

Suddenly, over the steady drone of the engine, the cry of whale would pierce the air. While the helmsman positioned the boat, another man would steady himself behind the harpoon gun. A six-inch manila line, 2,000-feet long, was coiled next to the gun and attached to the harpoon.

Penetrated ribs

On a good shot, the harpoon penetrated the whale's ribs. The explosive head detonated, sending shrapnel into vital organs. The hand-like prongs opened and lodged against the ribs preventing

The whale would dive at the sound of the gun's explosion to be pulled up by a power which attached to the manila line. Once on the surface, the whale was shot again to ensure its death.

After being pulled to the side of the boat, a pipe was inserted into the animal

A modern ship is equipped with sonar, and has instruments to produce underwater sounds that frighten the whale to the surface.



"You can smell Trinidad

before you can see it"

was a popular saying.

TRINIDAD WHALING-1923 photograph

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to pump it full of air for buoyancy. The carcass was then flagged and set adrift. The killer boat would retrieve it after searching for more whales.

Between 1920 and 1926, more than 1,000 whales were hauled up a massive wooden ramp that extended into Trinidad

Humpback whales were the most common kill, with finback and sperm whales taken less often.

Whales, a novelty

Bringing the whales into port was treated as a novelty at first. Approaching Trinidad, the killer boats would sound their whistles, one blast for each whale. Townspeople would gather at the scene to watch as a steam powered winch dragged the animals up the wooden ramp onto a cleaning platform.

In a process called flensing, a crew would strip the whale of its blubber and meat. Using long handled knives they cut strips of blubber which were peeled off the whale by a cable and

The tail was cut up and shipped to Japan, where it is considered a delicacy. Although marketing whale meat was attempted in the United States, it never became popular. Described as fishy tasting beef, it appealed mainly to America's dogs.

The oil was loaded into tank trucks and transported to a nearby railroad. The railroad tankers then shipped it east where it was used in the manufacture of soaps and lubricants.

Blubber cooked

The blubber and most of the meat was placed in huge vats and cooked 12 to 16 hours. What remained was dried and ground into chicken and cattle feed. The bones were ground up and exported to Hawaii as bone meal and fertilizer. Even the blood and entrails were made into fertilizer, utilizing the entire animal.

"You can smell Trinidad before you can see it" became a popular local saying. Downwind from the processing plant, the stench was almost unbearble at the peak of the season.

The repulsive odor, plus the fact that "floating" whaling stations could operate more efficiently than a land pla brought an end to Trinidad's whaling in-

The plant was dismantled around 1930. A remaining smokestack was torn down in 1949 to make room for a parking lot for the salmon fishermen who come to Trinidad during the summer. The only evidence of the station left today consists of some barnacled concrete blocks which served as a foundation for the wooden

State, federal agencies threaten to rearrange Trinidad's fishing style

by Keith Till
The times seem to have caught up with the town of Trinidad, and residents of the old New England-style fishing village are split on whether to give in to change or continue to fight it.

Last March, state and federal agencies threatened to stop the mooring of boats in Trinidad Bay when it was realized nobody had ever gotten a permit to operate a harbor in the bay.

The bay has been used as a summer harbor for years, and Trinidad's economy has come to rely heavily on the harbor for its tourist industry.

Harbor refuge Jim Woods, chairman of a steering committee set up to deal with the problem, said Trinidad Bay is legally classified as a harbor refuge for boats in distress. Although it is legally a refuge for boats getting caught in one of the foggiest areas in the country, it is not legally a full-fledged harbor.

Trinidad apparently has a way out of this mess via a \$20,000 federal grant to make the city a pilot project for the California Coastal Commission. But, when the coastal commission and the Citizens for Property Rights (CCPR) are mentioned in the same breath, controversy usually comes into the picture. The Trinidad pilot project issue is no

While the Trinidad City Council is excited about an opportunity to get paper work necessary for harbor permits done partially at government expense, CCPR argues acceptance of the \$20,000 federal grant would mean acceptance of the coastal plan. CCPR was initially formed to fight the coastal plan.

Take it now

Woods claims that since Trinidad will eventually have to get an environmental impact report drawn if the California Coastal Plan is adopted in its present form, the city might as well accept the \$20,000 grant now, while it has the chance.

The money would go toward including an EIR in the city's general plan, and would, therefore, give Trinidad a legal right to operate the harbor, Woods Trini rich city, and it can't afford to pay for an EIR by itself.

Opponents to the council's plan to accept the grant can't see a justification for playing along with the coastal commission. Many say it's a waste of money to spend \$20,000 on paper work in

order to please out-of-towners sticking their noses into Trinidad's affairs.

Not binding

Woods, however, said he and members of the Trinidad City Council have been assured that the projected plan is not binding on the city. He said the plan developed under the grant doesn't even have to comply with the coastal plan, and the city can later reject the coastal plan if it doesn't like it.

Woods said the state legislature is in the decision stage on the coastal plan, and it wants to see how well local planning fits into the overall coastal plan.

Woods said the Trinidad pilot project "makes the coastal plan kind of a guinea pig."
The council has not decided

whether it has enough community support to accept the grant.

Councilman Pat Patterson said he can understand the distaste some Trinidad residents have for government intervention into what they believe to be their own

"Rubber stamp"

"These people say we're a rubber stamp for the coastal commission. They think there isn't any plan for Trinidad now, and they don't want one," Patter-

"We would all like to keep it as it is. But this is 1976, not 1926 anymore.'

Patterson said people in rural areas have to start realizing that while it was once a basic right of property owners to do what they wanted with their land, it is now important to consider other people who might be affected by land development.

Local control

"We are trying to keep it under local control. But, if we don't set our own guidelines, the state will do it for us," Patterson said..

"It's seldom you see a plan without strings attached. If we draw a plan and submit it, we can always completely reject it

Patterson said he doesn't like a situation in which he has to get permission for something like remodeling his own garage, but that he has begun to understand take involved in such matters.

Regarding the decision Trinidad must soon make, on whether to accept the grant to pay **Environmental Research Consul**tants in Arcata to do the study, Patterson concluded, "It's hell if you do, hell if you don't."

Approaching Trinidad, the killer boats would sound their whistles, one blast for each whale. Townspeople would gather to watch as a winch dragged the animals onto a cleaning platform.

Ex-president eyes growth

Campus 'no can of worms

by Sally Connell

The man who was president of HSU for 23 years, Cornelius H. Siemens, was on campus last week to write about his role in the

university's growth.
Siemens "sat in the front seat" while the campus grew from a small 500-strong campus in 1950 to a university with over 6,000 students in 1973.

Siemens is one of many involved in writing the history of HSU, a project HSU President Alistair McCrone initiated.

Siemens said his contribution to the history emphasizes the growth of the campus in the last 25 years. He said the statistics exist, but he "wants to put the meat on the skeleton."

He said HSU's growth was leveling off when he left in 1972, but until then growth always exceeded expectations.

5 master plans

He said there were five master plans for the campus during his administration, with the first one in 1951 estimating campus growth would not exceed 1,660

By 1954, the rate of growth

proved that estimate wrong so another master plan was designed, he said.

"When I came here, there were four buildings. Now, there are 44," he said.

Siemens said people would look at the libary construction now and say, "How could this happen' or 'Why didn't you do it differently.' That's what the history should answer."

He said the reason he is providing the series of low estimates on growth is, "There was no reason to believe that HSU would become as large as it

Hog-tying methods

He said there was a time when the college went through extensive recruitment campaigns. "You should have seen the hog-tying methods we used to recruit students.

Then one day we realized we had outgrown the community. Growth is leveling off now, but the college is feeling the pains of

Siemens believes that when the

campus was growing at a greater rate, the present problem of more students entering the sciences than liberal arts would not have happened.

"When we wanted to limit enrollment in one area, we could just close off that valve and open another. Now any growth in one area is transferred from somewhere else."

He doesn't see HSU becoming a specialty school, though.



He said he always recognized the problem of turning down students who want to enter natural resources. "Where else do they go?"

Siemens said although these are problems, he doesn't feel they were handed down by his administration. Instead, "They are a result of rate of growth leveling off.

Not suffering
"The president tells me he's not suffering from our policies." Siemens said he retired at 62,

three years before mandatory retirement, because, "I realized HSU was changing and I felt it was a good time for the president

"I was the president as it was growing, and he (McCrone) is president as it is levelling off. He's not had to take on a can of

"I planned to take off a few years early to try some other things. My opportunities came quickly and neatly enough."

Upon retiring from HSU, Siemens headed for England, where he was the resident director of the CSUC system.

He said that working with the universities in Britain convinced him that, "we are doing a better job of undergraduate education. There, an undergraduate can go

to Oxford or Cambridge and take 90 per cent chemistry.

Broader education

He said students in America get a broader education when getting their bachelor's degree, although England has "very specialized graduate programs."

After about a year in England, Siemens was offered the position as president of Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore., as an "in-between president.'

He said Linfield was a small college of about 1,000 students and he liked the atmosphere

Siemens left Linfield in July. From there, he and his wife joined another couple in a three-month mobile home tour of the United States and Canada. "We wanted to be in the Northwest when the colors changed."

Now, at 65, Siemens said he really is retired.

He admitted he wasn't back at HSU solely to write the history. "It's one of the reasons, aside from the desire to make occasional visits to the old haunts.'

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Photo by Lee King

PUBLIC BROADCASTING—Despite rumors and predictions of dissolution, KEET continues to broadcast. Greg Boren operates the control board at the Eureka station.

Public TV station quells financial collapse rumors

by Chris Broderick

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Reports on the dissolution of public television in Humboldt County are wrong, Wendell Adams, president of the board of directors for Eureka's KEET-TV, said.

'Sesame Street," "Masterpiece Theater," "Boston Pops," "Zoom" and other Public Broadcasting System (PBS) programs will continue to be seen on channel 13 despite rumors of the station's impending collapse because of financial problems.

"The station must raise \$150,000 locally each year. We need that much to qualify for federal grants," Adams said. He said the problem of raising this money was no different any other

Tremendous burden

"It is a tremendous burden for any small station. In our case, it comes down to \$1.50 for each person in this area," Adams said. He compared this per capita figure to San Francisco, where each person served is represented by only a fraction of one

Much of the money is raised by station memberships, contributions, art auctions, donated services and other methods that have proved effective.

KEET does need more dollars to function in 1976, however. Jim Turk, KEET's newly - hired station manager, was hired by the board of directors principally because of his ability as "a fund-raiser and a promoter," Adams said.

Turk, an advertising salesman for Eureka's KVIQ-TV, is scheduled to take over the position Feb. 1. The board was not unanimous in approving Turk, and his most vocal critic is KEET member Mary Beth Sacco.

The Eureka Times-Standard reported on Jan.17 that Sacco said she offered to submit her resignation from the board because of her opposition to Turk.

Adams acknowledged the criticism that Turk is a trained ad man rather than a programming expert but strongly affirmed the new manager's role. "He's the best man for the job,"

Turk will not change programming, and act only on prior approval of the board, Adams

"Our response is better than any other television station in the country. We receive more per capita support from the community that any other," Adams said. He explained that memberships have been increasing steadily over recent months.

"One of the reasons our response is so good is because we are on VHF, not UHF as most public television is," he said.

The Eureka-Arcata audience is very happy with what KEET is providing them, he said. Adams cited the great amount of professional people here, with two schools forming a base for the community (HSU and College of the Redwoods-CR).

Great market

"There is a great market all over the country for public television. Our area is the same as every place," he said.

"We supply programming that serves a different purpose than commercial television. Programs like the 'Boston Pops' and William F. Buckley's 'Firing Line' fill a community need," Adams said.

Instructional needs are met in various ways. CR works with young children, PBS provides Electric Company," "Zoom" and "Sesame Street," which teach and entertain at the same time.

Public television is no longer called educational television because it has moved in other directions, Adams said.

Sophisticated audience

"We appeal to a smaller and more sophisticated audience. Our station provides a specialized service in that respect," he said.

He mentioned "Bill Moyers' Journal" and "Firing Line" as good examples of discussion programs that showcase topical political and philosophical

He described PBS's cultural programming as "uplifting and appealing to the intellect." Examples shown on channel 13 include "Hollywood Television Theater," "Great Performances," "Masterpiece Theater" and "Lowell Thomas Remembers."

"Our function is informing. We are never advocates. That would create controversy and that would be wrong," he said.

Controversial topics

Controversial topics are discussed by PBS discussion programs when both sides are represented, he said. Local topics have no forum on KEET because 'we don't have the facilities." However, when significant local issues surface, Adams said the station covers them.

"We don't create the problems. We have to wait until the problems arise," he said.

"All we can do is inform. If more people are informed, then we can be considered a force in the community. The information we provide could affect the KEET on a television lecture direction the city or community program for college credit. For takes on an issue.

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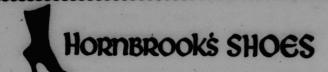
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Laura Pierce

Food service questioned

In December, Lumberjack Enterprises (LJE) headed off a Student Legislative Council (SLC) investigation of food services in the University Center by reviewing complaints and acting on them.

What caused this flurry of activity in LJE was the formation of an SLC ad hoc committee, headed by SLC member Laura

The committee was formed in late November in response to complaints forwarded to the University Affairs Committee, but little action was taken there.

When Chuck Waldie of LJE hard of the committee, he scheduled a meeting with its members to discuss the situation.

On a memo put out by Waldie, the first on the list of problems was the fact students were being charged 15 cents a cup for hot water.

No set policy

"Before, there was no set policy on the dispensing of hot water," Waldie said. "The people behind the counter never really knew what to do."

Following a committee request to LJE, there is no longer a charge for hot water.

LJE also complied with the request to provide herb teas and single-serving hot chocolate packets.

Pierce said, "The vending machine problem was the instigator of the formation of the committee, and that has yet to be solved."

LJE is considering installing fruit, yogurt, milk and sandwich vending machines.

Pierce said installation of the machines is being delayed because LJE is surveying faculty members to see if they want them.

"The students know their own needs. Waldie talked of putting vending machines in on a trial basis, but he hasn't yet. That is the best way of seeing if they will succeed," Pierce said.



THE HISSING OF SUMMER LAWNS-Joni Mitchell (Asylum

In the past, Joni Mitchell's albums were a celebration of the game of love and its players. In this album the game has gone sour and its players are locked in a cage of lost dreams and illusions.

The HISSING OF SUMMER LAWNS begins as Court and Spark did with a song, "In France They Kiss on Main Street," recalling the joy and excitement of young romance. On the next song and on the ones that follow, however, Mitchell becomes cynical.

"The Jungle Line" and "Edith and the Kingpin" take a hard look at seduction and reveal the shallowness of momentary infatuation and one-night stands. "Jungle Line," one of Mitchell's most unusual compositions, features Mitchell on synthesizer and the warrior drums of Burundi, giving it a sensuous quality, fitting the song's subject.

"Don't Interrupt the Sorrow" is the first of several songs on the album that deals with more permanent man-woman relationships. In "Sorrow", the singer knows she's being used by her man but admits she can't leave him because he is so dependent on her.

Side one closes with "Shades of Scarlet Conquering," the story of a woman who believes "a woman must have everything." Like Scarlet in "Gone With The Wind," she tries to live out her romantic fantasies, becoming more unreachable to others around her.

The title song is about a marriage grown stale. By all appearances the couple have everything they could want but the romance has disappeared from their relationship. Yet, the woman "stays with a love of some kind, it's the lady's choice." As in "Don't Interrupt the Sorrow," she cannot leave her man.

In "Harry's House-Centerpiece," the lady doesn't stay. She realizes the material things her husband provides aren't enough without his love. "Centerpiece," the only non-Mitchell composition on the album, contrasts the man's desire for his woman to be a centerpiece in his life to the discomfort and emptiness the woman feels as a centerpiece in Harry's house.

"Sweet Bird" and "Shadows and Light" look at growing up and the discoveries one makes with maturity. The sweet bird of youth is gone, taking with it youthful dreams and aspirations. However, in "Shadows and Light," Mitchell concedes life is a mixture of good and bad times.

"Every picture has its shadows And it has some source of light Blindness, blindness and sight'

THE HISSING OF SUMMER LAWNS contains the same lovely vocals and melodies found on previous Mitchell albums. But the lyrics are her most depressing ever. I don't think the album will win any new fans for Joni Mitchell, yet I think her fans on past albums will appreciate her emotions here and the personal way in which she expresses them.

Women's workshop set

The liberated woman of a workshop entitled, Christian Womanity, being sponsored by HSU's Women's Center and the Newman Center on Saturday, Feb. 7.

The workshop plans to offer an identity to women in the current women's movement. The Christian Womanity program stresses equality, yet uniqueness and complementarity of man and woman physical sexuality as a God-given gift for marriage and the sacredness of human life.

The program emphasizes Christ-centered feminism will be Christ's role as the original the subject of an all-day "radical feminist" who promoted the dignity and equality of women by going beyond the cultural limitations of his time and society regarding women.

> The workshop will be held at the Newman Center, 700 Union St., from 8:45 a.m. to 4 p.m. There will be a \$2 fee and preregistration is required.

> The workshop is open to both women and men, but will be limited to 50 persons.

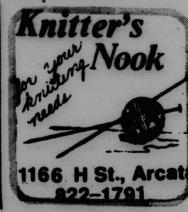


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REHEARSAL — Characters for the upcoming play "Once Upon A Mattress" are, from left to right, Dan Dobble (the Jester), Patrick Kelly (the King) and Jim Aceves (the Minstrel).



by Leo Whitney

"Hey, let's get loaded and go see that!"

That's a sampling of the audience reaction to the previews of Walt Disney's "Fantasia" that the Arcata Theater has been showing for the last couple of weeks.

The picture opens today, and potheads and Mickey Mouse freaks alike will line up outside the box office for "the ultimate experience."

When "Fantasia" was first released in 1940, it was billed as a major artistic breakthrough. But, it lost money. Maybe the public wasn't ready for animated mushrooms dancing to "The Nutcracker Suite."

In recent years it has been rediscovered, and publicity for the film has done nothing to discourage its new image as a wholesome head film.

"Fantasia" stands out as one of the most unique films ever offered to the American public. In making it, Disney spared no expense to combine the best of classical music with the best of animated film making.

The music is the core of the film. What appears on the screen is an interpretation of it.

At the movie's beginning, the narrator talks about the images one sees in one's mind as one sits in a concert hall and listens to musicians play. What Disney does here is capture some of those images and puts them onto the screen where everyone can see them.

The movie is a remarkable achievement of artistic imagination.

One piece of music inspires free-floating abstract designs and shots of color. In another, images become more concrete. We see some

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very sensual fish swimming to the music and a hippopotamus dancing with some alligators.

The movie goes on to "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," who turns out to be Mickey Mouse. A plot is introduced, with the familiar story about magic and brooms carrying buckets of water

Next is a mythological setting. Female centaurs in various pastel shades are courted by male centaurs of matching skin tones. This is sweet, idyllic sexuality, complete with blushing cupids who, suprisingly, are naked.

cupids who, suprisingly, are naked.

"Fantasia's" final segment shows the sacred in conflict with the profane, contrasting "Night on Bald Mountain" with "Ave Maria."

Since this is, after all, a Disney movie, you know which side is going to win. But Disney shows that each has a certain appeal. The profane is exciting and hypnotic. The sacred is simple and spiritual.

"Fantasia" does not live up to its original billing as a major artistic breakthrough. It's not a whole new art form in itself. But, if anybody didn't see "Cinderella" at the Minor a couple of weeks ago and still needs to be convinced that animated films are one of the great new popular art forms of this century, this is the movie they should go see.

"Fantasia" is not the ultimate experience. If the ultimate experience in someone's life is to occur in the Arcata Theater with its beer cans rolling down the aisles, its spilled coke underfoot and its hysterically small restrooms, then this society is in pretty sad shape.

It would be more accurate if "Fantasia" were billed as the ultimate cartoon.

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Vote threatens Cluster's future

by Doug Williams

In a move to allow more teachers to be switched into the sciences at HSU, the academic resources allocation committee (RAC) has recommended a one-year moratorium on the Cluster program.

Cluster is the alternative general education program at the university. It was established in 1970.

RAC voted last Wednesday, 6-4, to suspend the Cluster program for one year pending further study of the educational economic needs of Humboldt State

This recommendation has been forwarded to Milton Dobkin, HSU's academic vice president, who will eventually have to make a final decision on the reallocation of faculty.

Relieve pressures

Dobkin has also received recommendations from the curriculum committee and the academic senate to retain Cluster in its present status for another

year. All three recommendations are temporary suggestions to relieve the pressures of an increasing number of students enrolling in the hard sciences.

Approximately 15 faculty positions are scheduled to be allocated from liberal arts to the sciences.

RAC's suggestion would free the five

Cluster instructors' positions for this reallocation.

"The one-year moratorium was to allow a year's study, during which Cluster would be looked at, along with everything else," said Janice Erskine, a member of RAC.

"Presumably after the study there would be a recommendation as to whether Cluster be reinstated, or whether several other things might happen."

Previously the committee has recommended the reallocation of positions into natural resources and science, the addition and subtraction of positions from other schools, and that a number of positions be kept in contingency for next year.

Positions kept in contingency could be used in areas where their use is unforeseen at this time.

Catch-up solutions

"Fortunately, every recommendation we've made so far has been for one year," said Erskine. "It's been a temporary response to the situation this

year. We hope that this time next year we won't be scrambling around trying to do temporary kinds of catch-up solutions, or shove positions around."

Erskine explained that RAC's decision

was made on different criteria than either the curriculum committee or academic senate.

"The resources allocation committee considers the cost of things, the space, and all the various resources needed to do something," she said. "The curriculum committee considers the academic ability of a program, the need for such a program and its value to the university.

Can't afford it

"So, on one hand he (Dobkin) is hearing there's a good, reasonable program, but on the other hand, we can't afford it."

John Travis, a member of the academic senate as well as a teacher in Cluster, believes RAC's recommendation will ruin the Cluster program.

"If those people concerned (in making the decision to keep Cluster or not) decide to agree with RAC, I think Cluster is dead," he said.

"I know people will say you're overstating the case, and that we just want to study the situation to see if it's justified, but to go back and look at all the time and trouble to initiate the program prior to 1970, it doesn't seem the case.

"Starting the program over again, even with the experience of six years, isn't going to be easy, if possible at all.

"Once we've 'lost the program and

have to start over again, I think that will really be a major undertaking, and I definitely don't think it'll be workable."

In reaction to the possible loss of Cluster, students in the program have posted notices around campus urging letter-writing campaigns, which would show support for Cluster. Also, petitions have been circulated by the student task forces studying solutions to the whole reallocation dilemma.

6 voted against

Erskine explained why six members of RAC voted for the Cluster moratorium.

"The six people who voted against it (Cluster) are all deans or division chairmen," she said.

"And they're all deans or division chairmen of schools, which could stand to lose at least some faculty positions next year, whether Cluster goes or stays.

"If Cluster stays, they stand to lose slightly more. They feel the integrity of their own program is at stake."

Travis said when he first heard of the moratorium he was pleased, because he believed the definition of the word itself meant Cluster would be spared another year, as the academic senate had earlier recommended.

"But, their moratorium seems to violate that interpretation," he said. "In the upshot, I think the recommendation could screw over the program."

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Candidate will talk Thursday

Gerald Hill, Democratic candidate for Congress, will be at HSU for open discussion tomorrow at noon in the SLC Chambers in Nelson Hall.

Hill is facing Sen. Peter Behr in the June primary to see who will challenge Rep. Don Clausen (Rep.-2nd Dist.) in the general election.

Hill will also speak at a Humboldt Veterans' Association meeting tomorrow at 11 a.m.

REPRESENTATIVE

TO BE ON CAMPUS

Assistant Dean Adele Doolittle of the University of Puget Sound School of Law, Tacoma, Washington, will speak with interested students about law school in general and the University of Puget Sound School of Law in particular on Friday, January 30, at 2 p.m. in Room 222 of the Administration Building.

No particular major is required for law school.
All undergraduate students are welcome.





by Mitch Waldow

With concern about Concorde jets and fluorocarbons in certain aerosal sprays, most of us have probably heard the word "ozone."

Whether the above two items are responsible for the leaking of ozone into our own environment has not been fully resolved yet, but one thing is clear; ozone, which is formed usually by a silent electrical discharge in the air, is increasing at a steady rate in the air we breathe. And ozone is the single most toxic component in the air

the single most toxic component in the air.

This has many deleterious effects, among them, the oxidation of cells in the human body. Inhaled, the lungs bear the brunt of the damages. Emphysema and other obstructive chronic respiratory diseases can often be traced to air pollution in the environment.

Many think air pollution is found only in large cities, but according to a study recently published in "Science," even rural areas can have large amounts of ozone.

But before panic descends, it should be noted someone has come up with what might prove to be a successful combative approach: the supplemental use of vitamin E.

Dr. David B. Menzell, professor of pharmacology and experimental medicine at Duke Medical Center in a study completed last July, has some information that might put vitamin E back in the spotlight.

"There is now definitive evidence to show that vitamin

"There is now definitive evidence to show that vitamin E levels can influence the toxic effects of air pollutants, in particular, the air pollutants ozone and nitrogen dioxide," he said in a recent interview on Los Angeles radio station KPFK.

"The more vitamin E the individual ingests, the more protection that person will have, particularly in the lungs, to the effects of inhalation of air pollution," he said.

The reason lungs are affected adversely is because there are certain unsaturated fatty acids in the cells of the lungs. Ozone, and the resultant oxidation it causes forces these cells to break down, and eventually they cease to function. The effects upon the lungs appear to be irreversible and cumulative, according to Menzell.

Vitamin E prevents the oxidation of the cells, Menzell found

As to how much vitamin E one should take to achieve this effect, it should be observed that massive amounts are not necessarily the answer. Menzell found that 100 international units of E increased one's level of protection 60 per cent and 200 units gave an 83 per cent level of protection, while larger doses yielded no significant additional protection.

The recommended daily allowance of vitamin E in the U.S. is 30 international units, yet the average American takes in only about nine units a day of E.

But before this starts a great race to the vitamin counter, there's something else that's important.

Lately thinking has gone toward "natural" vitamins. There is nothing inherently wrong in this, except that it is not the most wise move from a consumer standpoint. By government regulations, what is marketed as, say, vitamin C, 250 mg., has to be just that. It doesn't matter if the source of that vitamin is synthetic, as it is in ascorbic acid, or whether the vitamin comes from a natural source, like rose hims

People often think they are buying a truer, better source of their vitamins if they buy the so-called natural vitamins. But this is not necessarily the case.

"Synthetic vitamins are more stable because they are purer than the naturally occurring vitamin. Synthetics are also cheaper because they are manufactured rather than having to be extracted from something," Menzell said.

Menzell recommended d l Alpha Tocopherol Acetate as the cheapest and easiest form of E to find and also a "best buy."

Information on vitamins and other dietary supplements can be obtained from various public service organizations such as the American Dairy Council and the Agricultural Extension Service, run by the University of California system.

Bill outlaws arrest probe by employers

by John Zelenzy

"Have you ever been arrested?" can no longer be asked of job applicants in California.

The new law in effect this year is a result of Assembly Bill 255, sponsored by Assemblyman Julian Dixon (D-Los Angeles).

The law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to inquire about arrest records in the initial application process. The law permits questions regarding convictions or an arrest for which trial is pending.

Bruce Johnston of the HSU Career Development Center said, "Many of the applications still in use are illegal by that law." He believes many employers, as well as applicants, are unaware of the law.

He said some students have been concerned about listing arrest information on application forms. Gary Fredericksen, also of the career center, said, "We just tell them to be honest about it."

Not much difference

But Johnston said, "In one sense, I don't think the new law will make all that much difference." He noted that it has not been the policy of most state and federal government applications to ask about arrests. Rather, they inquire only about convictions.

Deputy Labor Commissioner John Stein, of Eureka, said any problems with labor laws usually come to the attention of his office. But regarding the new law he said, "We haven't had many inquiries on it as yet"

inquiries on it as yet."

The law prohibits unauthorized persons from knowingly receiving or possessing arrest information. Furthermore, law enforcement agencies are prohibited from disclosing to employers information pertaining to arrests which did not result in a conviction.

Lt. James Sintic of the Sheriff's Department does not believe the department will see many changes due to the new law. "It's always been our policy not to give information out, except to another law enforcement agency," he said.

Armed forces answered

Sintic said the armed forces were the only employers that requested information regularly in the past. He said the department complied with those requests until about a year and a half ago. "We cut that off," he said.

Even when employers request conviction information, Sintic said, "We've always tried to treat it with a sense of confidentiality." He added that the state is purging many old records.

Sintic believes the use of arrest information is not necessary to determine the value of job applicants. However, he said the law now protects those with long lists of serious arrests but no convictions. He said, "When there's that much smoke, you know there's a fire some place."









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Photo by Lee King

'JACKS AXED AGAIN—Chris Huber goes for the basketball in last The 'Jacks lost, 68-51, and have yet to win a configence game this season.

Saturday's game with Davis.

tor number 1 spot

The men's wrestling team continued its quest for first place in the Far Western Conference (FWC) by defeating San Jose last Friday, 31-7.

Ken Cunningham scored the only pin as Terry Drew, Richard Hubble, Mike Harr, Greg Anderson and Bob Figas won decisions.

If the 'Jacks beat Chico this

Thursday they will be No. 1 in the FWC. The team travels to San Francisco this weekend to play in a tournament involving 20 different teams.

The men's basketball team lost to Chico last Friday, 51-41. Clyde Spears and Jim Feteshoff had

eight points each. The 'Jacks lost again to Davis on Saturday,68-51. Jim Feteshoff was high scorer

with 11 points.

The 'Jacks shot 30 per cent (17-55) from the floor against Chico and 37 per cent (19-52) against Davis. The team plays the Army squad from the San Francisco Presidio at home this Thursday and Friday.

The women's basketball team was defeated by Chico last Saturday. The varsity lost 71-42. Sue Teasley led the 'Jacks with 13 points while Marilyn Meyers added 10. Chris Myers pulled down 15 rebounds.

The varsity plays Stanford at home this Saturday while the junior varsity plays College of the

Redwoods.
The junior varisity lost 56-34. Melanie Anderson and Jo Bilderback had eight points each. Celeste Wheeler added seven points and had 12 rebounds.

The men's volleyball team defeated the alumni last Saturday in a best-out-of-five contest. They lost the first two games 16-14, 17-15, but came back and won the last three 15-12, 15-10, and 15-11. The 'Jacks will be in the Bay Area this weekend to play Stanford and Berkeley.

Campus roundabouts

TODAY, J.N. 28

Job Workshop—University Center; 2 p.m.; how to fill out federal & state applications.

Geography Colloquium—F 152; 3:30 p.m.; "A Traverse across Tropical Africa," with Larry Enos; free.

Arcata Planning Commission—City Hall; 7:30

Wilderness Program-Multipurpose Room; 7:30 p.m.; how to cope with injuries in the great

Coffeehouse Concert-Rathskeller; 8:30 p.m.; classical recorder music with McClimon and Goelner; 75c.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29

Bicentennial Program-C.R. Forum; 7 p.m.; "Religous Freedom and the First Amendment;" free.

Film-Multipurpose Room; 7:30 & 10:30 p.m.; 9th International Tourney of Animation; 75c. HSU Basketball vs. S.F. Presidio; East Gym; 8

FRIDAY, JAN. 30 Women's Gymnastics Meet—vs. San Jose State; West Gym; 7 p.m.

Tourney of Animation—see above.

Concert-East Gym; 8 & 11 p.m.; Elvin Bishop and Pablo Cruise; students, \$3.75; general, \$5. Film Co-op—F 152; 8 p.m.; "Ivan the Terrible— Part I;" \$1.

Chamber Music-Recital Hall; 8:15 p.m.; tickets required, free.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1 Film Co-op—F 152; 8 p.m.; "Six of a Kind" and "The Lady Vanishes;" \$1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31

Workshop-C.R. Room 203; 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.; "Early Coppersmithing Techniques;" free. Women's Basketball vs. Stanford; East Gym; 10 a.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 2

Job Workshop-NH 119; 11 a.m.; resume

Cross-country Skiing Program-F 149; 7:30 p.m.; film, slide, lecture, intro demonstration; free.

Deadline—registration for voting in March 2 local election; info, 826-3340. Student Recital-Recital Hall; 8:15 p.m.; free.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3

Job Seminar-NH 119; 9 a.m.; job hunting techniques.

Science Seminar-Sci. 133; 5 p.m.; "Vegetation of Australia," with Dennis Anderson.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4

Job Workshop-NH 119; interviewing. Job Seminar-NH 119; 1 p.m.; how to hunt for obs in education.

Winter Camping Program-Multipurpose Room; 7:30 p.m.; how to survive and enjoy inclement weather conditions.

nara's

by Pat O'Hara sports editor

Everyone knows that HSU has a pinched athletic department. but wait until you hear how the football team is supplied with football shoes

According to Sports Information Director Wink Chase, the team members are not supplied with shoes. However, Len Gotshalk, an HSU alumnus who is an offensive lineman with the Atlanta Falcons, has come up with a charity trick to help his alma

At season end, Gotshalk sets up a box in the Atlanta locker room and labels it "Shoes for Humboldt." His teammates deposit their shoes in the box and ship them to Humboldt, where they are distributed to deserving Lumberjack athletes.

Head football coach Frank (Bud) Van Deren is attempting to drum up support for installing artificial turf in Redwood Bowl, the campus football stadium.

According to Van Deren, the turf is needed in the wet climate of

Humboldt County.
"Right now," Van Deren said, "the football field is used for about two hours each day by the football team, and we play our games on it. And that is all the use that field gets. Now that field is worthless, until next football season.

There are only two other fields on campus, the upper field and the baseball field. Often the athletic department has been criticized for reserving these fields for athletic teams. Last quarter, the dorm football league had to appeal to the Student Legislative Council and to Physical Education Department Chairman Larry Kerker. The student athlete is often excluded from using athletic facilities.

Installation of an artifical surface in Redwood Bowl could help to relieve that shortage. Van Deren said football, soccer and softball could be played on the field. With Redwood Bowl's lighting system, students could use the field day or night.

The cost of the turf is prohibitive. Estimates for an artificial surface range from \$200,000 to \$500,000. Those figures would seem to make the turf an impossible dream for an athletic department which last spring dropped six sports for financial reasons.

But Van Deren is trying to set up a committee of persons interested in working on financing the field improvements.

Another controversy has sprung up concerning men's and women's athletics at HSU.

Kirk Oleson, a member of the men's tennis team which was dropped for budget reasons last spring, is attempting to join the women's team.

Tennis coach Evelyn Deike is allowing Oleson to practice with the women's team, but she is not going to allow him to compete with her team when the season begins in the spring.

Title Nine of the Health, Education and Welfare bills allows men to compete on women's teams, if there is no men's program offered in that sport and if interest of both sexes are served. We will carry more details on this story next week.

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