## Contents

### December 1978

### Vol. 9 Issue 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5    | Scrimshaw | This art — or craft — starts with a small piece of ivory that is etched and inked into intricate designs. The scrimshander has only one chance to get it right.  
*by Janet Simmelink* |
| 9    | Minorities | Minority enrollment is down at Western and other colleges and universities. As one faculty member said, “Western is becoming a lily-white campus again.”  
*by Judy Gish* |
*by Dawn Battson* |
| 18   | Solar Power | In spite of the clouds in Northwest skies, solar power is no longer the pet project of environmentalists here.  
*by Laura Merkel* |
| 20   | Aquaculture | Ten years after the Lummi project began, questions are still unanswered. Is the project worthwhile or is it a case of “throwing money down the drain?”  
*by Bill Bailey* |
| 23   | Neutrinos | Seven Western faculty have turned a dream into a reality — detection of neutrinos. The wave of the future, maybe?  
*by Beth Jacobson and Arnie Klimke* |
| 26   | Fairhaven | Fairhaven must increase enrollment or its doors might close — permanently. Who wants to go to a school that’s on its way out? Not so fast! Fairhaven is fighting to survive.  
*by Rudy Yuly* |

---

**Editor:**  
Gregg Olsen  
Story Editor:  
Janet Simmelink  
Bruce Stinshoff  
Production Manager:  
Leslie Kelly  
Production Assist:  
Kathy Johnson  
Photo Editor:  
Clay Hartl  
Office Manager:  
Beth Jacobson  
Staff:  
Kim Klein  
Judy Gish  
Rudy Yuly  
Laura Merkel  
Janet Simmelink  
Marla McCallister  
Dave McCracken  
Roger Schauble  
Craig O’Hara  
Susan Stauffer  
Gwen Collins  
Billy Bailey  
Linda Rodick  
Advisor:  
Carolyn Dale  
Typesetter:  
Sharon K. Smith  
Insider Front Cover  
by Clay Hartl  
Back Cover  
by Darrell Butorac  
Special Thanks to  
Marla McCallister

**Klipsun** is a twice quarterly publication funded with student fees and distributed without charge. Klipsun, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington 98225. Published at the Print Shop, WWU, Bellingham, Washington.  
Copyright © 1978

---

DECEMBER 1978/KLIPSUN 3
As a writer gathers information, stories change — some only slightly, others more drastically.

Gish set up interviews and did research on the premise of doing a story on the decline and fall of the College of Ethnic Studies.

The story covered a larger scope than she realized. "As I began researching, I became aware that it was only a minor detail in a larger picture — the future of minority education," she said.

"It was shocking and enlightening for me to realize how little I knew about the situation. I had blithely assumed that, since people were no longer rioting in the streets, everything was getting better. After all, one no longer read about minority dissatisfaction in the newspapers or saw it on TV — the old 'no news is good news.'"

As a woman, Gish said she has faced discrimination. "As a reporter, I am supposed to be informed. I felt that if I could be so ignorant and unaware, others must be equally so."

No one wants to confront unpleasant facts. It is much easier to ignore them or to pretend they don't exist. Often they are not acknowledged until it is too late."

As Gish said, "It is the journalist's job to present information. After that, it is all up to the reader."

Merkel first became interested in solar energy this summer, when she worked at a Youth Conservation Corps camp on the Olympic Peninsula, ("37 miles from the nearest sign of civilization.")

One of the projects planned that Merkel found interesting was building a solar collector to heat hot water for the dorms, she said.

It had never occurred to her that "one could actually use the sun's energy directly, particularly to take a shower using no energy to heat the water whatsoever."

Unfortunately, Merkel said, they never got around to building the collector. "Although we often ran short of hot water for showers, and the hot water heater leaked terribly."

After a week spent in a remote back-country camp with half of the enrollees, taking baths in mountain streams, I valued even more the luxury of hot water.

Coming back to Western this fall and remembering the cold baths I had endured, I decided to do my own checking into whether solar energy was feasible and possible in the Northwest.''

Battson said she thinks Gov. Ray "floated into office on a wave of favorable 'imagery' press. Yet," Battson said, "from the beginning of her administration she continually called 'foul' at many articles that appeared in newspapers. And the press would reply 'fairplay.' Why should this happen? Was the press out to get Dixy, as the then governor claimed? Was Dixy out to misinform and mislead the public, as the press claimed?"

"Shades of the Nixonian era! The press vs. the executive except the battle was happening in our own backyard."

Often upon completion of an article, a writer wishes he or she would have added, "That quote about the . . .", or "a little more background . . . ."

Yuly said he would have liked to have mentioned —

"Vice President Talbot's English accent, his pleasant but realistic answers — patient answers — to my repetitive and slow questions.

"Perhaps I would've said something about how sweaty my palms were when I shook hands with President Olscamp, how his polite, businesslike answers gave me the impression that my fifteen minutes were almost up. It would've been nice to talk about Dean Ager's obvious love for Fairhaven, the intense and articulately sincere conversation that we had. Or Fairhaven faculty member Michael Burnett smoking several cigarettes (Winston? Marlboro?) with nervous fingers and repeated protestations that he wasn't the best person to ask, during our short interview."

Enough of the "would have's."

So you see, there is always a story or stories behind the story. — G.O.
In an old house in Bellingham, a dozen or so craftsmen spend their days bent over well-lit workbenches, scratching intricate designs on small pieces of ivory with sharp, needle-like tools.

Some have books opened to pictures of butterflies or ships to use as guides, others work from memory. All have magnifying eye-pieces to aide them in their work, and rows of colored inks beside them.

These are the scrimshanders of the Alaska Silver and Ivory Company, and the work they do is called scrimshaw. One of them, Scott Judge, has been working as a scrimshander for over four years.

Judge was attending Western on the G.I. Bill when he saw a sign at the employment security building that said "artist wanted." Having done pen and pencil drawings since he was a child, he called the number.

"They asked me how many angles I could draw on the head of a pin," Judge said. "Being no fool, I asked..."
how big of a pin. I’ve been working for the company ever since.”

Alaska Co. specializes in making jewelry — pendants, bracelets, belt buckles, etc. and does larger, more detailed work by special order. When Judge and the other scrimshanders get a piece of ivory to work on, it is already set in gold.

Judge first outlines the picture he will etch on the ivory with a soft lead pencil. Then he begins scratching the outline and adds the details with an exacto knife or a tool with a tungsten carbide point. As he goes, he inks the surface of the ivory, then wipes the ink away so that it remains only in the scratched grooves. When working with color, the darker portions of the picture are inked first.

“It’s a very unforgiving medium,” Judge said. “You get one chance and that’s about it. You can’t tell what you’ve done until you ink it, so you work in stages, and ink as you go.”

A thin coat of varnish is wiped over the completed picture. It seals the ink into the grooves of the ivory, and the excess is wiped off.

Judge said he feels that a lot of the beauty of the piece is the feel and look of the ivory itself.

“I’ve done a lot of pieces that I regretted having to scrimshaw because the piece of ivory was so nice,” he said.

Scrimshaw was born in the whale boats that sailed from New England in the 18th century. Sperm whales, with their magnificent jaws and ivory teeth, lived far out in the oceans, and whale hunters eager for their oil, would spend up to five years at sea hunting them.

According to Charles Meyer, author of Whaling and the Art of Scrimshaw, “Most ordinary seamen went because they were shanghaied while drunk, seeking sanctuary from the law, fleeing an unhappy home environment, jobless and facing starvation, or because they were green country boys deluded into believing a whaling ship would carry them to fabulous adventures in odd but romantic places far across the sea.”

They lived in crowded, filthy quarters which have often been compared to the Black Hole of Calcutta, and “as close to a floating hell as men have yet devised.”

Weeks or even months could go by without a sighting of a whale, and the bored whalemen started entertaining themselves by scratching pictures on the ivory teeth on board.

Whales’ teeth were plentiful on the ship, as each adult whale yielded up to 50, and thousands of teeth would be taken on a single voyage. They were five to 10 inches long and weighed up to a pound. These first scrimshanders carved on the ivory with jacknives or sail needles, then poured black ink into the grooves to complete the picture.

They also carved a variety of artifacts, including bird cages, work boxes, chessmen, rolling pins, canes, spools and pen holders, from whale teeth and bone. Very little of this carved scrimshaw is done today because of the scarcity of material. The scrimshanders of old got their ivory from the animals they killed, but most ivory-bearing animals today are on the endangered species list, or close to it.

“We specialize in fossilized ivory,” Judge said. “mostly the Mastodon tusks that have been dug up in Alaska. They arrive at the company whole or in big pieces. We’ve had some really mystified UPI and postal men deliver packages weighing up to 150 pounds, in
They asked me how many angles I could draw on the head of a pin . . . I asked how big a pin . . .

wrappings that twist around and around.

Judge said that pictorial scrimshaw today is limited by the demands of the market, and the demand now is for pictures of ships, seals, eagles, whales and flowers.

But the early scrimshanders were limited only in their imaginations. Although some used pictures from the few magazines on board as models, most etched what they knew best — scenes of ships and whales, the hunt and the kill. Often they etched pictures of the women they left behind, or hoped to someday meet, and some of their pictures were pornographic.

Although the whaling industry in America died out after the discovery of rock oil in the late 1800s, a few scrimshanders carried on the art. According to William Gilkerson, author of The Scrimshander, scrimshaw done before the early 1920s is generally considered "old" scrimshaw, and until the 1960s it was stored in attics or garages.

John Kennedy, an avid fan of scrimshaw, kept pieces of his collection on his desk. They often appeared in photographs with him. One piece depicting the presidential seal was done for the president by scrimshander Milton Delano. It was later placed in his casket by Mrs. Kennedy.

That exposure of scrimshaw as part of a national heritage had an immediate impact on the art. The price of raw sperm whale teeth doubled and doubled again. Old scrimshaw done by whalers came out of the attics and went into the museums, or were bought by collectors.

A demand for "new scrimshaw" was created, and a whole new generation of scrimshanders learned the craft. Scott Judge is one of the new generation of scrimshanders who have never been to sea. Yet his specialty is pictures of whales and ships.

"Scrimshaw has the possibility of being an art," Judge said, "but that hasn't really been followed up much yet. People are not interested in it as art. They want to buy things they are used to seeing. While that doesn't preclude art, it does get in the way. No one is doing abstract expression in scrimshaw yet.

"As far as art with a capital A, 98 percent of the stuff is definitely not. But, of course, I'd say the same thing about 98 percent of the stuff in art galleries, anyhow."

The original meaning of the word scrimshaw has been lost, but it is generally agreed to mean "wasting time in idle pursuits." Looking around the workshop of the Alaska Silver and Ivory Co., it is obvious that scrimshaw is no longer "wasting time," but a business now gearing up for the Christmas rush. The whale hunters are gone, but the hunt lives on — etched on pieces of ivory by a new generation of scrimshanders.
A Hero . . . Here Oh?

Andy Cohen, a recreation/park management major, tells a hero’s story. But, he claims he isn’t a hero.

“Being a hero is when you’re the only one to know how scared you are,” Cohen said.

Cohen was the Olympic National Forest ranger who frantically searched in icy cold rapids for 18-year-old Chuck Warnock, presumed drowned during a 1977 summer outing with his family. After the first hour of the four-hour long search, the family was informed the searchers were only looking for a body.

“I realized I was looking for a body, not a person,” Cohen said. “I didn’t want to see it . . . the though made me nauseous. I kept hoping they would call me out of the water. I wanted to be anywhere but there . . . but somebody had to do it.”

Cohen was secured with ropes by his rescue team. Dressed only in his uniform and heavy boots, he had to continually go under water to look under rocks where they expected the body would be lodged. The rescuers had the right idea of where to look for the body, but they had no idea of the miraculous outcome.

The boy was forced under a huge rock by the tumulting water pressure of a small waterfall. Beneath the rock was a cavern-like air pocket big enough for the boy’s torso. There he could breathe. After four hours the river had risen and only his head was above water. Simultaneously as the rescue team were about to give up and call for replacements, a huge rush of water dislodged the boy. Cohen spotted and reached the boy in seconds and lifted him to safety, where first-aid began to save his life.

“The best part was meeting the parents on the trail and them seeing him alive,” Cohen said. “It was so emotional . . . so tearful.”

New Support for Courts

Western will build eight new tennis courts, at an estimated cost of $153,000, University Planning Officer H.A. “Barney” Goltz said.

The new courts will be installed “west of the Environmental Studies center, close to the football field,” Goltz said.

The existing tennis courts, which were installed years ago at a cost of $40,000, are “not in very good condition” Goltz said. The courts settled because the ground they were built on could not support their weight.

“We knew that they were probably going to settle when we installed them,” Goltz said. “We just didn’t imagine they were going to settle so much and so unevenly. Hindsight tells me that putting the courts there was not the best decision, but we were going on the best information we had at the time, and that information told us that we could maintain the courts at a relatively low cost. Unfortunately, that didn’t turn out to be the case.”

The existing courts, located just south of Carver Gymnasium, have been appropriated as the future sight of a planned non-spectator gymnasium, Goltz said.

Designing a Major

For those students whose academic interests do not fall into the category of one of the standard majors offered at Western, an alternative exists.

Through the Liberal Studies department, Western students can design a major tailored to their own interests, as long as it does not closely resemble any existing major offered.

The program of Student-Faculty designed majors grew out of dissatisfaction in the '60s with what was considered limited academic offerings by some students, Roscoe Buckland, program coordinator, said. The program was initiated to provide method for students to satisfy individual preferences for education in a specific area, or in a general area not covered by any standard major offered at Western.

The student selects the classes he or she feels are appropriate within the major and has them approved by the respective departments and assigned committees. The major requires approval at three different stages before final approval.
Like the sound of silence, minority students at Western are most conspicuous by their absence. Check it out. How many non-white faces accent the colorless wash of people on campus? To be exact, 356 ethnics of color were enrolled in 1978, according to the registrar’s office. That is 73 fewer than the year before and 138 fewer than in 1972, a peak year for minority enrollment.

The inevitable questions are: where did they go and why aren’t they here?

The answers, according to several persons at Western connected with the study of ethnic problems, reflect major changes in the direction of minority education. The implications of the changes might be unsettling to those who believe discrimination disappeared with the sixties.

Tommy Lee, Assistant Professor of English, returning this quarter from a sabbatical, said he believes minority education is in a state of “retrogression.”

This statement is easily substan-
... The recruiter pitch says 'you'll be welcome here' ...

tiated. The College of Ethnic Studies collapsed from lack of support in 1977. Its skeletal remains became the Ethnic Studies department. Now, the remaining courses in ethnic studies are in the process of being removed from the list of GUR electives.

Hugh Fleetwood, chairman of the GUR Committee, said he thinks "there has always been some resistance on the part of the faculty to making the study of minorities a positive requirement."

Assistant Dean for Minority Affairs Joyce Gomez said, "We can honestly say we don't have any minority programs here at Western."

Lee said he thinks Western is becoming a lily-white campus again." He added that he sees little being done here to encourage "motivated, academically qualified students."

On a national scale, he said he thinks institutions are more concerned with "filling quotas" than with education. Minority students who are academically handicapped are recruited by colleges with the promise of "implied assistance." That assistance never materializes, Lee said, and the student finds himself stranded and unable to keep up.

"Schools do not support their 'support systems' programs," he said. He cited as an example the Study Skill Tutorial Center at the University of Washington. Ostensibly developed to assist minorities, in reality it is available to any student. A staff of one full-time and two part-time writing teachers must handle the needs of the entire student body.

Lee estimates the number of minority students who drop out of the University of Washington to be about two thirds of those who enter. He said they become disillusioned because so little attention is focused on their particular problems.

"The recruiter pitch says 'you'll be welcome here','" Lee said. But what student actually encounters is profound "indifference," he said.

Students who drop-out find themselves with a larger problem than they had before they started school, Lee said. While attending, a student might take out several thousands of dollars in
loans. Lee said he knew of a young man who, because of academic difficulties, was still a sophomore after four years of school with nothing to show for it other than an $8000 debt.

As the result of all these factors, fewer minorities are attending four-year schools, Lee said. They go to junior colleges because they receive more attention there. He said they are encouraged in this direction by high school counselors and friends. They are also being routed into the trade schools, he said.

Those who do go to college are in what Lee calls a "state of culture shock." Because the environment is alien, they tend to insulate themselves into their particular culture and do not fully participate with the campus community. "They are trying to blend in with the woodwork," he said.

Thus, the problem begins to take on a circular form. Corrections are made only when attention is drawn to an injustice. The programs which were developed in the late sixties, such as the College of Ethnic Studies, were a direct response to minority and student protests. When the college was dissolved last year, there was no resistance — Too few of those most concerned were still around.

Joyce Gomez said the students were responsible for the college's demise because "they didn't stand up." The strength of minority education depends on the strength of the minorities, she said, and added that they now suffer from a lack of leadership.

"What has been made available for minorities is the opportunity to work within existing educational models," Tony Ruiz, assistant director of continuing education, said. It is a subtle, process of elimination. Minorities are encouraged to participate in this system but are disadvantaged within it. Ruiz said he believes "the doors are somewhat closing — the entry into education is becoming much more stringent." He said he thinks those who have "already made it will stay in the system but there is little room for newcomers."

Ruiz said he is "somewhat pessimistic that programs existing for minorities will continue." He said it is a matter of "priorities." Specific groups become the focus at different times. Programs for Blacks are dwindling, he said and added that now it seems to be the Chicanos who are receiving the most attention, along with women. Another example, he said, is age. Between 1966 and 1970, the big concern was youth. Now it is the elderly, he said.

As new priorities emerge, the old ones are abandoned, he said, inspiring visions of former programs sitting like old shacks on some deserted plain. The only recourse is to be alert, know when your time has come and use it wisely, he said. Ruiz said although this approach tends to set one minority against another and is more or less designed to perpetuate those in power, he sees no alternatives outside the system.

Although equally pessimistic about minority programs as such, Jesse Hiraoka, former dean of the College of Ethnic Studies, said the failure of such programs simply indicated that our interpretation of the problem was too narrow. What we have learned in this decade, he said, is that minority and majority concerns "overlap." He said the major problems now are less related to race than to "functioning," i.e., aging, work, sexuality, etc.

"Affirmative Action is only the beginning of questions such as who works, what kind of work, etc.," he said.

In terms of education, minorities are discovering that the academic process is based on a "Euro-American model" that, by its nature, must exclude them, he said. Instead of this avenue, minorities are turning back to themselves to solve their own problems. Where previously the issues were overall lack of identity and acceptance in the larger culture, now they are specific: treaty rights, natural resources, fishing, etc. Ultimately, it is an economic problem — "the haves vs. the have-nots. It's a condition more than anything else," he said.

Hiraoka said that even to look at problems nationally might be too restrictive. In this age of international interdependence, perhaps only a global
Hyung-Chan Kim, a member of the ethnic studies department, agrees with this viewpoint. He said such programs as the former College of Ethnic Studies are manifestations of the "band-aid" approach. Now, awareness has shifted to recognizing a need for a "wider data base," he said.

"What we are seeing now is more systems analysis. Information is looked at more quantitatively. We can't worry about the less significant details any longer," he said.

Kim said the scarcity of financial resources is forcing society to be cautious in its experiments. One result is the movement "back to basics" in education. Of course, he said, minority programs are the first to disappear because they are still considered superfluous by the existing academic structure.

"As long as the larger system continues to believe that what happens in minority cultures is not important to an understanding of America, nothing will change," Kim said.

He added that he considers this an era of "personal isolationism." Individuals seem to be unwilling or unable to confront the larger problems of society as a whole.

A consensus among all of those questioned, however, was that the issues have not gone away.

"Racism and sexism are here in this country and they are not going to simply disappear," Lee said. "These things might not be talked about anymore but they are not 'fine'."

Lee also said students, contrary to the popular image, are not "back in the fifties. They are living in 1978 and they are hungry for information." But he said he thinks students have very little power right now. "They are eunuchs," he said.

Toga party, anyone?
"... Her town hall meetings allow her to escape from Olympia beat reporters who are familiar with the issues ..."
Jacques, her poodle, to topics as complex as nuclear power, she could quip and pun. Spellman complained he couldn’t get the attention of the press because of Dr. Ray.

Ray continued to catch the attention of the press after her election. One of the first questions asked of the governor-elect was when she planned to meet with Gov. Dan Evans to work on transitional matters. Her heated response: "I’m not going to be pinned down to any particular time or any particular place. That’s one of the problems with you reporters." (Times 3-14-77)

It didn’t take Ray long to find more problems with reporters. She blasted the press with charges of misinterpretation when they reported her criticism of President Jimmy Carter for “grandstanding” on the energy-conservation issue. Within the same story, the press focused on her contention that there was no need for Washington citizens to cut back on energy use.

Tape recordings of the second news conference were studied over and over. The quotes were right. However, the context and the governor’s manner of speaking were not included in the reports. The written word had not expressed the tone and inflection in Ray’s voice.

After this conference, the number of press people she liked were few and far between. On March 4, 1977, local papers ran front page stories about Ray’s threat to shut off all news conferences. She was displeased with the news reports after a news conference when she had taken the precaution of having a verbatim transcription of the press conference.

"The disparity between that transcription and what came out in the press was very great . . . I have never said in one way or the other that we would have X number of press conferences, none or whatever. I want to remain flexible." (Times 3-4-77).

It is ironic that Ray began her administration with so many troubles with the press when she had three former newsmen as aides. Duayne Trecker, a former TV news reporter was her first press secretary. Joe Zaspel, former KIRO newsmen and Lou Guzzo, former managing editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer are key assistants to the governor.

From the press perspective

The Olympia press corp were accustomed to former Gov. Dan Evans’ press relations. The new administration brought a new twist to press relations that the press could not understand.

Evans held more than 1,000 press conferences during his 12 years in office. He shared a friendly adversary relationship with the press. So Ray’s threats of no news conferences and her biting remarks to the press were hard to comprehend. Reporters questioned themselves about journalistic values and practices.

There was nothing mysterious about Ray’s press relations tactics, considering Ray’s background, according to Richard W. Larsen, political writer for the Seattle Times. Ray was understandably underinformed about the big, complex business of state government, he said. Ray was a popular university professor and accustomed to delivering lectures but not getting in tough verbal exchanges. At the Pacific Science Center, where Ray was formerly director, her press relations were mostly publicity oriented — nice stories about nice happenings. As President Richard Nixon’s appointee to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Ray was in a more stately and scientific atmosphere than a give-and-take atmosphere, Larsen said.

". . . I want you to know that any pig farmer comes to love pigs. There’s only one that’s been marked for slaughter . . . "
"... I learned a long time ago never to complain about what appears in print ... you can't win ..."

When Dr. Ray entered the political arena to run for governor, it was the first time in her education-science-government career she had encountered the pressure of give-and-take — and criticism," Larsen said.

While Larsen isn't in the main stream of belonging to the Olympia press corp, Mike Layton, Seattle P-I reporter, is right in the midst of it. Frequently under fire from the governor, Layton insists that he doesn't think he's been vindictive. His major complaints about the governor is that she uses simplistic statements and demagoguery. She mixes jokes and humor with important statements, he said. Her town hall meetings allow her to escape from Olympia beat reporters who are familiar with the issues, Layton said.

Layton's first impression of Ray was a bad one.

"I remember Ray saying at the beginning of her administration that she didn't want anything to do with the press," he said.

Not all the press think of Ray derogatively however.

Don Page, Seattle P-I marine writer, thinks of the governor as "warm, friendly, cooperative, honest and compassionate." Page interviewed Gov. Ray on marine matters and wrote that it wasn't cronyism that influenced her granting Page an exclusive interview.

"I didn't go into the Olympia interview as an 'adversary journalist,'" Page said. "I wasn't there to debate the governor or nail her hide to the wall in any issue. My job was to get policy statements from Dr. Ray on issues in the marine and energy field that are important to you readers." (P-I 5-12-77)

Favoritism to those who share the Governor's point of view runs rampant, according to Shelby Scates, P-I political writer.

"The Governor's handling of her staff compares with the unusual patterns of her relations with the press. There are almost no press conferences for wide open exchanges of questions and answers. Nor does she hold staff meetings. Instead, she meets staffers, like specified reporters, individually. If that pattern holds true, the staffers granted audiences with the governor are those most favorably disposed toward her points of view." (P-I 6-19-77)

From the administration's perspective

When Ray threatened to stop all news conferences, she still insisted on communicating to her constituents. Ray has used a town hall meeting approach and television announcements to talk directly with the people of Washington.

At one town hall meeting in Spokane, Ray said she had never seen "any area of professional activity so obsessed with themselves" as the Olympia press corps. She contended they were "incensed" because she didn't have a press secretary (at that time) to handle their "care and feeding." (P-I 2-22-78)

Ray suggested that changing the state capital press corps would be one method of improving reporting.

"Some members of the press corps have been here too long. They've seen it all. They're too cynical. There is a problem of communication between the government and the public. Often
important things are not reported or they are reported, commented on and dropped. Even now people who arrive are too easily infected with the virus of cynicism. They too easily believe that people are crooks . . . Some capitol reporting has been less complete and less accurate reporting than I would like to see. There have been plenty of very good stories but others that were grossly inaccurate . . . limited terms such as those proposed for elected officials might be appropriate for government reporter . . . I don’t think a reporter can stand it for too many year (P-I 3/29/77).

Respect for the office of the governor is a major concern of Dixy Lee Ray. She thought it was a lack of respect for the post when a group of editors failed to stand as she entered the room where they were waiting to talk with her.

The governor’s sister Marian Reid said that Ray takes it as an affront to her office when the press calls her “Dixy” (P-I 2/22/78).

Janice Smith, press secretary, said the press has extremely good access to the governor. To get an exclusive interview, a reporter only has to request it, she said. There is no administration strategy to intimidate reporters, Smith said. She believes the personality of the governor intimidates an inexperienced reporter, but that is unfortunate and unavoidable.

“I don’t believe any strong, experienced reporter would feel intimidated,” Smith said.

The Job of Press Secretary
Richard Larsen hinted at the difficult job of being a press secretary for Gov. Ray in an article he wrote about F. Duayne Trecker, the governor’s first press secretary, who quit to take another job.

Only three months before he quit, Trecker had told members of the Washington State Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America;

“I am a very lucky man. I work for a boss who is an independent, intellectually honest person. Occasionally we are at odds, and then the press reports it . . . I’m having fun. No sympathy is needed. When I need sympathy I’ll just move on down the road.” (P-I 13/18/77)

Larsen sympathized with Trecker, who finally did find reason to “move on down the road” :

“At times Trecker had that awful professional embarrassment of explaining what he thought was a Ray position on an issue, only to learn the position had inexplicably changed . . . There was a memorable mix-up when the legislature obligingly passed a ‘sunset bill’ which the governor said she wanted. Only when it finally reached her desk, she announced her displeasure with it and vetoed it. When everyone’s howling for an explanation of that strange happening, the only thing a press secretary can do is take a swig of Pepto Bismol to wash down the aspirin.” (Times 6-19-77)

When he quit, Trecker referred to his former position as being at “the exact top of the lightning rod” and at “the point of the spear” in Ray’s disputes with the press. Trecker said he would have felt more at ease in the more conventional areas of a press secretary — getting out press releases, serving as a go-between for the governor and the members of the press and setting up press conferences. He said he didn’t feel his personal talents were being fully used in the governor’s office.

“... The written word had not expressed the tone and inflection in Ray’s voice . . .”
The cake was inscribed "Olympia Press Corps . . . Love and Kisses, 'Dixy'."

In contrast, Layton tells the story of when he and Ray got into a shouting match outside the capitol in January. Since Ray had left a dull meeting early, Layton slipped out to ask her a question. It was a routine question about when she would be making a decision on some issue. She didn’t answer. Layton pressed her to answer. Finally she raised her voice as she walked away saying something like "I can just see the headlines in tomorrow morning’s paper . . . governor can’t make up her mind." Layton said some exciting verbal exchange followed, but he didn’t want to elaborate.

Critics of the War

Friends, enemies, legislators and others in the political arena have criticized Ray and the press for their "war."

Donald Matthews, chairman of the political science department at the University of Washington said:

"I feel that a public official can’t win in an argument with the news media . . . the best thing to do is not get into a fight with the media. It’s a losing strategy for Ray." (P-I 2-22-78)

Geogette Valle, a former Democrat congressional contender from Seattle, said government officials have no business criticizing news judgments:

"I get the impression that Governor Ray was saying she was dissatisfied with what the press chose to print, not with the accuracy of their reporting . . . We have seen on a national level what can happen when government officials become distrustful of the media." (P-I 2-22-78)

Sen. August Mardesich, an Everett Democrat, looks at the press-politician relationship as just part of their life. He has been through more than one war with the press:

"She’s not used to the kind of whipping around you get on occasion . . . She has a tendency to withdraw. I think any normal person would. You get spanked and you go to your room — whether you’re told to or not . . . I’ve advised her to sit down and hash it out a little bit with the press. She’s willing to try, but she also says to me, ‘How do I do it?’" (P-I 2-22-78)

Press Relations Today

In her 15th month as Governor, it looked as though Ray and the Olympia Press Corps made amends and began a more conventional press-politician relationship that’s lasted.

At the end of March, Bill Lee, Olympia Press Club president, invited the governor to speak at a luncheon. It was an off-the-record luncheon to talk about news conferences.

Mike Layton sighs with relief as he says, "Somebody must have gotten through to her."

After the luncheon, Ray agreed to have two press conferences each month.

But how much longer will it last? Press corps members and Ray’s press secretary are confident. They both attribute the long drawn-out "blown-up" media war to outsiders.

One thing is for sure. It was a long, hard 15 months to battle. Governor Ray learned a lot about the press and about her responsibilities. Smith says Ray is more confident . . . and that helps her deal with the press.

The media learned that it isn’t easy to quote laughs, winks, gaffaws . . . the sarcasm of Dixy Lee Ray . . . without hearing complaints.

It took 15 months to improve press relations in her own backyard.

Maybe Ray’s next press relations battle will be fought in Australia where this article appeared.

"Dixy Lee Ray is a fat, brilliant, abrasive woman who is usually covered in dog hairs . . ."
Using Those Old Cosmic Rays
by Laura Merkel
Photos by Rick Eskil

"... Solar energy has grown from a backyard project of environmentalists to a multi-million dollar industry ..."

The idea of solar energy has been around for quite some time, as the pet project of environmentalists, the toy of physicists and the ideal solution to heating bills. It wasn't until the advent of the energy crisis, though, that anyone took any real notice of it.

Richard Lindsay teaches a class in solar energy through the physics department at Western, and has been teaching it for the past three years.

"Power use in this country doubles every 10 years," he said. "You can't blame industry for promoting products that use large amounts of energy, and you can't blame the public for buying those products. Everyone wants a higher standard of living, and no one wants to cut back or do without."

Lindsay said that it has been estimated that the use of solar energy to heat water for the inhabitants of Washington state for one year would eliminate the need for one nuclear power plant.

"Solar energy is important, and it's a reality if we want to lessen our dependence on fossil fuels and nuclear energy," he said.

There are basically two types of solar energy systems for heating a home, Lindsay said: active and passive. Active systems use energy and devices such as solar collectors and a pump to capture and circulate the heat of the sun. Active systems cost more, but heat better overall. Passive systems rely on natural movement of the air to circulate the heat and have no special devices to capture heat other than glass windows.

"An example of a passive system would be a greenhouse attached to a regular structure," Lindsay said. "Sun flowing into the greenhouse would heat the air inside, causing it to move upward. Vents at the top of the greenhouse could be opened to allow the hot air to move into the structure. The heated air could also be stored in a bed of rocks underneath the structure. At night the vents of the greenhouse would be closed, and the warmed rocks would re-radiate heat into the house."

The house could also be cooled this way by opening the vents at night to allow cool air to circulate.

An active system would work much along the same lines, with perhaps a pump to move the air around more, solar collectors on the roof to collect more sunlight, and a storage tank to hold the heat, he said.

The Seattle area has the lowest daily solar radiation in the US, according to the National Weather Bureau. Yet enthusiasts are building homes fully..."
heated by solar energy in this area, solar water heaters and solar green-
houses.

Lindsay said solar heating in the northwest is very possible because of the small difference in temperatures year round. With few temperature extremes, what little solar radiation the area gets can be stored, instead of being used immediately.

John Sisko, a Western student, spent the past year with architect George Reynoldson of Bellevue putting together a book of 30 floorplans for solar homes. The book, titled *Let’s Reach for the Sun*, includes designs from townhouses to beach cottages, some using passive systems and others using active systems. It contains the floor plans for a solar home built on Lopez Island.

"The beauty of solar energy is its simplicity," Sisko said. "The average person can design a solar home on the back of an envelope. It’s just as easy to build one, too. Because of that aspect, it requires a lot of low-technology maintenance. A plumber or carpenter could maintain the house’s energy system, instead of having a nuclear physicist at a nuclear power plant splitting atoms. It would make this society a lot less specialized and technological."

"Solar energy makes people more independent," Sisko said. "They control their source of energy, and they’re not dependent on one big dam or power plant. They could care less if the lights went out at Puget Power."

Lindsay has applied solar energy to his own home, with two solar collectors on his roof to heat water. On a clear day, the collectors heat 100-150 gallons of water, he said. He built his collectors five years ago. The collectors have paid themselves in electric bill savings. The collectors are in use all year, except for the months of November, December and January, when he takes them down for cleaning.

Lindsay’s system pumps water from the basement to pipes on the roof inside solar collectors on the roofs to heat blackened pipes and heats the water, which is then pumped down to a storage tank in the basement. The cost of operating the pump is about 50 cents in electrical bills a month.

Lindsay sees the economic advantages as one of the best things about solar energy.

"Solar energy can save you thousands of dollars over the years, and it pays for itself, which oil, gas and electricity can’t do. The long-range investment of a solar system leaves some question marks, but people are very responsive. They see that their investment will be returned to them in a matter of years.

It can cost you $20 a square foot to buy solar collectors for your home," he said. "If you make them yourself, the cost is about $2-3 a square foot."

There are more than 200 manufacturers of solar collectors of some sort throughout the country, including some big names like Reynolds Aluminum, General Electric, and "Sears soon, I think," Lindsay said. Even the power companies are getting in on it.

In Washington there are 12-15 solar houses, including a solar bank in Port Angeles, and one in Spokane, with the number doubling every year.

Solar energy has a long historical past. The Indians of Central America and Mexico used adobe bricks to build their huts; the bricks captured the sun’s heat during the day while keeping the inside of the hut cool, and re-radiated the heat out into the hut at night.

Interest in solar energy has blossomed in the past five years, Lindsay said. It has grown from a backyard project of environmentalists to a multi-million dollar industry, and the federal government is even getting in on it. In California, homeowners who install solar energy systems receive a rebate from the federal government and from the state as well. If you consider that the cost of a complete, active solar system costs $15,000 and the government pays $10,000 in rebates, the cost of a solar energy system can be deferred as much as 60-70 percent.
Aquaculture
The Lummi Way
by Bill Bailey

"... This project is a way of pouring money down the drain ..."
Ten years have passed since the Lummi Indians began their aquaculture project and differing opinions among the people who are affected by the project still exist. Some people still question the effectiveness of such projects, and some wonder whether the money is being well-spent.

Warren Hanson, a local fisherman who has been active in the fight against the Boldt decision, argues that the money spent far exceeds any benefit the project could have.

“...This project is a way of pouring money down the drain,” Hanson said. “I don’t agree with enhancement programs. I’m not against the project because it is an Indian project ...”

He said he just doesn’t like the idea of his job being subsidized by someone else. Hanson said the money the fishermen pay in taxes already goes to enhancement programs. So, instead of paying into other enhancement programs, the fishermen “should develop their own enhancement program.” Since his job is in peril he said he feels the fishermen should pay for their own enhancement program. He also disagrees with projects like this because they never make a profit.

“The success of such projects cannot be measured in economic profits,” Bernie Thomas, Lummi Indian Tribal Enterprises (LITE) representative said. LITE has reported $14.5 million being spent on the project. Thomas said he sees the project as being successful in terms of human values. Thomas said there are more people finishing high school and going on to higher education than did before the aquaculture project existed. He added, “There are Indians who have jobs that are directly related to the project and people who helped build the project who have jobs or private businesses.”

In 1964 President Lyndon Johnson signed the Economic Opportunity Act as part of his design for the Great Society. Programs such as the Office of Economic Opportunity were created to eliminate the chronic problems of poverty.

In 1967 the Lummis proposed to the OEO a plan for an aquaculture project. After feasibility studies were done and approved, construction of the sea pond on Bellingham Bay began. On June 4, 1970 the sea pond was completed. The next year construction began on the fish hatchery facility on Skookum Creek and the oyster hatchery next to the sea pens.

The fish hatchery raises the salmon to a size that will allow the fish to be released. The release is done two ways. The first is by releasing the fish directly into Skookum Creek. From the creek the salmon travel downstream to the Nooksack River and eventually into Bellingham Bay. When the fish reach Bellingham Bay they must wait until their bodies acclimatize to the salt water. Then the fish can continue their journey to the oceans.

The second way of releasing the fish is by putting the fish into containers, loading the containers on a truck, and then taking the fish to the sea pond. At the sea pond the fish are released into the holding pens to allow them to acclimatize to the saltwater. Then they are released through the tide gates and join the river run salmon on their ocean journey.

The second way of releasing the fish appears to be the most efficient method. By releasing the fish from the sea pens the fish don’t mix with river run salmon. By not mixing with river run salmon the sea-pen fish allow more
river run fish to go upstream. Also, after the fish have spawned and the eggs become small fry there is not that additional competition between hatchery released fish and the natural spawning fish.

A second reason for the release into the bay being more efficient is that the fish acclimatize in a sea pen free of natural predators. Since there are no predators attacking the small salmon, there is less death.

Steve Seymour, fisheries biologist for the aquaculture project, said, "The reason for such a high survival rate might be due to the fact that we release directly into the bay and by-pass the natural predation that takes place in estuaries."

The survival rate is the amount of fish that survive and return to spawning grounds or are caught by fishermen. According to Seymour, at the Lummi project 20 percent of a test group of Coho salmon survived. Of that 20 percent, 11 percent were caught in Washington waters. According to Washington State Fisheries, the normal survival rate for river release salmon is between 5-10 percent when they release 20 salmon per pound. Washington State fisheries operate with river release systems.

"Those figures of 20 percent survival are rather high. They might be releasing only a few fish per pound and getting a higher survival rate, but on the whole we only get around 10 percent statewide," Duane Finney, Assistant Division Chief of Puget Sound Management, Washington State Department of Fisheries, said.

According to Seymour the Lummi release around 15 fish per pond.

Few projects around the world achieve such high survival rates and even fewer that are profit makers. Seymour explained that such sea ranching ventures are not economically feasible. Industrial nations pour too much energy into the system and get only a small amount back. Vast amounts of equipment, construction, labor and food are designed for a fish that will yield only a small amount of money and an even smaller amount of energy. Seymour said the reason such projects continue is due to the marketability of such fish as salmon.

The salmon that the Lummi project raised one year were fed 263,000 pounds of fish meal. Recent Lummi figures showed only 138,460 pounds of fish harvested. When cost of the fish meal was measured against the price of salmon, the total showed $76,720 in profits, but research and development and bills that had to be paid made the project run at a loss. After that money is gone, any additional money comes from the government.

The federal government supports the program. The OEO was the original sponsor for the project, but since 1964 the names have been changed and so has the direction. Now the OEO is the Community Services Administration and the division that deals with the aquaculture project is the Office of Economic Development. The change in direction is seen in that now there must be a profit shown with any project subsidized by the CSA. So the aquaculture project was given notice by the government.

"Americans are too used to looking at things from a short term angle," Thomas said. "The quest for winter wheat took 25 years and millions of dollars, but finally a strain was found that was of use. That is how this project should be looked at, a long term project. Until 1985 the fisheries portion will be a research and development project and in 1981 the oyster hatchery should be paying itself off."

"... Even though profits are not being realized... Indians now realize they can exist in modern society..."
The Men from UNCLE and the Elusive Neutrino
by Beth Jacobson and Arnie Klimke

"...By 1995, we will be able to transmit the equivalent of 50 TV channels on one neutrino beam..."

In 1975, 23 scientists from various fields gathered at Western to discuss a dream which would open a new window on the universe. Today seven Western faculty are turning that dream into reality, penetrating what once were barriers in the world of high-energy physics.

Their experiments deal with detecting high-energy neutrinos, a by-product of nuclear fusion. Because neutrinos are particles without mass or electrical charge, they pass freely through matter and are difficult to record. Their presence was first predicted in 1930, and successfully recorded in 1956.

Aside from using neutrinos for communication with nuclear submarines and aiding in earthquake analysis, anything now transmitted by radio waves might someday be transmitted on neutrino beams, Peter Kotzer, of the Bureau of Faculty Research, said.

The neutrino might lock up as much as 50 percent of the universe's energy, and if harnessed, will revolutionize the
"... Anything now transmitted by radio waves might someday be transmitted on neutrino beams ..."

world of communications, astronomy and geophysics, he said.

Kotzer, along with James Albers, vice provost for instruction and research, head the UNderseas Cosmic Lepton Experiments, known as UNCLE.

UNCLE took root in 1975 at a physics seminar dealing specifically with underwater laboratories. Scientists gathered here hoping to find a way to solve the "neutrino mystery," Kotzer said.

He was referring to missing neutrinos from the sun.

Scientists feel they know how many neutrinos the sun emits but only one-third to one-half this number reach the Earth, Kotzer said. The neutrinos could be changing form.

If an artificial neutrino source were created, scientists would know exactly how many were being sent. If this number differed drastically from the number received, it would be evidence the neutrino actually is "changing sexes," he said.

At the time of the seminar, "no one else was doing any kind of underwater physics in the world because the general consensus was you couldn’t learn any physics that way so why waste your time," Kotzer said.

A major turning point took place in April, 1977 when Kotzer, who shares an office at the University of Washing­ton, was contacted by the Office of Naval Research - Physics Division. Kotzer, who said he never turns down money, was offered a grant of $117,000. While Kotzer primarily is interested in the science, the Navy’s main interest in the project was the possible emergence of a communications system capable of reaching a nuclear submarine anywhere, Kotzer said.

"We did not know if neutrino communication would be practical or feasible. Today, almost two years later, people all over the world are arguing numbers — not whether it can be done — but how much information can be transmitted. It is all beginning to take an aura of reality which I never anticipated it would.

"The communications idea, when first toying around with it, was some kind of little fantasy," he said. "But by scaling up machines now on the drawing board, we can say by about 1995, we will be able to transmit the equivalent of 50 TV channels on one neutrino beam.

"Currently, all we want to do is send out a message, saying for example, 'Here I am, send more money, quick.' Well, not really that," he said. "But a practical message. It would be done in Morse code . . . dots and dashes."

Neutrino beams will be used to gather data to help understand the movements of the earth’s crust, Kotzer said.

If man-made neutrino sources and detectors were located at specific points on earth, the measured time lapse between emission and detection of the neutrino would allow scientists to detect a shift of even a fraction of a centimeter of the earth’s surface, he said.

The information provided would be useful to geologists, helping confirm present theories about the earth’s
crust, Andre Lehre, of the geology department, said.

Such measurements are extremely difficult and in some places impossible with equipment and systems employed today, Kotzer said.

"Neutrinos will expand the conceptual framework of nature, to help us have a more complete formulation of what we are and the universe we are in," he said.

Typically, a neutrino detection lab, like one existing in the Soviet Union, costs about $10 million to build, and has the same weight and volume as a building the size of Bond Hall. UNCLE has managed to avoid much of these costs while building a detector with a surface area 100 times a big as those used now.

"We just use ocean water, which is free, for a target," Kotzer said. "We take the basic elements of a detector, which are relatively inexpensive, and take them out into the ocean and set up our laboratory that way."

When comparing building costs, UNCLE's project is about 15 million times cheaper than conventional neutrino labs.

"This is one reason why this experiment is so beautiful," Kotzer said.

A few months ago, UNCLE retrieved cosmic ray detectors which had been placed in the Bahamas more than a year ago. Because the detectors showed signs of neutrinos, the project is expanding.

In late November, Kotzer and Kondratic traveled to the Fermilab in Illinois to continue the experiments.

An artificial neutrino beam will be fired from the Fermilab and received by detectors placed in Puget Sound. While less than one centimeter wide at the source, the beam will be about six kilometers wide when it reaches Puget Sound.

For every 1,000 neutrinos projected through a square centimeter per second the men from UNCLE predict to detect only one. Kotzer labeled the equipment they will use as 'fairly primitive.'

Three photo-multipliers are encased in an aluminum cylinder 14 by 16 inches. After being sealed with optical coupling and two inches of plexiglass, the detectors will be placed on the ocean bottom at depths of 1,000 - 2,000 feet.

When a neutrino interacts with a particle, in this case a particle in sea water, the neutrino decays, emitting a particle which gives off a blue cherenkov light, as seen when nuclear materials are stored in water. This light is "seen" by the photo-multipliers and turned into electronic impulses, which can be counted by accompanying electronics, Kotzer said.

Because small amounts of natural radio activity are found in all matter, the detector must differentiate between random background radiation and the flashes of light associated with the neutrino interactions. This is accomplished by electronically requiring the three photo-multiplier tubes "see" the flash at the same time.

Although the men who comprise UNCLE firmly believe in their work, the amount of mail they receive is a sign that not all scientists agree.

"There are so many skeptics," Kondratick said. "So many people who question the ability to do all these things. Some of it's envy, some of it's greed, some of it's stupidity. All you have to do is be able to take a lot of static, and believe me, you get a lot of it."

A neutrino \( (\nu_\mu) \) enters from the left and decays into a muon \( (\mu) \) emitting a cone of Cherenkov Light. If the path of the muon is within 10 meters of the detectors, it will be "seen."
Fighting
For a Renaissance
For Fairhaven More is at Stake than Reputation
by Rudy Yuly

"... Fairhaven has never had any course outlines, no core curriculum . . . no spelled out intentions . . ."

FAIRHAVEN COLLEGE: "Small is beautiful." Interdisciplinary BA, a personal and humane liberal arts program for talented students. Faculty includes Annie Dillard, author and naturalist. —From Harper's Magazine

In the past Fairhaven has been to Western as the right half of the human brain is to the left half of the human brain. The left brain, which controls the right side of the body, acts in a calculating, mathematical, language- and fact-oriented fashion. The right brain, which crosses over to control our left side, is picture-oriented, emotional, and in part responsible for creativity.

Western has always been a school of facts and hard knowledge: what Fairhaven is has never had any course outlines, no core-curriculum, nothing at all in the way of spelled out intentions. And now, there is a good possibility that Fairhaven will be closed.

June R.P. Ross, a Western biology professor, in the Minority Report to the Fairhaven Evaluation Committee, pointed out that "for many students . . . the lack of almost any structured academic program creates a lot of needless and wasteful foundering." Furthermore, there are those at Fairhaven who "espouse anti-intellectual viewpoints which are counter to the educational goals of the university." The minority report concludes by recommending that "Fairhaven College should be closed by June 30, 1979."

Fairhaven’s complete lack of a prescribed course of study was not deemed critical by Western’s administration until it became aggravated by a rapidly falling enrollment (from 444 students in the fall of 1972 to 267 in the fall of 1977), extremely high support costs ($53.29 above tuition per year per student at Fairhaven, $23.90 per year per student at Western), and a growing disillusionment with Fairhaven on the part of many people in the Western community.

Fairhaven was, in the words of Western’s Academic Vice President James Talbot, "operating under a siege mentality. I hate to use technical terms when I can’t back them up, but it was almost as if they were paranoid. Fairhaven used to be the place where people spent all their time at the typewriter, fighting off imaginary dragons."

"The whole thing was brought to a head," University President Paul Olscamp said, "when Fairhaven’s faculty took a vote of ‘no-confidence’ in former Dean Joe Bettis early last year. We planned to evaluate Fairhaven College in a year anyway — the no-confidence vote just moved things up."

Perhaps the most surprising thing about Fairhaven’s 1977 vote to oust Dean Bettis is that two years earlier they had recommended to Talbot — the second highest administrator at Western — that Bettis be given a two-year contract extension.

"I thought it was rather odd," Talbot said. "All deans are contracted for one year only. And I hadn’t even asked them for a recommendation, they just up and gave me one. In 1976, they sent me another recommendation — completely on their own, mind you. This time, they asked for a four-year extension of Bettis’s contract!"

"Then, when they voted no-confidence," Talbot said, "they came to me — the faculty, staff, and a few students as well — and they said, ‘we
Fairhaven has until 1981 to bring its student-to-faculty formula to within 10 percent of Western's . . .

want another dean,' and I said 'well whoops, what're you telling me this for? Last year you said you wanted four more years of Bettis, and now you turn around and tell me this?'

According to Michael Burnett, a Fairhaven faculty member, when the two-year extension was recommended by the Fairhaven Tenure and Promotion Committee "quite a number of people who were very uncomfortable with Joe’s presence as Dean — who felt that he was making decisions without consulting those most affected, that he was somewhat secretive and so on — objected, and challenged the decision." They did so by means of a "referendum" process within Fairhaven. "There were lots of community meetings and position papers and all that kind of thing," Burnett said, "and by the time it finally came to a vote, things had been maneuvered to the point where it was a question of four years or not — either fire the man, or give him four years presence."

"The vote was close, but the majority felt that he should be given a chance. It was a very emotion-packed kind of thing," Burnett said.

After the vote was taken, Bettis "informally" told a group of Fairhaven faculty members "that he would resign if he could not get back the confidence of the faculty within a year," Burnett said. Unfortunately, the problems with Bettis’s "authoritarian, strictly administrative, (as opposed to "educational"), and secretive" deanship continued to grow. An emergency meeting was called in the fall of 1977 and the Fairhaven faculty decided, unanimously, that they did not have confidence in Bettis. That was when they went to Talbot.

Rather than giving Fairhaven another dean, Talbot decided, after two weeks’ thought, to "get to the bottom of the matter."

An eight-member committee was formed, and was told to recommend, among other things, "whether or not Fairhaven College should continue to operate."

That was in September of 1977, and by January of 1978, the Committee had completed a report over 70 pages long, covering everything from enrollment data to student interviews, from questionnaires sent to high school and community college counselors to graduate school acceptance rates for Fairhaven graduates.

It was, in the words of minority report chairwoman Ross, a "cumbersome and complex" document. Cumbersome, perhaps, but the report answered many important questions about Fairhaven.

Positively, it found that Fairhaven graduates have an excellent record of acceptance into graduate schools (Princeton, Columbia and Sorbonne University of Paris are a few notable examples). Also, the job records of Fairhaven graduates were surprising: ranging from mayor of Pelican, Alaska, to firefighter in Oregon, to community planner in Tuscaloosa, to Washington state assistant attorney general to medical intern in Kansas, to freelance writer. It pointed out that Fairhaven faculty members and students have published their work in magazines including Time, the Atlantic Monthly and the Christian Science Monitor. It also found that "Fairhaven does not have a negative image with most high school and community college counselors."
On the other hand, it reported what many people had expected: in the words of Fairhaven’s new Dean, Phil Ager, “some of the classes being offered were bullshit.” Fairhaven classes included “Holistic Healing” (6 credits), “Biodynamic Gardening” (3-5 credits) and “Massage Instruction” (2 credits). Talbot commented that “some of the courses were just so flaky it was unbelievable — very few — but they happened often enough to meet with widespread derision around campus.” Also, most importantly, enrollment was found to have dropped by over 50 percent in a five-year period, while the number of faculty and staff members stayed about the same. “From the standpoint of economics, that is simply unacceptable,” Olscamp said. “It is neither a wise nor a prudent expenditure of the taxpayer’s dollar.”

Talbot had given the evaluation committee the charge to act, and act they did. Their recommendations included the following items:

1. Fairhaven should be put on probation through spring 1981, but with substantial reorganization. “Phase out” procedures should be started by the vice president at anytime, should Fairhaven fail to meet the committee’s requirements.
2. Fairhaven should design a core curriculum of 45 credits, one, conspicuously, with explicit (written) goals. Also, students should take at least 50 credits, separate from Fairhaven — generally speaking at Western.
3. Significantly, “the separation of Fairhaven College and the rest of WWU should be reduced by encouraging the movement of students and faculty between units,” and Fairhaven must reduce administrative costs by at least 40%.

The above are not the only recommendations made by the committee — altogether, 22 recommendations, plus an additional 24 from the minority, were made — but they are probably the most important.

The committee submitted the report to Talbot, who in turn submitted it to Olscamp; with one small, but significant, change: the word “probation” was carefully omitted. Talbot commented, “we can’t very well expect Fairhaven to get its enrollment back up if it’s on probation — that scares away students.”

However, the probation question is not entirely closed. Fairhaven’s dean Phil Ager, agrees with Talbot; “Fairhaven is not on probation;” and he agrees for precisely the same reason: in Ager’s words, “no one wants to go to a school that’s going to be closed down.” Ager also advises that it is not a good idea to “say that word ‘probation’ around Fairhaven much. It’s a pretty touchy subject here.”

Olscamp has a slightly different view: “I don’t want to have quarrels about a word — that’s not important. What is important is that Fairhaven College will be closed unless it meets all the conditions on the report. I call that being on probation.” And, in the words of Vice President Talbot, “the President is the one who makes final decisions on anything.”

Probation or non-probation — no matter what it is called, the fact remains that Fairhaven has certain goals to meet if it is to remain open. The “target dates” for most of the recommendations fall during this year, and Talbot stated that “if you’ll look at the records, you’ll see that they’ve done, or are in the process of doing, just about everything that was required of them.”

Specifically, Fairhaven has instituted a core curriculum of 45 credits for all enrolling freshmen. The curriculum, which is quite different from Western’s general university requirements, is broken into three basic sections: “Ideas and History, Mathematics and Science, and the Arts.” Most of the courses are worth 10 credits and last for two quarters. Ager points out that the core curriculum is similar to Harvard University’s, but adds, “we came out

“... No one wants to go to a school that’s going to be closed down...”
"...If they don't meet the stipulations, they will have to be closed down..."

with ours first. I'm not saying that we're a Harvard, by any means, but the curriculum comparisons are surprising." Fairhaven has also made a move to meet the committee's requirement that they encourage "the movement of... faculty" between Western and Fairhaven. However, only one such faculty trade-off (between Western's English department and Fairhaven) has taken place so far.

Although Fairhaven has done, in Talbot's words, "just about every thing," there is still one notable exception: enrollment. Fairhaven has until 1981 to bring its student-to-faculty formula to within 10 percent of Western's. In order to accomplish this, Fairhaven needs to at least double its student body within the next three years, or cut its staff by 50 percent.

According to Phyllis Guy, Fairhaven's registrar, no faculty cuts have yet been made; and enrollment continues to fall. During the 1977-78 school year, enrollment went from 267 during fall quarter, to 250 during winter quarter, to 236 during spring quarter. Enrollment this fall quarter stands at 210. "There is a real possibility that students are simply no longer as interested in an alternative type of education as they once were," Talbot said.

Fairhaven has attempted to actively recruit students by advertising. During the months of July, August, and September of 1978, Fairhaven College placed small "classified" type advertisements (much like the one from Harper's which precedes this story) in publications such as The Seattle Sun, Friend's Journal, Backpacker Magazine, Mother Jones, The Progressive, and others. The money for these advertisements was taken from a "Fairhaven College Fund" at the Western Foundation. All the money in the fund was donated by Fairhaven faculty and staff persons — notably Ager and Robert Keller, a faculty member at Fairhaven. "We had," Ager said, "a very limited amount to work with."

Although both Talbot and Olscamp speak positively about the action Fairhaven has already taken, both are unsure whether it will be possible to raise enrollment so drastically in such a short period of time — especially with the possibility of closure to scare away prospective students. Olscamp comments that although "Dean Ager's working very hard and doing a good job," he can at best only hope "that they'll be able to do what they set out to do." Talbot feels that "the will is certainly there — if they don't meet the goals, it certainly won't be their fault."

Ager concluded, "I don't know if Fairhaven can survive. I really don't know. But I sure hope so." Talbot said that he doesn't like "gazing into crystal balls," but admits that he is "strangely confident" that Fairhaven will pull through. Still, comments Olscamp, "like I said, if they don't meet the stipulations, they will be closed down. And I'd hate to have to close them down."
A Purrrfect Solution

I love cats ... broiled.
Actually, I hate cats. The thought of getting cat hair stuck between my teeth is a catastrophe I would like to avoid.

I'm sure I will receive catcalls for my catchy opening remarks, but these remarks will serve as a catapult for further discussion.

The reason I hate cats isn't because our house feline was directly responsible for this summer’s flea-festation. It isn't because our cat leisurely chooses to walk across my turntable while a record is playing and it isn't because the smelly dish of Purina Cat Chow stays uneaten for days because the finicky cat doesn't want to touch tuna flavor after we've bought 10 cans of the stuff.

These things have only intensified my hatred. I hate cats purely for political reasons. I have always believed in the free-enterprise system, pulling oneself up by the bootstraps and doing things the American way.

Cats are distinctly un-American. When was the last time you saw a cat do a lick of work? When was the last time you saw a cat bring in a newspaper? When was the last time a cat ever did anything you told it?

Cats don't even catch mice any more. These socialist animals don't do a darn thing all day but sleep and complain when they're not fed promptly.

Cat lovers claim their precious pussy cats are smart because they avoid work and responsibility. I say cats are nothing more than worthless moochers of the welfare state. Cats don't contribute a thing to society. Even catgut isn't made from cats any more.

Why we have chosen to domesticate these useless mammals is beyond me. It seems the reason for domesticating any animal is to get some use out of it. For example, dogs have been trained to hunt certain game, sniff out escaped criminals, detect drugs at airports and border crossings, rescue lost mountain climbers, protect people and property, lead the blind, pull sleds and many other things. When was the last time you saw a cat lead the blind?

I don't want this to sound like a pro-dog editorial, since I'm not too crazy about canines either, but does anyone really consider a cat to be "man's best friend?"

Some people say they just get a kick out of cats. I would rather get a cat to kick.

This might sound cruel, but there is a certain beauty in watching a cat sail gracefully through the air. Aviation, as we know it today, might have been completely different if the Wright brothers had owned a cat.

However, the one or two redeeming values cats might have will never outweigh their many disadvantages.

Fortunately a solution to the cat problem exists. As cartoonist Jeff MacNelly wrote in his comic strip "Shoe":

"It's time we had a responsible cat policy in this country . . . and the only way we can do it is to kick cat-lovers where it hurts the most: In their cats."

— Bruce Stinshoff

Typesetter's Note: I would like all readers to know that this editorial was typeset under great protest and that it is only my appreciation of freedom of speech and the press that I forced myself to endure this article. As for Mr. Stinshoff — If there is such a thing as reincarnation, I hope he returns as a cat. I am sure he would change his mind about kicking cats.

— S.K. Smith