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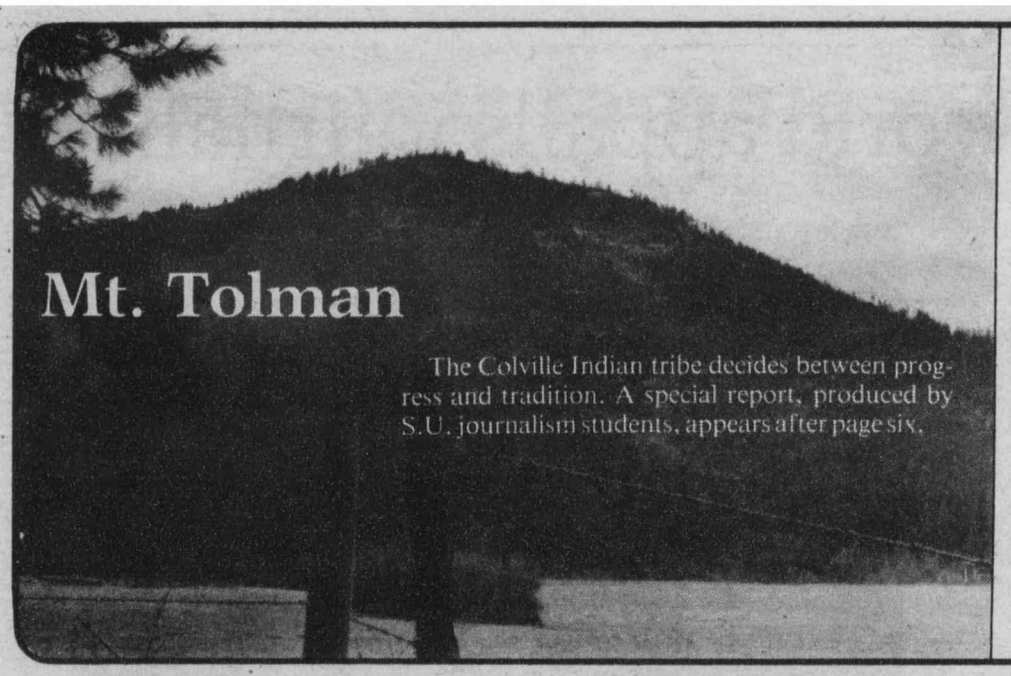

Mt. Tolman

The Colville Indian tribe decides between progress and tradition. A special report, produced by S.U. journalism students, appears after page six.

Also in this issue:

Sanchez on Webster
see page four

Third quarter, third coach
see page ten

the spectator

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Ability more than the theme behind celebration

by James Bush

"Ability" is the theme, the function and the goal behind Ability Week, a celebration of the International Year of the Disabled Person, which will be held April 20 through April 24 at S.U.

The purpose of the week is to "enlighten and entertain," according to a brochure distributed by ACCESS, the campus committee for students with disabilities. Ability week will feature many activities, relating to five different themes — one for each day of the week.

"We realized when we began ACCESS that it was important to recognize that it is the International Year of the Disabled Person,' said Scott Rains, ability week committee member. Rains was formerly the director of the architectural barriers removal project at the University of Washington, when he was a student there.

"I think what we're doing here is equally important," he said, adding that ability week will put things on the person-to-person basis that helps in promoting understanding.

ACCESS was organized after Marie Hudgins took over as the program coordinator in the disabled student resources department last fall. "Marie decided at the very beginning that she wanted a council of students to advise her," Rains said. Since then, he continued, the major focus of the group has been organizing ability week. "It's taken all of our time since the start of the year," Rains added.

ACCESS received immediate support from others, Rains said, with an endorsement from the Washington International Year committee, and moral support from the S.U. administration. "We found things that Father Sullivan said at the last University convocation that encouraged us," Rains said. "We knew we could contact the administration here."

"Each and every person, disabled or not, should be able to develop here at Seattle University," said William Sullivan, S.J., University president, in his ability week proclamation. "This is an expression of that dimension of our University mission which we express as the 'growth of persons.'"

Ability week will be divided into five days with different, yet related, themes. Monday will be equipment day, with demonstrations of aids and services for the handicapped, including activities for the visual and hearing impaired and those confined to wheelchairs.

Tuesday will be spirituality day, highlighted by a noon mass in the Bellarmine hall lobby, which will be concelebrated by Sullivan. "From the beginning we wanted the week to reflect that this is a Catholic university," Rains noted.

Activities day will be the theme for Wednesday, featuring deomonstrations and activities for wheelchair riders, and a special ski display on the Bookstore mall. Thursday's theme will be accomplishment day, with seminars and speakers on employment for the handicapped, as well as an exhibition of wheelchair basketball that night in Connolly Center at 7 p.m.

Celebration day, on Friday, will end the week of events, and features an open house at the rehabilitation department and the disabled students resources office.

One dark spot that Rains sees in the celebration is the threat of the loss of government funds for the handicapped, in this, the year of the disabled person. Budget slashing is expected on all levels of government this year and is expected to result in a diminished capacity to handle the legitimate needs of the handicapped, Rains said.

"There is no formalized bill that has been introduced yet," said Anne Waltz, of the Washington Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities. "But, there is not going to be any more free lunch at this point."

"The best way for disabled persons to react to this is simply to be informed," Waltz said. To aid in this, the coalition is sponsoring a rally this Friday in the Federal Building at 1 p.m. Representatives from the Washington state congressional delegation will be on hand to answer questions on what might be planned or has already been proposed on the status of aid to the handicapped.

Grey Panther Kuhn: 'take a few risks'

by Mark Guelfi

In an age of liberation and self-determination, people should work to free themselves from old fears and stereotypes that derive from racism, sexism, agism and even economic imperialism, Maggie Kuhn, 75-year-old founder of the Gray Panthers, said.

"This is a time when it is very important for all of us, young, old and middle-age, to take a few risks."

But, she told her audience in Pigott Auditorium Sunday night, it will demand a lot of courage to make waves and break out of accustomed roles.

"None of us who are part of society in any way, can be healed of our own afflictions and our own attitudinal biases and our own self-centeredness without some basic social change," she said.

The Gray Panther movement began in 1970 by Kuhn and five friends when they were forced to retire from their jobs that year at age 65. However, she said, mandatory retirement was not the group's first cause — they decided to "raise hell with the kids," protesting the Vietnam war.

The group's numbers increased as they sponsored seminars in Philadelphia and what they called a "Black House" conference to counter a White House conference on aging. "We didn't think any good could come out of it with Nixon," Kuhn said. "So we had our own conference two weeks before."

The Panthers put their "Black House" findings together and 100 of them left for Washington, D.C. to present them to former president Nixon. The group marched in front of the White House, she said.

"We didn't have a parade permit and all of a sudden, four Capitol policemen on horseback dashed right through the crowd." Then, a busload of police arrived and some members of the group were arrested and taken away.

"We never saw Nixon," she said. However Kuhn and her group persisted and managed to get press passes to the real conference two weeks later. Once inside, they handed out "Black House" press releases to reporters.

Maggie Kuhn photo by mark guelfi

The group's membership skyrocketed in the early 1970s and by 1975 they had some 7,000 followers. Today, Kuhn acts as chief publicist for the 50,000 strong group, and travels some 100,000 miles a year to speaking engagements.

Kuhn said she believes a society is doomed to die if what the elders have learned through experience and survival is not passed on to the young. If senior citizens are separated by age — to live in nursing homes — their knowledge is separated as well.

One remedy is inter-generational housing, Kuhn said, something that might begin to close the gap of understanding. Older people with homes too large to maintain, can share what has become to them a "burden" with younger people who need a place to live.

Kuhn has adopted this arrangement herself and lives in her Philadelphia house with eight other people ranging in age from 30 to 75.

This idea and others that the group represents, challenge society by testing relationships between young and old, she said. "This is a unique function of the Gray Panthers; to make that kind of relationship real and radical."

American ignorance of world appalls journalist

by Anne Christensen

What Americans don't know about some neighboring countries and cultures could fill an entire continent — the continent of South America, for one, according to a journalist who has spent almost 20 years there.

Penny Lernoux, a correspondent for the National Catholic Reporter newspaper and contributor to Newsweek, The Nation, Business Week and other magazines, told S.U. audiences last week that Americans are largely uninformed or misinformed about Latin America and that the U.S. news media is partly to blame for that ignorance.

Recent reporting from El Salvador, where the media is doing a terrible job in Lernoux's view, is representative of most U.S. news coverage of Latin America, she said. The majority of journalists in El Salvador and throughout the continent don't speak Spanish and rely on official sources of information: the local U.S. embassy and the host government, she said; few stay more than 1½ to 2 years, and even fewer see how the poor of South America live.

Lernoux herself speaks Spanish and Portuguese and has lived and worked in Latin America since 1962. But "I'll always be a gringo," she said: her perspective on Latin America will always be that of a white, middle-class American.

Describing social and political conditions in South America and the roles being played by the U.S. government, multinational corporations and the Catholic Church, Lernoux said, "I am frequently angry and frustrated living in Latin America, but I am not cynical."

The anger and frustration come from seeing about 5 percent of the continent's population control all the land and wealth, while many of the 320 million South Americans live in stark poverty, and from seeing repressive military regimes improve their military and police forces while providing inadequate social services, or none at all.

Most U.S. citizens will never even encounter, much less live in, the kind of poverty that is common to many South American peasants, Lernoux said. In the United States, the poor can have some hope of improving their living standards, of moving up in society, she said; in Latin America, "the people in the slums know they'll never get out and that colors all of their lives."

Health and education are at the bottom of the budget in most Latin American countries, while the military and police are at the top, she explained.

In the United States, "We don't have a recent tradition of mass slavery or military repression," she said, and the arrests, torture and killings that occur under some Latin American governments are inconceivable to most Americans. "We can't comprehend it," she said. "We can only imagine it as psychopathic behavior."

Despite the political and economic conditions, Lernoux believes there is a possibility of change in Latin America, with the Catholic Church as the driving force behind it. Ninety percent of the Latin American people are baptized Catholics, she said, and the church has both a religious and political impact.

It also has an international forum, through the pope and the Vatican. No political leader — and certainly no U.S. president — could have attracted the crowds and received the enthusiastic welcome in Latin America that Pope John Paul II did last year, she said, and that response was a political statement as well as an expression of piety.

At conferences in 1968 and 1979, the bishops of Latin America called on the political leaders of their countries to hear and answer "the cry of the people" for social justice, Lernoux said. Since that first conference, the Church in Latin America has actively worked for change both from the top down — through some outspoken bishops and cardinals — and from the bottom up — through grassroots Catholic groups called comunidades, or communities.

The comunidades stress self-reliance, encouraging the peasants and workers to try to solve their own problems of land ownership, education and health care. Lernoux quoted a Brazilian cardinal as saying, "They teach people to think with their own minds," an idea that is "frankly subversive" to the military governments of Latin America.

To Americans, Lernoux noted, such community groups as mothers' clubs are hardly exciting. "In Latin America," she said, "they are revolutionary."

The comunidades combine civic action and community prayer. "Reading the Bible as a story of liberation, and applying its stories to their lives, the poor in Latin America perceive a parallel," she said: the God who championed the poor in biblical times must be on their side now.

Despite its "revolutionary" activity, the Catholic Church is such an integral part of Latin American cultures that even military governments cannot suppress it, Lernoux said. "Regimes can gag labor unions and ban political parties, but they've never had the power to eliminate the Catholic Church."

That is not to say they wouldn't like to. Since 1968, more than 1,000 bishops, priests and nuns have been arrested, tortured, murdered or exiled for speaking and working for social justice and human rights, for being "the voice of the voiceless," Lernoux said. But the persecution has stimulated rather than discouraged the Church's efforts. "The experience of repression, like the experience of poverty in the slums, is a radicalizing political experience."

In contrast to the actions of the Church, the U.S. government and many American corporations contribute to Latin America's political and economic problems while claiming to offer help, Lernoux said.

The idea that Latin America cannot develop economically without Western capital investment is a myth that has proved expensive for the nations of that continent, she said. Many have piled up huge national debts — owed primarily to banks in the United States and Western Europe, while American, European and Japanese corporations gain control of major Latin American industries.

U.S. foreign policy toward Latin America has aided U.S. corporations and banks in reaping profits, with U.S. loans often requiring purchase of U.S. products, according to Lernoux. American policy has long been "a sophisticated version of the 'big stick,' " she said, but she is especially concerned about actions of the Reagan administration.

President Reagan's ambassador to the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, has said that Latin Americans are intrinsically backward, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements about Communists in El Salvador "have nothing to do with reality," Lernoux said. "You've really got to be scared. These people think they're back in Teddy Roosevelt's time."

Penny Lernoux photo by mark guelfi

Reagan's policy in El Salvador, she predicted, will be self-defeating. U.S. involvement is aimed at protecting Mexican oil supplies, she said, but Mexico opposes any American interference. And while the majority of Salvadorans now support neither the right nor left, wanting simply to be left in peace, they will be driven to the left by Reagan's actions, she said.

Lernoux, whose visit to S.U. was sponsored by the Social Action Collective, Campus Ministry and ASSU, has been speaking on college campuses throughout the country recently. She said she has detected and been disturbed by students' superiority complex, their belief that Latin Americans are ignorant. That charge of ignorance, she suggests, may apply as much or more to Americans.

Banks urges multi-ethnic curriculum

Ethnic awareness, the difficulties it faces in coming years and the rewards it offers to society, was discussed last Friday by Dr. James Banks in the Lemieux Library Auditorium.

Banks, a Kellogg's Fellow and member of The National Council on Social Studies, spoke to an audience of about 60 students. He is a professor of sociology at the University of Washington. He believes in a new kind of curriculum reform for American universities — one that would promote what he calls "cross-cultural competence."

This "competence," Banks said, can only be achieved by introducing a multi-ethnic core curriculum into the existing curriculum structure. Education, according to Banks, "should recognize the importance of primordial cultures and should help students to become bi-cultural."

James Banks

Traditional approaches to ethnicity have been assimilation and cultural pluralism. Assimilation has been the common teaching in the U.S.; the assimilationists, according to Banks, believe that "if you create equality, ethnic sub-cultures will die out." This philosophy maintains that ethnicity is "antithetic" to a democratic society, said Banks.

The other approach, cultural pluralism, was the liberal stance of the 1960s — that the U.S. should be a pluralistic society. This movement, according to Banks, challenged the old beliefs. He believes that "we were afraid that this would pollute 'WASP' society;" the writers who defended pluralism were members of immigrant or ethnic cultures.

Banks advocates a new approach which both recognizes a universal American culture and the significance of ethnic subcultures. This approach should be reflected in a reformed university curriculum which, according to him, should consist of specialized monoethnic courses on the experiences of specific ethnic minority groups.

The multiethnic curriculum, believes Banks, "should help students to view events, situations, and concepts from diverse ethnic points of view." According to him, all university students should be required to complete six to nine quarter credits in ethnic studies.

"Too many students and professors think that American history is the same as Anglo-American history," said Banks. He believes multiethnic core college survey courses will help students and professors attain a "broader and more accurate conceptualization of the nature of American society and culture."

SPRING EXAM SCHEDULE CORRECTION!!

The exam dates printed in the Spring Schedule of Classes are incorrect. The last class day will be Monday, June 1 and exams will be given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 2, 4, and 5. A Revised Exam Schedule will be posted in the Registrar's Office for your consultation. We are sorry for any confusion which may have been caused by this error.
Office of the Registrar

Cambodia famine averted, says missionary

by Dan Donohoe

An increase in medical and food supplies from the United Nations has lighted the darkness of famine in Cambodia, according to Peter Woodrow.

Woodrow, the Quaker American Friends Service Committee's aid manager in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, is now touring the United States lecturing about Cambodia's "improved food situation," which was previously "nothing short of famine," he said.

In a recent interview, Woodrow said last year's Cambodian aid consisted of food, rice seeds, fertilizer and irrigation equipment, all of which, he said, is geared toward agricultural recovery. Consequently, Woodrow sees the improved aid stabilizing Cambodia's socialist economy.

"Last May and June the crops were planted. By November and December of 1980, the harvest came very near to meeting the needs of the people." Woodrow continued, "We will continue sending in seeds, fertilizer and irrigation equipment to insure the success of their crops."

The United Nation's aid, Woodrow said, is delivered to Cambodians in Thailand and Cambodia. Beside the AFSC's 400 tons of rice, the United Nation's aid is a collective effort by some 60 public and private agencies, such as UNICEF and the Red Cross.

Since the improved food flow into Cambodia, nearly 270,000 Cambodian refugees have returned home from Thailand, although, Woodrow believes, about 230,000 refugees remain in Thailand.

According to Woodrow, the starving and homeless people problem was caused by the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) regime when it seized control of the country in 1975. The Pol Pot government, whose major ally is China, confiscated all crops and "doled" portions back to the people in hopes of gaining cooperation from Cambodians, he said.

The Khmer Rouge executed educated Cambodians for fear of political resistance from the "knowing class" of people, Woodrow said, adding that Pol Pot moved urban dwellers to the countryside knowing that a revolution from a dispersed population is unlikely.

Woodrow also said that Pol Pot outlawed religion, closed schools and hospitals, dismantled the market economy and revoked the currency system.

Cambodia's new government, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, installed by Soviet-backed Vietnam, is supposedly allowing farmers to keep some of their crops. It is also opening schools and hospitals.

"Cambodians are somewhat ambivalent about their plight. On one hand, they didn't want Pol Pot and all of his executions, yet on the other hand, they don't want Vietnam's occupational army. I think they will tolerate the occupational army just to be certain that Pol Pot won't return," Woodrow said.

While fewer Cambodians are starving, internationally they face political opposition, Woodrow said. Western-oriented countries like Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines want a moratorium on aid that would develop "communist" Cambodia, he added.

Woodrow says the United States State department is stricter with developmental aid, such as rehabilitation equipment for Cambodian hospitals. The United States views too much aid to "communist" Cambodia, Woodrow said, in violation of the "trading with the enemy act."

"I really think it's the people we're helping and not the government. I hope that we can continue helping the homeless and starving Cambodians because when something like this does happen in the world, I think it's inhuman not to help," Woodrow said.

For the present, Woodrow will continue his speaking tour in Los Angeles and Chicago. He hopes to return to Cambodia one day to resume aid by managing and helping the starving Cambodians.

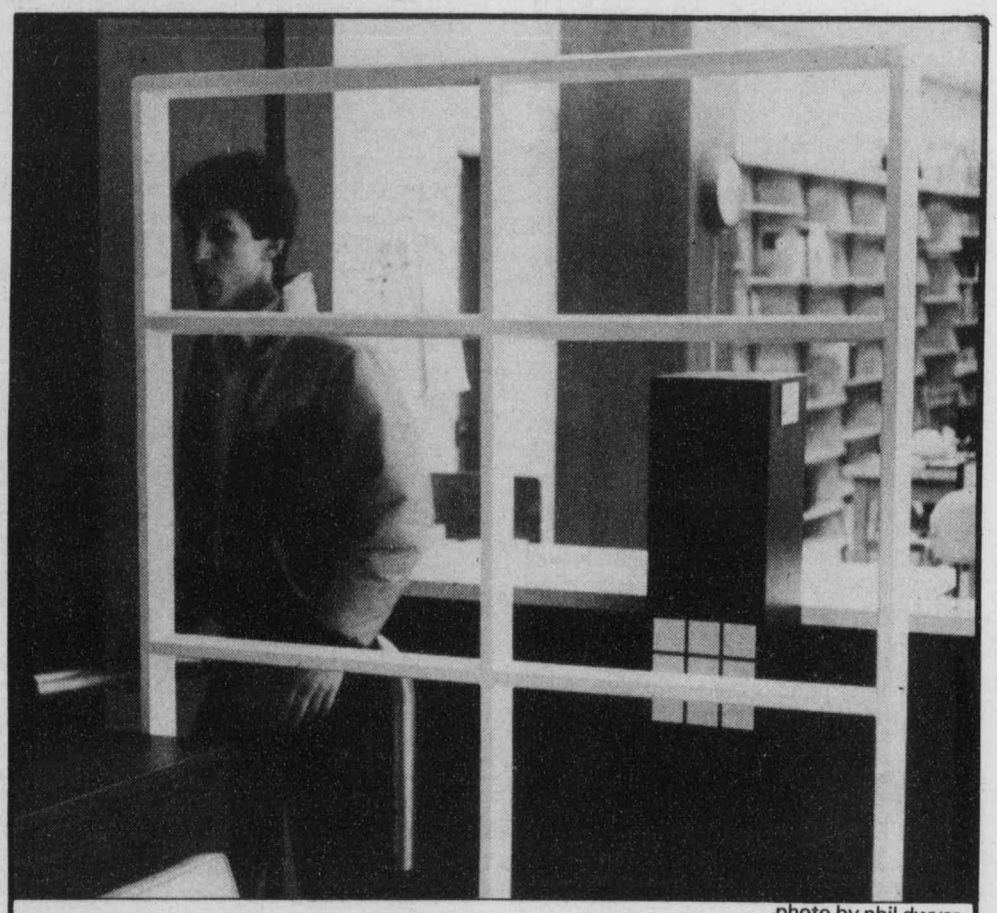


photo by phil dwyer

Amnesty International to defend human rights

by Angie Grimmer

A letter-writing group in support of Amnesty International was piloted by S.U. Campus Ministry after an informal presentation by Sarah Stevens, an Amnesty International representative from San Francisco.

"Amnesty International's sole purpose is to defend human rights as defined in the United Nations' Universal Declaration for Human Rights," explained Basil Bourque, an S.U. student coordinating the developing group. 'A.I. takes a non-political stance – the group seeks to point out violations and encourage adherence to international agreements concerning human rights."

A campus can participate in many levels of involvement in the organization, according to Stevens, but the letter-writing efforts are the most influential means of assistance.

"The S.U. letter-writing group will receive the daily Urgent Action Bulletin from the Amnesty International headquarters, which reports on a special case needing immediate attention," said Bourque. The same bulletin travels worldwide to other A.I. groups and as a result the governments involved are bombarded with letters inquiring into the violations.

"These caring letters remind the oppressive government of global awareness that not only are they responsible to their own people for their actions in human rights, but also to the world community," said Terrie Ward of Campus Ministry, adviser to the S.U. group.

The subjects of the Urgent Action Bulletins, says Bourque, include many areas: prisoners in need of medical treatment, disappearances, prisoners on hunger strikes, any individual facing the death penalty, victims (and potential victims) of torture, and during critical stages in trial proceedings. "A.I. responds to prisoners of conscience, those expressing religious or political views, provided they have not used or advocated violence," explains Bourque.

Asked about the validity of Amnesty International research, Penny Lernoux, a visiting journalist who covers South American politics, replies, "The organization is the best source of information; they require four known sources for whatever they document. For example, Argentina disposed of political prisoners by dropping them from helicopters into the sea – there were only two survivors to tell of the exploit and Amnesty International needed two more sources before they would release the information. A.I. found the remaining witnesses and the news went public."

The S.U. letter-writing group will have its first meeting April 22 at 5 p.m. for a sack dinner in the Chez Moi. The meeting will establish meeting times, probably on a bi-weekly basis.

'Tattle-tape' protects books

To curb losses and better use the library staff, an electronic theft detection system has been installed in the Lemieux Library. The system, developed by 3M, was purchased with money donated by Genevieve Albers, an S.U. trustee.

The "Tattle-Tape" system detects materials that have not been checked out being removed from the library. If an item has not been checked out, an alarm sounds and the exit gate locks automatically.

According to a 1979 report, the cost of replacing missing materials from the library rose from $3,480 in 1967 to $20,250 in 1978. No more recent study has been conducted, but Library Director Larry Thomas stated that an "impression of significant losses" led to the purchase of the security system.

Thomas is confident that losses at S.U. will be significantly reduced by the system. A similar system, in operation at the University of Washington Odegaard Undergraduate Library since 1972, has reduced book losses by 99 percent, according to the library's operations supervisor, Pam McCord.

In addition to the losses, the 1979 study says, 1,440 hours of regular circulation staff time and 1,571 hours of student staff time were spent manning the circulation exit annually. The "Tattle-Tape" system, capable of detecting materials within briefcases and bookbags, eliminates the need for staff to check these items, freeing up staff time for other work.

Although every item checked out must be deactivated before it can be removed from the library, the system does not slow check-outs. Materials are merely placed into a book check unit and deactivated within a fraction of a second. The book check unit also re-activates the items when they are returned to the library.

"Princess Daisy" is a fantasy for the 1980s

by Cindy Wooden

It seems there is, after all, a place in adult America for the fairy tale.

Judith Krantz' bestselling paperback, Princess Daisy, is an, at times, enjoyable fairy tale – grown-up 1980s style.

Daisy Valensky's life began without a doubt as a fantasy. She was the daughter of Russian Prince Stash Valensky and American movie-star Francesca Vernon.

The main parts of the plot are not entirely original, but that lends the book to easy, thoughtless reading. A good escape from school work.

Of course to give credibility to the story, there must be some conflict. The book jacket says that Daisy has a secret that she has guarded since the day she was born. It's not a secret after the fifth chapter. Daisy has a twin sister who is mentally retarded.

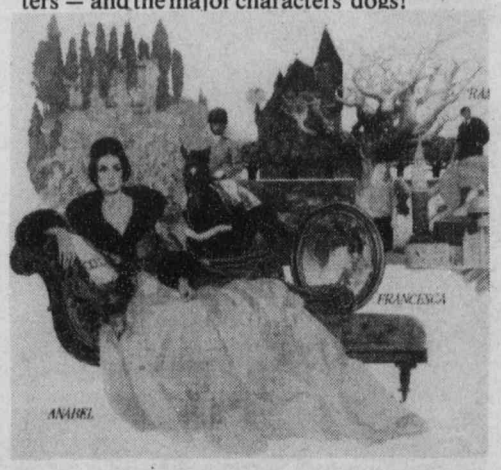
Another point of conflict is money. It's the standard riches to rags and back again; very heart-warming.

When Daisy is only a few weeks old her father lays her on top of some of her mother's furs and says, "She might as well know what sable feels like." Francesca thinks they should start her out on mink, but Daddy protests, saying, "She's a Valensky, and don't you ever forget it."

After both parents die and the stock her father willed her becomes worthless, she must work full time and sell paintings to pay for her sister's institutional care.

Krantz tells the story well, making the book one that is hard to put down. She gives depth to Daisy's character through the incestuous relationship of Daisy and her half-brother, Ram.

But I think Krantz was a bit overconscious of the fact that "Daisy," like her first book, "Scruples," would likely be a television movie. Going for the mass audience appeal, both readers and TV watchers, Krantz describes the sex lives of everyone in the book, major characters, minor characters – and the major characters' dogs!



Krantz is very good, if not a little odd, in the images and descriptions she uses.

She tells of the demure Francesca's love for Stash: "Her mouth filled with saliva. She wanted to sink her teeth into his tan neck, to bite him until she could taste his blood."

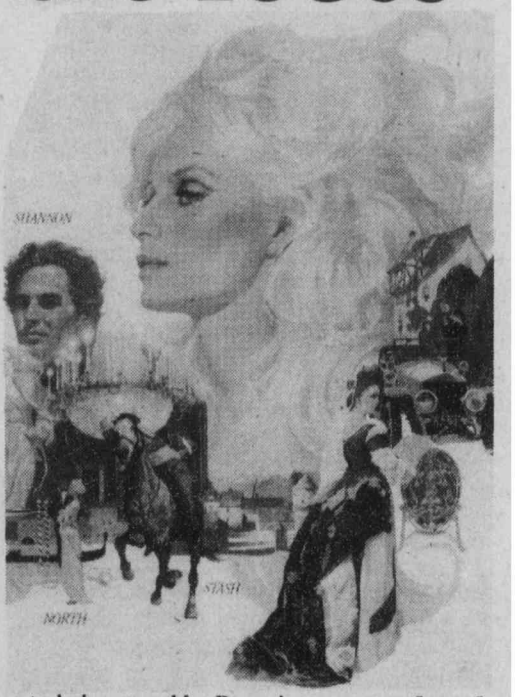
She explains beauty through the person of Anabel, Stash's mistress: "Beauty is the female equivalent of going to war, bound, as beauty is, to put a woman in hundreds of unwanted situations that otherwise she could have avoided."

Krantz also uses the book to make some statements about television advertising in America. Daisy works as a commercial producer and later as a model.

At one time in her life, Krantz must have been on a diet. Daisy's boss refuses to do Weight Watchers commercials.

He explains how the commercials show "strawberry shortcake in drippingly edible closeups with a voice track saying that if you join Weight Watchers you can enjoy your favorite treats and still break the habit of eating fattening foods – and those sadistic bastards are going to run the spots at night, after dinner just when the fridge orgy time starts."

Even though it is a mostly light-hearted book, Krantz does deal with some pressing issues. One of Daisy's main problems, owing



to being raped by Ram, is a constant fear of possession by another.

The story clearly shows how Ram and later other men thought of Daisy as something to have. But, looking to that happy ending, Daisy asserts herself and leaves Ram, thinking, "If he had a cat he would have kicked it."

Flip side

by Steve Sanchez

The American public can keep their Luke Skywalkers, their Lone Rangers, their James Bonds, their Eric Estradas. As far as I'm concerned, there is no one who projects the purest essence of macho better than Noah Webster.

Webster, who lived in the late 1700's and early 1800's, was the first great American lexicographer; he played a major role in helping to standardize American spelling and was in his day the chief American authority on English.

Webster devoted the rest of his later life to compiling dictionaries, including the two-volume "American Dictionary of the English Language." That particular dictionary included 70,000 entries, including 12,000 words that were never before defined.

That is real macho.

The "American Dictionary" sold 300,000 copies annually, and with later revisions, remains to this day a very popular reference source. Another Webster work, the "Elementary Spelling Book," sold close to a million copies back when the American population was less than 23,000,000, and those sales increased annually.

That is real rich macho.

On top of that, Webster never sold the rights to any of his works to a movie or television producer.

That is real rich, cool macho.

I guess my boyhood appreciation for the man stemmed more from his knowledge than from his works. I often wished, after being assigned mountains of grammar assignments in grade school, that I was Noah Webster, and therefore able to breeze through my English homework with ridiculous ease.

If I were Noah Webster, no longer would parents and older relatives chastise me on my English usage; rather, they would be under my scrutiny. I often envisioned fantasies such as this when I was a child: "No mother, your English is faulty; your grammar is atrocious. What did YOU learn when you were in school?"

The "rich macho" of Noah Webster did not start to appeal to me until much later in life, when for some strange reason, money started to matter. Webster compiled dictionaries that sold millions. Why can't I do the same?

For some time now — about half a day last week — I have been gathering entries for the "New Sanchez Two-Volume Unabridged Dictionary." Here are just a few examples:

algebra: foundation garment used by certain forms of plankton
arms race: a contest where the fastest arm wins
Bering Sea: the third letter of the Bering alphabet
boomerang: what happens when one detonates a stick of dynamite in a lemon meringue pie
doldrum: a percussion instrument made out of pineapple
hat rack: a case of beer worn on the head
inbred: bread eaten indoors
membrane: what mems use to think
roadhogs: what cowboys did when they couldn't find horses
shoehorn: brass instrument used to scare birds
vignette: net used to catch falling vigs

One day, I asked my fiancee to read over what I had collected so far. She read the list, rolled her eyes, and tore my collection into very small pieces.

I guess she just doesn't understand real macho guys.

St. Louis Jesuits present album

The St. Louis Jesuits will present the premiere public playing of their latest album, "Lord of Light," at S.U. on April 15.

The Jesuits are the composers and performers of more than one hundred and fifty liturgical songs.

The St. Louis Jesuits are presently members of the fine arts department at S.U. The concert will be held in Pigott Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. on April 15. Call 626-6336 for more information.

the spectator

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Rock Review

by Dawn Anderson

The Who's many faces unmasked in an aural collage

Veteran rockers are usually described in terms of "artistic progression," "maturity," and "refinement" — a polite way of calling them boring old farts.

This frustrates my task of reviewing the new Who album, "Face Dances." The Who *are* still progressing, yet their fans can be assured the band is sounding no more like Barry Manilow than during their crude beginnings. Some tracks on "Face Dances" show subtlety and restraint; others are turbo-charged delights.

The latter is the case with "You Better You Bet," the album's first single. It didn't take me long to grow fond of this simple melody after my initial annoyance at the lyrics. ("You work on me with open arms and open legs," eh? Who loaned these guys the Knack albums?) Roger Daltrey's voice is playfully sardonic here, and not exactly threatening when he sings: "You better bet your life, or love will cut you like a knife."

Composer Pete Townshend carefully embellished this basic rocker with keyboard flourishes and an irresistible chorus, throwing in a couple structural shifts for interest. The result is a song that nags at the back of your brain for hours, thus passing the ultimate test of pop success.

"You Better You Bet" is not the only pop flavored song on "Face Dances." Several other tunes practically scream "single" and were probably included to snag a fresh, younger audience. "How Can You Do It Alone" is a bright, pounding number about shame and guilt, as experienced by a young boy in a supermarket caught stuffing a girlie magazine down his jeans.

Equally catchy is "Daily Records" in which Daltrey sings of growing old and trying to keep up with fashion to the tune of a familiar Beach Boys' song. The opening keyboards, at least, led me to expect a falsetto voice begging the captain to "let me go home."

This, however, does not mean Townshend has taken to writing mindless, albeit enjoyable, fluff. "Face Dances" is an album full of textures and contrasts and contains plenty of "serious" material for we older listeners to sink our dentures into.

Townshend becomes inward and almost meditative on several songs. "Don't Let Go the Coat," for instance, is sheer trance music. A dreamlike harmony appears in the chorus over the strumming of acoustic Lennon/McCartney chords.

In his love songs, Townshend is turning from simplistic boy-girl themes to a more enlightened (read: cynical) approach. The instrumentally immaculate "Cache Cache" presents the theme of dissolusionment in true "I started a joke that started the whole world crying" fashion:

"Did you ever believe that a smile could cure,
A happy face keep you warm at night,
Were you ever fooled by laughter's lure
Only to learn that they laughed in spite?"

The contemplative and the frivolous numbers on "Face Dances" are joined by a third dimension lended by bassist John Entwistle. Entwistle's two songs are perhaps his best to date, particularly useful for dissolving earwax. To put it simply, they are heavy metal.

"The Quiet One" is an amusing comment on Entwistle's public image, while "You" is an expression of sheer rage set against a blaring guitar.

Whether or not you share my enthusiasm for this smorgasbord of sounds depends on what you want from The Who. They are no longer the guitar-smashing maniacs of "My Generation," but "Face Dances" proves they are still a vital musical force.

Am I to conclude The Who are still one of the greatest rock bands of all time? You better bet your life.

Apes' acting is entertaining

by Laura Scripture

It becomes apparent in the new Paramount picture, "Going Ape," that humor can be a monkey business and that apes have a definite potential in the entertainment field.

Popi, Rusti, and Teeger are starring apes in "Going Ape" as a result of writer/director Joe Jeremy Kronsberg's detection of this "primate potential" in the movie "Any Which Way But Loose," where an orangutan known as "Floyd" debuted.

These apes, members of Bobbi Berosini's orangutans, portray such human-like characteristics as humility, jealousy, and pride that it causes one to wonder whether these characteristics are really present.

Tony Danza plays Foster Sabatini, a young man who inherits $5 million, three apes, and their caretaker (Danny De Vito) after the recent death of his father Max Sabatini—also a circus owner. The condition of the inheritance was that the apes must stay in perfect health for a minimum of three years in order for Foster to receive the cash. These rules were maintained strictly by Max's former lawyer, who posed as a loyal friend but later on proved not to be so loyal.

If the health of the orangutans failed in any way then the total of the inheritance, including the apes, would be passed over to a local zoological society.

The conflict arises when the local zoological society values money over morals and conspires to "bump-off" at least one of the apes by means of three bumble-brain hitmen.

The movie resembles a cartoon as the apes continuously outwit their would-be captors by simply seeing through the disguises and playing mind games with them. The hitmen live through some incredible ordeals. It's a good thing no one ever said movies have to portray reality. Things get more complicated when more than one set of hitmen joins in the chase but only get foiled by one another's failing attempts.

In the middle of all this, Kronsberg unsuccessfully attempts to plant a love scene involving Foster (Tony Danza) and his girlfriend Cynthia (Stacy Nelkin), but the meaning gets lost in the confusion because there is no back-up or follow-up and the intense romance fits in like an apple in a barrel of bananas.

Tony Danza and Danny DeVito prove to be good comedy partners even outside the hit television comedy, "Taxi," in which they both star.

Is "Going Ape" worth paying today's outrageous theatre prices to go see? I'd say yes — if not for the actors, go see it for the apes. "Going Ape" is playing at six theaters in the Seattle area at a cost of $3.50 per adult.

'Inside-out' Evans snares Seattle crowd in performance Saturday

by Kathy Paulson

Bill Evans, Seattle's own nationally famous modern dance artist, proved his excellence in an unforgettable performance on Saturday, April 11. The audience shared a common appreciation of the artist's perfection, as they saluted Evans with a standing ovation and filled Meany Theater with cheers of delight.

It is evident to both dance enthusiasts and novices that Evans shines as a performer. If possible, he would turn himself inside-out easily to achieve a continuous variety of movement. Evans uses all body parts — head, hands, fingers, feet — each at strategic times to accent the major movement. The total visual image of Evans' work is defined and energetic.

In eight of the nine pieces, Evans performed solo. The unity of each piece captured the viewers' entire attention through choreography, props, sounds and Evans' uncontrived presence. In "Spirals" round yellow and red lights reflected into darkness. A rocking chair in action, an orb slowly lowered and raised in space, oriental sounds and Bill Evans, master of movement, created a mood and a work of art.

Between pieces, Evans made quick costume changes on stage while casually talking to the audience. He commented on his dance company, Bill Evans Dance/Seattle, work with other artists, training in New York City and highlights of some pieces.

"Tap Dance Concerto," the final piece, affirmed Evans' multi-talented dance world. Costumed in a black-tailed tuxedo, he tapped to the music of the Bremerton Symphony Orchestra. Evans unceasingly displayed quality choreography, dancing and character.

In the end, gratitude for his excellence showered on Evans. He was given a lengthy standing ovation and a dozen red roses. For the audience, the end brought hopes of 28 more years of the artist's continued performances.

Philosophy dept. lecture

Hofstadter examines definition of 'being'

by Kathy Paulsen

Dr. Albert Hofstadter, scholar and translator of works by German philosopher Martin Heidegger, lectured Thursday, April 9, in Pigott Auditorium. His purpose was to suggest a certain way of thinking about being in order to study Heidegger.

Hofstadter referred to a 1950 lecture by Heidegger called "The Thing." "Concentrating on a special sense of things represents a special way of thinking of being of those things," explained Hofstadter. Heidegger's ontological formula lies in using the term as a verb (i.e., shoes shoe or the work works). "The thing's being lies in the function or nature of the thing," cited Hofstadter.

To illustrate, Hofstadter referred to a Greek temple – a work of art. Its function is to unite the world of a people and to give meaningfulness to our existence (our world). Materials constituting the work come from the earth and because of earth's forces, return to earth. "The sustaining of the world, on what we draw from earth, is a struggle between forces of the earth and the meaningful forces of the world," Hofstadter emphasized. "This struggle goes on in human life."

Hofstadter said that earth's force conceals meaning; Heidegger called this falsehood or error, saying that the world's forces reveal the significance of things. "The fighting of the battle between earth and world is a fighting of the conflict of truth and falsehood," said Hofstadter.

Hofstadter said that Heidegger's ontological formula is, "The being of the work of art is the work. The work consists of the setting of truth into work." Hofstadter explained, "It is in the working that the being of the work is expressed: that is why Heidegger formulates 'the existence of human beings lies in their existence.'"

The term human being means either a being (soul) or the being of a being (existence). "The human being is the opening up in space or time whatever can take shape or dwell in that place," Hofstadter explained.

Hofstadter said that existing is being in the world and that the essential character of the human being's existence, to be human, is time or temporality. Being human is the constitution of the human being, explained Hofstadter. "Human existence is the constant effort, struggle, fighting, activity of temporalizing of existing, as time."

In conclusion Heidegger said that when this concept is understood and human beings work as human beings, every moment of time becomes a genuine moment of what Heidegger called, "A blink of the eye" – a moment, instant capable of reproduction, repetition as long as there is continuity in the existence of the human being.

"Such a moment," Hofstadter added, "holds together, gathers into appropriation all beings with each other."

Albert Hofstadter photo by michael morgan

ROTC scholarships offer 'alternative' for students

Army Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) is an alternative for those who would like to go to college, but cannot afford the rising costs, according to Lt. Col. James Adams.

Adams, professor of military science at S.U., stressed the availability of scholarships for qualified upperclassmen, as well as incoming freshmen. "Many students feel that if they don't have a full four-year scholarship, that their chance has passed them by," Adams said. "But that isn't true. Army ROTC at S.U. also has two and three-year full tuition scholarships available."

Due to a bill that just passed in the U.S. Congress, Adams continued, the number of Army ROTC scholarships nationwide will increase to 12,000, almost twice the present number. This will probably mean an increase in the number of cadets on scholarship at S.U., who currently number 23.

All Army ROTC scholarships are awarded totally on a merit basis, Adams said. Enrollment in ROTC is a definite plus for candidates, he added, but not a requirement.

"Over the past several years we have seen an increasing interest in the scholarships offered by Army ROTC," Adams said, noting that, because financial need is not a factor, many students are taking "a closer look at what Army ROTC has to offer." The scholarships, in addition to paying all tuition costs, also provide for textbooks, lab fees, and up to $1000 a year while the scholarship is still in effect.

Besides studying the books, cadets must participate in field training exercises, such as learning how to locate himself in an unfamiliar terrain, using only a compass and a map and planning military strategies against the "enemy" in simulated war games.

While in college, ROTC members must take special courses, leading to a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army upon graduation. Depending on the signed contract, a cadet must serve a certain period on active duty, usually four years.

Students or parents interested in finding out more about scholarships offered by Army ROTC should contact Capt. Floyd Rogers at 626-5775.

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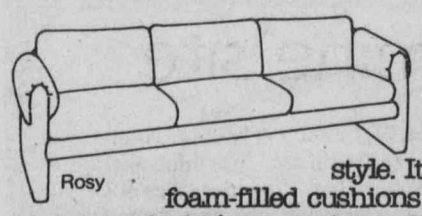
Rosy

Invite Rosy home. The contemporary sofa that will invite you to relax in style. Its comfortable foam-filled cushions are a delight to sink into. And it's covered in a cheerful yellow or brown quilted cotton canvas that's as easy to live with as it is easy on the eye. The three-seater sofa. $450. Two-seater loveseat. $350. Matching armchair. $250. **$450**

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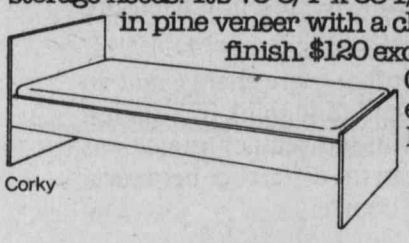
Rest assured. With Corky, our platform bed with a price tag that won't keep you awake at night. And it's just the beginning of a whole family of economical pieces, including shelving and drawer units, that offer an infinite variety of solutions to your bedroom space and storage needs. It's 73-3/4"x 35-1/2" and crafted in pine veneer with a clear lacquer finish. $120 excluding mattress. Or even more economical white lacquer. $100. **$100**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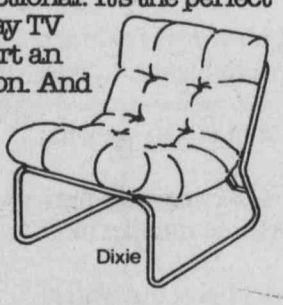
$24 On stage. With Milena, an up to the minute director's chair made of chrome or brown tubular steel with a natural jute/cotton seat and back. It folds up easily into one skinny, storable unit. $24. Also available with a brown cotton or cordoroy padded seat and beige or brown frame. $30.

$54 Southern comfort. That's Dixie, the easy chair that's all chrome and cushion, and as attractive as it is functional. It's the perfect grandstand seat for Saturday TV sports. A terrific way to start an apartment, or a conversation. And so inexpensive that you can afford a pair. In rust, almond or brown cotton cordoroy. $59. Or natural cotton duck. Just $54.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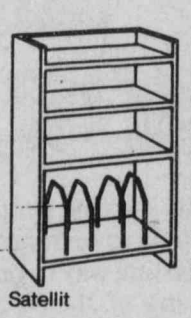
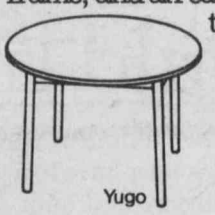

Satellit

The greatest idea in space. Satellit, an upright scaled down music center that puts all your records and audio equipment in their place without taking up too much of your space. Or your money. It has a record rack, three shelves, and a black woodgrain finish. 35-1/2"H x 21-1/2"W x 16"D. **$59**

Bold and brassy. A long, lean floor lamp named Sven. It's 5 feet tall and topped with a long-lasting, fluted white shade. A real contemporary that's versatile enough to light up the most traditional settings. $79. Need something smaller? Try Sven in our table models. The large at $36, and our small wonder at just $29. **$29**

The Yugo table. Here's proof that you don't have to sacrifice style for practicality. A strikingly simple 43" round table with solid beech legs and frame, and an easy-care melamine top. Its contemporary, scaled-down styling will add a touch of class to a small dining area. Or turn a sunny spot in your kitchen into the perfect place to linger over the morning's last cup of coffee. **$59**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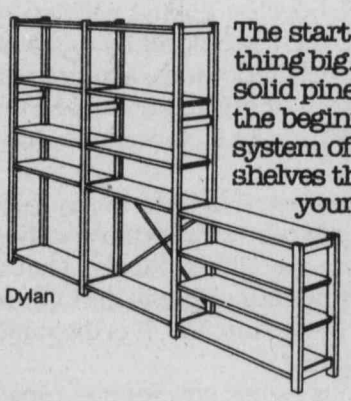
$49 Put them in their place. With the Les dining chair. It's made of handsome, solid pine with a graceful curved back and cushioned seat that's comfortable enough to keep your family and guests lingering over coffee and conversation for hours. Besides comfort, this chair offers straightforward, contemporary styling that's both functional and formal. At a price that makes it easy to make room for more at the table. It has a brown/beige striped seat, and comes in your choice of natural or brown stain with a clear, lacquer finish. $49.


Les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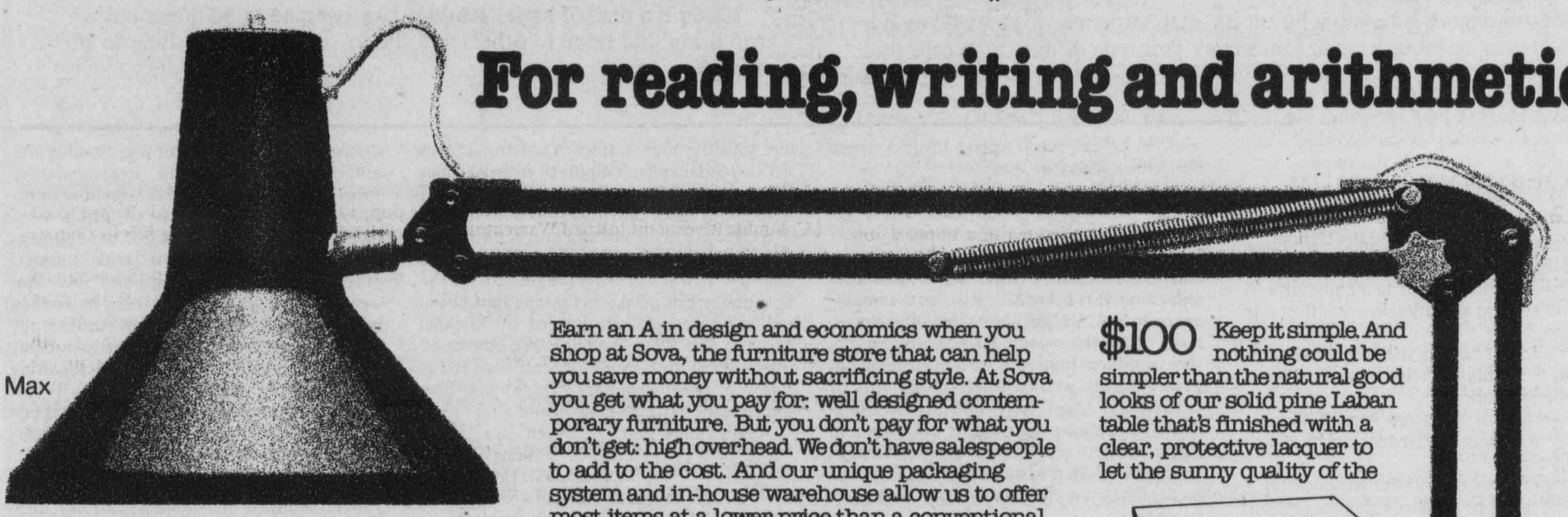
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For reading, writing and arithmetic.

$15 Smart money. It's well spent with Max, a student lamp that knows all the angles and comes in a variety of smart colors. Enameled red, blue, yellow, white or brown. Once you check out the quality, you'll be amazed at the cost. 60W. Just $15.

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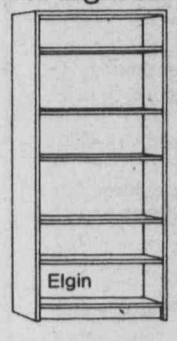
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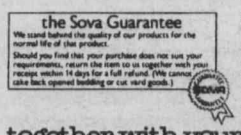
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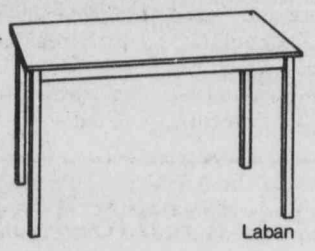
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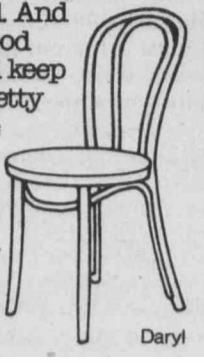
Daryl

Easter should bring awareness of human needs

Easter is fast approaching . . . a time of sunshine and laughter . . . smiles and celebration. We no longer have to abstain from meat on Fridays, instead we feast on turkey and ham, and the benefits of an American middle class society.

Easter ends. We trudge back to school . . . hard boiled eggs for lunch . . . leftover jelly beans and chocolate bunnies between meals . . . new spring clothing. We resume the role of students.

But do we look beyond our set and secure environments to see what the Easter Bunny brings to others not so fortunate?

For most of the world Easter is a time of silent suffering with hundreds of millions of people asking God why they and their families must suffer through the pain of starvation.

The greatest pain for these people is not their own plight, but watching their children in agony, knowing there is no way for them to ease the suffering because there are no jobs available to them and no food to buy if they could work. These people are dependent on the awareness and compassion of all of us and the aid we send them.

Without the money and food we can send them, these people are doomed to lives of hopeless agony, with no opportunity for betterment. Without help these people die by the thousands every day, some of them in our own neighborhoods. Most of them die because we have never felt the real pain of hunger or realized that unless someone was concerned enough to donate food or money to help us we would slowly die.

Few people realize that what little money they may be able to donate to ease the suffering of others has as much as five to 10 times the buying power once it leaves the United States. That means the money that would only buy five pounds of rice in the U.S. could buy as much as 50 pounds in Asia or Latin America. It is the same with medical supplies and housing materials.

One of the reasons people give for not donating is that the problem of world poverty has no solution and that the people we may help today will only be hungry again tomorrow. This type of thinking keeps the world hungry.

If the starving people in the world could depend on having at least something to survive on each day they could turn their efforts toward a more lasting way to provide for themselves and their families. It is hard for many of them to think about buying tools to plant crops and cultivate a harvest when there isn't enough food available now to ensure they will live to see next week.

Even on a student's tight budget there is often spare change and an extra dollar that we look at with an amused smile and think of inflation and the high cost of living. If that same amusing amount of money was given for someone less fortunate it could mean the difference between a meal and another day with water as the main course.

Easter is a time of hope. Through our awareness and donations we can bring that hope to others and the joy of Easter is a thing to be shared.

letters

Disturbing truths

To the Editor:

Underneath the McNabb article are these disturbing truths:

1. We are a culturally diverse community.
2. Our student activities do not reflect this diversity.
3. We do not explore the possibilities and challenges of this diversity in an intelligent and coherent fashion.

I have quietly followed Ms. Williams's career as a student officer this year. She has been heroic.

I would never have run for the position. I advised her not to because I did not feel she would be able to act in a creative fashion in that office. She ran anyway. And now she pays the price alone.

All year I listened to her and other students talk about the nit-picking and the supercilious attitudes and behavior of the ASSU office. So, reading about Ms. McNabb's resignation leaves me indifferent because the incident is being "whitewashed" and next year business will continue as usual.

Sincerely,
Fr. Oneal McGowan, S.J.

Dawn baby

To the Editor:

In the past, I've found Dawn Anderson's continuing vindictive denunciation of various rock stars sometimes true, and often showing a real lack of taste. I believed then that she was entitled to her own bland opinion.

But now, now that her unbridled bigotry against any group that doesn't look like it's playing a gay bar on Broadway, has attempted to blaze new frontiers in musically critical blasphemy, I feel that I must speak out in defense of the type of music which young people who lack strong antisocial tendencies like very much.

I refer to last week's "critique" of a number by one of my personally favorite bands, REO Speedwagon. Dawn claims that "157 Riverside Avenue" is "tedious and cliched." Dawn baby, if you don't think the B-52's repertoire of five chords and Devo's electrical gimmicries aren't tedious, and if "I Don't Like Your Face" isn't a cliche, perhaps we need to redefine these words as applicable only to musicians and tracks which don't meet with your approval.

Dawn hates "commercial" rock. Even the word "commercial" itself lends a perjorative connotation to the type of music it describes (as in "commercial pot," "commercial food service," etc.), but commercial rock is what it is because it's got the intelligence to sell; i.e., it's what people want to hear. Why else would KZAM discontinue their mindless nonsense format if people in general really wanted to hear that sort of cacophony? And why else would REO Speedwagon have the number one album in America right now if their art was tedious and cliched? Rest assured that "REO" will be around long after "the fags" have gone straight.

B.W. Nichols
Rock Advocate

Final exams

To the Editor:

It has recently come to the attention of many concerned students that the University has again confused everyone by erroneously publishing an exam schedule for the week of 25-29 May '81 when in actuality, the exams will be from 2-5 June '81.

Some instructors have taken the time to remedy this situation by announcing the correct schedule, but others have either not been notified by the school or just do not care enough to give the students a forewarning that their plane tickets purchased far in advance should now be turned in.

I hope that the University realizes the expense and inconvenience that it has again caused the students who have accepted the word of the University as gospel and who will now suffer for it.

The students should demand that the University make restitutions by allowing them to either take exams early or receive an incomplete in the course and take the exams after their vacation. The school should at least publish a change to the Bulletin of Information before everyone plans to leave a week early.

Sincerely,
Dan Gregory

April fools

To the Editor:

I would like to thank the Speculator staff for announcing my workshop on "The Joys of Heterosexuality" that was held last Friday and Saturday nights. It was a rousing success with attendance both nights of over 100 men and women. Guest Speaker Larry Flint, noted born again Christian, was both stirring and effective in his talks against the evil root of homosexuality that is taking hold in this country. It was also encouraging to see the Speculator Editorial Staff taking part in the talks and demonstrations, led by Michael Morgun and Steve Sunchez. We converted over 90% of the Speculator Staff back to the "Joys of Heterosexuality," which may also improve the writing in the future.

Again Thank You Very Much.

Yours Truely,
Francis O. Pennybrain
Francis X. Pennylegion

P.S.: April Fools! I thought it was great!!

Paltry efforts

To the Editor:

Regarding the recent increase in tuition rates, I believe the ASSU has done a pitiful, woefully inadequate job of representing student concerns on this issue. Representation means advocacy, and I have seen little or no advocacy on the part of the student government. The efforts of the ASSU have consisted only in the forum, a weak counter-proposal and the "greeting party" last January 27. The ASSU did nothing more than bring bodies together. Does the ASSU really expect the trustees to take seriously students who are munching cookies and throwing frisbees? True, we needed rational discussion, but we needed to show solidarity as one community in opposing the increase. Clearly, this was not done.

The trustees acted typically and merely rubber-stamped the administration's decision. Apparently, the trustees did listen to the ASSU's view, then voted unanimously to raise tuition. Such is the effectiveness of the ASSU. After the paltry efforts of our glorious leaders, can we expect anything less than what we got?

Sincerely,
Joseph G. Follansbee

The Spectator

The Spectator welcomes letters to the editor from its readers. The deadline for submitting letters is 2 p.m Friday; they will appear in the Spectator the following Wednesday, space permitting.

The editorial staff asks that letters be typed, triple-spaced and limited to 250 words. All letters must be signed, though names can be withheld upon request.

The Spectrum page features staff editorials and guest commentaries from its readers. All unsigned editorials express the opinion of the Spectator staff. Signed editorials and commentaries are the responsibility of the author, and may not represent Spectator opinion.

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ASSOCIATED STUDENTS SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

Student Union Building 2nd Floor **Office Hours 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.**

ASSU ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Ujamaa: A Celebration of Cultures 626-5479 **Ability Week: April 20-24** **For information call 626-5310**			April 15 UJAMAA Ujamaa MRC II Colloquium Bannan Aud. noon West on the non-West" Last day to apply for ASSU paid appointments	April 16 S.U. Men's Tennis vs. CWSU Here 2 p.m.	April 17 No School ASSU Movie "Where Eagles Dare" 7:30 p.m. Pigott Aud. Clint Eastwood Richard Burton	April 18
March 8 EASTER	April 20 OPEN College Begins Check in ASSU Office for details White Water Rafting Clinic Contact Sports Dept. 626-5305	April 21 Handball Clinic 7:30-9 p.m. Astrogym	April 22 Last day to submit ASSU Budget Requests Ability Week "Activities Day"	April 23 Wheelchair Basketball 7 p.m. Connolly $1	April 24 UJAMAA Macao Night Jazz, Backgammon Gambling 622-5479 ASSU Double Feature Movie: "Butch Cassidy' and "Stagecoach" 7 p.m. Pigott Aud.	April 25 UJAMAA Cross-Cultural Workshop 626-5479
April 26 Horseback riding — 1 p.m. Contact ASSU office for details 626-6815 Picnic and Swimming	April 27 UJAMAA Ethnic Poetry Reading Chez Moi	April 28	**Attention!!!** **Clubs and Organizations 1981-82 Budget Requests are now available from the ASSU Treasurer's Office. April 22 is the deadline for submission of requests.**			

The New ASSU is Looking for You

Excellent Experience — Flexible hours
Lots of work — Good times for all.

Positions Open for Appointment

Last Day for sign-ups: Today April 15 until 4:30

Publicity Director — **55% tuition remission**
Creative Art Skills — Management Skills

Publicity Assistants (2) — **$3.50/hr. starting wage/work-study**
Creative Art Skills — Silkscreening — Design

Assistant Treasurer — **55% tuition remission**
Work with the Treasurer on books & financial matters

Executive Secretary — **55% tuition remission**
Work on special projects for the President and run the office
Not a typical secretarial position

Senate Secretary — **$3.50/hr. starting wage/work-study**
Work with the Senate & First Vice President & help run the office
Not a typical secretarial position

Volunteer Positions

Sign-ups open until Monday, April 20
work with own budget on programming in your appointed area

Senate — 2 seats

Activities Board Positions

Open College Director
Travel Director
Music Director
Film Director
Speakers Director
Maydaze Director
Octoberfest Director
Homecoming Director
Women Students Programming Director
Intercultural Program Director
Non-traditional/Commuter Student Programming Director

S.U. hires new head coach

Contract will include added managerial duties

by Tim Ellis

Another change in the lineup was announced for the position of men's basketball coach, bringing the number of people who have served in that position to three for the 1980-81 year.

Len Nardone will take over the job beginning in May, replacing Tom Schneeman who was serving as interim coach after Jack Schalow was fired in the middle of last season for using an academically ineligible player.

Nardone will bring five years of coaching experience and a master's degree in sports administration to the S.U. coaching post (see story below for details on Nardone).

The degree in sports administration will very likely prove useful to Nardone because of the changes that have been put into the position's job description. These changes include an emphasis on more administrative tasks the new coach will have to oversee. The coach will now, among other things, assist the directors of the intramural program, prepare and update a coach's handbook and take a larger role in budgeting.

The position that Nardone is about to assume is concerned primarily with the tasks of coaching men's basketball. Now, according to Ken Nielsen, vice-president for student life, the job will require an administrative ability as well as coaching ability.

The reorganization of the coach's position was planned as far back as last summer, according to Nielsen, but the actual changes in the job could not be put into the contract until the existing contract period was over. At that time, the job opening could be advertised as the University administration had envisioned it — a position in which coaching would occupy roughly only 40 percent of the time spent on the job; the remaining 60 percent of the coach's activities would be spent on the newly-added managerial duties.

The changes in the contract are, in part, a result of last year's decision to de-emphasize the University's intercollegiate competition, focusing more on intramurals and student-oriented "life sports" programs.

"We're looking at (the present intercollegiate program) as an amateur sports program, not a semi-pro team like we were in (NCAA) Division I," Nielsen said.

The reorganization of the head coach's responsibilities is also the result of the University administration's efforts to consolidate all the coaching positions into individual positions of part-time coaching, part-time administrative status.

"We want to make it very clear that coaching is not a full-time position here at S.U.," said Nielsen. In the past, he added, some managerial tasks of the interscholastic basketball program have been handled by Tim Roschy, associate director of sports programs, or by Richard A. McDuffie, director of University sports. One of the results of the new coach's contract will be that other members of the University sports department will not have to assist in the duties within the sphere of the interscholastic basketball program.

"We finally have the pieces in order," Nielsen said. He noted that McDuffie and the University administration have done a good job organizing the sports department's new orientation.

Nardone: the 'right combination'?

Being the third coach in a single year might tend to discourage some aspirants, but S.U.'s new men's basketball coach, Len Nardone, is enthusiastic about the job and this campus.

S.U.'s new head coach Len Nardone

"I'm really happy to be here," he said. "(Seattle) is very close to a life-long dream . . . this is not just a steppingstone position."

Nardone may be the answer to the problem of the coach's position, which has had two previous coaches this year (see related story above). Security in the position was one of Nardone's considerations in taking it. When asked if his decision to come here was influenced because he is the third coach this year, he replied, "I did look into the situation. One of the requirements for coming here was security and stability."

The full title for the post that Nardone was hired for is "Associate Director of University Sports for Intercollegiate Athletics and Men's Basketball Coach."

Ken Nielsen, vice president for student life, seems pleased with Nardone. "I think Nardone is just the right combination for us. He understands our priorities and I think he'll do well."

With the change in the coach's job description into one with more administrative duties, Nardone appears to be well educated for just such a position. Aside from the five years of assistant coaching Nardone has, he also holds a master's degree in sports administration and is currently working on his doctorate (in the same subject) at Temple University.

Nardone is from Rider College of Lawrenceville, N.J., an NCAA Division I school in the East Coast Conference. Rider's athletic program also places great emphasis on academics.

Recruiting will occupy much of Nardone's time when he begins the job in May. Nardone has already contacted several prospective recruits locally, and invited a few of them to tour the campus.

Nardone must find a replacement for Scott Copan, who was the center for this year's team, as well as some other big men to help out Bob Kennedy, who is six-foot-seven, 210 pounds, and Mark Staudacher, who is six-foot-seven and 190 pounds.

"Any time you've got a school without scholarships, you've got to take what you get. Naturally, I'd like to get some big men," he said. "But I think if you're a successful coach, you're going to win games — regardless of whether scholarships are offered," he added, citing that during the very successful years of the early '50s S.U. did not offer scholarships.

Nardone flew back to New Jersey last Friday to "tie up a few loose ends" and finish up his contract. He plans to return to Seattle late in May with his wife and seven-month-old daughter.

S.U. gymnasts set all-time records on way to national championships

by Steve Sanchez

The 1980-81 S.U. gymnastics team, who placed seventh at the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Division II championships two weeks ago, finished with 13 meet wins against seven losses during their record-breaking regular season. No other S.U. gym club has had more meet wins in the 8-year school history of the sport.

S.U. placed first in six meets, including one quad-meet and one tri-meet. S.U. never finished last in meets this year with three or more teams.

The women gymnasts broke 130 for the first time ever in its last home meet of the year March 13. S.U. scored 130.8, topping Portland State University at 123.45.

The following week, S.U. broke 130 again, setting a school all-time record at the Division II regional championships. S.U. placed third with 134.50, behind regional champions Boise State University and Portland State. Based on its all-around record, S.U. received an invitation to the national championships, where it outscored all Northwest schools.

Tracy Manduchi, S.U. freshman, placed first all-around among her teammates at every meet this season and holds every record for high individual scores this year. She placed sixth in two events at nationals, earning All-American status.

This was the gymnasts' first year under new coach John Yingling. The former University of Washington gymnasts expects most of the team to return next year.

High Individual All-Around

Vault	Manduchi	9.05
Uneven Bars	Manduchi	9.60
Balance Beam	Manduchi	8.70
Floor Exercise	Manduchi	9.25
All-Around	Manduchi	36.15

High Team Scores

Vault	33.95
Uneven Bars	34.65
Floor Exercise	33.20
Balance Beam	32.20
All-Around	134.50

Sports shorts

"It was fun and everyone had a good time," remarked Diane Baumann, intramural/recreation specialist, about the unusual swim meet held in Connolly pools last Thursday.

Although Leo Cerny took three events in the second half of the meet (the "Dog Paddle Race," "Biggest Splash," and "Underwater Distance"), Joe Brebeck literally showed his stuff, "bearing moon" as he won the "Clown Dive."

Winners of the more serious part of the swim meet were Joe Brebeck taking the 50-yard Backstroke and the 50-yard Butterfly, Richard Gebauer taking the 50-yard freestyle, and Brian Kelly taking the 50-yard Breast Stroke.

Sign up by 5 p.m. today to participate in the handball tournament doubles which will take place in Connolly Center courts this Friday.

THE INTRAMURAL EVENT OF THE QUARTER — The Coors Campusfest will be held on Sunday, April 26, from 1 to 5 p.m., on the Intramural Field. Students will be given the opportunity to compete in individual activities to obtain the best scores. Prior to the Campusfest will be a week of special activities on campus, starting Monday, April 20.

The Rhythmic Fun and Fitness workshops began again on Monday, April 6, after taking a spring break. In addition to the regular workshops, there are workshops specifically for faculty and staff which are held every Tuesday and Thursday from 5 to 6 p.m. in the Connolly Center exercise room.

More than 28 rugby teams from all over the Pacific Northwest will converge on 60 Acres Soccer Fields in Redmond, Washington, at 9 a.m. next weekend for the Mudball '81 rugby tournament sponsored by Olympia beer.

S.U. baseball team bruised, wins four

The Chieftain baseball team took to the road and won four out of nine games during spring break. By the end of the trip, the team of 20 was reduced to 13, due to injuries and academic ineligibilities.

Their present record stands at 10-13, and according to Tim Trautmann, the team's captain and only senior, "We still can make it into the playoffs; we just need to win our next eight games."

The first game of the road trip was against Whitman College, which beat the Chieftains, 7-6. The Chieftains, despite losing, performed well, with sophomore outfielder Tony Cox hitting three for three at bat. Cox drove in two runs and scored two.

Later that afternoon, the Chieftains played again, this time edging Central Washington, 3-2.

On March 22, S.U. played Concordia College of Portland, Ore., and blanked them, 5-0.

The next day, Gonzaga University of Spokane smashed the Chieftains, 6-2. The hard-hitting Gonzaga team managed to nail S.U. for one home run, a triple and two doubles.

There was a bright spot for the Chieftains, though, as ever-improving freshman Brian DiJulio, up from the reserves to the starting line-up, hit a stand-up triple. DiJulio began the season with little experience but has improved markedly, according to Trautmann. "He has done a good job playing and filling the positions where the team has needed him most," he added.

The Chieftains suffered another loss that day, when Eastern Oregon sent the Chieftains to the dugout with a 9-2 loss. The Chieftains hit miserably, with only two connections for 25 attempts.

On March 24, the Chieftains put down George Fox College, 8-2.

March 25, the Chieftains played the number one team in the league, Lewis and Clark College of Portland, Ore., and lost, 9-3. The Chieftains will play two double-headers against them on April 18 and 19, at the Bannerwood Sports Center, in Bellevue.

The Chieftains were then crushed just a day later by Northwest Nazarene, who chalked up 12 runs against the Chieftains' one. Dom Sestito, a freshman from Dedham, Mass., tore a ligament in his thumb while tagging out a Nazarene baserunner. He's been out of Chieftain games since then, but coach Frank Papasedero hopes to have him catching again soon.

The final game of the trip gave the Chieftains some action against Bellevue Community College. They beat Bellevue, 9-6, with some outstanding field play, including two double-plays. A homerun hit by freshman John Kokesh was one of the day's highlights.

On April 4, the Chieftains played Eastern Oregon College in a two-day, double-header match. In the first game, the Chieftains were soundly defeated, 14-2. The game was called after only five innings.

The Chiefs came back in the second game, defeating Oregon, 3-0. Kokesh and Trautman both went two for three at bat, with Kokesh adding one RBI. Pete VanderWeyst, a junior, was the winning pitcher for S.U.

But Oregon overpowered S.U. the next day, 10-1, after which the Chieftains again rallied back for a victory in the second game, 6-4. A Trautmann-Behrman double-play combination in the top of the second inning showed some bright spots in the Chieftain defense.

Trautmann optimistically summed up the Chieftain performance. "Of course the injuries have been a big factor — at one time the whole infield was either injured or ineligible. Our regular catcher is gone and inconsistent pitching has led to more losses than expected. But we still can get second place in the league and things are starting to look up," he said.

Team standings as of April 10:
Fourth place, NAIA division I, 9-10
Most runs scored — Tim Trautman with 19 runs
Third with most runs scored — Tony Cox with 16 runs
Fifth with most runs scored — Mike McCauley with 13 runs
Batting average — Dave Whie, eleventh with .394
Dominick Sestito, seventeenth with .364
Most RBIs — Tony Cox and Dom Sestito, second with 14
Most doubles — Tony Cox, first with 6
Dom Sestito, second with 5
Most Triples — Dom Sestito, first with 2
Most SAC — Tony Cox, first with 5
Dom Sestito, Mike McCauley, John Kokesh, Tony Ditore, second with 4
Most HP — Dave White and Mike McCauly, second with 2
Most stolen bases — Tony Cox, first with 8
Dave White and Mike McCauley, third with 7
Team batting average — fifth with .284
Team pitching average — sixth with 6.75
Best ERA — John Yapp with 0.00
Mike Gray (freshman), thirteenth with 3.63

S.U. sailing team competing again

by Claire O'Donnell

The S.U. sailing team's season is under way, despite the fact that they are still awaiting word that they have been accepted as an intercollegiate team able to compete against Northwestern schools.

Jeb Bjornerud

Jeb Bjornerud, team coach, said that he is having trouble getting people to join because of the delay. S.U.'s first regatta (meet) was held March 14 and 15 at the University of Victoria. S.U. sent two teams, one racing in division A and the other in division B. Stig Waidelich and Bjornerud scored two first place finishes in their respective divisions.

Bjornerud said that no-one on the team except himself and Waidelich have previous sailing experience. He said he hoped that wasn't stopping people from inquiring about the team because experience isn't emphasized. "To be a crew member you don't need a lot of experience, but to be a skipper you do need to be fairly knowledgeable, at least in this division," he said.

This is the first year the sailing team has competed in about ten years, said Bjornerud. Bjornerud, a sophomore, has competed in the Laser and Youth Nationals. He said he got the idea to start the team from Dave Rose, U.W. professor. They were out sailing one day and Rose told him he should start a team at S.U. "I'm really doing the whole thing on my own right now," said Bjornerud. He said there is no budget for the team right now and that they have been using their own money for road trips. "The ASSU funded our first regatta at the University of Victoria," he said.

The team has four boats: two Alphas, one Sealark and a dinghy. "We'd like to get more people on the team and then we can get more boats," Bjornerud said. There are no women on S.U.'s team, but Bjornerud said that in intercollegiate competition they stress that women go out for the teams. "Most of the teams have girl crews," he said.

Last weekend the team traveled to Lewis and Clark College in Portland. They placed fifth out of seven teams. Conditions on the Willamette River were anything but calm. "There were 90° wind shifts and there were lots of squalls (sudden storms). At one point the squalls capsized some boats and the meet had to be delayed. It was very difficult to keep our positions," Bjornerud said.

Team A of S.U.'s sailing club consists of Bjornerud, Bruce Stewart and James Harvey. Team B includes Waidelich, John Klekotlac, and Kasey Bell. The team competes against such schools as U.W., Western, UPS, Lewis and Clark, Reed College and Pearson College.

Anyone interested in more information about the team should contact Bjornerud at 325-5273 or attend the team meetings on Wednesdays at noon in Bannon 502. Team practice is on Monday and Fridays at the Leschi North Moorage at 3 p.m.

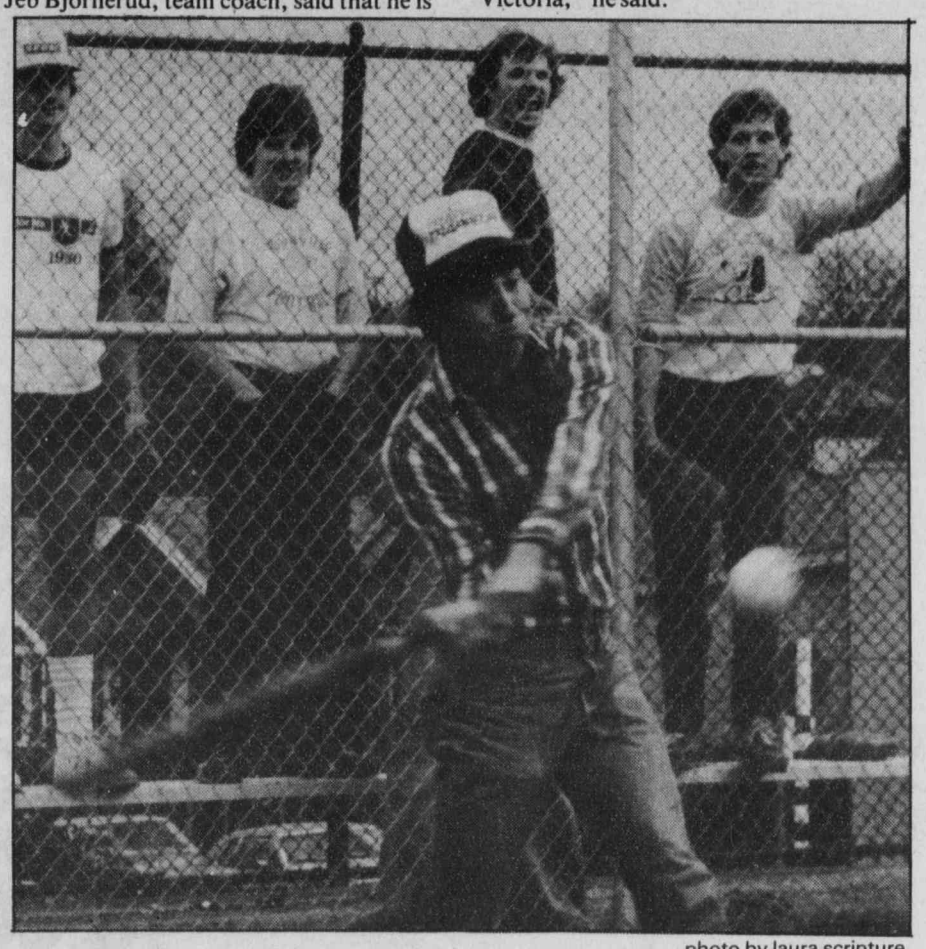


photo by laura scripture

Slugger in action during recent intramural softball matchup

Sporting around

by Robert Fingar

For the women in the crowd, there is an interview in the May 1981 issue of Oui magazine (from Playboy Publications). Jayne Kennedy, a former sportscaster with the NFL Today Show on CBS television, was asked to name the sexiest men in sports.

Among the replies Jayne said, "Jim Zorn has the all-American sexy look."

My comment is, "Zorn, quit being so damn sexy, and win us some football games this season. Especially since I have access to some season tickets."

Jayne's number one pick was O.J. Simpson. She stated that Simpson is "all-around sexy."

Jayne made a special mention of Muhammad Ali, and said, "He makes my list. He is the total-person sexy. He's really my favorite." Also included on Jayne's list was Franco Harris, Thomas Henderson, Tom Foli, Walt Garrison, Gerald Irons, and Danny White.

For the men who stuck with me through this information I encourage you to submit to me your lists of the sexiest women in sports. And for those of you who would like to call me a sexist pig, or otherwise, please send a letter in care of this newspaper.

looking ahead

April 14

Anyone interested in being a **cheerleader** is asked to attend a meeting April 14 or 15 from noon to 2 p.m. at Connolly Center.

15

A panel discussion on **"The Impact of the West on the non-West"** with a question and answer period following will be held at noon in the Bannan Auditorium. The panelists will be Dr. Tolmacheva, visiting S.U. lecturer on Islamic studies, Dr. Ron Palmer, SPU lecturer, Professor Sheikhol Islami, U.W. and Guy Phillips who has taught in India and Iran.

Pi Sigma Epsilon will have a mandatory meeting for all members at noon in the Volpe Room of Pigott. Elections for new officers will be held. Anyone interested in joining is urged to attend.

The **Society of Women Engineers** will meet at noon in the Upper Chieftain Lounge.

Alpha Epsilon Delta will meet at noon in the Biology Reading Room in Garrand. A number of functions have been planned including open heart surgery observation, a medical examiner tour and a U.W. Medical School visit.

Magic Mike will perform magic on stage and will wander through the audience doing magic tricks at the tables in Tabard at noon.

16

Holy Thursday Mass will be held at 7:30 p.m. in the Campion Chapel. Greg Lucey, S.J. will be celebrant.

17

Good Friday — **No classes.**

A **Good Friday Service** at Occidental Park in Pioneer Square "to consider the violence within ourselves, the world and to pray that we may become a people of peace" will begin at 12:15. For more information or a ride to Pioneer Square contact Terrie Ward at the Campus Ministry Office, ext. 5900.

A **Year of the Disabled Person rally** will be held at 1 p.m. in the South Auditorium of the new Federal Building at 2nd and Madison.

The Society of Women Engineers is sponsoring a tour of Tekronix, an electronics firm in Beaverton, Ore. and will leave S.U. at 6:30 a.m. Sign up near the SWE office, Upper Chieftain Lounge or contact Pat Eaton at 362-2049 for more information.

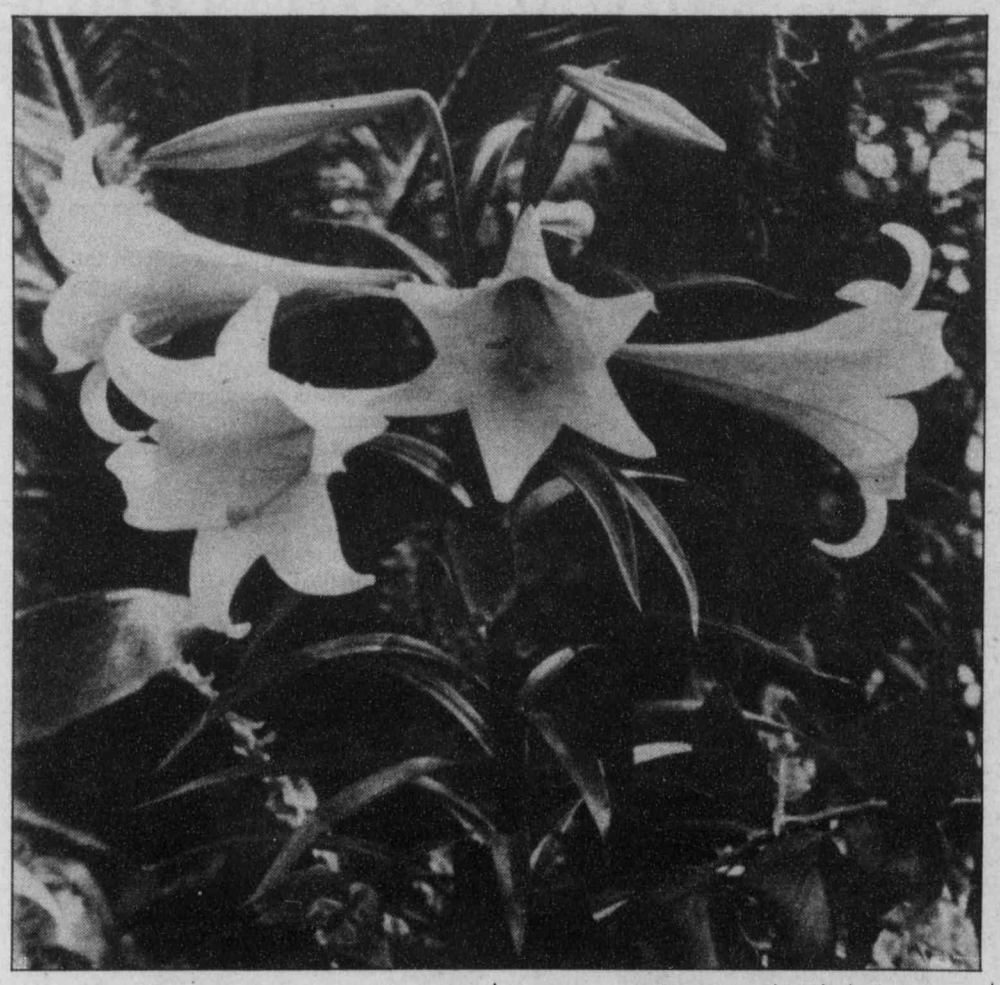


photo by kathy paulsen

A **Good Friday service** led by Bob Grimm, S.J., will take place at 3 p.m. in the Campion Chapel.

The ASSU Friday Night Movie will be **"Where Eagles Dare"** at 7:30 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium.

18

The **Easter Vigil celebration** with confirmations and baptisms will be held at 8 p.m. in the Campion Chapel.

20

Disabled persons and senior citizens can register for Metro's **reduced bus fare permits** from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Bookstore lobby. Metro will also demonstrate the operation of a lift-equipped bus.

21

"The Battle of Algiers," a documentary look at the Algerian rebellion against the French from 1954 to 1957 will be presented as part of the Ujamaa program today at noon and tomorrow at 7 p.m. in Pigott Auditorium.

22

Michael Chamberlain for the Asian Center in New York, an agency that deals with research, education and publication of Asian issues, will give a lecture at 7 p.m. in LA 122.

The **last day to claim** Washington State Need Grant checks for spring quarter is today. Checks not claimed will be returned to the Council for Postsecondary Education.

23

The winners of the 1981 Reno Jazz Festival, the Garfield High School **Stage Band** will play in Tabard from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

etc.

Ability Week is April 20-24; a project of ACCESS, the campus committee for students with disabilities. For a complete list of activities see the ASSU page or call 626-5310.

Colorbration begins April 23 and runs through May 3.

"Beyond the Media," an inquiry into world events with sessions on El Salvador, the Philippines, Israel, South Africa, Latin America and Soviet foreign policy will be held in Pigott Auditorium today and tomorrow. For more information or brochures contact Campus Ministry. (April 25, 26)

A **teach-in on El Salvador** with speakers, discussions, slides and films will run from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., May 2. For more information, brochures are available in the Campus Ministry Office.

All junior level **pre-med or pre-dent students** who plan to apply for professional schools next fall should go through the pre-med / pre-dent interviews May 8. Students should contact Dr. Thomas Cunningham at 6664 for an appointment.

Billy Prasch, S.J. is available for **alcohol information and counseling services**. He can be contacted at 626-6200. All conversations and counseling are strictly confidential

Accounting day seminar to feature three speakers

Accounting day, an afternoon seminar on accounting issues, will be presented Tuesday, April 21, by the S.U. chapter of Beta Alpha Psi, the national accounting fraternity.

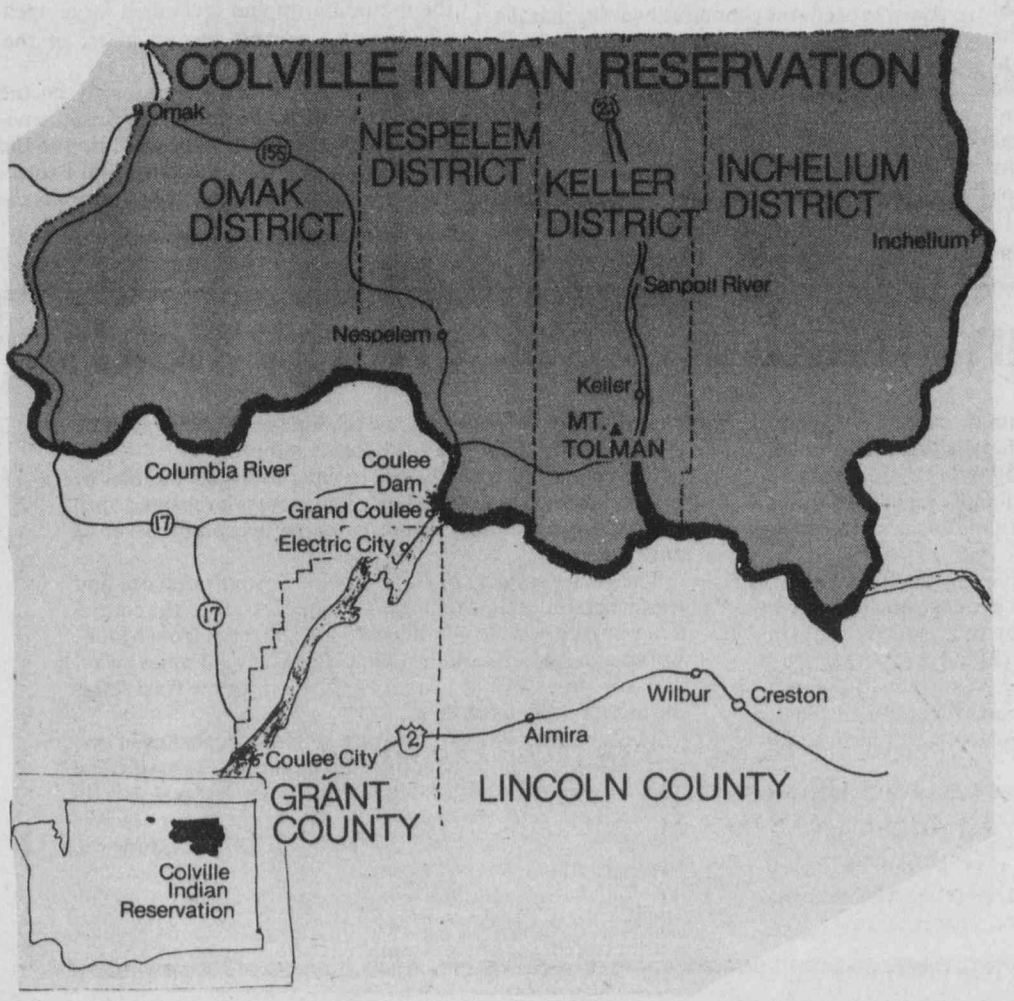
This year's speakers will address the issues involved with international accounting from a practical standpoint, according to Nancy Ekram, accounting day chairperson. The speakers will be: Michael Williams, vice president and controller of Carnation International; Gerhard Mueller, professor of accounting at the University of Washington; and Jeffrey Ferries, an audit partner of the Seattle office of Price, Waterhouse and Company. By using speakers from a multinational corporation, an accounting firm and the education field, Ekrem hopes to present all sides of the issues.

The seminar will be held at 3:30 p.m. in the Lemieux Library Auditorium. A cocktail hour and banquet will follow in the Campion dining room, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

The Colville tribe:

A local nation faces Third World choices

This report on a region of Washington state facing considerable change during the coming decade was prepared by a special team of Seattle University journalism majors, with assistance from members of the Spectator staff. Additional information about the project and its contributors may be found on page twelve.



Development and destruction have often come in tandem to the Colville Indians of Eastern Washington, and have usually been brought by outside forces — by gold and silver miners in the 1850s, by white homesteaders early in this century, by the builders of the Grand Coulee Dam some 50 years ago.

Now, in the 1980s, the Colvilles have a voice in controlling economic development and any accompanying damage on their reservation. In January, they agreed to a project that will probably bring them some of both: an open pit copper and molybdenum mine on tribal land.

Like many other Indian tribes within the United States and many Third World peoples, the Colvilles suffer from poverty, unemployment and poor health care, and usually have few prospects for solving their problems. Also like other tribes and less developed nations, the Colvilles are wealthy in one respect: they possess minerals that Western countries and their industries need. The molybdenum and copper on Colville land — like coal and uranium beneath Navaho land in the Southwest and oil in Middle Eastern countries — give the tribe bargaining power, a way to get jobs and higher incomes. It offers them a chance to live the good life, American-style.

But this version of the good life ignores the cornerstone of American Indian tradition: harmony between man and nature. Most tribes regard the earth as a mother to be respected and cared for, not a stockpile of raw materials to be used or an opponent to be conquered. The Colvilles can have the benefits of white society, it seems, but only at the cost of their traditions.

"This project is a series of tradeoffs," said one Colville tribal councilman. But those tradeoffs are hard to assess. The tribe has no magic scale which can weigh 600 new jobs against the quiet, rural character of the reservation towns, or millions of dollars against a tradition of stewardship of the land, or adequate housing and schools against a 1500-foot mountain. Although the mine itself would take up only about 4,000 acres of a 1.3 million acre reservation, environmentally and economically it would touch all aspects of reservation life.

The Mount Tolman project will be a joint venture between the Colville Confederated Tribes and AMAX Inc., the largest diversified mining company in the United States and producer of 45 percent of the free world's molybdenum. In 40 to 50 years of operation, AMAX will remove 900 million tons of ore from the mountain — 60,000 tons per day — making the Mount Tolman site one of the world's largest molybdenum mines.

Both the environmental and economic effects of the mine would be large-scale. The top 600 feet of Mount Tolman would be removed, and the 1500-foot mountain would become a 1500-deep open pit. Several nearby valleys would be filled with waste products from the mine, but the mine would bring the tribe millions of dollars, in wages and dividends to tribal members whose average annual income is now $5,760 per person. It would create 600 jobs, where unemployment often reaches 30 percent and drives members of the tribe off the reservation in search of work. The jobs are expected to bring some Colvilles back to the reservation, as well as white workers, causing rapid population growth in towns that now have fewer than 500 residents apiece and that are already strained to provide water, electric power, schools and health services.

In considering the Mount Tolman project, the 600 enrolled members of the Colville tribe have been weighing the mine's assured benefits, mostly financial, against its known and expected costs: environmental, social and cultural. The verdict of tribal members is by no means unanimous.

The Colvilles' tribal government has made its decision; it has negotiated and signed the mining agreement with AMAX, believing the development the mine will bring justifies the changes that will accompany it.

A group of mine opponents, however, contends that the mine will damage or destroy the land and wildlife of the area and the Colvilles' cultural identity. The Indians' bond to the earth should be stronger than the attraction of financial profit, the opponents believe.

Even the money from the mine is part of the destruction of the Indians by whites, according to the leader of the opponents, Yvonne Wanrow Swan. "They've made us a consuming society. Everything is geared to substitute [for] what is natural," Swan said. "We are a spiritual group of people; we are against violence. That's why we are against the mine."

By comparison with past leases on other U.S. Indian reservations, the joint venture agreement between AMAX and the Colvilles may be a model one, as both sides gladly point out. Financially, it would seem, the tribe cannot lose; the lease is so good, tribal Councilman Dale Kohler said, "we are going to have it copyrighted."

(continued on page two)

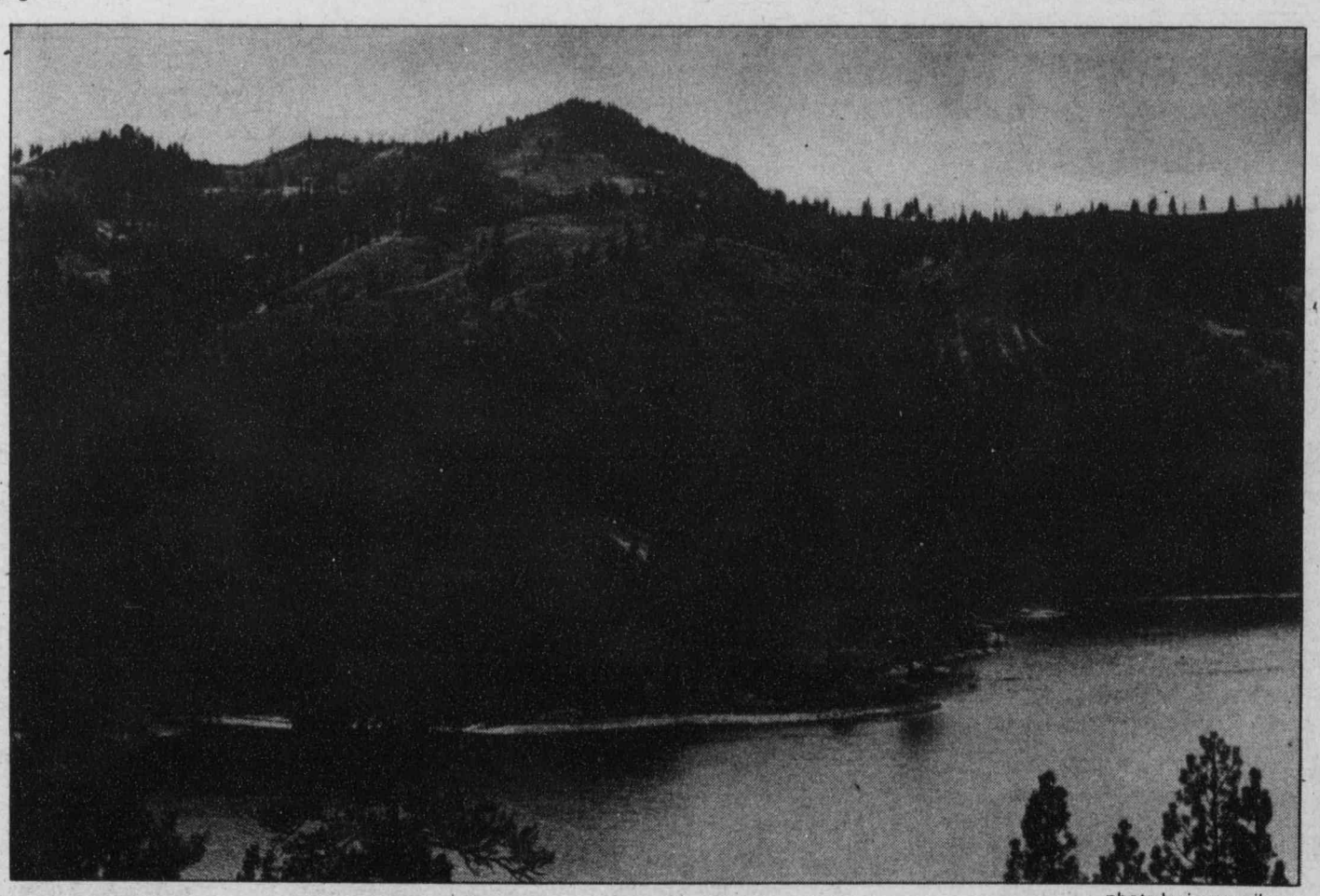


photo by janne wilson

The peak of Mount Tolman, overlooking the Sanpoil Arm of Lake Roosevelt, will be replaced by a 1,500-foot pit as the proposed copper and molybdenum mine reaches full production.

Tribe faces choice of wealth, tradition

(continued from page one)

Under other leases of reservation lands nationwide, Indians were often paid a few cents per ton of ore mined rather than a percentage of the mineral's market value. The Mount Tolman agreement guarantees the tribe an annual share of the mine's profits based on whichever of three figures is largest: $5 million, 5 percent of the mine revenue before expenses are paid, or 50 percent of the profits. And according to AMAX's project manager at Mount Tolman, Charles Stott, the tribe doesn't share in the losses, if any; the Colvilles are assured of a minimum return.

Other lease provisions give Colville Indians and their relatives hiring preference at the mine and establish a fund to ensure that money is available at the end of the project to carry out reclamation plans.

Although AMAX and the tribe have agreed to those terms, the lease is not official until approved by the secretary of the Interior and AMAX's board of directors and until the final environmental impact statement is completed. Construction was originally set to begin this year and mining in 1983, but an AMAX spokesman said that mining operations will probably not begin until 1986.

The tribe has already received about $20 million from AMAX since 1978, in exchange for its permission to conduct exploratory drilling and testing on the mountain. Jim Desautel, tribal spokesman, said the Colvilles may receive about $35 million annually for the life of the mine once it begins production. Stott would not estimate what AMAX's profits would be, saying only that the corporation hoped to make "a reasonable return" on its investment and that Mount Tolman "is not a bonanza" for the company.

The economic development which will accompany the mine may be both the greatest benefit and the most serious threat to the Colvilles and the small towns surrounding their reservation. Even reservation residents who support the mining project because of the jobs, money and businesses it will bring to their area express concern about a "boom-town syndrome" — a population surge and rapid industrial growth that often increases a community's crime rate, drug and alcohol abuse, and problems in providing human services.

By 1990, according to a preliminary Environmental Impact Statement, the reservation's population will have swelled to 9,150 from 6,660 in 1978. Only about 600 of those new arrivals will be drawn by the Mount Tolman mine, the EIS said, and most of the population growth will occur among the reservation's Indian population, since the tribe discourages whites from settling there. But unless the reservation has already changed substantially by 1990, new and old residents will still face the inadequacies they now have, including:

- substandard housing, with about half of the reservation's homes without plumbing or kitchen facilities and/or in need of major repairs;
- a health clinic in Nespelem and part-time clinic in Keller, which both communities have already outgrown;
- elementary schools on the reservation that will have to be expanded, and no reservation high schools, forcing reservation children to ride buses to off-reservation towns daily.

Some tribal members believe that their new-found wealth — the Mount Tolman revenue — will help correct these failings. Individual members of the Colville tribe could profit from the mine directly through wages, if they work for AMAX, and through tribal dividends — each enrolled member's share of the tribe's income. The preliminary EIS estimates that, because of the Mt. Tolman mine, dividends to individual tribe members could increase from about $1,500 (1978) to $4,220 annually, and family incomes could rise from $19,000 (the 1978 average) to $31,000. In addition, the tribal government will receive a share of the income to use for its own projects, such as forest management or health services.

But that money itself could work to the Indian's disadvantage unless they establish programs to help them handle the large sums, said tribal Councilman Mel Tonasket. And no such programs have yet been planned or started.

"Even myself, I've never had any money," Tonasket said. "I know when I get a per capita (dividend payment), I go out and spend it. But in this situation, I think we are going to have to learn how to handle money, how to use a bank or invest in stocks and bonds."

Social problems already serious on the Colville reservaton could be aggravated, not relieved, by suddenly increasing individual incomes. Josephine Marcelley, a member of the tribe and social worker at the Indian Health clinic at Nespelem, said that the amounts of money pouring into the reservation will probably lead to an increase in alcoholism, which is one of the tribe's major health problems.

Alcoholism also contributes to what Marcelley called "disruption of families," including a high suicide rate and assaults, especially wife-beatings. Though Marcelley said the tribe needs the economic benefits that the mine offers, she added that the Colvilles will need help in managing their budgets and more alcoholism-prevention programs as well.

Marcelley also agreed with the mine opponents that the project may intensify the pressures on the Colvilles' cultural identity. "Acculturation today is very rapid, creating a lot of stress," she said. "People can't cope."

But the Colvilles need not give up their culture to meet the challenges of economic growth, she said. "There is change, and we need to be flexible enough to retain our values and still assimilate into the mainstream of life. . .Both our values (white and Indian) can be assimilated in order that we can better function in our society today."

The impact of the Mount Tolman project on the people themselves hasn't received enough attention, Tonasket said. "I think that we have the technicians and we put a lot of money into the environmental but not into the cultural and social (studies)."

Before the preliminary EIS was compiled, AMAX and the tribe hired consultants to investigate the probable environmental effects. The resulting technical reports on air and water quality, noise and wildlife have satisfied the tribal council and the company that the mining project will be environmentally safe.

Every major project has some "unavoidable adverse impact," according to AMAX's environmental project manager, Les Darling. He cited the visual change — removing the mountaintop and creating a large open pit — as the central adverse effect of the Mount Tolman mine.

Yet that visual impact may only be the most obvious, not the most significant, environmental change the mine will bring to the Sanpoil Valley. The Environmental Protection Agency said its greatest concern was the

(continued on page three)

Molybdenum used in steel, energy fields

Moly, as molybdenum is commonly called, is slightly heavier than iron and has a much higher melting point, which makes it a valuable addition as an alloy for iron, steel and other metals. About 85 percent of all moly mined is used as an alloy, adding strength, toughness and resistance to corrosion, wear and heat.

Valuable in energy-related construction, moly is used in pipelines for oil and gas, solar energy systems, nuclear power plants, coal gasification and liquifaction processes, steam and gas turbines and hydroelectric facilities.

During the Tolman mine's projected 40-year life, about 900 million tons of copper and moly ore will be mined. To do that, about 400 times that amount of rock will have to be taken from the mountain.

Removing ore from the top of Mount Tolman, where it is 50 to 100 feet under the surface, will call for blasting to loosen rock. Shovels will then scoop the rock from what will soon become a pit, and trucks will carry that ore to a "concentrator" just south of the pit. Here, in a complex process called flotation, copper and moly are separated from waste rock.

The rock is first ground coarsely, then mixed with water and chemicals — including fuel oil, lime and sodium cyanide — and then agitated, so a froth forms at the top.

The chemicals cause the ore to cling to the air bubbles of the froth, which is skimmed off. The process is repeated until the copper and molybdenum reach an acceptable level of purity.

The final products of flotation are concentrated ore and waste material, called tailings. The concentrate — the consistency of face powder — will be shipped by truck from Mount Tolman to AMAX's railhead in Coulee City, 13 miles away, and from there will go to an AMAX plant for the final refining process, called roasting.

The tailings, however, remain at Tolman, deposited in several valleys which stretch down the mountain. Two of these are Last Chance and Manila Creek Basin. AMAX will fill these valleys with the waste rock, and by the time mining is completed, the valleys will instead be broad, flat meadows, level with what is left of Tolman.

To get to the basins, the tailings are carried from the mill by pipeline, still mixed with chemical-laden water. After they are deposited, the water is removed to be recycled back to the mill.

Mine supporters and opponents both say they are working for the tribe's future

(continued from page two)

mine's possible effect on the area's surface and groundwater quality.

At its mill on the mining site, AMAX will use an estimated 8000 gallons of water per minute to separate molybdenum and copper from rock through a process called flotation. The water would be piped up to the mill from the Sanpoil Arm of Roosevelt Lake and would leave the mill as part of a waste product known as tailings — a slurry containing sediment from ground rock and the chemicals used to remove the ores.

The tailings would be deposited in several nearby valleys, which will be dammed with rock. The sandy sediment will eventually fill the valleys, until by the end of the mine's life, the valleys will be large level areas. The water in the tailings will be collected in ponds and recycled to the mill.

An extensive monitoring system is needed to determine if the chemical-filled water will seep into the groundwater system or enter any streams or ponds. Darling said that the tailings will remain in a closed system, and that neither surface nor groundwater will be contaminated. Even if polluted water did escape, however, the amounts of chemicals in it — chemicals including lime, sodium silicate, fuel oil and possibly sodium cyanide — are too small to be harmful, he said.

The EPA considers the potential for groundwater contamination the major environmental question of the Mount Tolman project, but an EPA spokeswoman in Seattle said her agency is satisfied that AMAX officials have designed an adequate monitoring system to discover any problems with their tailings disposal process. "They are doing everything in their power to protect the groundwater," said Elizabeth Corbyn, an EPA environmental evaluations chief.

Mining on Mount Tolman will cause removal of much of the vegetation, including several plants considered rare or endangered by the Washington Natural Heritage program, and a higher death rate or relocation for wildlife on the mountain. Deer, bear, coyote and other animals native to the area will probably move away, according to the EIS, and those which remain are more likely to be killed by hunters or highway traffic. Increased activity around the mine might also disturb the bald eages which have perches nearby, but Darling said that the birds' reaction is hard to predict. AMAX and the tribe's wildlife staff are monitoring the eagles, he said, to see if they avoid the area or accommodate themselves to the noise and traffic.

The mine will also increase local levels of dust and noise through blasting, drilling and road traffic. Desautel said that the noise and dust would be no worse during mine operations than they are during the height of the logging season, however. The EPA has suggested some noise control measures to AMAX, and the company will water unpaved roads and the mine site to keep down the dust.

Dust will not be the only air pollutant at Mount Tolman; exhaust from mine equipment and highway traffic will also affect the air quality. Trucks alone, used to ship the molybdenum and copper concentrates to a railroad depot at Coulee City, about 50 miles away, will consume 260,000 gallons of fuel annually.

Mine opponents distrust assurances by AMAX and the tribal council that the mine will not pollute the reservation's air and water. They also raise other objections and points of dispute about the project, including:

- the claim that Tolman is a sacred mountain with an important place in the Colvilles' traditional religion. Some elders agree with opponents that a red pigment found on the mountain was used for ritual paint, and that Tolman was an ancient burial place.

Other lifelong reservation residents, however, dismiss those claims, saying that no one mentioned any religious significance of Tolman until mining exploration began. Some archaeological sites have been unearthed on Mount Tolman and are being preserved by the tribe and AMAX, but no burial ground has been found.

- uranium, which is found in small quantities among the copper and molybdenum. Opponents fear that mining will increase radiation from the uranium to dangerously high levels in the air and water, causing sickness and possibly death. Uranium has been mined on the neighboring Spokane Reservation, and the opponents claim that those mines have caused high radiation levels on Colville land.

Darling argues, however, that the amount of uranium at Tolman is harmless. "The radiation hazard should be the same as digging a basement," he said. The EPA concurs: Bub Loiselle of its Seattle office said the agency is satisfied that the uranium is no cause for concern.

- Grand Coulee Dam claims. The Colvilles lost some hunting and root-gathering grounds as well as salmon when the dam was built, and are seeking compensation from the U.S. government. If the tribe was repaid for its losses, opponents say, most Colvilles would no longer need the money from the Tolman mine and would oppose the mining agreement.

The Mount Tolman project is primarily the Colvilles' business, but their off-reservation neighbors, in towns such as Wilbur, Republic and Grand Coulee, also take interest in the mine. And they should: They will share in some of its environmental and economic effects, good and bad.

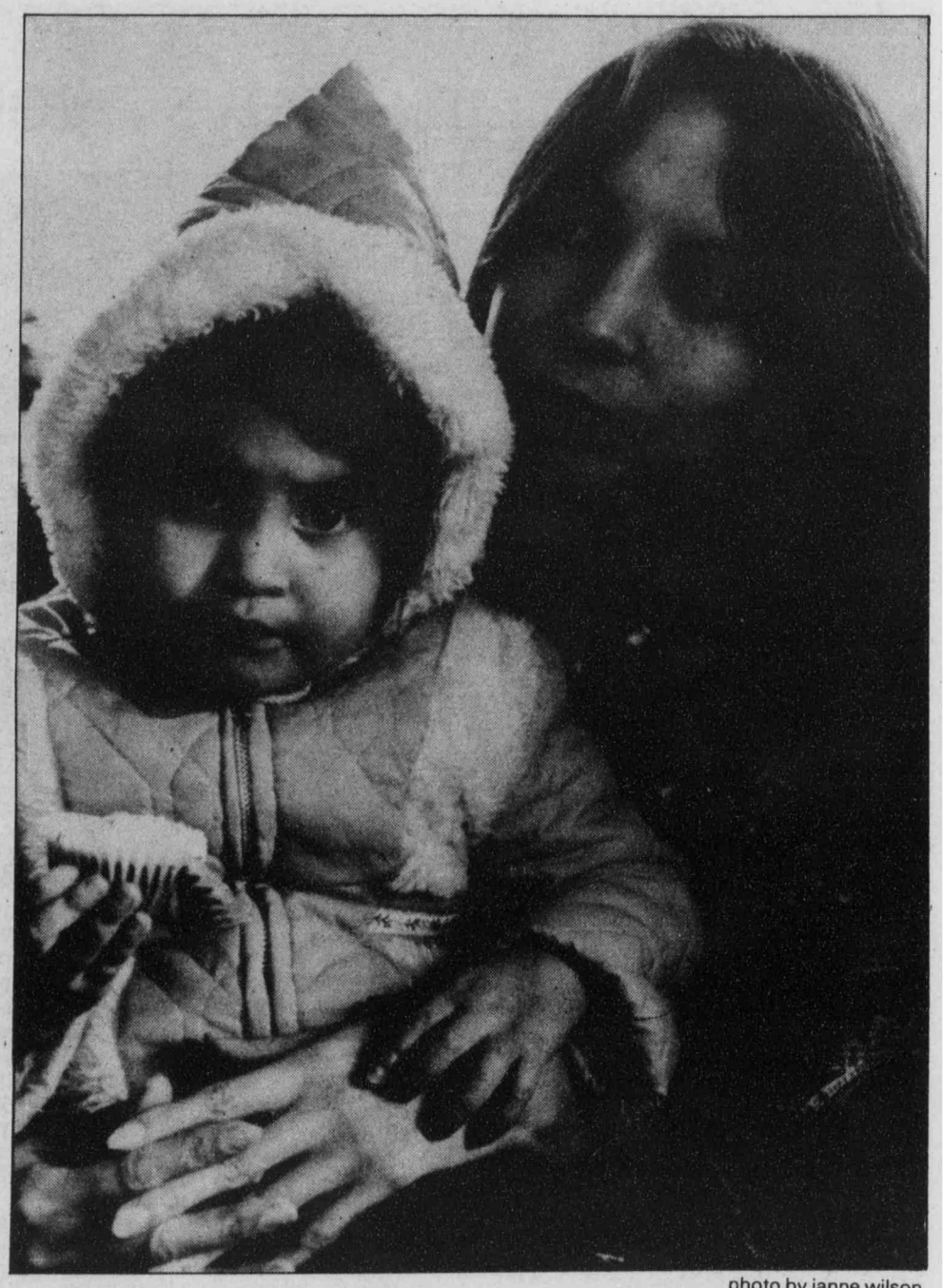


photo by janne wilson

"You are looking at the children of the year 2000, the children who, as adults, will feel the results of the mine," says Deanna Clark, pictured above with her daughter Earth Feather. An opponent of the Mount Tolman project, Clark is the estranged wife of Colville tribal Councilman Ernie Clark.

The population boom expected on the reservation will be duplicated, especially during mine construction, in the nearby towns. Near the Grand Coulee Dam — in the towns of Coulee Dam, Grand Coulee and Electric City — more than 1,200 people are expected to settle, mostly white construction workers who cannot live on the reservation. More people will call for more schools and health facilities, enlarged sewer, water and power systems and larger police forces than most of the towns now have.

Also, the Mount Tolman mine is not the only large industrial project planned for the area in the next 10 years. The third power unit at Grand Coulee Dam is scheduled for completion, and another government effort, the Columbia Riverbank Stabilization Program, is under consideration. And the project that rivals and perhaps dwarfs the Tolman mine is a planned coal-fired power plant in the town of Creston, about 30 miles southeast of the mountain.

Expected to cost between $3 billion and $4 billion, the electric plant will provide 2,000 megawatts of power when its four units are completed in 1993. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane plans to begin construction in 1983 — the year the Tolman mine will begin construction — and to have the first unit in operation by 1987. The plant will burn 5 million to 7 million tons of coal per year and employ 250 to 300 workers, after 2,000 construction workers finish their jobs.

The regional impact from these projects has not been studied in detail, and the environmental impact studies on the Creston plant have not been completed. But the area was designated a Federal Demonstration Project by former President Carter, and local groups have been established to develop plans for handling the growth problems that residents expect.

As they make decisions about the Mount Tolman project, the Colvilles are probably also sketching maps of their future. The Tolman mine, if it is finally approved and built, will probably pave the way for more industry and development on the reservation, a prospect that some residents view with enthusiasm, some with despair. Among the Colvilles, some people want to prevent any spoiling of their rural way of life; others would like to see Safeway stores and Ford car lots within reservation boundaries.

To mine proponents, the Mount Tolman project represents economic security, narrowing the distance between the Indians and their white neighbors and correcting problems caused by unemployment and poverty. Tribal members could stay on the reservation and raise their standard of living rather than leave in search of work — all in exchange for the ore from one already-scarred mountain. Those who want the mine recognize that there will be an environmental cost, but they believe it will be slight and are willing to pay it. As Desautel said, "I don't think anybody's kidding anybody — that will be a hell of a big hole. But it's a sacrifice for your future."

Mine opponents also say they are working for the sake of the tribe's future. To them, the mine is another step toward cultural suicide, toward a complete acceptance of the white man's ways of materialism and disregard for Mother Earth. Giving her children an Indian heritage and identity and maintaining an unspoiled land for them, Yvonne Swan said, is more important than giving them the mine's financial benefits.

All the effects of the Mount Tolman mine — environmental, social, economic — can't be predicted with certainty, but some are sure to outlive both the mine itself and the Indians concerned with it. The Colvilles have heard statistics, predictions, assurances and accusations about the project, and will hear more before the environmental review process is completed and the mining actually begun. But their evaluation of the mine finally will depend on two other decisions: what kind of future the Colvilles want for themselves and their children, and what they are willing to pay for it.

Written by Anne Christensen with reporting assistance from Jody Brannon, Mark Guelfi, Mark Moschetti and Janne Wilson

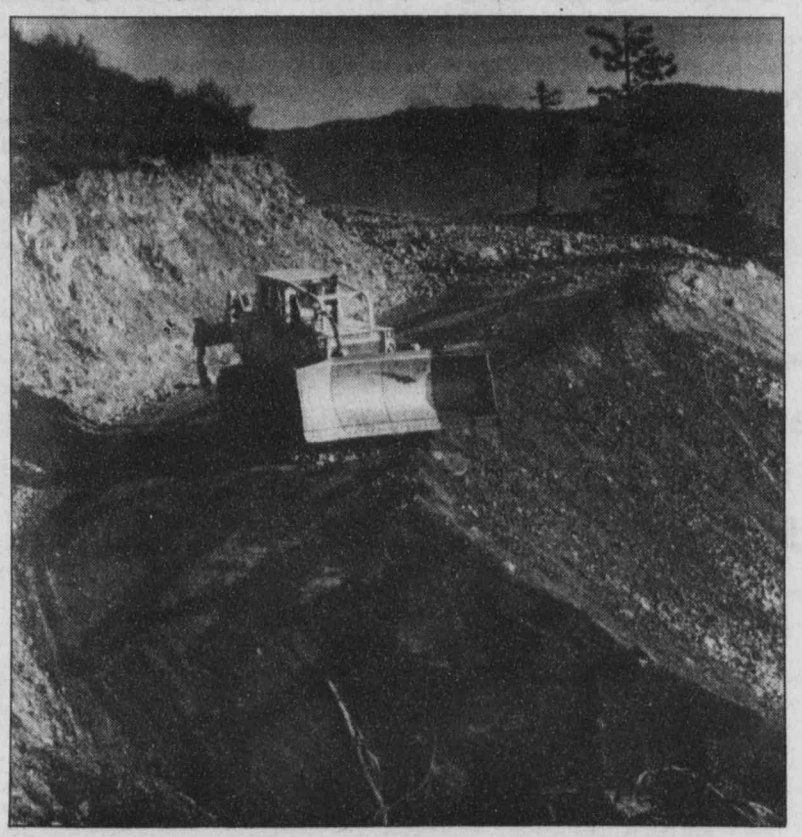


photo by bart dean

Preliminary work and mineral exploration have already taken place on Mount Tolman, but mine construction is not expected to begin for several years.

Elders recall tribe's past

White man's ways overwhelm Indian traditions

Albert Louie, whose hair is now silver and who walks with a cane, remembers himself as a young hunter spearing fish from the generous Columbia River, savoring unending handfuls of delicious gooseberries and feasting on smoked horsemeat cooked with wild potatoes and juicy wild onions.

That was before the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam in the 1930s, which washed away those cherished Colville Indian camping grounds, and before bands of wild horses were killed to make the reservation into prosperous cattle country.

"It was the start of the decline," Louie's wife, Susan, recalled sadly. Now, Albert, 72, and Susan, 47, fear their reservation faces another severe shock. They see the Tolman mine as one more step in the destruction of Indian culture that they believe has occurred throughout the United States as Indian ways are transformed into the "materialistic" ways of the American majority.

"Digging up that mountain isn't going to do us any good," Susan insisted.

"I just wish they could leave our reservation intact," Albert said sadly. "That's all we've got left. And if that's lost, where will the Indians be?"

The transformation began long before Mount Tolman's molybdenum was discovered or Grand Coulee Dam was built. There have been several such steps to absorb the tribes on the Colville Reservation into the American mainstream.

Beginning in the 1830s, Catholic priests went among the Colvilles to begin Christianizing them, converting them from a religion that had been based on ancient myths and deities.

Torn between the native ways and the security offered by beckoning missionaries, the Indians eventually were forced into submission. Employed by the "black robes," as the priests were called, whipmen lashed Indians who resisted being ushered to church three times a day.

Driven to catechism, the Indians couldn't gather enough food to live from, so were coerced into accepting aid at the missions. As a result, only a few still cling to the ancestral beliefs.

Later, frontiersmen invaded the Indian territory, discovering gold and ignoring Indian claims and rights.

A reservation was eventually established in 1872, encompassing what is now Ferry and Okanogan counties, but excluding many of the Colvilles' favorite fishing areas and their best root gathering sites.

Then came Indian agents, who enforced the Anglo civil law. By 1875, the needs of homesteaders and Indians had depleted natural sources of food. With an increasing number of whites settling in the ruggedly beautiful area, the federal government succumbed in 1891 to pressure to make more land available to pioneers, selling the top half of the reservation for what many elders claim was a steal: 1.5 million acres for a dollar an acre.

Then in 1916, land in the remaining southern part which had not been apportioned to individual Indians in an 1887 land act was opened to homesteaders, further depleting the Indians' land base.

In 1934, the Secretary of the Interior installed an American city-council-style government, replacing the traditional Indian structure of chiefs and sub-chiefs. The imposition of what was supposed to be a "representative" style of government upon a society still operating on kinships was yet another step toward absorption and a step that created suspicion of the "white men's" style of government that lingers even today.

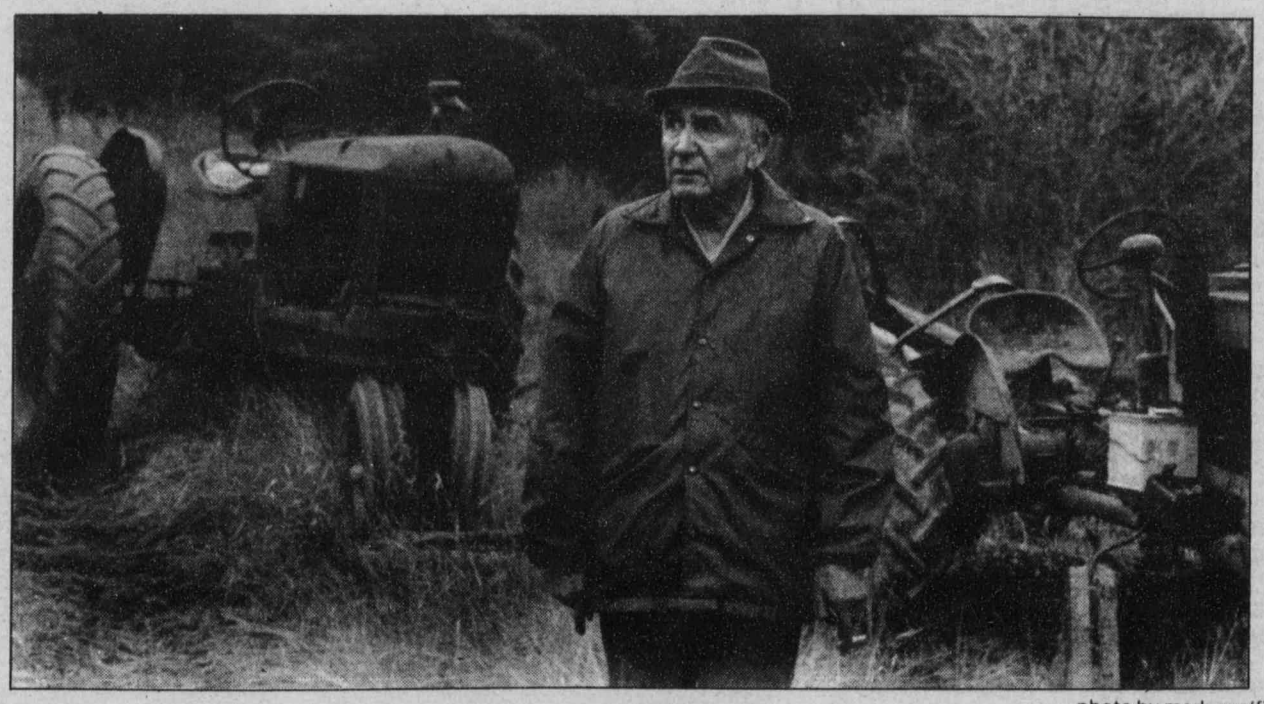


photo by mark guelfi

Albert Louie, a Colville elder, has preserved some of the tribe's tradition through documents, stories, arts and crafts and the Colville dialects.

Economically during those years, the tribe had shifted away from reliance on hunting and fishing. The reservation became, in effect, a one-crop nation, dependent for its survival on outside federal aid and on sales of timber to Anglo-controlled logging companies.

The bloodlines thinned. Where once more than 3,000 Colvilles lived, today only 12 full-blooded Colvilles remain. The other members of what is officially known as the Colville Confederated Tribes come from a variety of different tribes — including the Colville — and may have as little as one-quarter Indian blood.

One of the few elders left on the reservation, Albert has experienced firsthand the changes in the Indian lifestyle. He remembers the Indian agents who destroyed the traditional Indian governmental hierarchy.

"The BIA didn't want that anymore so they engineered, formulated it somehow so that they could have a council and do away with the chief. And the council now," he said shaking his head, "I don't know what's wrong with them. They don't represent us and we're losing."

"They dictate to people," agreed Susan simply.

The Louies have long insisted that Indian traditions are being buried by the ways of the white man. But the two have not idly watched the change.

Because both speak the Colville dialect fluently, scientists and scholars have asked their help in documenting Indian names of plants, animals, geography and other things. To preserve correct pronunciation, they have recorded miles of tape.

Their white mobile home resembles a private archives, filled with reams of historical documents. Someday, Albert hopes to publish several stories that have been handed down to him from his grandfather.

The Louies also once taught at the Paschal Sherman Indian School near Omak. Both emphasize the importance of passing on tribal culture through children. At the school, Susan taught arts and crafts and Albert gave instruction in woodworking. Both told stories and sometimes took the children on outings to learn survival skills.

"If you don't learn it — if you don't encourage the children to learn — our nation is not going to survive," Albert emphasized.

"Since we've started working with the kids, I've noticed that a lot of younger kids . . . have started to look up to the elders for a change," said Susan. "They used to notice only things such as an older person's dress or whether her stocking was crooked, but I think we've kind of let the kids see what they are missing."

To the Louies, the anticipated bad effects of the Tolman project overshadow the possible advantages. They shudder at the thought that the top of a 1,500-foot mountain will be hacked off. The money produced by the mine will be wantonly wasted, the couple contends. Not only will the land and wildlife be endangered, but their culture will continue to fade even with their earnest efforts to stop the decay.

"There's so much difference between the white culture and the Indian culture that it's like day and night. The white people's values are monetary. The Indians' values are what they can give or do for their people — is their highest value, their generosity, their kindness," Susan said.

"People have lost touch with nature," she added. "They don't know what it is to walk through the grass." Susan remembers sighting fowl at almost every turn. "Now you can walk for hours and not see anything. The hills used to moan with grouse in the spring and they'd go 'heep.' It used to echo all over. It sounded like the mountains were moaning.

"But now, you hardly hear it."

Reported and written by Jody Brannon

Tolman mine agreement hailed as 'model lease'

Before the turn of the century, American Indian tribes often signed treaties that shortchanged them, exchanging valuable things such as furs for little more than trinkets. Since then, they have signed leases, which have also often shortchanged them, trading valuable mineral and energy resources for a pittance.

Now the history of the "bad treaty" and the "bad lease" may be dying, if the mining agreement reached in January between the Colville Indians and AMAX is any indication.

High-ranking officials on both sides are calling the lease for the Mount Tolman Project "a model." But a lot of work was necessary to give it that status.

Among the "model" provisions is one on hiring and promotion, which makes Colville tribal members the first hired and promoted and the last fired and demoted.

The Colvilles are also guaranteed jobs over the whole range of work, from janitor to equipment operator to administrator. No "token jobs" as such are found here. Not only are the initial Colville Indian hirees the first in line, but the next preference goes to spouses and grandchildren. Only then are the non-Indians eligible for employment.

The contract also requires AMAX to train the Indians to whatever extent is necessary for the jobs.

To enforce the hiring provision, Steve Chestnut, a tribal attorney, explained, the contract creates an employment committee with equal representation from both sides. The committee does not have judicial authority, but, he said, "If they [AMAX] did not abide by it [the contract], the tribe would have the same kind of remedies available to take care of that kind of breach of contract. They could bring suit or arbitration remedies could be used. Each side would represent their respective positions."

The history of the 'bad treaty' and the 'bad lease' may be dying, if the AMAX-Colville agreement is any indication.

AMAX has also agreed to post a performance bond so that if AMAX fails to act as agreed, a bonding company will pay the tribe damages.

Initially (in August 1978), AMAX posted a $5 million bond. Chestnut said the amount of the bond would be adjusted to keep up with inflation.

The lease's most important feature may be the amount of money it provides the Colvilles. Compensation will be paid in three stages: during construction (the first three years); after production is begun but before investment costs are recouped; and, finally, after recoupment. During that last stage, the Colvilles will be paid the greatest of either $5 million annually, or 5 percent of the revenue of the project or 50 percent of the operating margin.

As Chestnut explained, that compensation, like the amount of the performance bond, is subject to some minor adjustment. For instance, the first option of $5 million annually, like the amount of the performance bond, was in August 1978 dollars. Chesnut noted that if that option was taken today, the amount "probably would be between $7.5 and $8 million." The $5 million figure is tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), so the amount increases as the CPI rises over the August 1978 level.

The option of getting 5 percent of the mine revenue is called a "net smelter return," which is the total money the mine receives from the sale of ore minus shipping and smelting costs. Even though molybdenum does not require smelting, as such, it does involve processing with a cost similar to smelting of other metals.

Thus, if the year's revenue is $150 million and processing charges are $10 million, 5 percent of the remaining $140 million is $7 million. That is greater than the $5 million under the first option, and thus would be chosen.

The third option allows the tribe to get 50 percent of the operating margin accruing during the lease-month. The operating margin is defined as total money received minus labor, fuel, equipment, repair costs, shipping and smelting. If the income is $150 million during a lease-month and operating costs are 60 percent, that leaves $60 million left as operating margin, giving the tribe $30 million.

Adjustments will be made at the end of each year to give the tribe the greatest amount. If the operation loses money, the tribe will still get its return. Any losses will be paid by AMAX, according to Charles Stott, a company spokesman.

Once the "model lease" starts functioning, its success is likely to be eyed with interest not only by AMAX and the Colvilles, but by other mining and energy companies and Indian tribes as well.

Reported and written by Mark Moschetti

Creston, Tolman projects

A construction 'boom' could 'bust' local towns

As plans are completed for a large copper-molybdenum mine on the Colville Indian Reservation and a 2,000-megawatt coal-fired plant less than 30 miles away, nearby residents and government officials await the influx of up to 3,500 construction workers who could transform the relatively quiet Columbia Basin into a collection of boom-towns.

The combined social, economic and environmental strains on the local communities and systems will be greatest during the construction phase of both projects, which will coincide. The construction on both is scheduled to begin in 1983.

When the Colville Tribe and AMAX Inc. begin construction at Mount Tolman, the peak work force could be between 1,200 and 1,500. The production work force, which will overlap the construction workers beginning in 1985, will employ up to 600 persons.

The Colville business council plans to develop housing programs on the reservation to meet the increased demand of newly employed tribal members but to discourage non-Indians from living on the reservation. The non-Indians will have to seek housing in the five surrounding counties and neighboring towns.

At the same time, the proposed coal plant near Creston will employ a peak work force of 2,000 during its 10-year construction phase, and 300 during regular operation.

Washington Water Power Company, a private investor-owned electric and gas utility based in Spokane, plans to construct and operate the plant. It will burn five to seven million tons of coal per year, which will be shipped by rail from a coal source outside the state.

Together, the social and economic impacts from both projects will affect the towns within the Grand Coulee Dam area (Grand Coulee, Coulee Dam, Coulee City and Electric City) and the small communities of Creston and Wilbur.

The best access to both projects, according to Dave Dougherty, staff director for the Federal Demonstration Project in that region (a federal assistance program for areas undergoing rapid construction and development), would be the town of Grand Coulee, which is about 21 miles from Mount Tolman and about 32 miles from the Creston plant. The Mount Tolman Draft Environmental Impact Statement predicts that the population of Grand Coulee would increase by at least one-third during peak Tolman construction.

The population in the Grand Coulee Dam area, the largest off-reservation population center near Mount Tolman, is expected to increase from 4,058 in 1979 to approximately 5,600 by 1990. This sharp increase will put a strain on existing services and many will need to be expanded.

Approximately 680 housing units will be needed and schools in the area would not be able to accommodate the increasing number of students. Police and fire protection in some of the towns within the area will need to be expanded as well as water and sewage systems. The impact statement also recommends that more play areas and parks be developed.

"My own feeling is that very few people have any idea of the potential dangers we may be facing. The size of the company on Mount Tolman, the amount of money they have available to them, what they do with that money," will strongly influence the community, said Dan Farrell, a national park ranger who lives in Coulee Dam.

Even more severely hit, according to Dougherty, may be Creston, which doesn't have one street paved. "Every street is a dirt road. Their water system is already inadequate and falls apart all the time . . . their sewer system just won't be adequate, their school is already up to capacity." In addition, the EIS reports that both police and fire protection in Wilbur and Creston will be inadequate to meet the influx of construction workers and their families.

In that area — approximately 4.5 to 13 miles from the Creston plant and 22 to 31 miles from the mine — population will rise 63 percent, from 1,460 in 1979 to about 2,380 in 1990, creating a demand for some 350 additional housing units.

Although the quality of rural life is similar among the off-reservation towns affected by the products, the way the individual towns handle the rapid change will be significantly different.

Residents in the Grand Coulee Dam area, for example, have lived with boom and bust cycles for years. They are well acquainted with construction workers, tourists and a steady influx of newcomers.

Wilbur and Creston, on the other hand, are small towns with a fairly stable, homogeneous population, which is basically white and middle-class with generally similar values and behavior, according to a study for the Creston plant by the URS company, a private consultant hired by Washington State.

During the construction phase of both projects, an influx of persons of different backgrounds, values and lifestyles, including urban people and minorities, may require some adjustment for the present residents in the area, that report concludes. Even the governments in Wilbur and Creston will have to adjust by becoming more sophisticated in planning and in managing growth.

These governments and small communities will not be without help. A few years ago former President Jimmy Carter declared the Mount Tolman-Creston impact area a Federal Demonstration Project. The program was created to help rural communities prepare themselves for the stresses and strains of quickly rising populations and economies.

The project has received $85,000 from the state and another $80,000 from the federal government and will be used to pay regional directors and their staff assistants and to cover the costs of setting up committees made up of citizens, local government officials and project managers.

But the boom is not the only problem the towns will face. There is also a bust. Dougherty, who worked in Fairbanks, Alaska, for a time, used that town as an example of what could occur if government officials are not careful.

"In Fairbanks we had a very difficult time because they got caught up in the construction boom and in the excitement of it all they built shopping centers, new schools, built, built, built. And then the crunch hit the very next year and the shopping centers are vacant and foreclosed on and the unemployment rate in Fairbanks was 29 percent, and it was just a mess. We couldn't get them to realize it was short-lived."

Environmental impacts will also accompany the social changes.

Although the Creston plant is equipped to remove 99.3 percent of all particulates (ash), some 10,000 to 15,000 tons of sulphur dioxide, 1,100 tons of carbon dioxide and 30,00C to 35,000 tons of oxides of nitrogen will be released annually into the atmosphere, according to Bob Anderson of Washington Water Power's Environmental Affairs Department. These emissions should not cause the air quality to decline below national ambient air quality standards, though, he said.

At the same time, approximately 39 miles away, the Mount Tolman mine will emit two types of pollutants: fugitive dust from transportation and construction and emissions from internal combustion engines. These emissions would consist of oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and hydrocarbons. According to impact statement estimates, none would cause an air quality violation.

Since the existing level of air pollution in the Creston-Mount Tolman area is already low and meets Department of Ecology requirements, the combined amounts of pollution from the two projects should not cause the air quality to fall below national standards, according to the impact statement.

Both projects will also affect the region environmentally by requiring large amounts of water from Lake Roosevelt. The Creston plant will use about 314 gallons per second in its cooling towers, while the flotation process at the Tolman mine will need approximately 124 gallons per second.

Together, the two projects will require 438 gallons per second from a river that has a mean annual flow of about 758,470 gallons per second and already supplies a number of dams, including Grand Coulee.

"The impact on the Columbia will not be great . . . a drop in the bucket," said Dave Peeler from the Department of Ecology in Spokane. The only time, he added, that the water lost by the two projects will make a difference is in time of little run-off.

In spite of this, Peeler said his department will probably issue a permit to Washington Water Power and to AMAX, because "as far as we are concerned, the water is available."

Reported and written by Mark Guelfi with reporting assistance from Janne Wilson

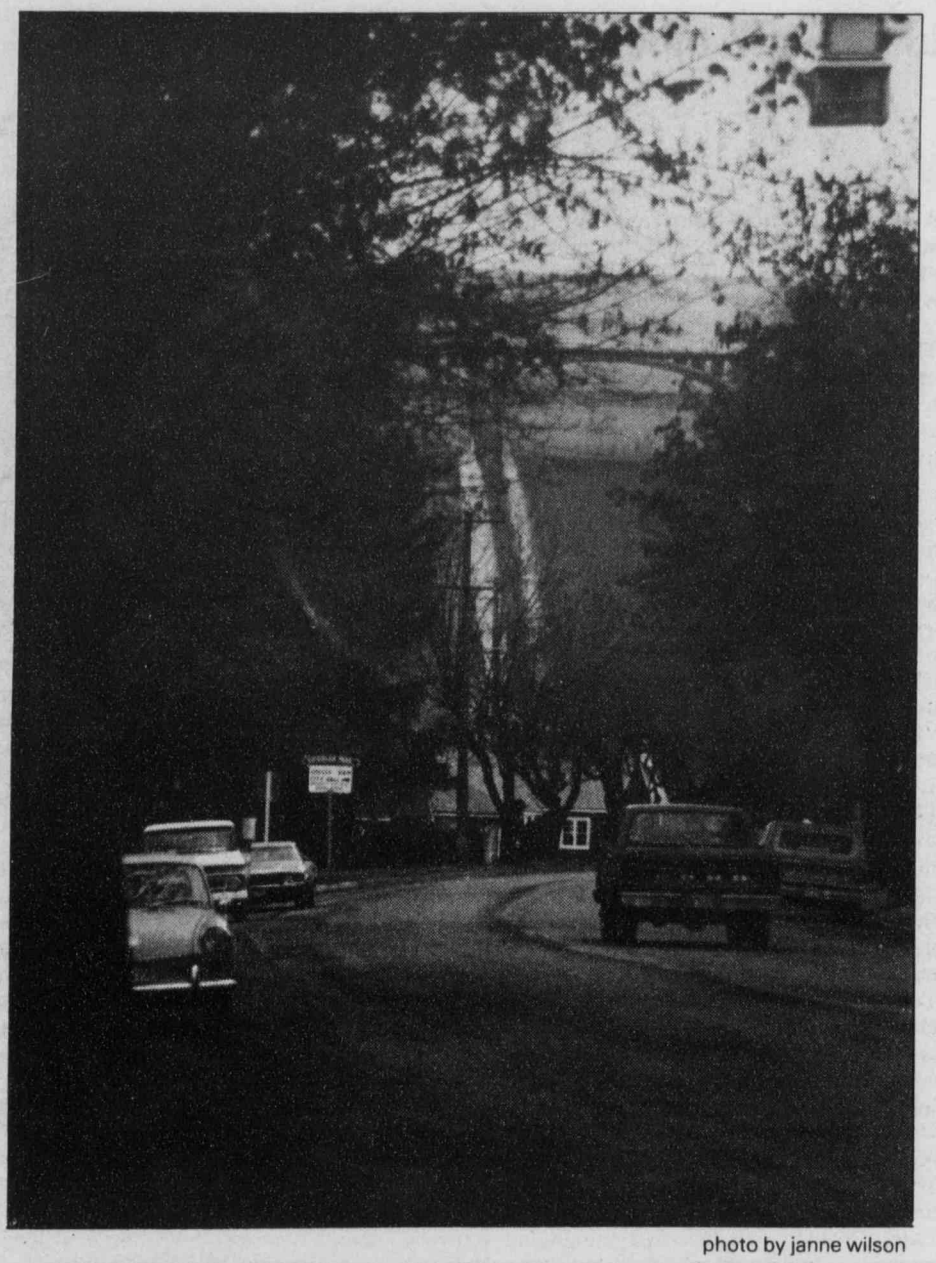


photo by janne wilson

Trucks will carry 60,000 tons of molybdenum and copper ore each day over the only road through Coulee Dam.

The Keller ferry's cross-county run

photo by mark guelfi

Though it looks more like a raft that Tom Sawyer might have used than a legitmate member of the Washington State Ferry system, the Keller Ferry may be one of the most important links between the Mount Tolman mine and off-reservation towns, once construction begins in 1982.

Just two men — they call themselves 'ferry operator number one' and 'ferry operator number two' — take the ferry through the 12-minute trip across Lake Roosevelt; a trip the ferry has been making since 1946, when it was built.

A maximum load of 12 cars is permitted on the trip that connects the reservation's southern end of Highway 21 to where that road picks up again in Lincoln County.

For Wilbur, Creston and Almira, three off-reservation towns expected to get much of the population influx during the first years of mine construction, Highway 21 - and the Keller Ferry - is the most direct way to work.

Working to modernize:

Tribal council drives a hard bargain

For decades, Indian tribal leaders, uneducated in the ways of the white man, have been ineffective in dealing with the federal government and with the white man's corporations.

But, in the last 10 years, the Colville Indian Reservation's business council has become a sophisticated and respected entity in the "white man's world" by standing up to the federal government and corporations alike, taking the initiative to determine the tribe's future.

They were successful a few years ago in demanding compensation for reservation lands flooded when the water level behind the Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River was raised, and more recently the council very shrewdly bargained with AMAX Inc. to develop one of the best mining deals in Indian history.

"I think they have done a pretty good job [in dealing with AMAX.] They drove a hard bargain," said Tom Connolly, a Jesuit priest who has worked with Indians in Eastern Washington and Idaho for the last 25 years. In comparing the Colvilles with other tribes in the Northwest, Connolly said they are an advanced tribe and have "qualified people on their council in terms of being able to deal with modern questions."

The council, established in 1932, was formed because the traditional leaders were not skilled or educated enough to participate in a political system foreign to their culture, according to Adline Fredine, Colville tribal historian. "We needed an educated council that was capable of dealing with the U.S. government and to look after the welfare of the tribe," she said.

There are 14 members on the council representing the four districts on the reservation. The three largest districts — Inchelium, Keller and Omak — have four representatives while the smallest, Nespelem, has two. Each council member serves a two-year term with half the council up for re-election every year.

Since its formation, Fredine continued, the council has initiated both social welfare and public service programs while "making sure that the tribe has had the resources so it could become self-supporting."

But such was not the case in the 1960s when the tribe's leaders split over the federal government's attempts to dissolve the reservation and assimilate the people into the mainstream of society through relocation programs.

The passage, in 1953, of House Concurrent Resolution 108 gave Congress the power to "as rapidly as possible" terminate Indian reservations or "end their status as wards of the United States." Some 53 reservations were dissolved and about 11,000 Indians displaced.

"Nobody knew what termination was," said Connolly. "The Colvilles almost went."

By January, 1969, the fifth piece of legislation had been introduced in the Senate to terminate the Colville Indian Reservation and its 5,000-plus members. Using a campaign strategy emphasizing gaining the off-reservation vote, a group called the Colville Liquidation Promoters had secured 10 of the 14 business council positions over a period of six years.

"In every year since they first started putting up candidates they have gotten a higher percentage of the off-reservation vote — the absentee vote — than of the on-reservation tion," wrote Robert May in a 1969 study, "Homicide of a Community."

According to May, the off-reservation voters were attracted by the possible liquidation of the tribe's resources — mainly land and timber — and the distribution of the proceeds among the enrolled members, living on or off the reservation.

"Many of those living away see the reservation as an investment which is not bringing them good returns. They would like it sold and the money distributed so they could invest it elsewhere. They no longer hold traditional concerns about the land, hence the reservation as such has little value or meaning to them," he continued.

Others in the tribe fought severely and won, Fredine said. By 1970, the tribe voted out those council members in favor

Alliance opposes Mount Tolman mine

An environmen

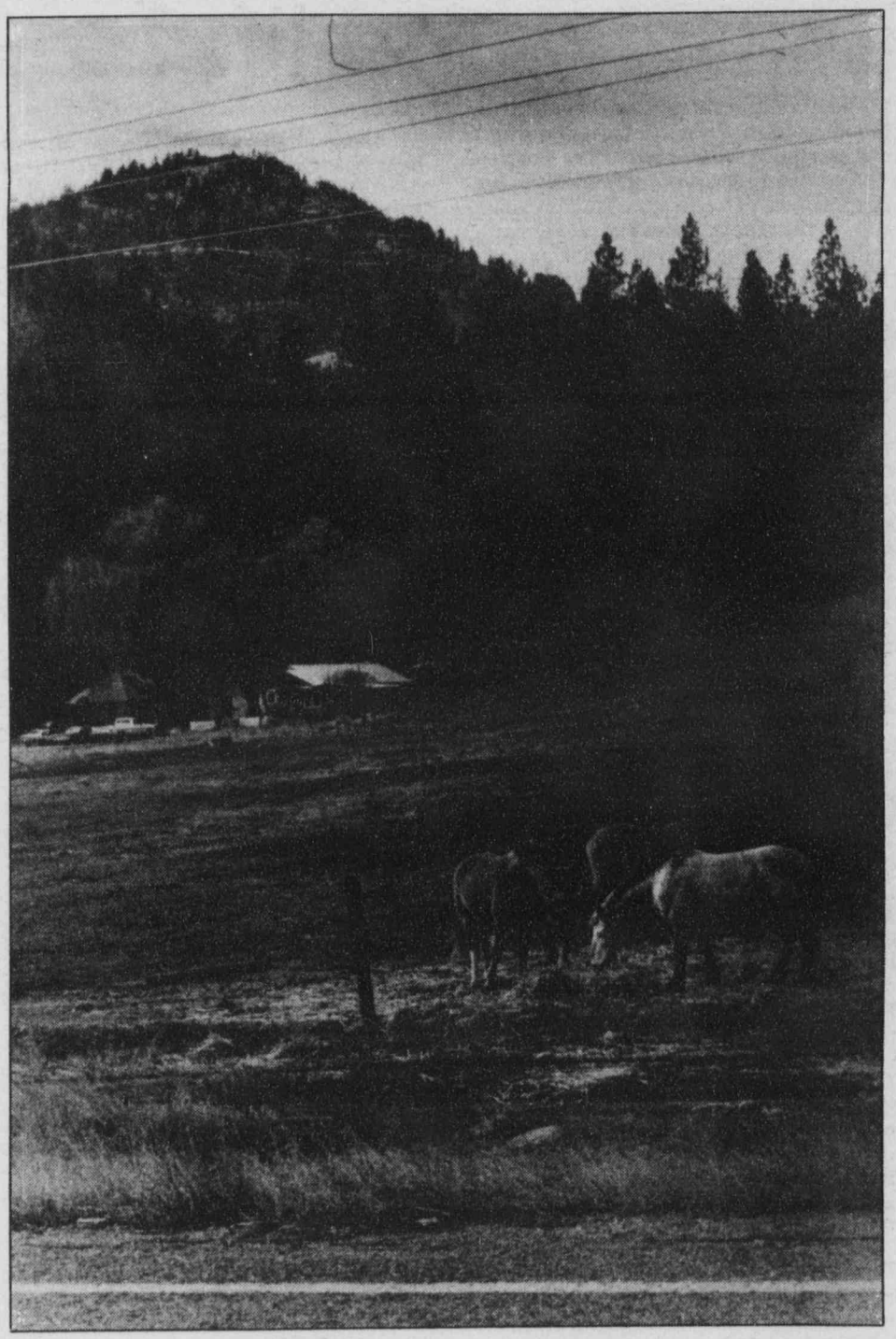


photo by bart dean

"Remember the mountain," Yvonne Wanrow Swan says of Mount Tolman, which can be seen from Highway 21 about a mile south of Keller.

For the opponents, the signing of the Mount Tolman lease is an ideological trade-off — an agreement to accept the white man's ways and values in exchange for the white man's work.

"I don't see anything good about Mount Tolman . . . Our society . . . our way of life, it's gonna change . . . Sure our kids might be employed for a while but the employee regulations is not gonna allow them time off for celebrations, any kind of doings. It's gonna be work, work, work," according to Susan Louie, a 47-year-old Colville Indian who lives with her husband, Albert, between Keller and Inchelium.

Both are members of the Preservation of Mount Tolman Alliance, a group formed in 1978 to protest the mining project. They see the mine as a threat to their way of life and a perpetuation of the ways of the white man.

"These people, it's their business, since the Roman times," Albert Louie said. "They've been conquering and conquering all the way down the line. It won't stop it. It's not stopping now. Iranians and Africans are getting the same thing," he said and sighed. "I don't know what the right word for it is — superiority, supremacy, or . . ." He chuckled.

"Brute force is what I call it."

Colonialism, genocide, and economic plunder are the names that opponents have given to AMAX's interest in the Colville Indian nation and its reservation, both of which have been shaped by American "generosity" and then reshaped by American need.

"If they'd thought it was worth anything [the Colville Reservation] they never would have given it to us," said Yvonne Wanrow Swan, one of the three spokeswomen for the alliance, who sees the Mount Tolman mine as just the start of mineral exploration and mining on their land.

Both uranium and molybdenum deposits have been found in other areas of the Colville property, the alliance claims, and Mount Tolman could be only the beginning of large scale construction on the reservation. "We don't know what they are planning," Swan said.

The influx of non-Indian workers which will accompany at least the first three years of the mining project will weaken tribal unity and community life, according to the alliance. In addition, the requirements of jobs offered by AMAX will probably be more stringent than the work regimen offered by the tribal government or Bureau of Indian Affairs, which was tailored to Indian life, according to the draft environmental impact statement on the Mount Tolman mine.

"Family and social responsibilities are given precedence over routine job duties," the statement notes. "Work situations usually permit individuals to attend festivals and celebrations, observe religious holidays, respond to relatives' and friends' needs, hunt and fish."

Some would say that the community the mining project threatens is something the Colville tribe, in danger of termination in the late 1950s and 1960s, is just beginning to regain.

"When I grew up," said Cathy Ensminger, a 25-year-old Inchelium resident, "it was bad to be an Indian . . . when we played cowboys and Indians, nobody wanted to be the Indians." That identity problem was something that began when the land was first settled by missionaries, Jesuits, white men, she said.

The Indian people began switching from the Indian beliefs and religions "in my mother's generation and my grandmother's generation. They were there when things were changing." As they grew, just as when Ensminger was in school, they were taught that they should become part of the mainstream.

"Like everybody else, we didn't want to be different. Now people are finding out that isn't the kind of thing that we need . . . [We need] to get stronger, and people want that back."

The alliance says the project — and the money it offers — is giving their Indian heritage away once again. "It's hard when you have a people that are constantly manipulated by outside forces," said B.J. Covington, a tribal council member from Inchelium.

When the Colvilles' business council signed the agreement that confirmed AMAX's role on the reservation for the next 40 years, they "sold the Colville people out," according to Deanna Clark, another alliance spokeswoman.

The business council is listening to and working in the interest of the tribal attor-

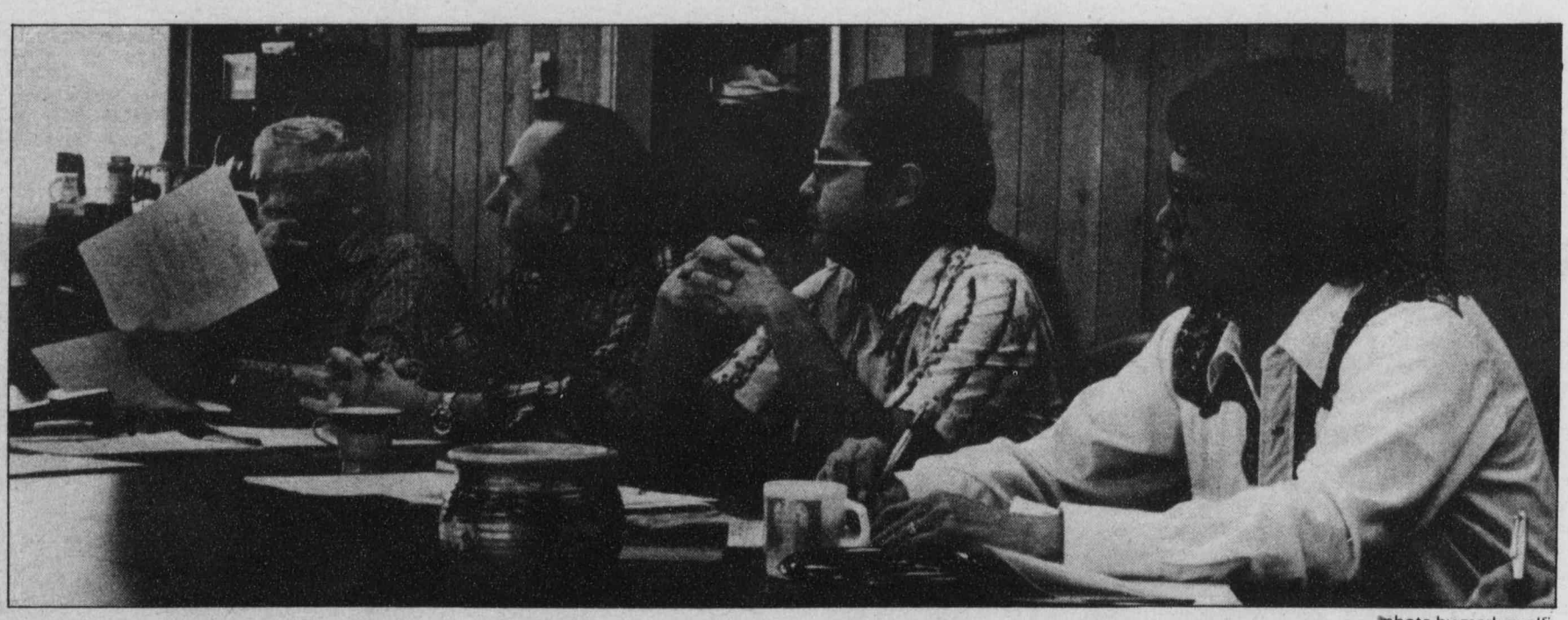


photo by mark guelfi

(From left to right) Glen Whitelaw, Dale Kohler, Ernie Clark and B.J. Covington discuss tribal business during the Council's general session last January at the tribal headquarters near Nespelem.

of termination, and when the new council and the tribe began to realize that they had almost lost their reservation, "they took a 360-degree turn," she added. "The council began to take a stronger hand in the tribe's determination."

During the 1970s, the tribe experienced a resurgence of Indian pride, and the tribal government's size and influence grew correspondingly. The number of tribal members the council employed jumped from 65 in 1970 to 1,000 in 1980.

Today's business council, which Connolly calls well-informed and development-oriented, has a structured schedule of weekly meetings including two general sessions a month at the tribal headquarters just south of Nespelem.

A contemporary A-frame building houses the council and is complete with burnished gold carpeting, wood paneling and cathedral-style wood beams. The Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters located to the rear resembles an old army barracks that the government rolled in on a flatbed truck, seemingly exemplifying the tribe's relationship with the federal government and "white man" in the last decade.

The economic underpinning for the reservation and the council has long been revenue from timber sales. What was nearly the sole source of revenue for the tribe and brought in $25 million last year, is down now, according to Jim Desautel, Colville public relations director, and for the 1980 fiscal year was predicted to drop by more than half.

"We are depleting, harvesting to such a degree, that if we do not diversify we will not have this in five to 10 years. The welfare of the tribe is dependent on diversification," he said.

The decision to move into mining exploration and leasing did not occur without controversy.

(continued on page eight)

tradeoff for the economic good life?

'In 40 years, I can picture this reservation, a disaster area.'

Yvonne Wanrow Swan

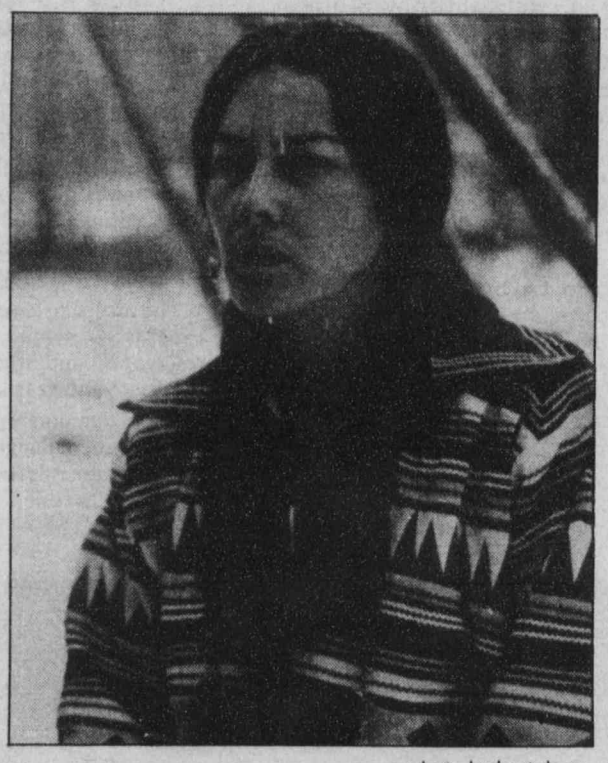


photo by bart dean

neys, according to Alice Stewart, Swan's sister and third alliance spokeswoman, rather than the Colville members they represent.

"The council is just a pawn of the BIA [Bureau of Indian Affairs]," said Yvonne, and Albert Louie added, "They don't represent us, they represent the BIA."

"You don't know what's going on until after it's done," Susan Louie said of the council, which has become more enamored of the money the mine means than of the destruction of their mountain — and their way of life.

"It don't sink in when you bring money up. It just blows their minds. It can be stolen, lost, burned. But that mountain, nobody can steal it, it can't be lost and even if it burns, grass will grow again. The next year, we can eat off it," she said.

The money system is ruling, said Swan, and mine profits to the Colvilles will lead a path to the white man's ways and away from traditional Indian culture. Swan spoke of the "violence" of the mine as breaking a sensitive cycle of life that Indians are very much a part of.

The concept of sharing, of living for the future rather than themselves, is strong, she said, along with the knowledge that they must accept their role as caretakers of the land, not exploiters of it.

Though Swan and her group claim to represent the interests of the grass-roots Indian culture, not all Colvilles — in fact very few — subscribe to her theories, regardless of whether they support the mine or not.

The alliance is a "lost people" looking for an identity but going about it the wrong way, according to Colville member Lou Stone, once a professional social worker for the tribe in Inchelium.

Stone argues that Swan is supporting traditions that never existed at Colville and attacks what he calls "Pan Indianism" that seems to pervade her group: the feeling that any tradition that was once a part of any reservation should be embraced by all Indians everywhere.

Without even speaking Swan seems to represent some kind of 'universal' Indian spirit, linking not only the Colvilles but all Indians together, and even looks like a drawing of Pocahontas.

Swan was interviewed in her Inchelium home, which has posters ("Robin Hood was right"), Indian beads and drawings on the walls. Well-worn moccasins lay on the floor in front of her where she'd kicked them off in order to fold herself, cross-legged, into the large easy chair where she sat. When she wrapped her arms around her legs, her wrists stretched, thin and bony, from her sleeves. And her black hair hung in two braids that touched her waist.

Her voice, like the room, was dark and dream-like. She looked at the floor as she spoke, her words measured. "I look at this mine and I see a lot of reasons why I'm against it. Say in 40 years, I can picture this reservation, a disaster area.

"The people are not conditioned any more to look ahead. They live for today, they are dependent on the dollars and their minds are taken away from the land."

Those ideas, which have become the foundation for alliance opposition, are what many of the Colvilles are fighting as "raising scare tactics," said Jim Desautel, public relations director for the tribe.

Swan's group has done the reservation a disservice, according to Stone, who said they offered "ideological opposition," making people who have legal or functional objections to the mine reluctant to speak for fear of being associated with her group.

With a somewhat wistful smile, Swan said she agrees that they "are a shock group," and when she's called radical, said she accepts that with a certain amount of pride.

"I look at that as a compliment. If I am being called radical, then what I am being radical about is coming out against violence."

The opponents do have other concerns about the mine, too, including radiation poisoning. Radiation sometimes accompanies large deposits of uranium found in molybdenum, according to Greg Wingard, a researcher for the Washington Public Interest Research Group. Wingard said he has researched the health effects of radium milling, became interested in the Mount Tolman mine, and has since been working with the alliance.

"What is being found in recent research is that no dose of radiation is safe," he said.

Low-level radioactive waste has already been measured in the area, said Tim Warner from Citizens for Environmental Quality. Warner has worked with both Wingard and the opponents. "There is a vast inefficiency in the EIS as far as addressing that [radiation]," he said.

Creeks near what will become tailings dams in the Manila Creek and Last Chance basins are the areas of greatest concern to the opponents. Waste rock from the flotation process in the mill is separated from copper and molybdenum with chemicals and water, and is pumped down as slurry into these basins. Most of the water will be drawn out and recycled back to the milling process, while the dry rock remains in the basins, forming dams.

However, a certain amount of water will seep through and into the ground. That seepage, which could contain molybdenum and uranium, opponents say, could get into the creek.

"I think this Mount Tolman is a very dangerous thing. There is a radioactive level in the creeks now. They say that's safe, but it breaks down the body's defenses. It could be 20 years before it really starts showing," said Warner.

According to mine proponents, however, the radiation hazard is the same as digging a basement, and radioactivity levels from the material are considered negligible.

On only one point do opponents and proponents seem, if not to agree, to at least cross paths. What they are doing, both sides say, is for the future, for their children.

"The benefits far outweigh the negative aspects. I have an 8-year-old daughter. Ten to 15 years from now she'll be able to do what she wants to do and she'll have the resources to do it," said Desautel.

With the mine, however, their children will have no future, state the opponents.

As Clark looked at her two girls, she said, "You are looking at the children of the year 2000, the children who, as adults, will feel the results of the mine."

And it is for them, she and Swan agree, that the alliance works. "Every day we say, 'Remember the mountain,'" said Swan. "And we keep working for our kids."

Reported and written by Janne Wilson with reporting assistance from Jody Brannon

Council looks to tribe's financial future

(continued from page seven)

In the December 1979 issue of the Tribal Tribune, a newspaper published by the council, B.J. Covington, a long-time opponent of the mine and Inchelium district council member, attacked what he said were defects in the mining lease.

In his opinion, the lease would not give the tribe the economic benefits promised. He also contended that the consultants used in drawing the lease were former employees of AMAX and were selected by the BIA.

In response, Al Aubertin, council chairman, and 10 concurring council members took what they said was "the extraordinary step" of preparing a special issue of the Tribune devoted exclusively to the Mount Tolman project because they felt that Covington's article had "created unwarranted fears and concerns in the minds of some of the tribal membership."

The special edition included a summary of the tribal draft lease, a report from the tribe's archeology crew — assuring the membership that no ancient graves in the project area would be disturbed — and a cover letter by Aubertin responding directly to Covington's criticism.

Aubertin called Covington's "defects" imagined and said that he had, "either by purposeful intent or inability to understand," misrepresented the royalty provisions in the lease draft.

> The majority of the council feels it has been given the direction to proceed

"Our Business Council, with the support of our technical staff, selected expert mining consultants and a tribal attorney, negotiated a royalty provision which will insure a significant income to the Tribe if production takes place at Mount Tolman," Aubertin said.

Aubertin called for a spirit of teamwork between the membership, their elected officials and staff, and said that "a disservice to the entire membership is done when articles are placed in the Tribal Tribune which distort and purposely misrepresent the facts regarding the Mount Tolman Project or any other tribal activity."

However, this spirit of teamwork was only realized eight months later when Covington called a truce. "I couldn't go any further so we called a truce," he said. "I ignored them and I have kind of been ignoring AMAX because of the lease documents. It's all over."

Covington, who has been fighting the mine since 1972, predicts it will be the death blow for the reservation. The influx of workers "will totally tear what little is left of the Colville culture apart," he said. But the battle is over for Covington, who plans now to direct his attention toward starting alternative economic programs on the reservation — such as a comprehensive forest management plan.

"But," he said, grinning, "I need the support of my colleagues . . . you see."

While Covington's criticism was more vocal, Mel Tonasket, the Omak councilman, quietly expressed concern over the social and cultural impacts of the mine. Overall, Tonasket said he is happy with the compensation agreement, but he worries about what the tribal members will do with the money once they get it.

"There is going to be a lot of money," he said. "I'm not against money, if people can make it that's fine, but I hate to see them get hurt by it and they can get hurt by it." He worries that individuals might not want to work or might not know how to handle their sudden incomes.

These incomes, Desautel predicts, may be around $4,500 per year at the beginning during "skeletal operations"; by 1995, he "wouldn't be surprised" if members were getting $10,000 to $15,000 apiece.

Tonasket would like to see training programs to teach budgeting and investing. "I've been pushing for it for a long time," but his efforts to initiate such programs have been frustrating, he said. "I'm one of 14 on this council . . . that's all. So far I haven't been able to talk enough or loud enough or something, to be heard."

Tonasket also disagrees with what he believes is the council's interpretation of a controversial referendum held in January 1978, which sought to find the direction tribal members wanted to see mining take on the reservation.

The results of the balloting showed that tribal members who voted at the polls on the reservation rejected the Mount Tolman project, 104 to 130, while absentee voters (mostly those living off-reservation) supported it, 458 to 178. With a lower-than-expected voter turnout, the election showed two of the reservation's four districts in favor of the mine and two opposed.

Regardless of any hesitations individual members may have had, "the majority of the council feels as if it has been given the direction to proceed," not only with the Tolman mining but with other mineral exploration, Tonasket said.

"I'm not all that confident in it. I think it gives us a hint. I don't think it is a mandate to go out and do more exploring. Because of this, I think we should move very carefully and cautiously," Tonasket added.

Those on the council who were most directly involved in the lease negotiations and who were identified by tribal members as the council representatives most in favor of the mine generally declined to be interviewed.

"They never give speeches or any testimony," explained Tonasket. "They just don't think it's anybody's business but the tribe's."

"I don't like your attitude," said Glen Whitelaw, chief negotiator for the mining lease and councilman from Keller, just before he walked out on an interview five minutes after it started.

Whitelaw, sometimes referred to by others of the tribe as the "Indian Rockefeller" because he owns some 3,000 acres of land along the Sanpoil arm of Lake Roosevelt, failed to show up for an interview set for 9 a.m., then insisted later in the day that the interview take place in a noisy office filled with other council members.

"I don't want to discuss the lease," he replied to a question about the agreement. Asked about the tribe's goals in pursuing mineral explorations, he said simply, "To look into the ore bodies."

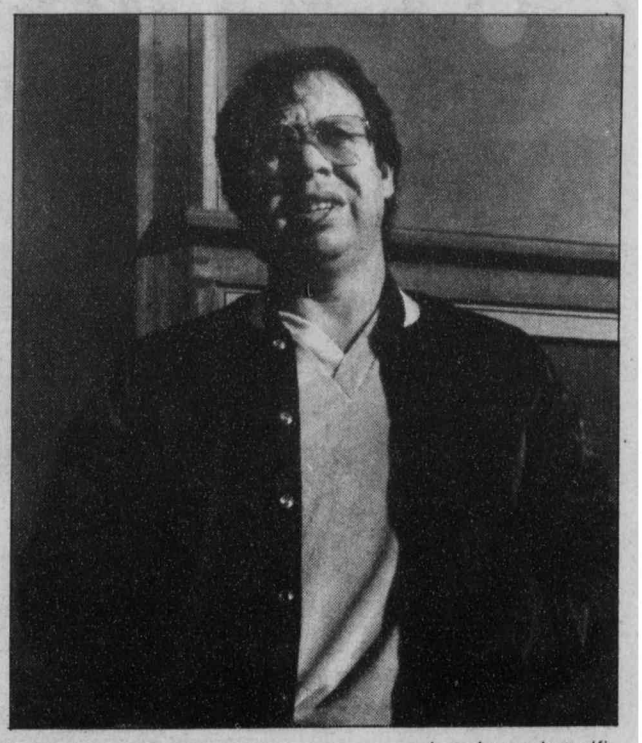


photo by mark guelfi

Omak councilman Mel Tonasket expressed concern over the social and cultural impacts of the mine.

After a few more three- or four-word responses, he walked out.

Aubertin also refused to be interviewed, as did Ernie Clark, a young councilman from Nespelem, avid mine supporter and estranged husband of Deanne Clark, one of the leaders of the opponents.

Dale Kohler, a leading figure on Whitelaw's negotiating team and Omak council representative, did talk, praising the mining project and its benefits.

The lease is so good, he said, "that we are going to have it copyrighted."

"Colville is a very sophisticated reservation," he said, "able to meet the challenges of a modern day world." He noted that the tribe has the fewest high school dropouts of any tribe in the nation.

Andy Joseph, another councilman, also noted that the mining itself will affect only a small part of the reservation. "Mount Tolman will only take up eight square miles of this large area," he said, pointing to a small square on a map representing the 300 square miles of the reservation. He even joked about planting wheat grass around the tailings ponds and shipping in Chinese pheasants to live in the grass.

The project is a series of trade-offs, Kohler added, and the benefits — money, jobs, keeping tribal members on the reservation and attracting others back — greatly outweigh the disadvantages that might come from the change.

It is in pursuing the benefits, though, that the council faces its greatest challenge — maintaining an Indian culture while following the rules of the white man's economy.

Reported and written by Mark Guelfi

Located just south of Nespelem, the contemporary tribal headquarters is complete with burnished gold carpeting, wood paneling, cathedral-style wood beams, an open reception area with a glassed display case containing beadwork, woven sweaters and a stuffed white coyote.

AMAX Inc.

Tolman project one of many for multinational mining firm

The molybdenum mine planned for Mount Tolman may be the biggest industrial project ever to come to the Colville Indian reservation, but it is only one of many such projects worldwide for AMAX Inc., the largest diversified mining company in the United States and the world's leading molybdenum producer.

Pick a mineral — copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead, nickel — and you'll probably find AMAX involved in mining, refining and/or selling it. Pick a continent, any but the Antarctic, and AMAX has a project, a company or a business partner there.

A list of AMAX wholly- or partly-owned subsidiaries reads like a geography textbook: AMAX Asia, AMAX Botswana Ltd., AMAX de Chile, AMAX Indonesia, AMAX Japan, AMAX Philippines. Under other company names, such as Climax Molybdenum, AMAX Petroleum and AMAX Exploration, the corporation also owns subsidiaries in countries from New Zealand to Norway, in Ireland, Fiji, Brazil, Liberia, Luxembourg, Bermuda — the list goes on. And in the United States, AMAX's influence stretches from its headquarters in Connecticut to California, with businesses or projects in more than 25 states in between.

AMAX has had international ties since its beginning. The company was formed in 1887 as American Metal Co. Ltd., a New York branch of the German metals trading firm Metallgesellschaft — literally, Metal Company. The U.S. corporation's name became American Metal Climax Inc. in 1957 when it merged with an affiliate, Climax Molybdenum, and was finally shortened to AMAX in 1974.

Pick a mineral...and you'll probably find AMAX involved in mining, refining and/or selling it

Except for the new name, everything about AMAX is big. It produces about 40 percent of the world's molybdenum and 64 percent of the U.S. total in 1979, almost 100 million pounds out of the U.S. total of 143.9 million pounds. The company is the third largest producer of coal in the United States, although in 1979 coal represented only 15 percent of its sales revenue. It has petroleum and natural gas interests in 23 states and in Canada, Australia and the North Sea, off the coasts of Norway and the Netherlands. According to the Wall Street Journal, 1980 was a record year for AMAX in earnings: the company made $470.4 million on revenues of $2.95 billion. And AMAX employs more than 17,000 people — almost three times the number of Colville Indians.

But although it is a huge business and owns many subsidiaries, AMAX itself is partially owned by even larger corporations. Standard Oil of California (Socal), the nation's fourth largest oil company, controls about 20 percent of AMAX's stock — and wants more. In 1978, Socal tried to buy the remaining 80 percent but was turned down; this March, it tried again, offering AMAX $4 billion, but was again rejected. Another company, Selection Trust Ltd., owns about 9 percent of AMAX. The role of both firms is reflected in the AMAX board of directors: three AMAX directors are also vice presidents of Socal, while two more board members are also directors of Selection Trust.

Few corporate boards can boast of a former U.S. president as a member, but Gerald Ford, elected to AMAX's board in September 1980, is not untypical of an AMAX director. Along with most of his fellow members of the board, Ford is white, male, in his 60s, and an influential man.

Unlike Ford, most of AMAX's directors are lifelong businessmen, including several whose careers have been within AMAX and its subsidiaries, and several more who have worked their way through the ranks of Socal. Typically, an AMAX board member has one or more college degrees, with mining and law the most common fields; seven of the 19 men hold master's or doctoral degrees in law. Five directors are foreign-born, including the top present and past AMAX executives: Pierre Gousseland, a Frenchman who is AMAX chairman; Ian MacGregor, born and educated in Scotland, who was Gousseland's predecessor and the company's former chief executive officer; and John Towers, also a Scot, who joined American Metal in 1949 and rose to be its president, and who is now a director of several AMAX subsidiaries in Africa.

As a group, the AMAX directors have backgrounds and connections that suggest a closeness to power — ties to banks, other corporations and the U.S. government. Among those serving on the board are:

• William T. Coleman Jr., 60, a former U.S. Secretary of Transportation — in the administration of former president and fellow AMAX director Ford. He is also a member of the Trilateral Commission, an influential group of businessmen, scholars, and politicians brought together by David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank. The Trilateralists, including former President Jimmy Carter and his national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, promote strong U.S. ties with Western Europe and Japan, but are accused by the U.S. Labor Party of being agents for multinational corporations. Coleman, now a senior partner in the prestigious law firm of O'Melveny and Myers, previously served on government committees on employment and environmental quality, among others, and was a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in 1969. He is also a director of IBM, Chase Manhattan, PepsiCo, Pan American World Airlines and many other corporations, as well as the United Nations Association of the USA and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

• Walter Hochschild, who had a natural "in" to AMAX: his father Berthold was related to the German family which owned Metallgesellschaft, and it was Berthold who in 1884 opened the New York firm which became AMAX. Walter Hochschild and his brother Harold occupied key executive positions in the corporation from 1934 to 1957, and with their families owned about 4 percent of AMAX's common shares, according to one history of the company.

• Paul MacAvoy, 46, is an economics professor at Yale University and the author of articles on energy regulation by the federal government, the development of nuclear breeder reactors, and natural gas shortages and marketing strategy. In 1975-76, he served on the President's Council of Economic Advisers — again, under Gerald Ford.

• Gabriel Hauge, 67, was a special assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and has been a member of the Center for International Affairs and the Council of Foreign Relations of New York City. He sits on the boards of New York Life Insurance Co., Chrysler, Royal Dutch Petroleum and SAS Inc.

• William Cross, 63, who retired in 1979 after 40 years' work in the Morgan Guarantee Trust Co. He left the company as executive vice president, and still serves on the board of the New York Times Co.

Of the 19 directors, many of whom are listed in *Who's Who,* several have a common link besides AMAX: they belong to one or more of the same clubs, especially the University Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C.

Among its worldwide mining ventures, AMAX's properties in Africa have been a source of both profit and controversy for the company. AMAX has been doing business in Africa for more than 50 years — a half-century that has seen much of that continent change from European colonies to sovereign states.

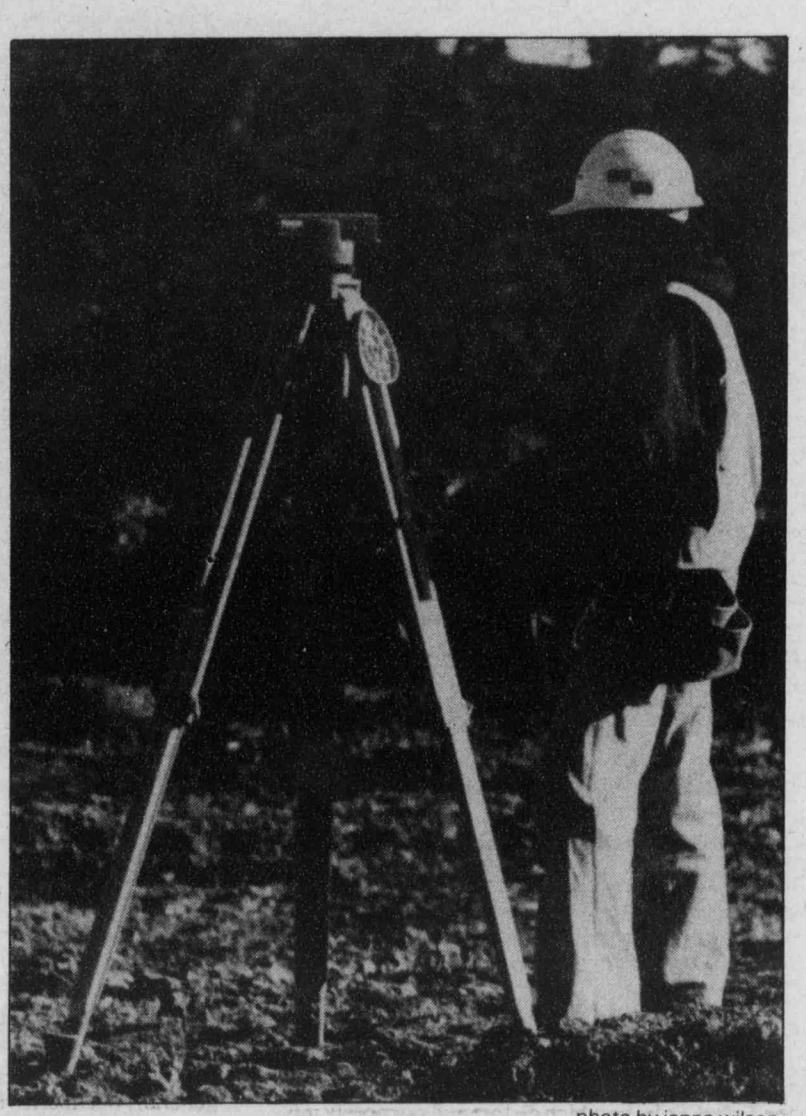


photo by janne wilson

An AMAX surveyor, one of the company's 17,000 employees, works at the Mount Tolman site.

In the 1950s, profits from African operations financed much of AMAX's expansion. AMAX has decreased its involvement in African mines substantially in the past decade, but still has interests in Zambia, Namibia and Botswana. Each mine has presented problems to its owners, problems that sometimes stem from regional and global politics.

In Zambia, formerly Northern Rhodesia, AMAX has been mining copper since the 1930s. Rhodesia split into two nations, a black north and white-run south, in the 1960s, and in 1970 Zambia nationalized the mines within its borders. The Zambian government took 51 percent ownership of all mines, compensating foreign owners with government bonds, and AMAX now has only 20 percent interest in the Roan Consolidated copper mine.

The harshest criticism of AMAX, made by a group called the People's Grand Jury on Land and Human Exploitation, concerns a copper mine in the troubled nation of Namibia, formerly South West Africa. AMAX owns 29.6 percent equity in the Tsumeb mine, which according to the People's Grand Jury helps to perpetuate a contract labor system which exploits native Namibian workers.

Namibia itself has been a political football since World War I, when South Africa wrested it from Germany. South Africa governed it, with the League of Nations' blessing, but refused to withdraw when the League's successor, the United Nations, terminated South Africa's authority in 1966. South Africa has ignored subsequent U.N. resolutions and the U.N. Council for Namibia, set up to administer the territory until it can govern itself. South Africa has also sent troops to suppress a Namibian independence movement which the United Nations recognizes.

The People's Grand Jury claims that the Tsumeb mining corporation cooperates with the South African government's apartheid policy in Namibia through a contract labor system. Namibian workers are required to sign on with companies like Tsumeb for specified periods, usually 12 to 18 months, and live in company-owned compounds, leaving their families behind on tribal homelands similar to American Indian reservations. The worker himself cannot break the contract, the People's Grand Jury says, and if he leaves without the company's permission he is in violation of South Africa's pass laws, which restrict the movement of blacks within the country through use of internal passports.

Many of the 19 men on AMAX's board of directors have ties to banks, other corporations and the U.S. government

An AMAX spokesman refused to comment on the operations of the Tsumeb mine, pointing out that AMAX owns only 29.6 percent of it and does not actually run the business. The managing partner in the joint venture is Newmont Mining, he said, adding, "We never say anything about it."

AMAX currently produces all its molybdenum from two Colorado mines, but hopes to develop three new projects that could double its molybdenum capacity — the Mount Tolman site and two others, at Crested Butte, Colo., and Kitsault, British Columbia. Almost 40 percent of its five-year spending budget will go into molybdenum, although the world market for the mineral is decreasing and molybdenum prices.

The price of molybdenum rose to $32.50 in 1979, when strikes and other production problems decreased the supply just as steel-using industries were creating a great demand for it. The price plummeted last year, as a general economic decline struck the steel

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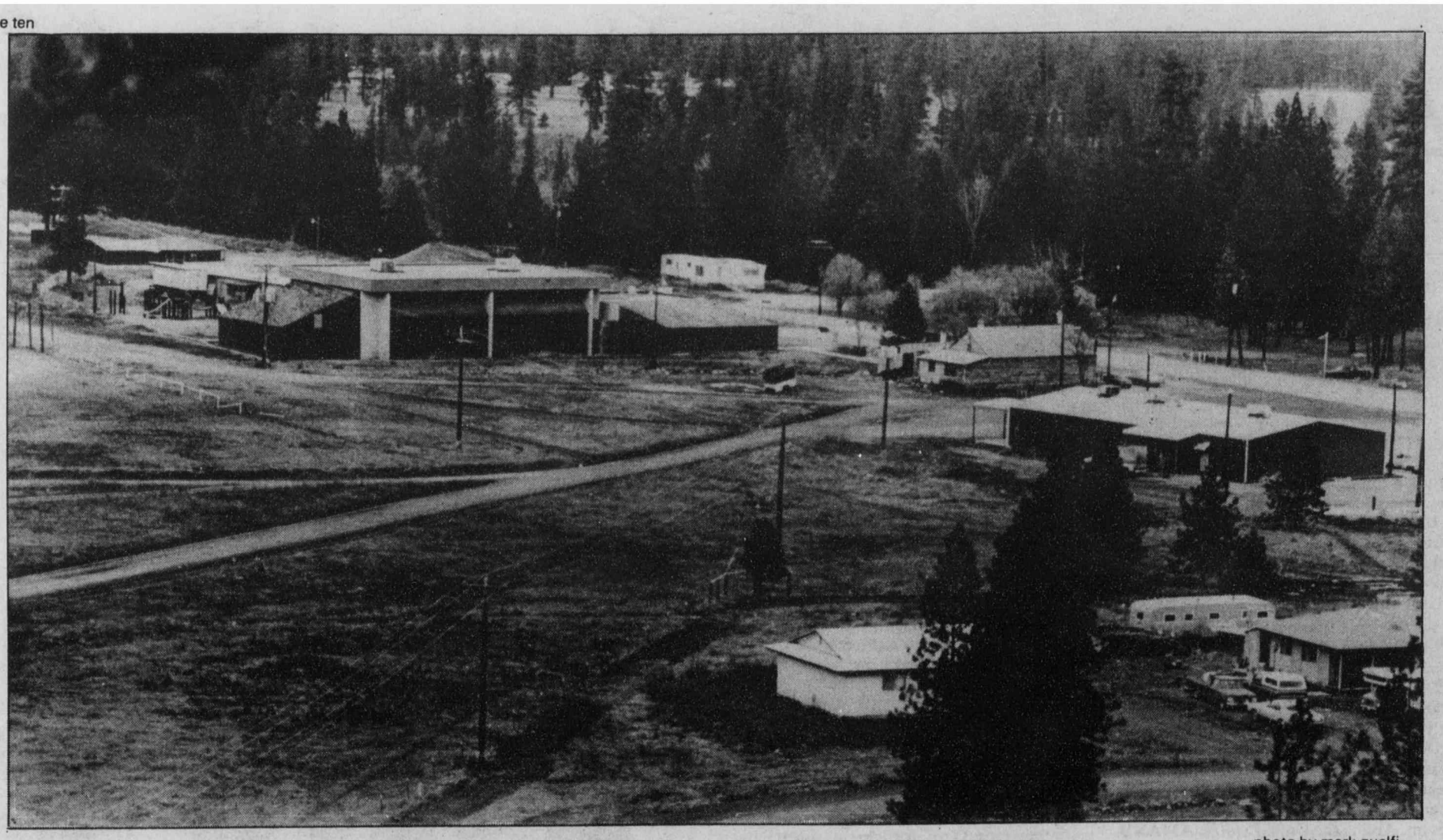


The town of Keller sits beside Highway 21 just a few miles north of Mount Tolman. photo by mark guelfi

Hoping for the best

Residents of small town near Tolman view mine with mixed feelings

The green highway signs — one facing north, one facing south — that tell travelers they are "Entering Keller" aren't really back to back. But they seem almost that close to drivers passing through the reservation town.

Between those signs sits a community center, a Western clothing store, a church and tiny school and a cluster of nearly identical, government-built houses. Keller, Wash., population 170, is a half-hour's drive from anywhere, a town that has had telephones for only 10 years — and a town that is about to change.

About five miles south of Keller is its most important neighbor: Mount Tolman, where one of the world's largest molybdenum mines may soon be built. That mine will certainly affect Keller, but *how* seems to be a matter of opinion among Keller residents. Depending upon whom you ask, the Mount Tolman project will change the town's rural, close-knit character and multiply its problems, or will make it a more affluent and desirable place to live.

What environmental effects the mine will have on Keller is hard to pin down, although one is obvious: The top of Mount Tolman, now the dominant feature of the area's landscape, will disappear from view as it becomes a 1500-foot-deep open-pit mine. The environmental manager for the mining company involved, AMAX Inc., said that Keller isn't expected to receive significant levels of two mine by-products — noise and dust — although the amount of both will increase during the mine's operations.

The effects that cause Keller residents most concern, however, are those that are tied to one statistic. By 1990, according to a preliminary environmental impact statement for the mine project, Keller's population will double.

Gail Kuehne is a small, curly-haired talkative woman, three-sixteenths Indian and an enrolled member of the Colville tribe. She owns and runs the Sanpoil Western store in Keller, in a building she leases from the tribe and shares with Keller's miniscule U.S. Post Office, but she and her white husband live on a ranch about 10 miles outside the town. Her home sits high on a hill overlooking the Sanpoil Arm of Lake Roosevelt, and the picture windows in her living room frame Mount Tolman, directly across the lake.

Gail and Henry Kuehne, who have both lived on the reservation all their lives, have mixed emotions about the Tolman mine. "I hate to see our valley and our people change," Gail said, "but the economy part of it I think is maybe the most important to the locality." The majority of Keller's residents are in favor of the planned mine, Gail believes, primarily because of the jobs and money it is expected to bring.

Logging and some agriculture "is about all that maintains this valley," Gail said, and the logging has been very poor during the past year. As a nation-wide housing slump damps the demand for lumber, the Indians who live around Keller see only a short working season for loggers and small dividends for tribal members. Many see the logging slowdown as an argument for the molybdenum mine, Kuehne said; dividends from Mount Tolman would replace falling timber revenues, allow the reservation's timber to replenish and let the Colville tribe manage its forests better, free from pressure to produce higher dividends.

Having interviewed many Keller area Indians for an AMAX job interest survey, Jeanne Jerred, a housewife who lives in Keller, agrees with Kuehne that most of their neighbors want the Tolman mine. "Most of them felt it would be more or less an advantage — jobs and money," she said, and many added that they would be willing to relocate, if necessary, to get a mine job.

Jerred herself is less enthusiastic about the Mount Tolman project. Jerred, three-fourths Colville and a lifelong resident of the reservation, believes she represents a minority when she says, "I'm still not in favor of it." She adds, though, "It's like the color of hair you're born with" — not something she has any choice about.

Jerred and the Kuehnes both fear that rapid population growth will change their town in ways they won't like. Keller is a close-knit community now, with no real crime or drug problem, Jerred said, and she would hate to see that change. The Kuehnes expect, however, that more people will mean more stealing and cattle rustling. In the 16 years they've lived in it, the Kuehnes' house has been locked maybe once, they said, but they won't be so trusting in the future.

Even without the mine, however, crime and drugs are coming into the Sanpoil Valley, the Kuehnes said, brought in by "hill people" whom Gail terms "hippies" and "undesirable types." An influx of these settlers during the past few years has also enlarged the local counties' welfare rolls, according to the Kuehnes.

"Many of these people are very well educated, but they're copping out," she said. "They've dropped their responsibilities, couldn't take the rat race in the cities anymore, and they've come out to make their living on 10 acres. Well, that isn't easy to do."

If Keller is in for its own population explosion, Gail feels it should get "the better type of people": The tribe should have allowed AMAX to have its offices and employee housing there, rather than trying to keep non-Indian mine workers in the area around Grand Coulee Dam.

One benefit that Gail Kuehne and Jerred both hope the mine will indirectly bring them is a larger, better school in Keller itself. The Kuehnes' youngest son and Jerred's three daughters, like all other Keller-area students in grades 7-12, attend school off the reservation in the town of Wilbur; they leave early in the morning and often don't get home until about 6:30 p.m. Keller's elementary school, with kindergarten through grade 6, is already full, and the Mount Tolman EIS predicts a 15 percent increase in the number of school-age children in Keller by 1990.

Both the Kuehnes and Jerred said that the tribal council has predicted little impact on Keller from the mine. But Councilman Mel Tonasket says bluntly that Keller is in for substantial change.

"Keller is in kind of a unique position," Tonasket said. "They are kind of backwoodsy, not dumb by any means, just a small, isolated community . . . It's not a big money area; most of them are loggers, so it's semi-seasonal kind of work. The only people that they see are tourists on their way up north. We are going to have to affect their community with all of the construction people, movement of equipment," he said.

Although the tribal council is trying to keep the white newcomers in the off-reservation towns, they expect numbers of workers to settle in Keller, Tonasket pointed out.

"Look at other mining areas and see what I mean about outsiders. It just changes the overall community. It's not going to be just a little backwoodsy thing anymore . . . There are all kinds of plans by all kinds of people to build taverns and restaurants and motels and apartments and all kinds of stuff . . . There will be big money in there."

"Anywhere you go where people are not rich and they receive big money, and they don't know how to handle it, a lot of them are hurt and they are ripped off," he said. "It's the hustlers that take off with it . . . the insurance salesmen, the siding salesmen, the car salesmen."

Mary Sumerlin, Gail Kuehne's mother, shares Tonasket's concern. She remembers the effects on Keller of another major industrial project: the Grand Coulee Dam, begun in the 1930s.

The dam brought a stream of workers to the towns near the Colville reservation, Sumerlin, 72, recalls. It also brought what she called "the riff-raff gamblers and fleecers." "They

(continued on page eleven)

photo by bart dean

Chief Jim James' portrait decorates the wall of Gail Kuehne's western clothing store in Keller. Kuehne hopes the Mount Tolman mine will be good for her business and for the small reservation town.

Reservation town expects big change from mine

(continued from page ten)

came to mine the people, not to work the dam," she said.

She expects the Mount Tolman mine to bring with it some of the same problems, saying, "I don't see how in the world they're going to prevent it." By the time the mine reaches full production she probably won't be alive to see it, but she added, "I'm a genuine hillbilly . . . I hate to see the development take place here."

On the Kuehnes' dining room wall hangs an enlarged photograph of Keller in about 1915. Mary Sumerlin, her tan face deeply lined, especially around her alert brown eyes, her black hair turning dark gray, with spots of bright pink rouge on her cheeks, remembers the town as it was then — and where it was then. The Grand Coulee Dam's most drastic effect on Keller was to force it to relocate: the original site, south of the present location and sitting on the shore of the Sanpoil River, is now under the waters of the Sanpoil Arm of Lake Roosevelt, the giant lake created behind the dam.

The influx of dam workers in the '30s, many of them with families to feed in the midst of the Great Depression, depleted an already dwindling deer population in the area, Sumerlin said, remembering when she would go hunting and follow a deer track for days at a time, so scarce had the animals become. Hunting has been better controlled since World War II, she said, and the herds have been rebuilt; she shot two deer this year, her best season in seven years. But more workers at the mine many also mean more hunters tracking the same number — or fewer — deer.

The flooding from Grand Coulee that caused Keller to move upstream also deprived the Colvilles of traditional root-gathering and hunting areas, part of the riverbed they were entitled to and salmon whose habitat the dam destroyed, Henry Kuehne said. But it brought roads, electricity and jobs to the Sanpoil Valley. "Other than the salmon, it would be hard to say they lost more than they gained," he said.

Opponents of Mount Tolman disagree, and say that a settlement of Indian claims for damages from Grand Coulee would make the mine revenue unnecessary. Gail replies that those claims are uncertain and depend on the U.S. government. "The mine is reality," she said.

Mine opponents also fear that the project will take the Colvilles even further from their traditional ways. Jerred agrees that the traditional language, medicines and rituals are being lost, but says that is because older generations didn't pass on their knowledge to their children. She doesn't speak or understand the traditional Indian language or know where to gather traditional, medicinal roots, because she wasn't taught those things as a child.

"If they had taught me, we would have retained more of that. But at the time they were stressing learning white ways," she explains. "Some, not a lot, teach traditional ways . . . They think of it more now because they might lose it forever." But her generation doesn't have the knowledge to pass on, and whatever effects the mine may have, it will not change that, she said.

Jerred and Gail Kuehne also deny that Tolman is a sacred mountain, as mine opponents claim. Both lived their lives on the reservation and say that they and the elderly people they know never mentioned the mountain as significant. No one did, they say, until mineral exploration started.

However the Tolman mine affects Keller, it will only be in operation for 40 to 50 years. What happens to Keller and the surrounding area after that?

Gail Kuehne expects an economic slump for the Sanpoil Valley. "As businesses grow, people just kind of maintain one another, but you need an entity there someplace to back it up," she said. Henry also predicted some slack times, but believes that AMAX will find more mineral in Mount Tolman than expected and keep the mine open longer. He also thinks other industries will move in and make use of the work force that the mine closure will leave unemployed.

But even if economic hard times follow the Mount Tolman project, Gail believes the changes that the mine will bring were inevitable.

"In 40 years I think we would have changed anyway, unless we have a complete reverse of what has happened in the last five [years]. I just think we're headed for change anyway. Mount Tolman project, in this area, is pushing the change a little faster."

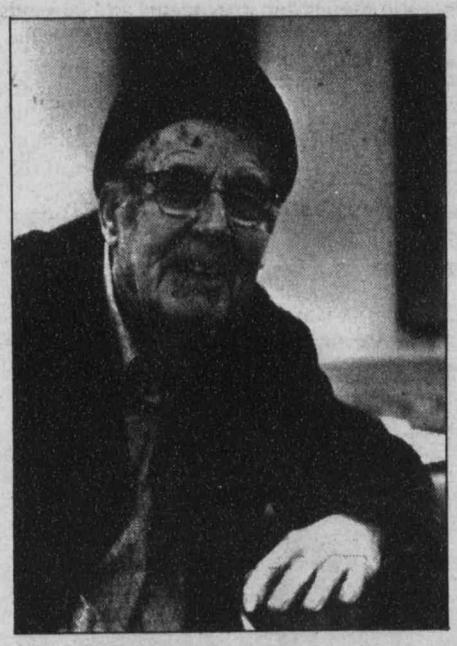
Reported and written by Anne Christensen

The Coulee Dam boom may hit tiny town again

Boom and bust cycles have been a part of Grand Coulee Dam area life since the dam's construction in the 1930s.

And those who live in the four towns that make up the area — Grand Coulee, Coulee City, Electric City and Coulee Dam — are accustomed to large numbers of construction workers, tourists and a steady influx of newcomers.

Located only 13 miles from the mining site, the area may be ideal for the 1,200 mostly non-Indian workers who will come during the first three years of the project when construction and mine operation overlap. Indians are to fill the remaining 600 permanent jobs that will last the life of the mine. Because the mining lease stipulates that non-Indians may not move onto the reservation, the neighboring towns will be hit with a large, though temporary, strain.



John Michaud

Coulee Dam is the only one of the four towns that sits within reservation boundaries, but was bought from the tribe when the dam was built, said Art Ackley, a 12-year resident of the town. Although the dam may be linked in name with the other three towns, for Coulee Dam it is a part of everyday life and sits, like a concrete mountain, between hills which shadow the small town.

The local Coulee House Motel advertises "Overlooking Grand Coulee Dam," and the J and A Cafe just a block down the street shows its amenability to the construction town image offering a "workman's lunch": a sandwich and a piece of pie for $2.50 or two sandwiches and pie for a dollar more.

In pre-dam days, there wasn't much to the area except two pieces of land divided in the middle by a river and a small store on wheels that sat on the south side, according to John Michaud, who arrived from St. Paul, Minn., just after the beginning of the Depression, and just before the beginning of the dam, looking — like everybody else who came — for a job.

As news of the proposed dam and the jobs it promised spread, so did the town, which grew, according to Michaud, in a "slipshod way." People looked for work first and then shelter.

At first, they had no running water, and they had to start from scratch building schools and churches, he said.

Before the church was built, they had Mass in any available shelter. "We're the oldest parishioners . . . the first ones," said Michaud's wife, Irene. "The priest used the Grand Coulee School house [as a church]. Then they had it in the American Legion hall. If you got there early you had to pick up the pop bottles from the night before."

Regardless, "it was a great experience," Michaud said. With that same optimism, he looks to the Mount Tolman Mine as "the best thing that happened since the dam," for the area, giving people a steady place to work and live. "The area has a lot of possibilities," he said.

Physically, Coulee Dam people don't have a lot of choice about sitting upon what the draft environmental impact statement considers "probably the single most vital link in the roadway network" that connects the Tolman mine with a railhead in Coulee City. That means about 60,000 tons of molybdenum/copper ore, carried by up to 16 trucks each day, will make the trip from the mine site, west on the Manila Creek Road and south on Highway 155 to its final destination.

It is Highway 155 that has a few Coulee Dam residents worried. The road, which is the only one that runs all the way through town, passes by the Wright Elementary School, through two residential districts and over a bridge built 50 years ago.

"I'm upset about the traffic, all day and all night," said Ackley. "It's gonna be a problem. You know they are going to be working 24 hours a day."

Until it is repaired at a cost of $23 million — Irene Michaud described it as so bad that "we always said that old Joe got appendicitis because of that road" — trucks could not make it over, said Dave Dougherty, staff director for the Federal Demonstration Project in that region, a federal assistance program for rural areas undergoing rapid construction and development.

The road's surface is susceptible to "spring breakup," from a thawing and softening process of the road's subsurface that freezes during the winter, says the impact statement. Weight and speed limitations are imposed by the Department of Transportation when these conditions are particularly severe, and the impact report adds that increased traffic would further damage the road.

AMAX will pay for some of the road repair, but hopes to get county help too. Ackley would add that they should build a new bridge as well. "Well I raised that too," said Dougherty, "because I looked across that bridge a number of times and said, 'You mean there is going to be that kind of traffic coming across this?'

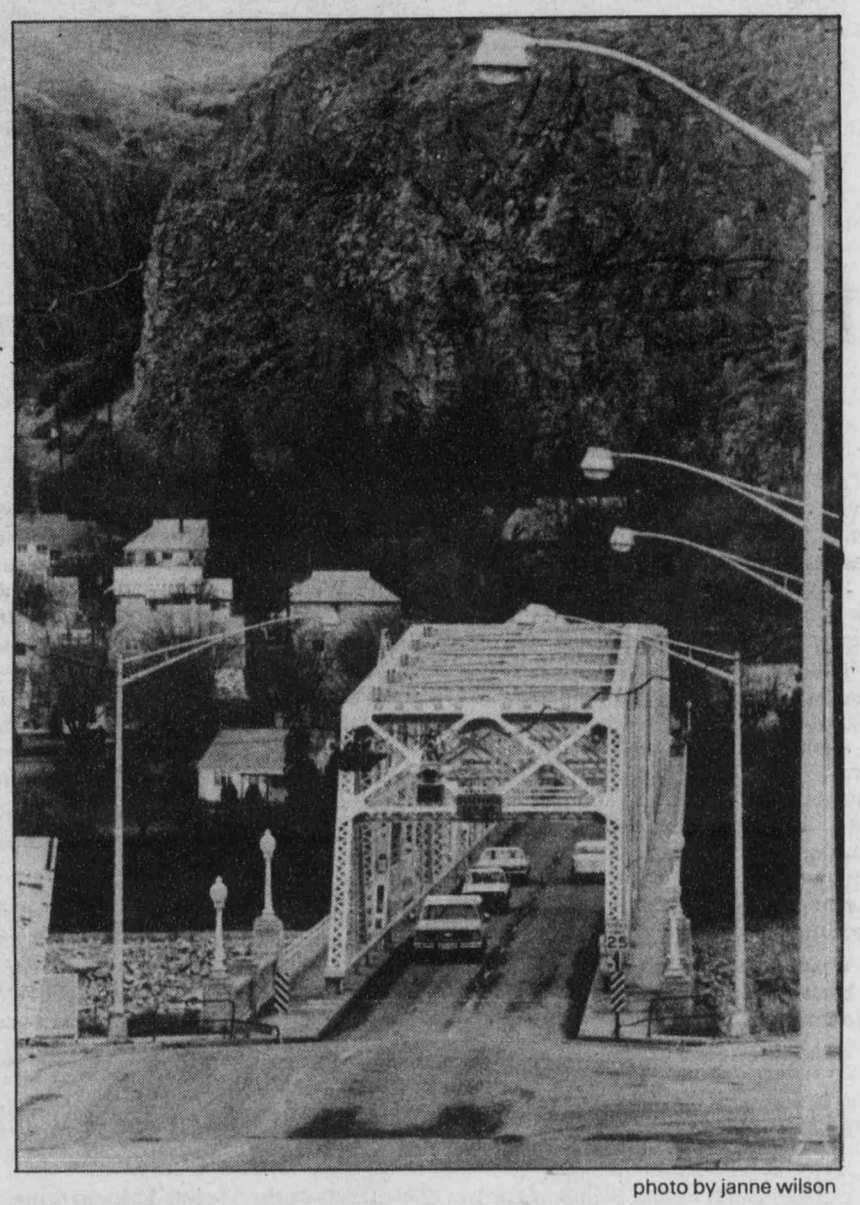


photo by janne wilson

Each day, 14 to 16 trucks carrying ore from the Mount Tolman mine will cross this 'rickety old bridge' built 50 years ago. The bridge is now a part of the section of Highway 155 that runs through the town of Coulee Dam.

"It's a pretty rickety old bridge — but they didn't blink an eye and they said, 'Oh sure.' Except they pointed out that any really heavy trucks won't be able to come across."

Agnes Hoffman, a 10-year resident, isn't thrilled about the traffic, but added that because the town sits on the reservation they don't have much choice.

Ackley, on the other hand, resents not the project itself, but the fact that he has to suffer the consequences without reaping the benefits.

"It's going to be a good thing if it materializes for more than . . . just the Indians. You can pick up the *Star* paper, you can see a lot of opportunities — for Indians only. [They're given] special preference. I think it's a bunch of crap."

The Colvilles will get "pretty darn rich" off of the mine, said Lori Williams, 18, who works at the J and A Cafe. She said that people in the town were negative at first when they heard of the project, "but now they see it's going to do some good for the area. Most people don't know anything about it," she added.

And Hoffman questioned whether the Indians, even given the opportunity, would work. "You know, with what they get all the time [revenues]," she said, "most of 'em don't want to work."

"We've got some real nice Indians," she conceded however, though in the town there are only about 10 or 12, according to Ackley.

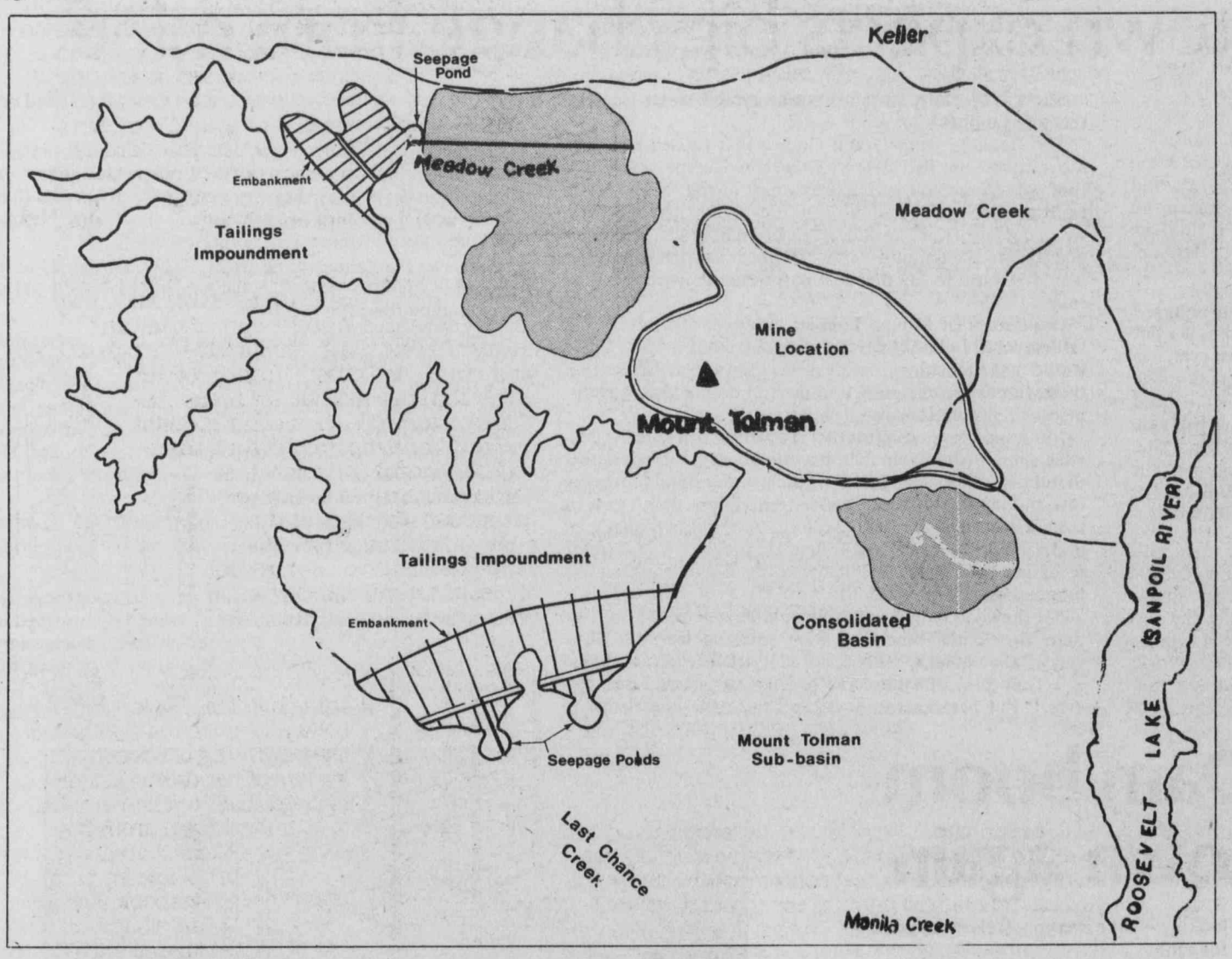
The same reasons that have many Coulee Dam residents enthusiastic about the mine — increased population bringing money and business — will place a strain on school, police, fire, health and water systems.

"If they're going to take care of schools and shopping — okay," said Ackley, "but this town just couldn't handle it right now [great increase in population], no ifs, ands or buts."

Fr. Eugene Glatt, a Catholic priest who has been the pastor for St. Benedict's parish in Coulee Dam since 1975, disagrees. He said of the mine, "Oh, I think it's fine. Looking at it from a parish point of view, it would be great to have a few more people here.

"It would be to our advantage."

Reported and written by Janne Wilson



Mount Tolman mine site

The actual mine on Mount Tolman will cover only a small area, but mine operations will use more than 10 square miles of Colvile land for processing ore and disposing of mine wastes.

The pit will encompass the peak of Mount Tolman and stretch to the east, resulting in a 1,500-foot deep hole which will partially fill with water to form a man-made lake.

Areas called Meadow Creek and Consolidated basins, northwest and directly south of the mine, will be filled with waste rock. These disposal areas will be covered with topsoil and planted with trees after the mine closes, according to the AMAX reclamation plan.

Waste materials known as tailings — ground rock and chemicals from the molybdenum refining process, mixed with water — will be piped to two valleys southwest of the pit and an area to the northwest. Waste rock will be used to dam the valleys first, and some water from the tailings will be recycled from the Last Chance and Meadow Creek tailings impoundments to the mill. The impoundments will also be reclaimed, planted with grass.

Trucks carrying molybdenum and copper concentrates will travel over the Manila Creek Road to Highway 155, then to Coulee City.

AMAX draws praise, criticism for environmental record

(continued from page nine)

and auto industries and at a time when molybdenum supplies were growing — largely due to increased production at AMAXs Henderson mine.

The company's two Colorado sites — the Climax mine near Leadville and the Henderson mine near Empire — each produce about 50 million pounds of molybdenum annually, but provide vastly different environmental protection. The Climax mine was begun during World War I, before environmental concerns were seriously considered. Operations there caused part of the mountain to cave in, and the system for disposing of mine waste products has had to be reworked to correct water pollution problems.

AMAX spokesmen at Mount Tolman said that the Climax mine is not representative of the company's modern mines. They point instead to the Henderson prospect, which has been praised as environmentally sound by some environmentalists. The environmental project manager at Tolman, Les Darling, said, "We've been tooting our own horn now, but we've got a number of instances throughout the country where we've done things that have shown a very good environmental concern. We're leaders in the industry in that area."

That view is reiterated in a book, *Footprints on the Planet,* by reporter Robert Cahn, who examines favorably the work at Henderson. There AMAX paid for a complete inventory of plant and animal life, dug a tunnel 9.5 miles *under* the Continental Divide to reduce the cost of pollution control and even moved a road 10 feet so as not to disturb six pine trees. It also painted power poles three different colors to blend with the woods.

Although AMAX's environmental performance generally has improved, skeptics still speak up frequently. At a coal project in Catlin, Ill., 96 percent of the area's citizens, according to Cahn's book, oppose AMAX Coal's work and many of them consider AMAX's air pollution control efforts inadequate.

One of AMAX's biggest problems recently came in Oregon when Alumax, Inc., half-owned by AMAX and half-owned by Japan's Mitsui Company, wanted to place an aluminum smelter near the mouth of the Columbia River at the town of Warrenton.

Alumax held the electricity rights, but needed air and water discharge permits. When opponents successfully campaigned to change a local law so that the pollution limit was more than twice as stringent as the federal standard, AMAX responded with a dry-scrubbing process that more than complied with the new standard. The Oregon Environmental Quality Council then established a "zero" environmental area around Warrenton allowing no new pollution. Alumax abandoned its Warrenton plans and moved upriver to Umatilla, Ore., where it received its discharge permits. Environmentalists then filed a lawsuit that delayed electricity contracts from the Bonneville Power Administration.

Some of the residents of Crested Butte, pop. 1,000, have also resisted the proposed molybdenum project, saying it is incompatible with the area; the town itself is a national historic site, and is surrounded by National Forest land. They also fear that the mine would cause a boom-town syndrome — rapid industrialization and a high growth rate that can cause increases in crime, unemployment, alcoholism and community planning problems — exactly the concerns of the opponents of the Mount Tolman project.

Reported and written by Anne Christensen with reporting assistance from Mark Moschetti

Staff for the Mount Tolman report

This special examination of the possible effects of the Mount Tolman mine upon the Colville Confederated Tribes was produced by a team of journalism majors and Spectator staff members as part of an intensive-project sponsored by the Seattle University journalism department and The Spectator.

Such intensive off-campus experience is a vital part of training journalists and is in line with the mission of Seattle University: to impart knowledge and values, to encourage critical and exhaustive investigation, and to prepare students for a lifetime of service to their communities.

During the project, advanced students worked in an "apprenticeship" under the supervision of a journalism professor. By design, a project was selected that would force them to cope with complex energy and environmental issues as well as with cultural and ethnic differences and with the difficulties — often encountered by professional journalists — of working intensively at a distance away from home.

Stories were written individually. Reporting was done by a team of five journalism majors: Jody Brannon, Anne Christensen, Mark Guelfi, Mark Moschetti, and Janne Wilson.

Editing was done by Christensen, Guelfi, Moschetti and Wilson. Photographs were taken by Brannon, Guelfi, Wilson and Spectator photo editor Bart Dean. Page design was done by Brannon, Christensen, Guelfi and Wilson.

Additional assistance was provided by John Miller, Spectator editor; Dale Christiansen, Spectator business manager; and Julia Dreves, Spectator artist.

Professional journalism guidance was provided by Gary Atkins, assistant professor of journalism, and Bruce McKim, lecturer in photojournalism and Seattle Times staff photographer. Additional advice on economic and political matters was provided by the Rev. Frank Case, S.J., assistant professor of business, and Sister Christopher Querin, S.P., professor of political science.

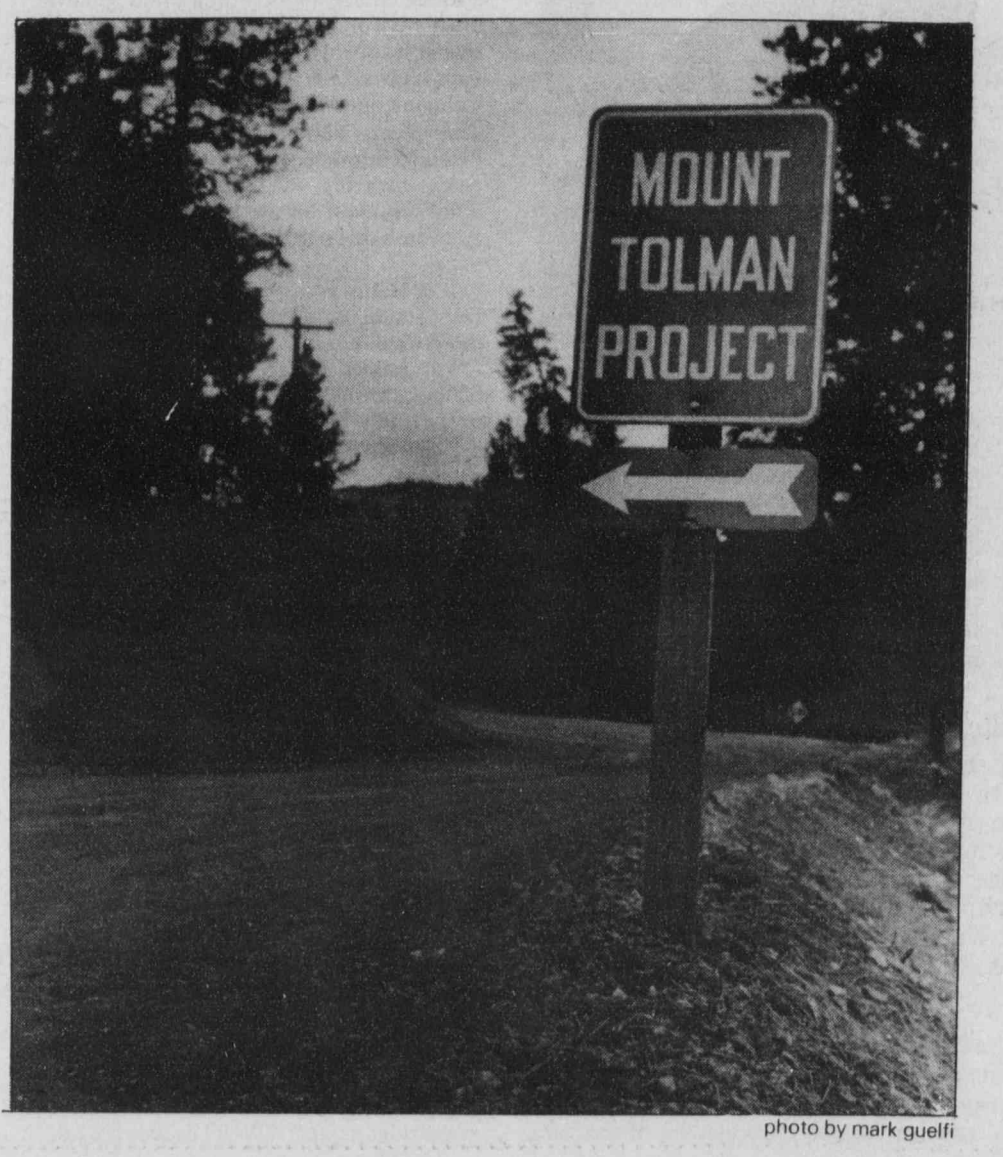


photo by mark guelfi