

UF elected faculty bargaining agent

By Mark D. Stumpf

Two weeks before faculty contracts expire on Aug. 15, both administration and faculty representatives are almost ready to begin formal negotiations.

The certification of the United Faculty (UF) as the teacher's bargaining agent late last week and the return of vacationing administrators makes possible the start of negotiation sessions within a few days.

Votes were counted Friday in the election that made the UF the bargaining agent for all full- and part-time faculty, whether members of the local Association for Higher Education, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), or independent. An official of the Public Employees Relations Commission, which supervised the election, said 142 faculty votes were cast favoring the coalition, 15 against. The election was not contested by the administra-

tion or the two faculty groups on campus.

Both sides seem hopeful negotiations can be completed before the Aug. 15 contract expiration.

"I would like to get in and start as soon as possible," said Bob Christianson, chief UF negotiator. Though no negotiations had taken place as of Monday, Christianson said the administration has received a UF package of proposals. "Basically, the package we gave them is very close to what we had there before," he said, referring to negotiations conducted by the AFT before the UF was certified. A copy of the new package was not available at press deadline.

Issues from the administration view have not yet been formulated, said Clark Townsend, assistant to the college president. He said the faculty's package contained some salary proposals that had to be "costed-out" by Business Manager Rich Rutkowski, who was on vacation until Monday.

"I think in the next few days we'll hopefully have a response," said Townsend. "The key thing" in getting negotiations started "was to get the election over."

Townsend anticipates few changes in dealing with the UF instead of the AFT, which was bargaining agent. "Basically, we're still dealing with the same faculty," he said. "I don't anticipate any major differences."

Christianson was not willing to divulge the UF proposals in detail without checking with other UF officers, but he did indicate some things on the collective faculty mind.

"The primary thing we're involved with right now is the new insurance policy the legislature just passed," he said. The change means the state will now pay 100 per cent of faculty medical insurance premiums, rather than the portion the state had paid, said Christianson. "We're just attempt-

ing to get the premiums that we've deducted and not used back to the faculty right away."

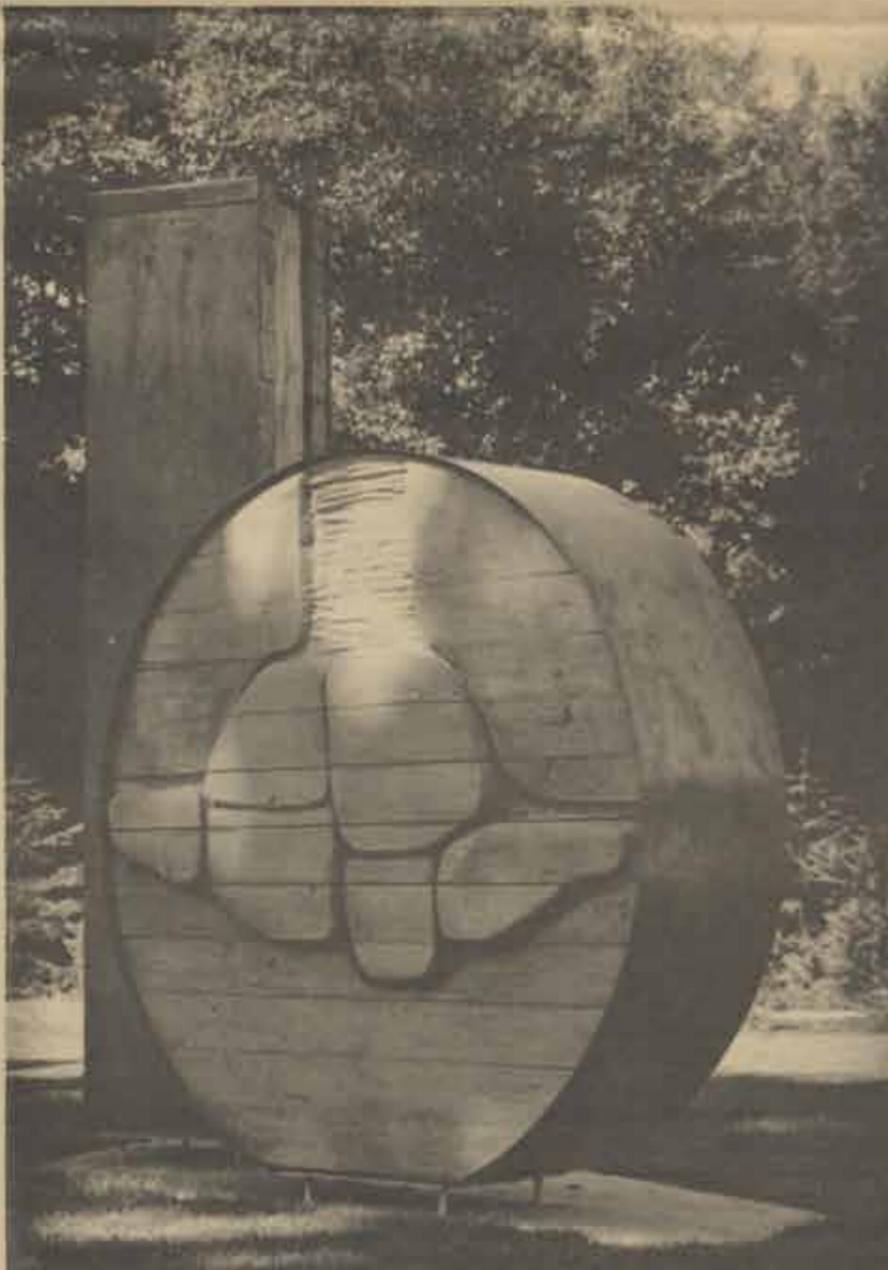
Supplemental state funds the college may receive will also get attention. A present clause making all such funds subject to talks will probably remain in the contract, Christianson said, and better use will be made of the provision. "In the past, the faculty has not kept very good track of those monies."

Dissent that surfaced when the faculty moved toward the coalition and an internal AFT dispute stopped negotiations in May is now resolved, said Christianson. "Once the (election) results are in, I think everyone has to live with it."

Townsend said the possibility of extending the present contract if agreement isn't reached has been discussed in informal "chats" with Christianson, but he's not anxious to bring that alternative into formal negotiations. "Hopefully, we won't have to get to that question," said Townsend.



A segmental sculpture on administrative greens



SCULPTED IN SHADE — The artwork "Segmental Sculpture," installed in front of the Administrative Building at the east end of campus last weekend, is the work of Dave Gallagher, Colorado art professor. Photo by Mark D. Stumpf.

By Evonne Terziisky

Whether the beauty of the Green River campus was enhanced by the addition of a new art object in front of the new administration building may be a matter of opinion, but its presence is undeniable. The bronze and wood sculpture was installed last weekend and is called "Segmental Sculpture" by its creator, Dave Gallagher.

The sculpture, which cost \$8,000, was obtained under a recent Washington state law requiring that for all buildings built with state funds, one half of one per cent of the total construction costs be used for art.

According to Bob Lawrence, associate dean of instruction for academics, when GR's new administration, welding, and maintenance buildings were constructed, it was decided to obtain one art piece for all three buildings instead of three separate pieces. Green River then submitted a general description and sugges-

tions for an art piece to the Washington State Arts Commission. The commission included the description in the bulletin they put out advertising for submission of art work for use in state-funded buildings.

After 18 submissions for the Green River campus came into the commission, a panel of five members was formed to evaluate the work. This art selection panel considered the aesthetics of each submission and how it would fit into the GRCC environment.

After what Lawrence called a very professional and sophisticated process of evaluation, the panel sent the three submissions they felt were best-suited to the campus to the Green River Campus Committee for the final selection.

The GR committee decided on the work by Gallagher, who is presently a member of the art faculty in sculpture at the University of Denver.

Kaus named stopgap dean

A chink in the GRCC administration has been filled with the "temporary appointment" of Placement Coordinator Margaret Kaus as associate dean of instruction for continuing education.

Dean of Instruction Bill Taylor announced the appointment Monday. He said applications for the job will be taken until Aug. 15, with the final selection scheduled to be made by Sept. 1.

The search for a replacement for Dr. Daniel Kralik, who resigned last month to become director of educational services for

Weyerhaeuser Company, has centered on women and minority persons. Taylor says "we have had luck" in finding such applicants.

Is Kaus' appointment a trial run? "This is someone in there doing a job until we make the selection," said Taylor, though Kaus is in the running. "I think Margaret is a very strong candidate for this position."

Taylor couldn't say who would handle placement duties until the permanent choice is made. "They'll have to work that one out."

Actors, authors and an athlete come to GR this fall

By Barb Hobby

What do Richard Bach, John Holt, Oscar Peterson, Bruce Jenner, Nanette Fabray, and Vincent Price have in common? Well, they'll all be appearing at GRCC this coming year in the artists and speakers series.

"Find what it is you want most in the world to do and then — do it" is the philosophy of Richard Bach, author of "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" and lead speaker in the series. His book sold more than one million copies in 1972 alone, breaking all records since "Gone With the Wind."

Besides being an author, Bach is a pilot, boat-builder, telescope lens- and mirror-grinder, parachutist and psychic, just to mention a few of his many facets. Bach will be at GRCC on Oct. 5 in the Lindbloom Student Center (LSC) at 7:30 p.m. Reserved seats are \$4.50 and general admission tickets are \$3.50.

John Holt, teacher, writer, educational and social reformer, will be here Oct. 19. He is the author of seven books, including "How Children Fail," "How Children Learn," and "Instead of Education." Holt feels that children often do not "learn" but "learn to please" the adults around them, says his publicity. Reserve seats are \$4 or \$3 for general admission to hear Holt's ideas on encouraging effective learning by children at 7:30 p.m. in the LSC.

For 12 consecutive years, "Down Beat" magazine has named Oscar Peterson "Best Jazz Pianist." Peterson, a piano, organ and clavichord virtuoso, has taught and toured in the United States, Russia, Africa and the Far East. You can hear Peterson in concert Nov. 19 at 7:30 p.m. in the LSC. Reserve seats are \$7; general admission will be \$5.

Gold medal winner Bruce Jenner was the first man ever to score more than 8,500 points in the decathlon. Hailed at the Montreal Olympics as "the world's greatest athlete," Jenner has now signed a major television contract with ABC to do sports commentary, act in two movies each year, and make 26 appearances on the "Good Morning America" show. He will be here on Jan. 18 at 7:30 p.m. in the LSC. Reserved seats are \$5; general admission, \$3.50.

Yes, yes Nanette

The Theatre Extempore and Green River Music Company will be working with Nanette Fabray in their presentation of "Hello Dolly" this winter. Fabray has played on Broadway, in movies, and on television. Three Emmy's, one Tony, and two Donaldson Awards are some of the honors she has received.

The Feb. 23 performance of

"Hello Dolly" is for season ticket holders only, but others can attend a dinner show at 7 p.m. the next day, or performances on Feb. 25 at 7:30 p.m. and Feb. 26 at 2 and 7 p.m. Reserve seats are \$5 and general admission is \$3.50.

Acting isn't the only thing Vincent Price can do well. He is also an author, art collector and gourmet cook.

Price began collecting art at the age of 12 with the purchase of a Rembrandt etching. He has written several books, including "The Treasury of Great Recipes," "I Like What I Know," "The Book of Joe," and "Treasury of American Art." Price will be here March 15.

Season tickets are available at the price of \$7.50, which is normally a \$17.50 value at student prices. More ticket information may be obtained at Student Programs upstairs in the LSC or by calling 833-9111.



Richard Bach



Oscar Peterson



Bruce Jenner



Nanette Fabray



Vincent Price

Photos courtesy of Student Programs

Genealogy students dig for their roots

by Craig LeMoine

Family background and heritage — roots — have become in recent times subjects that people are beginning to study and investigate. To assist in this research, Green River has started a new class this summer on genealogy, the research of one's family tree.

Research is the key to this class, says Dr. Nigel Adams, instructor. Students have to be willing to spend long hours of searching in public libraries, public and federal records centers, county court houses and any of a number of other places that may house some kind of ancestral records.

A problem with documents is, however, that they are not always 100 per cent reliable and can be conflicting. One student found documents indicating her grandfather's birth was in England, while still another document showed his place of birth as being in Vermont. In cases such as these, Adams suggests that until the validity of a document can be proven conclusively, it should be disregarded completely. Another problem with documents is that many

times they are unavailable because they have been lost or destroyed.

Adams suggests that the best place to start is in the home, going over old photo albums, taking note of names, dates and events that have been recorded. Letters, birth certificates and family bibles are also valid sources of information. The oldest living member of the family, says Adams, would be a very good link to the near past of family.

"Sit and listen, learn to ask questions and record the information," recommends Adams.

Accuracy should be stressed in investigating, he states. Names must be of correct spelling, locations should be nailed down to exacts not generals. Use all the resources available, leave no stone unturned in the search.

"This is an active class, one that you have to make work for you," Adams says.

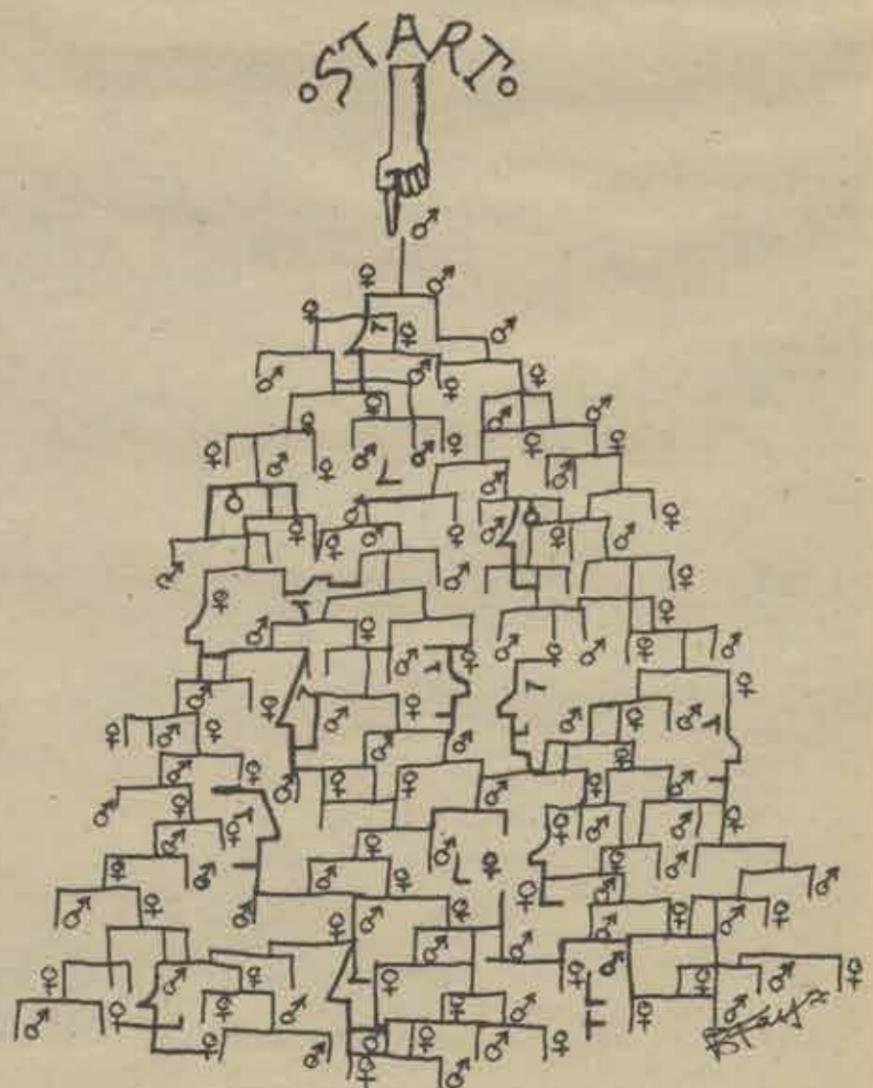
And work one must. The research and investigating isn't easy, say those involved in the class, but they agree that it is time well spent and has been rewarding.

Music Man here Aug. 12

GRCC will present Meredith Willson's "Music Man" on Aug. 12, 13 and 14 in the Performing Arts Building. The play, which is billed as "a piece of old-fashioned Americana," will show at 8 p.m. on Aug. 12 and 13, and at 7 p.m. on Aug. 14. Tickets are \$2.50 for adults and \$1 for students.

"Music Man" is under the direction of Gary Taylor and Ron Smith, with dance numbers directed by Jenny Hillock. The play is a musical comedy with a full orchestra and a cast of 50.

Ticket reservations and further information are available by phoning 833-9111, ext. 337.



FINDING UNCLE HAROLD
Illustration by Bill Fay

Check and balance

How not to get involved in student government

By Mark D. Stumpf

Manning the routine watches of life can lead to the most astonishing discoveries. Just last week, for instance, an instructor who's been doing the dining table advising shift for newly-registering FTE's told me of a question they frequently posed, one I'd thought was long extinct:

"How do I get involved in student government?"

It was nice to hear that the average new student is taking an interest in a territory sometimes dominated by cliques and budding pettifoggers. And the question as it sits is easily answered.

For most of the elected positions, merely get your name on the ballot, and a few ubiquitous signs and T-shirts later, you're in office. More planning is required to enter the executive races for president and vice president; the main thing there is the importance of being earnest and the fatality of being radical. For appointive positions, become someone's friend.

So much for that. Much more intriguing to one who has watched the associated students scene is the question's opposite: "How do I not get involved?"

While the array of shenanigans of past ASGRCC officers may be just water under the gate, they read in general like political crimes probably first talked to death before Cicero. Digging up the old coffins in a roundabout way might help those heading down the same rough road — maybe in the same way that it helps to have a three-minute warning of nuclear holocaust.

Anyway, here goes:

•Don't start out with any unamenable enemies or unalterable grand plans. Enemies will generate like mushrooms after rain anyway, and detailed plans dropped whole on the senate like eggs out of a chicken will simply break when they hit the ice.

•Know the rules and follow them scrupulously, but don't try to use them like a shiv up the sleeve. The proliferation of rulebooks here would be astounding, if their sheer ambiguity didn't steal that adjective. Robert's Rules of Order are made just for that — order. Using them to oppress is indeed playing like the big boys, but it's also playing like children.

•Take the job seriously, but not yourself. More has not been accomplished because important people were batting egos than any other cause.

•Be open. Covering up, as both R.M.N. and T.G.R. have shown, doesn't work. Even in routine matters, informed public opinion is always fairer than uninformed public suspicion.

•Don't hold on too long. To be doing an enjoyable job fairly well and give it up isn't easy. Power sitting in one place may grow, but it also becomes more inflexible and narcissistic than productive. You may be good, but those you're holding down may be better.

There are real issues here, but many more and more real ones out there. Student government shows its greatest value when it teaches honorable political skills and instills a sense of political efficacy that can stay with those involved when they leave campus.

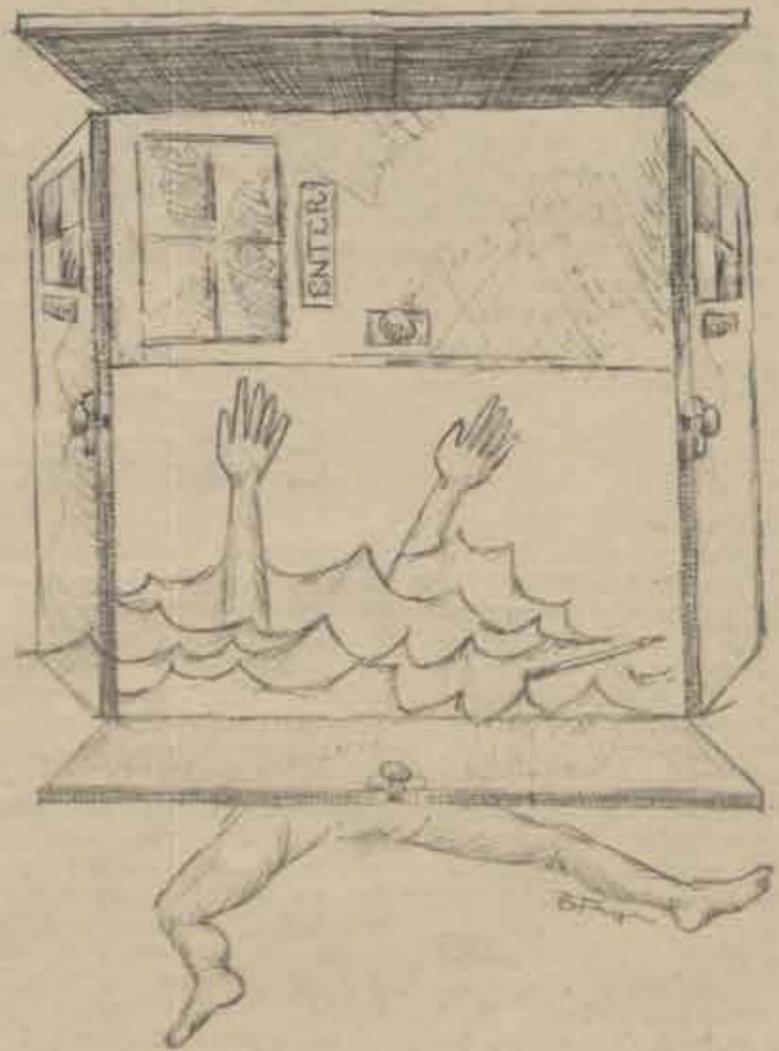
Too often, the opposite is learned: that politics is petty and dirty, and caring does no good.

The hack heads home

At least one of the above volley of parting shots boomerangs right back at me: the one about moving on. Our summer publication schedule having come to an end, it's time for me to relax my super-glue grip on this comfy page, to return only if ego demands and future editors permit.

Barbara Hobby, currently the paper's worthy associate editor and my chief mistake cover-upper, will be editor Fall Quarter and half of Winter Quarter. Look for a dynamite Current.

The whole summer Current staff, by the way, has done twice the work that half the number of people usually does in getting out the paper, and they've done it better. My thanks to all of them. And forgive me my Flair pen — it knew not what it did.



STUDENT INPUT
Illustration by Bill Fay



Green River Current

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FOOD UNDERFOOT — It doesn't grow on trees, but edible foods do grow on campus right under our noses. Pictures above show an Oregon grape (left) and salal (center) found growing in

the Beauty Bark a few feet outside the ST building. The nettle at right grows on the trail to the pond. Photos by Mark D. Stumpf.

Edible plants on GR campus

Ever eat a pine tree?

By Evonne Tersisky

Many people are struck with the beauty of the GRCC campus. They often mention the greenery, the trees, and the varied plants. What they may not notice is that its beauty is not only leaf deep. Many of the plants around campus can supply food as well as beauty.

In Doug Benoiel's book "Northwest Foraging," he describes many edible plants of the Pacific Northwest, some of which can be found here on the Green River campus.

One of the more common edible wild plants is the Oregon grape. Easily recognizable by its blue, pea-size berries, this shrub has shiny, holly-like leaves. According to Richard Garric, biology instructor at Green River, the Oregon grape berries make an excellent jam.

In his book, Benoiel recommends eating the fruit raw or cooked. He says using salal (another edible wild plant) with the berries can produce a jelly. He also says the berries can be used as a flavoring in teas or can be used in poultry stuffing.

Another highly edible plant is the stinging nettle (as this writer will testify, having had the special pleasure of sampling a nettle soup). Benoiel describes the plant as "a perennial herb with a single straight stem; opposite, numerous, egg-shaped to heart-shaped, dark-green leaves; all parts armed with

stinging hairs." When touching the plant these hairs will penetrate the skin and deposit a toxin which will produce a painful burning or stinging. Wearing gloves while picking nettles is highly recommended.

Benoiel recommends eating the nettles only after cooking or drying. The young shoots, which are high in iron, protein, and vitamin C, can be steamed for three to five minutes and served with a garnish. Benoiel feels the most succulent and tasty foliage comes from plants less than one foot tall by picking the top shoot of four to six leaves.

Salal, a plant mentioned earlier for use in jelly when combined with Oregon grape berries, is a shrubby plant two to eight feet tall with alternate, egg-shaped, leathery leaves. According to Benoiel, the purplish-black, berry-like fruit, produced between August and October, is not only excellent for preserve-making, but can be eaten raw.

Cattails are also highly edible, says Benoiel. This common plant grows in open, swampy areas five to eight feet tall. The cattail grows in clumps and has mostly long leaves and flower stalks. The greenish, three-to-seven-inch-long flowers are produced in cone-like clusters and are edible when boiled for five to ten minutes. They then can be buttered and seasoned and eaten like corn on the cob, accord-

ing to Benoiel. He does not find the completely brown flowers very tasteful. He also says that the cattail's rootstock can be made into a flour by washing, roasting, and powdering it. The inner stalk, formed by young leaf bases, is gathered by pulling up the three to four innermost leaves. With their edible white center, the bases can be used freshly sliced for salads or nibbling. Benoiel considers this "one of the wild's finest taste treats."

Even the lowly dandelion

The dandelion is one of the most commonly-known edible wild plants. The dandelion is easily recognizable by its yellow flowers that turn into fluff. The flowers of the dandelion make a delicious wine, according to Benoiel, if no greenery gets in. He also recommends trying the flowers in pancakes or fried in fritters. The dandelion leaves can be dried and used as a tea and the younger leaves can be used raw in salads, according to Benoiel. He says that young dandelion leaves are relatively high in vitamins A and C and in iron, phosphorus, and potassium. The roots, cleaned, can be used raw in salads or cooked with other vegetables.

Benoiel also mentions chickweed for use raw in salads or cooked in soups. This plant can be used in pancakes or when dried can be used to make a hot beverage.

The chickweed is a 5-12 inch-high "weed" with succulent stems and leaves and spreading stems. One way to help identify the chickweed plant is by the way the stem shifts about one quarter turn with each node, says Benoiel. The leaves of the chickweed are opposite, egg-shaped in outline and about three-quarters of an inch long.

Roses are 'et

The wild rose is also highly edible, according to Benoiel. This plant is an erect shrub with thorns about two to seven feet tall. The plant has alternate, ovalish leaflets with two rows of the teeth on the margins. The wild rose has a solitary, pink, fragrant flower about two to the three inches in diameter. The fruit or berry of the rose, called the hip, is a good source of vitamin C, Benoiel says. (The hips are also a source for iron, calcium and phosphorus.) He recommends using the dried and ground hips in soups, stews, teas and using fresh hips to make jam. He says the rose petals can be used to make a delicate jelly, used in wine, or used in a salad or jello.

"Northwest Foraging" is available at the Paper Tree here. Benoiel's book, with illustrations by Mark Orsen, not only identifies edible plants but also contains a list of poisonous plants and has a section of recipes. Other books on the subject of wild edibles are in public libraries.

Natural dyeing — a colorful experience

By Barb Hobby

Ever given much thought to dyeing the natural way? No, I'm not speaking of the end of life, but of the birth of color.

Natural dyeing is done with things like plants, flowers, berries, roots, mushrooms, bark or vegetables, instead of the usual chemical dyes used in coloring yarn or other fibers.

The plants, flowers, etc. are covered with water and boiled for about one hour, or until all the color is transferred to the water. This becomes the dye bath. Before dyeing, the yarn or other fiber must be mordanted, that is, simmered in a solution of alum and water for about an hour. This makes the dye stick to the yarn better. The yarn or whatever is then put into the dye bath and left to simmer for as long as is needed to obtain the shade of color desired. The results can be

surprising — the color of the dye bath cannot always be used in predicting the finished color of the yarn. For example, cherry blossoms turn the water a blackish purple after boiling — but yarn placed in the dye bath comes out olive green.

Many people who use natural dyes spin their own yarn. They figure, why spoil something they've made with their own hands by using chemical dyes? Besides, chemical dyes have been known to sometimes change the texture of the yarn, making it stiff or brittle.

One of the more popular guides to natural dyeing in this area is "Gentle Dyes," a book by two local women, Cheryl Samuel and Carol Higgins. It explains the basics of "how to do it" and at the same time leaves plenty to your imagination — which is half the fun of natural dyeing.

Class taught here

Natural dyeing is also taught in Elayne Levensky's Design and Materials classes here at Green River. Actual demonstrations of the dyeing process in the classroom make it much easier to understand.

One needn't go tramping through the fields and forests to find natural dyestuffs. Even the local grocery store can supply you with an endless rainbow of colors. Even as I write this I'm boiling a dark, gold-orange dye bath made from curry powder. Other spices found on grocery store shelves can be used, too. Safflower (if you can afford it) makes yellow, and tumeric makes a gold. Coffee, tea and wine can also be used as dye. Pickle juice makes a bright (but not exactly psychedelic) yellow. The pickle juice doesn't have to be

boiled, and (thank goodness) the yarn doesn't smell like a delicatessen if it's rinsed well afterwards. Grape juice makes a nice lavender, but seems to work better on cotton fiber than on wool.

Natural dyeing is an adventure into the unknown. Not every person will get the same results with the same dyestuff. The colors given off by plants, flowers, mushrooms, etc. vary with the season and locale.

Once you dye something with a natural substance, it's next to impossible to reproduce the exact same shade, but that makes each natural color even more special. Natural dyeing is a way of creating a unique, one-of-a-kind color. Natural dyeing can be a warm, "colorful" experience in a world that's all too often so artificially cold.

Battling the lumberjack kings:

'You can't kill an idea'

By Brad Frye

The old man with the sun-tanned face and well-combed white hair hit the table with a work-hardened fist to emphasize his point.

"They had decided to kill the unions in Washington in 1916. They were going to try out the tactics in Everett. Well, we were numerically weak, but you know they failed for one simple reason: you can't smash an idea."

The man talking is Jack Miller. At 87 years of age he is the last living survivor of an episode of Washington history now known as the Everett Massacre.

He gave a talk last Thursday night in Nigel Adam's class, History of the Pacific Northwest. He told a classroom of students, teachers and interested community members his remembrance of the events in Everett and Seattle in 1916. But first he introduced himself.

'I am a working man'

"In the morning when I get dressed, before I put on any other clothes, if only for an hour, the first clothes I put on are working clothes, because the thing of which I am most proud is my position as a working man.

"Did you know that the working man is the only conscious creative force in the universe that we know about for sure? Oh, we can believe in others or theorize about other forces, but human labor is the only one that we know about for sure.

"Now I left school at 14, and ran away from home to escape the coal mines. My life led me many places in the United States. I was a hobo, a migratory worker for 18 years. I was luckier in one way than most of the people I worked with and stayed with during all those years, because I could always leave. Many of them could not even do that. I began to see that there was something wrong in the country.

"I joined the I.W.W. (the International Workers of the World, also called the Wobblies. This group advocated such radical programs as social security, the right to unionize, over-time pay and a 48-hour work week.) I joined the I.W.W. in the year of 1916. I was 27 at that time."

Explaining further about the I.W.W., he said that it had been formed in 1905. It followed three principles. One, the world must be improved for the working man. Two, to do this, power must be wrested from the upper classes. Three, "Any struggle that any working man or any working men were having with the employing classes needed all the support that we could give them. And an injury to any of them was an injury to all of us."

The Everett free speech fight

"It was as an I.W.W. member that I became involved in the Everett free speech fight. Yes, free speech. That is what it was all about.

"At that time the shingle weavers (those who slit cedar shakes from bolts of cedar) were on strike in Everett.

"The I.W.W. was sending men up there to speak to the people of the town about the strike. They were

doing this because the papers were not telling them the truth. The shingle weavers just wanted to get paid a decent wage.

"One of the first speakers to go up there was a man named James Rowan. He was caught by Sheriff McCrae and taken out in the woods and beaten till he was black and blue from his shoulders to his hips.

"Then the men decided to go up in groups of two or three. They met with the same treatment with a new twist. The sheriff and his deputies would beat them up, then empty the money from their pockets and put them on the train back to Seattle with some of their own money.

So then we decided we better go up in larger numbers. On Oct. 15, 1916, 41 of us bought fare on the steamer Verona to Everett. We were met at the dock by Sheriff McCrae and 200 deputies.

"As we landed, he said with all the scorn he could put in his voice, 'I'll bet you boys never come back here again.'

"We were loaded in cars and taken out to a place called Beverly Park. Before we left, one fellow worker declared to the sheriff that he had no right to stop us since we were just exercising our constitutional right of free speech. To this Sheriff McCrae answered, 'The hell with the constitution, you are in Everett now.'

'I was fortunate'

Miller said the 200 deputies, armed with various cudgels, formed two parallel columns facing one another, and ran the Wobblies past them.

"I was fortunate. I was the fourth man to run the gauntlet. I came to the first pair and ducked. Did the same with the second and third. But at the fourth pair someone grabbed my necktie, and then I felt a blow here and on the top of my head. As far as I am concerned, I have no more recollection of how I passed the rest of those men. I don't know if I was dragged, or if I crawled, or if I was kicked the rest of the way. I just don't know.

"Anyway, when we finally got back to Seattle, 31 of the 41 of us needed medical treatment. Some of the men were crippled in one way or another for life.

'They can't eat us'

"Forty-one was not enough to convince them. They had forgotten the old I.W.W. song that goes, 'As fast as they can pinch us we can always get some more.'

"So we held some meetings in Seattle and it was decided to send a whole boatload up to Everett. This was to be on a Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916. We had been invited by a reverend up there to speak in the park.

"Two hundred or more men steamed up there on a small ferryboat that afternoon. On the way up we all sang I.W.W. songs such as 'The Red Flag,' 'Workers of the world Awaken,' 'Hold the Fort' and 'Solidarity.'

"Were we frightened? Of course. Not exactly frightened, but worried.

"I remember well what one man said that morning at some of us who had qualms about going up

there. He was a little, short man named Abraham Rabinowitz. He is one of those three from that afternoon who now rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. He said to us, 'Fellow workers, what can we be afraid of? Maybe they can kill us, but they can't eat us!'

'We are all leaders'

"Finally we came up to the dock. The spring line was fastened. The stern was standing out at a slight angle.

"Standing on the dock there was McCrae. He had one hand in the



WOBBLIES ONLY IN NAME — Jack Miller, last surviving participant in the Everett Massacre, addresses Dr. Nigel Adams' northwest history class. Photo by Bill Fay.

air. He yelled at us, 'Who are your leaders?'

"The boys yelled back from the boat, 'We are all leaders.'

"Then he said, 'you can't land here.'

"But he did not have a court order or any other authority that would rightfully keep us from landing and speaking to the people of Everett. We wanted to speak and speak we would.

"Then he half turned towards the warehouse behind him on the dock. Immediately after that a single shot was fired. And then there came a volley of gunfire.

"The men rushed to the starboard side of the boat. It was a portside landing. The boat listed sharply. In the rush I don't know how many men fell into the water. So far as I know only one ever got back onto the boat.

"Those that tried to swim back to the boat were shot at from three directions: from the shore, from the improvement dock and from the dock where we landed.

"Five men were killed on the boat. Many more were wounded. One man who was just a regular passenger lost his leg."

(Historical accounts say 12-16 men were killed altogether, but many died in the water, so only five bodies were brought back to Seattle.)

"Fortunately, two men on the boat were armed with pistols and with these forced the engineer and captain to pull the boat out of there and take it back to Seattle.

Two deputies dead

"On docking in Seattle all two hundred of us were arrested. It seems had that two deputies been shot in all the crossfire."

Miller does not think that the presence on the boat of at least two pistols indicates that the deputies were shot by the I.W.W. men. As he notes, "No one ever brought up if it was rifle bullets or pistol bullets that killed the deputies." He says that he would have seen any weapon larger than a pocket pistol on the boat. Furthermore, during the trial one of the ambushers was asked if he knew who had killed one of the deputies. He replied that he did not. Then he was asked if he could have shot the deputy himself. To this he answered, Miller said, that he did not know.

The trial backfires

Eventually 70 of the men were put on trial for murder, says Miller. Each of the men opted for individual trials.

The first and only man to actually be tried was Thomas H. Tracy. He was picked first, Miller believes, because he was secretary of the local I.W.W. chapter, and it was really the I.W.W. that was on trial.

The trial lasted 10 weeks. The jury deliberated for six hours and brought in a verdict of not guilty. "It was more of an exoneration of the I.W.W. than anything else that could have happened," said Miller.

Ultimately, the massacre backfired on those who had staged it, says Miller. For on the basis of the publicity and aroused public opinion that it generated, the I.W.W. was able to organize and lead a strike of the lumberjacks of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Northern California.

'Now it is up to you'

Miller has some brief remarks about the world today.

"If you want to live here on this planet, and have a good life for your children and your children's children, then only you, the working people, can get it done. No one else. You can shirk the job if you want to. And I would help you all I can, but to tell you the truth I can hardly do much any more. I've gotten to be a little tired."

And indeed, under the spell of his ringing voice and memories, an hour and a half had gone by. The voice had turned a little hoarse. The 87-year-old frame was a little bent. Jack Miller had re-created a moment of Washington's history that was fifty years in the past.

But he'd also done more than that. It is easy to think of history dispassionately until a man like Miller talks about it as a part of his personal experience. Then it is no longer history, but a part of the life of someone you have met and known — and possibly, admired.

Then it becomes a part of one's own past as well.

Casad to export curiosity, not America

By Mark D. Stumpf

When GRCC English instructor Dr. Robert Casad faces his new British students and colleagues next month, he doesn't want them to see an "ugly American."

Casad and his family will leave Aug. 10 for Bolton College of Education in Lancashire, England, where he will teach written and



BOB CASAD
College publicity photo

oral communications for a year in an exchange with Stuart Allan Charles Hill, who will take over Casad's job here.

Casad has some definite ideas of the attitude he will take during the exchange, and it definitely won't be Connecticut Yankee.

"I want to be a 'beautiful' American overseas," he said. "I'm going to be nice and quiet and listen, and see what happens." He visited the area once before, when attending a conference at the University of Lancashire in 1975.

Substantial changes in teaching environment are expected by Casad. "I'll have less time in the classroom," he said, with classes having only 8-12 students, which pleases him. Teachers are much more autonomous in their instruction there, he said, but also more aloof.

"I think what I'll find to object to most is the difference in status and role, and perhaps a little bit more professionalism," he said. "They're much more formal," with great distinction between instructors and lecturers, for instance, and doctors of education are addressed as "doctor."

During his last visit, Casad related, a student there was astonished when Casad engaged a

group of students in conversation while dining out. The student was graduating and had never spoken with a lecturer.

He will resist that kind of change in role, Casad said. "I don't want to condescend to their traditions. . . I'm going to learn from them."

"These are vague perceptions," Casad cautions.

Several reasons are given for making the exchange: "To write, to get some basis for writing. . . For culture enjoyment, with the family" — and to compare the educational systems.

Casad's wife, Jody, and their two children will accompany him, and he says the children already are anxious about at least one change: in English public schools, students are taught classes in 17 subjects a week. Otherwise, he said, all are looking forward to the trip.

Casad will receive his regular GRCC salary while at Bolton College. His English counterpart, Hill, will receive a stipend in addition to his regular salary. Hill will live in the Casad home in Auburn with his wife, Heather.

Five new fall classes to accompany new faces

By Evonne Tersitsky

With fall quarter just around the corner comes the advent of new faces around campus and the addition of some new classes. With GRCC anticipating the same enrollment figures for this coming fall as for fall '76, however, there hasn't been much change in the curriculum, according to Bob Lawrence, associate dean of instruction for academics.

One change Lawrence mentioned was the addition of a new "transferable" anatomy and physiology class, A&P 190. The five-credit course is designed for science- or health occupation-oriented students planning to transfer to a four-year institution. A&P 190 will be an academic class, with A&P 90 and 91 in the vocational area department being offered for non-transfer students.

Another new course will be Philosophy 205, Death and Dying, taught by Meredith Van Ry. The five-credit course will be taught in the evenings.

According to Lawrence, the social science department is offering

a one credit series, Social Science 199. The two courses Lawrence mentioned being in the series are Oil Politics-Middle East and You and Energy Conservation—Voluntary vs. Mandatory, both taught by Dr. Nigel Adams.

A new practical applications math course designed for trades students, Math 71, will be taught by Marlen Personette and A. Wayne Rosenbrock.

Lawrence also mentioned two courses that were first offered during this last year and are being offered again in the fall.

Images of Western Man offers the student a choice of gaining five credits in either science, mathematics, or social science. The course is team-taught by one instructor from each of the three departments, lecturing on their own discipline concerning the historical progression of western man.

Also being offered in the fall is a class started last Winter Quarter, Philosophy 115, Practical Reasoning. The five-credit course will be taught by Jeff Clausen.

Visionspace

(Editor's note: Visionspace is a weekly reader-participation feature. It is hoped that readers will contribute drawings, photographs, poems, or whatever they choose as a way to share a part of their vision of the world with others. Contributions can be submitted at the Current office in the Student Communications Annex.)



By Dawn McDermott

E.L.P. performs a-O.K.

Review by Robert M.B. Draper

Emerson, Lake and Palmer worked through a two-and-one-quarter-hour show that left the audience dazed and amazed at the excellent performance they had witnessed.

Opening the show with "Karn Evil 9," the trio progressed to "Hoedown" and "Tarkus." The opening of "Take a Pebble" saw a grand piano appear in the middle of the stage. This was followed by

"Still You Turn Me On," "Knife-edge" and "Pictures at an Exhibition," which featured a synthesizer solo that ended in the smoky, explosive disappearance of half of the keyboards on stage.

Sound-wise, lighting-wise and performance-wise, E.L.P. proved to be the most dynamic live band that has visited the Seattle area since Pink Floyd's 1975 appearance.

No hype, no jive

64 funny cars to come alive

By Craig LeMoine

Funny cars! Fiberglass replicas of American cars that have been chopped, lowered, narrowed and crammed full of 2,000 horsepower of super-charged and fuel-injected engine.

Among the fastest-accelerating vehicles in racing, 64 of these brightly-painted land rockets will thunder down the Seattle International Raceway quarter mile this Saturday night in search of victory.

This annual event sponsored by Coca-Cola has a list of entries that

reads like a drag racing who's who. Included in the line-up are such notables as Tom "The Mongoose" McEwen with his new Corvette; "TV Tommy" Ivo, who has just recently returned to funny car racing; "240 Gordie" Bonin in his Bubble-Up Firebird; and Ed "The Ace" McCulloch, five-time winner of the event.

Gates open at 8 a.m. Saturday with eliminations starting at 6 p.m. Overnight camping is available for those who arrive Friday to see qualifying runs. Tickets are \$8 for adults, \$2 for pit passes.