Foothill College SENTINEL

Volume 20, Number 14 | Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022 | February 3, 1978

First time possible in 19 years

Students visit Cuba

By TOM SELBACH

Lessons on North American cultural differences will come to life when a group of students and instructors from Foothill embark on a field trip to Mexico and Cuba March 21-31.

One of the faculty members making the trip, Foothill History instructor Robert Pierce, said that "the purpose of the trip is to examine the economic and cultural differences between Cuba, the U.S., and Mexico. We will be making the first trip as an American class to Cuba since 1959."

The excursion is offered under Social Sciences 95X, Historical Field Trip, and can be taken for two units of credit. Interested students should register before Feb. 21. The fee is $820 per person, which includes all meals, transportation, and lodging.

Making the trip along with Pierce will be Raul Felix, assistant dean of Multi-cultural Program and Special Services, and Robert Buchser, Spanish instructor. Both Felix and Buchser speak fluent Spanish, but this is not a requirement for the 45 students on the trip, as there will be an English-speaking guide waiting for the group in Cuba.

From the Bay Area, the group will fly first to Mexico City. Next stop is Merida on the Yucatan peninsula, from which students can take an optional field trip to the site of ancient Mayan ruins. From Mexico, the tour will move on to Cuba, where the group will visit a tobacco factory, a hospital, a day care center, the University of Havana, and Ernest Hemmingwqy's home outside of Havana. Pierce also said that the trip will include the Isle of Youth, which is run totally by young people.

Of special interest is the fact that the group will be in Cuba during Holy Week. "It will be interesting to see how Christian holidays are handled in a Marxist/communist country," Pierce said.

After seeing Cuba, the tour will swing back to Mexico City where students can see the ancient pyramids in the Valley of the Moon.

Before the trip, students will be required to attend two class meetings where they will examine the cultural/economic differences between the U.S. and the two Latin American countries to be visited. After the trip is completed, students who want to receive the two units of credit offered will be required to turn in a term paper relating to the trip.

Foothill observes Black History

By SCOTT PARTRIDGE

February is National Black History Month. Foothill is actively participating in the ninth year of its existence by offering numerous activities and displays representative of the history of the American black peoples.

According to Don Dorsey, associate coordinator of the Foothill Multi-Cultural Center, "the whole purpose of the month is to bring an awareness to the fact that the African history is one of depth and time. It goes back farther than the history of any other peoples. It's where it all began."

Heading a group of twenty "Black History Month" volunteers is a second year Foothill student Naiwu Alafia. In charge of the month's activities and of the delegation of duties, Alafia is cincerned with providing people with a more realistic approach to the history of black Americans than that which has been traditionally presented. Says Alafia, "Traditionally, American historians have dealt with black American history in the context of the slave trade to the present day. It is more important to take it back to the beginning. For

(continued on page 3)

Goal set : end hunger

"The goal of the Hunger Project is to end death by starvation within 20 years," states Ann Keifer, Hunger Project representive. She and fellow Foothill Philosophy and Math instructor Eric Stietzel spoke at a "Hunger Project" presentation held in the Fireplace lounge at the Campus Center last Tuesday, Jan. 24.

(continued on page 3)

Holding tickets: Bob Fleck and Kelye Taylor. Photo by Dick Leevey

Win a Pinto!

A 1978 Ford Pinto will be given away as the grand prize in a drawing sponsored by the Foothill College Concert Choir. 100 second prizes, donated by local merchants, will also be awarded.

Tickets cost $1 and may be purchased from choir members or at booths set up at the Campus Center. The drawing will be held at noon, Mar. 10, in the Campus Center.

Proceeds from the drawing will be used for scholarships, choir robes, and a concert tour of the midwest.

The Pinto is currently on display in Hyde Park. The car was paid for by the Concert Choir, with money they have raised this year.

Choir director Phil Mattson said ticket-holders "have the best chances of winning they could ever have in a drawing. We're selling a small number of tickets for such a big prize."

Co-counseling vs psycho-babble

A free introductory lecture on co-counseling is presented on the second Friday of each month in room 25 of Alma Plaza, near the corner of Alma and East Meadow, in Palo Alto.

Co-counseling, dismissed by some as just anotjer "psycho-babble," is a movement to teach lay persons to counsel each other.

"You just can't imagine how good it feels to have someone listen with undivided attention," said Joann Fisher, lecturer at the January 13 meeting.

It's also surprising, Fisher said, how hard it is to just listen, without trying to direct the "client's" train of thought or to interject, "I felt just like that when my Aunt Mary died."

Fisher said the philosophy of co-counseling is based on how we look at a human being. At birth a child is cooperative, loving and communicative with a flexible intelligence with which he can figure out what to do at any moment. This flexible intelligence has available both sensory data and a memory bank of processed data from previous experiences.

Trouble comes, she says, when hurts and frustrations are not totally processed and discharged. This ties up more and more of the processor and means that much data is not filed in a usable form.

In co-counseling, the emphasis is on discharging current and past hurts, so that more of an individual's flexible intelligence is available for current functioning.

Newcomers to the program meet once per week for eight weeks with a group of 12 to 16 persons. During the week they pair off and have a session where one talks for an hour while the other listens, then reverse roles for another hour. At the weekly meeting, they discuss problems in the counseling process.

This initial course costs $42. For advanced students other workshops are available.

Judith Staples

Health service open evenings

Starting this quarter, Health Services is open from 5 to 9 Monday through Thursday evenings in addition to its daytime hours, Barbara Hensley, day health counselor. said today.

Hensley is a registered nurse now finishing her masters in counseling. She has been at Foothill five years.

On duty is Judy Staples, a nurse practitioner with a masters in nursing. Her recent experience has been with Mid-Peninsula Health Services.

"Students may either make appointments (x243) or drop in," said Hensley. "We do things like measure blood pressure, test for TB or pregnancy, do birth control and venereal disease counseling, and make referrals."

Although we do give first aid, our emphasis is on health education and prevention, she said.

Next quarter Hensley will give a course on women's health issues at the Palo Alto Center. This quarter she is teaching a course with Eleanor Taffae, psychologist, which emphasises taking responsibility for one's own health and relaxation techniques.

Foothill happenings

In brief...

It appears that Courtesy Warnings and Campus Citations do not have the impact they should. For in spite of diligent Campus Police patrols, illegally parked cars continue to congest Foothill College parking facilities and roadways.

We suggest a stronger message: that a packet of brightly colored Parking Violation tags be issued to each student at the time of registration, to be used at his or her discretion when encountering a parking transgression.

The message would read:

"This is not a ticket, but if it were within my power, you would receive two.

"Because of your Bull Headed, inconsiderate, feeble attempt at parking, you have taken enough room for a 20 mule team, 1 goat and a safari.

"The reason for giving you this is so that in the future you may think of someone other than yourself.

"I sign off wishing you an early transmission failure (on the expressway at 4:30 p.m.). Also, may the fleas of a thousand camels infest your armpits."

The foregoing "Parking Violation" tags—complete with appropriate spaces for auto liscense number, make of car and time—may be purchased at any good humor store.

The Foothill College Enrichment Seminars, which are available to all students free of charge, cover a very wide variety of topics.

A sampling of upcoming seminars includes: Women's Health Issues, where on Monday, Jan. 23 the topic will be men's health concerns, The Five "C's" in Marriage, which will cover Commitment, Communication, Conflict solving, Caring and Checking-up on relationship, and An Introduction to the Oriental Rug.

As long as great seats of learning offer courses such as these, we can rest assured that the continuing process of knowledge will not die out.

On Tues., Feb. 7, Rev. Ron Takemoto from the Palo Alto Buddhist Temple will present the Buddhist view on the subject. The Tuesday after that, Feb. 14, Robert Newill from the Christian Science Committee on Publications in San Francisco will present the Christian Scientist view.

A $10 fee is required for the Feb. 7 and 14 classes, which are the two final meetings in a series of five.

Director Bill Tuttle wants villains for the upcoming Foothill Frolics of 1978. The student/faculty show needs a Hitler, Napoleon, Lucretia Borgia, Jack the Ripper, Lizzie Borden, Nero, and a Madame (La Guillotine) La Farge.

All parts are happily small, says Tuttle. "It helps spread the joy and workload of the frolics."

Not just acting persons are needed; backstage assistance is the mainstay of a great show. (Stage hands, technicians, costumes, make-up, sets and props plus up front publicity people are a must.)

Students and faculty can earn three units of drama course credit for frolics participation.

Tryout dates are Feb. 9 and 10, to 3 p.m. in the Toyon Room (north end of main dining hall).

★Fuller at Flint★

By SCOTT PARTRIDGE

R(ichard) Buckminster Fuller, world reknown inventor, engineer, author, and education is scheduled to appear at the Flint Center Auditorium at De Anza College on Tuesday, Feb. 7 at 7 p.m.

Compared to Leonardo de Vinci because of his wide range of interests and abilities, "Bucky" Fuller is probably best known for his invention of the geodesic dome, a structure combining maximum strength and space with minimum materials.

As a philosopher and environmentalist, Fuller is an author of books concerning man, his technology and its effect on his environment. More than 1,000,000 copies of his books have been sold, most popular of which are a collection of essays, "Nine Chains to the Moon," and a book that initiated a revolutionary way of relating man to his environment in the crucial late 1960s, "Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth."

Other works include the invention of a "jet stilt" vertical takeoff aircraft, the prefabricated modular bathroom, the pole suspended "Dymaxion House," the first map to project a spherical world as a flat surface with no visible distortion, and a proposed plan (that met limited success) to cover mid-town New York City with a dome two miles in diameter.

To set himself into the mental perspective that allowed him to create as he eventually did, Fuller consciously set out to "unlearn" whatever he could not verify from his own experience. This "critical detonation point" in his life as he labels it, allowed him to "search for the principles governing the universe and help advance the evolution of humanity in accordance to them."

Fuller is presently 83 years old, is 5'2" in height, wears thick rimmed black glasses and hearing aids behind both ears. Despite his age, a recent "Playboy" interviewer noted "something immediately charming" about Fuller. Ann Carter of the "Christian Science Monitor" called him "a man of remarkable humility."

Ann Keifer. Hunger Project representative

HUNGER PROJECT

(Cont. from page 1)

One solution to the world hunger problem would be to abolish grain feeding of cattle. Grain could then be used to feed the hungry. Also, in countries where starvation is prevalent most farmers are tenants and give over half of their crops to landlords. A proposed solution is to make tenants landlords. Such a project is underway in the Phillipines where landlords are bought out and the land is given to the tenant. Said Keifer, "These are not the only solutions we are looking at, we are still looking for the combination that will end starvation."

As an expression of participation in the Hunger Project, the 14th of every month is set aside as a fast day for people to experience the hopelessness and anger associated with hunger. Donations are taken to be used for communications and presentations.

"It is totally possible to end hunger. I used to think there was nothing I personally could do, but that was before I got involved with the Hunger Project," said Keifer.

Foothill observes Black History

(Cont. from page 1)

example, thirteenth century empires of Mali, Ghana, and Songhay are unequaled in history, with the exception of Ancient Egypt, although that, too, lies on the African continent!"

Numerous lectures, seminars, and entertainment are being presented throughout the month featuring a variety of authorities and talents. The funding for the activities has been provided by the Associated Student Body and the Foothill Evening Association treasuries.

There are a number of displays on campus. Original African sculptures and tapestries from private collections throughout the Bay Area and from the "African Gallery" shops of San Francisco and Palo Alto are on display in the Foothill Library. A collection of artworks consisting of photos and paintings from black students that have attended or are now attending Foothill is in the Campus Center.

Of the lectures, the one that should not be missed, according to Alafia, is the first in the series on Monday, Feb. 6 at 2 p.m. titled "Free Your Mind, Return to the Source." Dean of Education at San Francisco State, Asa Hilliard will lead discussion concerning the truth of African history in relation to what has been shadowed and removed through time.

Originally, it was celebrated as Black History Week. Today it is Black History Month. The reason for this change says Alafia, "is to encourage people to observe black history year round."

Declining test scores

The following editorial is reprinted from an area newspaper. We feel it is not only of general interest, but in addition Hubert Semans, former Foothill president is mentioned.

Chet McCorkle, Jr., settled back in a comfortable chair, smiled slightly and observed that teachers today aren't as demanding as they were when he was growing up in San Luis Obispo.

He ought to know what he's talking about. He's vice president of the University of California, and he manages the resources of the nine-campus university system.

McCorkle, a former Telegram-Tribune carrier, lived in San Luis Obispo from the time he was in second grade until his third year in college. He'll be returning Jan. 9 and will be in the area until Jan. 13 to address community groups and to host a dinner for University of California alumni.

In an interview the other day in his seventh-floor room in Berkeley, McCorkle said that the declining test scores of today's students and the students' inability to write well are the result of teachers' failing to demand top performance from pupils.

That wasn't the case, he said, when he was going through the grades in San Luis Obispo.

"I can remember a lady who taught the sixth grade, Mary Yenter. She was so demanding of quality that students learned very early on what it meant to do good work. She wouldn't settle for less."

Thinking back to his junior high and high school years, McCorkle remembers best the junior high vice principal Hubert Semans Walter Powers who was "an excellent algebra teacher, and Alledell Stecker whom everyone had for U.S. history.

"In high school we also had some first-class teachers," he continued. "The senior English teacher, Carmel Anderson, had a batting average of kids passing the Subject A test that you wouldn't believe. If she had a four or five percent failure rate, she had missed the boat."

(Today approximately 40 to 50 percent of entering freshmen in the university fail the Subject A examination.)

"In my day," said McCorkle, "you just couldn't get by with shoddy work. They'd make you do it over. I think in most cases we were held for performance that the teachers judged against what they thought our potential was and not by some standard for the grade.

"Everyone of those teachers had us sized up." He grinned.

"If we didn't work at the level they thought we were capable of, we caught it."

McCorkle's words aren't going to win friends among some in the teaching community, but they might influence others.

As the No. 2 man in the University of California system he sits in a key spot from which he can observe and evaluate the quality of education in the state's elementary and high schools.

The question he raises, I believe, is: Are the schools today spending too much time on froth and not enough on fundamentals?

George Brand
Editor,
San Luis Obispo County Telegram-Tribune

Well, someone gets involved

Editor:

His name was James. He saw someone hit my car in the parking lot. He took the time, trouble and inconvenience to report it to the campus police. I would like to publicly thank this concerned citizen for his actions. I am becoming increasingly convinced that the only way to reduce the amount of vandalism and small crime is to care enough to do something even when you are not personally acquainted with the victim. Thank you James. Also thanks to the campus police.

Dianne Connelly
night student

LETTERS . . .

Dear Sir,

As a daily jogger, moped rider and car owner I would like to answer Mr. Bodi's editorial of Jan 23rd, 1978 on jogging.

I agree with the fact that joggers should not be allowed to run 2,3 or more abreast since it is a safety hazard, especially on country roads. I also agree that large groups such as the "Starting Line" Sunday morning gathering is nonsense on a public road and the suggestion of having policemen monitoring traffic is an insult to the taxpayer. There is no reason why jogging groups couldn't use for example: Foothill College inner traffic loop, Palo Alto Foothill Park (about that one!) or any business frontage road on weekend.

Now, to claim that roads are built and paid for by gas taxes is kind of controversial; but since every adult jogging is a car owner, should we ban only kids? Are you aware that most roads, expecially country roads, were first used by pedestrians, then horse carriages, then finally gas powered vehicles?

Furthermore, joggers save a great amount of taxpayers money since they tend to be healthier due to the fact that their intake of cigarettes and alcohol or drugs is minimal; because of this, they do not require usage of government centers such as hospitals for cardiac arrest, alcoholic or drug centers, etc. . .

Joggers themselves have few complaints of their own. When was the last time you saw a car stop before a pedestrian lane at a stop sign or traffic light, then proceed only and only after checking that no one was in front of his car?

To terminate, in the case of Los Altos Hills Council" who is "so" worried about safety let me add my own suggestions: repaint road divider lanes, especially near Foothill College; ban skateboards, ban horses, create new bicycle lanes; clean up existing bicycle lanes time to time; improve road shoulders and when you do, make sure they do not collapse (Moody Rd!); enforce your speed limits and parking zones.

Sincerely yours,
Gerard Putallaz

P.S. My own suggestions include a few made by Lynette Kelly in the SENTINEL (1-27-78).

De Anza — Foothill catalog confusing

Editor:

The enclosed article appeared in the January 29th issue of La Voz, the De Anza newspaper. Being a student at both campuses, I can also whole-heartedly question the situation exposed. I would like to suggest the possibility of repeating the letter in our SENTINEL.

Bob Sherbon

Editor:

When De Anza and Foothill opened there was the notion of having a third college in the district. Well, the third one got left out, and the semester system evolved into the quarter system. The two colleges were basically the same, with small differences in AA requirements.

Back in 1967, the college catalogs were almost identical. Now, the catalog and policies are completely confusing and different from one another. The transfer student and his counselor are on the spot to figure out the differences in course numbers and what the student needs to complete his degree. After long hours of studying the catalog and driving back and forth between Foothill and De Anza, I believe I have finally figured out what classes I need to graduate.

The problem with the whole mess is that I had taken the right classes, but

(Cont. on page 5)

On the Spot...

By SCOTT PARTRIDGE and DICK LEEVEY

With the present abundance of water, do you think the fountains on campus should be turned on?

WES KAMINISHI
(Respiratory Therapy):

It depends on the situation. If they think there is enough water, why not?

PAM CAPEN
(Psychology):

Is the water recycled? If not, no. We shouldn't waste it.

STEVE DONALD
(Undecided):

We shouldn't jump to any conclusions, they should be kept off for a period of time until we are really sure the drought is over.

DWAYNE WILLIAMS
(Marketing):

Turn it on, hell yeh! We got the water, turn it on!

JANE WEISS
(Psychology):

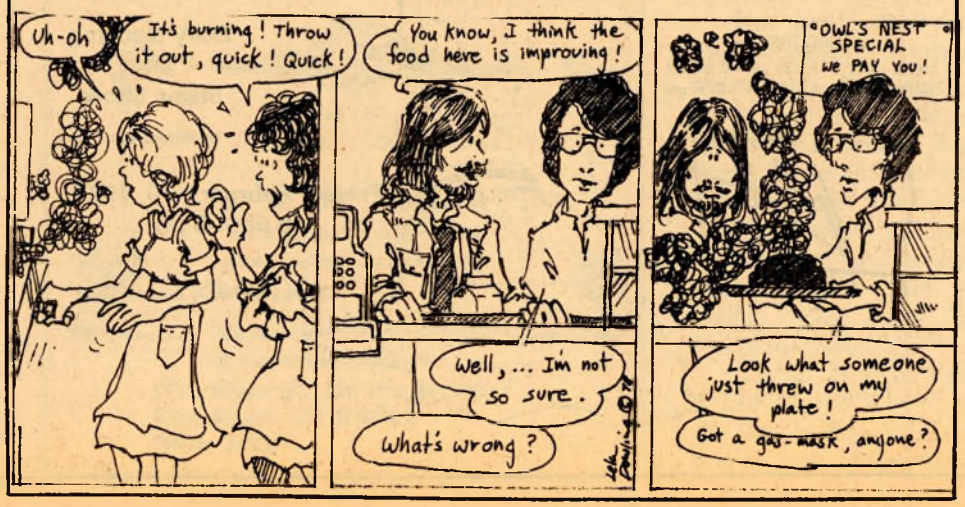
I don't think they should be turned on yet. There is no reason to think the drought is over.

TERRI WAHL
(Airline Careers):

I've never seen them before! If they turn them on we might be blowing it —but they probably would be pretty.

Lela's Last Laugh

By LELA DOWLING



SENTINEL

Courses By Newspaper

Genealogy : Biography

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

BIOGRAPHY

Biographies and autobiographies can provide human reference points in history.

To a certain extent the family researcher seems to be looking for personal reference points in the history, just as the historian has learned to use the great men of history, as well as common men, as means of orientation and understanding. For the non-professional reader of history, relating to historical abstractions seems to be particularly difficult, even with the perception of a clear intellectual light playing upon a monumental bookscape.

Biography is one of the forms in whch historians employ their skills. And the family researcher also, no matter how limited his original intention, must concern himself with some of the basic aspects of biography, just as he must deal with some of the basic problems of historical research.

Historians value detailed accounts of people in various walks of life in every historical period. These are culled for various purposes by each succeeding generation of historians, and thus the assembly and preservation of such source material should be encouraged.

Every age seems to have assumed that it was so well-documented and so important that future generations would be left a clear record of all that mattered.

There is a certain irony in the fact that establishing the way the "common" people lived in any particular period is always among the hardest problems. For instance, life in frontier Kentucky can be described from a variety of materials, but all too few of these are actually autobiographical or biographical. Thus greater importance is attached to the surviving sources than would ever have been attached to the creators of the sources in their own time.

There are historians who have come to cherish *A Narrative and Travels of John Robert Shaw,* which was published in 1807. It recounted the life of an itinerant well-digger in early Kentucky. Shaw was an Irishman with a not unknown affection among his countrymen for fine explosives and bad whiskey. He lived to complete his writing, though periodically he was found in a tattered and unconscious condition at the bottom of an uncompleted well, either as a result of a losing bout with black powder or white whiskey. He lived to contribute a fragment to the mosaic of information about life on the frontier.

A fertile field for biography exists in America, in part because individualism is so highly regarded. This high regard also tends to produce hero-manufacturing and hero-worship, or merely celebrities through whom some people live vicariously. The hero or celebrity serves as an example of successful and admirable individualism. Frequently biography is made to serve the need for heroes. Sometimes the raw material is entirely clay, but even a wooden titan is difficult to get rid of.

Hero worship, and hero manufacturing, produces the tendency to superficially notice the social context and to underrate the contributions of less prominent individuals, as well as to over-simplify cause and effect and historical events generally. In a democracy it can even become dangerous when it produces the tendency to place one's individual future in the care of a hero, which is the opposite of individualism.

The "image makers" are among the personalizers in public life today, in somewhat the same fashion as a historical biographer is in regard to the past, and a family researcher is in regard to his relationship with the American past. The common theme, the common method, is to try to reduce the abstract nature of the relationship and establish at least a minimal basis for some feeling of a personal relationship.

It is not the length of a biography that is important, nor the amount of original autobiographical material included in it. Important information, and even significant interpretation, can sometimes be included in the briefest of accounts. A researcher should take more time to be certain and thorough, and a writer should take more time to make the written form shorter.

Even published works sometimes betray too much fascination with the subject, considering the amount of light cast on the subject, or even the amount of entertainment present in the result. Douglas Southall Freeman produced the second Washington monument with his six-volume biography of George Washington. Carl Sandburg's popular five volumes on Abraham Lincoln were the product of industriousness and skillful writing, but even the most interested reader can be excused for feeling Sandburg's feline fog creeping over his mind as he struggles through the war years with Lincoln.

Many a historian has been as grateful as any family researcher at finding the kind of information he was seeking, even in the most illiterate form. Writing ability helps, but is not essential when trying to preserve "worthwhile" material in written form.

Sometimes a few lines are sufficient to make an imperishable impression on the memory of the reader, or the listening researcher. It doesn't require volumes, or even a volume.

Perhaps none of the military histories of Germans in WW II makes as lasting an impression as the thin published selection of Last Letters from Stalingrad. Even the final analysis of military operations implicit in it may be as profound as any. Unfortunately, those trapped soldiers did not have the advantage of having read the later economic studies which have given us a certified public account of why Germany could not have won the war anyway.

Biography and autobiography by Americans seems to be generally more "externalized" than it is in the case of many cultures. Americans are not given to self-dissection, nor much interested in reading the products of such internal studies, though they have a value. Aside from the problems of "cultural determinism" and "unique" talents, American society is unlikely to produce a Tolstoy or a Marie Bashkirtseff. Americans are given to an equally unusual fascination with dissecting their own society, a pastime considered exotic in many cultures, and fatal in some others.

A biography that tries to portray the subject in isolation from his time and place would be a failure. The "same man" living in Berlin in 1933 would be significantly different than he would be living in Washington, D.C. in 1933. Certainly the man in Atlanta in 1864 would be different than the same man living in San Francisco in 1864.

Most people are understandable as they reflect what happened around them, react to it, and analyze it. But a person tends to perceive change around him much more than in himself and tends to be much more interested in observing it. Therefore it tends to be unproductive to approach a person and ask only for observations about himself throughout the period of his life. Modesty is perhaps a natural human characteristic except among entertainers, politicians, and teachers. And only the teachers are handicapped by the facts.

The art of the most successful biographer consists of recreating a person in a time and place. The less there is about the person in the sources, the more necessary it is for the biographer to emphasize the time and place. A frequently demonstrated example of this would be any of the biographies of Shakespeare.

The genealogical researcher is usually directed toward finding vital statistics—the bare bones of historical biography. Yet most of the family researchers I have encountered are equally interested in information about the time and place, and are therefore concerned with the logical means of supplementing whatever basic personal information exists about an individual being researched.

Biographers of historical figures sometimes must concern themselves with significantly different "mental environments," in different periods of history, even within the same physical environments. They present the biographer with some of his most difficult problems of reconstruction. These are the problems involved in entering into the mode of thought and value systems of another time, or even a different culture or social "class."

The human context of their subjects cannot be omitted from the concerns of the biographer. A person must be examined in reference to those around him. A political figure, for instance, may appear towering over his contemporaries in politics, but he may have been surrounded by mental and moral midgets, and therefore the human scale presents a problem of perspective. If a subject is pre-eminent in a field it matters who he played against.

In examining the lives of people in any period of history and in any walk of life, the biographer finds much that is familiar—which is both reassuring and shocking.

ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR...

Russell Grigory is an historian trained in the Ph.D. program at Columbia University. He has had extensive research experience in this country and in Europe, and has taught basic and advanced courses in modern European and American history at Connecticut College and at both Illinois and New York State Universities. Material in these articles has been excerpted from a course he developed and taught in the Social Science Division at Foothill College.

Genealogy :

Autobiographical sources

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

Autobiographical writings of various types exist for the entire period of American history, though obviously some periods are more thinly covered than others.

Recent historians have made use of these sources to a greater extent than previous generations of historians, because of the more varied analyses of historical periods, and because of the greater importance of the common man and the greater need to understand him and his context.

A famous example of the use of such material is the late Cornelius Ryan's *The Longest Day*, about the day the Allied armies invaded Europe in World War II. Studs Terkel, also a man with a journalism background, made use of a wide variety of people as sources for his impressive account of the U.S. Depression of the 1930s entitled *Hard Times*. Both of these widely available books demonstrate how a mosaic of individual experiences can be used to produce a significant study of a complex historical event or period. Even though each source might provide only a fragment of experience, in sum they can produce a powerful effect and understanding with real human dimensions.

Since historians are dependent upon what is recorded and preserved, attention has always been given by historians to valuable and potentially valuable records of individuals. Historians get to enjoy the humanity of events, and sometimes don't have the time or space to convey it to readers and listeners. This is a pity, because history gets a reputation among far too many people for doing something that it doesn't do—leave the people out.

As an example, historians seriously interested in the migration to California are familiar with the diaries, journals, and other accounts of the 49ers—a bibliography of which would take at least 15 pages. In this instance as in others, people seeking details of what it was like to travel to California at that time have sources for such information in the writings of participants, as well as in the writings of historians. Even if no such source was left by the particular person being researched, much pertinent detail could be found in the autobiographical materials of people at the particular time and place. In many instances the retelling by the historian cannot convey the dramatic immediacy, and the feeling for the time and place, as well as the perceptive and vivid accounts that frequently exist from the hand of participants.

Available in print is Etienne Derbec, *A French Journalist in the Gold Rush*, in which he recounts finding that only viewing the Sierra was as impressive to him as the rounding of Cape Horn, which so many early California immigrants did. Derbec wrote of "a furious sea, living mountains which tremblingly advanced upon us, and which mingled their voices with the terrible . . . unchained winds . . . ."

One of the best prepared expeditions to early California was that led by Joseph Goldsborough Bruff, whose journal is available in print in a huge two-volume edition edited by Georgia Read and Ruth Gaines. Bruff had worked in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers in Washington, D.C., and had made the official copies of Fremont's maps for the report to Congress. Bruff's expedition was equipped with almost everything, including uniforms and especially built wagons. Yet Bruff himself barely made it. He received a send-off with good wishes from President Taylor on the steps of the White House, on April 2, 1849. He kept an extensive journal of the trip, in which he recorded even his family history, along with such things as the names of about 500 people he encountered on his trip, and the inscriptions on about 100 graves of 49ers he passed along the way.

Bruff's journal provides an illustration of the kind of details people frequently continued to note even in the direst circumstances. Bruff recounted being caught in the winter snow and cold of the Sierra near Lassen and his attempt, in the spring, to make it alone into one of the two ranches near Deer Creek, a year after he left Washington, D.C.

Bruff noted in his journal: "Labeled my papers and drawings so that they may possibly reach my family if I am lost." On March 31, 1850, he noted, "Found . . . yesterday, James' *History of Chivalry* . . . am drying it out." On April 3 he noted, " . . .immense grey wolf . . . about 30 paces distant . . . growled and snapped his teeth, and slowly trotted off . . . seemed to stand 4 feet high . . . print of his feet . . .4½ inches across." On April 5 he noted, " . . . am very lame, and enfeebled . . . having to rest every 20 paces . . . thought of the candles, and got one out . . . eat about ¼ of it, with pepper and salt; it tasted bitter. (It was of that manufacture called the diamond candle.) . . . another sleepless night—lay . . . wet and cold . . . howling of wolves . . ." On April 8 he noted, " . . .threw myself down, exhausted . . .eat my last small piece of candle . . . and a . . . grey Lizzard . . .Noticed some beautiful flowers. Sun set clear, wind moderate from N. temperature: 62 degrees." Next day "reeling and staggering" he reached the Davis ranch and help.

The distinguished American philosopher Josiah Royce (1855-1916) had little intellectual appreciation of conventional religion, but he had reason to understand it in others. He wrote about the 49ers in his California: "To the strongly religious minds the psychological effect of this . . . struggle with the deserts was almost magical. One seemed alone with God in the waste, and felt but the thinnest veil separating divine presence from the souls that often seemed to have no conceivable human resource left."

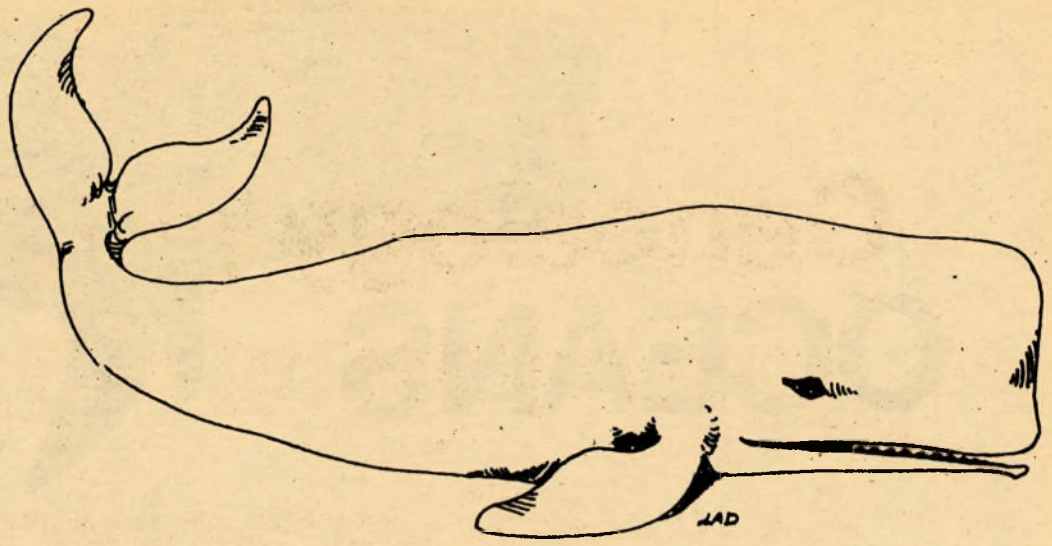
Riding on two mules, his mother, father, and two-year old sister Mary, had been the next to the last immigrants who made it through the Carson Pass before it was blocked by snow in October 1849. They had chosen not to go with a party heading south from Salt Lake, which south from Salt Lake, which later blundered into Death Valley. His mother, Sarah, described in her diary (*A Frontier Lady*, edited by Ralph Gabriel) crossing the terrible Nevada desert and approaching the awesome Sierra. Sarah, a religious woman near the point of desperation, recounted seeing a bush burst into flames. It had resulted from the ashes of an Indian camp-fire, but a burning bush in the desert in such a situation was hard for a religious person to forget. She wrote, " . . . I stood with bowed head worshipping . . . and I was strengthened thereby."

Sarah described how "at . . . shortening intervals, scenes of ruin kept recurring till we seemed to be but the last, little, feeble, struggling band at the rear of a routed army." She recounted that their "only guide from Salt Lake City consisted of 2 small sheets of note paper, sewed together, and bearing on the outside in writing the title 'Best Guide to the Gold Mines, 816 miles, by Ira S. Willes, Great Salt Lake City'." The guide itself was handwritten. It had cost them 50 cents, and almost their lives.

ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR...

Russell Grigory is an historian trained in the Ph.D. program at Columbia University. He has had extensive research experience in this country and in Europe, and has taught basic and advanced courses in modern European and American history at Connecticut College and at both Illinois and New York State Universities. Material in these articles has been excerpted from a course he developed and taught in the Social Science Division at Foothill College.

OCEANS



A new world picture

By EDWARD BULLARD

A geologist studies the earth, but until a few years ago the two-thirds of the earth's surface that lies beneath the oceans was almost totally unknown.

When it was studied, it turned out to be a new world. Everything was different from what we see on land.

On land the mountains, such as the Alps, are formed from once flat-lying rocks that have been squeezed and folded. Such mountains never occur in the deep ocean. There the mountains are all volcanoes.

The rocks are different, too. Beneath the sediments of the continents and in the cores of the mountains, we usually find granites. At sea, the rocks are black basalts that have flowed out as lava from the volcanoes.

The rocks are different, too. Beneath the sediments of the continents and in the cores of the mountains, we usually find granites. At sea, the rocks are black basalts that have flowed out as lava from the volcanoes. Basalts and volcanoes do occur on the continents, but they are by no means the commonest rocks or the commonest kinds of mountains.

A YOUNG OCEAN FLOOR

Perhaps the most remarkable difference is that the rocks of the oceans, both sediments and lavas, are all quite young. Young, that is, as geological ages go. The rocks on the continents are of all ages: some we can see being formed today; some were formed 4,000 million years ago. At sea we find rocks about 160 million years old, but nothing older. The entire floor of the ocean was formed in the last 4 percent of geological time. This was a quite unexpected discovery.

The landscape of the ocean floor also had its surprises. Its most striking feature is the great mountain range, the Mid-Ocean Ridge, which runs right around the world. It starts off the mouth of the Lena River in Siberia, runs across the Artic Ocean, through Iceland, down the whole length of the Atlantic, around the south of Africa, and into the Indian Ocean. Between Madagascar and India it splits. One branch runs northwest into the Red Sea, the other goes south of Australia and New Zealand, across the South Pacific and northwards into the Gulf of California.

This ridge is much the longest mountain range on earth. In height above the neighboring plains, it is comparable to the great mountains of the continents.

Along the axis of the ridge there is a crack-like valley in which earthquakes are a daily occurrence. Records of these earthquakes have been taken by seismographs all over the world, and also, in recent years, by seismographs on the floor of the valley itself. They show that the sea floor is splitting apart. The opening cracks are, naturally, filled by lava, which emerges like toothpaste squeezed from a tube.

On each side of the valley the sea floor has no earthquakes. It seems that new sea floor is being formed by the splitting open of the central valley of the ridge. The sea floor on each side is moving away as a pair of rigid plates, with no breaking or splitting except along the joint.

CONTINENTS ON THE MOVE

In the Atlantic there is no sign of crumpling where the sea floor meets the continent. The moving plates appear to include not only the sea floor, but also the continents around the ocean.

Not only is the floor of the Atlantic moving outwards from the ridge, North America and Europe are moving, too, and getting farther and farther apart. Similar processes are at work in the South Atlantic where Africa and South America are separating, and in the Indian Ocean where India and Africa are getting farther apart. Australia and Antarctica are also separating.

Clearly it is not possible for all the oceans to widen at the same time. If the continents move apart in some places, they must come closer together in others. To put it in another way, if sea floor is being created on the ridges, it must be destroyed somewhere else. (The process is much too rapid for the extra sea floor to be accommodated by swelling of the whole earth.)

The place where the sea floor disappears is marked by the great belts of earthquakes around the Pacific and in some other places, such as the Caribbean and the arc of islands between the southern tip of South America and Antarctica. These belts of earthquakes are shallow on the ocean side and run down under the continents to depths of six or seven hundred kilometers.

It is now clear that, along these belts of earthquakes, the outward moving plates of ocean floor are plunging down beneath the continents and returning again to the depths from which they emerged when they were formed at the volcanoes in mid-ocean.

By a wonderful and quite unexpected piece of good fortune, it is now possible to trace the whole history of the movement of the ocean floors. When a piece of lava cools in the central valley of the ridge, it becomes feebly magnetized by the earth's magnetic field. This magnetization is in the direction of the field at the time the rock is formed.

However, the earth's field has not always been in the same direction. At irregular intervals, on the average every few hundred thousand years, it flips over and points south and up instead of north and down as it does at present in the Northern Hemisphere. These flips are recorded by the magnetization of the rocks being formed at the time and can be observed by an instrument towed behind a ship.

As the sea floor moves away from the ridge, stripes of opposite directions of magnetization are formed. The sea floor thus forms a giant tape recorder that preserves a record of the reversals of the field in the past.

A double record, one on each side of the ridge, covers the whole of the floors of all the oceans and enables us to say with some certainty, "This piece of floor was formed on the axis of the ridge, as a hot and molten lava, at this date and has moved out to where it is now." The speeds turn out to be from one to ten centimeters each year.

Very recently the drilling of over 400 holes in the floor of the deep sea has wonderfully confirmed the ages expected from the magnetic lineations.

The idea that the continents have moved apart is not new. It was urged most persuasively by Alfred Wegener, a German meteorologist, 60 years ago. What is new is that a study of the ocean floor has demonstrated that it really happened. Wegener was right, but it is only the great effort of the last 20 years that has persuaded most people of the correctness of his beliefs.

We have, in fact, what is nothing less than a world view of geological change.

The new views have developed as more or less academic science, but clearly we cannot change our views of global processes without effects on practical affairs. We look for oil and minerals in the light of what we know about geological processes, and here is a whole new insight into the processes.

If continents have split apart, moved about, collided, and had plates of ocean floor thrust under them, then these processes must be connected with mineral formation and the genesis of oil-containing basins of sediments.

The application of the new knowledge has hardly begun. It is a task of outstanding interest for the future.

OCEANS

Science and ancient sea stories

WILLARD N. BASCOM is director of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project in El Segundo, which is studying the effects of waste disposal in the ocean. A mining engineer, he was associated with the University of California, Berkeley, studying waves and beaches, and with Scripps Institution of Oceanography, participating in several Pacific expeditions. He joined the staff of the National Academy of Sciences in 1954 and served as executive secretary of the Committee on Meteorology and the Maritime Research Advisory Committee, eventually becoming director of the Mohole project to drill through the earth's crust. His account of that project appears in *Hole in the Bottom of the Sea.* Other books include *Deep Water; Ancient Ships; Great Sea Poetry;* and *Waves and Beaches.* He also successfully prospected for diamonds under the sea and recovered Spanish treasure from an old galleon.

Man has been paddling, rowing, and sailing small ships on lonely seas for at least 6,000 years.

The sailors of the ancient world were probably quite a lot like those who served before the mast in recent times. They liked girls, wine, and running before the wind. They worried about sudden storms, pirates, and landing on unfriendly shores.

Once ashore, with girls and wine well in hand, they told sea stories. Long before Rome was built, common sailors talked of crossing the wide ocean beyond the gates of Hercules and of the great civilization of Atlantis that perished beneath the sea in a single night.

They spoke nonchalantly of the hundred-handed giant of the Aegean and of Hercules, who killed the nine-headed hydra for the King of Tiryns after many others had failed. After Jason's ship returned with the golden fleece, his shipmates must have told stories about winged women, wandering rocks at sea that would collide to crush a ship between them, and the golden fleece itself.

Tall tales? Ah yes, but modern nautical archeology and historical research have shown that all those wild stories are true!

LOST ATLANTIS

The legend of Atlantis, an ancient island with a very advanced civilization that was wiped out by a great natural disaster, was told to the Greek Solon by Egyptian priests in 590 B.C. It was recorded more than 200 years later by Plato, his descendant. In that time the name, size, location, and date of "Atlantis" became badly garbled.

From the Egyptian point of view, however, the description of Atlantis that survives fits the Minoan empire very well. In those days Crete and the Aegean Islands were rich and well governed. Their cities were the only ones in the ancient world without walls because their land was defended by the world's first navy.

Life was very good for the Minoans until 1470 B.C., when a great volcano on the island of Thera exploded violently, leaving a huge, water-filled crater where the heart of the kingdom had been. The explosion produced a tidal wave that raced outward in all directions, destroying ships and inundating lands around the sea.

With its leaders gone, the navy in wreckage, and the crop lands covered by volcanic ash, the Minoan empire was soon overrun by barbarians. The Egyptians believed, with some logic, that a great empire had disappeared beneath the sea in a single night. Only in recent years have scientists been able to confirm this famous legend and properly locate Atlantis at Thera.

To understand other legends, we must appreciate the way the ancients thought. Before we are too hard on the old Greek storytellers, we should consider what a civilization of 2,000 years from now will think about such words as "skyscrapers" and "whirlybirds."

The first raider-trader ships were open boats with a single mast and square sail something like the Viking ships of 2,500 years later. When there was no wind (or a battle was about to ensue), they were rowed by 50 men and so became known as hundred-handed giants.

JASON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Jason was a Greek adventurer who sailed the *Argo* north into the Black Sea around 1200 B.C. in search of gold. Somehow he had heard about the placer gold mines in the rivers at the eastern end of the Black Sea.

In a placer, small particles of free gold are mixed with the sand and gravel of the river bed. The gold is usually extracted by shoveling the material into a sluice or trough with running water and a rough-textured bottom. In ancient times a sheep's fleece was used.

The water carries the sand away, but the much heavier gold sinks into the rough fleece and stays there. When you remove the fleece, you've got the gold!

Winged women were a little harder to explain, until archeologists discovered that the winged sphinx originated in the Hittite empire along the south shore of the Black Sea. Probably the sailors told of these strange statues when they returned home.

What about the wandering rocks of the myth? After Jason got enough of the fleece and skipped with the king in hot pursuit, he could not return the way he had come. So he sailed north and into the dead-end Sea of Azov, which contained large, dirty icebergs from the Don River. The Greeks, who had never before seen large chunks of ice, were understandably terrified that their light boat would be smashed between these "wandering rocks." In fact, their boat was so light they were able to drag it overland, across the base of the Crimean peninsula and continue on home.

HERCULES AND THE HYDRA

In 1965 I became involved in a United Nations project to examine fresh water springs beneath the sea off Lebanon that might be tapped to get water for the nearby coastal dwellers. Although ample rain falls on the high interior hills, it sinks into the ground and flows down through layers of limestone until it emerges under the sea. When Alexander the Great's ships were besieging Tyre, the sailors could bail up drinking water from the "boils" of these springs.

These springs reminded me of Hercules and the Hydra. According to legend, when one head of the Hydra was cut off, two others would appear. Hercules killed each of the eight small heads with fire and then placed a great rock over the central head to finally conquer the monster. The Hydra, perhaps was a group of nine springs on shore that constantly washed away a coastal road.

When the men the king sent to fix it threw stones in a mouth the water would spurt out on each side (two heads for one). But clever Hercules used fire to slake lime and make cement, with which he systematically plugged each opening until all the spring flowed out one central "head." Then he used one huge slab of stone to bridge that flow and made the king's road usable!

ANCIENT LINKS TO AMERICA

Like the ancient Greeks, we have our own legends. For example, Columbus was not the first European to cross the Atlantic nor the first to think the world was round. However, he deserves credit for opening a new continent for European expansion.

We do not know who the first outsiders were to reach America or when they came, but there is considerable evidence that the Atlantic was often crossed in ancient times.

For example, thousands of small clay heads have been found in Central America, so carefully sculptured there is no doubt they represent specific people. Of those dated before the Christian era, many are decidedly Semitic (Phoenician?), Oriental (Japanese?), or Negroid, with detailed tribal scars (West African?). Few resemble native Indians.

In Brazil a commemorative stone was found in 1872 that seems to record the wreck of a Canaanite ship there in the reign of Hiram III (553-533 B.C.). A Roman statue head was found by archeologists in *situ* in a Mexican pyramid, and Jewish coins of the second century A.D. have been found in Kentucky and Tennessee (ub 1823 and 1932).

When the first Europeans reached the west coast of the U.S., they found Japanese. whse fishing boats had drifted across the Pacific, living with the Indians.

In recent years enough adventurers have crossed the Atlantic in rubber boats, outrigger canoes, rowboats, and even six-foot sailboats to prove that nearly any kind of a boat can make it. Clearly a great many did.

POPULAR CULTURE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Television:

the pervasive medium

By ROBERT SKLAR

Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, Cinema Studies Professor Robert Sklar of New York University discusses the enormous impact of television, for good or for evil, on our society. This series was written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Television inherited the mantle of the movies as the most prominent and pervasive medium in American popular culture, and we are in the midst of a heated debate about its possible effects. It is sometimes hard to remember that similar debates were carried on with the introduction of other technological innovations—the railroad, the telephone, the automobile, the movies.

Of course television's impact on society may be so much greater than that of any other device as to make comparisons irrelevant. The statistics of television use are staggering. The television set in the average American home is now turned on more than six hours a day. Children spend more time watching television than in any other activity except sleeping. Many Americans use television as their sole source of news.

TELEVISION'S TO BLAME

Televison is blamed for causing children to become more aggressive. Television is blamed for leading viewers to perceive society as violent. Television is blamed for lowering college admission test scores. Television is blamed for a decline in reading, for making children passive. Television is accused of turning America into a nation of sheep.

Anything that has happened in the past quarter century that people do not like has been blamed on television. They have been less inclined to give television credit for good things —an increase in cosmopolitanism, for example, or a decline in racial prejudice, for which television, as a rich source of information about other peoples and other places, may have played a part.

How you judge television may depend on what you think about the direction of American society in the past 25 years. But no matter what your verdict, the odds are very great that you watch it daily, and would not like to live without it even for a very short time.

Television became the primary medium of American popular culture during a suburban era. Although TV had been developed technologically in the 1920s and 1930s, it was not until after World War II, in the late 1940s, that receiving sets were made commercially available to the general public.

This was a period of vast suburban expansion. Returning servicemen, aided by federal loans, and many other Americans were able to own homes for the first time. Television became the home entertainment for a home-centered age.

Television became an anthology of all previous forms of American popular entertainment. From radio, the earlier home medium, it took soap operas, dramatic series, sports events, talk shows, and even to some extent the news, leaving radio primarily to broadcast music. From movies it took principally old movies from the studio vaults, and eventually took over the making of what used to be called program pictures—the low budget adventure, mystery, Western, and detective movies. It took elements from vaudeville and variety shows, night club acts, Broadway musicals.

TELEVISION AS CORNUCOPIA

Television became a cornucopia of entertainment. People did not have to go out, pay for babysitters, pay for parking, pay for tickets, to be entertained. Television, after the initial cost of the set, was free. It was paid for by commercial advertisers, whose messages comprised (and still do) a considerable share of television programming—a minimum of six minutes every hour. Many viewers, moreover, find commercials more entertaining than the programs they interrupt.

There are two opposing perspectives today on the development of television entertainment. One view is that the Golden Age of television was in the 1950s. In those days, when sets were relatively expensive and the audience was still a minority of Americans, composed mainly of middle-class and well-to-do viewers, serious dramatic programs made up almost half the top-rated shows.

Week after week, on such programs as "Studio One" and "Television Playhouse," viewers could see live dramas written by Reginald Rose, Rod Serling, Paddy Chayefsky and other television playwrights.

For comedy, there were performers like Ernie Kovacs, Lucille Ball, Sid Caesar, Milton Berle, Groucho Marx. Jackie Gleason, Bob Hope and Ed Sullivan offered variety hours. Edward R. Murrow pioneered with news documentaries.

As television became increasingly a mass medium reaching all elements of society, according to this view, it tended to value quantity over quality. Programs were tailored for the highest possible ratings, in order to attract advertisers and increase revenue. Networks became copycats. If Westerns proved popular, they flooded the screen with cowboys; if crime and mystery caught on, there was a glut of cops and detectives.

"The Mary Tyler Moore Show," the saga of a career woman coping with life in the big city.

Out of these producers and shows have come much of the significant comedy programming of the 1970s—"Sanford and Son," "Maude," "The Jeffersons," "The Bob Newhart Show," "Rhoda," "Phyllis" and many more. Almost any regular television viewer can name a dozen or more characters from these programs. They seem as familiar as neighbors; indeed, we may spend more time with them than we do with our neighbors.

THE NEW COMIC REALISM

This is a point not to be taken lightly. Archie and Edith Bunker, Lou Grant, Ted Baxter, Mary Richards, Maude and Walter and the others have been coming into our homes regularly for years. They represent something new in American entertainment.

Movie stars like Garbo and Bogart were distant, magical figures. Earlier television comics like Jackie Gleason in "The Honeymooners" and Lucille Ball in "I Love Lucy" were comedy stars first, fictional characters second. In the case of contemporary situation comedies we relate more to the characters than to the actors. They seem real human beings, whose struggles and problems recapitulate and illuminate our own.

The success of situation comedy characters in entering our lives is seen by critics of television as one further example of the medium's dangers. It is as if television's fictions seem more real to us than reality itself.

There is also continuing concern that the steady diet of situation comedies, soap operas, game shows, movies, and action-adventure series that the commercial networks offer, popular as they may be with the mass audience, barely scratches the surface of television's potential.

In an attempt to develop this potential, the federal government in 1967 established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and organized existing educational and noncommercial stations into a national network, the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

The public television schedule offers British series like "Upstairs, Downstairs," foreign movies, and documentaries. In recent years more federal funding has been available for American dramatic productions for television, resulting in such significant programs as the "Visions" series of dramas, "The American Short Story" series, and "The Adams Chronicles."

Perhaps the most important —and certainly the most popular —public television offerings have been the educational entertainment programs produced by Children's Television Workshop, "Sesame Street" and "The Electric Company."

Television's legacy to American society remains in dispute. If you have read this far, it may indicate at least that television has not eroded your desire to read—when the subject is television.

TODAY'S GOLDEN AGE

The Golden Age, as others see it, is with us now. It began in the early 1970s when several situation comedies broke through the old stereotypes and restrictions that previously limited television comedies only to trivial subjects, like mistaken identities or faulty toasters. The new situation comedy dealt with how people really feel—with attitudes toward race, sexuality, aging, loneliness.

Producers Norman Lear and Bud Yorkin pioneered by adapting a controversial BBC series, "Till Death Us Do Part," and after some difficulty aired it on CBS as "All in the Family." Even earlier Grant Tinker of MTM Enterprises had launched

NEXT WEEK: Nat Hentoff, staff writer for "The New Yorker" and columnist for "The Village Voice," begins a two-part discussion of popular music.

POPULAR CULTURE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Popular culture and popular music: changing dreams

By NAT HENTOFF

Editor's Note: This is the seventh of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." Here, Nat Hentoff of "The New Yorker" Magazine and "The Village Voice" begins a two-part analysis of popular music with a discussion of how it reflects our changing dreams. This series was written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

When a member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations asked an American friend not long ago if all American popular music sounded the same–as he supposed from listening to the radio–the friend arranged for the Chinese official to hear an evening of jazz.

He listened with great absorption and then said, "I believe I understand. This is American folk music. It has your own kind of spirit. Are there other original American musical sounds and forms?"

Many, he was told, and in a wide variety of popular as well as folk music. The man from the Chinese delegation has since been looking into this unexpected news about America.

Among the performers I have suggested he hear to broaden his sense of our diversity is James Talley. Not a jazzman, but rather a 33-year-old, Oklahoma-born, popular singer-composer who is a favorite of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter and millions more Americans.

Talley's music–a blend of country and blues from the South and Southwest–celebrates working people, from truckers to "black lung" miners, telling of the plain, everyday valor that enables them to survive. Just as jazz began by telling of everyday balck valor. And like black music, James Talley's has deep American roots.

He comes from a long tradition in American popular music–going back to Woody Guthrie and Jimmie Rodgers ("The Singing Brakeman"), and beyond them, to the music-makers of the American frontier who sang of independence and of the hard work, with some whiskey on the side, that might make their dreams take palpable shape.

DREAMS

Dreams power all forms and idioms of popular music. Different dreams nourished by people of profoundly different backgrounds. In what came to be called country and western music, the early dream was of unending spaciousness, always somewhere unspoiled to travel.

And Americans now, so many of them still on the move or at least fantasizing a move to a last big strike, are still attracted to traveling music and the dauntless loners who create it. Kris Kristofferson, for instance, and Bob Dylan, Johnny Cash, Charlie Rich.

These present-day songsters are seen as perhaps the last of the frontiersmen, needing no college degrees or professional licenses to reap large rewards as they roam the land, riding their guitars. In an age of corporate envelopment, they keep alive the dream of the self-made American whose success comes not from "selling out" but just from being himself.

And there are other kinds of dreams. Black music, for instance, was eventually to color all popular sounds, even white country. In the "cry" os Charlie Rich's voice are echoes of the black work and religious songs he heard as a white boy in a small Arkansas farming town. But the foundations of black music are obviously built on centuries-long experiences largely unknown to other Americans. So viscerally unknown still that the televising of Alex Haley's "Roots" was a shock to millions of his fellow white citizens.

From the beginning of slavery here, black music was nothing less than a way of psychic survival. Field hollers were used to send messages; religious songs both shared the spirit and, in code, prophesied freedom. And the blues, as novelist Ralph Ellison has pointed out, were "one of the techniques through which Negroes have survived and kept their courage."

The blues were not only about hard, shattering times but were also ironic, defiant, proud. There was triumph in the blues, with heroes who had gone so far down they had nowhere to go but up. And up they came.

THE BLUES

It is no wonder that the blues have never lost their strength, having been tested so much. And so the textures of the blues continue to pervade the "soul" music that now reaches huge numbers of white as well as black listeners.

More showy than classic blues, rhythmically driving, and mixed with gospel, "soul music" distills the black urban experience while also projecting young dreams of love and power. From Aretha Franklin to Stevie Wonder, both soul "superstars," black music still propels a directness of emotional force that no other American musical language has yet equalled.

Although blues recordings and performances were once limited to black communities, except for a few white aficionados, since the 1950s the blues and other black music have "crossed over" to all other popular audiences. Accordingly, the Top 40 lists are not only thoroughly integrated but also contain records by white singers and musicians who are heavily influenced by black sounds.

In fact, there is not a single white rock band unaffected by the blues. Rock music began in the early 1950s as a white version of what was then called black "rhythm and blues." As white and black strains merged more completely than ever before in American popular music, ecumenicism became the rule.

In the 1960s, rock–mirroring the "counterculture's" impatience with restrictions and categories–fused country cadences, jazz, blues, and various styles of pop music, from ballads to simple "good time" songs. Significantly, the most widely influential figure in the history of American rock, Elvis Presley, was himself stylistically an amalgam of what used to be heard as opposites–white country music and what he called "the real lowdown" black Mississippi blues singers.

EGALITARIAN ROCK

One of the key reasons so many of the young have been drawn to rock has been its seemingly egalitarian nature. That is, in previous generations, it was generally felt that the making of popular music was limited to such highly skilled and sophisticated specialists as George Gershwin and Cole Porter. Even the singers, from Bing Crosby to Frank Sinatra, with their difficult big-band experience and coolly urbane manner, appeared to belong to a distant aristocracy.

Rock, on the other hand, has given status to thousands of singers and instrumentalists who look and act very much like their fans; who write their own songs; and who, in many cases, have skills not too far removed from those of a dedicated amateur.

Reviewing such a rock combo, "Big Brother and the Holding Company"–the group that featured white blues singer Janis Joplin–a counterculture critic wrote in the 1960s, "It's probably the secret dream of every kid everywhere to just do things they dig doing and be rewarded for it. America–as only America, the land where dreams come true, could–is making that dream come true for Big Brother."

And so, from the 1960s to the present, more of the young have been enthusiastically immersed in popular cusic than at any other period of our history. It is, after all, their music.

Unlike the popular songs of earlier decades and centuries, rock is not primarily directed at grown-ups. It's about freedom from grown-ups; freedom to leap right into the middle of experience, without having to lay back for fear of what some parent or teacher may think.

Elvis Presley did indeed succeed Porter and Gershwin. And in turn, he was at least partially dislodged by a more outspoken rebel, Bob Dylan, who, in the 1960s, spoke for and to a whole generation of listeners who were, like him, anti-war and anti-all-establishments.

In the 1970s, and beyond, more lone stars in their early 20s will inevitably continue to speak to the dreams and nightmares of each new generation. There still remains, however, ample popular music for new and even for older adults. They still listen to the musical survivors of the 1950s and 1960s; and as James Talley says, they listen to remember the values of their quicksilver youth, as contrasted, if there is a contrast, with their values now.

Popular music always speaks, among other things, of dreams–which change with the times.

NAT HENTOFF is a staff writer for "The New Yorker," columnist for "The Village Voice," and Adjunct Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Education of New York University. The co-founder and co-editor of "The Jazz Review," he is the author of more than a dozen books, including "The Jazz Life," "I'm Really Dragged But Nothing Gets Me Down," "Journey Into Jazz," and "This School Is Driving Me Crazy."

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Race and crime

By ALPHONSO PINKNEY

Editor's Note: This is the sixth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Alphonso Pinkney, Professor of Sociology at Hunter College City University of New York, discusses some of the factors involved in the high arrest rates among blacks and members of some other racial minorities.

RACE AND CRIME

We cannot e :pect an impartial system of criminal justice to exist in a society that practices various forms of oppression, one of the most blatant being the persecution of racial minorities. For social institutions and practices reflect the structure of the society within which they exist.

Nor can we expect that persecuted minorities would unhesitatingly support a system of law that has frequently been used to oppress them.

In the United States today, the laws aimed at regulating criminal behavior often interact with the racism of the society to maintain the oppression of racial minorities.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND RACE

Yet such assumptions have long been challenged. As early as 1930, Thorsten Sellin, one of the nation's leading criminologists, questioned whether the real crime rate for blacks was higher than for whites. Although blacks appeared to be arrested, convicted and committed to penal institutions more frequently than whites, Sellin maintained that social factors distorted the rates.

Most contemporary studies, based on more regorous datea, show that blacks are more likely to be arrested, indicted, convicted and committed to institutions than whites who commit similar offenses. For example, the Federal Bureau of Prisons' records show that in 1972 the average prisbn sentence for members of racial minorities was 59 months, compared to 45 months for whites.

More specifically, minorities convicted for income tax evasion received average sentences of 31 months, whilte whites convicted of the same offense received average sentences of 14 months.

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports indicate that in 1975 blacks and other reacial minorities accounted for nearly one-fourth of all arrests while comprising only about 12 per cent of the population. It should be emphasized that these arrests do not necessarily result in convictions.

With the exception of certain crimes against "morals" and public order, the data show that black Americans are arrested somewhere between three and four times more frequently than whites. For Native Americans, the rate is three times that of blacks and 10 times that of whites.

Chinese and Japanese-Americans have lower rates, with the latter group being the only racial minority with a lower arrest rate than whites.

These criminal statistics—no matter their validity—influence law enforcement policty and practice in such a way as to discriminate against persons of color. "High crime areas"—generally receive the heaviest police deployment. But the "speed trap" phenomenon applies to race as well as to traffic. If police are stationed in a given area, they will make more arrests, thus fulfilling the expectation that more crime will be committed in that area.

Age is another important factor in criminal statistics. Persons under 25 years of age accounted for nearly three-fifths of all criminal arrests in 1975, and the minority population is younger than the white. The median age of blacks, for example, is seven years younger than for whites.

Having noted the limitations of criminal statistics, it should be further exphasized that the arrest rates among racial minorities do not mean that these groups have inherently stronger criminal tendencies, for crime is a function of social factors, not race. The vast majority of members of racial minorities are law-abiding citizens.

OPPRESSION BY LAW

It would be nothing short of astounding if a group of people whose history in the United States includes centuries of slavery, calculated attempts at extermination, and other gross brutalities somehow managed to be more law-abiding that their oppressors. For no group of people is content to be relegated to a life of oppression, and in America, the law has historically served to maintain the oppression of people of color.

It was the law that institutionalized chattel slavery; that deprived Native Americans not only of their land but also of countless thousands of their lives, and that caused thousands of citizens of Japanese ancestry to be incarcerated in concentration camps without due process. The litany of legally initiated or endorsed outrages against racial minorities is vast.

Crime is a factor of social conditions, such as these in a New York city ghetto, rather than of race, according to Alphonso Pinkney.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME

One of the major forms of racial oppression in the United States is economic discrimination, which is most readily manifest in unemployment statistics. Black Americans, for example, have for decades experienced an unemployment rate at least twiece that of whites. The official unemployment rate for blacks in 1975 was 14 per cent, compared with slightly more than 7 per cent for whites. For black teenagers (16 to 19 years of age) the situation is expecially grim: at least 40 per cent are unemployed, compared to only 18 per cent of white teen-agers. It is in this age category that arrests for criminal offenses are greatest.

While there are few conclusive studies showing a direct correlation between unemployment and crime, law enforcement officials and criminologists are making the connection, especially for crimes against property—burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

On February 25, 1975, for example, a "Wall Street Journal" article based on interviews throughout the country concluded that "the consensus (among criminologists and law enforcement personnel) is that the link between crime and economics is far more than theory." Both the executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and an official of the Federal Bureau of Prisons support such a conclusion.

Unemployment is but one form of oppression contributing to the arrest rates of people of color. Many other social factors must be taken into account. The mere fact of being racially visible increases the risk of becoming entangled in the criminal justic system. This stigma often leads to frustrations that are expressed in acts of aggression, often aimed at those of similar racial background.

DISCRIMINATORY JUSTICE

Furthermore, the oppression faced by members of racial minorities may prevent them from identifying with the society and the law. For example, nationwide surveys conducted for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found that two of the top 10 grievances among black Americans were "police practices" and "discriminatory administration of justice." The criminal justice system itself, characterized by discretion at all levels from the arresting officer to the parole officer, is frequently manipulated to discriminate against them.

The high arrest rates among racial minorities also reflect the fact that legitimate means to achieve societal goals are ofren blocked by discrimination. Crime may therefore be seen by some as the only means available for achieving the symbols of success.

Furthermore, people of color are generally forced to live in areas of cities characterized by poverty, poor housing, and limited outlets for recreation. These conditions give rise to criminality and other forms of non-conforming behavior.

It is impossible to understand crime in America without a knowledge of the social conditions that often nurture and reward it.

For racial minorities, social institutions and practices operate to maintain their oppression, thereby leading some of them to commit acts that are considered to be criminal.

Since the connection between race and crime is caused by social factors, some of which have been enumberated, there is every reason to believe the conclusion of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in 1967: "The Commission is of the view that if conditions of equal opportunity prevailed, the large differences now found between the Negro and white arrest rates would disappear."

••••••••••••••

Alphonso Pinkney is a Professor of Sociology at Hunter College of the City University of New York, where he first joined the faculty in 1961. He has also been a visiting professor at the University of Chicago, Howard University, and the University of California, Berkeley. His books include "The Committed: White Activists in the Civil Rights Movement," "Black Americans," "The American Way of Violence," and, most recently, "Red Black and Green: Black Nationalism in the United States."

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

The philosophy of criminal law

By GERTRUDE EZORSKY

Editor's Note: This is the seventh of 15 articles in a series exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Gertruce Ezorsky, Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College and the Granduate School of the City University of New York, discusses the nature of criminal law and the ethics of punishment.

Criminal law is often seen as an instrument of social justice by persons who are not really aware of its limits or of the philosophical disputes concerning its proper purpose.

The criminal law is only a part of a broader system of legal justice. When a worker is injured on the job, the civil law may require that the employer compensate the worker. But when individuals commit "crimes"—e.g., assault, arson, or murder—they are liable also to the penalty of imprisonment.

Imprisonment of the convicted lawbreaker symbolizes moral condemnation by society of the crime. Such punitive treatment is intended not merely to confine, but also to cast the criminal so confined into disgrace. Hence, offenders who do not deserve them—for example the insane or children, are are usually not condemned as criminals but excused from punishment.

Criminal law, say some philosophers, contributes to the moral conscience of humanity. The moral denunciation expressed by imprisonment presumably deepens our awareness that acts such as murder, arson, or kidnapings are morally reprehensible.

But, critics claim, criminal law induces an opposite effect. It encourages feelings of vengeance and in places of imprisonment—outside of society—brutality is at home. Moreover, our law is not even-handed. An innocent defendant, falsely accused, is, if unable to pay for skilled counsel, more likely to be convicted.

LEGISLATING MORALITY

Should all acts believed immoral by the community be prohibited, as crimes, by law? Remember that in the past, witchcraft was believed immoral by some communities, and punished—dreadfully—by law, as a crime.

Today, criminal law lags behind changing moral attitudes, especially in such matters as sex and drug-taking. In many states, most forms of gambling are still a criminal offense.

Should the law—like a parent—coerce an individual, for his or her own good? Some state laws, for example, require a mototcyclist to wear a helmet. But the attorney general of New Mexico dissented from such "legal paternalism" by stating that a bareheaded cyclist may injure himself but not "his fellow man."

Or, as the 19th-century philosopher John Stuart Mill declared, law may coerce a person "to prevent harm to others." But, "over himself, the individual is sovereign." Mill would insist that "victimless crimes"—for example, gambling, homosexual acts, and drug-taking—are private matters, that is, "not the law's business."

But is it true that cyclists who refuse helmets can only hurt themselves? If injured, they—like the motorists who disdain seat belts—may cause suffering to their families, or need hospital care at public expense.

Similarly, one's use of hair sprays may hurt others if such sprays contaminate the atmosphere. Should their use, therefore, be made a criminal act? There may be far fewer private matters in our society than are dreamt of in Mill's philosophy.

THE UTILITARIANS AND DETERRENCE

According to the utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the criminal law, like all human institutions, should be fashioned to yield "the greatest happiness"—or the least unhappiness—for the community. The threat of punishment, utilitarians hope, would deter a rational person tempted to break the law. Hence that threat reduces the misery and insecurity wrought by crime.

A utilitarian, appraising the value of legal punishment, is like an individual contemplating a painful dental procedure. By submitting to pain now, the dental patient avoids greater pain in the future. The utilitarian views punishment in a similar fashion: by inflicting misery on criminals now, society prevents greater future misery to potential victims of crime.

Many persons measure the success—or failure—of legal punishment by its effectiveness in reducing crime. But it is hard to tell whether legal punishment is effective as a deterrent. How often does the threat of imprisonment stop the criminal (once punished), or the ordinary citizen (never punished), from breaking the law? Do you know how many crimes you would commit in a society without legal punishment?

Israel Karp, 68, is released from Clinton Correctional Facility, New York, after serving 51 years of his sentence on a second-degree murder conviction when he was 17.

Even if punishment accomplished the deterrent task assigned by utilitarians, critics claim that penalties devised by utilitarians might still not achieve justice.

Imagine, for example, that six months of preventive detention effectively deterred many 18-year-old high-school dropouts from future crime. Indeed, by comparison with other crime control methods, such preventive punishment minimized social costs most effectively. On a cost-benefit basis, the utilitarian would opt for preventive detentions.

But most of these 18-year-olds never committed a crime. They do not deserve to be punished.

Thus the utilitarian philosopher is committed to undeserved punishment—surely an injustice. There is considerable moral difference between an individual voluntarily deciding to endure pain at the dentist, and society—through coercion—deciding to punish innocent persons for future benefits.

Perhaps this preventive detention example seems farfetched. But it should be remembered that our society has engaged in massive preventive detention, for example, the iternment during World War II of innocent Americans whose only "crime" was their Japanese ancestry. Surely they did not deserve to be punished, either.

RETRIBUTIVISTS AND JUSTICE

Retributivist philosophers, such as Immanuel Kant, George Hegel and Francis Bradley, find the utilitarian perspective on punishment morally unacceptable. According to Kant's principle of humanity, a person should never be used merely as a means to an end.

Punishment, declares the retributivist, should therefore never be inflicted for the welfare of the community. Criminals should be punished because they deserve it, and for no other reason.

Some critics see retributive punishment as vengeance—an uncivilized response. But for a retributivist philosopher, punishment is administered not to take vengeance but to balance the scales of justice. Even the punished criminal, claims Kant, knows in his heart that justice has been done.

On some occasions, most of us think like retributivists. Recall the Nazi war criminals convicted at Nuremberg. Suppose that punishing them did not prevent similar crimes, or indeed, do any future good for society. Should they have been excused from punishment? Many would, in this case, join with the retributivist: punish them because they deserve it.

But should ordinary offenders be punished, just because they deserve it? Suppose, just for the sake of argument, it were proven that punishment did not really reduce the extent of crime. (Any temporary crime reduction accomplished by isolating offenders in prison was canceled by the tendency of former criminals—unemployable because of their records—to commit more crimes.) In that case, I suggest that society has no moral obligation to pay for penal institutions.

Why support a prison instead of a hospital, unless prisons, like hospitals, are necessary to prevent human misery?

Or suppose an alternative to punishment, for example, vocational therapy, were proven less costly and more effective in preventing crime. Surely, opting for that alternative makes good moral sense.

Let us grant that retributivists were right when they faulted utilitarians for flouting Kant's principle of humanity. Criminal punishment, if morally acceptable, should surely be deserved.

But the utilitarians were not altogether wrong. Criminal punishment, if morally acceptable, should also show itself capable in the enterprise of minimizing human pain.

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Foothill instructor to teach in Italy

By EDWARD MRLLK

Bernice Zelditch Foothill College English instructor, will take a three-month leave of absence beginning April 3rd. Zelditch will be in Italy teaching children's literature as part of Stanford University's overseas study program.

Zelditch has been teaching "on and off" at Stanford during the past 2 years, showing others how to teach children's literature. Zelditch has taught children's literature at Foothill for 14 years. She has also given lectures in California and Canada on children's books, and has written papers on the subject.

Zelditch will live in Florence, Italy in the Cliveden House, formerly the Lady Astor estate. She said it is "almost like Hearst Castle, though not as beautiful."

Topics for study will include: "The Italian Society Through Literature" and "The Child in Italian Culture." Zelditch will also return to England this summer to teach children's literature.

Zelditch eagerly awaits her trip, during which she plans to buy children's books for her proposed Children's Culture Center. The center will be a place to teach classes and show displays of children's literature. Zelditch said, "Children's books in Italy are superior and are extremely good examples."

Zelditch added, "I want people to know what the world of the child is like, and this Center will hopefully make people more creative."

Appointments

The ASFC Mass Communications Board approved the appointments of a new editor for the SENTINEL and for a new KFJC radio station manager, at its meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 31.

SENTINEL reporter Tom Selbach was appointed to take over as editor of the paper the second week in February. The job is currently held by Peter Bliss.

ASFC Concert Director John Lowe was given the OK to become the new station manager of Foothill's FM radio station. Lowe succeeds Sue Birge.

Letter ...

(Cont. from page 4)

Foothill has its catalog system, and De Anza, also, has its own catalog system. It seems strange that the two colleges, both in the same community district, have different course numbers and requirements. For example, History 17A at Foothill is equal to History 17A and B at De Anza, Art 5 is equal to Art 8, and so on.

Foothill and De Anza could produce a yearly catalog, with their classes having identical numbers, telling which ones are offered at Foothill, and which at De Anza. This would save printing costs.

Individuality has its place in junior colleges, but standards should be categorized in a manner that is less confusing to the student. In the long run, receiving a degree would be less frustrating.

John M. Norberg

The SENTINEL is a student newspaper published weekly on Fridays during the academic school year by Foothill College, 12344 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022. Staff members are students enrolled in the journalism program at Foothill. The SENTINEL office is located in M-24; telephone: 948-8590 x372.

Opinions expressed in columns other than "Editorial" are not necessarily those of the SENTINEL Editorial Board or the De Anza–Foothill College District.

Printed by Nowles Publications, 640 Robles Ave., Menlo Park, CA 94026.

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Editor-in-chief . . . . . Peter G. Bliss
City Editor . . . . . Tom Selbach
News Editor . . . . . Scott Partridge
Editorial Page Editor . . . . . Kathy Lynch
Sports Editor . . . . . Michael F. Lemke
Arts Editor . . . . . Lynette Kelly
Production-Circulation Manager . . . . . Dave Collins
Advertising Manager . . . . . Phil Gentile
Photo Editor . . . . . Dick Leevey
Adviser . . . . . Herman Scheiding

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF ENRICHMENT SEMINARS

One mark of a great work of art is the fidelity with which it reflects the human condition. I hereby present the SENTINEL'S January art award to the College Enrichment Seminar's schedule for Jan. 23 through Jan. 27.

"End Procrastination:....CANCELLED." Everyone put off registering.

"Women's Health Issues....Today: Men's Health Concerns." Women are so male-dominated, they can't even focus on their own health.

"What Those Businessmen's Lunches Are Really Like. Today's speaker: Ann Bowers." How can a woman be the expert?

"Life's Passages and Rituals...CANCELLED." The class itself experienced the final passage–death.

"Importance of Clear Communication in Relationships. Assertiveness and communicate best what you want to give and get in relationships." It starts with a grammar lesson in parallel construction.

"The Five 'C's' in Marriage." Who wants a C in marriage?

"Beyond Assertion...CANCELLED." The students got in a knock-down drag-out fight.

"Stress Reduction and Centering...(Wear comfortable clothes.)" A good first step.

I read the above to my eleven-year-old. "It's supposed to be funny," I explained.

"Oh," she said. "How was I to know?"

By Nonie Sparks

Volunteers needed

Operation Crossroads Africa, a non-profit, non-governmental volunteer organization which has sent over 5,000 American students and faculty to 34 African countries during the past 20 years, announces that the application deadline for the summer 1978 program is Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Crossroads volunteers live and work with rural African village communities, joining with them in self-help projects that involve agriculture, building schools and health clinics, music, art, archaeology, media, and community development and organization.

The goal of Operation Crossroads is to provide a brief but intense immersion in African village life and push individuals to reconsider basic standards, attitudes and beliefs in relation to people with contrasting values and lifestyles.

For more information, contact: Crossroads Africa, Inc., 150 5th Ave., NY, NY 10011 (Phone: (212) 242-8550.)

Near miss in Alps

By LINDA YOSHIKAWA

Barely being missed by an avalanche in the Swiss Alps while skiing doesn't happen to everyone, but to Doris Otzenberger, student at Foothill from Lucerne, Switzerland, it was her most memorable moment.

In an informal interview by the SENTINEL staff, Doris recounted her experience of five years ago in Opersaten, Graubunden.

"I was skiing with my friend and little brother. The weather was good and because it was so crowded, we went skiing outside the patrolled areas. Then the wind changed...it was a warm wind," Otzenberger explained, in accented English.

"The clouds came, and it began to snow very hard. The snow was very thick, we couldn't see... it was like a fog. We had to protect ourselves. We found a hut that farmers use for hay and we went in. Then there was a wind and a loud noise like thunder. The avalanche came down about 200 feet away from us and it took all the bushes and trees. I was so scared... I couldn't think. We stayed two hours in the hut, then later on, when the weather cleared, we found our way back."

Asked what she learned from this experience, Otzenberger laughingly told the reporters, "These days, I keep on the patrolled areas."

Otzenberger, 22, is learning English and is studying the culture at Foothill. She has enrolled in the journalism news-writing class, "Hoping to improve my English," although she speaks English fluently.

Doris is presently living with her aunt, but she hopes to travel before she goes back to her homeland in April. "I would like to go to the Grand Canyon by Greyhound bus," she said.

Besides having traveled to the U.S., Otzenberger has gone all over Europe to France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and Spain. "I have a sense of adventure, but sometimes it gets me into trouble," she said, joking about her narrow miss in the Alps.

Otzenberger will be returning to Switzerland to work as a kindergarten teacher. Asked about what she thought of the Foothill faculty, she replied, "The teachers are much nicer, they're more on the same level as students. In Switzerland, teachers are much higher than the students."

"The students here are friendly and it's more comfortable, I would tell all my friends to come here."

Her last comments were: "I'll tell them the weather here is fantastic!"

VA red tape clogs system

By LYNETTE KELLY

Veterans seeking educational assistance benefits at Foothill face delays of up to six or eight months before receiving their initial payment, according to employees at Foothill's Veterans Affairs Office. They said bureaucratic red tape and the Veterans Administration's lack of sympathy toward vets are major causes of the problem.

Under the educational assistance provision of the Gi bill, "veterans who served on active duty for more than 180 continuous days (between) Jan. 31, 1955 (and) Jan. 1, 1977" and "were released under conditions other than dishonorable" are eligible for benefits while attending a state-approved institution of higher learning.

For a single vet with no dependents, these benefits range from $146 per month for a half-time student to $292 per month for full-time.

Many vets are "having problems" collecting their benefits, said Elaine Dewees, the veterans program administrator at Foothill. "The VA is like any bureaucratic agency—it's like pulling teeth to get money out of them," she said. "Veterans have to wait three to four months for their first check. These aren't 18 and 19-year-old kids with parents to fall back on; they're adults with families and responsibilities. The average vet is re-entering college after 10 years."

Since the GI bill states that money is not to be paid for a student pursuing avocational interests, the VA issues strict regulations which require veterans to be progressing toward a goal, either educational or vocational, and to maintain a 2.0 average. Veterans whose GPAs drop below this level are put on probation for two quarters; if they fail to regain a "C" average, they are deemed ineligible for benefits.

Veterans who raise their GPAs acceptable standards during probation sometimes face a long wait for reinstatement of their benefits, Dewees said.

One such veteran is Gary Dotson, a fashion merchandising major. Dotson started at Foothill last year. When his GPA fell below 2.0, he was put on probation and given two quarters to regain his eligibility for benefits. Although he attained a "C" average in September, his first check arrived nearly three months later.

"A counsellor at the VA office in San Francisco was supposed to send in a request for me to be reinstated and receive retroactive pay," Dotson said. "It takes ten days for the main office to OK a request once it's in, but I never got the check."

Repeated calls to the San Francisco office brought the same response: "You'll be paid this week." After weeks of waiting, Dotson sought the help of Elaine Dewees, who contacted Senator Pete McClosky. "The only way I got paid," Dotson said, "was through the efforts of the Foothill office and McClosky. The VA doesn't like to have a congressman complaining to them."

Dotson blames the VA's "poor process of issuing GI checks" for the probelms many vets experience in collecting benefits. The VA is "just too slow," he said. "Once the checks start coming, you get them every month. But it shouldn't take this long to get the initial response."

"I'm not the only one this has happened to," Dotson said. "I know other GIs who have waited six to eight months to get their first check. They're not the only ones who suffer; some of them have families."

The VA's answer to these complaints is that "vets are not expected to live on their benefits," said Dixie Quinlan, a veterans' benefits counsellor hired through the VA work-study program. "The money is supplemental income to pay tuition and school costs. The VA feels that vets don't have anything to complain about in a community college, because they don't pay tuition."

According to Quinlan, the VA expects veterans to work while attending school and receiving benefits. "90 per cent of these veterans don't know how the VA feels about this," she said. "And if the vet's GPA drops below a 2.0 while he's trying to manage a full-time job and school, he's put on probation. It's a hard thing for anyone to do—especially someone who's been out of school for ten years."

"The VA can do anything it wants in paying vets," Quinlan said. Veterans used to be paid at the beginning of each month, but there was the problem of overpayment if they dropped out. In June, the VA changed payment time to the end of the month. "That meant no checks were issued from May 1 until the end of July; one check had to last two months," she said. "The VA could say 'We won't pay until the end of the quarter.' There is no board where vets can sit to give input."

David Kesten, the Veterans Administration's "vet rep" at Foothill, attributes the problem to "the state of society today." "It's the nature of any bureaucracy," he said. "If you sent a change of address notice to a large magazine, would you expect it to be done immediately?"

It takes "several weeks for anything to happen" at the VA's main office, Kesten said. "I'm not saying it's an ideal situation, but that's the way it is with most government agencies."

Kesten called the situation a "composite problem." "I understand the vet's point of view," he said. "A couple of months is a long time for anyone to owe you $700 or $800. Very few people living on their own have that kind of money sitting around. The VA could do more to get the money out efficiently."

When an inquiry is submitted, the answer should be received in a week, Kesten said. "But unless it's something that's already been done and is on the way, it might take three weeks. Everything is processed through an early 1950s computer complex in Kansas. Even if something arrived there and was acted on instantly it would take several weeks."

Inefficiency in the payment process is not solely the fault of the VA, Kesten said. "Not everything sent to them is clearly submitted," he said. Information is incomplete; papers are lost or separated from other forms; the vet's file number may not be included. "Add that to the margin for human error in an organization that size, and you can see how the problem could exist," he said.

The VA is responsible, however, for what Kesten termed "a sizable number of errors." "I don't know what the exact figures are," he said, "but even ten per cent, when multiplied by the number of people involved, is a lot of cases."

(continued on page 7)

FRAME BY FRAME: Phony flicks

By DAVID HERN

Seeing as I have, in past weeks, reviewed most current films and there are currently no new releases, this week I will review two films which have never been nationally distributed but might as well be.

THE PIZZORCIST – This is the latest in the seemingly endless stream of "supernatural" films. The story concerns the possession of an innocent 10-year old girl by a large combination No. 2 from Round Table.

The script, though consendually pertenforated, lacks sephorcentine extambulations of more crediduous previous work. As a result, the end product not only flounders, but pikes as well.

Director, Stanly Salami has worked a series of grotesqueries, obviousely intended for shock effect, into the film. The young girl, in the early stages of possession, begins to manifest many pizza-like symptoms (e.g. breaking out in anchovies, vomiting tomato sauce) and in one particularly shocking scene, she is savagely kneaded, tossed in the air and sprinkled with flour.

Newcomer, Linda Linguica, plays the role of the innocent victim with surprising believability and conviction. Her terrified screams of "Mama mia,, make it stop!" ring throughout the film.

As the story nears its denouement, the young girl's mother witnesses her daughter's head turn 360 degrees until done. It is then that Mario Mozzarella of Mario Mozzarella's meatball palace is called into perform a Pizzorcism. After many long, arduous hours of sprinkling Parmesan cheese and chanting "The power of crust compels you!" Mozzarella decides to sacrifice himself by laying on a large piece of cardboard, covering himself with tin foil and letting himself be "taken out."

It cannot be denied that this final scene is extememly well executed. Salami, though not an artist, is definitely a skilled technician. Credit must also be given to make-up artist Dick Smith who managed to slice young Linda's face into eight sections using only latex and greasepaint.

In the final analysis, though THE PIZZORCIST is far from perfect, whatever level of effectivness is achieved is worthy of recognition considering that the film does not exist.

ESCALATOR '78 – Disaster films have often been accused of stretching credibility and defying natural laws. ESCALATOR '78 hopefully will change all that. Frank Hossweiler of Macy's San Diego acted as technical consultant during the production of the film and swears that all incidents depicted are accurate down to the last detail.

The story begins in a large metropolitan Macy's department store, when the computer controlled motor system of the main mezzanine escalator misfires leaving 43 people trapped between floors. Naturally, panic breaks out threatening the lives of all.

The film features an all-star cast—Golda Meir, Bobby Riggs, Tatum O'Neal, Ron Howard, Farrah Fawcett and a special guest appearance by Idi Amin as "the fascist dictator."

During the course of the film, several daring escape attempts are made. Ron Howard as the ex-priest tries to exit through the floor by removing a step from the escalator. However, he accidentally bangs his hand in the underground central wiring system and is electrocuted. Tatum O'Neal as the "adorably sweet" child tries at one point to toss a rope up to the second floor luggage department and climb to the top. She slmost succeeds when a Deluxe Samsonite briefcase slams on her stomach and severs her in half. Bobby Riggs as the health-food salesman tries to climb precariously across from the "up" escalator to the "down" escalator but loses his grip and slides down the aluminum center section into Ladies Underwear where he dies from shock.

The film reaches a snag about the middle when there is a pause in the action for some rather forced character development. Farrah procedes on a long discourse about her fascination with comparison of certain treatises on Cartesian Dualism with more contemporary existentialist essays by Jean-Paul Sarte and others. Amin relates a corny, over-Freudian sob story about his hate for his father and love for his mother. The scene is momentarily engrossing, but director Frank Dung has failed to create a psychologically consistant correlation between the Oedipal Complex and demogougery. The suspense level is regained at the action-packed conclusion when the roof of the store is dynamited open and the survivors are rescued by helicopter. As the exhausted, disheveled lot board the rescue craft, Golda Meir utters a line that is sure to become a motion picture classic—"Oy Vay!"

J.A.—This past 1/4 decade has been great. Hope the next will be even better.
T.Q.M.—Future LA.?

Wine tasting club planned

Foothill students interested in forming a wine-tasting club are invited to attend a meeting on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 1 p.m. in Room P-36. Members must be of legal drinking age.

Tentative plans for the first meeting include the showing of a short film and group discussion concerning varieties of wine that members might be interested in tasting.

Foothill economics and political science instructor Dr. William Kinney will be the club's faculty advisor. Foothill student Susan Lind will be president.

According to Dr. Kinney, the club's aim is to enhance the members' knowledge and enjoyment of fine wines.

VA red tape clogs system

(Cont. from page 6)

Kesten said a "communication breakdown" exists between the VA and veterans. The VA "should be more responsive when people are owed for months," he said. "The VA is a public agency; it's supposed to be helping vets. Other government agencies have the same problems, but the VA shouldn't have such an arrogant attitude. They're usually pretty obnoxious."

The administration's attitude toward vets contributes to the problem, said Dixie Quinlan. "The VA makes sure it doesn't have to deal with vets on a one-to-one basis; everything is done through the school office," she said.

"The VA is ineffective and cold toward the vet as a person. Even VA counsellors are only helpful with school-related problems; personal problems are not considered." The San Francisco and Los Angeles offices cover all of California, she said. "Each vet is only one of so many hundreds of thousands the office has to deal with, with no personal contact."

"The VA is run like the military," Quinlan said. "It's not compassionate. Last Christmas Eve there were guards posted outside the San Francisco office to make sure no one went home early. That's the kind of atmosphere permeating that place."

SAVE DOG FROM POUND

Small yard, can't keep. Lab-German Shepherd male, 1½ yr. old. Good disposition, loves people, good watchdog. Desperately needs someone to love. Please call 941-8857

Foothill cagers net double OT victory

By MICHAEL LEMKE

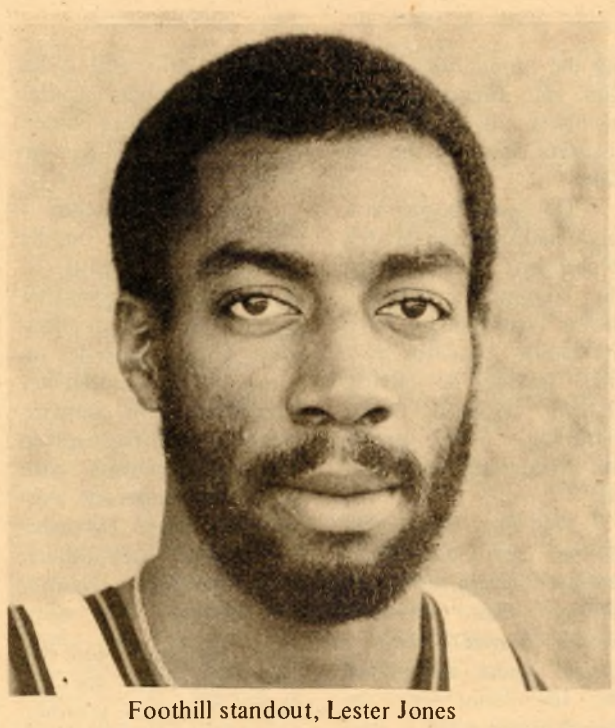
Foothill's league leading basketball squad received a scare, needing two overtime periods to defeat the league's last place member, College of San Mateo, 95-90, on Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Coach Jerry Cole felt his team "played well, outrebounding them 51-31, while committing only 15 turnovers in 50 minutes of basketball. Our problems were largely the result of our own poor shooting, missing many makeable shots." At one point, Foothill missed three straight lay-ups, with two of them uncontested.

For the game, held on the Owls' home court, Foothill was led by four men in double figures: Andre Campbell, 22 points; Lester Jones, 18; Ralph Howe, 16; and Neville Brandt, 14. Foothill's balanced attack offset a fine performance by San Mateo's John Nichols, who finished the night with 39 points on a 16-23 shooting performance, before fouling out in the first overtime.

Neither team could mount a substantial lead, with the lead constantly changing heads. When Foothill needed a bucket badly, invariably they got it. The first half ended with Foothill holding a narrow 2 point lead 35-33.

San Mateo led 70-66 with 3:30 to go in regulation time. Foothill fought back for a 72-70 lead, with less than a minute left. With the score tied at 74-74 and 18 seconds left, Foothill ran the clock down to 9 seconds, and then called time-out. Foothill's planned strategy of clearing a side for Jones failed, as Foothill missed a desperation shot at the buzzer.



Foothill standout, Lester Jones

The first 5 minute overtime saw the lead swing back and forth, with the Owl's clinging to a 82-80 lead with 23 seconds left, and a jump ball. San Mateo grabbed the tip, raced down court, and knotted the game with 19 seconds on the clock.

Foothill jumped out to a quick 87-82 lead in the second overtime, and never looked back. The closest CSM could get was at 92-88 with 20 seconds remaining. The game ended in a rash of fouls, San Mateo fouling out 5 players, and an all important Foothill victory.

Cole points out, "how important every conference game is, showing how balanced our conference is. We had to win this one, otherwise it would have negated the big victory over City College of San Francisco."

Foothill romps

Foothill routed Diablo Valley 92-75 Friday, Jan. 25. Foothill's conference leaders had five men in double figures, with Lester Jones contributing 22 and Ralph Howe 16.

Foothill coach Jerry Cole felt his team "played very well offensively and defensively, maintaining a 10-12 point lead through most of the game. Cole pointed out, every game is a big game for the first place Owls.

Women's tennis defend crown

Jeanne Tweed is serving her first year as Foothill's women's tennis coach, replacing Marlene Poletti for this year's season.

With the recent sunny spell, the girls are delighted to be able to practice on the tennis courts, located directly behind the physical education locker rooms.

Pre-season conditioning began in last quarter's phy. ed. classes. Tweed believes "with two weeks of good weather before the season begins, we should have ample time to prepare for the season."

Foothill's women's tennis teams have won the Golden Gate Conference title three years running, with Tweed assisting last year's champions. Tweed, stepping into some pretty big shoes, feels this year's squad "should do all right, with the girls working well with each other, supporting each other."

Completing a round-robin tournament among the girls, Leslie Jehning and Alice Arnold are ranked 1 and 2. Because of intense competition among the remaining nine girls, with 16 starting out in the fall, these tentative rankings could change throughout the season.

Foothill's defending conference champions begin their season Friday Feb. 3, at the University of Santa Clara.

Owl golfers hit the greens

As of Friday, January 27, Coach Jim Fairchild's golfers had played on their home course, Palo Alto Hills, once, with the season a little more than a week off.

With the shortage of practice time, Fairchild admits it is a difficult job to determine who the better golfers are and who may be the team's leaders. Based on the coach's knowledge, rather than rounds of golf, John Test, David Kromer, Jim Vellutato, John Wissig, and Mike Ahern appear to be the front-running candidates.

Rainy weather has not altogether limited the squad from practicing, many of the players have managed to get in some time at the driving ranges in the area, which have remained open despite the wet conditions.

This year's golf schedule opens up Monday February 6, with an away meet against City College of San Francisco.

OWLS CONTINUE TO WIN

Foothill's basketball squad easily defeated Canada College 66-50, Wednesday night, Feb. 1. Ralph Howe led Foothill with 22 points and 13 rebounds, while Lester Jones added 15 points.

This week in Owl sports

Basketball:
Friday, Feb. 3. . . De Anza College at Cupertino, 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 8. . . San Jose City College here, 7:30 p.m.
Friday, Feb. 10. . . . West Valley College at Saratoga, 7:30 p.m.

Wrestling:
Friday, Feb. 3. . Northern California Finals at Ohlone, all day
Friday-Saturday, Feb. 10-11, California State Finals at Bakersfield all day

Women's Tennis:
Friday, Feb. 3. U.C. Santa Clara at Santa Clara, 2:00 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 8. . . . . Evergreen College here, 2:30 p.m.
Friday, Feb. 10. American River College, here, 2:00 p.m.

Men's Golf:
Monday, Feb. 6, at City College of San Francisco 1:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 7 . . Menlo College at Stanford 12:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 8. . . San Jose City College at Villages, 1:00 p.m.

Men's Track & Field:
Saturday, Feb. 4.Examiner Games at San Jose, 10:00 a.m.

Women's Gymnastics:
Friday, Feb. 3. Santa Rosa College, here, 6:00 p.m.
Friday, Feb. 10. . .Merritt College, here, 3:00 p.m.

Women's Basketball:
Friday, Feb. 3. . . Cabrillo College at Aptos, 3:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 8.Gavilan College at Gilroy, 5:30 p.m.

Women's Softball:
Thursday, Feb. 2. Skyline College at San Bruno, 2:30 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 7 . Cabrillo College at Aptos, 2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 9Evergreen College, here, 2:30 p.m.

Women's Track & Field:
Saturday, Feb. 4.Examiner Games at San Jose 10:00 a.m.

Men's Tennis:
Wednesday, Feb. 8. . U.C. Davis at Davis, 2:00 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 9 U. of San Francisco, here, 2:00 p.m.

Men's track off to the races

By MICHAEL LEMKE

Rainy weather the past few weeks has caused some minor problems for the men's track team. With the first meet just around the corner, the Examiner Games February 4 at San Jose, coach Hank Ketels has had to adjust workouts, adapting to the conditions.

The track, made of rubberized asphalt, has a tendency to harden after rains. Shin splints and achilles problems have resulted from the track men's feet coming down harder on the surface. With hydrotherapy and other treatments, coach Ketels has managed to keep the 35 member squad in reasonably good shape.

Kenyan olympian Stephen Chepkwony highlights this year's squad, although he has a fine supporting cast. Chepkwony is California's defending State Junior College champion at 400 meters, with a time of 46.6 Bothered by an inflamed achilles tendon, the quarter-miler still hopes to recover in time for the season's first meet.

Neil Bergquist, third place finisher in the discus for the Golden Gate Conference with a 163 foot toss, has high hopes this season. After a one year lay-off, John Rossini with a 193 foot javelin throw, 50 foot shot put, and 140 discus throw, and Pat Hatfield with a 190 foot javelin throw, giving Foothill considerable strength in the weights.

Giovanni Cassara, state finalist in cross country last year, doubles in the 1500 and 5000 meters.

High hurdles should be very strong with Donald Allan entered in the 100 meters and 110 meter high hurdles, and Roy Dixon in the 110 meter high hurdles. Luis Hidalgo, 3,000 meter steeplechaser should fare very well.

High hurdles, ¼ mile, weights, and distance races should be strong points for the squad, points out Ketels, 11th year as Foothill track coach. Ketels definitely feels he has a much better squad than last season. Lacking good over-all depth, having definite weaknesses in some areas, this years squad, with some outstanding performers, should do well in championship meets, with less success in dual meets.