

Foothill College SENTINEL

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Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, Ca. 94022

October 14, 1977



Walter Daniels leading chants at anti-Bakke rally

Anti - Bakke rally staged at Hyde Park

By PETER BLISS

More than 100 persons attended a rally put on by Foothill students representing a Third World Coalition Tuesday, Oct. 11, in Hyde Park to protest the California Supreme Court ruling of the Alan Bakke reverse discrimination suit.

The Federal Supreme Court is expected to make the final ruling on the case in the next few months.

Siasa, A Foothill student representing the Progressive Black Student Alliance, opened the rally at 1 p.m.

The rally was a prelude for the National Day of Solidarity planned Saturday, Oct. 15, outside the Federal Building in San Francisco.

Speakers included Walter

Daniels, instructor at Nairobi College in East Palo Alto; Maggie Ramirez, keynote speaker and an outspoken representative from the National Organization of Women, (NOW); Foothill Counselor Jean Thomas; and Foothill students Larry Velazquez and Mimi Amaya.

Representatives of the Progressive Black Student Alliance, Philipinos for a Progressive Community, (PFPC), Asian American Students Association, (AASA), and MEChA were among those Foothill organizations sponsoring the event.

Keynote speaker, Maggie Ramirez, told the audience that if they had any doubts as to how well affirmative action has been

working to "ask the people in the Administration of the Foothill-De Anza District how effective affirmative action has been."

The tone of her voice indicated the answer received would be favorable.

Walter Daniels stated that "what we want is a reverse decision of the Bakke decision." After Daniels gave his presentation, he led the crowd into a chant of "Stoppee the Bakke, Stoppee the Bakke."

Mimi Amaya said that if there was true equality in this country, we wouldn't have needed affirmative action."

The rally concluded at 2 p.m. with Siasa thanking all those that had participated and attended.

KFJC changes considered

By ERIK R. JONES

"It's only a matter of time before problems arise in any medium which can reach over a million people, unless there is proper supervision," said Foothill instructor Douglas Droese last week. "Right now the students at KFJC run everything with a minimum of supervision, and they do a good job. But to improve, they need more input from an experienced person."

Droese was commenting on Foothill President James Fitzgerald's recently stated goal of establishing a full-time managerial position with salary to oversee the operation of KFJC. This position could be either an additional instructor or a paraprofessional.

At the present time neither KFJC advisor Jack Hasling or part time instructor Droese, who teaches Broadcast 98, are able to devote sufficient time to the station. Therefore, the burden of day to day operation has fallen upon the student management staff.

Droese feels that additional supervision is necessary, as do many other persons associated with KFJC.

"There is a need for professional guidance so students can learn not just by trial and error but by example of someone who knows more than they do and who is familiar with typical problems," he remarked.

"They need to be able to get answers on the spot all day. This station is career oriented and students are going to have to be more knowledgeable if they are going to be employable."

Nayan McNeill, Language

Arts Division Chair, said Friday that because of the turnover of students participating in the radio station, "there is no continuity in management," with the result being that "programming has been variable and equipment maintenance uneven."

If the position is established, it will probably start in the Fall at the earliest, and President Fitzgerald will have to decide if such a job is justifiable before any other action is taken, McNeill disclosed.

Fitzgerald could not be located to comment on the subject.

KFJC Station Manager Susan Fox Birge stated last week that in the present situation "all the responsibility falls on me and I really don't have any power with the (Foothill) administration. I would like to see an instructor who is always there, not so much for control as direction and advice." She said that the addition of a full-time instructor could also facilitate expansion of the broadcasting curriculum.

"I would like to see a class in radio drama and broadcasting law," she specified.

Birge mentioned the possibility that KFJC might begin broadcasting classes for college credit regularly. She pointed out that a class in "Contemporary Music" (music 7) was taught over the air by Denny Berthume last fall at Foothill.

President Fitzgerald has shown interest in the use of the station for educational broadcasts. Recently he has been involved in the organization of a consortium of Bay Area community colleges with radio stations.



Jack Hasling observes as station manager Sue Birge prepares to 'go on the air.'

(Continued on page 2)

Dr. James Fitzgerald, President of Foothill College, will speak at two college hour seminars this month.

"History and Philosophy of California Community Colleges" will be the topic of the first seminar, which meets Tuesday, October 18 at 11 p.m. in F-1.

On Tuesday, October 22, Dr. Fitzgerald will explain the "Coordinated Instruction Systems." This lecture will also be in F-1 at 1 p.m.

On September 30, student Rex Cooper returned to parking lot C where his 1972 pastel yellow Triumph TR6 was parked and found that someone had hit it.

He is now searching for witnesses of the accident, which occurred between 11:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. near the archery range.

Please contact Rex at 2441-1001, or call the campus police and give a description of the vehicle that ran into his car.

Campus short takes

Marriage and creative dreaming will be the topics of two "Saturday Seminars" at Foothill this month, sponsored by Foothill's Continuing Education for Women Office.

"A Moderate Approach to Marriage: How To Have Your Cake and Eat It Too" will be presented by JoAnn Noonan and Marilyn Manning on Saturday, October 15, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Room S-4.

"Creative Dreaming: An Art Neglected by Women" will feature Dr. Patricia Garfield, author of the book by the same name. The seminar will meet on Saturday, October 29, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in F-12.

A \$15 fee will be charged for each of the seminars. The fee includes lunch on campus, and is payable in advance at the Foothill College Box Office.

Foothill's student honor club, Alpha Gamma Sigma, will sponsor a "Welcome To The Hill" Flea Market at Foothill on October 15 from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The October 15 Flea Market will be the first in a series of Flea Markets that will be held the third Saturday of every month.

The general price for "sellers" is \$5.00 for 3 spaces with an extra charge of \$2.00 for each additional space. The cost for students is \$4.00 for 3 spaces, and \$1.50 for each extra space. There will be no limit to the amount of spaces one person can occupy.

All proceeds from this event will go towards student scholarships, funds and activities.

Trumpet students from area high schools and colleges are invited to attend a free Jazz Trumpet Workshop at Foothill College on Thursday, October 20, from 12-3 p.m. in Room A-41.

The Workshop will feature Buddy Powers, a professional trumpet artist, and will include a free concert, master class, and clinic with the Foothill Jazz Ensemble.

College credit is available to Foothill students participating in the event, which is sponsored by the Foothill College Music Department.

The Foothill College Intramural Department is sponsoring an Auto Cross in Parking Lot 'C' on Saturday October 29th, starting at 9:00 a.m.

There will be a \$2.00 entry fee. There will be four different categories.

Pick up an Auto-Cross Liability Release form and Guidelines For Auto-Cross from Gene Hawley in Office 51 A in the Physical Education Department.

Authors Ken Kesey and Dr. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross will offer a one night short course on "Death and Life" on Thursday, October 20 from 7:30-10:30 p.m. in De Anza's Flint Center.

Kesey, author of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," and "Sometimes a Great Notion" will talk on "Dead Rights."

Dr. Kubler-Ross, a physician renowned for her work in the field of death and dying, is the author of "Death and Dying," and "Death: The Final Stage of Growth." Kubler-Ross will speak on "Life and Transition" which will cover areas such as adjustment to terminal illness, the symbolic language of death and dying, and also include new research on life after death.

The Foothill College Enrichment Seminar Special Speakers Series, featuring Uri Geller, Dr. Joyce Brothers, and John Dean has been sold out!

Tennis succeeds

A benefit mixed doubles tennis tournament was staged last Sunday, Oct. 9, here on Foothill's tennis courts.

The sponsor for the event was Max's Tea Room of Los Altos. Proceeds went to the Men-

tal Health Association of Santa Clara County.

The tournament was set up with three divisions for beginning, intermediate and advanced players. Foothill faculty and staff members, students, and members of the community all competed for \$20 gift certificates.

In the past, Mac's Tea Room has held golf tournaments for charity, and

this year the decision was made to start a tennis tourney.

John M. Day, Chairman of the Social Sciences Division and a participant in the tournament, says "From now on this will be a yearly event. It's for a good cause and it brings the community, faculty, and students all together."

KFJC considers changes

(continued from page 1)

The purpose of this association is to encourage the exchange and joint production of educational material suitable for broadcast. Students have also been considering other programming options at KFJC.

"I would like to see programs produced such as short talk shows on anything that appeals to our audience, which we figure is in the 13 to 35 age bracket."

A series of live contemporary music concerts will be broadcast this year, with the first to take place November 26 from College Theater. The management staff would like to increase the number of live shows the station broadcasts, and recently a local night club offered to let the station broadcast from their location. But, as Birge put it, "the big obstacle in live shows is the cost of producing them. We're presently looking for people to underwrite (sponsor) live performances."

Underwriting, she explained, is "a tax deductible contribution to the station for which the underwriter is mentioned as

having sponsored a given program." In the past underwriters have included stereo dealers, an auto repair shop specializing in Volkswagens, and clothing stores. A contribution can be in the form of equipment as well as cash.

Droese revealed that FCC approval of a long-awaited power boost for the station is "imminent" and could occur "in the next few days." If the application is granted, the power of the station will be increased from 10 to 250 watts. "The equipment is ready," he noted.

Birge said that after the increase the broadcasting range of the station would not expand appreciably but that the signal would be "stronger and clearer." She estimated that the present listening area "ranges from Berkeley and the East Bay south to San Jose, and north to Burlingame. We have been heard as far away as Bolinas."

According to Birge the present radio management "believes in free form progressive radio, and that is not limited to rock and roll. Originality is encouraged."

She contrasted this to some previous radio station administrations which "discouraged innovation" and "thought in terms of competing with commercial stations, playing what they thought the audience expected instead of a creative mixture of old and new, popular and unpopular."

Students interested in becoming involved in the radio station must take Broadcasting 93 (radio production) as a pre-requisite to radio station operation (Broadcasting 98). Broadcasting 93 prepares students for the FCC licensing examination that all must pass before being permitted to go on the air. Also recommended as a pre-requisite is broadcast journalism (Broadcasting 96).

Gone are the old days when, as Birge said, "some people did all the work and others did nothing but have fun on their show." Now, she continued, "everyone has to contribute to the station in order to get a show. We expect eight hours a week from all persons."

About these changes and potential changes at KFJC, Droese says "the real thrust is to make a better station and more creative learning experience."

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Foothill enlists in Army's "Project Ahead" Minority conferences set

By PETER BLISS

Foothill College has recently joined a national program designed to enable local students who enlist in the Army to continue their education and still receive college credit from Foothill during their duration of service.

The name of this program is "Project Ahead."

The registrar's office and the counseling department worked out Foothill's program, to enable the student to take classes on their respective military installations, and have their records on file at this school. Student counseling is also part of this package.

Counselor John Freemuth handles most of the aspects of the program, and is the person to see if you are interested.

According to Freemuth, most of the 200 to 300 people involved in the program have seen him before they enlisted.

Freemuth stated that "the intent of the project ahead is to help the service person that is mainly interested in fulfilling their time and getting out."

"The procedure is simple," said Freemuth, "normally, I will interview the student and they fill out an application, and then begin to take their college courses on the base. We are in effect their host school. We keep their transcripts on file here."

What happens if confusion or questions arise, and the student is hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles away from home?

Freemuth stated that, "I am the counselor of the student and if any problem should come up the student usually writes me. I, in return will send a letter back trying to answer their questions."

Since the program is barely three years old, and the minimum enlistment is three years, no one as yet has returned to Foothill

through this program to complete their degree.

Freemuth expects they will; most of the students are local high school graduates. He commented that "I would like to see them when they get out and set up a program that would enable them to either transfer or finish their A.A. degree here."

Freemuth thought this to be a great opportunity for the service person, "we figured out that someone working at it could get 1- 1/2 years of college completed in a regular three year hitch."

I think it's a good program," he added, "most of the people in this program haven't chosen a major, and this allows them to get their general education requirements finished."

"1977 College Advisory Day" an affirmative action conference designed to inform minority high school and community college students about college admissions, financial aid, preparation for scholastic aptitude tests (SAT), career planning and educational opportunity programs (EOP) will be held on three consecutive days, Nov. 1, 2 and 3 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Stanford, U.C. Berkeley and the University of Pacific.

The host universities will present identical workshops on each of the above dates. Representatives from private and state universities and colleges throughout California

will be on hand to outline admissions requirements and special admissions programs at their respective schools.

Students in the San Mateo and Santa Clara areas should attend the Stanford Conference.

Conference schedules and pre-registration forms are available at the counseling office.

A \$1 fee to cover the cost of lunch should be turned in along with the pre-registration form by Oct. 21.

Owls face Dons Friday

The Foothill College gridders will face the surprise team of the Golden Gate Conference, the De Anza Dons, Friday night at 7:30 on the Foothill turf.

The Dons are currently 3-0 in the GGC after beating Laney 23-20 last Friday night. The Dons are out to revenge last year's humiliating 38-14 loss to the Owls.

"People who picked them for last place were going by previous years records," said Foothill coach Jim Fairchild. The Dons have been low finishers in the past.

"We'll have to play our best," said Fairchild. In order for an Owl upset, they must stop the Dons

running attack, mainly tailback Richard Hersey.

Hersey is currently the state's leading rusher. Against Laney, he carried the pigskin 31 times for 172 yards. "He's the type of guy you have to put a net waround," said Fairchild.

The Owls have been having problems with injuries. Their offensive line's depth is down to one man. With this problem, the Owls have not been able to scrimmage at length for fear of losing another player.

Dunn is done!

By DAVE COLLINS

Dr. John Dunn, Chancellor/Superintendent of Foothill-De Anza Community College District, has announced his retirement at the end of this school year.

Dr. Dunn's former positions include: Dean, and later President of Palomar College in San Marcos, California from 1952-1964, Chancellor/Superintendent of Peralta Community College district in Oakland from 1964-1971. He has held various other positions throughout California and Oregon.

Dunn said, "I feel my biggest contribution to Foothill is making Foothill and De Anza virtually independent of one another just as it should be, and I am happy that I have had some effect upon finance through the legislature. Also I contributed to balancing the budget."

"Furthermore," he added, "Foothill and De Anza are two of the best colleges in the country and it has been an honor to head such a fine system."

We have a topnotch faculty and staff."



John Dunn

Dr. John Dunn is a retired captain and a veteran of World War II. "After retirement," Dunn stated, "I intend to develop a personnel pool comprised of retired persons to work on short time assignments, because there is entirely too much retired talent going to waste."

This service might very well be national or even international in scope. An example of the service could be Dunn sending a retired auditor when the Foothill-De Anza school district needs to set up an audit system.

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Editorial

On Bakke decision

California's controversial "Bakke" decision has finally reached the U.S. Supreme Court. Bakke, the white Los Altos, sued the U.C. Davis graduate school over his denial of admission into medical school. He claimed reverse discrimination because 16% of the class was only open to minority admissions. The suit was ruled on in the State Supreme Court in Bakke's favor. Consequently, a sizeable portion of citizens who have productively participated in society have been denied their access to higher education.

When the opportunities, privileges and responsibilities of a people are limited and circumscribed solely because of their race, the practice is racism.

Dr. Charles V. Wille, professor of education and urban studies at Harvard University, writes: "Those who create and control, support and sanction systems that limit others because of their race are racist, even though they may aid and assist a specific individual of the oppressed group and may be friends with one or more individuals of a race unlike their own."

The "Bakke" decision causes concern in the economic arena also. The Los Angeles Times, in a copyrighted article by Robert Rawitch, reports that \$58.4 million in federal grants were halted from disbursement by a federal judge.

U.S. Dist. Judge A. Andrew Hauk stopped these grants, citing contract clauses which stipulated that 10% of the finances be made available to minorities. Referring back to the "Bakke" decision, Hauk indicated that the 10% quota system was unconstitutional.

Passage of such a law as the "Bakke" decision causes civil and human rights to deteriorate. Concerned people world-wide will be looking to see if the U.S. is the real leader in human rights.

-Ezra Pratt

More parking woes

Only three weeks into the fall quarter and I find myself alternating between attacks of frustration and complete hysteria. Why, you ask? Because finding a parking space has become a pain in the posterior!

With enrollment up 5%, we are faced with 12,124 day students fighting over 4,218 parking spaces. The bloodiest battle of all continues to occur between 8 and 10 a.m.

I have waited as long as 25 minutes hoping for someone to surrender their space to me, only to have an "alien" appear from nowhere and steal it away!

Another common weakness occurs when out of sheer desperation someone grabs a space reserved for the handicapped or faculty. Shame...Shame...

Don't you realize that these people have special stickers to identify themselves to the authorities? And you wonder how the campus police knew to give you the ticket.

Other drivers just leave their cars anywhere and dash up "Cardiac Hill" in a desperate attempt to catch the last ten minutes of their class. (It always helps the image to at least put in a brief appearance.)

And if I wasn't in such lousy physical condition, I would even consider buying a bicycle. Unfortunately Cardiac Hill gives me coronary problems so a bike would probably kill me for sure!

But hope is in sight. That is, if you don't mind waiting for another year! New bus routes are being planned with earlier departures for next fall quarter.

For those who would like to try using bus service, here are some helpful hints. Don't register for any classes earlier than 11 a.m. and allow yourself at least one hour to make the entire trip.

Some routes allow as little as one minute transfer time, or the bus doesn't stop at all because it is already full.

If you aren't discouraged by these facts, you can pick up a bus schedule at any city hall, court house, or public library.

The fare is 25 cents or 10 cents for the handicapped. You can also buy a Blue Key Pass for \$10, good for unlimited rides for one month.

-Peggy Brocius

ASK US ANYTHING

By BARBARA HENSLEY and DIANE LEROI

My doctor told me my blood pressure was a little high, but not to worry about it. What does that mean?

Blood pressure measures the pressure of your blood against the walls of your blood vessels. An average reading is 120/80. The higher number is the pressure exerted when your heart is beating; the lower number is the pressure when your heart is at rest.

If your blood pressure is consistently above 130/90, then that would be important to have thoroughly evaluated by your doctor or clinic. One slightly high reading can be from any number of causes. It is important to know if your blood pressure is staying high. You can have a free blood pressure check at the Health Services Department in the Student Development Center.

Hypertension (high blood pressure) is called the "quiet killer" because it can be dangerously high for quite some time before you have any obvious symptoms. This makes it especially important to have your blood pressure checked regularly. It is the only sure way to know if you have to be concerned.

What are venereal warts?

Warts are all caused by the same germ (virus) no matter where they occur on your body. A wart on your finger is basically the same as one in your genital area (on or near your penis, rectum, or vagina). By the genital location, these warts acquired the name "venereal."

They are spread from person to person by close contact (the virus is not passed through the air). Your doctor or clinic treats these warts by chemical blistering, freezing the warts, or cutting them out.

If you are treated adequately, the warts probably will not reoccur unless you are exposed to the person who gave them to you in the first place and become re-infected.

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The SENTINEL encourages reader response to topics of interest to students, faculty and administrators of Foothill College. All material must be submitted to the SENTINEL office, located in M-24.

Letters to the editor must be submitted by Monday, 2 p.m. and signed by the writer. Names may be withheld from print at the request of the writer, but no letter will be printed without the writer's identity being known to the Editor.

On the Spot...

By LYNETTE KELLY AND JIM LANAHAN

QUESTION: How is the parking situation affecting you?

Angelicque Umble (Accounting):
"Terrible—you have to get here at 7:30 if you want a parking space. You can be late for class trying to park your car. They should build more parking lots."



Kymron DeCesare (Pre-med):
"I always get here about 8 a.m., so it's not bad."



Mary Ellen Wilson-Hunt (Choreography):
"It's not at all. I have a faculty sticker on my car, so I park anywhere I please."



Gretchen Warren:
"It's not bad. I get here at 8:30, but I park in lot C."



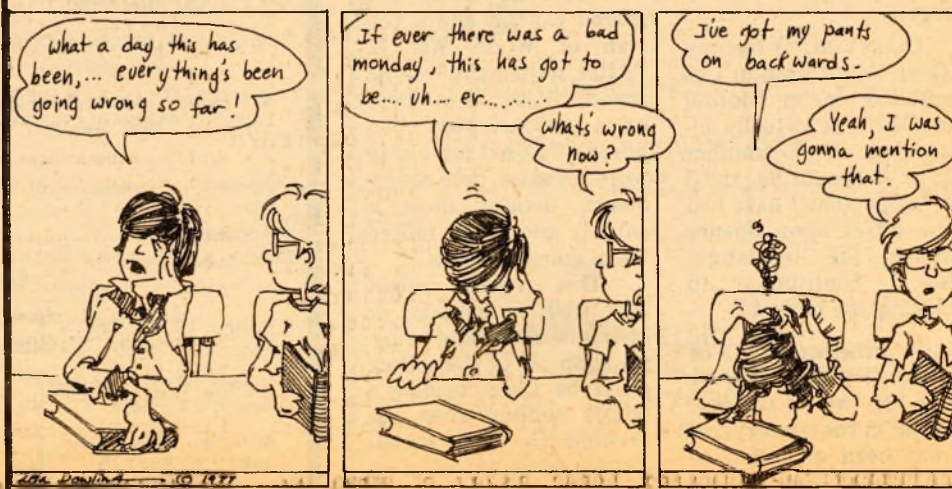
Sheila Duignan:
"It gives me good exercise in the morning because I have to walk up all these hills. I get here at 8:45 and the lots are pretty full."



Ben Parks:
"I Beat the system; my mom drives me up here."

Lela's Last Laugh

By LELA DOWLING



CRIME & JUSTICE

COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Organized Crime

By FRANCIS A.J. IANNI

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Columbia University Professor Francis A.J. Ianni discusses how organized crime has become an integral part of American economic, social, and political life.

Fear of having one's home burglarized or of being mugged or held at gunpoint for one's wallet has left few persons indifferent to the "crime problem" in America.

But how many of us who waited in line to see "Godfather Part II" lost any sleep that night worrying about organized criminal activity in American cities?

Organized crime has become such an integral part of the politics and economics of urban life that most Americans do not consider it a personal problem.

Although a number of illegal activities are defined by law enforcement officials as products of organized crime—drug peddling, gambling, prostitution, extortion, and loan-sharking—large segments of the public regard some of these crimes as minor "vices" that hurt no one except, perhaps, the tax collector.

Over the years, organized crime—viewed by many as the special domain of Italian immigrants—has thrived on public demands for its services and on widespread corruption. It has virtually become an "American way of life."

AN ITALIAN CONSPIRACY?

As early as the last decade of the 13th Century, when 11 reputed "Mafiosi" accused of assassinating the city's police chief were lynched by a New Orleans mob, it was alleged that Italians brought organized crime with them to America.

Eighty years after the New Orleans lynchings, a Harris Poll indicated that a majority of Americans—a decisive 78 to 17 percent of the sample—believed that "there is a secret organization engaged in organized crime in this country which is called the Mafia."

A number of governmental investigatory bodies have held similar views. In 1951 Sen. Estes Kefauver's Senate Crime Committee concluded "there is a nationwide crime syndicate known as the Mafia (whose) leaders are usually found in control of the most lucrative rackets in their cities."

President Lyndon Johnson's 1965 Task Force on Organized Crime similarly concluded, "There is a nationwide alliance of at least 24 tightly knit Mafia 'Families' which control organized crime in the United States," whose members "are Italians and

Sicilians or of Italian or Sicilian descent." According to the Task Force, these "families," linked together by agreements and obeying a nine-member commission, control most of the illegal gambling and loan-sharking operations in the United States, as well as narcotics importation.

The Task Force also found that the Mafia had infiltrated legitimate businesses and labor unions and had made liaisons that gave them power over officials at all levels of government.

AN INDIGENOUS SYSTEM

A small but growing number of law enforcement officials, journalists, and social scientists who have been studying organized crime interpret these same facts quite differently. They see organized crime as an integral part of the American social and economic system, involving (1) segments of the American public who demand goods and services which are defined as

illegal, (2) organized groups of criminals who are willing to take the risks involved in supplying them, and (3) the corrupt public officials who protect such individuals for their own profit or gain.

The history of organized crime in America dates back to the days when the lawless bands of the James Brothers, the Youngers, and the Daltons terrorized the western frontier. Then, in the late 19th Century, the "robber barons"—the Eastern industrial giants—transformed that frontier into financial empires. It was not, however, until the 20th Century and the growth of the modern city that organized crime, as we know it today, developed.

The organized crime that now thrives in American cities is rooted in the social and economic history of urban life.

Urban history documents how the growth of the American city resulted in complex but demonstrable relationships among minorities, politicians, and organized crime. It is this network of relationships that reveals organized crime in America to be a home-grown variety, indigenous to American soil, rather than a foreign transplant.

We have long known that organized crime and the corrupt structures of many major American cities enjoy a relationship in which success in one is heavily dependent on the right connections in the other. In this crucial relationship, the criminal is permitted to produce and provide those illicit goods and services which our morals publicly condemn but which our mores privately demand—gambling, stolen but cheap goods, illegal alcohol, sex, and drugs.

In return, the criminal must pay tribute to the political establishment. Social history testifies to how gangsters and racketeers paid heavily into the coffers of political machines in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

GHETTO ESCAPE ROUTE

The persons most willing to take the risks involved in organized criminal activity are, and have traditionally been, those who feel blocked from legitimate access to wealth and respectability. More often than not, these persons have been members of minority groups who settle in the slums of our cities.

Ghetto dwellers and their children have found organized crime an open route to escaping poverty and powerlessness. The successful gangster, like the successful politician, has become a neighborhood model, in addition,

proving it is possible to achieve rapid and dramatic success in spite of the police and a variety of oppressors.

At the turn of the century, the Irish were one such minority group. They were quick to band together to form street gangs with colorful names like "The Bowery Boys" and "O'Connell's Guards," and they soon came to dominate organized crime and big city politics. Once they achieved political power (due at least partly to connections and pay-offs surrounding illicit activities), their access to legitimate opportunities increased. Eventually the Irish won respectability in construction, trucking, public utilities, and on the waterfront and no longer needed to become involved in organized crime.

The aftermath of World War I ushered in the era of Prohibition and speculation in the money markets and real estate—arenas for power and profit over which Jewish and eventually Italian gangs fought for control.

From the 1930s on, Italians moved into positions of power in both organized crime and politics. More have since gained access to legitimate means of acquiring riches and respectability, but the cycle continues as blacks and Hispanics seek to rise like the phoenix, out of the ashes of inner-city ghettos.

PERVASIVE CORRUPTION

Corruption in both government and private business also contributes to the livelihood of organized crime. There is considerable evidence of police indifference and even collusion in organized criminal activities. The police are usually the only visible representatives of the power structure on the street

level where graft and corruption are most obvious.

However, price-gouging by merchants, profits from dilapidated housing for absentee landlords, kickbacks to contractors, bribes to inspectors, and the ever-increasing evidence of corruption in the judiciary, city hall, and the federal government are equally obvious to the people on the street of the inner city.

If organized crime is indeed an integral part of American economic, social, and political life, it becomes easier to understand why law enforcement

agencies have met with little apparent success in their efforts to control organized crime. The principal and direct responsibility for its prevention rests

with the "total" community—private as well as governmental sectors. Both sectors must make a concerted effort to provide viable alternatives to criminal behavior by offering better economic opportunities, decriminalizing some "vices," and eliminating corrupt practices in both the private and official sectors.

The task is monumental; it requires providing models for public trust and ethical concern at every level of public and private enterprise. If, however, we hope to curb organized criminal activity in America, we must begin to deal with the reality of the situation.

Certainly we should continue to seek out and prosecute the organized criminals. But this is not enough. Organized crime would not survive were it not for corruption in government and industry; nor would it thrive without public support.



Photo



Photo



Photo

ROGUES' GALLERY, (Left to Right) Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, head of Murder, Inc. and the rackets in New York in the 1930s. Frank Costello, New York boss and alleged gambling czar in the late 1940s and early 1950s; and Sam Giancana, Chicago boss from the mid-1950s to mid-1960s.

The Urban Crime Problem

By JAMES F. SHORT, JR.

Editor's Note: This is the fourth of 15 articles in a series exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, sociologist James F. Short, Jr. of Washington State University discusses the dimensions of the urban crime problem and suggests the possibilities of controlling crime through community action.

Crime has become a symbol of the city.

No other problem so embodies the fears and concerns of city people, or their apparent impotency to protect their persons and property, or to gain control over their lives.

City people—compared to others—are justified in their concerns over crime. "Street crime," "ordinary crime," by whatever name we call it, is predominantly an urban problem, though in recent years serious crime rates have been increasing more rapidly in suburban and rural areas than in large central cities.

Recorded crime has in fact increased substantially in city and country alike—by about one-third since 1970, for serious violent and property crimes, and by more than double since 1960, according to the Uniform Crime Reports of the F.B.I.

Public alarm over the seriousness of crime has grown in recent years along with rising official crime rates.

Yet in fact, people may not be as powerless to affect the extent of crime as they think. An increased understanding of who commits most crime and why points to the very real possibility of achieving some measure of crime control through community action.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The statistics of crime must be viewed with caution. Sometimes the actual amount of crime is overstated, sometimes understated. Lincoln Steffens tells in his autobiography how he and rival reporter Jacob Riis "created" a crime wave in turn-of-the-century New York City merely by publishing stories of crimes ordinarily ignored by that city's press. Similarly, a Colorado study indicates that public opinion about crime reflects newspaper coverage of crime more closely than actual crime rates.

In addition, changing laws, for example, those regarding the manufacture, distribution, and use of drugs,

change not only the statistics of crime, but the behavior of those who enforce the law, as well as those who violate it and are protected by it.

Increased alarm over crime has also led to increased reporting of criminal victimization. The precise amount of unreported crime is impossible to determine, but a decade of surveys suggest that the actual amount is two to three times that recorded in police statistics.

The conclusion that there is much more crime than is reflected in official statistics is supported by extensive studies in which citizens—usually young people—are asked to respond to questions about their own commission of crimes. These studies find that virtually everyone does things that are illegal, but relatively few go on to become serious criminals.

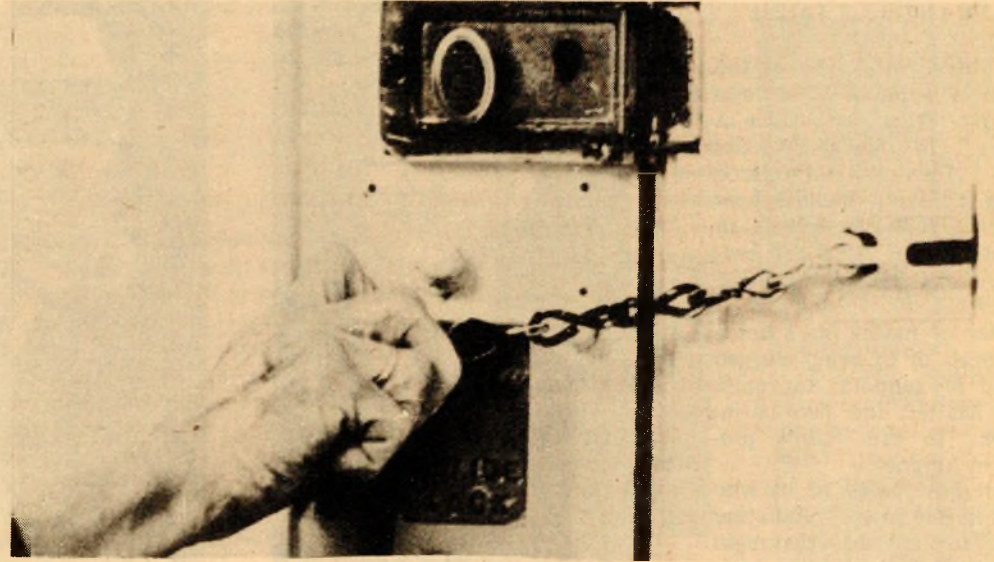
YOUTH AND CRIME

Among those who do commit serious crimes, young people from age 15 into their early 20s are heavily over-represented. The highest proportion of arrests for the violent crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault for the past several years has been of 18-year-olds; and for burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, of 16-year-olds.

Arrests of females for serious crimes have increased in recent years, but about 90 percent of those arrested for serious violent crimes and 80 percent for property crimes are male. Finally, arrest rates are highest for blacks and most other minority groups, and for the poor.

No one argues that being poor, young, male, black, or an urban resident makes one criminal. But these associations provide important clues to causation and to control.

So powerful are these associations between crime and age, sex, and urban poverty that they help to explain a large proportion of recent changes in crime rates. The population aged 14-24 increased during the 1960s by more than 50 percent—the highest in our history, compared to only 10 percent during the 1950s and about the same projected for the 1970s. This placed great pressure on law enforcement, at a time when national and world events combined to produce explosive changes. Violence associated with an unpopular war and unfulfilled promises of the civil rights movement provided a legacy of crime into the 1970s.



PRISONER OF FEAR. Fear of street crime has made many persons, particularly the elderly, prisoners in their own homes.

POLITICAL VS. "ORDINARY CRIME"

While the vast majority of youth retain conventional aspirations and attachments to conventional institutions, some do not. The fragility of highly urbanized, technologically dependent societies is dramatically revealed by political kidnappings, airplane hijackings, threats to city water and power supplies, and seemingly random assaults justified by their perpetrators on political and ideological grounds.

The distinction between ordinary and politically motivated crime often is difficult to make, especially in countries such as Northern Ireland that are plagued by deep political, religious, and economic conflicts. The rhetoric of ideology is widespread also in the United States, especially among some youth gangs and in prisons where those convicted of serious crime are overwhelmingly poor, young, minority-status males. Many have little attachment to legitimate organizations and institutions, and therefore little stake in conformity.

Prison seldom strengthens conventional ties. Lessons learned and contacts made in prison provide greater opportunity and incentive both for revolutionary political activity and for a career in crime.

CAUSES AND CONTROL

Locking people up more efficiently and for longer periods of time may achieve a greater measure of safety—in the short run. In the long run, it is simply too expensive, and too divisive to society, to keep large numbers of citizens isolated for very long.

We must, therefore, deal with the causes of the crime problem in more fundamental ways, even as we protect ourselves from the most violent and destructive by incarceration.

The causes of crime range from parental and peer relationships to media messages; from individual characteristics to the structure of the society within which laws are written and enforced and inequalities of opportunity, wealth, and status are created and maintained.

The grinding effects of poverty in an affluent, consumer-oriented society, especially among youth who are a glut on the employment market and disvalued because of race or ethnic background, are reflected in the grim statistics of crime.

Recent studies suggest that the most important causes of ordinary delinquency and crime are related to the lack of effective controls emanating in families and other institutions and in communities. Families appear to be especially important in explaining the involvement of youngsters in minor delinquencies and so-called "status offenses"—behavior for which juveniles but not adults can be arrested. The community, however, is most important in explaining differences in serious criminal involvement.

Family relationships also play a larger role in delinquent behavior in stable and affluent communities, while serious involvement in crime is associated with peer relationships and other influences in economically poor, high-crime communities.

COMMUNITY CONTROL

The lessons of history and of recent experience with large-scale attacks on poverty and crime point to the crucial role of local community involvement in finding solutions to crime. Such community involvement has

included efforts to increase reporting of criminal victimization, labeling of commonly stolen items to make positive identification easier and selling them more difficult, and citizen patrolling in cooperation with local police.

Other programs are designed to involve both young people and adults in adjudicating and disposing of less serious crimes by juveniles. Some communities are also experimenting with using volunteers in community correctional programs.

These measures have all helped to reduce some crime in some areas.

All programs are subject to abuse, however. The enthusiasm of discovering new crime control methods often is replaced by the rigidity of routine and of procedures that become unresponsive to ever-changing conditions.

The task, then, is to create community organizations that can remain flexible to meet changing needs and the commitment and continuing involvement of citizens in the affairs of their communities, especially as those affairs involve young people. For that is the crux of the crime problem.

The views expressed in COURSES BY NEWSPAPER are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the University of California, the funding agencies, or the participating newspapers and colleges.

NEXT WEEK: Lois DeFleur Nelson, Professor of Sociology at Washington State University, discusses the relationship between sex and crime.



MUSIC MAKERS OFFER CONCERTS

By LAURY MASHER

The Foothill Fan-fairs, concert and jazz choirs, will offer a series of twelve concerts beginning December 3rd in the Foothill Community Theater.

All proceeds from the concerts will go to support a spring tour to the mid-west for the concert choir, and a ten day tour for the Fanfairs to Nevada and Southern California in January.

The choirs parents club have provided a special season ticket arrangement available to students that will begin October 17th. The cost is \$8 for a season ticket that will cover all twelve concerts. Tickets can be purchased from choir members, at the choral music room, or at the theater box office.

"The concerts will feature all of the choirs, but different ones at different times," states Phil Mattson, Foothill director of choral music. "Each choir does slightly different things and this will give us a chance to per-



Phil Mattson

form all kinds of music." Mattson also plans to include guest soloists.

The first concert is scheduled for December 3rd in the Foothill Community Theater. Following that will be the Christmas concert December 9, 10 and 11 in the campus center. The Christmas concert will also include Foothill's orchestra directed by John Mortarotti.

Mattson claims to be highly enthusiastic about the quality of the vocal music department this year. "Two years ago in the fall I had two choirs," said Mattson. "Now I have six and the talent that is

here is just extraordinary."

"The quality of vocal music at Foothill will be higher than any community college around," states Mattson. Mattson claims the interest level is so high that he has decided to start a new choir for the winter quarter. The group titled the "Madrigal Singers" will be doing popular music written between the 1600s and 1800s.

Aside from the tour that is planned for the spring quarter the concert choir also plans a retreat the weekend of October 14-16 in the Santa Cruz mountains. The group will be staying at Camp Harmon "To spend the weekend rehearsing," Mattson continued. "It's hard work but the kids are so willing and talented."

Although there are more than 300 students already involved in Foothill's choirs, Mattson states that there is still room for more. "Anybody who is interested in singing can come see me and I'll find a place for them," he concluded.

New coaches hired

Womens sports expands

By LYNETTE KELLY

You don't have to be a professional to participate in the women's sports program at Foothill this fall. The gymnastics, volleyball and cross-country teams are looking for interested women, regardless of prior sports experience. An extensive dance program, with emphasis on developing fitness and body movement skills, is also being offered this quarter.

Women interested in any of these teams should contact the coaches at 948-8590, x222.

"Competition and winning are important, but self-improvement and enjoyment of the sport are also vital," says Vanessa Krollfeiffer, cross-country and track coach. She is one of six coaches added to the staff this year in an effort to expand the women's sports program.

School and worked in the YMCA Adult Fitness Program.

Karen Von Loon, gymnastics coach, notes specifically that her team will be designed for the novice, intermediate, or advanced gymnast who would like to compete against other community colleges . . . or simply stay in shape.



Karen Von Loon

Von Loon started her own gymnastics career as a community college student. She went on to compete at California State University at Chico, where she graduated last year. She also organized an intramural gymnastics program for that school, and was a member of the women's intercollegiate gymnastics team which won the NCIAC Championship.

"Success in gymnastics depends on dedication," she says. "It's exhilarating because you're always challenging yourself and giving yourself a total body workout."

"For women with a desire to move and feel good about moving," be-

ginning modern dance and modern ballet classes will be offered in the fall. Both classes will be taught by Minda Goodman-Kraime. The modern ballet course will stress technique and positioning.

A dancer since the age of 12, Goodman-Kraime holds a bachelor's degree in theatre from Northwestern University and a master's degree in dance from Mills College. She has studied with Carolyn Brown of the Merce Cunningham Company and with Paul Sensardo.

After a year of assisting with Foothill's championship tennis team, Jeanne Tweed will take over the coaching duties for 1977-78.



Goodman-Kraime



Vanessa Krollfeiffer

Krollfeiffer holds a bachelor's degree in physical education from the University of California at Davis and a master's degree from Whitworth College in Washington, where she later coached and taught. She also coached at Mountain View High

AGS Plans Dance

Foothill's student club Alpha Gamma Sigma will sponsor an "after game" dance on October 14 in the Foothill Campus Center. Music by "Motion" will begin at 9 p.m.

The cost is \$1.50 with a student body card, and \$2.50 for general admission.

Soccer: Tuesday, Oct. 11, vs. West Valley College, here, at 3:15 p.m. and Thursday, Oct. 13, vs. Diablo Valley College, there, at 7:30 p.m.

Water Polo: Friday, Oct. 14, vs. Chabot, here, at 3:30 p.m.

Football: Friday, Oct. 14, vs. De Anza, here, at 7:30 p.m.

Women's Volleyball: Wednesday, Oct. 12, vs. West Valley College, here, at 3:30 p.m., and Friday, Oct. 14, vs. Laney College, there, at 7:30 p.m.

Men's and Women's Cross Country: Thursday, Oct. 19, West Valley—San Francisco—Foothill, at Coyote Park, at 4:00 p.m.

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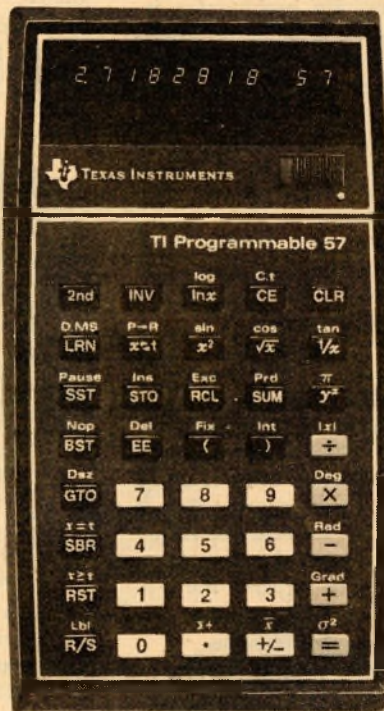
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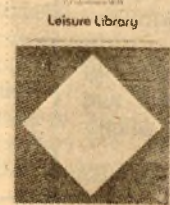
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