



Foothill College **SENTINEL**

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 10

Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, California 94022

December 9, 1976

Forensics revived

By PETER BLISS

The Foothill forensics program put on an intra-collegiate debate on Thursday, Dec. 2.

The debate, dealing with the national debate topic of consumer protection, discussed the pros and cons of various birth control methods. The program was aired over KFJC at 12 p.m. and lasted one hour.

It was the first time in over four years that Foothill has had any kind of debate program. The last was in 1972.

In an intra-collegiate debate both the negative and affirmative sides are from within the same school.



(Photo by Katie Freeman)

Barbara Finwall and Debbie Hansen

Advocate Debbie Morrell took the position that the pill and the IUD should be taken off the market on the grounds that they are unsafe.

The challengers included Barbara Redwine and Debbie Hansen, both active speech students here at Foothill. Barbara Finwall, Foothill's Health Counselor and speech instructor Tim Cline were also on hand to give their opposing views.

The moderator of this first debate was Jack Hasling, coordinator of the forensics program.

What was unique about this style of debate is that both advocate and challengers have the opportunity to modify the positions that they have taken.

More debates of this type are in the works. "In the winter quarter there will be a forensics program—this will include the radio debates as well as closed circuit televised debates," explained Hasling.

It is understood that the televised debates will be recorded on video tape, in hopes that interested classes will use them as a learning experience.

Hasling noted that "We are not restricted to the national debate topic. The topics will be selected from the interests of the group."

He expressed that this new team is not for beginners. "This is an advanced program, what we are looking for are those persons with some speaking experience. They must also have the ability to research topics."

Interested students should contact Hasling in the Language Arts Department. Specifics may be obtained from the Registrars Office.



(Photo by Katie Freeman)

Debbie Morrell and Barbara Redwine

News briefs



The Western Association of Schools and Colleges has asked students and faculty to evaluate the recent Accreditation Team evaluators. A questionnaire has been assembled to assess suggestions. Students and staff can pick up a form from Bob Kingson's office in the Administration building. Completed evaluations should be deposited in the special box located in the Office Services mailroom.



The library will have extended hours the weekend of finals. It will be open Saturday, 10 a.m.—6 p.m., and Sunday, 1—9 p.m.

Poet, prof, and parent

By COLLEEN CASEY

A working example of the success of single parents is Foothill's poet and professor, James Mauch.

James Mauch grew up in Southern California. He was a student at East Los Angeles College, then attended the University of the Americas in Mexico City. He received his M.A. in English from the University of California at Berkeley.

Mauch first majored in chemical engineering, but later became a Language Arts student.

He was a Fulbright exchange teacher in England for a year, and later taught poetry for the N.D.E.A. (National Defense Education Act). Before coming to Foothill College to teach, he was an instructor at Orange Coast Junior College.

Mauch confirmed that his parents and older brothers were the major influences in his life.

"They shared with me their values of quiet responsibility, respect for others' privacy, and a distaste for 'showing-off.' I have tried to pass these on to my own children."

Mauch is the father of three boys, David, 13, Mathew, 11, and Nathan, 8. Along with doing all the housework, cooking, and laundry, he teaches full time and still finds time to devote to his children and to his writing.

"Teaching is one of the few jobs where one can be home at the right times while the children are school age," Mauch averred.

Mauch spends his mornings teaching classes. He swims in the afternoon and is home in time to see his children when they come home from school.

"Last Saturday we all spent the morning doing chores. In the afternoon, we all went to the Stanford Crafts Fair. Then, I sent the boys to a movie so I could grade papers," Mauch commented.

"I spent hours preparing a Chinese dinner they didn't like," he smiled.

He reacts positively toward his role as a single parent, but feels that it is not the ideal situation.

"Being a single parent has reduced the time I have to be by myself and to socialize," Mauch maintained. "In a certain sense, it's a test of your personality. You really learn of your inability to cope. With two parents, you can turn your back some of the time. As a single parent you can't."

Mauch, a widely published poet, is clearly influenced by his role as a father and husband. This theme is clearly exhibited in many of his poems.

He is presently the co-translator of a book, "Modern Hindi Poetry." He has also had poems published in magazines such as Poetry Northwest, Beloit Poetry Journal, and the Colorado Review.

Mauch reflected, "I don't write as much now as I did 10 years ago. I'm really happy when I'm writing. It's a very satisfying time. I wonder why I don't do it more often."



(Photo by Scott Wiseman)

James Mauch

Along with his family and his writing, his work is also very important to him.

Mauch has taught at Foothill for the last 12 years, but admits, "I'm still nervous the first day of class."

"I enjoy teaching," he said enthusiastically. "I wouldn't consider anything else—I use teaching as a social outlet. It's a chance for me to continually meet and talk with people."

Mauch plans to continue teaching and living in the Bay Area. Someday he hopes to return to France where he owns a house.

Mauch very much admires the European way of life. "I like the way so much time is devoted to eating and drinking. The cities are beautiful too."

He had certain things he wants to accomplish in life.

"My goals are to make a few students feel as if they have learned something, write a few poems that have moved people, and to have given my children some sense of the good things in life."

Mauch advises students who are interested in teaching or writing as a career, "Figure on plenty of self-direction and not much public recognition. You're going to have to do a lot without getting a pat on the back. You'll probably meet a lot of failure and lack of success in the classroom as well as in writing. It's not to say that it's not worthwhile—there's joy too."

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On the Spot

By COLLEEN CASEY and SCOTT WISEMAN

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION OF CHILDLESS MARRIAGES?



HENRY CHOU

"I don't know. I'm married. I don't like children, but my wife is pregnant now. For a while, I was worried about finances and other things. But now I know it is growing inside my wife. I can feel its warmth. I feel a real love for it. Now I don't worry anymore."

KATY ROSAEN

"I think that not having kids can provide the wife with an opportunity to get out and do something on her own, instead of taking orders from her husband. I wouldn't have them. Kids can put a lot of stress on a marriage."



MICHAEL SHEATHAM
(Electronics major)

"It depends on the individual. But I wouldn't want to bring anymore children into the world until society changes."

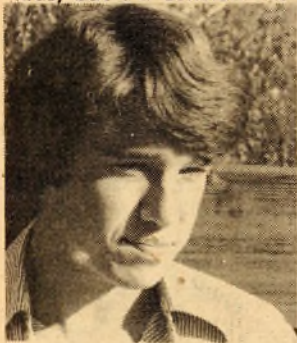
DEBBIE DOBBS
(Ornamental horticulture major)

"I don't think childless marriages should be put down. They are showing a concern in the population. I don't think they're selfish at all. If I got married, I wouldn't feel that I'd have to have kids, but I'd consider it."



SEAN CORCORAN
(Business major)

"I think they should have children in a marriage. Children can be fun and interesting. They can also be a pain, but I think they're worth it. It'd be great though if children could start from about the age of eight years."



STEVE KIMBALL

"I think you should have a child to keep the marriage going. I think a child makes parents happy."



RICHARD CRAIG
(Environmental Studies)

"I think childless marriages are great. There are too many people right now. If we can stabilize the population, some of the pollution problems will stabilize also."



'Special Projects in Broadcasting'

Special Projects in Broadcasting Film, under the direction of instructor Stuart Roe, will be forming Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) for videotape presentations at Foothill College.

CCTV will provide televised indepth information of Foothill activities, as well as simulating professional television programming for broadcast and film students.

People interested in directing, camera operation, sound engineering, writing for TV, animation, reporting and interviewing are expected to have a background in

the position applied for. Students without experience should register for Television Production (NB96-01--Broadcasting 94) or other related courses.

Students with experience should meet with Roe at the TV studio located in the rear of the Library, Monday or Wednesday evening from 5-9 p.m., the first two weeks of winter quarter.

Special Projects in Broadcasting and Film will meet Monday and Wednesday from 5-9:30 p.m. and Fridays 1-4 p.m.

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Editorial ...

I'm glad the quarter and the bicentennial year are over. My spirits will lift even high when dreaded finals are finished.

It's been a sweet and sour, hot and cold year. I have learned plenty.

Next quarter, there will be a few revisions to the SENTINEL staff.

We will be experienced and more capable to service the Foothill community. Maybe I'll find time to join interesting committees on campus.

Inside we present the second issue of the SENTRY, the SENTINEL supplement. Enjoy it.

Have a Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year. Happy Kwanza, Happy Chanukah, and my blessings to you all.

Paula Williams
Editor-in-Chief

Vets Voice



By RICHARD
PLAMBECK

Abel Cota, the coordinator of the Office of Veterans Affairs, will be leaving on Dec. 20, to work as the director of the Veterans Outreach Program at the American G.I. Forum in San Jose. Abel would like to thank all the members of the Foothill College community for the help and assistance they have given him in his effort to aid the veterans attending school here, and express his appreciation for the help these veterans have received.

An editorial in the recent issue of "Stars and Stripes" states the situa-

tion on the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs:

"One of the first orders of business for the 95th Congress is to consider the recommendations of the Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System."

"These recommendations would allow a Senator to serve on less committees in order that he will have more time to devote to his work on his committees as well as have time to take care of his constituents.

"This makes good sense up to a point.

"That point is where the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee would be abolished and veterans' programs, except housing, would be placed in a Human Resources Committee along with 15 other agencies such as the Department of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, etc.

Veterans' programs would then be handled by a subcommittee.

"The recommendations reports states, 'every major veterans' need dealt with by the committee is

considered by some other committee in terms of the public as a whole."

Furthermore, the article goes on to state the serious nature of the matter in terms of the programs that will be lost to veterans if they were to be considered along side of other public programs.

The national commander of the V.F.W., R.D. Smith, cited that despite insinuations by members of the Senate that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is weak and minor in composition, the loss of the committee would "constitute a major step backwards in our nation's continuing efforts to provide quality care and services for our country's 29 million veterans."

If you are interested in your concerns being handled adequately by the Senate, please oppose the abolition of this committee, and write to your Senator to ask him to oppose this legislation.



OFF CAMPUS

By JUANITA
SIMMONS

Library Assistant Art Turmelle will teach French for Travelers in the Winter Quarter, Mondays 6 to 8:50 p.m. at the Mt. View Center.

Turmelle has done substitute instruction during absences of regular French teachers, but this will be his first teaching assignment.

Mr. Turmelle did

undergraduate work at the University of Maryland, and holds an M.A. from San Francisco State.

He has toured Europe with a modern dance group from the University of Maryland, and returned to France again in 1973.

And Mr. Turmelle passed the ultimate test:

Did the French accept his French? Mai oui!

FOOTHILL PLANTS PEOPLE

By PAULA J. LION

Avocados can provide anyone with a lush tropical garden effect with relatively little money and some patience. I never succeeded in growing a tree using the old toothpick and glass of water trick. I finally found a book in the local library that solved my problems. It is the *The After-dinner Gardening Book* by Richard Langer.

Remove the seed from the avocado, set it aside and enjoy the fruit. The next morning, carefully wash the seed under tepid running water and remove the brown seed coat. Then plant the seed in a pot of good soil. The soil level is about two and one-half inches below the pot rim and the upper third of the seed is above the soil. As the tree grows, add soil until the seed

itself is completely covered. It may take as long as three months for the seed to crack and the new growth to emerge. Remember to water the pot occasionally, and keep the pot in a warm area, with indirect light.

When the tree is six inches high, cut off about one-third of the top growth. This is said to encourage branching, although my avocado plant branched when it was two years old.

Cut if you wish, and keep the plant smaller. Give the plant indirect light and water when the foliage begins to droop. If the leaves are drooping, don't panic.

Tepid water poured in the pot until it flows out the bottom drainage hole will revive the plant in an hour or two.

My current prize plant was given to me as a seen

two years ago this Christmas. It was a "papaya avocado" from the Berkeley Co-op. It is now five feet high and about two feet high. It now has nine branches and takes up one corner of the room. If anyone runs across one of these fruits, it will be well worth the experiment in growing. Good luck!



Merry Christmas

By
KATHY
RUSSELL

BACK IN THE STACKS

Deadweek ends—next exams. I'm used to semesters ending in January and this is a new experience for me—a class-free Christmas! Somehow the terror of finals is lessened by the anticipation of tinsel and candy canes. Already the smell of pine needles is filling the air. Downtown streets are a-glitter with the symbols of the season. Grocery stores are filled with nuts and candied fruits and people are beginning to bake cakes and cookies for the holidays. I realized how close it was

getting when I reached for a quart of milk and came back with a handful of eggnog.

I love Christmas, commercialism and all. People are "smiling" than usual I've found that I enjoy my poverty more at Christmas time. It challenges my ingenuity. What can I get for all of the important people on my list: I'm forced to drag out my knitting needles, my cookbooks and my imagination.

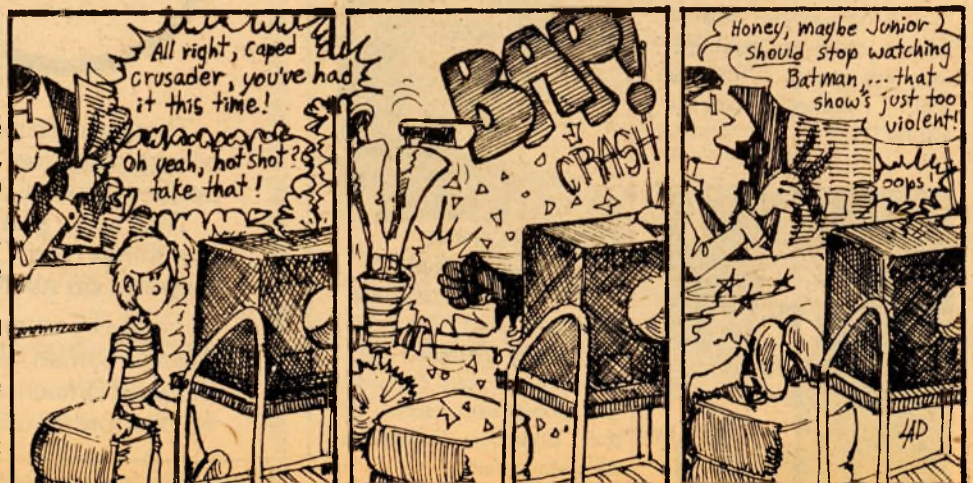
I managed to buy a couple of well-loved books

for a couple of well-loved people at the library book sale last weekend. Well-read and cared for books gain a patina like old silver—and old wood. What new at the Emporium or Macy's can compare with a picture painted by a child, just for you—or a poem written for you by a friend.

See you next quarter and I hope you have a good exam week, a Happy Chanukah, a Merry Christmas and a really great new year.



Lela's Last Laugh



SENTINEL

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SENTRY

Sentinel Supplement

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photo by barbara gordon

Clarence J. Wright, Student, Editor, Philosopher

Clarence Wright, longtime Foothill student, was elected editor of this quarter's SENTRY supplement. His varied background includes retirement from the

Army in 1955 after 20 years of service, and a 12-year job with the U.S. Postal Service as a public relations man. In his spare time, Wright works with retarded children.

"There are a lot of things that all of us can do to help other people—the tragedy is that few of us are prepared to do it."



(Photo by Barbara Gordon)

Presenting.....

The undulating, tree-covered slopes of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains rising to the west provide a green backdrop that is punctuated with the browns and golds of moulting sycamore and maple trees.

Divergent ridges extend outward and down toward the floor of the Santa Clara Valley. Near the base of one of these ridges an arm extends. It terminates in a knoll overlooking Interstate Highway 280 at its' junction with El Monte Ave. and Moody Rd.

The summit of this knoll was cleared and a community college, appropriately named Foothill, was built on it.

A modern classic in structure and design, it grew from an embryo housed in a quanset hut situated on El Camino Real in Mountain View.

But it didn't just grow, it was born anew, with a curriculum designed to fit the needs of local residents seeking to further their education.

This publication seeks to exemplify the diverse projects and interests of members of the Foothill community.

Students contributing to this publication are: Juanita Simmons, who has prior experience in commercial writing and offers two contributions in this periodical. She presents an interview with Dr. Hubert H. Semans, former Foothill College President from 1969-73 and an article concerning the need for further education by laborers in today's fluctuating job market. Juanita is also a frequent SENTRY contributor.

Richard Plambeck, a Journalism major, writes about the high level of student disinterest here which the Student Government faces. A Vietnam veteran he is a former SENTRY staff reporter and writes the paper's "Vet's Voice" column.

Ryan Atwell, also a Journalism student, relates his personal experiences while involved in relief work last year in Guatemala following a devastating earthquake.

Valerie Maslak, housewife and student, is enrolled in daytime newswriting courses and offers a report on housing difficulties in the Bay Area.

Kevin Donovan, a Senator in Student Government, writes about his experiences last summer while inoculating Nicaraguan citizens against contagious diseases as a member of Amigos de Las Americas, a volunteer organization sponsoring the immunization project.

Nancy Evans, a Journalism student who specializes in foreign language studies, reports on the Tutorial Center here, where she assists students studying the French language.

Lela Dowling, an Art major, is the creator of the art work displayed on these pages. She specializes in caricatures and cartooning and is the SENTRY'S Graphics specialist and editorial cartoonist.

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Staff: K. Ryan Atwell, Robert Baer, Peter Bliss, Nancy Evans, Richard Plambeck, Sally Roll, Juanita Simmons

Photo Editor: Barbara "Flash" Gordon

Illustrations: Lela Dowling

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SENTRY is a publication offering student journalists an opportunity to present experimental techniques in news writing. Published by members of advanced journalism classes at Foothill College, the SENTRY is a supplement of the Foothill SENTRY.

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(Photo by Barbara Gordon)

Can Animals Foretell Earthquakes?

By CLARENCE WRIGHT

Science has finally conceded that the behavior of animals serve to foreward us of an impending natural calamity. The source and interpretation of this information is outside science's highly technical instruments and beyond their superior intellect to comprehend.

During the past two years, researchers have compiled increasing evidence which shows that animals behave strangely before an earthquake. There have been tales of animal behavior before earthquakes far back into history. The trouble has been that the information has been after the fact, with most of the information treated as cultural myths.

For years U.S. Geophysists have been conducting experiments on a limited scale and to date have arrived at no conclusions. In 1974 a delegation of geophysists went to China and engaged in a large scale effort to seek ways to foretell earthquakes. They found that the domestic animals were being studied to record the behavior they exhibited before and during earthquake tremors. The Chinese have a force of over 10,000 people making these observations compared to the 300 researchers engaged in similar studies in the U.S.

Studying the information gained in China, the group checked back through history and found numerous recorded incidents involving unusual periods of animal behavior.

These included: Herds of deer leaving forested areas and entering neighboring towns; mass movements of rodents; zoo animals becoming unusually agitated and beligerent? and sudden temporary changes in domestic animals' behavioral patterns. As a Chinese farmer's wife once said after an earth tremor had passed, "I thought my cow was going to go crazy, the way she was acting."

Dr. Seymour Levine, who heads the Outdoor Primate Facility at Stanford University, said recently that observers at a facility located near Jasper Ridge Biophysical Preserve, near the San Andreas Fault, reported that the chimpanzees they were observing exhibited noticeable changes in behavior prior to earthquakes in the bay area.

They reportedly became restless, moved about fitfully, changed normal travel patterns and exhibited aggression.

Levine said he conferred with Bruce Smith, a geophysicist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Menlo Park and by checking records, it was found that immediately after each period of observed behavioral alteration, an earthquake of measurable intensity had occurred in the area.

In August of 1975, when a strong tremor struck the Oroville, Calif., area, a mass movement of all types of animals, rats, cats, horses, dogs, even insects, was recorded. The next day, fowl and barnyard animals sought cover and the security of their regular haunts before after-shocks arrived.

In each case the behavior of the animals presaged the tremors by days and even hours. It is obvious, according to Levine, that something was alarming the animals.

The Questions are: What was it and how was it alarming them? Geophysicists at Stanford and the U.S. Geological Survey began experimenting to find out.

After several months of testing, the only things they could be sure of were the things that did not work.

On Oct. 23 of this year, a geological seminar was held at the U.S. Geological Survey's Menlo Park headquarters to discuss the researchers' findings and try to formulate a solution.

It was determined at the seminar that something of a physical nature affected the animals and caused them to react unusually. It was definitely felt to be something communicated through one or more of the five senses.

New Office Provides Quake Information

By VALERIE MASLAK

If you're worried about earthquakes in the Bay Area, the U.S. Geological Survey plans to be able to give you more and better information.

Karen M. Lahr of the Survey's Seismology Division has been selected to head a new Public Relations and Information Office which will focus on earthquake information for the public and from the public.

"I'm really excited about this new appointment," Lahr stated at an interview in her office. "Even with all the recent publicity about earthquake prediction, there is a real need for public consciousness about earthquakes."

One of the functions of the new office will be to more effectively distribute to the public information about earthquake research, earthquake occurrences and earthquake safety precautions.

"Here in the Bay Area, the average citizen is all too complacent about the vary real danger of a large magnitude earthquake," says Lahr. "We have small earthquakes in this region literally every day. But few people take the time to prepare themselves or their homes for the large earthquake which would cause damage."

The federal government offers pamphlets which tell what to do in case of earthquake and precautions to take in advance, but Lahr says few actually obtain or read them. Many people don't even know that this resource exists.

Lahr states, "It's clear that the basic facts about earthquakes and earthquake safety must be more clearly presented to the average person."



Admittedly, the senses of the animals are far more acute than human senses. It was agreed that the animals were not psychic.

The animal's reactions to the stimulation of their senses was discussed individually by the geophysicists involved. Seminar spokesman Jack Severenden, who holds a Ph.D. in Georlog, categorized the findings.

Smell: According to Severenden, the sense of smell is the one sense that no animal, including man, can do without. Any animal that has been deprived of the sense of smell has had his overall effectiveness reduced by nearly 50 per cent. It is most doubtful, however, that there would be any smell involved unless there were some form of volcanic action attendant with the tremor.

Hearing: Animal hearing, especially that of cats, is ten times more sensitive than that of humans, and is frequently higher than the available electronic measuring devices. It is believed that the source of the sound in some cases was out of range of even hypersensitive animal ears.

Sight: In some cases there is preliminary ground movement that occurs before the main tremor. However, if the animals saw it, it is doubtful that any of them would be able to interpret it to mean that there was any form of natural disaster pending. In most cases, animal perception is not that keen.

Touch: Prior to an earthquake, Severenden said, dynamic tensions build up between sections of the earth's crust located on an earthquake fault. When the tension is released ground movement occurs. The force with which the ground is shaken is dependent upon the amount of tension that has been built up along the fault. In some cases, there is a preliminary shifting of ground somewhat removed from the main fault. Frequently these shiftings are so slight that they are not even felt. It is believed that in areas where this tension is building, there is a static charge of electricity being built up. This charge is negative to everything around it, and animal hair is sensitive to it. When the animals are restless and irritable it is because they are seeking relief from the static charge as it effects their hair and skin.

Severenden said that there would be a pamphlet published soon by the U.S. Geological Survey explaining this information in greater detail.

It is to be admitted that any information received in this manner will require an unlimited amount of guess work to determine the time and locale of the expected quake. Severended said that he admitted it would be presumptive to issue a warning to the people who

work to determine the time and locale of the expected quake. Severended said that he admitted it would be presumptive to issue a warning to the people who live on the Peninsula: Stanford Chimpanzees issue earthquake warning! Keep out of San Francisco until Chimps return to normal behaviour.

(Continued to page 11)

Semans keeps busy in retirement



(Photo by Barbara Gordon)

By JUANITA SIMMONS

When Dr. Hubert H. Semans retired as President of Foothill in January, 1973, he did not leave the education field.

After 41 and one-half years in education, Dr. Semans found that gardening and maintaining his house did not offer stimulation for mental muscles.

So he got back into education as a consultant to Community Colleges.

Dr. Semans and his partner, Dr. Manfred E. Mueller now advise 76 community college districts in California.

Drs. Mueller and Semans recently did a faculty load study to measure the number of hours of student contact by each faculty member.

Contact hours necessarily vary from department to department, he said. "You have to compare oranges to oranges, and pumpkins to pumpkins," he emphasized.

An instructor in a lecture course may have a student load of 600 to 650, but in dental hygiene, on the other hand, there will be a low number of student contacts because this subject requires laboratory work and student contact is individual and therefore limited.

The point, he says, is that the work load study is not meant to become a numbers game. It simply keeps each community college aware of student needs.

There are trends in education, Mueller and Semans have found in their studies, that rise and fall.

In the 1960's Dr. Semans said that psychology and sociology were in high demand. Now those subjects have gone back to the pre-student-unrest era level.

"Police science had the largest rate growth" in community education today, he said.

"The whole concept of what a college can do for the community has changed."

"What is a college course is determined by what is taught in college," he said.

Dr. Semans added that "the people who determine what is taught is students. If they do not sign up for a course, there is no course."

Education today, he believes, is becoming more practical.

"And the genius of the Community College," he said, "is that it can adjust to meet local needs."

Dr. Semans' career in education spans the field from teaching in San Luis Obispo High school to Dean of Liberal Arts at Cal Poly, 1946-57, to Assistant Chief of State Colleges and Teacher Education, 1957-58, Dean of Instruction at Foothill 1958, and President of Foothill 1967 until his retirement in 1973.

In 1955, Dr. Semans and the late Dr. T. C. Holy, at the request of the State Legislature, drafted proposals for a tri-partite state college system.

They recommended that the college system be set up separately from the State Board of Education which then controlled the Universities.

Their recommendations were incorporated into the books "Needs of California in Higher Education" and "Centers of Higher Education." These publications are the basis for the master plan on which the California University and College System has operated, with few changes, since the original Holy-Semans proposals.

Dr. Semans is a strong advocate of Community Colleges.

"They do a screening process. Students who are interested in higher education transfer to one of the state colleges, private or state universities. Those who are not college oriented learn job skills and thus do not gum up the works."

Dr. Semans says education is changing—and should change to meet contemporary needs.

There are still problems in the system, he says, but they are minor compared to those of the student unrest years.

Dr. Semans was president at Foothill during the radical era, and survived to see that trend reversed.

Those years, he said, were challenging—and trying. "I have always felt that the campus is a market place of ideas.

"And I allowed speakers from all viewpoints to be heard.

"Bruce Franklin came here three times. The first time, he had an audience of 350 or more. The second time, about 150, and the third time, only about 50 or 60 people showed up. I allowed him to kill himself off.

"And we had a small group of radicals led by a group of Air Force officers who had been in the Vietnam war," he said.

Foothill is so close to Stanford, that what happened there one day, would be repeated here the next day, he said.

Some faculty members joined the demonstrations and sit-ins, but "the majority of the faculty backed me," Dr. Semans declared.

Those were tense times when he had to think carefully about every decision.

He dared not allow the radicals to maneuver him into a position of confrontation.

"The Sheriff's Department was at Stanford—they did not have anyone to help me," he said.

Thus a system was devised whereby the radicals could be heard, and a counter group of conservative students patrolled the campus.

"We never even had a broken window," he said.

The counter-balancing system worked well until the radicals and conservatives started baiting each other.

"Then I had to tell the conservatives that I would have to kick them off campus along with the radicals" if they provoked an incident, he said.

The test came when "a milling mob of about 350 students gave me 24 hours to answer their demands.

"I told them I didn't need 24 hours to make a decision.

"Some things they asked made sense...some changes were needed.

"Some 'demands' I said we would be glad to study.

"And the third category I told them I would not grant come hell or high water," he recalled.

Gradually the campus returned to order.

"I saw it through and when things got back to normal I retired.

"And I feel very proud that the faculty saw fit to name the library for me," he said.

SEMANS OFFERS READING COURSE

Ever studied only to discover that you don't remember what you've read?

Dr. Hubert H. Semans, former Foothill President, will teach a Reading for Meaning class next quarter that is designed to help students get the most out of study time.

Dr. Semans emphasizes that the course is not remedial reading but reading for content.

"People can read a few things well and be a lot smarter..." than reading many things superficially, he said.

Reading for Meaning will get into the fine points of understanding. Dr. Semans said he has worked out "certain exercises" to help readers understand accurately what the author intends to convey.

Dr. Semans' class will be on Monday and Wednesday mornings from 8 to 9:50.

Student interest drops in ASFC

By RICHARD PLAMBECK

With an election behind us where all candidates ran unopposed, Foothill students should consider a closer look at the present system of student government.

ASFC President Ed Lillibridge feels that the lack of participation in both the contest for offices and the poor turnout at the polls is due to the absence of what he termed "glaring issues."

"There are several issues that I personally feel are important," Lillibridge reflected.

In an interview two weeks ago he discussed his theory about the lack of participation. He pointed to the breakdown in people to people commitments, such as voluntary services to the community and the like.

"Students today are more goal oriented," he pointed out. He commented on the current trend of students out of liberal arts fields into career areas in technology, areas where there are jobs as an example.

Lillibridge's greatest emphasis during his past two quarters as council President has been in finding students who were interested in students and had the motivation to do something about it. But, a great deal of time is spent at the beginning of each quarter recruiting students to fill empty council seats.

In May, 1975, the council nearly collapsed when students became disillusioned with it. ASFC President Mike Jurian stated that "student government is going downhill."

At that time, the SENTINEL began polling students, asking if members of the student body considered the ASFC council a representative body. Thirteen persons were polled. Six people reported that they were unaware of the ASFC council. Eleven of those polled did not feel student government was representative, including the six who were unaware of it. The two students who replied affirmatively were aware of issues confronting the council or someone on the council.

In June, 1976, the SENTINEL conducted a poll asking what students would remember about Foothill

College. The council has nine elected officers: the President, Vice President of Administration, Vice President of Activities, a Senior Senator, and five Junior Senators to carry out this purpose.

Not one of the 17 people polled mentioned any aspect of student government or members of it.

In addition to external indifference toward the council, there have been internal problems. One of the major problems pointed out by various members of the council as far back as 1975, has been the vagueness of the present ASFC council constitution and by-laws.

In an effort to remedy the complaints of the council, the Law Forum, a campus organization involved in various political activities, undertook the project of rewriting the constitution. According to Neil MacKenzie, a member of the Law Forum, they were unable to finish rewriting by the end of the academic year in June, 1976.

"We've had a complete turn over in our membership since last year," MacKenzie reports. "We haven't picked up the project this year."

Another internal problem has been the representative aspect of the council. In May, 1975, there was a great deal of discussion at all levels of the campus about the total reorganization of the structure of the council.

Demi Georgas, the associate Dean of Students, supported reorganization at that time and felt that the council should provide all students with a variety of ways to identify with the campus. John Williamson, the director of Student Activities, commented that the mode of student government was not as important as the people involved, pointing to the "obvious limitations of the power of student government."

During the push for reorganization, the SENTINEL staff put together a set of four alternative structures designed to make the ASFC council more representative. According to Lillibridge, the structure has not been altered since that time.

Besides the apparent conflicts, external and internal, the ASFC council does have a specific purpose: conducting the business of the Associated Students of Foothill

College. The council has nine elected officers: the President, Vice President of Administration, Vice President of Activities, a Senior Senator, and five Junior Senators to carry out this purpose.

A tenth officer, Vice President of Organizations, is elected by the Organizations Board of Directors, a body of representatives from the various clubs on campus.

The council then appoints eleven more members: Secretary, Parliamentarian, Finance Director, Mass Communications Director, Public Events Director, Experimental College Director, Student Campus Center Director, Intramurals Director, Student Athletic Director, and Social Affairs Director.

Elected positions are not coveted these days. In fact, all six candidates in the Nov. 23 and 24 elections ran unopposed. To top off the loss of interest in is the loss of interest in voting.

Ten years ago, Jon Buckley, a write-in candidate for the ASFC Presidency, took office with 776 out of 1184 votes cast. The total enrollment at that time was 5100. Today, with an enrollment in excess of 7000 day students, only 95 people took the time to vote, even with no one to vote against.

Even the validity of the election is in question. "We counted 105 ballots, but only 95 names on the student roster were crossed," commented Bob Baer, a student who counted votes.

"Not everyone took the election seriously. Some people voted for Disney characters, friends, and public illuminaries."

"One of the candidates was present during the tabulation of ballots," he commented. "The whole thing with this election is the state of affairs with the council."

No comment was made about whether another election would be held because of the incorrect number of ballots in the box. No one seems to care.



(Photo by Tom Smith)

"Some people voted for Disney characters"

Adventures

two Foot



(Photo by Barbara Gordon)

By K. RYAN ATWELL

When the Guatemala earthquake struck on Feb. 4, 1976, I was attending Foothill College with five months left before graduation.

I quit school on the 5th of February and by the middle of May I had scraped together enough money to pay off my bills and finance a trip to Guatemala.

During the earthquake 27,000 people had been killed, 150,000 had been injured and over one million were left homeless.

It was three months later when the full impact of what these figures represented dawned on me.

The realization occurred while I was on a bus heading into Comalapa, Guatemala to volunteer my services at the relief hospital there.

Comalapa had been more extensively damaged than any other city in Guatemala. Over 95 per cent of the town's 4,500 buildings and homes were leveled. Miraculously, perhaps, only the Bethlehem Temple Church in the center of the town was left undamaged by the earthquake and its after-shocks.

Of its 30,000 residents, 3,500 were killed, and 14,000 were injured.

As the bus came around the last turn entering the city I saw hundreds of fresh graves dotting the countryside.

Statistics can be ignored. Fresh graves can't.

The people's spirit was incredible. Life was going on as usual. The town was being rebuilt from the ground up.

The people who had died were forgotten, remembered only in church services and the nightly prayers of the townsfolk before they went to bed.

During two months I saw one public display of grief and mortification over the disaster that had befallen their country.

The mayor's wife stood up to make a speech at the traditional opening of the town's festival to commemorate their patron saint, San Juan de Comalapa.

She expressed deep regret that 3,500 residents weren't there to join in the celebration. Two hours of lamentation followed, with a mass celebrated in the town's central courtyard with the priest standing on the remains of the dome that customarily decorates town parks in Guatemala.

Everyone in the town had suffered the loss of loved ones, many losing several people who were dear to them.

Nearly 800 children were orphaned by the quake. They were cared for by YMCA officials at a relief camp located on the edge of town.

The relief hospital established two days after the earthquake was located in a condemned school building in the center of town. The hospital had been first set up in an old circus tent donated by the Salvation Army. Heavy rains and strong winds forced the staff to seek a more adequate facility.

The hospital was staffed by five nurses, two doctors, a lab technician, a cook, and two maintenance people. Five Guatemalans were also employed; two to help with the cooking and three to help with housekeeping chores around the hospital.

American volunteers came there with a commitment to stay for one month. A new team was sent there at the beginning of each month, but no allowance was made for the teams to overlap, an oversight that contributed to the demise of the hospital.

I arrived at the hospital in the middle of May. At this time the hospital was a respected part of the community. It had a reputation of rendering the best medical treatment available in Guatemala.

People walked as far as 15 miles in search of help. One person came to us from a village 200 miles away to seek treatment.

There was never a charge for our services, though it had often been suggested that we charge a 25 cents token fee. We were inundated by people with no real medical problems. By failing to charge them for our services we contributed further to the eventual collapse of the hospital.

My arrival coincided with a temporary shortage of staff personnel. The expected incoming group was overdue and the staff there were due to return to their jobs in the states.

I walked in and introduced myself. I lied a little about my medical qualifications, but as it turned out, it really didn't matter.

After all, how much medical experience is necessary to empty bedpans, scrub floors, and handle bulk supplies.

By the end of the first week I had the practical experience necessary to qualify for service as a nurse's aid. By that time the staff was composed of two nurses, a lab technician and myself.

We were lucky to get three hours sleep a night. We were all on 24 hour call for any medical emergencies that might arise.

One of the nurses with operating room experience served as our doctor. The days were spent between caring for the patients and learning how to diagnose. Most of our diagnoses came from textbooks at the hospital.



Everything managed to get done smoothly and efficiently with no complaining of anyone. After two weeks, everyone was exhausted but no one gave thought to quitting. The hospital was running as well as it ever had.

Things had been quiet at the start of the two week period and we all hoped it would stay that way.

But in the second week 1,400 people came in. They started lining up at 6 a.m. everyday and it was usually midnight by the time we had seen and treated everyone.

During that week I learned how to suture. A man had been hit in the head with a billy club and had a deep cut over his eye that went down to his skull. That was my first operation. I also treated pneumonia victims, gave nearly 1,000 inoculations, delivered two babies and assisted on three others, and had the responsibility of looking after the hospital's 33 in-patients.

The new relief team arrived nearly three weeks late. The rest of the old team left that night.

It was strange, suddenly finding myself in the midst of a lot of new people whom I considered to be outsiders.

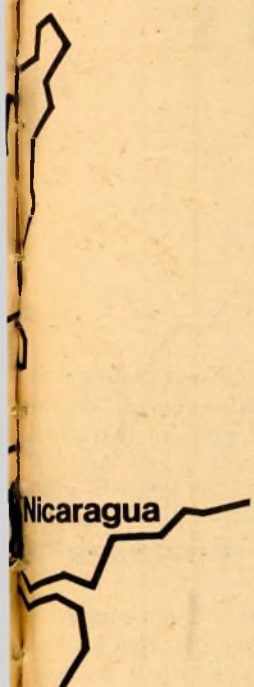
Things began to change rapidly.

Disagreements between the new staff volunteers and myself prompted my early departure from the hospital. I spent the next two weeks working with YMCA officials in town.

Just before I left Guatemala the hospital closed its doors. During its six month existence it handled more than 10,000 patients.

altruism

students help in Central America



(Photo by Tom Smith)

By KEVIN DONOVAN

"What did you do this summer?" That question has followed me every September, from kindergarten to college. Never before has it been so enthusiastically answered, because this year I spent part of June and most of July in Nicaragua vaccinating children.

I am a member of a nationwide organization called "Amigos de Las Americas" (Amigos are young men and women, age sixteen and over, who volunteer to live for short periods of time among the people of Central and South America to give inoculations against various diseases.) whose Peninsula Chapter is located in San Mateo. Since last October I had been attending regular training meetings in order to get my Red Cross First Aid Certificate, learn all I could about the people and the countries that the program services, and become adept in three types of shot techniques. Along the way, I joined my twenty-four chaptermates selling oranges, selling advertising, promoting wine tasting and theater parties, and other activities—all designed to help us raise the needed \$1,300 per volunteer, to pay for transportation to the foreign country and to provide the vaccines we would use.

Early in June, our assignments came from our organization's headquarters in Dallas. Four of us from the Peninsula Chapter were assigned to Nicaragua for the first of two summer teams.

We would be going to different villages, in accordance with Amigos' policy. I was sent to a town called Santo Domingo, in the district of Chontales. Three

other volunteers in my town were from Chicago, Dallas and Ohio. We met in Mangua and boarded a 1950-vintage bus that would take a full day to get us to our town.

Santo Domingo has 1100 people, 700 of them are children who attend one of the town's three schools. It was our job to vaccinate Santo Domingo residents against measles, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. Then we were to visit as many of the outlying areas known as comarcas, as possible. At times it was difficult to know which comarca we were in because all the houses in these areas were at least a mile apart. We stayed at the home of the "huese" or mayor in the comarca and people came by horseback from miles around to receive their immunizations. We enjoyed the same transportation as the natives, with my riding skills improving rapidly through sheer necessity.

Most of the houses we visited were made of wood with dirt floors. A few of the wealthier citizens had homes with wooden floors. The roofs were made of corrugated tin if you were well-to-do and of wood if you were poor. The rooms of many houses were divided by pieces of cardboard and decorated with newspapers. The outer walls didn't necessarily meet evenly at the corners.

I saw one house that was five feet long by two feet wide, just enough room for a man to sleep and cook in. Another, measuring ten feet by ten feet, had sheets of old plastic for walls to protect the six occupants from the never-ending rain. A typical eating area consists of a mud-brick stove, a bare wooden table, and the family livestock. In such a kitchen, I was once attacked by a cantankerous chicken and a petulant pig as I dauntlessly

mixed measles vaccine.

The most luxurious beds in poorer Nicaraguan homes were either hammocks or burlap sacks tacked to crossed slats of wood that could be folded up in the daytime. Sometimes we slept in hammocks, but other nights were spent on wooden benches, sacks of beans, or, when we were very lucky and were in our clinic in Santo Domingo, on cots we brought with us from home.

Santo Domingo was the only town in our territory that had electricity, and was the only place we could make the ice our vaccines required. The vaccines wouldn't keep unless kept cold and the ice never lasted more than two or two and a half days. This automatically determined the length of our trips to the comarcas. Every three and a half to four days we returned to our home base to resupply ourselves and start out on a new trip. We visited a total of fifteen villages, making a lot of new friends along the way.

If you would like to participate in this four-week adventure next summer, now is the time to contact the Peninsula Chapter of Amigos. Plan to participate in the various fund-raising activities. Also get your Red Cross First Aid Certificate either through Amigos or Foothill College first aid classes.

Between January and June you will receive three hours of training per week — one hour of Spanish, one hour of cultural knowledge, and one hour of medicine. After completion of this training you will be a full-fledged Amigos volunteer, ready to aid others in one of the Central or South American countries the organization serves.

Real estate out of reach

By VALERIE MASLAK

That much coveted and much maligned American dream of a house in the suburbs may be, for better or worse, all but out of reach for many families in the Palo Alto area.

The so-called housing crunch is a nation-wide phenomenon of the 1970's, but it is striking with extra force in this part of the San Francisco Bay Area.

Walter and Irene Fiedler, a couple in their late 30's with four children, came to the Bay area from Seattle. Walter is an electronics technician in Belmont; Irene is employed as an office worker in Palo Alto.

"We sold our house in Seattle and came here because the pay was higher," says Walter. "But when we got here we found that even with money for a down payment, no one could give us a mortgage high enough to afford the houses here. We're concerned about good schools for the kids, and in nice areas the prices are just out of sight."

The Fiedlers are renting a house in Palo Alto but are resigned to moving back to Seattle soon.

Even real estate professionals are hard-pressed to understand the situation. Mildred Bader, a broker for Pantano Realty in Menlo Park and a member of the Board of Realtors of Menlo Park, has seen the situation go from bad to worse for the first-home buyer with an average income.

"You must realize that the price of an average home in the Menlo Park or Palo Alto area has more than doubled since 1970. A home which cost \$50,000 in 1970 would cost \$100,000 today. That is the heart of the problem, since the average salary has not kept pace," Bader states.

"Originally, the Palo Alto area was desirable because of its proximity to Stanford University and the Industrial Park. Then as the available land was built on, the scarcity helped to drive up prices. That's how the price spiral began. I doubt that there are ten buildable residential lots in Palo Alto or Menlo Park," she says.

But the scarcity of land was only the beginning of the spiral. The massive inflation of the 1970's made itself felt in the housing market, too. Housing became a speculative investment.

"Housing has been appreciating at an absolute minimum of ten per cent in this area," Bader says. "The average is probably closer to 20. An increase of \$10,000 a year in value is not uncommon."

John and Karen Lahr bought a home in the Willows area of Menlo Park a little over a year ago after they were unable to find a home in Palo Alto for under \$50,000. The house they purchased for \$49,000 in an area with a reputation for poor schools is now worth an estimated \$65,000.

The Patil family bought a small three-bedroom home in Palo Alto three years ago. This past fall they sold the house and cleared enough profit to buy a new larger home in the same neighborhood and a second home which they rent out as an investment.

"These are common situations," says Millie Bader, "and they do show that some people are profiting from the appreciation. But the other side of the coin is that more and more young families are being shut out of the market."

"With the minimum price for a three bedroom home in Palo Alto or Menlo Park now close to \$70,000, let's look at the figures," Bader states. "Lenders figure that home price should probably be no more than 2½ times income. That means an income of over \$25,000 is required to purchase a reasonable home for a young family. The truth is that most families who purchased a home five years ago could not afford that home today."

Bader also adds that the market is nonetheless a frantic one. "It's like the last waltz every day in this market," she says. "All the normal amenities of offer, counter-offer and negotiation are usually by-passed these days. A house is often sold before it's been on the market for an hour. Prices are obviously not above what the market will bear."

In the Sunnyvale, Cupertino and west San Jose areas, the picture is similar but has its own nuances. Shirley Jantzen, an agent with Henderson Realty in Cupertino, states that the boom has been somewhat slower in developing but is now in full swing.

"We had buildable land in this area long after Palo Alto and Menlo Park were full," says Jantzen. "That factor held prices on existing homes down until more recently. But in the past few years we've seen appreciation of 15 to 20 per cent a year. I would say that in this area you can still get more house for the money than in the Palo Alto area, but minimum price for a typical house in a good neighborhood is over \$60,000. That excludes too many families."

Jantzen sees the prices continuing to rise. "We're reaching the end of available land, and most new construction is in the luxury home, over \$100,000, class. And more new industry is locating in this area, which will increase demand for homes here."

"Houses do stay on the market a little longer here than in Palo Alto, and sellers will negotiate a little more, simply because we have more houses on the market in this larger area. But the overall picture is the same. I'd have to advise anyone who can to buy now before they're left behind."

Alan and Adela Renninger purchased a home in one of Sunnyvale's nicest neighborhoods last year. "We lived in an apartment for several years with our two sons to save money for our home," Adela says. "And even though Alan has his Ph.D. and a good job with a local electronics company, it was tight. You know, we couldn't afford to buy this house for what it would cost today."

The same story from a slightly different perspective comes from Wil Patterson, a branch manager for Northern California Savings, the area's largest mortgage lender. Patterson has the responsibility for evaluating the mortgage applications of hundreds of prospective homebuyers.

"It's truly a sad situation," says Patterson, "since we're forced to turn down people who would be excellent loan candidates but just don't qualify for these purchase prices. We see more and more young families where the wife must work, not even because she wants to but because she has to. And we do of course include this income in determining eligibility. But some are still too low."

Patterson states that high interest rates are part of the problem, but that a substantial decrease in rates is not in sight. Interest rates for mortgages with a 20 per cent down payment are currently at 9 or 9¼ per cent.

"We've just introduced a Variable Interest Rate (VIR) mortgage plan on all our new home purchase loans," says Patterson. "This plan, which floats mortgage interest rates up or down rather than fixing the rate of the mortgage, should make it possible for savings and loans to extend loans to more buyers."

The VIR plan is being used by banks and savings and loans throughout the country, and seems to be proving popular with borrowers and lenders. But the test of its value will come when interest rates move up or down. The fact on which real estate agents, homeowners and lenders agree is that the price spiral in this area has not yet reached the top. The conditions which fuel it seem likely to continue, barring major economic disaster in the Bay area.

Buyer interest remains high despite the discouragement of high prices. At a recent open house in Palo Alto Millie Bader accumulated a two-inch tall stack of business cards from other agents showing potential buyers through the home, which sold the next day for the asking price.

And in a scene like those seen recently in Orange County in Southern California, 80 families waited in line to purchase 30 new homes being built in Fremont, at the other end of the Dumbarton Bridge from Palo Alto.

Tutoring center offers help



(Photo by Scott Wiseman)

By NANCY EVANS

"How often do you use the word coaxial in your daily conversation? I mean do any of you even really care what it means?" Steve, a tutor from Foothill's Tutorial Center confronted our weekly training session with this question. We work with students and professors with problems. Steve had a problem with both. "How should I handle this professor's insane vocabulary list?"

Robin Roberts in charge of tutor training has organized sessions to help tutors share just this sort of problem. With 125 tutors in the center available to any Foothill student, he has his hands full. And when over 700 students a quarter use the center the ideas of anticipating all possible problems is more than idealistic.

The Tutorial Center was started three years ago by Angelina Rodarte. It is not headed by George Sloan, with Angelina, Robin, Liz Denton, receptionist, and the section leaders for each academic area. It is located in the INDIVIDUAL Study Center, ISC, in the Library, open to students during the day, evening, and weekend hours.

The tutorial Center represents an intermediary between professors and students that has proved its effectiveness through paper and test grades. It has also proved totally effective in areas that aren't mentioned in classroom situations. Two examples are increased confidence in some of the academic jungles of knowledge, and improved systems of studying. Some students need only be among other students studying to get them going. In addition, the one-to-one nature of tutoring enables every student's experience to be personalized.

The funding for this unique community college service comes from three state and federal agencies. The center is taken seriously and supported by the administration. The differences occur between the faculty members and students and tutors. To discuss the various teaching methods used by professors and tutors, the section leaders organize workshops for both groups. Feedback from students that would not normally get to a professor is discussed by the tutors representing the students. In this way everyone can work towards a more just form of education.

The Tutorial Center is also a referral center to help students find all the other hidden services located in the library and around campus. We can direct you to helpful people, pamphlets, encyclopedias, essays, periodicals, microfilm, copy machines, typewriters, paper cutters, pencil sharpeners, calculators, computer terminals, textbooks to borrow, audio tapes, visual tapes, self-study programs, language labs, group tutoring rooms, the Study Skills Center, and the special drop-in tables.

The drop-in tables receive special explanation. If you have math homework you're working on that is slowly eating away at the last shreds of sanity you retain, you can drop in to a math desk without an appointment for immediate salvation. You can get to it before it gets you. The only way to learn.

David Tupper, the Math and Physical Sciences section leader, has tutored for four quarters. "It offers a unique opportunity for students to work on their problems together," he comments. He also works at the math desk. Somehow it's easier for some students to ask questions of their peers than to attend the office hours of their professor. That's when the tutor as diplomat is called upon. Like Steve faced with the task of trying to explain why a list of obscure vocabulary words is important to a math student who is quickly being alienated from his required English class. Communication is a fine art in these tutoring sessions.

The Tutorial Center offers an ambitious group of students who do the tutoring. When scrutinized, the experience they offer is an exceptional one that involves no lecturing or traditional teaching. Since the "tutees", the students being tutored, bring in the questions and problems, they determine what happens. Depending on the tutees the center may resemble a think tank one hour and a cocktail party the next. But an environment calculated to facilitate learning has its positive contagious qualities.

The tutors are not simply people who like to talk. They are interviewed and thrown together and trained. Robin's training sessions are discussions some weeks, and the scenes of role-playing the next. Robin has also written a book, "New Roads—Tutoring at Foothill," that touches on everything that he and others faced on the job. One entire chapter is on communication, and another analyzes the learning process and its various peculiarities. Retention and forgetting are discussed in Robin's sessions, and every tutor is more than equipped to skillfully diagnose the situation and tutee at hand.

Craig Michado, a language tutor who has lived in Africa for a year, has organized a French conversation table where French students of any level can practice with other students in the casual atmosphere of the dining commons. "I like working with the different kinds of people that come to Foothill," Craig comments. "They seem really motivated and sincerely interested to learn a new language, either to travel or because a job transfer will require it'..

How do tutors deal with students who only want someone else to do their homework? How do they deal with students who will do anything but their work just to earn the units from the hours spent? "Accept your tutee as a person," Robin advises, "and work from there. Treat them as you would good friends. But don't let them manipulate you or stop communication. Find out what is on their mind before you go to the work, otherwise you'll end up either patronizing them or wanting to discipline them. Use all those senses that receive important impressions and do what you feel is necessary in each situation. Trust your intuition."

My experiences with tutoring have been incredibly interesting. Trying to get people to purse their lips and conjugate irregular French verbs is no run of the want-ads job. I have learned that simply using different words or a different exercise can mean the difference between total confusion and the mastery of a new grammar rule. I have continued to learn more about learning and people.

The people involved in all components of the Tutorial Center make it what it is. It is a group of highly concerned students in a society where few helping hands are ever visible. The de-intimidation of academics is the main sport.

Perhaps Foothill students who have never attended another institution of higher learning believe that tutoring is a regularly offered service. Many students are unaware of its existence. I have news to spread! This is an unusual service that is either non-existent or very expensive at other institutions. You take a class, you muddle through, and watch out for cut-throat competition is the method elsewhere. I think Foothill's Tutorial Center reflects a more humanistic approach towards learning that actually characterizes Foothill's academic and philosophic policies. Look and ye shall see.

The quality of education is declining nationwide. Robin's book reports, "At the University of California incoming freshmen lacking basic composition skills now reaches as high as 65 per cent. And University of California only accepts students from the top 20 per cent of the graduating senior class." The Foothill student's opportunities are enviable. The accelerated pace of 1976 society demands an intelligent person. The better you equip yourself for future challenges, the better your chances for achievement. Something like a Tutorial Center is an exceptional service.

Student Determined To Learn

By JUANITA SIMMONS

"The only way to have stable employment is to get more education," believes Luis Guevara, a student at Foothill's Mt. View Center.

"I've had different jobs that were good when the building industry was going—and I've been out of work when things slowed down," he said.

Guevara has attended classes at MVC for the past year and one-half. He is aiming toward a degree in horticulture with a minor in business administration.

However, the route to a degree is long for the part-time student.

Guevara has been discouraged with the slow pace, but he has not given up.

"I've never seen anyone in my life who wanted an education more than Luis Guevara," said Mrs. Hortensia Butler, director of the Center.

Mrs. Butler said she is very pleased that he has continued his education. "It is the only way. There is nothing without a degree," she said.

Guevara works with the Mt. View Parks and Recreation Department—a job he took in order to have time to devote to studies and his family.

Luis and his wife Abigail have three children; Luis 8, Ramona 7, and Benjamin, 3.

The two older children attend school in Mt. View's Whisman District. Guevara serves as an advisor to the district in bi-lingual educational affairs.

"I want my children to know their heritage, and to be aware of their culture," he said.

Guevara also is a member of the MVC advisory Board, which meets bi-weekly at the San Ramon Campus. He advises the center on educational needs of the Mexican-American Community in Mt. View.



Luis says he has had "good times and bad times in school. But I've learned a lot."

"It is very important that we all learn to communicate and understand each other better," he added.

Luis still remembers his elementary school days in Arizona, where his parents, three brothers and five sisters arrived in 1952 from Pueblo Nuevo in Guanajato, Mexico.

English was a strange staccato language which contrasted sharply with his fluid rhythmic Spanish. But in time he learned the new language.

His family moved to Mountain View when Luis was a teenager. He graduated from Mt. View High in 1961.

He worked in construction for six years, and then

returned to his native Pueblo Nuevo for a visit.

There he met his wife, Abigail, they were married and returned to live in Mt. View.

It is not easy for a 35-year-old man with a wife, three children and a full-time job to return to school Guevara admits.

And when the weight of studies, job and family are most pressing, Luis remembers the encouragement he got from English instructor Dawn Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson urged that he not give up, but strive to learn all he could to better his life, and that of his children.

"No Mediocre Instructors At Foothill"

By PAMELA BALCH

Foothill's Associate Dean of Instruction Robert Kingson said in an interview Nov. 18 that he feels Foothill's faculty is in the top 10 percent of the nation's community colleges "because of years of careful selection.

The ability to apply good background is better here than anyplace I've seen. I don't know of anywhere there is as much commitment by instructors to getting something across. I'd say there are no mediocre instructors here," he said.

The Foothill-De Anza Community College District has been working constantly to upgrade employment procedures, particularly for certificated (teaching) positions. Some of the more recent achievements of the district employment office have been the development of the Computerized Resource File, a dial-a-job service, and increased involvement in Affirmative Action (an outgrowth of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to help minorities and women get equal employment opportunities).

The Computerized Resource File (CRF) was established by Nilo A. Sarmiento, the Affirmative Action and employment officer for the district, in the spring of 1975. Basically, the CRF provides an up-to-date list of available instructors in specific subject areas, basic current information on all applicants, and an accurate racial, ethnic and sex breakdown of all applicants, including Vietnam Veterans and physically handicapped, by subject area and department.

"As far as I know, this district is the only one that uses this system," Sarmiento commented in an interview Nov. 16, adding that even schools like Berkeley and Stanford have not implemented anything like it. He said that since the district employment office held a mini-conference in May, 1976, at least two other community colleges have called the district in emergency situations asking to use the CRF, and had in two or three days found instructors to fill their openings.

Quake information

(Continued from page 3)

Lahr also hopes to involve the new office with high school and college science departments to spread and exchange information.

"Students might monitor the behavior of animals, as they've done in China to help predict quakes. Or it might be possible to have a class map out a real fault trace, both as a lesson in geology and to inform the public," Lahr suggests.

"The Survey has maps available to the public which clearly show that fault lines are common in this area, but often people whose homes, schools, or churches are close to the traces aren't even aware," she states.

Lahr's involvement with earthquakes is something that runs in the family. Her husband, John, is a seismologist with the Survey's Alaska project.

"While my husband was a graduate student in Seismology, I became interested in the subject, too," Lahr explained. "My first job at the survey involved plotting earthquake data on maps. Most recently I've been doing field work in the Brawley and Oroville areas of California. And I've done some speaking about the research our team has done."

Lahr has been co-author of several technical papers about this field research, and she anticipates that the new job will mean writing more information pamphlets and doing more public speaking.

"We really need to get information out to the public," she says, "for their sake and for ours."

A survey of computer use by departments in May, 1976 "found the response very, very favorable," said Sarmiento.

Claudette Roeder, staff assistant to the Affirmative Action and employment office, said the CRF is also of benefit to job applicants included because they receive immediate notification of present or even future openings, giving them a chance to reactivate their applications. Other interested people who hear about the job openings through the state employment agency or tother agencies may not know of them until six weeks to two months later.

Sarmiento said that at present the employment office is usually given no more than a month to advertise a job opening and collect and process applications. But "a month is not sufficient," he said. "I hope to aggressively publicize the system all year around.

I would like to be able to project our needs ahead of time; for instance, to advertise now for a position to be available July of next year. That way you can build up your resources."

Sarmiento explained that the CRF is made accessible to the various departments of the two campuses through copies of two computer printouts of part-time and full-time employees which are regularly updated. When an opening comes up in the department, the CRF provides a ready pool of applicants to be considered, and the applications, resumes, etc. for applicants the department is most interested in are then sent from the employment office.

Dial-a-Job, a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week service developed by the employment office staff in February, 1976, uses a recorded listing of current openings, salaries, and deadlines in teaching and non-teaching positions. According to a pamphlet published by the employment office ("Your Employment Future is in Our Hands"), it is particularly helpful for working people who cannot contact the employment office during office hours and for people who call long distance and prefer lower telephone rates.

When Sarmiento was hired by the district as an Affirmative Action officer in July, 1973, one of his functions was, and still is, "basically in the area of recruiting of racial and ethnic minorities and women, seeing that they are given every chance for employment in the district." The employment situation in that respect has always been "very lopsided," he said.

There had been "complaints of discrimination against race, sex, religion, national origin, creed," he said. "Developing and establishing a pool of minorities and women we can draw from" became a goal which is now partially realized in the CRF.

The goal of the district now is to have overall increases of 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent over the next five years in the respective categories, although, according to Roeder, there are "no real quotas at this point; a position is open to anyone." The district is aiming for an eventual 23 to 27 percent racial/ethnic minority employment (now only 11.8 percent) and 37 percent employment of women (now 27.2 percent). These goals are roughly in proportion to the race and sex composition of the Santa Clara County population, listed in the pamphlet.

Sarmiento and Roeder agreed that minorities, even those from out-of-state, are actively sought out and encouraged to apply for positions. Various women's organizations are also aggressively approached as part of working toward the district's goals. Roeder said that there is a "big drive statewide for the Chicano now."

Although minorities and women are encouraged to apply for positions, the best qualified applicant is the one who gets the job, regardless of race, sex, religion, etc. "Experience is very important," Sarmiento said.

"There is a preference for a person who has community college experience. Persons who are sensitive to the needs of community college students would have a better chance," he said.

Although some people are hired without experience, in the application, resume, and interviewing there must be "some evidence of experience or an indication of ability to teach," according to Kingson.

Applicants must also either have a state Community College Instructor Credential or be qualified to receive one, Kingson said. "They must have a Master's degree or better."

The requirements for the state credential are expected to become much stricter, involving a degree in education as well as a Master's degree. "I don't expect this to affect Foothill's standards," Kingson said, explaining that he thought the kind of instructor Foothill would hire would be the one who would get the added degree.

About one-half of all applicants have teaching experience and are qualified for the state credential, according to Kingson. In interviewing applicants for a position, therefore, "there is a special emphasis on finding people who will complement the staff we now have," he said. "We try to look across the staff and see where we're strong."

Interviews are conducted by the president, James Fitzgerald, the dean of instruction, Harold Seger, or the associate dean, Kingson, and the department chairman, in addition to two faculty members in the department.

"We ask questions designed to find out if the person is sure he has a strong academic background," Kingson said, "but the bulk of questions are about teaching situations: 'What would you do if . . . ?' "

"Personality is way down the list," Kingson remarked. "It matters less here than in an office situation. Someone who smiles a lot is not necessarily a good teacher."

"We have hired physically unattractive and physically handicapped people."

After the interviewing, "it is very, very rare that there is a hands-down consensus of opinion" in the group as to the best applicant, according to Sarmiento. "A lot of subjectivity goes into it."

Kingson said there is not usually a consensus of more than two at first, so "the procedure is to start reviewing, start all over again, and do an analysis of their strong and weak points." A promising applicant may be called back for interviews

Although there may not be a unanimous consensus before the final decision is made at Foothill, it does take a "majority in the president's office," by Fitzgerald's own choice, according to Kingson.

The number of applicants for an opening varies from department to department, according to Sarmiento. "There may be as many as 400-500 (in English, counseling, or social sciences) or as few as four or five (in engineering or machine tools)." But only "from three to ten" are called in for a personal interview, according to Roeder.

"A coyote ate her"

By CLARENCE J. WRIGHT

Looking north from the bramble patch under which I liked to hide, I was able to see the twin loaf hills. They folded to form a draw down which the creek flowed on its way to feed the pond glistening between the arms of the two hills. I lay on a mat of mulched leaves, my chin cupped in my palms, listening to the whisper of the water pouring over the granite steps. I couldn't see the surface of the pond from where I lay, but the willows, stunted aspens, and service berry bushes splayed outward to form an outline of a symmetrical delta where the creek met the tules climbing outward from the pond. The chinook winds had evaporated the snow from the hills, and although it was still early spring, it was warm.

I was suddenly aware of a new sound. I turned over on my back to watch several formations of geese migrating northward to their summer nesting grounds. Their honking filled the air and bounced off the hillsides marking the progress of each formation. Toward the end of the flight, two tight wedged formations, lower than the rest, passed overhead. Suddenly, the blast from a shotgun blared out, and a goose fell from the formation. It floundered and spiralled down to land on the pond. Agape with wonder, I scrambled up to where I could see the surface just in time to see the injured goose flutter off into the tules.

I lay and waited? time passed. The goose did not reappear and the hunter didn't show to claim his kill.

become coarse and he reasped. "I want you to leave." His expression softened a bit. "Why don't cha come over to the house for a cup of coffee?"

The hunter looked at his companion. Without looking back they turned and left. We watched them until they disappeared around the arm of the hill.

We checked the area for other intruders, inspected the tules from a distance, and exchanged glances before returning to the evening chores and supper.

That night at the supper table Dad explained why they other goose followed the injured one down to the pond. He said the geese are monogamous, that is they only mate once, and they keep that same mate all their lives. He said if one is injured and can't fly, the other one will stay with it. "They will stay around the pond all summer," he said.

The next day my brother and I established an observation post behind some moulted shrubbery at a vantage point atop a low hill overlooking the pond. For several days we lay in hiding and watched expectantly for the geese to reappear, but neither of them showed. My brother gave up in disgust. After a few more days of spying, my vigilance was rewarded by the sight of the pair feeding along the shore in the shallow water. I watched fascinated for several minutes? then carelessly, I stepped forward and they bolted for cover.

When I complained to my dad, he said that I might gain the confidence of the pair by taking a horse with me to the pond. He said the geese would not be alarmed at the sight of the horse, and eventually, I could show

we still had a wild goose.

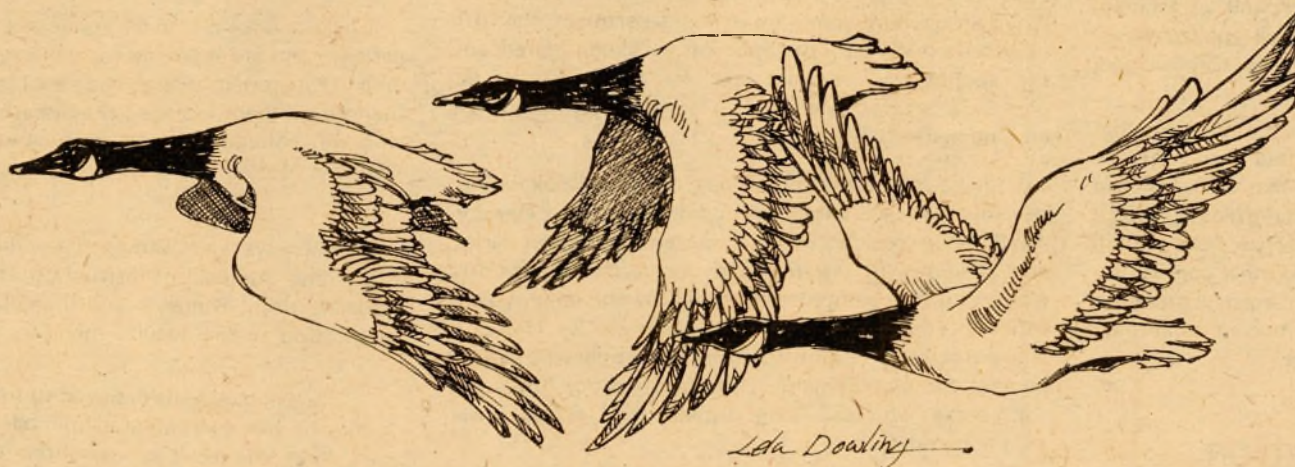
In the spring, when the migrations north began, I was fortunate to be in a position to watch a lone goose detach itself from one of the lead formations, circle the area several times before finally landing on the pond. From my vantage point, I watched the lame goose rush out from the tules, and with a great flapping of wings, greet its mate in the center of the pond. They honked a greeting and disappeared into the tules.

After the initial excitement, on my dad's insistence, we left them alone. He suggested that we exercise just enough supervision to guarantee their privacy and their right to conduct their lives in the same as they would in a Canadian nesting area. We left them alone, but we observed them covertly.

For what seemed a month or more we didn't see them together. The migrant goose appeared brouching along the shore and the edge of the pond. It was always alone. We felt some concern for the flightless one, but did not interfere.

In late May or early June, my steady spying was rewarded by the sight of seven new-born goslings following the lame goose around. We were finally able to identify each goose by gender. We immediately assumed a possessive attitude; they were our goslings, the offsprings of our goose. Our relationship had not changed, however. We were given a tact warning, "Look, but don't get too close."

All summer the goslings grew and underwent the



Losing interest, I allowed my attention to drift, but as I was turning to leave, I was arrested by the pulsing of a pair of wings. Lying immobile, I watched another goose land on the pond and promptly disappear into the tules.

I slunk away and hurried back to the ranch house to tell my dad what I had seen. He apparently believed me, because he took down his double-barrelled twelve gauge, checked it to see that it was loaded, and returned with me to the pond. There we found two hunters, each with a shot gun.

After a brief exchange of greetings, the bigger of the two, dressed in overalls and a denim jumper, his square jawed were accentuated when he pulled his lips back in a grimace, said, "We just shot a goose? it fell over here som'eres. We can't find it, you see it?" He looked expectantly at Dad.

Dad cradled his gun in the crook of his left arm, rolled the wad of tobacco across his mouth and chewed a couple of times before spitting on a flar rock. "I wish you fellows wouldn't hunt around here. I think everyone knows how I feel about that." Gesturing by moving his head, Dad continued, "The goose is somewhere up in that draw, but I won't let you go in there to look for it."

The hunter was insistant, "I got a right to carry a gun and we have licenses to hunt, so I think that is our goose."

Dad squinted, thrust his chin out, spat once more and rubbed his large nose. It was red. "This is my land and I don't want you hunting on it." His voice had

myself, if I didn't make it too obvious. It took a couple weeks, but though hesitant at first, the pair finally accepted my presence enough to feed on the grains and other foods that was provided for them.

All summer they toleratr d us, but would allow no one to get close to them. So, in a limited way, we socialized. The injured wing seemed to have healed.

Then, one morning we rose to find one of the pair missing. The one that still could not fly was still there. We noticed the formations of geese flying southward, and we knew where the other goose had gone.

When it became obvious that we were going to have a guest for the winter, Dad checked the area above the tules and declared it unfit for our guest's winter living. He took the lumber, lathes, and shingles he was going to use to repair the chicken coup and built a shelter above the water line behind the delta. To remove the man smell, he soaked his gloves in turpentine.

All winter we threw corn and other grains along the shore, out onto the ice when the pond froze, and when the snow got too deep, we threw it directly into the shelter. In deference to the lame goose, we did not use the pond for any of our usual winter activities. We patroled the area for predators. We knew there were weasels prowling around the area, and we heard coyotes howling at night. All winter the lame goose ate and thrived. Sometimes, to assure ourselves of its safety and well-being, we inadvertently invaded restricted territories. Outraged honking and aggressive hisses showed us

rigid training inherent with their kind. Their ranging became wider? they were no longer the tight knit group, but were able to move about as individuals. They still remained within a definite area as a family. Each morning we counted them and were able to identify each one as an individual with a definite indentity. One morning we were only able to see five of them. We never found a trace of the other two.

Flying graduated from frantic flutterings along the water to short range flights in the area around the pond. As they matured, the flights became longer. In the fall, without any ceremony, all five of them flew off to the south with the gander and left the flightless one behind, frantically but ineffectively, flapping her wings.

Once airborne, all family ties ceased to exist. They joined a formation which was a component of a larger flight, and their identity was lost forever. My dad and I stood on the rise of ground above the pond and gazed at the southern sky long after the migrant birds had receded from view. I looked up and when I saw the look on my dad's face and the hint of a tear in the corner of his eye, I cried too.

For two summers the drama was reenacted.

Then there was the spring when the gander didn't show. We surmised that he had flown too low and a hunter had shot him. That winter the flightless goose died.

I would like to be able to say that we gave her an honorable burial. We didn't. A coyote ate her.

Preview performance

By PAULA WILLIAMS

The FESTAC Talent Showcase held Friday, Dec. 3, was attended by approximately 200 persons. Carole Winston, FESTAC committee member, commented that, "Persons who attended the extravaganza received more than their money's worth. Including dinner and the talent presented, the Showcase was worth \$15." Tickets were \$4.50 per person.

Starting at 5:30 p.m. in the Campus Center, a dinner of authentic African, Caribbean and African-American dishes were served. The buffet included: Jello rice from Nigeria, made of spices, tomatoes, tomatoe sauce, and mixed vegetables; a dish from the Caribbean made of rice, chicken, and curry seasoning; and African-American dishes served were black-eyed peas, okra,

Afro-Hatian Dance.

The Michael White Quintet performed contemporary jazz. Mr. White plays an electric violin which he often picks as a guitar.

The Talent Showcase was made possible through the Western Regional Corporation of the North American Zone FESTAC coordinating Committee Director, Authur Monroe.

"I wish more students and staff members had attended," Ms. Winston countered. "It was a rich cultural experience for those who were present. I was pleased to see Carl Fisher (an accpouting teacher) and his wife present for the event."

Charolette Tavares, another committee member commented, "the show was well organized."

"After this preview of FESTAC," Ms.



(Photo by Tom Smith)

The Michael White Jazz Quintet performs in the Foothill Theatre. White's specialty is playing an electric violin.

any form of support. Donations are being accepted and are tax deductible. Make

checks out to the FESTAC Scholarship Fund," Ms. Winston concluded.



(Photo by Tom Smith)

Hostess Sarah Perry (far left) talks with FESTAC committee members. From left to right: Salaam Muhammad, Acquil Muhammad, visitor, and Paul Harris.

barbecue chicken, sweet and sour chicken and sweet potatoe pone. Assorted desserts and salads were served. "The FESTAC committee would like to thank Bose Bereola, a Nigerian student at Foothill, for her over whelming support in helping prepare the dishes from her native country," Ms. Winston added.

The performance of talent began at 8 p.m. in the Foothill Theatre.

The Soledad Prison Poets, Albert Walker, and Lige Daily, recited original poems relating to capitalism, prison systems and Black women. One poem recited was "America the Pimp."

The Wajumbe Dance Troupe performed African - American dances that related to the traditional form, while a story was recited. The Dimension Dance Theatre performed

Winston continued, "I'm looking forward to the festival in Africa where world-wide talent will be performed."

Another FESTAC sponsored event will be the Christmas raffle held Saturday Dec. 18. The grand prize will be a two-minute shopping spree at the Village Mart; second prize is \$25 cash; and third prize is \$15 cash. The raffle tickets are selling for \$1 and participants need not be present to win. To buy a raffle ticket contact Don Dorsey in the Multicultural Office.

After the holidays, FESTAC will again feature the Wajumbe Dance Troupe, and the Soledad Prison Poets January 7, at the Letterman's Hall in San Jose from 8 p.m. until 2 a.m.

"The FESTAC committee welcomes

Vendors rate Fair

By RACHEL O'KEEFE

Foothill students and faculty had a chance to do some early Christmas shopping at the Arts and Crafts Fair in front of the bookstore last week.

The Alpha Gamma Sigma Club sponsored the Crafts Fair, and selected the dealers. Foothill's Ceramics Club simultaneously sold their products.

The wide selection of items at the Fair included jewelry, clothes, pottery, plants, wind chimes, batik pillows, stained glass, gingerbread houses and dolls.

Reactions to the fair from craft merchants varied. One successful jewelry vendor said, "It was put on well—this is one of the nicest crafts fairs I've been at. It's a good thing—you should do it more often."

A satisfied salesman commented, "People here really appreciate the you have high quality students."

A less successful pillow saleslady complained, "There wasn't enough ad-

vance advertising. Students were not prepared to have merchandise suddenly set in their midst, so they aren't prepared to buy."

Another disgruntled merchant groaned, "This is a waste of time. It wasn't worth getting up for."

However a nearby sandpainter stated, "I'm coming back tomorrow because it was so successful. I really enjoy dealing with students, the atmosphere in a shopping center is too competitive, this is really peaceful."

Most students welcomed the crafts fair and enjoyed the opportunity to shop on campus.

"It was really interesting," said sophomore Jane Blick, "I got a lot of Christmas presents out of the way. The stuff was pretty good quality so I didn't mind paying for it."

The Alpha Gamma Sigma Club charged the craft merchants a flat \$10 fee plus 10 per cent of their profits.

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OCEANS

COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

8. Mineral resources of the ocean



DON E. KASH has been Professor of Political Science and Director of the Science and Public Policy Program at the University of Oklahoma since 1970. A former consultant to the Congressional Commission on Government Procurement, he is currently a member of the advisory council to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress, which is studying the impact of gas and oil development in the waters off the New Jersey-Deleware coast. He is the author of "The Politics of Space Cooperation," "Politics and Research," and co-author of "Energy Under the Oceans: A Technology Assessment of Outer Continental Shelf Oil," and "Gas Operations and North Sea Oil and Gas. Implications for Future United States Development."

All but hidden by the clamor over the energy crisis is what some believe to be an approaching minerals crisis.

Both crises share two inter-related problems—the growing shortage of domestic resources and thus our increasing reliance on potentially unfriendly nations for minerals as well as energy supplies. Aluminum, copper, manganese, tin, nickel, cobalt—all crucial to the modern technology that supports our economy and life-style—must be imported in ever increasing amounts to meet needs not covered by domestic production.

But will these dwindling supplies automatically mean that the U.S. and other developed countries must pay any political or economic price asked by the exporting countries in the future? A vocal and growing group answers, "No, not if we are willing to expend the effort and money to tap resources beneath the ocean."

With more than 70 percent of the earth's surface covered by the sea, the ocean floor is thought to be a bountiful source of energy and mineral resources. Current estimates are that the ocean floor contains more than 30 percent of the world's remaining oil and gas and 50 percent of its hard minerals. Also, many of the ocean's resources should be high grade, as compared to the increasingly lower grade of terrestrial resources.

Recent technological advances have made deep-water resources available for the first time. With offshore oil and gas technology leading the way, a new marine resources industry is now opening all the world's oceans to development.

Undersea energy and mineral resources differ greatly in physical character, location, state of industrial development, and associated political issues.

Oil and gas technologies are well developed; operations take place near coastlines and involve primarily domestic issues. Hard mineral technologies are not commercial; mining will initially take place in deep water and will involve international issues. For these reasons, the two major resource categories are discussed separately.

OFFSHORE OIL

Large-scale development of undersea petroleum resources began off the coast of Louisiana in 1947. The gradually sloping ocean floor in that area allowed industry to develop exploration and production technology step by step into greater water depths. The experience gained off Louisiana contributed directly to exploration and production technologies used in such diverse areas as the North Sea and offshore Indonesia.

Present technologies should be adequate to recover most of the estimated 55 to 70 percent of undersea petroleum resources located in water depths of 650 feet or less.

In 1975, offshore sources accounted for nearly 20 percent of the daily world petroleum production, or approximately 10 million barrels. The U.S. portion of that was 1.2 million barrels. With constantly decreasing terrestrial supplies, the offshore production percentages appear certain to increase in the near future.

The major constraints on offshore petroleum development in the U.S. have been political and social, particularly in areas such as the Atlantic and Alaskan coasts with no history of petroleum production. In these areas, political and environmental conflicts are heightened by uncertainty whether petroleum deposits actually exist.

Generally, the individual states own all undersea resources within three miles of their shores. Beyond that point, the federal government is the owner. Most of the nation's offshore petroleum is in federally owned areas. As a result, states contend that they suffer the major disadvantages of offshore development while the federal government enjoys the benefits. The states want a portion of the revenues, a role in managing the development, and sufficient information and lead time to plan for development.

The uncertainty over the existence of petroleum in offshore areas can only be resolved by exploratory drilling. To gain the rights to drill on federal lands, companies must bid on lease tracts, in effect paying thousands of dollars for a hunting license. In one case, EXXON paid \$632 million for six tracts, totaling approximately 31,000 acres, on which they found no commercially producible oil. In other cases, low bids have won leases on tracts that became major producers.

As a result of these leasing arrangements, some portions of industry believe that they are forced to take unreasonable economic risks for the public good. Conversely, some industry critics contend that the practices allow private companies to exploit publicly-owned resources for unjustified company profits. Added to the state-federal conflicts, these disputes further confuse orderly development of offshore energy resources.

MINING OF THE DEEP SEA

The location of undersea ores and the technology for recovering them differ greatly from those for offshore oil and gas. At present, there is no large-scale marine mining.

Initial mining activities will likely attempt to recover large deposits of ferromanganese nodules under 12,000 to 18,000 feet of water in the mid-Pacific. These nodules have a sufficiently high content of manganese, nickel, copper, and cobalt to persuade experts that they can be commercially recovered from these great depths.

Two mining methods are proposed. One uses a bucket line dredge, which basically consists of a revolving loop of steel cable from the ship to the sea floor. Buckets attached to the cable collect the nodules and carry them to the surface. The other mining method pumps water with the nodules suspended in it through a pipe from the sea floor to a surface ship, something like a giant vacuum cleaner. One American company, Deepsea Ventures, plans to begin commercial operations with a mining system of this type in late 1976.

As will be discussed in a later article by William T. Burke, undersea mining has threatened existing international law and created a new arena of political conflict. Only advanced countries have the technological know-how and capital necessary to mine deep-water mineral resources. A single mining system may require an investment of \$750 million.

Many of the less developed countries argue that such resources are the common heritage of mankind and thus the profits from the minerals should be used to pay for their economic development. Conversely, major mineral producers, such as Zaire and Chile, oppose essentially all marine mining as a threat to their economies. The controversy is so complex that no resolution seems near. However, some of the developed countries appear inclined to claim that these are free minerals owned by whoever recovers them first.

The history of petroleum and hard minerals development on land has always involved high risk and great controversy. As such activities move into the marine environment, those characteristics are likely to be magnified, not reduced.



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OCEANS: OUR CONTINUING FRONTIER Oceanography 10T 2.0 Units Master Number: Q01T-81N

Look to the Foothill campus newspaper this Winter not only for news of college events and developments, but also for a "course-by-newspaper"—"Oceans: Our Continuing Frontier."

Two units of Foothill credit will be given by David Roderick, campus instructor-of-record, for those completing all columns and campus academic work. Students must register for Ocean 10T, Q01T-81N, to receive credit. You need not have been enrolled in Ocean 10S (Fall 1976) in order to register for Winter. Students currently enrolled in Ocean 10S must register for 10T, Winter, in order to receive an additional 2.0 units.

Area residents who will not be on campus during the week to pick up a copy of THE SENTINEL may request to have copies sent to them. Write to Newspaper Course, Off-Campus Program, Foothill College, 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE

	Orientation	
Saturday, January 15	9:00 a.m.—12 noon	P-1
	Seminar	
Saturday, February 5	9:00 a.m.—12 noon	P-1
	Midterm Exam/Seminar	
Saturday, February 26	9:00 a.m.—12 noon	P-1
	Final Exam/Seminar	
Saturday, March 19	9:00 a.m.—12 noon	P-1

Texts: *Oceans: Our Continuing Frontier*, Merard
Study Guide, Hawkins

STUDENTS MAY REGISTER AT ORIENTATION
MEETING ON JANUARY 15, 1977.



Foothill's feet

by
Katie
Freeman



Walsh makes All-Tourney

Cagers run to 3-1

By STEVE TADY

The Foothill College basketball team ran its record to 3-1 last weekend with a second place finish in the Consumnes Tournament held in the State Capitol Dec. 3 and 4.

The Owls now prepare to face much improved Canada College, who placed second in the

De Anza Tournament held in Cupertino the same weekend. Foothill goes against Canada, 4-0, Friday Dec. 10 at 7:30 p.m. in its own gym.

Foothill played Consumnes College in the championship game on Saturday night and came away a 88-80 loser.

Freshman Ralph Howe led the Owl scorers with 22 points

in the final game while Ron Sims added 14.

Coach Jerry Cole praised Howe saying, "He's done very well for us coming off the bench." Sims, who had 14 points both nights was labeled "outstanding" by Cole.

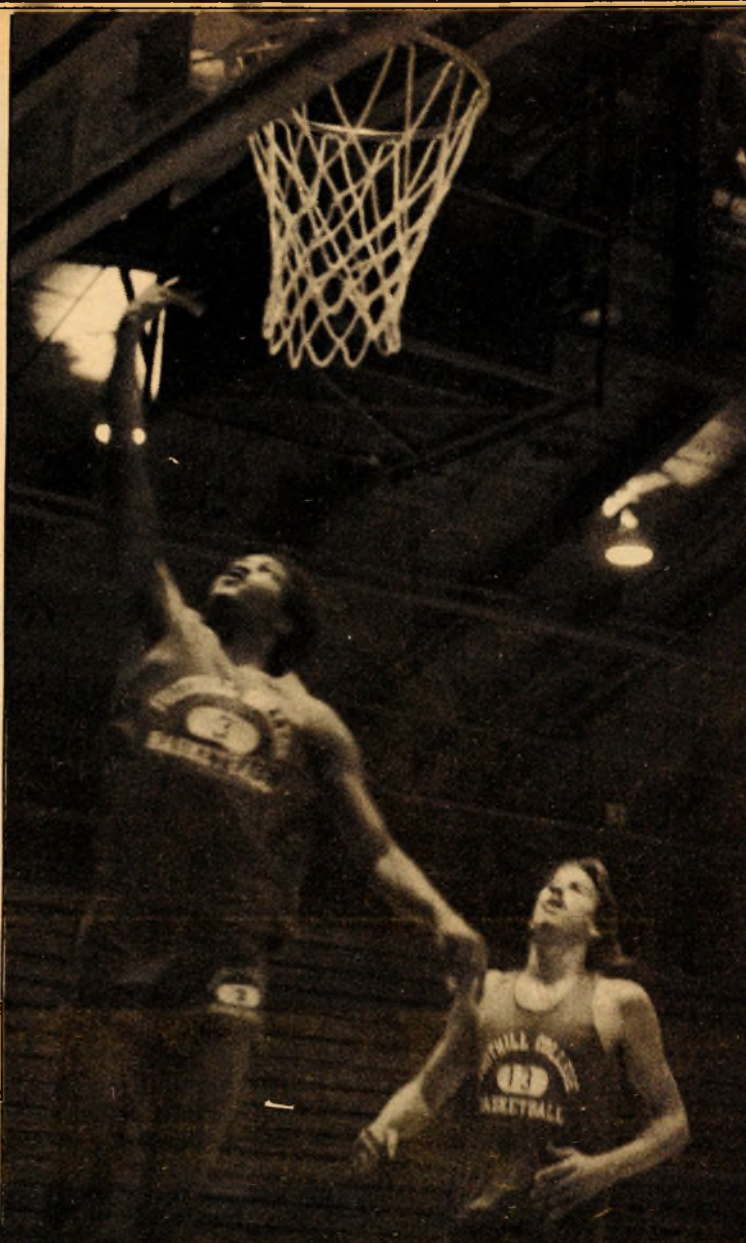
Foothill "played very well," according to Cole and was "in a position to win, trailing only 78-76 with 2:00 remaining in the game," but, "we failed to convert our offensive possessions," added Cole.

The Owl cagers reached the final with a 73-69 overtime victory over Sacramento City College Friday night with 6'7" center Frank Walsh pouring in 21 points. Walsh, by virtue of his strong play, was selected to the All-Tournament Team.

A Los Altos High grad, Walsh was the only Foothill player on the team, even though the Owls finished second in the tourney.

Andre Campbell, a graduate of Woodside, played well in the tournament and is "starting to play up to my pre-season expectations," stated Coach Cole.

"The Golden Gate Conference is the toughest in Northern California," said Cole as his team prepares for Canada Friday night and their league opener against West Valley College on Jan. 4 at Foothill.



(Photo by Tom Smith)

Ron Sims, seen here in practice driving for a lay-up, scored 14 points in both of the Owls games this past weekend in the Consumnes Tournament. Sims is being trailed by Ralph Howe on the play who scored 22 points on Saturday night.




SENTINEL SPORTS

Sport Briefs

The Foothill Women's volleyball team held its awards banquet last night, Dec. 8, at Mings restaurant in Palo Alto, with five players receiving awards.

Both Connie Wooding and Lorrie Daniel received the M.V.P. award on the varsity level while Anette Havens was voted the Most Improved on varsity.

Jill Putnam was the J.V.'s M.V.P. and Sheila Byrne was Most Improved.



Foothill's State Championship soccer team will be holding its awards banquet Wednesday Dec. 15.

Coach George Avakian disclosed that three players have been nominated for All-American from the Owl squad.

Grapplers young but potent

By MICHAEL TORCELLINI

Foothill's "young wrestling squad composed of two sophomore returnees and 13 freshmen will look to best its early season record of 2-1 this Friday Dec. 10 when it travels to Sacramento for the American River Tournament.

With 18 schools participating, the Owl grapplers will probably rely heavily upon the performances of sophomores Tony Brewer and Mark Lundia to make a respectable showing in the tourney.

Brewer, who possesses a 35-4 win-loss record over his two year career at Foothill, placed first in the Skyline, De Anza, and Cabrillo Tournaments last year along with a third place performance in Nor-Cals.

Undefeated so far this year, the 5-10, 158 pound Brewer has two pins to his credit along with one victory by decision.

In the Owls most recent action, the Skyline Tournament

Dec. 4, Brewer placed second in his division, losing only in the finals.

Freshman Liouse Knight took a fifth place out of 18 competitors in the heavy weights, also at the Skyline Tourney.

Of the 18 competing schools at Skyline, Foothill placed a respectable ninth.

In dual match action so far this season, the Owls stand at 2-1, with 39-10 and 28-18 victories over both Canada and Skyline respectively, while a 35-11 loss to Chabot is the only defeat succumbed by the Owls this year.

"We feel we have the potential," said coach George Avakian, cautiously.

"Whatever these wrestlers put into it will be the basis for their accomplishment," contin-

ued Avakian, "although the potential is there, performance at the end of the season is a different story."

Helping Avakian with the wrestling team this season is Palo Alto High graduate, and former Foothill wrestler and football competitor Dan Boyett.

Boyett is presently attending San Jose State where he was an active member of their varsity wrestling squad.

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Sports calendar

BASKETBALL

Friday, Canada College—
at Foothill, 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 14, Contra Costa—
at San Pablo, 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 17, Monterey Peninsula—
at Monterey, 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 18, Ohlone College—
at Foothill, 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 16, Ohlone-Cabrillo-DVC—
at Fremont, 6:00 p.m.

WOMENS BASKETBALL

Jan. 6, Gavilan College—
at Gilroy, 5:00 p.m.

Jan. 11, Ohlone College—
at Fremont, 7:00 p.m.

WRESTLING

Friday, American River Tourney—
at Sacramento, all day.

Dec. 14, Cabrillo-Gavilan—
at Aptos, 5:00 p.m.

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