# Foothill College <br> S SE $\square$ INEL 

# Faculty house bees evicted <br> 60,000 inhabitants, while the <br> Both Lawton and Meleskie 

## By ALAN BURTON

An estimated 100,000 bees and over 60 pounds of comb and honey, according to beekeeper Don Estor, were removed recently from the roof of Foothill's faculty house, located below the Language Arts Department.

On Friday, Aprill 22, the house and surrounding acreage was restricted for the day to all but authorized plant services personnel.

The bee removal unit was comprised of beekeeper Don Estor, instructor of Geology at

DeAnza, and two employes from plant services, Frank Lawton and Larry Meleskie.

The men worked on the main roof of the building which was the original main house of the estate on which the college was constructed. The house is now used by faculty and staff for conferences and meetings.

Estor managed to save an estimated 100,000 bees that inhabited three hives in the walls and ceiling of the second floor of the northeast portion of the house.

One hive alone boasted over

(Phoin by Katherine Coker)
Frank Lawton (I), Plant Services Employee works with beekeeper Don Estor
other two hives held 20,000 each.
"The bees had originally inhabited the larger hive," Estor remarked, "but when new queens were born, parts of the main hive broke away and formed two newer hives."
he added the reason the bees stayed so close when they swarmed was that bees like company, and take care of each other's hives.

When one hive drops in population, the other hives build it back to strength with their own workers and drones, he said.

The also act as guards and sentries for each other, he said.

The bees around the faculty house had become extremely aggressive and, according to Eldon Lintz, caretaker, several people had been attacked and stung without provocation.

The bees were also annoying people outside of the hive area.

By the end of the day, the men at the faculty house, managed to transport most of the bees.

This was accomplished when Estor found two of three queens in the hives. He placed them in cardboard boxes and the bees swarmed into the boxes after their queens.

Estor took the bees to his Los Gatos home where he has two acres of bee hives.

Those bees which remained took off a few days later and apparently strengthened the old hive at the Foothill Theater. The hive was partially removed last year.
had been on the bee removal unit at the theater last June. The unit, working with beekeeper Gene Lockey, tried unsuccessfully three times to remove all the bees from the rear theater area.

The theater hive has relocated itself in the props section, according to Estor.

The bees at the faculty house were reported to have been acting like the "Italian/ Wild South American/African variety now moving northward from Brazil. This type of bee is better known as the "Killer Bee" and is extremely aggressive and hostile. A recent TV movie was shown on NBC based on the characteristics of this particular variety.

The strong aggressive tendencies of the African Bee bred into the South American variety are so domineering that these qualities can be passed onto
other bees. As each generation grows, the hostile tendencies could become so strong that new swarms of "Killer Bees" could be on hand.
'The poison of some bees can either kill or make people terribly sick only after one sting," commented Foothill's health counselor Barbara Finwall in an interview concerning the bees.
'II am particularly concerned about those students who are allergic to bee stings, especially those who don't know it."

Finwall warned, "Severe allergic problems to stings can cause extreme swelling, breathing problems, shock, and even death. If anyone gets stung he or she should come and see me immediately."

She added that meat tenderizer mixed into a paste with water could be used to draw out the poison of a sting.


Bees taken from the faculty house hives

## News Briefs

The Foothill Fanfairs Jazz Choir, one of the first college choirs of its kind, will appear in a special "cabaret style" concert Thursday and Friday, May 5 and 6 at 8 p.m. in the campus choral building. Admission is $\$ 2$ for students and ${ }^{*}$ senior citizens and $\$ 3$ for others:

The group, considered to be "one of the top three jazz choirs in the nation" according to Phil Mattson, director
of the choir, will include songs from the 1920's to the 1970's in their presentation. Following the concert, the Fanfairs will embark on a west coast tour of the U.S. and Canada.

Due to the controversy generated by the California Supreme Court's decision on Bakke vs. the University of California (against Affirmative Action---reverse discrimination), a special
meeting of the ASFC, open to all students, will be held Tues., May 10, at 2 p.m. in C-31.

Students are invited to attend to express their opinions concerning this issue.

The 7th annual Cinco de Mayo Celebration for Foothill College is scheduled for Saturday, May 7, from 1-6 p.m. in Rengstorff Park in Mt. View.

Festivities include mariachi
music, folk dancing, contemporary songs, a fashion show, flamenco dancing, and mexican food and handicrafts will be sold.

The celebration will be sponsored by Foothill's student club MECHA.
$\qquad$
Free tickets can be obtained by anyone holding an A.F.S.C. day or evening student body card, for the Party, being given by KFJC this Friday, May 6th.

Entertainment will be provided in part by S.F. Star, featuring David Schocren, formerly of the Doobie Brothers.

The Foothill College Drama Department will be presenting "Tartuffe," a five-act play by Moliere, on May 19,20,21,26,27 and 28 in the College Theater. Shows begin at 7 p.m.

## New fashions shown

The spring fashion season of 1977 was ushered into Foothill College last Saturday night in the Campus Center, at the 1st Annual Spring Affair Fashion Show, sponsored by the Progressive Black Student Alliance (formerly the Black Student Union).

Disco sounds produced by a massive sound system started off the evening, including the theme song of the show, Spring Affair by Donna Summer. Similar sounds were produced by the Greyship Daviz band during the disco dance, held after the fashion show.

A full array of spring fashions were displayed by male and female models, ranging from the very sexy to the very sophisticated

Sportswear fashions were the first to be shown, consisting of colorful tennis like attire, complete with multi-colored color-coordinated stripes, $V$-neck terry cloth motif, and long, loose, flowing robes designed to allow a maximum amount of body movement.

Casual wear was the predominantly featured fashion of the evening, ranging from the severe look of women's business suits to the ultra-feminine effect produced by long, colorful pockethandkerchief print dresses with uneven hemlines, usually dropped in the back
"Catch that lace-you can't do anything wrong with that lace," announced the emcee as model Edie Martin walked out onto the runway, wearing a sleek, red, after-five evening gown with decorative lace wrapping around her shoulder.
"Check out the gleam in that heel," were the words of the emcee as model

Wanda Perkins glided out in a multilayered dress that fell to her ankles. Layered dresses are the rage this season, and to highlight the multi-layered effect model Robert Glynn strutted out onto the run-way, walked over to where Wanda was standing, and pulled off the bottom layer to reveal a dress that doubles as a midi.

Most of the female models in the show wore high -heeled sandals, to match the open, revealing look of this season's fashions. Sleeves are cuffed and sheared, dresses are slit, and there are plenty of flower print dresses, with both loud and soft delicate colors and hues

## Ceramics exhibit closes today

An exhibit of four mixedmedia sculptures by San Jose artist Martin Hernandez is on display through Thursday, May 5, in Foothill's Ceramics Lab, Rm. A22. The works are from his recent Master's Show at San Jose State.

Hernandez will be conducting a workshop Thursday in the Ceramics Lab for students and members of the Ceramics Club. He will show slides of his major sculptures, then he will construct a three foot clay piece with students participating during the workshop.


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## Owl 'N Pussycat

$2^{\text {nd }}$ level campus center


Scheduled on the program was a presentation of swimwear-which never materialized. "None of the guys wanted to do it except me," said Rages, "and I even have knock-knees. And you know how the girls are-they didn't want to do it at all.'

As an added attraction of the Spring Affair, an "Afrikan Ensembles" group of fashion wear was featured. These included African print dresses from Nigeria,
with colorful and original patterns indigenous to that area.

The Spring Affair was put on by two members of the Fashion Merchandising Dept., Robert Glynn and Patrice Campbell. Additional models in the show were Deborah Anderson, Gail Perry, Janice and Judy Negrette, Yolanda Stabler, and Michael Gibson, and Robert Glynn.

## Ceramics entry honored

By JEANNETTE ELPEL
An award for the best wood-burning kiln design for raku was awarded to the Foothill Ceramics Department at the festival on the beach last week end.

This celebration of the ancient art of raku, a rapid-firing process, is an annual event at Waddell Creek sponsored by San Francisco State University Art Depart: ment and a dozen other colleges including Foothill, and by ceramic stores and outlets. Hundreds of people participated in this free outdoor workshop last Friday through Sunday.

The kiln, a climbing-barrel design, using three barrels, was constructed at Foothill during the last few weeks by Alan Woertink, Rodney Kiner, Tony Kitigawa, Sandy Hasenpflug, Colleen Vescia and Rocky Kagawa, Chip Freeborn, Steve Juel, Eric Harvey, and advisors, Bruce George and Syd Dunton, ceramics instructors.

The raku firing at Waddell Creek north of Santa Cruz was attended by many students in Foothill ceramics classes. Most of the students were from Syd Dunton's Friday raku class. The site was at the spectacular mouth of the creek which flows into a level stretch of beach.

Students hauled and chopped wood to fire the kiln and soon many blistering hot, glazed and reduced pieces were cooling on the sand. These raku pots, urns and platters were judged at noon on Sunday for most attractive or creative pieces. The panel of judges included David Kuroaka, Bud McKee, Robert Piepenburg, author of "Raku Pottery" who flew in from Michigan, Joe Hawley from Hawaii and All Wiedenhoffer of College of Marin.

Students, many barefoot and in shorts, donned the over-sized asbestos gloves and reached with yard-long tongs into the leaping flames to place their pottery into the roaring oven, then retreive it shortly and emerse it in smoldering pine needles for a few minutes of reduction.

The Foothill group was commended for their enthusiasm and energy which was evident by the innovative kiln and the hoisting of the parachute-tent which required the engineering ingenuity of Bruce George to keep it from blowing over.

Some of the raku pieces with the distinctive crackled glazes are available at the Ceramics Club sale this week.

## 3 Foothill students winscholastic awards

## By STEVE TADY

Three Foothill College students received awards when the California Community College Honor Society held its annual convention on April 24 at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo.

Mark Erickson, Scheryl Sampson, and Janet Barrie were given recognition for outstanding achievement by the 50 year old society. Erickson won a $\$ 400$ Loly award, named after Kathleen Loly, who donated her entire estate to the Honor Society. His award was one of only ten of these awards that were given out statewide.

Erickson and Sampson are currently maintaining a 3.95 grade point average and Erickson has been accepted to Stanford.

Janet Barrie also won a Loly award but received no money. Another student, Mary Erickson, was granted $\$ 100$ and an Outstanding Service Award. She is the retiring president of the Campus Chapter Alpha Psi. 12 Service Awards were granted throughout the state.

The SENTINEL welcomes anyone interested in joining the Photography Staff of the paper.

This is an excellent opportunity for students who are seriously considering photography as a career to have a chance to get their work published locally.

Persons interested in joining the staff should come to the SENTINEL office in Room M-24 at 2 p.m. on Monday.

## Earthquake trail, student's fault

By LAURY MASHER
"Geology may save your life someday," said Tim Hall, Foothill geology instructor, in an interview last Friday.

Hall, a member of the Geologic Society of America, led a group of 40 professional geologists on a field trip to Marin County April 4. "The point of the trip was to see the San Andreas Fault, and look at geology," Hall confirmed.

The field trip was based on a guide book written by Hall titled "Geologic Guide to the San Andreas Fault Zone between Bolinas Lagoon and Tomales Bay, Marin County, CA."
"I wrote it over Christmas vacation," Hall disclosed.

Hall noted that he became "progressively more interested" in the San Andreas Fault, stating that he'd like to know "how often it moves.
'I'd also like to know when and if we're going to get mushed by the next earthquake," he said.

Hall holds a 14 -year mem bership with the Geologic Society of America, which he describes as the "Major pro fessional organization for geolo gists on the West Coast." Hall and participants in his field trip belong to the "Cordilleran Section" of the Geologic Society of America, which according to Hall, includes "all the states west of the Rocky Mountains.'

In 1972, Hall and a group of Foothill College students began building an earthquake trail along the San Andreas Fault at Point Reyes National Seashore. According to Hall, "dozens" of Foothill students put "more than a thousand hours of volunteered labor" into building the earthquake trail.

The earthquake trail was dedicated on April 18, 1974 "April 18th being the anniver sary of the 1906 earthquake," Hall pointed out. In September 1976, the trail and its 20 ex hibits were completed.
"Foothill geology students are now building another earth quake trail where Page Mil crosses the San Andreas Fault,' said Hall.

In addition to writing his guidebook, Hall also wrote two research papers titled "Cotton, Hay and Haul" and "Late Holocene Rate of Slip on the San Andreas Fault in the Northern Carrizo Plain, San Luis Obispo, CA."

When asked how he felt his research papers would affect the field of geology, Hall stated, 'I feel I've made the geologic profession a bit more aware of how particular faults have behaved in the past. I've also
shed some insight to how they might behave in the future.

Hall is presently writing a Physical Geology Lab Manual with Foothill instructor Dr. Reid MacDonald.

Hall claims that in all his past experience with geology, working at Foothill College has been most enjoyable.
"I thoroughly enjoy working with Foothill students," he stated. "I like sharing informa tion about geology."

(Photo by Ryan Atwell)
TIMHALL

## On the Spot

By COLLEEN CASEY and CHANTAL DANGLER What would you expect from a first date?


BELINDA SLAYTON (Fashion Merchandising)
"I would like to go out with a young man who likes to open the door for you and help you with your coat. I like people who have nice manners and who you can talk easily to."


SANDY CARTER
(Sociology)
'I'd expect to get to know the person a little better and that's all. I wouldn't expect any favors for it."


BLAKE RICHARDS
(Photography)
"I would like as much as I could get on a first date, but I'd wait until the second. Seriously, I'm a photographer; and most of my first outings consist of taking pictures.
Call me anytime: 6562088."

RICHARD ADAM
(Mathematics)
'I'd like to go out to the hills or in nature some where. It would be relaxed as opposed to a crowded situation. It would be easier to relate to someone there."


By LEE MCNEELY
Ten Improvement committees, representing Foothill faculty, staff, and students, are working to facilitate implementation of the suggestions made last November by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges-Western Association of Schools and Colleges, self-study reports, and suggestions from the Faculty Senate.

The committees are scaled-down versions of larger ones that met for a year prior to last November's visit to Foothill by an Accrediting team.

The chairman of each original committee, plus an administrator, student, faculty member, and a member of classified personnel make up each of the committees which are addressing themselves to specific problems and making recommendations to the Administrative Council.

Areas of College operations under committees include: educational programs, institutional staff, continuing education, community services, library and learning resources, physical governance, and administration.

Brief written reports will be given by the committees to the Classified School Employees Association (CSEA), the Associated Students of Foothill College (ASFC), the Foothill Evening Council Student Association (FECSA), and the Academic Senate.

Irel Lowe, Associate Dean of Students and member of the Student Services Committee, said that his committee had met and would report to the Administrative Council this week. He added that they might meet again if any resolutions would be needed after their report is given.


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## Administration plays musical desk

y TOM SELBACH

The Admissions Office will move next month into the space created by the construction that has been going on in the administration building since early February.

What was once the southern entrance to the Administration building will soon be the new location of the admissions desk.

We wanted to make one room for Admissions so that we can clear the old office for other things besides Admissions," said Associate Dean of Students Irel D. Lowe.

The moving of the admissions desk will make more space for the college Psychological, Handicapped, Work Experience Education. Health and Financial Affairs departments.

The Career Center, which is currently located in the library, will move into space in the Administration Building.

The new registration room will have sliding doors on both sides, making it more easily accessible to the handicapped.

Stavm Contracting of Palo Alto began construction in the administration building in early February. The moving next month of the Admissions Department will complete the first phase of a two-year project supported by funds from Sacramento.

## EXCITING THINGS ARE HAPPENING AT THE ACADEMY OF ART COLLEGE. PAINTING!



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625 Sutter Street. San Francisco. CA 94102, 415/673-4200

## Coming soon Financial aid deadlines

## By JACKIE HARVEY

It has become increasingly apparent that the majority of students on campus are unaware of Financial Aids, located in the administration building, has a variety of programs, of which, each and every student should be made aware. Financial Assistance ranges from Loans, Grants and Scholarships to the College Work-Study Program.

For example, by stopping by the office you will find that we now have the following scholarships available

ZONTA CLUB OF PALO ALTO. Available to women who have been out of high school for at least ten years. Application deadline: May 13.

MORABITO-FORTY
NINER MEMORIAL FUND. Deadline: May 15.

JAPAN STUDIES SCHOLARSHIP. For students doing research in the Japanese Language. Deadline: May 16.

PALO ALTO MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION. \$1000 Medical Research Fellowship. Open to innovateve, resourceful students in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, Biological and Medical Science, or Engineering and Technology. Application deadline: May 25.

For further information and appli cations, contact Sidnee Leong in the Financial Aids Office.

At the end of May, the Financial Aid Applications for the 1977-78 academic year will be available. So, if you are planning to return either in the Summer or Fall Quarters, avoid the rush and apply early.


## ASFC'S latest

Four new ASFC members enjoy the Papper, and Rob O'Connor. Pam Schoe fruits of victory after winning their posi- ller is pictured at bottom and although tions last week. From left to right: she's not new to ASFC she likes to have Steve Shewmaker, Bob Lock, Donell her picture taken.

# Vet's Voice 

By ALAN BURTON

Gracious! It seems as if the quarter just got started and underway, whoa, lo and behold, we're already a third of the way done. With spring and all the won derful stuff that comes bursting and popping out into the open, we're all having such a good one of it that time is passing us by unseen.

You know, every time 1 helped Richard Plambeck write this column at times in the last year, and now the few times I have done so myself this quarter, I can remember only writing once or twice any real good and exciting new for veterans.

In fact, almost all the time the column has held mostly warnings from the VA what they will do to ya if you try to put one over on them, and how to keep them from blowing it so you can expect to get paid.

All the negative feedback coming out of the column was not the fault of the editors or writers. It was the only news coming from the VA and as it looks the news will be not getting any better. Yes,
it would be real nice to write of good things coming from the VA administration for a change

You know news like VA bonus checks over summer (which will never happen) or an extension of the time to use your 45 months of benefits would be extended from 10 to 20 years.

## Good luck!

Fortunately, Congress has been thinking of extending the 10 year date. However, increased benefits and other considerations can only be accomplished if discontented veterans write to President Carter voicing their views.

Another reminder about your coming May checks. They will be the last arriving at the beginning of the month. Your next check will not arrive until the beginning of July or, if you're lucky, you may receive the check in the end of June.

Checks will all begin arriving at the end of the month from June on all the time. So when you don't get a check in early June don't call the OVA. No one else got one either!

## SENTJNEL

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## Ask Us Anything

By DIANE LEROI and BARBARA FINWALL

Diane Leroi teaches Human Sexuality and Psychology and Barbara Finwall is the Health Counselor on carmpus.

I have a slight burning from my penis when $I$ urinate. Could it be gonorrhea?

Certainly, it could be. A common symptom of gonorrhea in men is discharge, pain and burning upon urination. However, there are a number of infections that could cause similar symptoms. The only way to tell is by having an exam and tests. There are local clinics that are confidential and free, and time there would be well spent if you are concerned that you might have venereal disease. You should also know that around $20 \%$ of men may have gonorrhea with no symptoms at all. Come by the Health Service Office, Admin. Bldg. 4H, for clinic information.

Why do I need to get a shot for German measles?

Rubella, (German measles) is a disease that was thought to be mild with no problems associated to it until the mid 1960s when, 6-9 months after an epidemic of rubella, a large increase in the number of infants born with severe deformaties was noted. The culprit was found to be the rubella virus which was able to cross the placenta in pregnant women and infect the fetus, causing birth defects. It is important for any woman considering getting pregnant to first have a blood test to see if she has immunity to rubella, and if she doesn't, to get a vaccination that will protect her future children from this disease. It is very important to know you cannot be vaccinated while pregnant. Many clinics offer rubella immunization and other immunizations, too, at low cost or no cost, depending on your ability to pay

Drop your questions in the box in the Health Services office, Admin. 4H.

## Lela's Last Laugh



# CORAES 

Editor's Note: This is the eighth of 16 articles in the series, "Moral Choices in Contemporary Society." In this article, Lon L. Fuller professor emeritus at the Harvard Law School, disccusses the relationship between law and morality in regulating the conduct of society. These articles, which explore the controversial moral dilemmas that perplex Americans today, were written for COÚRSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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Law and morality, to varying degrees, regulate human interaction in society, sometimes reinforcing one another, at other times imposing contradictory obligations.

But there are also many laws that have little to do with the larger issues of moral con-duct-with securing justice, equality, or such other forms of "good" as may be deemed desirable. These laws are, rather, pragmatic regulations for facilitating or making possible orderly relations between people.

Still other decisions affecting the conduct of society are not guided even by these pragmatic regulations. Such decisions cannot be reached through the application of impersonal, objective rules; indeed, the basis for them cannot be found in either law or morality, and yet they are binding on the individuals concerned.

To understand these issues, I suggest we examine some of the actual operations of a legal order and the ways in which legal rules and processes are employed to shape and control human behavior.

## THE RULE OF THE ROAD

I should like to begin with a body of law regulating vehicular traffic and known as "the rule of the road." Over most of the world the rule is that you pass the oncoming vehicle on the right and overtake on the left the vehicle moving ahead of you. A minority of countries, including Great Britain, have an opposite rule-you pass on the left and overtake on the right. Though the rule is now practically everywhere embodied in written statutes, it took its origin in unwritten customary practice, which helps to explain how there came to be two rules, each serving the same function within its own territory.
"The rule of the road" would seem to present little in


CAN WE LEGISLATE MORALITY? A SPEAKEASY in the 1920's. Violation of the Prohibition Amendment convinced many that moral problems can't be solved by legislation.

## 8. Law \& Morality

By Lon L. Fuller

the way of tensions between law and morality. The man with consideration for others and an ardent desire not to do harm to them will as a driver follow the rule of the road. If he is morally indifferent to the fate of others, he will nevertheless be likely to observe the rule of the road, not only to avoid being brought into court, but to save his own skin.

There are problems however.
Even in ordinary traffic, rules of the road depend upon a sense of responsibility toward the other fellow and some perception of the problems he faces.

The law of traffic is thus not merely punitive: it is essentially facilitative. It lets the driver know, with some assurance, what he can expect, not only from the traffic officer, but from the other drivers as well.

This matter of knowing what to expect is basic in any functioning legal order. In his book, "The Law of Primitive Man," Adamson Hoebel writes that a visitor to the Musk Ox Eskimos in Canada learned that all 15 adult males in the community in the early 1920s had been either a principal or an accessory in a murder.
Hoebel reports:
For each of them "the motive was invariably some quarrel about a woman."
In part, the Eskimo difficulties are enhanced by the lack of marriage and divorce rituals which might demarcate the beginning and the end of a marital relationship. Marriage is entered into merely by bedding down with the intention of living together; divorce is effected simply by not living together any more.
There may be a certain irony in comparing a marriage ceremony with a highway stop sign, but the analogy is not lacking in a certain validity.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE
Let us consider briefly the law of divorce. In former times that law was to a large extent "objective" and "'impersonal." To obtain a divorce a party to the marriage had to prove some specified act or omission on the part of his or her partner. Among the acts that would justify the granting of a divorce were adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness and other similar form of misbehavior. This meant that the law of divorce was, like the rule of the road, impersonal and "act-oriented."

Recently there has been a development in many jurisdic tions that is called "the theory of the breakdown-of-the-marriage." Instead of having to prove some specifically defined misconduct by the party against whom the divorce suit is brought what has to be established is that
the parties have lost the capacity for a functioning marital relationship.

Perhaps the best test of a loss of this capacity is to have a skilled mediator attempt a reconciliation of the parties. But the judge who has the ultimate power to decide the case may or may not have any special aptitude for guiding a mediative pro cedure toward an ultimate reconciliation.

If, after discussing with the husband and wife their conceptions of the problems that have caused their marriage to fail, the judge grants a divorce, this does not mean that the standards that have guided him to that conclu sion can properly be categorized as either "moral" or "legal." Neither party may have acted immorally or illegally, but their divergent dispositions may have made a successful marriage impossible.

RELAXING THE RULES
In our complex and densely populated societies there are many decisions that cut deeply into men's lives, but that cannot be shaped or justified by standards derived directly from morality or law. An example would be zoning regulations. These regulations may limit the size of a house, determine how closely the house can be located to the street it faces, stipulate how high a radio antenna on the roof can be, etc

Regulations of this sort can often be relaxed on a showing of a special need to make an excep tion in the case at hand. The re quest for a relaxation of a particular restriction will be brought before an administrative agency, which in deciding whether to grant the relaxation will proceed in a manner much like that of a court of law.

But what may be lacking is the guidance of formal rules stating with some precision under what conditions the normal restraints may be lifted. On what basis, then, is an exception to the regulatory law to be granted? The householder may have an expensive radio and may ask to be given the privilege of extending his antenna to a height above that normally allowed. He may rest his request on any number of claims tending to establish that his situation is a special one: he is working on an invention affecting radio transmission that requires a higher antenna; he is a physician who wants to give advice to patients who have radio sets, but no telephones, since they live in a somewhat distant mountain range.

WHICH ONE SHALL HE SENTENCE?
Let me conclude with another hypothetical case that may not be readily decided either by rules of law or familiar principles
of morality. Two men, strangers to one another, are charged with committing identical crimes. Both admit their guilt.

It happens that the only available prison is so packed with convicts that there is only a single cell with room for one more. The judge cannot send both men to prison; which one shall he sentence?

It would hardly be befitting for the judge to suggest that the convicted men throw dice to see which one of the two goes in and who stays out. Suppose that one of the convicted parties has over the years been convict ed 10 different crimes and served a term of imprisonment for each. The result is that jail has become for him almost like a home and he has no special dread of serving another term. The other man has never before been convicted of a crime and serving a term in jail might or might not put an end to his in cipient criminal tendencies.

The judge cannot send both men to jail; which one shall he sentence?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:
LON L. FULLER is Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence, Emeritus, at Harvard University, where he has been a member of the Law School faculty since 1939. He previously taught at the University of Oregon, the University of Illinois, and Duke Universi ty. A member of the Massachusetts Bar, he was in private practice in Boston for a number of years.

## PROBE MODERN MORAL QUESTIONS

 Moral Choices in Contemporary Society draws on works of philosophers, theologians. scientists. sociologists and legal experts in today's perplexing ethical dilemmas.NEW THIS YEAR: A set of tuo audio cassettes that expand upon the themes discussed in the neuspaper articles.


## By ERNEST VAN DEN HAAG

Editor's Note; This is the ninth of 16 articles in the series, "Moral Choices in Contemporary Society." In this article, Ernest van den Haag, psychoanalyst and professor of social philosophy, discusses the relationship between the certtainty and severity of punishment and its effectiveness in deterring crime.

These articles, which explore the controversial moral dilemmas that perplex Ainericans today, were written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Some acts, although harmful to any society that wishes. to secure the life and liberty of its members, may yet seem advantageous to individuals.

Therefore, criminal laws must proclaim these acts to be wrong and threaten punishment to those who commit them.

Courts distribute the threatened penalties to persons they find guilty of having committed the acts the law forbide.

If the laws prohibiting acts such as murder are morally justified, so is the punishment of those who break them ... provided that the punishment is effective in reducing lawbreaking.

The temptation to do what is forbidden by law has always been with us. We were expelled from paradise because we succumbed to it.

In Tolstoy's words, "the seeds of every crime are in each of us." The threats of the law are needed to prevent them from flowring, to control crime, to enforce the rules indispensable to moral and to social life.

We may be tempted to defy natural laws too, but the law of gravity enforces itself by defeating us if we defy it. However, unless we are punished, we can defy human laws and profit from our defiance. Therefore, threats of punishment must be attached to legal prohibitions. Like promises, these threats remain credible only if they are carried out. And unless they are credible, they cannot be effective.

The punishment of lawbreakers may gratify the vindictiveness of victims and per-
haps of those who, although tempted, restrained themselves from breaking the law.

Indeed, legal punishment may serve to prevent them from seeking revenge on their own. But, above all, punishment is indispensable to make the threats of the law credible and thereby to deter others from violating the law as the punished lawbreaker did. Without actual punishment legal threats would amount to bluffs, and crime would pay.

## PUNISHMENT AS <br> DETERRENT

One reason the crime rate is currently rising is that so few offenders are punished -less than 1 per cent of all crimes lead to prison terms ... that crime does pay for many people. However, legal threats, if they remain credible by being carried out as promised, deter most people, most of the time, from doing what the law prohibiits.

It is possible that additional people might be deterred by still harsher or more certain punishment, but we prefer tolerating more burglaries to cutting off the hand of a third time burglar, as is done in some countries such as Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

Most of us do not seriously entertain the criminal opportunities offered by life, let alone deliberately weigh the threats of the law gainst the possible advantages of crime. We have absorbed the laws' prohibitions and the moral norms on which they rest through the socialization process that is part of normal growing up. We don't consider committing crimes because we have learned to feel that they are morally wrong.

The long-standing and effective threat of punishment contributed to our automatic rejection of criminal opportunities as morally unacceptable.
'Some men," the English Judge J.F. Stephen wrote, "probably abstain from murder because they fear...that they would be hanged. Hundreds of thousands abstain from it because they regard it with horror. One reason they regard it with horror is that murderers are hanged."

They are not hanged any longer, whether because we regard the life of the victim as too cheap to make the murderer pay with his, or that of the murderer as too precious to forfeit. The murder rate ..- about 18,000 annually in the United States ... certainly seems high.

Lately some very persuasive statistical evidence on the deterrent effect of capital punishment has been presented.

For example, University of Chicago Professor Isaac Ehrlich, after an elaborate statistical analysis, concluded that one more execution jer year during the period 1933 to 1969 would have probably daterred an average of seven ol eight murders per year. It seems that by failing to execute a convicted murderer, we may risk failing to prevent other murders that might have been prevented by the execution.' The risk strongly argues in favor of the death penalty.

## DOES DETERRENCE WORK?

The size of the threatened punishment and the probability of suffering it are only two among many influences that deter us from crime

The effect of legal threats differs, depending on personality and social situation; thus the perception of the threat and the intensity of the desire for doing what the law proclaims to be wrong will differ from person to person.

Even the strongest threat will not deter some persons? therefore the threat of punishment, while it controls crime cannot eliminate it. Offenders already guilty of crimes obviously have not been deterred. Among them, the proportion of people who cannot be deterred at all may be high.

However, most people are deterrable.

Society could not function at all if the law did not directly and indirectly deter them from doing what it prohibits, whether it be something universally regarded as evil --- e.g., murder or something prohibited to secure some practical good, such as exceeding the speed limit, or practicing medicine without a license.

The evidence, statistical and experimental, shows clearly that a higher probability of severe punishment effectively reduces crime rates. In one experiment of note, for example, the experimenters found that a credible threat of punishment reduced cheating among college students by two-thirds, but moral exhortation was ineffective.

## EXTERNAL FACTORS

Whether the criminal potential that more or less strongly inheres in all of us is activated depends on external as well as internal factors. Some people


Prison at Angola await execution, August, 1975.
would become criminals under nearly any circumstances? they are internally driven to defy social rules.

Others might not have become offenders had they lived under more favorable conditions.

The wife murderer may not have become one had he married someone else. The povertystricken slumdweller might have been law-abiding had he been less poor? the edadend kid might have been law-abiding had he not been born into a disintegrating family.

The threat of punishment is thus only one of many factors influencing crime rates. But threats can be more easily controlled than, say, family disintegration, which contributes importantly to high crime rates.

Some of the social changes from which improvement had been expected have had no discernible effects on crime rates. Poverty and ignorance often have been blamed for crime.

However, only 11 per cent of all families now fall below the poverty line compared to 50 per cent in 1920. Yet the crime rate has risen. Education, too, has greatly increased, as has psychiatric care, but the crime rate has risen even more.
RISING CRIME, DECLINING PUNISHMENT
On the other hand, rates of punishment have decreased. Between 1960 and 1970 the crime rate (per 100,000 people) rose 144 per cent; the arrest rate did not keep pace: it rose only 31 per cent. And while 117 persons were in prison per 100,000
inhabitants in 1960 only 96 were in 1970. In other words, while crime rates went up, punishment rates went down.

The decline in punishment occurred in the face of accumulating scientific evidence (by Isaac Ehrlich and others) which shows (contrary to what had been believed among criminolo gists until about 10 years ago) that swift, certain and reasonably severe punishment can significantly reduce crime rates.

## PUNISHMENT

## AS REHABILITATION

Why, despite rising crime rates, are convictions hard to obtain? Why are courts lenient, despite the fact that 50 per cent of all violent crimes are commit ted by persons out on probation parole or bail? One reason is that we have long accepted the generous idea that offenders are mis guided or sick and could-and, therefore, should-be rehabilitated rather than punished.

But no effective ways of rehabilitating offenders have been discovered, either in this country or any other. What ever the merit of various humanitarian programs, none has led to lower recidivism rates than occur in their absence.

Further, the evidence shows that the proportion of offenders who suffer from psychic impairment is no higher than that of non-offenders in the same socioeconomic group.

The conclusion is inescapable that by making punishment as uncertain, rare and mild as we have, we have licensed crime.

## Record run by Owl relay team

## By STEVE TADY

The Foothill College Track team placed fifth in the Golden Gate Conference Championships last weekend as the mile relay team set a new GGC record of 3.14.2. The meet was held at San Jose City College.

The relay team of Stephen Chepkwony, Chris Menninger, Leonard Denux, and Dave Jakle was seeded fifth going into the event but finished in the top
spot. Chepkwony also finished first in the 400 meter with a time of 47.1 which is the second fastest time in the state this year. Chepkwony was on the Kenyan Olympic second fastest time in the state this year. Chepkwony was on the Kenyan Olympic team that boycotted the 1976 Montreal Olympics. He was the 5 th fastest man in the world in the 400 meters 2 years ago. He has run 45.2 in the event
and according to Coach Hank Ketels, "this was the first race that he really cut loose."

The team will now participate in the Northern California Championships that will be held at Delta College in Stockton. To run in the finals an athlete must finish first or second in the trials. There are 28 participants for each event.

The Owls totaled 49 points in the GGC meet. Kurt Vonogas
placed first in the discus with a throw of $161^{\prime} 5$ and freshman Neil Berquist placed third by throwing 159'6. Steve Scott, a Los Altos High School product, managed fourth in the triple jump by flying 48'4. Mark McGourty went 14 ' 6 in the pole vault to take sixth.

The Owls picked up some points in the long distances when Louis Hidalgo ran 9:43.0 in the 3000 meter steeplechase
to take fifth and Russ Black finished fourth in the 5000 meter run with a time of 15:08.0.

Chris Menninger, placed fifth in the 400 meter run, along with his first place finish with the relay team. He ran 48.6 in the event. Coach Ketels praised the mile relay team saying they gave an "outstanding performance." Their time of $3: 14.2$ was the fifth fastest in the state

## Netters win GGC

The Foothill College mens tennis team toppled West Valley last Thursday, for the second consecutive time by the same score, 5-4, to capture the Golden Gate Conference Championships. The team, by virtue of its victories earned the right to face Canada in a match that was to be held on Wednesday.

Should the team defeat Canada they would advance to meet a team from the Sacramento area in quest of the state dual team championship. Canada has beaten Foothill twice earlier in the season, by scores of $8-1$ and $6-3$, but coach Dixie Macias feels the team has begun to play better and has more confidence.

The team travels to San

Jose City College for the Golden Gate Conference Individual Championships, beginning this Thursday and running through Saturday.
"We have a good chance to win it, a real good chance," Macias noted. "Anyone of our top four players could win the singles title and one of our top two doubles teams could also capture a first place."

Macias remarked that he anticipated some of the teams lower seeds to come up with several surprizes and labeled them as the "darkhorse" contenders.

He summarized the meet could be won," depending how each guy prepares for it and who qets the breaks.

## Sports calendar <br> BASEBALL

| THURS. | May 5 | De Anza | Cupertino <br> SAT. <br> May 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Foothill |  |  |  |

WOMENS TENNIS
THURS.SATi. May 5-7 $\qquad$
Tournament
Modesto $\quad 2: 00 \mathrm{pm}$
THURS.SAT.
May 12-14 BACAWA
Championships West Valley 2:00 pm
TRACK AND FIELD

| SAT. | May 7 | West Coast Relays | Fresno 12:00 noon |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FRI. | May 13 | Nor-Cal Trials | Delta,Stockton 2:00 pm |
| FRI. | May 20 | Nor Cal Finals | Diablo Valley $6: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| SAT. | May 28 | State Championships | Bakersfield |
| S:00 |  |  |  |

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| :--- | :--- |
| KB 45-50M | Bus 55X |
| KB $45-90 \mathrm{M}$ | Bus 55X |
| KB 93-50M | Bus 101 |

KB 3G-50M Bus 304G
CHILD DEVELOPMEN

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| RC $65-90 \mathrm{M}$ |
| Child 65 |
| RC $71-90 \mathrm{M}$ |
| Child 71 |
| RC 48 -90M |
| RCild 79 B |

ENGLISH

RA 07-90M Anthro 7 Urban Anthropology 4.0 MW 1-3:50 p.m. PAC

Principles of Acctng
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Pinciples of Acctng } & \text { 4.0 } & \text { TThF } & 2-4: 50 & \text { p.m. } & \text { B2 } & \text { Staff } \\ \text { mages: Assessment } \& & 2.0 & \text { Th 2 or } 2-4: 50 & \text { p.m. } & \text { S25 } & \text { M \& R }\end{array}$
PAC Desmond Preparation for the $\left\{\begin{array}{l}2.0 \mathrm{~W}\} \text { or } 6.30-9.20 \text { p.m. S25 M \& R Team } \\ 2.0\end{array}\right.$
Woman Who is Changing
Typewriting Skillbuild 1.0 MTWThF 11-11:50 a.m.
Composer
1.0 F

Health Services 1.0 Th Creative Art Activity 1.0 T Activity for Infant 1.5 M
Care of a Sick Child 1.0 Th
plus 2-hr. lab
M24 Scheiding
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 6-7:50 } \\ \text { 6:30-9:20 p.m. } & \text { L36 } & \text { Sanders }\end{array}$
7-10:00 p.m. L36 Harkness 8-10:00 p.m. L36 Orsini

GUIDANCE
RG 51-50M Guid 51 ${ }^{\text {s }}$

HISTORY
RH 06-90M Hist 4 C
RH 24-50M Hist 24 RH 43-90M Hist 43
$\frac{\text { ITALIAN }}{\text { NV } 50-50 M \text { Ital } 50}$
MATHEMATICS
QM 27-90M Math 7
PARENT EDUCATION RV 57-90M Parnt 56

PHILOSOPHY
R0 07-90M Philo 7 RO 25-50M Philo 25

POLITICAL SCIENCE RP 03-50M Polsc 3 PORTUGUESE
NQ 50-90M Port 50
PSYCHOLOGY
RQ $3 \mathrm{~S}-50 \mathrm{M}$ Psych 49 RO 43-90M Psych 43

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

 RT 3B-50M Socsc 30YB RT 10-50M SocSc 10 SOCIOLOGYRS 2S-50M Socio 65S
RS 40-01 Socio 40 SPEECH
NT 03-50M Spch 2
NT 55-90M Spch 55
WOMEN'S STUDIES NW 05-50M Wmn 5 NW 1T-50M Wmn 5T
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { NE } & 01-50 \mathrm{M} & \text { Engl } \\ \text { NE } & 14-50 \mathrm{M} & \text { Engl } \\ \text { NE } \\ \text { NE } & 18-50 \mathrm{M} & \text { Engl } \\ \text { 18 }\end{array}$
Composition \& Reading 4.0 MWF
Intro Contmp Fiction 4.0 TTh Intro Myth in Lit 4.0 MWF

P36 Staff $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 8-1 } \\ 9-10: 50 & \text { a.m. } & \text { E2A } \\ \text { H52/P4 Staff }\end{array}$

FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR TRAVELERS
2.0 TTh

9-10:50 a.m.
L35 Tinsley, B

L3 Andrade

Grp Intract-Black
1.0 W

12-1:50 p.m.
L3 Gill Communication

6-8:50 p.m.

Western Civilization 3.0 TTh
Foreign Policy 3.0 TTh
Chinese History/Culture 4.0 TTh

Italian--Travelers
2.0 TTh
5.0 TTh

5:30-9:30 p.m.
L27 Rubin 2.0
Modern Logic

The Single Parent
1.0 M
5.0 TTh

5:30-9:30 p.m. 2-4:50 p.m.

2-4:10 p.m.
E53 Werner

Portuguese--Travelers 2.0 TTh
6-8:50 p.m

Human Sexuality
Group Dynamics
4.0 MW

2-5:20 p.m.
4.0 TTh

6:00-9:50 p.m
525 Lomax

S24 Costello
S23 Tinsley, B.
P4 Staff
S24 Allyn begins $5 / 16 / 77$
L21 Staff L34 Bazak 4.0

Women's Studies
Women's Studies
4.0 TTh
2.0 TTh

2-5:50 p.m.
2-4:30 p.m.

L21 Miller, P
L21 Miller, $P$

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