

## Doug Herman trust fund

# Less "red tape" for disabled

By ERIK R. JONES

ASFC recently announced the formation of the "Douglas Herman Trust for Disabled Students," which is intended to help handicapped students with needs that are not met by government organizations.

The fund will be administered by Enabler Counselor Mary Fidler and will be used exclusively to meet the financial needs of disabled students.

The fund is named after Foothill student Douglas Herman, who died last July. Herman,

a victim of muscular dystrophy, was strangled as he struggled to free himself from the device he used to transfer himself from his bed to his wheelchair. The mechanism, which was labeled "gerry rigged" in the prospectus (pamphlet describing trust fund) distributed by ASFC, may have been inadequate.

"The donations that people will hopefully make to the trust fund will prevent accidents like Doug's from happening again," said Steve Schultz, co-ordinator of the Foothill Disabled Students Union, last week. Con-

tributions to the fund should be sent or taken to the Foothill Student Accounts Office.

"The major problem faced by disabled persons is that everything they need is handled by different agencies," Schultz said. He explained that because of tendencies toward inefficiency and lack of co-operation, "it can sometimes take months to get what has been requested."

Schultz contended that there were agencies that Herman could have gone to in order to obtain better equipment, or with

(continued on page 8)



Doug Herman

Foothill  
College

SENTINEL

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## Bookstore thefts kept to minimum

By FLO PALLAKOFF

"There was only one shop-lift yesterday!" a clerk reports to a bookstore cashier. She shouts to overcome the noise of students pressing toward the check-out registers.

Beginning-of-the-quarter commerce hits Foothill bookstore like Christmas in September.

"It's murder!" says one clerk.

Only one reported incidence of shop-lifting may be a triumph for the day, but it's one too many as far as bookstore personnel and campus security are concerned.

"We know there are more," says assistant manager Dave Leyba. "We can tell by the empty blister packages and candy wrappers we find."

Leyba, who does supply-buying for the store, says incidentals—pencils, rulers, carbon paper, nylons, items packed in blister wraps and candy—are the most vulnerable to shop lifters.

Whether it's a candy bar or an expensive art book, it's the incidence as much as the dollar amount that matters to Campus Police Chief Joseph T. Silva. Based on state surveys, the bookstore rip-off rate is relatively low at Foothill according to Silva.

"They'd like to know what the heck we're doing to keep it down," he says.

Losses are down from previous years, according to Chief Silva, because Campus Security has worked with the bookstore personnel to overcome lax internal security and visual obstructions that make shoplifting easier.

The cash registers have been repositioned and shelves that obstruct visual surveillance have been removed. There are frequent patrols by both bookstore personnel and campus police.

Dave Leyba says the new cash registers also help. "People are getting through lines faster, and there is less temptation to eat a candy bar in line and toss the wrapper away."

As in all college bookstores, shoppers are required to leave all books and packages in cubby holes at the entrance of the store. A security clerk scans entering and exiting shoppers.

"Visual deterrents are better than electronic surveillance," says Silva.

Even so, Foothill college bookstore lost \$5000 last year, according to Dave Leyba.

Nine out of ten thefts occur at the beginning of a quarter and during the buy-back period, Silva says.

Leyba agrees that there are many theft reports during buy-back, when some students try to rip-off a new book and then sell it back.

A new security system, which both Silva and Leyba refuse to divulge, has been put into operation to stop this ruse.

While the busy times of the year present problems, Leyba is also wary of the slow times of day between 3:30 and 5 p.m. when potential shop-lifters think no one is watching. Forget it—someone is watching.

It is too early in the quarter to tell whether eagle eyes will win out over slippery fingers, but the theft-incident report and November inventory will reveal whether the rip-off rate will continue to go down.

Rip-offs add to the operating costs of the store. "All the students make up the loss for stolen books," advises Chief Silva.

Maybe next quarter a triumphant bookstore clerk will report, "There wasn't a single shop-lift all day!"



F Foothill President James Fitzgerald (right) and District staff member Fred Rice (left) cut the ribbon Wednesday (Sept. 28) to officially open the Foothill Physical Fitness Trail for eager runners.

## Ceremonies mark official opening of fitness course

By TOM SELBACH

Snip! The ribbon was cut and off they went for the first of official running of Foothill College's Parcourse.

Although the exercise trail is run many times daily and has become important to fitness-minded members of the community, it was not officially opened until last Wednesday, September 28.

A grand opening ceremony was staged, featuring guest speakers, a dixieland band, a cheerleading demonstration, and a Tahitian dance by Foothill student and forward on the Owl's basketball team Neville Brandt.

Speakers included P.E. Division Chairman Bill Abby, Associate Dean of Student Activities Demitra Georgas, and President of Foothill College James Fitzgerald.

When Gene Hawley, Associate P.E. Division Chairman and Master of Ceremonies for the event introduced Dr. Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald said, "I'm delighted with the trail. I've probably run it fifty times or more, and someday I'll stop and do the exercises."

"We hope the trail will be something that everyone will enjoy," Bill Abby said, "and something that will add to our community."

A group of about thirty people were assembled at the beginning of the course, which is near the volleyball gym. Between speeches the crowd was treated to a dose of dixieland music by a band featuring Director of Student Activities John Williamson and Counselor Ray Tankersley on trumpet and clarinet.

Head Cheerleader Ann Fairchild performed the Owl's spell-out with help from the crowd: "Give me an O..."

The crowd bounded off after the cutting of the tape and returned for refreshments which awaited them at the end of the course.

# Essay on black women captures first place

By PEGGY BROCIUS

Foothill student, Suzanne Sousan, won first prize this past summer for her essay on "The Politics of Black Women" in a contest sponsored by Peggy Moore, Women's Studies, and Bernice Zelditch, English Department, to encourage people to look at the achievements of women of the past and present.

Sousan's essay documents the achievements of black women in the United States, as individual citizens, members of pressure groups, and elective and appointed officials.

"Today, one hundred years after slavery was abolished and fifty years since women were given the right to vote, black

women continue their fight to eliminate racial and sexual discrimination."

When asked how she felt these achievements will aid the future development of black women in society, Sousan replied,

"By helping to create a positive image of the black woman and earn society's respect."

Sousan expressed an intense personal interest in the future development of women. "The world is watching and judging our personal and intellectual behavior in every phase of life."

Sousan completed her A.A. degree at Foothill this summer and is continuing her studies at San Jose State this fall. She is currently studying creative

writing and literature, although she has expressed an interest in research writing and journalism.

"I like research papers because they tend to be unpretentious and less egotistical in nature. Writing

as a public service would be a real challenge," she says.

Sousan's efforts won her a prize of \$50. The prize money was donated

by Peggy Moore and Bernice Zelditch. Peggy commented, "We wanted to

sponsor the contest through the Women's Studies Program, but funds were insufficient."

They hope to sponsor another writing contest this year and this time provide more lead time to encourage more students to participate.

# Food increases, are they here to stay?

By EZRA PRATT

Maintaining a profit margin despite inflation is the primary reason prices

are so high in the Owl's Nest, according to Mrs. Helen R. Wyatt, Food Service manager.

Under the present financial arrangements between the Campus Center and the college district, food service and the college book store must earn not only their own way but pay for the entire operational cost of the Campus Center complex, Wyatt stated. This includes some classified employees,

all student workers and most repairs and additions.

"This in turn places a heavy burden on my budget," said Wyatt. "The district allocates only enough to pay for employee insurance. All my prices are subject to question by the Campus Center Review Board." The board, which meets whenever it is convenient for all involved, is made up of students (both day and night), ASFC members, administrative staff and faculty.

Student concern is

high in the food service department said Wyatt. "Foothill and Foothill students have always come first as far as I am concerned," said the administrator.

An ASFC member who sits on the Campus Center Review Board but wishes to remain unidentified, said the quality and quantity of the food served could stand improvement.

"Food servings at Foothill are small and the menus aren't that appetizing," commented the board member.

# New program for women emphasizes job skills

By LAURY MASHER

A group of women from New View, "the New Internship Education for Women" program will meet on October 12 and 14 on the Foothill and De Anza campuses.

New View is a special program for women seeking to enter or re-enter the job market.

The group, directed by Peggy Shoenhair of the Office of Technical Education, deals mainly with women between the ages of 25-50. According to

Shoenhair, women who have been out of the job market for several years

often find it difficult to return to work due to limited work experience. New View offers paid internships that provide women with the experience desired by most employers.

"This is not for the exploratory person, you must be ready to work," Shoenhair confirmed.

Meetings are scheduled for 4 p.m. October 12

at Foothill in room L-26, and 4 p.m. October 14 at De Anza in room F-1.

Some of the sixty-seven Foothill and De Anza students who have participated in New View since April of 1975 plan to "share their experiences" with students interested in entering the program in January.

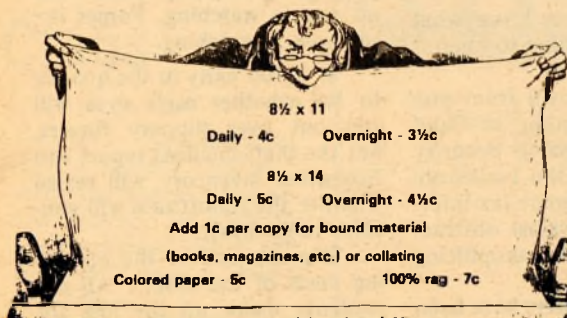
Applications for New View will be accepted until October 24th at the District Office of Technical Education. Applicants must be currently enrolled at De Anza or Foothill, complete at least 12 units of credit with a grade point average of 3.0 or better, supply references from a teacher, coun-

selor, personal friend or employer, be a U.S. Citizen, and be willing to commit themselves to the program for one year.

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THIS WEEK AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU



Steve Schultz (left) explains basic wheelchair maneuvers to SENTINEL reporter Tom Selbach



Touring the campus in a wheelchair is like tackling an obstacle course.

PHOTOS BY PEGGY BROCIUS

## A wheelchair view of campus

By TOM SELBACH

Stairs...tight doorways...thresholds...heavy doors... restrooms designed to take up minimal space.

These barriers spell trouble for anyone confined to a wheelchair. Such barriers to the wheelchair-limited abound on the Foothill College Campus.

To a "walkie," or ambulatory person, these obstacles are most likely invisible, since they simply aren't encountered. On Thursday, Sept. 22, however, Steve Schultz, president of the Disable Students at Foothill, took me on a short tour of the Campus and pointed out just how real these barriers are.

Once seated in a wheelchair, I found there are certain areas of the Campus immediately out of my reach. "There is no way to get to the pool, and the entire P. E. area is inaccessible," Schultz emphasized.

The main part of the Campus is not free from obstacles either. "The Administration has been good enough to make the ramp so that the library will be accessible from the east side," Schultz said, "but the main door still can pose problems."

"Getting down to the Owl's Nest in a wheelchair," Schultz jokes, "makes life interesting." To do this we had to go into the bookstore and go all the way to the back of the store. Once there, a freight elevator drops you down to the "dungeon," or the bookstore storeroom, which just happens to be at the same level as the Owl's Nest. Since the store room door is kept locked from the inside, a buzzer must be rung, and hopefully someone will be there to let you get back in to the elevator. However, someone is not always there, and Schultz says, "I've waited out there for as much as 45 minutes."

Restrooms are another trouble spot for the wheelchair-limited. Without handrails on the stall walls, I discovered it is impossible to get out of the wheelchair.

Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that all school buildings must be made accessible to the disabled. This includes the installation of ramps, elevators, wide doorways, braille signs, and in general the removal of all barriers to the disabled.

Foothill has three years to comply fully with federal law. James S. Fitzgerald, president of Foothill College, says, "Our major efforts this year will go into the building of two automatic doors, one at the Student Development Center and on at the library. Our only other big project this year is to make a list identifying all the barriers on the Campus."

Dr. Fitzgerald also toured the Campus in a wheelchair. "That was last spring," he explained, "during the disable students sensitivity day. I tried to enter buildings and open doors, and found many barriers on Campus."



The library has no barriers—except for the front door.



Bookstore freight elevator provides sole access to Owl's Nest.



Quick maneuvers and precise timing...or you're stuck!!

# Editorial

## PARKING PROBLEMS ABOUND!

If on Campus any morning between 8 and 10 a.m., you see an "I Found It" bumper sticker, it's probably referring to a parking space.

According to Chief of Campus Security Joseph T. Silva, there are 4,200 parking stalls on Campus, but there is a severe parking problem the first three to six days of any quarter, especially fall. And this year enrollment is up 8 to 10 per cent.

The problem is not insufficient parking, according to Silva, but "insufficient convenient parking." Everybody wants to park in the two select lots, B and T, to avoid "Cardiac Hill," he says.

The pile-up eases after a couple weeks when people get their classes, bus schedules and car pools settled. But at the beginning of the quarter, the savvy students, as well as those with early classes, arrive at 7:30 a.m. to grab the available parking.

By mid-morning, motorists are cruising through the various lots seeking that panacea—the vacant slot. Most will agree there are more cars than spaces. Some will park in the section reserved for disabled students, or in loading zones, fire lanes, roadways, driveways or unpaved areas.

(Parking for the disabled is supposed to be marked with yellow stripes, says Silva. This year painters goofed and painted it white. The area will be re-stripped, he says.)

Campus police, also, frequently cruise the parking lots.

Violations for a first offense, or during the first five days of a quarter, receive a pink "Courtesy Warning." After that, it's a college citation and a \$2 fine.

All warnings and citations are kept on file at Campus police headquarters and are instantly available to officers patrolling the parking lots.

An unpaid fine is upped to \$4 after 15 days, and the Registrar puts a "grade hold" on the transgressor's records. (This procedure is also followed for students who fail to return borrowed library books or lab equipment.

Anyone who thinks he's been bum-rapped can file an appeal at the Campus police office.

Everyone says parking gets easier later in the quarter, especially if you drive a bicycle or motorcycle or use lot A. 'Til then, there's plenty of big open space in them thar hills....if not for a car, try Hertz Rent-a-Horse.

—Flo Pallakoff

# Blood wanted

Blood Donation Day at Foothill is Thursday, Oct. 6, 1977. Donations will be taken in the Campus Center Fireplace Lounge from 10 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.

The pint of blood you give is a great "Community Resource." Sign up now in C-31 (or call extension 282) to make your donation.

The SENTINEL is a student newspaper published weekly on Fridays during the academic school year by Foothill College, 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022. Staff members are students enrolled in the journalism program at Foothill. The SENTINEL office is located in M-24; telephone: 948-8590, ext 372.

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# ASK US ANYTHING

By BARBARA HENSLEY and DIANE LERDI

This weekly column will be devoted to answering student's questions regarding health and sex. Feel free to submit any questions to the Health Services Office, and we'll do our best to answer them in the SENTINEL.

A few words about who we are: Diane teaches Psychology and Human Sexuality at Foothill and the College of San Mateo. Barbara teaches Women's Health through the Enrichment Series and is the Health Counselor here. Her office is in the new Student Development Center of the Administration Building.

*QUESTION: I stopped taking the Pill at the end of July and still haven't had a period. Why?*

**ANSWER:** You may be pregnant. Pregnancy tests are available in the Health Service Office, Administration Building, confidentially and free. Stop by or call for an appointment. It is also possible that you've missed your period just because you've stopped taking the Pill. In some women the hormones in birth control pills suppress a normal period for several months after they are stopped. This is not uncommon and not dangerous, except for the possibility that you might still get pregnant. It's important to use birth control methods so a surprise pregnancy doesn't occur.

*QUESTION: Several weeks ago I was treated for gonorrhea with penicillin, but I still have a discharge. Could I still have VD?*

**ANSWER:** You should go back to the VD clinic for a checkup, because you may need more treatment. It's important to remember not to drink any alcohol when you're taking penicillin for any reason, as alcohol will keep the medication from being absorbed and it won't get rid of the infection.

## Letters....

### Chief Silva rapped

An open letter to Campus Police Chief Silva:

Dear Chief Silva,  
Well, Chief, here it is the third day of classes and already many of us have gotten parking tickets. In my own case my car was parked off the road so that it wouldn't obstruct traffic but, because I wasn't parked on asphalt between two white lines, I was ticketed.

I think your present parking policy is unfair and discriminatory. Many of us are being fined for driving cars instead of using other methods. Also, those of us who have classes at 10 a.m. instead of at 8, when there are enough spaces, are footing the bill.

We all know what the problem is. During the first week of the quarter there are too many students to be accommodated by Foothill's limited parking. Are we supposed to turn around and go home when we find the lot full?

I'm not advocating the overthrow of the parking fine program—but I offer these suggestions. You could provide the students with more parking space, or you could limit enrollment to the number of spaces available, or (perhaps more reasonably) you could affect a compromise.

—Dennis Cartwright

# "pearl beyond price"

By OTYS BANKS

As the annual return to school begins, the hassle over the meaning of education goes on. What, and how should we teach? As in most other areas of human affairs, it appears there is no answer that will satisfy everyone.

One reason for this is that there is no common agreement as to what it means to be educated. And little wonder. So vast has become the world's store of knowledge that we have become "fractionalized" in the pursuit of learning. Doctors, lawyers, tradesmen—even laborers—are forced to become specialists in their field in order to perform with even a reasonable degree of proficiency.

However, in a scholastic world where all is turmoil, where machines and "teaching aids" of all kinds seem to be increasingly taking over the function of instruction, great teachers are still a "pearl beyond price." This is because great teachers have more than learning to impart. They are not spewing forth facts and figures and dates like some of the martinets of old. Nor are they taking the opposite attitude of many instructors of today that all you have to know is how to "do your thing."

They are men and women who teach — more by the example of their own lives than by what subjects they cover — that there is joy and meaning in life. And their students become better men and women for having come under their influence at a time in life when characters are being molded. They learn from such teachers, in the words of the poet, to:

*Be the best that you can be;  
God hath need of every tree!*

Reprinted from Faculty Newsletter

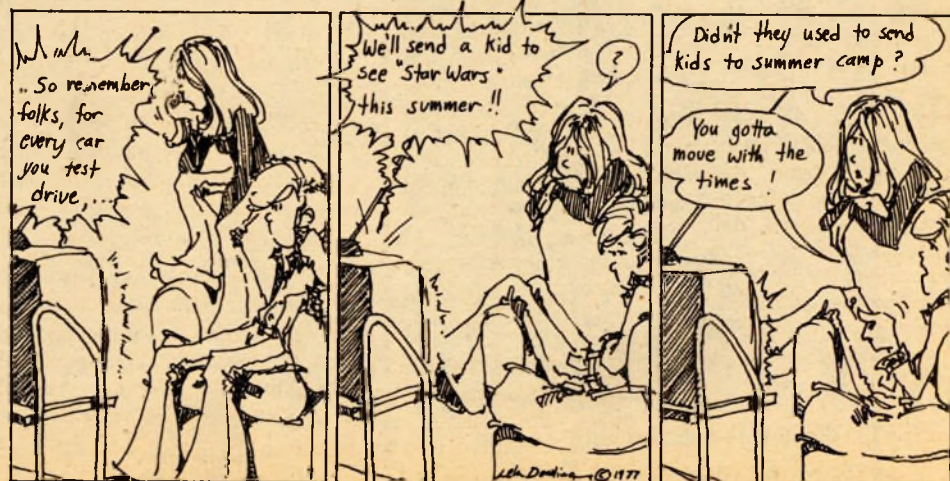
The SENTINEL encourages reader response to topics of interest to students, faculty and administrators of Foothill College. All material must be submitted to the SENTINEL office, located in M-24.

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

### CHAPLIN FILM AT FOOTHILL

The classic film "Gold Rush.. starring Charlie Chaplin will be shown Friday, Oct. 7, at 8:30 p.m. in Appreciation Hall at Foothill College as part of the College's Friday Night Film Series.

# Lela's Last Laugh



# CRIME & JUSTICE

COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

## Crime: no simple solutions

By JEROME H. SKOLNICK

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this introductory article, Jerome H. Skolnick, Director of the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California, Berkeley, discusses the scope and nature of the crime problem in America and concludes that there are no easy solutions. This series was written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Supplemental funding for this course was provided by the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, National Institute of Mental Health.

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Americans are upset about crime.

We are understandably angry and frustrated when we cannot safely walk down city streets, or take the kids on a camping trip for fear the house will be robbed in our absence.

We are morally outraged when we discover that businessmen and government officials have been conspiring to use public funds for private gain.

Sometimes, frustration virtually tempts us to demand the ridiculous—to insist that there be a law against crime. In fact, of course, many laws already prohibit and threaten severe punishment for all sorts of conduct, including armed robbery, obstruction of justice, failure to report income, and the use of various drugs.

Yet, for many reasons, we cannot count on the criminal law alone to work perfectly, to prevent crime entirely.

First, not everyone reveres criminal law, or not in the same way. By passing a law we may even make the prohibited conduct more popular. President Hoover's Wickersham Commission, which studied the effects of Prohibition on the nation during the 1920's, concluded that a new institution—the speakeasy—made drinking fashionable for wide segments of the professional and middle classes who had previously not experienced the sinful delight of recreational boozing.

It is evident that the passage of law, especially criminal law, does not always work out the way those who advocated passage foresaw.

### LEGISLATIVE POLITICS

Second, criminal law re-

flects through political advocacy different and conflicting views—and so it changes. Teetotalers scrupulously obeyed the Prohibition laws; drinkers did not. Drinkers changed the law.

During the 1960's, laws prohibiting marijuana use amounted to a new prohibition. People over 40—who drank whiskey—complied with the law and were offended by younger people who smoked marijuana. As younger people are becoming successful politicians, penalties for smoking marijuana continue to diminish and may eventually disappear.

We could introduce criminal penalties for manufacturing defective automobile brakes, which kill and maim thousands. But we don't, because in recent years the automobile manufacturers' lobby has had more clout than Ralph Nader, who proposed such laws in the Congress. Maybe that, too, will change.

Other crimes—serious street crimes such as murder, rape, assault, and robbery—are almost universally condemned. It is these crimes that are the focus of proposals to "solve" the crime problem by increasing the severity and certainty of punishment.

Why, then, not simply enforce these laws more rigorously and punish swiftly and surely those found guilty of violating them? Many people—including some prominent criminologists—have advocated this seemingly simple and therefore attractive solution to the problem of American crime. But such a solution is not so simple. A criminal justice system can increase risk for a criminal—but not by much, and at higher cost than many people believe.

### HIGH COST OF PUNISHMENT

The social and economic costs of punishment are often underestimated. It is easy to call for a major expansion of law enforcement resources; it is less easy to pay for it.

Policemen, courts, and prisons are expensive. It is cheaper to send a youngster to Harvard than a robber to San Quentin. And the average San Francisco policeman now draws—with pension—more than \$25,000 per year, to say nothing of his police car, support equipment, and facilities.

The recent experience of a "law and order" administration that poured billions of dollars through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration into the war on crime is exemplary and sobering. While violent crime rose 174 per cent from 1963 to 1973, local spending for law enforcement multiplied more than seven times—and L.E.A.A. poured in \$3.5 billion between 1969 and 1974.



Some observers have proposed to solve the crime problem in the United States by locking up more criminals for longer periods of time, but prisons such as this one at San Quentin have high economic and social costs.

### MOTIVES OF CRIMINALS

The war on crime looks more and more like the war in Vietnam. Those who pursue it are largely ignorant of what motivates the enemy.

Of course the threat of punishment deters. But nobody is clear about how much threat deters whom with what effect. For example, millions of presumably rational human beings are not deterred from smoking cigarettes even though the probabilities of punishment through cancer, emphysema, and heart disease are clear and painful. People often believe that present benefits or pleasure outweigh future costs or threats of pain.

Heavy punishment programs can also incur unexpected social costs. Several years ago Nelson B. Rockefeller, then governor of New York, proposed as an answer to street crime that harsh sentences, up to life imprisonment, be imposed for drug trafficking, and that sterner enforcement and heavier punishment be imposed against drug users, many of whom are engaged in street crime. The "lock-'em-up" approach seemed sensible and hardheaded to many New Yorkers fearful of walking the city streets and to numerous law enforcement officials.

Yet a recently conducted "New York Times" survey of 100 New York City judges, reported on Jan. 2, 1977, found that the new, very tough narcotics law failed to deter illegal drug use in the city. Furthermore, over half the judges believed the laws had worsened the situation because youngsters—immune from the harsher provisions—had been recruited

into the drug traffic. This is an unexpected social cost of punishment. There are many others.

Particularly for young people, being a criminal may even have advantages over working in a boring and unrewarding job. One can earn far more stealing cars than washing them. Even the risk may prove advantageous. In some circles, a "jolt" in prison offers an affirmation of manhood—as well as advanced training in criminal skills and identity. Thus, the administration of justice can generate criminality as well as deter it.

Actually, the most promising targets of deterrence are white-collar criminals—business executives and professionals—who have the most to lose by conviction for a crime and are more likely to weigh the potential costs of committing crime against its benefits.

### FUNDAMENTAL CONTRADICTIONS

There are no easy prescriptions for crime in America. It has become an intrinsic part of life in this country as a result of fundamental contradictions of American society. We maintain an egalitarian ideology amidst a history of slavery and contemporary unemployment. We say we are against organized crime, but millions of us enjoy and consume its goods and services—drugs, gambling, prostitution, pornography.

We demand heavier punishment—longer prison terms—yet fail to appreciate the social and economic costs of prisons. We support the Constitution and its protection of individual liberties—yet criticize judges who insist the police conduct themselves in

accord with constitutional protection.

Our legacy of slavery, immigration, and culture conflict, combined with the ideologies of free enterprise and constitutional democracy is unique in the world. As David Bayley's recent work comparing high American with low Japanese crime rates shows, we are not strictly comparable to Japan or, for that matter, to any place else.

Although politicians—as well as some scholars and police spokesmen—will try to sell us on apparently simple solutions to the American crime problem, we should remain skeptical. In the past simple solutions have not worked.

Unless we understand why, the future will prove comparably unsuccessful. We have to know what doesn't work to find out what might. The reasons for past failure and possible remedies will be further explored in later articles in this 15-part series on institutional crime, street crime, the limits of the criminal law, the administration of criminal justice, and the organization of punishment.

NEXT WEEK: Gilbert Geis, Professor of Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine, discusses white-collar crime.

JEROME H. SKOLNICK is Director of the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California, Berkeley, where he has also been a Professor of Criminology since 1970. He previously taught at Yale University, the University of Chicago, and the University of California, San Diego.

# CRIME & JUSTICE

COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

## White-collar crime

By GILBERT GEIS

**Editor's Note:** This is the second in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In the following article Gilbert Geis, Professor of Social Ecology at the University of California, Irvine, discusses the extent and nature of white-collar crime in the United States.

Why do persons who have wealth and power take and offer bribes, cheat on their income taxes, violate antitrust laws, and knowingly market defective automobiles and airplanes?

The answers are as different as the crimes themselves. Some persons commit such offenses because they want more money or more power or a corporate promotion. Others do such things because they think that's the way business has always been conducted. And still others do it because they are lazy, or don't really see anything wrong with cheating, bribing and deception.

One thing is certain: the standard explanations for juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior cannot account for "white-collar crime"—the name by which such underworld law-breaking is known.

Poverty, broken homes, reading disabilities, psychiatric disorders, and similar disadvantages do not explain the behavior of wealthy and entrenched white-collar criminals.

Such criminals can be well-educated, happily married, devout in their church attendance, and marvelously successful in their jobs. But these conditions do not make or keep them honest.

White-collar crime is commonplace in the United States—just how common is not known because good statistics are lacking. The late Sen. Philip Hart once estimated that the nation lost \$200 billion annually from white-collar crime, while the U. S. Chamber of Commerce gave a much looser but still startling figure—\$40 billion per year.

### PUBLIC CYNICISM

Most citizens take such extensive white-collar crime for granted. Indeed, public cynicism may be its most corrosive characteristic. For example, we seem to expect politicians to be subject to influence, if only by the subtle insinuations of campaign contributions.

Court-ordered sanctions against corporations and cease and desist orders from administrative agencies often are regarded as part of the normal price of doing business, in the same manner that prostitutes consider fines and arrests to be occupational hazards.

Professional persons, supposedly trained to altruism and ethics, engage in white-collar crime. Income tax authorities believe that doctors and lawyers, as self-employed persons, do much more cheating on their taxes than most of us.

Recent Senate investigations have revealed widespread evidence of fraud by doctors submitting claims under Medicaid. That many lawyers do not necessarily obey the law is illustrated by the extraordinarily large roster of attorneys involved in the Watergate crimes.

Hypocrisy is a hallmark of white-collar crime. Offenders avoid calling what they have done by its blunt criminal

name. They may grant that their behavior was "illegal," but they are likely to resist having it called "criminal." For example, an executive involved in the 1961 antitrust violations, which were flagrant crimes, issued a statement to the press saying that he was about to serve a jail term "for conduct which has been interpreted as being in conflict with the complex antitrust laws."

Former President Nixon and his attorney General called for harsh punishments for street criminals at a time when they themselves were enmeshed in extensive criminal activity. Such statements characterize the double standard for underworld and upperworld crime.

### COSTS OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

White-collar criminals steal more money than traditional criminals. Thus, bank embezzlers steal much more from banks than robbers; a million dollar robbery would be a sensational news event, while a million dollar embezzlement is fairly commonplace.

The heavy electrical equipment conspiracy in 1961, one of the first major corporate criminal cases, involved millions of dollars of overcharges to public utilities and government.

Nevertheless, it was reported under "Business" news in one of the country's leading weekly magazines, with the "Crime" section reserved for "real" crime.

Similarly, illegal corporate campaign contributions and international bribes that have come to light in the last three years have generally been treated as business or political news.

Yet white-collar crime can produce more social damage than so-called "real" crime. Muggings, burglaries and robberies can unite people in moral condemnation of the behavior.

As the French sociologist Emile Durkheim noted, such crimes can make people behave better by emphasizing what we abhor and showing what happens to people who behave in an unacceptable manner.

White-collar crime, on the contrary, breed social malaise. They create distrust, cynicism, and greed—if others are doing it, I'll get my share too. Tax authorities, for example, believe cheating increased sharply after revelation of Mr. Nixon's tax deceptions.

What can be done about white-collar crime?

### AROUSING THE PUBLIC;

It is essential, first to recognize the existence and the importance of white-collar crime. Street crimes and traditional offenses are routinely tabulated by government agencies. Every three months the media herald their publication,



Dr. Armand Hammer arrives at Blair House for a meeting with President-elect Jimmy Carter to discuss the economy, Dec. 9, 1976.

noting either that the number of offenses are higher (usually they are), or are showing an encouraging, although slight, decline. These reports strongly influence public attitudes and public policy.

No government agency in the same way as the FBI's "Uniform Crime Reports" regularly proclaims how much antitrust activity is going on, whether doctors are involved in less Medicaid fraud or more, or whether bribery is on the increase.

Large federal grants, particularly from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice, have gone to investigate street crime and strengthen police forces to deal with such crime. The rare LEAA activities on white-collar crime have focused almost exclusively on fly-by-night consumer frauds. Crimes by the entrenched and powerful remain unexamined.

Part of the problem of arousing public and official concern lies in the diffuse character of injury from white-collar crime. Street crimes of violence produce immediate injury; illegal air pollution kills more slowly. Steal someone's wallet and the scream of anguish is immediate. But overcharge a few pennies on a purchase and the outrage disappears.

### PRISONS VS. CRIME

Difficult issues arise, too, in regard to the most effective manner of dealing with captured white-collar criminals. It is unlikely that they will ever again do what they were caught at (but then, the same is true for most murderers).

Some would argue that white-collar criminals should not be imprisoned, and that the shame they reap seems punishment enough. Furthermore, if they are professional persons, they may be barred from practicing their vocation, although professional groups such as bar, medical, and accountants' associations often seem more concerned with protecting prerog-

atives than with prosecuting miscreants.

Others differ, saying that we need to make an example of white-collar criminals to deter others. They argue too that justice and fairness insist that "crimes in the streets" and "crimes in the suites" be treated similarly.

One recent head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, Richard Thornburgh, argued that "imposition of prison terms, joined with appropriately high fines, should be the rule in white-collar cases...At present, sad to say, the benefits which an offender can anticipate from many white-collar crimes may be measured in millions of dollars."

Some say that the white-collar criminal is more culpable: having more advantages than others, he bears more responsibility to obey the law.

Thornburgh observed, "It is hard to justify incarcerating the ghetto youth for theft of a car while at the same time putting on probation the corrupt government official or crooked attorney who has abused his position and milked the public for larger sums of money."

White-collar criminals, like most criminals, lack sympathy for their victims. They don't understand—or care—that they are hurting others who have a right to fair dealing. Ralph Nader has suggested that a coal mine executive who runs an unsafe pit, for instance, should be sentenced to work in the mines, where he would acquire a feeling of empathy for those he was exposing to danger.

Whatever the remedy for white-collar crime, nobody looking at the facts can fail to be convinced that the phenomenon requires more attention than it currently receives from the public, criminologists, and government authorities. White-collar crime is real criminality, and it deserves our full concern, and our strong cries of indignation. It has been overlooked for too long.



Dr. Armand Hammer, multimillionaire chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., on his way to court in Los Angeles to plead guilty to charges of illegal campaign contributions, March 4, 1976



**CONCERT  
SCHEDULED**

Singer Holly Near and pianist Mary Watkins are scheduled to perform a "celebrate women through music" concert on October 9 in the Foothill Community Theater.

The concert will be divided into two sections. "Especially for women" will begin at 7 p.m., and music "for our brothers and sisters" is scheduled for 9 p.m.

Tickets are available at the Foothill and De Anza box offices and at Ticketron outlets. The cost is \$2 for general admission and \$1 with a Foothill student body card.

**KFJC LOG**

KFJC  
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Saturday, Oct 8  
12:00 Noon

"HIGH NOON"  
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Phone lines will open for live questions on the air.

Tuesday, Oct 11  
6:00 PM

KFJC's Pharm-Chem Street Drug Report

Listen to KFJC — progressive music on progressive radio

instrument. Gus Gustavson met in room A-33, Richard Girard in room A-54, Jim Nichols room A-80, and Scott Morris room A-41. The performance started at 12 p.m. in room A-41 with a solo performance by Jim Nichols. At 1 p.m. all musicians played together.

**JAZZ FESTIVAL**

College seminar credit was offered to students who attended a jazz festival sponsored by the Co-Curricular Fund on Thursday, October 6.

Jazz musicians were guitarist Jim Nichols and the Gustavson Trio. The Gustavson Trio includes piano player Gus Gustavson, bass player Richard Girard, and Scott Morris on the drums.

Terry Summa, director of bands, says they are "top performers in their area." "They work together well and are really cohesive. They are people I know, I've worked with and played with. I didn't just pick up the book and call somebody I didn't know."

Summa had arranged for 2 p.m. seminars where all four performers would split into different rooms and individually demonstrate and talk about each

**VANDALS**

The Foothill College Ornamental Horticulture Department was vandalized last Sunday. Someone got in and pulled plants out of their planters and threw them all over the place. One bale of straw was taken and a large specimen plant was destroyed.

There were people there until approximately 7 p.m. Sunday, so it had to happen after early evening. The O.H. person in charge, Robert Willy said the vandals possibly had a key.

**BAKKE PROTEST**

Tuesday, October 11, at 1:00 p.m., a Third World Coalition of Foothill students will sponsor a rally in Hyde Park concerning the Bakke decision.

The Bakke Decision is the controversial State Supreme Court ruling disallowing minority admissions to the University California educational system.

The rally sponsored by M.E.Ch.A., PBSA, Asians and the Filipinos ethnic clubs, will feature speakers, entertainment and refreshments.

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Damian Shine looks downfield as San Jose defender bears down.

**WARNING**

The Physical Education Division reminds faculty, staff, and student swimmers that **FOR THEIR OWN SAFETY**, swimming is **NOT** allowed in the Campus pool unless a lifeguard is on duty or a class is in progress.

Lifeguards are stationed at the pool during Tuesday and Thursday College Hours from 1-2 p.m. and on Wednesday Co-Rec Nights from 7-9:30 p.m.

For the week of Oct. 3-7:

Soccer: Tuesday, Oct. 4, vs. Chabot College, at Hayward, 3:15 p.m., Friday, Oct. 7, vs. Canada College, there, at 3:15 p.m.

Football: Friday, Oct. 7, vs. College of San Mateo, here, at 7:30 p.m.

Women's Volleyball: Wed., Oct. 5 vs. De Anza, Thursday, Oct. 6 vs. St. Francis High School, and Friday, Oct. 7 vs. College of San Mateo, all here and at 3:30 p.m.

Water Polo: Friday Oct. 7, vs. Diablo Valley College, there, at 3:30 p.m.

Men's and Women's Cross Country: Thursday, Oct. 6, CSM-Foothill-Chabot, at Crystal Springs, 3:30 p.m., and Saturday, Oct. 8, CSM Invitational, in San Mateo, 11 a.m.

**LESS "RED TAPE" FOR DISABLED AT FOOTHILL**

(continued from page 1)

whom he might have made some other arrangement which might have saved his life, "but it would have meant fighting a bureaucracy. Doug was a ferociously independent person. He didn't like to ask people for anything."

"The basic purpose of the fund as I see it is to fill in gaps between the time a student requests something from an agency and the time it is received," Schultz stated.

Jan Maltby, ASFC president, said in an interview Friday that "there are no hard and fast rules or guidelines for providing services for disabled persons in the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation," which is one of the major government branches offering this aid. As a result, decisions are entirely arbitrary and disabled persons are at the mercy of the bureaucracy.

In addition, there are often contradictions between the various sections

of the government concerned with disabled persons.

For example, Maltby noted, "the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation can require a 'client' to take part in a work training program which after nine months makes him ineligible for social security insurance. This could lead to a situation in which the person, although still unemployed, would lose the major source of his or her income."

A week before Herman died, Vocational Rehabilitation had threatened to take away a special van given to him by them if he did not find work. Since the vehicle was Herman's only source of transportation and he could neither find or get to a job without it, such action was ridiculous" in Maltby's opinion.

Herman was involved in the operation of radio station KFJC on campus,

and organized the KFJC muscular Dystrophy Marathon in 1976.

According to Schultz, he had "several positive job opportunities at the time of his death." Radio station KOME had shown an interest in hiring him to work as a disc jockey.

Herman had altered his "lift" to operate on an electric motor instead of a hydraulic pump because he was too weak to operate the mechanism.

Schultz felt that he may have also been too weak to keep sustained pressure on the lift button on the occasion upon which he became caught.

It is not easy to relieve the daily frustrations disabled persons are forced to contend with, but, as Shultz put it, it may be

possible to eliminate some of the "miles and miles of red tape people must battle through every time they need something."

# Foothill Booters Lose to De Anza

The Foothill College soccer team lost a hard fought game to De Anza College last Tuesday, September 27, by a score of 1-0.

Prior to the shutout they received at the hands of the Dons, the Owls had outscored their opponents 30 to 4.

Britt Irvine, Foothill's all-league goalkeeper, stopped 10 shots on goal. The Foothill squad came close to scoring in the first half, when one of their shots hit the crossbar, and again in the second half when they narrowly missed a penalty kick.

# Owl gridders come close

By STEVE TADY

The Foothill College Football team dropped a close 14-13 decision to City College of San Francisco last Saturday night in the City.

The Owls broke out on top with a quick 13-0 lead in the second quarter as Tony Metcalf returned a blocked punt for a touchdown, and Damian Shine threw a 10 yard scoring pass to Mike Coghlin.

CCSF came back in the second half on a 75 yard punt return and a 75 yard scoring pass. The Rams made both conver-

sion attempts but the Owls missed one of theirs, creating the final deficit.

The Owls are now 0-1-1 in league play. Foothill tied San Jose City College the week before, 7-7, as the only score came on a 66 yard scoring pass from Shine to Larry Mingo.

Foothill had 224 total yards compared to 170 for CCSF, but the Owls had 101 yards in penalties that stalled their offense.

Next week Foothill will face College of San Mateo here at Foothill on Friday night, Oct. 7.

# Tennis benefit set

Foothill College and Mac's Tea Room of Los Altos are jointly sponsoring the "1st annual Mixed Doubles Tournament" to be held on Sunday, Oct. 9 at Foothill. The tournament is a benefit for the Santa Clara County Mental Health Association.

32 mixed doubles teams will compete for awards consisting of tour-

namment champion, tournament runner-up, and consolation winner. There will be at least two matches per team.

Players who have paid the \$25 entry fee will receive tennis balls for use in the contest and will be eligible to partake of a "prime rib dinner" and drawing for door prizes.



Foothill's Jim Torrance (No. 9) tried to keep ball away from San Jose City College opponent in recent game won by the Owls, 3-1, at home. Owl co-captain Chris Hull (no. 8) ran to the right of Torrance.

# M.E.Ch.A marches against Bakke

Six students from Foothill's multi-cultural club M.E.Ch.A. walked from San Jose to Sacramento with a group of 200 students, workers and community people on Sept. 11 to protest the Bakke Decision.

The march began at Guadalupe Church in San Jose on Sept. 11, and continued through Sept. 16.

The marchers stayed in Niles Fremont the first night, the second in Livermore, the third in Stockton, the fourth with a rally at Delta College, and the fifth in Lodi. The sixth night was spent in Sacramento after final steps were made to the Capitol.

Participating Foothill students included Ralph Betancourt, the security manager for the march; Rita Hernandez; Maria Holguin; Ana Korassy; and Larry Velasquez.

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