



Instructor Glen Moffat leads students on Baja marine wildlife tour.

Moffat leads Baja trip

By MICHAEL KEARNS

Almost like clockwork this time of year, a series of event take place that only a small percentage of people ever get to see up close. From late December to late March, wildlife activity along the coast is at its peak.

Elephant seals pup and breed, gray whales bear their young, sea lions swim and bask among the volcanic rocks and cliffs. In addition, migratory shorebirds and waterfowl abound, plant life is often in bloom from the winter rains and killer whales and dolphins may be seen.

Recently, this writer had the good fortune of joining Glenn Moffat (professor of biology and ecology at Foothill), and another Foothill student, Cathy Nau, for a trip that took us down along the coast of Baja, California. Moffat was one of the leaders of the expedition, sponsored by *Nature Expeditions International* (N.E.I.). The main interest focused on the migration of the gray whale and the elephant seals, both species populations were at one time or another, dangerously low.

The *San Benitos* islands lie approximately half-way down the coast of Baja, California. They are among the most beautiful and interesting islands in Baja, and have served as breeding grounds for California sea lions and the elephant seals for hundreds of years. From a distance, they seem to give one a vision of the fog shrouded Skull Island from the original "King Kong" movie.

A bull elephant seal reaches a length of 15-16 feet and weighs about 4,000 to 5,000 pounds. It's quite fascinating to watch these creatures undulate across a beach and lumber into the ocean. It looks somewhat like a monster inch-worm. The male develops a bulbous enlargement of the snout (thus his name), that is commonly called

a proboscis. This proboscis' purpose looks ferocious, a territorial tool in fact, that actually hinders more than it helps. He is an awesome, but beautiful sight in any case. It's sad to think these great creatures were formerly abundant as far as Point Reyes, but were hunted so extensively for their fine quality oil that they were nearly exterminated. They are easily aggravated during the breeding season. Approaching them at this time frightens them and may result in crushing their own pups.

Oozing into San Ignacio Lagoon created a tremendous excitement among the passengers. This is an outstanding breeding habitat for the gray whale. These creatures are graceful giants, outsmarting us at every turn.

How small and unimportant everyone seemed to feel among our hosts and surroundings, our eyes wide open, listening and looking for a whale to sound, followed by those magnificent flukes dripping and gliding, sinking below. The whales put off a primitive atmosphere, yet at the same time, there is an unquestionable intelligence.

There are around 15-18 thousand gray whales left. They, along with the other sea lions, seals and dolphins have fortunately been in less danger since the 1972 "Mammal Act," but then there is the blue whale, whose numbers less than a thousand. Unfortunately its value has been responsible for its near extinction.

The ignorance of man is well known. All these facts come into play when you are actually there. The killing here, has stopped to a degree, Mexico was the first to take a hand in this, then the U.S., then Canada.

If you talk to Moffat about whales, gray whales especially, you can be prepared to learn

(continued on page 4)

Student Sanchez wins Doug Herman award

By FLO PALLAKOFF

The first winner of the Douglas Herman Memorial Scholarship is 22 year old Barbara Sanchez, according to Foothill College Assistant Scholarship Chairman, Sidnee Leong.

Sanchez, a second year Broadcasting major, is the first recipient of the \$100 grant established last year by the "Dead Air Club," a student

organization which raises funds for and operates KFJC, the campus radio station.

"My field is T.V. journalism and broadcast news," says Sanchez. She plans to enter San Jose State University as a junior next fall and hopes eventually to receive a Masters degree in broadcasting.

The scholarship honors the memory of Douglas Herman, a KFJC disc jockey, who died

last year in a tragic accident. Herman, a victim of muscular dystrophy, died by strangulation when he became entangled in a pulley device which he used to get from his bed to a wheel chair. A trust fund benefiting disabled students was also established in his honor. The Douglas Herman Memorial Scholarship is separately funded by the Dead Air Club and is open to all broadcasting majors.

Transit Center Proposed

Costello Island, southeast quadrant of the Moody Rd. and Foothill Expressway intersection, may soon be purchased by the Town of Los Altos for use as a proposed transit center.

A request for possible rezoning of the parcel from the current 1/2 acre single family dwelling use to Public and Community Facilities (CF) use was denied. The staff was

directed to request a study of the traffic flow around the Costello Island area, and discuss purchase of the land with the property owner. Rezoning at that time will be reconsidered.

The transit center would be the Los Altos central Santa Clara County Transit transfer location. Dave Donahue, Town Engineer, claims the location would be ideal for area commu-

ters and would "provide a sheltered bus stop for Foothill Students."

If and when the transfer center is completed, parking could be available to Foothill commuters at Costello Island. Those who are tired of driving the back area of the parking lot by 280 and being forced to park illegally regardless, may have the bus as an eventual alternative.

Foothill weathers storm

By FLO PALLAKOFF

"Sometimes little problems can run into big problems," said Walt Zander, the Facility Supervisor of Foothill College. No pun intended, even though he was talking about the storm drain system.

This visit to Zander's office (officially, Physical Plant Administration) was prompted by the first significant rains in two years.

From Zander's office window in the Administration Building, one could see the long-awaited waters cascading down the campus' steep pitched roofs, transforming heavy beams into modern day gargoyles.

Students hugged building walls as they scampered from class to class, gingerly avoiding the mini-waterfalls from above and quick-forming rivulets and ponds on the ground. Overnight, the dry creek bed between the campus and parking lot B had become a torrent, fed by gushing storm drains.

According to Zander, he and the District office of "Plant Services" (Physical Plant Administration)

How was Foothill College weathering the storm? Very well, according to Zander.

"We maintain the drainage systems whether there's rain or not," he Rain brings incredible

shades of greens and browns. Rain is sensuous."

Because of building design, Foothill College roofs catch an enormous amount of water during a storm.

The design does not include the usual down spouts, Zander explains. Instead, there is a gutter system that collects roof run-off and directs it along selected beams. The water then pours off the beam onto rock aggregate splash pads and then into peacock drainage paths along the walkways.

The drainage paths flow into the underground storm drain system, a series of pipes 24 to 32 inches in diameter, that empty into the creeks or sewage systems downhill.

The biggest storm-related problem on the hill-top campus, according to Zander, is erosion.

Zander keeps tabs on potential and actual problems (clogged drains, leaks, pooling, sidewalk safety, signs of erosion, etc.) with a crew of 31 people, including Grounds Foreman, Albert Moniz. Each crewman carries a communication device and can be dispatched to the scene of a problem at a moment's notice.

are "definitely discussing" the possibilities of a "catch system"—an economically feasible way to capture water run-off and reuse it for irrigation before it gets away downhill.

The SENTINEL welcomes letters to the Editor. Please submit by 10 a.m. Mondays, in M-24, the SENTINEL office. Names may be withheld from print by the request of the writer, but no letter will be printed without the author's identity being known to the Editor.

Editor:

The December 2nd SENTINEL article on "Women in Continuing Education" indicated that there are two women's centers on campus. "Wow! we thought, "two women's centers on campus!" so off we went to investigate Room 7A in the administration building. What we found out and what we would like to clarify for the student body is as follows:

1) Room 7A in administration is Georgia Meredith's office out of which comes the Continuing Education for Women program. This program provides enrichment courses, community short courses and other flexible projects that serve women.

2) Foothill also offers a women's studies program. This program, coordinated by Peggy Moore, offers an A.A. degree in women's studies and many transferable undergraduate courses in several departments.

3) There is a Women's Center on campus located in L-7. Women can drop in, get coffee, study, join rap groups, and find resources and notices of events and services for women. Peer counselors and a Women's Collective are also available.

The SENTINEL article concluded, "whatever diverse ideologies are

operating to respond to women's needs, it appears that—with a little shopping around—whatever women want, women will get."

At Foothill one third of the student enrollment this year is women continuing their education. Many of these women are trying to obtain skills to be self-supporting. Many have families and jobs as well as classes. These diverse women need the diversity of women's programs at Foothill. Each program meets a need; there are no duplications.

We would like to applaud the SENTINEL for doing a feature article on women's studies opportunities but we found the article misleading at points and sometimes patronizing in tone. Women's studies still has a very small budget. The women's center and peer counseling for women have only the

money they raise themselves. Faculty, staff, and students have pushed to get these programs for women. It takes more than "shopping around"—whatever women want, we know we will have to work for!

Submitted by The Women's Collective.

Questions about this letter may be referred to Georgia Thomas 948-8555 or Jinx Kuehn 326-7575

On the Spot...

By DAVID COLLINS AND PETER BLISS

RAIN COMES IN MANY FORMS. WHICH DO YOU LIKE?

Sigrid Hanson, Liberal Arts:

"The misty kind of rain at the beach."



Scott Pierce, English:

"I like hail; to hail with it."



Dennis Cartwright Science:

"Snow is one of the nicer forms. I like especially the crystalline crystals."

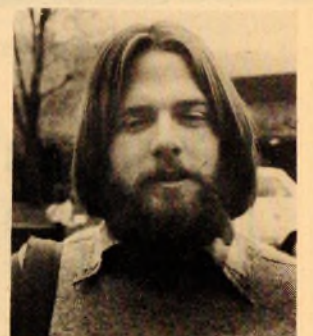


Hans Mooyman, undecided:

"Snow. I don't like it wet because I ride a motorcycle."

Terry Callahan, Environmental studies:

"Lots of rain and snow. I'm into that."



Desiree Doktor, Philosophy:

"Mist is my favorite."

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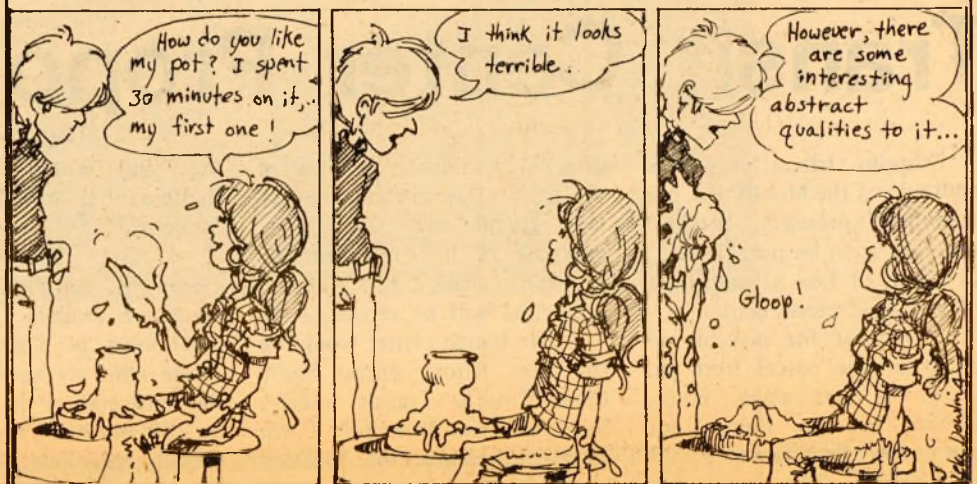
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Lela's Last Laugh By LELA DOWLING



Oceans: our continuing frontier

By H. WILLIAM MENARD

Once the whole world was a frontier challenging man. Now the land is explored, occupied, and bursting with people. Only the sea remains as Byron described it, "dark-heaving-boundless-endless and sublime." It is to this frontier that people turn increasingly in the hope that it will offer the riches of the frontiers that are gone—or because it seems the last hope.

In America the hope surges high. This is only fitting, for no great nation has been more intimately linked to the sea throughout its history. Nor none so negligent of that link when other frontiers beckoned. Across the sea our ancestors came, willy nilly, in an unmatched migration. Only the Polynesians went farther seeking homes, and them the sea conquered. The founding Americans clung to the sea at first, and most of us are still clustered there in the great cities that began as ports. More and more the sea interests the city dwellers for sport, surfing, and diving, but it was not always so.

In those ports we once built a merchant fleet that culminated in the clipper ships—the queens of the seas, when the '49ers sailed to California. By 1890 when American Admiral Mahan wrote his great theoretical analysis, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," the fleet was gone. We built it again during the World Wars, watched it rust, and again it is gone.

IN PURSUIT OF LEVIATHAN

From the tiny ports of New England issued the men who did not fear to battle in his own element the largest animal that ever lived. From pole to pole and through the tropic clime they pursued leviathan for his oil until one day a new frontier opened and cheaper oil was found on the land. All that remained was a tradition, a few men telling sea stories and a few women staring moist-eyed at the sea. Those and an epic masterpiece, Melville's "Moby-Dick."

That was a century ago. Now the oil fields of the land grow as elusive as the great white whale. A new Breed of American has turned to the sea seeking oil from the continental shelf. Monstrous and marvelous towers rise from the waves, and the accents of Texas are heard from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. These too will pass—a

field yields oil for only a few decades.

A sperm whale calf, new-born by the polar ice, will outlive the oil fields—if we let it. The living resources of the sea will help to feed us forever if we only can control human ignorance and greed. Fisheries in their present form, however, will not help much more than they do now. What can be hoped of hunting? We would not be what we are, nor in our present predicament, if we had not invented farming 10,000 years ago. The world needs to farm the sea and herd the fish.

The most advanced and productive farms in the world are in America. One very important reason for this pre-eminence is the advancement of agricultural research that occurred in the Land Grant Colleges. Taking note of this, the nation is beginning to support the Sea Grant Colleges and foster the development of the resources of the sea. I say "beginning" although the program is several years old, because the application of science and industry to marine food production is surely in its infancy. Here and there in the world we crop oysters and shrimp and other high cost foods. Likewise we are learning to cultivate lobster and abalone. Even on a large scale these developments will not feed very many people, but they may encourage greater advances. The plants and animals of our farms are not those we acquired from the wild state millennia ago. They were specially bred to grow rapidly, resist disease, and yield food.

The plants and animals of the sea remain to be bred for our purposes. Why pursue the tuna? Why should he not forage for himself and return to our cooking pots like the salmon? To change the tuna we must change our viewpoint.

CHANGING VIEWPOINTS

Not long ago all our views of the sea were derived from the land, but attitudes and viewpoints are changing. The horrors of the deep have become the shy creatures of Jacques Cousteau's movies. What was a global myth of a flood has become a measured, dated global rise in sea level. We had chanteys about the whale—now we have recorded the eerie moving song of the whale himself. Can we, with such a song echoing in memory, still hunt leviathan?

We had paintings of the sea—now we have painters under the sea who feel as well as see what they are painting.

The most profound changes in our views have to do with our basic understanding of the world around us. Working on and in the heaving sea, scientists have come to a new perception of the solid land they left behind.

The floor of the abyss is splitting apart; the land moves; whole continents drift from pole to equator; and the history of the world is not what it seemed. This revolutionary viewpoint, as startling as the idea once was that the earth moves around the sun, is opening new frontiers of the mind that will help us to understand the physical frontier of the sea.

The sea is a continuing frontier because it has been too strong to be subdued. The balance is changing. We have not fished the oceans clean but we probably could. We have not poisoned them but we could. Few scientists believe that we have significantly altered the vast open ocean, but near the cities we have. Even a sea as large as the Mediterranean may already be in danger because it is enclosed—and many of its burgeoning industrial cities dump sewage as they did in ancient, emptier times.

Even the open sea is defenseless against the pollution of some new materials created by man. No organisms nor natural reactions affect them, and they will become ever more objectionable for ages to come. Finally, we face the ultimate pollution of nuclear wastes, not necessarily those from power plants which might possibly be containable. A twenty-minute exchange of nuclear rockets could poison the sea.

The frontier of the sea has much to offer. Properly developed it can provide challenges for future generations of pioneers. People who have the spirit and will to farm, herd, and mine the sea. People who teach, study, paint, and write about the sea while they are on and in it. There will be a price to pay and, as times change, some of the moist eyes gazing at the sea may belong to men. However, we shall never learn to conquer the new frontier unless we first control ourselves. Nothing could be worse for mankind—or the sea—than a lawless technological race. "Endless," wrote Byron, but the

Courses - By - Newspaper

Look to the Foothill campus newspaper this winter not only for college news, but also for convenient "courses-by-newspaper."

Simply read the weekly columns for the courses in which you enroll — then come to campus only for a few seminars and exams. Area residents who will not be on campus during the week to pick up a copy of The Sentinel newspaper may have copies sent to them by writing to Newspaper Courses, Off-Campus Office, Foothill College, 345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022.

"Oceans: Our Continuing Frontier" (Oceanography 10; QO10-60R)

The "Oceans" course will cover the history of scientific and geographical voyages, descriptions of the earth and its ocean basins, the geology of the ocean, its chemical and physical properties, marine mammals, the cultures and lifestyles of ocean peoples, and man and industry's impact on the oceans.

Foothill's David Roderick will be instructor-of-record. He will conduct an orientation session on January 11 at 8 p.m. on campus. Two seminars and two exams will follow for four units of credit.

"Popular Culture" (History 25)

American life styles and leisure pursuits will come under close scrutiny in this course-by-newspaper featuring columns by nationally known scholars and observers of contemporary life.

Among the contributors will be Nat Hentoff, writer for The New Yorker and Village Voice; Betty Friedan, founder of the National Organization for Women; Robert Lipsyte, sports columnist for The New Yorker Post; Andrew Hacker, professor of government at Queens College; Nathan I. Huggins, professor of history at Columbia University; and Alvin Toffler, author of "Future Shock" and "The Culture Consumers."

"Crime and Justice in America" (Social Science 30X; RT52-60R)

Despite efforts to combat it, crime persists as a pervasive, ever-expanding phenomenon of American life. Thus the causes of crime, theories of prevention, and means of control (police, courts, corrections) will be explored in a third newspaper course "Crime and Justice in America."

An orientation to the course will be held on campus on Friday, January 6, at 8 p.m. Two reviews and two exams will follow for 2 units of college credit.

Biographical History: Genealogy (Social Science 70A; RT70-60R)

Learn how to trace your own "family tree" and its relationship to regional movements and national historical developments in the newspaper course "Biographical History: An Introduction to Historical Genealogy."

An orientation to the genealogy columns is slated for Thursday, January 12, at 8 p.m. on campus. Two seminars and two exams also will be held for students seeking four units of credit.

uncontrolled resources are not. "Boundless," but the emerging law of the sea could bind it. "Sublime," let us unite to keep it so.

H. WILLIAM MENARD joined the faculty of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography as a professor of geology in 1956 after serving as a naval officer in World War II and as an oceanographer with the Navy Electronics Laboratory in San Diego.

He has participated in a score

of deep sea oceanographic expeditions and has made more than a thousand scientific dives with an aqualung. He served on the White House science staff in 1965-66 and is a consultant to Congress, various federal agencies, learned societies and industry. A member of both the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he was the first to discover many of the fracture zones in the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

Genealogy: researching your family background

ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR . . .

About the instructor . . .

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

INTRODUCTION

All courses should begin with a justification for their existence. Any course that includes some of what is commonly called Genealogy is certainly required to do so.

The purpose of this course is to give some basic guidance to people interested in finding information about individuals who lived in the past, including details of life-styles in various times and places in America, whether the individuals being researched were ancestors of the researcher or not.

When people engage in what is called "genealogical" research, they are engaged in aspects of historical research and, except in rare cases, they do have the advantages that properly trained and experienced historians could provide. Not only can these historians make the research easier, in some cases they alone can make it possible.

Historians who have done certain types of research sometimes have had a considerable amount of experience in reconstructing details of the lives of common, and not so common, people of the past. This kind of research has been done for biographical purposes, and to form and refine generalizations about various aspects of history.

Historians generally do not associate themselves with genealogical research for one or more of the following reasons: because they believe that their laboriously acquired special skills should not be used in such an "uneconomical" employment of their time; because such research is believed to be relatively unproductive of useful conclusions; because it is believed that those researching their own family background are

not interested in, or likely to find, historical material of value; because it is very difficult to provide even the basic guidance necessary for even well-educated amateurs engaged in such a complicated endeavor; because they do not want to be

linked to disreputable, or simply incompetent, participants in what can be described as the Genealogy Industry; because, though they are a small fraction of the total, the most publicized genealogical researchers are doing their work for religious purposes; and because of the antipathy of a significant portion of the general public toward people researching their own family background.

By default therefore a great many people interested in, and doing useful research in, aspects of history, and acquiring and preserving valuable materials, have been left dependent almost entirely upon the guidance of well-meaning amateurs who usually don't realize how unprepared they are to offer guidance. Sometimes these amateur researchers are left to outright swindlers.

Historical research requires quite a varied background of experience and knowledge, not only to find material and know its meaning, but in order to relate such material to other historical elements.

Those amateur historians with experience in limited areas and materials are not to be dismissed. Some of them are admirable people who have provided valuable material and given generously of their time and knowledge. Certainly all serious researchers know that the sharing of knowledge always increases the sum total of knowledge, whether between instructor and student, or between amateur and professional historian.

The objection is to those amateurs familiar with only a narrow area or period who sometimes write general guides, frequently from what seems to be the left-overs of their own genealogical research—which accounts for the strange character of some of those guides. Frequently these people are reminiscent of blind men more or less familiar with the single part of the elephant each has examined, who then individually proceed to write textbooks on Zoology.

Recently advice on how to research your family background, advice on how to do historical research, has been offered by a savings and loan association, an airline, a national talk show, and national news-magazines. Admittedly, the advice was no worse than that offered by the traditional suppliers of such guidance. Indeed, most of it seems to have come from those very sources.

As people's interest in their own family background has increased, so has the availability of misleadingly simple, and outright bad, advice. Tacking on the suggestion to consult your local genealogical library simply compounds the problem.

Even many of the family histories of famous "old families" and royal families are enough to cause even the most conservative and generous of historians to become convulsed with laughter and thrash about on the floor cackling hysterically.

The genealogy of the Dutch royal family is claimed to go back 2,000 years to a King of Armenia. Father Mathew O'Brien in 1901 was historically and religiously fortunate enough to be able to claim a genealogy of 130 generations going back 5,905 years to Adam and Eve and the creation of the world.

Americans have an admirable interest in the do-it-yourself approach, and a healthy disregard of self-proclaimed "experts." But a line should be drawn somewhere. Historians should object, just as surgeons would object to a determined and well-meaning amateur entering an operating room with a Boy Scout knife. Historians and surgeons can make enough mistakes on their own. And historians cannot bury their mistakes, or invoke any malpractice insurance at all.

Lack of guidance, or bad guidance, can lead industrious and serious amateur researchers into unnecessary blind alleys, waste a lot of their time, and often produce a faulty or wholly mythical end-product. The waste to the history profession is also to be deeply regretted, when it can be shown that those engaged in such research usually do not resemble the stereotypes, and with proper guidance can frequently produce significant material. And these people far out-number the diminishing pool of graduate students in conventional history.

There are both psychological and social obstacles to research of this type, if you research in your own family background, or appear to be doing so.

One must be prepared for derisive statements, suspicious attitudes, and outright hostility. Though this may be hard to believe for those who have never attempted such research. Many people will consider you to be odd or strangely threatening, perhaps even "un-American."

Probably only Americans would display so prominent a national symbol as the Statue of Liberty with an inscription on its base using the phrase: "Give me . . . the wretched refuse of your teeming shore." Even making allowance for a variation in the understanding of the words, its affect is a representation of American immigrant origins sufficient to warm the hearts of the coldest foreign critics of American society. This inscription is only one note in a theme in American society, a warning to avoid looking into the family background of Americans—those descended from "wretched refuse." Of course, it does add to the American over-confidence in upward mobility.

Early in the epic evolution of American society the disparity in the origins of our people seems to have frightened us. Yet no political unit has ever had a homogenized society.

To create a political nation, an over-emphasis on unity was unavoidable. Americans seemed to have felt themselves compelled by their search for the abolition of abrasive forms of distinction to hide or ignore their family backgrounds. Insecure in a new and rapidly changing environment, remembering the essence of the European political-social system to be based on powerful and privileged local families, it was better not to assume the burden of appearing different from one's fellow citizens. Americans gener-

ally participated in the creation of the myth of the melted American—in the face of all evidence to the contrary and in opposition to rationality. Strangely, a great many Americans came to feel comfortable in looking about suspiciously and resentfully at those who didn't appear properly melted. Frequently Americans, when asked

about their family background, will vaguely mention that their ancestry includes . . . , and then mention several European ethnic groups, without actually having one iota of evidence.

American society has succeeded to an impressive degree as a result of Americans attempting to practice a belief, admittedly proclaimed on a wider scale than it has been practiced, that equality does not require people to be the same in regard to religion or ethnic origin. Such variety can even include differences in family background and the knowledge of those differences, without unravelling the American social fabric. As Americans, we remain remarkably and irrationally sensitive to differences in family background. The development of democracy and the increasing opposition to the principal and practice of inherited privilege is still confused with research into family backgrounds, which is a valid historical study, and which is particularly important in regard to American history. Even "Genealogy" has been a tool in recording relationships, rather than a justification for the passing of privilege through such relationships, or a claim to some form of distinction.

Many people even seem convinced that the normal curiosity of anyone about his family background is really the desire to find some noble ancestor. A result of this is that librarians have loaded library shelves with expensive, colorful, and quite useless books on Heraldry. I believe there are just as many people looking up the family cattle-brand.

Even P. William Filby's handy reference book for beginners is entitled *American and British Genealogy and Heraldry*, though the author (Director of the Maryland Historical Society), devotes only about 19 pages to Heraldry in a book which is a selected list of 5,125 sources, and runs to 467 pages.

An oft repeated excuse for not searching out one's own family background is the fear of finding "a horse-thief" in the family, or "illegitimacy." Yet I can't imagine a rational person who wouldn't prefer that to finding himself related to royalty, which has provided history with some of the most appalling examples of humanity imaginable, and some of its most famous bastards.

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.



COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

By DAVID MANNING WHITE

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this introductory article, David Manning White, Professor of Mass Communications at Virginia Commonwealth University, discusses the scope and nature of American popular culture, which he sees as a mirror of the way most of us spend our leisure hours. 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.

Walt Whiteman intuitively understood what popular culture was all about many decades before sociologists began to use this all-encompassing term.

As Whiteman put it, "I hear America singing, its varied carols I hear." All around us we hear, see, touch, wear, and taste the varied carols of our own indigenous popular culture.

It's Arthur Fiedler, smiling as the sales of his albums with the Boston Pops passed the 50 million mark, while quoting the composer Rossini that "all music is good except the boring kind."

It's Dagwood and Blondie Bumstead, L'il Abner and Mammy Yokum, and good ol' Charlie Brown and Snoopy.

It's 750,000 of us who waited in line three to four hours to see the art treasures of King Tut's tomb at Washington's National Gallery.

It's the Reader's Digest for the 40 million readers who thrive on its apple-pie wholesomeness; it's also Hustler and Penthouse for the millions of voyeurs who thrive on a peek over the transom of the primal scene.

It's Muhammad Ali proclaiming, "This is Joe Namath's country, but my world."

It's McDonald's where they do it all for you and gross about \$3 billion a year. Viva Big Mac!

It's six out of every 10 Americans watching "Roots" for eight consecutive nights, eclipsing the television audience that previously made the movie "Gone With the Wind" the leader in spectator events.

It's John Wayne's face waiting for a sculptor to find another Mount Rushmore to immortalize him for succeeding generations of Americans.

Mirror of American Life

What manner of mirror?

It's the Texaco Oil Company sponsoring the broadcasts of operas from the Met for 38 consecutive years during which Verdi, Puccini, Wagner, and Mozart were heard by more than a billion listeners.

A COMPOSITE PICTURE

Every society, of course, from earliest civilizations on, has been typified by its arts, the way its people dressed, the foods they prepared, its music, its religions—a composite picture that can be defined as that society's culture.

And what of American society today?

It is characterized by a popular culture so pervasive that Americans spend at least one-third of the total hours of their lives as willing participants in it.

Our popular culture, which started in the 19th Century, came to a peak during the 20th Century with the rapid decline of the work week. Whereas our great-grandfathers put in a 72-hour week in 1900, by the 1970s we, their progeny, worked about half that amount.

Some Americans, a relatively small number, have chosen to fill their leisure with the "high culture" in arts and literary fare that has traditionally attracted the wealthiest or best educated elements of society.

But most Americans pursue their leisure in terms of mass entertainment. And it is mass entertainment—entertainment produced for a mass audience—that is a major factor in distinguishing modern popular culture from other, earlier forms of folk culture.

Mass entertainment itself was made possible by the technological innovations of the 19th and 20th centuries. Newspapers achieved a key role soon after the 1830s, when improvements in the printing process and increased literacy made the flamboyant "penny press" so pervasive. Motion pictures followed at the turn of this century, radio shortly thereafter, and finally, that most pervasive of all popular culture institutions, television.

THE MASS MEDIA

Today we, as a nation, spend more than 600 billion hours each year just with the mass media of television, radio, newspapers and magazines, motion pictures, and phonograph records and tapes. These media are the instruments through which most of our popular culture is disseminated.



A MASS-MEDIATED SOCIETY. Customers and employees in the television section of a New York department store watch the Special Senate Committee hearings on Watergate, May 17, 1973.

During those 60 hours every week of the year when we are at "leisure," the mass media are competing ferociously for our eyes and ears, to inform, persuade, but mainly to entertain us.

Because of the universality of popular culture, most of us feel that we know the media-made celebrities much better than our next door neighbors. When an Elvis Presley or a Bing Crosby dies, there is sadness felt by 100 million people, each of whom had his or her version of Elvis or Bing reinforced hundreds or thousands of times by movies, records, radio, and television.

Advertisers spend more than \$35 billion a year in these media, bombarding each of us with 1,500 messages a day to tell us what to eat and wear, and how to get rid of the nagging headaches that the "outside" world gives us.

It is a huge complex of industries that provides our popular culture, and if it is a costly business, we apparently are willing to pay the price. It is a very profitable enterprise for the media moguls who can best grasp what the public wants.

OUR LIVES REFLECTED

Imagine a mirror so vast and extensive that it reflects what most of us Americans are reading, listening to, or looking at when we are not totally involved in our daily jobs or sleeping. Ten times as many of us could identify Archie Bunker as Chief Justice Burger or Secretary of State Vance, and who couldn't describe Dick Tracy or

Tarzan? Each day we Americans are molding the elements of popular culture into our lives.

Popular culture, then, is the continuous process that mirrors the manner in which most Americans spend perhaps the greatest segment of their lives. A mirror, by its very nature, usually gives a realistic picture of what appears before it, but there are some mirrors that distort and some that focus on our grotesqueness.

If the image of ourselves is less than the idealized picture we might wish to see, we should not blame the mirror. Our collective dreams, anxieties, and indeed our sheer existence have fashioned the mirror. Perhaps the mirror only reflects the masks and the myths we want to believe about ourselves. We are the mirror; the mirror is us.

Since we are investing a total of about 25 years of our lives in our "leisure" hours, we cannot afford to be complacent about the quality of our popular culture. Therefore, a continual, constructive feedback between the culture-consumers, as Alvin Toffler has termed us, and the popular culture dispensers, whether they be in New York, Hollywood, or Washington, D.C., is imperative.

Whether the media barons need us more than we need them begs the question. They provide the mass culture that fills our leisure hours; but we make it lucrative for them. Our common goal should be a national popular culture that is enlightening and enlivening as well as entertaining.

Unlike Shakespeare's Mark Antony, our intention in this series is neither to bury nor to praise popular culture, but rather to examine the ways it reflects some very important aspects of contemporary American life.

In the next 14 weeks a group of distinguished scholars and writers will discuss various facets of today's popular culture, examining its roots in the American past, its power as a gigantic industry, its role in interpreting (and sometimes affecting) social change in our national life, and even its probable future.

It is our hope that this series, utilizing the oldest of the mass media, the American press, will help many Americans understand the implications of living in a "mass-mediated" society, and thereby enable them to define more clearly the kind of popular culture most meaningful to their lives.

DAVID MANNING WHITE is Professor of Mass Communications at Virginia Commonwealth University, having previously been a Professor of Journalism at Boston University from 1949 to 1975. He served as general editor of the New York Times' Arno Press series on Popular Culture in America, 1800-1925, Rosenberg, of "Mass Culture: The Popular Arts in America," which was influential in creating interest in popular culture research among academicians. Other books include "The Celluloid Weapon: Social Comment on Film," "Journalism in the Mass Media," and "Pop Cult in America."

Frame
by
Frame

Close Encounters of the Third Kind



A select group of government scientists await the moment of contact.



Melinda Dillion as Jillian Guiler and Gary Guffy as her son, Barry, huddle together as something extraordinary takes place outside their home.

By DAVID HERN

A circular spacecraft resembling a large, tin frying pan with evenly spaced green and red lights around the circumference lands in a large field. The craft looks as if it were made by a youngster in a junior high school shop class. A section of the craft folds out into an escape chute. A small green creature with feelers sprouting from his head emerges from the ship and says in a squeaky, monotone voice, "greetings, earthlings. We come in peace. Take us to your leader." This stereotyped encounter with extraterrestrial beings has been seen in everything from T.V. commercials to Bugs Bunny cartoons.

The greatest service "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" performs is that of completely dispelling this and all other common conceptions of space visitors with a polite, but emphatic boot out the cinema door. It is the first and last word on the UFO in American films. It takes away the cynical laugh and replaces it with excitement and open-mouthed wonderment.

Steven Spielberg, who proved himself more than capable of holding a suspense film together 2 years ago with "Jaws," has created a new film of awesome scale and power. With the aid of Douglas Trumbull (the special effects wizard of "2001") and a battery of Hollywood's most revered cinematographers, Spielberg weaves the most outlandish yarn into the realm

of the plausible. One might be tempted to say, "They don't make 'em like that anymore" except for the fact that they never did quite make 'em like this.

To fully enjoy "Close Encounters," the first viewing must have its share of surprises. So, I will reveal as little of the plot as possible for review purposes.

The story surrounds the mysterious connections between a five-note tune, an irregular dome shape and Roy Neary, a likably simple-minded power company employee played by Richard Dreyfuss. Neary is the archetypal family man—quiet, practical and relatively boring.

At one point in the film, the camera catches a glimpse of a Walter Keen painting, the epitome of bad taste in the art world, hanging on the wall in the Neary home. This typifies the distinctly "kitschy" American life Neary lives. Until one day, he is exposed to events he has never even been forced to think about, much less deal with pragmatically, in his life of stifling domesticity. Dreyfuss creates Neary with such polished "nurdliness" that we too share in his panic over a shattered paradigm.

The other star of "Close Encounters" is the character of Barry Guiler, played by 4 year old Cary Guffy who is, without a doubt, the single most

adorable child ever to appear in a motion picture. He is sure to melt the heart of anyone who ever hated "The Little Rascals" or Shirley Temple. His innocence and the innocence of others is the central core of the film. The curiosity with which Barry plays his toy xylophone is of the same intensity as our feelings of wonderment when we gaze at the heavens and ponder our role in the cosmos.

Guffy also exhibits an uncanny acting ability. No doubt, Francois Truffaut, the famous French film director who perfected the art of directing children with "Small Change" had a direct influence on Spielberg. Truffaut also appears in the film as Dr.

Claude Lacombe, the supposed world authority on UFO activities.

Melinda Dillon plays Jillian Guiler, Barry's widowed mother with a quietly dignified pleasantness. This is her first screen appearance since playing Woody Guthrie's wife in "Bound for Glory."

If for no other reason, laurels are owed to Spielberg for the sheer magnitude of his undertaking. As might be suspected from that statement, however, "Close Encounters" only warrants the use of selected superlatives.

Although Spielberg conscripted his first film, "The Sugarland Express" based on a true incident, "Close Encounters" for all intents and purposes is his

first full-scale screenwriting effort. It shows. The script, for the most part is nothing much to speak of. Spielberg, now only 29, is fulfilling a lifetime dream in "Close Encounters" by including everything he always wanted to put into a screenplay, relevant or not. At times he slides precariously close to "making 'em like they used to."

The plot elements and sequence of events are obviously geared more toward achieving an end than sustaining a narrative. Luckily, Spielberg intersperses a good share of spectacular mini-episodes to keep the suspense level up.

The latter portion of the film contains an "action-packed" mountain-side helicopter chase reminiscent (to be polite) of Hitchcock's "North by Northwest." Though well executed and entertaining, the scene cannot be explained away by yelling "homage" and running for cover. In a 2+ hour movie, it carries a bright, red, "FILLER" sign.

The overwhelming fact is "Close Encounters of the Third Kind" is infectiously enjoyable. The film begins slowly and builds to a marvelous, visual crescendo. Whatever complaints one might have about the film tend to fizzle away in the emotional contagion of a theatre-going evening. "Close Encounters" is a landmark film that will no doubt be used for future reference. It carries a large cinematic burden and yet, it manages to remain pure, awe-inspiring fun.



Melinda Dillion searches for Richard Dreyfuss during a mysterious government evacuation.



Air traffic controllers crowd around radar screens to track an unidentified flying object.

Scotty beams down to Flint

Actor James Doohan, who portrayed Scotty on the original TV series "Star Trek," will speak at De Anza College on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 7:30 p.m. in Forum 1.

The program, "Star-Trekking with Scotty," is sponsored by De Anza's Seminar Lecture Series 90.

Community members may attend by enrolling in the SLS 90 program and

paying the \$2 registration fee. Because of limited seating for the "Star Trek" program, reservations are required. Interested persons should call the SLS 90 office, 996-4674.

Although Doohan may be best remembered as Engineer Montgomery "Scotty" Scott on the starship "Enterprise," he is a veteran of 31 years as an actor, and has appeared in over 100 stage plays, 4,000 radio shows, and several hundred television shows.

Fanfairs return singing

The Foothill College Fanfairs will sing a broad range of vocal jazz music in their "Home-From-Tour Concert" on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m. in the Foothill College Theatre.

Phil Mattson will conduct the 18 vocalists in a program of hits by Cole Porter, Richard Rogers, Barry Manilow, and Stevie Wonder. Included in the performance will be selections from the Fanfairs' new album and Fanfair arrangements soon to be released by Hal Leonard Publishing Co.

Tickets for the concert will be \$3 general admission and \$1.50 for students and senior citizens at the door or in advance at the Foothill Box Office.

New club planned

Foothill students interested in starting a local chapter of Amnesty International, a worldwide organization which helps to free people imprisoned because of their beliefs, are invited to attend a meeting Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1 p.m. in Room S-3.

Representatives from two AI chapters in the bay area will discuss the organization's objectives and explain how it operates.

Information may also be obtained at the "Club Fanfare" on Thursday, Jan. 12, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in Hyde Park.

Moffat leads Baja trip

(Continued from page 1)

Very much and spend hours at it. Moffat is an incredibly vivacious teacher. He's very comfortable to work with and (if you ask any of his students) very entertaining. He was always ahead of everyone, careful to tramp on any specimens he did not recognize!

All kidding aside, he has a very definite axe to grind on the whale issue. His purpose on the trips is to educate people, so when the time comes to make a decision, people will be educated enough to understand them.

He states, "The reason for the trip is to show the public up close, as opposed to pictures. I don't like zoos. My conflict is that of having to chase them in a skiff and make

them run.

"I don't want to do that, but in a sense it's the only way to save them by showing people the real thing.

"When legislation is contemplated, they will make a better decision, boosting the priority."

Moffat reminds us that "there is nothing from a whale man can't get from another source or make synthetically. Our children may have only pictures to see." (Remember the dodo or the passenger pigeon?)

The D.V.O.P. Program is available for those disabled and other Vietnam-era veterans who are in need of employment services. Call us, we may be able to assist you.

326-6590.



Fanfairs

Fanfairs on tour

By LYNETTE KELLY

The Foothill College jazz choir, Fanfairs, will perform in concert at the Foothill College theatre on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m., following the group's return from a six-day tour of southern California.

The performance, which will consist of new material from the tour, will be "the group's major concert of the year on campus," according to Fanfair director Phil Mattson.

The group is currently touring various high schools and colleges in southern California. Singers will be performing both as solo artists and as a group, and will conduct a music clinic at each school.

Evening concerts, which are open to the public, are also scheduled.

"Each school has invited several schools from their area to spend the day with us," Mattson said.

"Each group will sing, and I will give suggestions on how it can improve."

Fanfairs will conduct a "how to" clinic for all of the choirs, Mattson said. "They will demonstrate how they do things—the right way to do them."

The tour is a yearly event, Mattson said. "These various directors know of our group and its reputation. Two of them asked us to come down and do a clinic. I said we couldn't come for just two days, so they lined up other schools."

According to Mattson, "The education experience in touring is in appearing in different concert situations. Singers must learn to adjust to various concert halls and audiences. It's exciting to perform for people who are doing similar things, but on a different level."

"When the group performs the same material every day for a week," Mattson said, "it gets better each time. The performance reaches a more refined level throughout the week. That's where the real education takes place."

SHIELDS & YARNELL CAPTIVATE CROWD

By MICHAEL LEMKE

Shields and Yarnell's Jan. 7 performance at DeAnza's Flint Center captivated the near capacity audience. The two mimes received a standing ovation.

Robert Shields and Lorene Yarnell gave what they call a "space-age vaudeville show." The act, written solely by Shields and Yarnell, included improvisations, theatrical bits, music, dance and a film clip of the two performing at Union Square, where their career together started.

The concert was sponsored by the day and evening student associations of Foothill College.

Ray Jason, a fellow street artist and friend of Shields', warmed up the audience with some amazing juggling. Jason's act folded juggling of a hatchet, sickle, and machete and juggling two hatchets while devouring an apple. Throughout, Jason engaged in friendly bickering and joking with the outspoken audience.

Music composer and conductor Norman Mamey and drummer Cubby O'Brien, a former Musketeer, accompanied the two mimes and along with the Foothill College Jazz Ensemble, Bass player Mario Surachi and a group of strings, provided fine background music for the show.

Nearing the end of their act, Shields, a native San Franciscan, whose career began on the streets of San Francisco's Union Square, called the audience "much better than the Las Vegas crowds we've played for."

A rousing cheer greeted Shield's announcement that Shields and Yarnell, who are married to each other, have been given their own series beginning shortly on CBS.

Shields and Yarnell concluded their appearance with their first ever television set, the "robot couple" eating breakfast. The Saturday night's performance clearly supported Groucho Marx' statement that "These two are going places."

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