

# WEXED plans career day

The Foothill College Work Experience Education Department will present an Employment Development day Tuesday, March 14, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the campus center mall.

"The purpose of the event," says Grace Trafton of the Student Placement Office, "is to give students an opportunity to talk to employers about job opportunities within their industries."

A number of local employers will be present, each having a booth to which students can come to get information about the current job outlook and the different types of jobs available within a certain field.

Trafton points out that although a specific employer may specialize in one field, they may hire people to do many different types of work. Students are advised to check the job outlooks for specialists in business, clerical work, computer science, electronics, engineering, sales and marketing, education and recreation, medical and military work and various other professions with all of the firms represented at the event.

In addition to the firms, Ruth Morales, coordinator of the Career Center will have a table which will help students with resume techniques, and the Student Placement Office will be

present to explain how to use the placement office.

"The job market is good right now," Trafton says, "and this is a good chance to speak with different employers first hand."

An identical event was held last spring, and Trafton says that it was a success except for the few students who came looking for instant jobs. "We are emphasizing career information. Some employers will be looking for employees, but not all are recruiting for specific openings. Students should basically find out what different types of work are available within the large companies."



Dr. John Dunn

## District opposes Prop. 13

By ED MRIZEK

"I would vote no, I think it is irresponsible legislation." This comment by Chancellor John Dunn on the recent Jarvis-Gann initiative, (Proposition 13) is a typical response from educational personnel.

What is Proposition 13? Even though there has been considerable recent media coverage of the proposition, many people remain uninformed.

The AFL-CIO employees union said in its recent handout, "It began as a petition initiated by Howard Jarvis, a conservative activist. It gathered over 1 million signatures and will be on the June ballot. Its major provision will be to cut property taxes sharply and hold them down. Everyone would pay 1% of the market value of their homes. The average in California now is nearly 3%. It would allow property taxes in subsequent years to go up only 2% a year. And it freezes 1975 market values as the tax base, unless the property is sold."

What will be the result? Since school districts now receive almost 100% of their budget from property taxes, they will be forced to cut spending by cutting programs, laying off workers or both.

Because initial dismissal notices must go out to administrators by March 1 and to teachers by March 15, a decision would have to be made soon. Because the outcome is unknown, Chancellor Dunn said he does not want to make a move now, but wants to wait and see the outcome. Chancellor Dunn said, "The biggest problem is that it will be voted upon on June 6 and go in effect July 1. This only gives 3 weeks to prepare for the new law."

Dunn said the new law would cut the budget in the Foothill-De Anza District by 25%. This would be a cut of about "13 million dollars." Asked if he had a recommendation or a plan of action should the Jarvis bill pass, Dunn said, "If it passes, my recommenda-

tion would be to operate at full services until we run out of money. This would also give us time to think about how we would handle the reduced services in the coming year."

With the recent passing of the Behr bill, which will cut homeowner property taxes at least 30%, people have a guarantee of lower taxes next year. Voting of the Jarvis bill into law may present the possibility of elimination of free tuition at community colleges like Foothill.

The Behr bill will not take effect unless the Jarvis initiative is rejected by voters and Proposition 8 is passed in June.

When asked if the Behr bill would have any effect on Foothill, Acting Foothill College President, Hal Seger said he does not think it will because as he sees it thus far we would be "supplemented by state funds." Seger added, "We also have about 3+ billion dollars of general state funds we have not used yet." These are excess reserves. These funds of course will run out and the Behr bill will be "a very temporary solution."

Commenting on the Jarvis-Gann initiative, Seger said, "Were there no other measure to shift the source of funds, we would probably lose about 2-3 million dollars at the very least." He continued by saying if we had to have a reduction in students or in service, what would we do? "Get rid of the Library?" Deciding who or what to do away with is like saying, "Which arm would you like amputated?" Asked if he had plans to reduce the teaching staff before the deadline of March 15 he said, "We cannot fire people before we know what is going to happen. The law does not allow it."

Seger said, "I see the Jarvis-Gann initiative as a meat-axe approach to a very delicate operation. I do not think my property taxes are that bad considering the benefits I receive."

(Cont. on back page)

Foothill College

# SENTINEL

Volume 20, Number 17 Foothill College, Los Altos Hills CA 94022 March 10, 1978

## If Jarvis-Gann fails

### Trustees vote to expand P.A. center

By LYNETTE KELLY

The Foothill-De Anza Board of Trustees have approved proposals to expand the district's Palo Alto Center facilities and to extend Foothill's Summer Repertory Program into a year-round repertory group. The motions were carried unanimously at the board's regular meeting March 6.

District Chancellor Dr. John Dunn said that the actions, which would involve "reallocation of community services and operational funds" for the district, are contingent upon June 10 voter reaction to Proposition 13, the Jarvis-Gann property tax initiative. Passage of the bill, which calls for a 60% tax cut for homeowners, would result in "a \$10-15 million reduction in district funds" and a subsequent "cancellation of new and community services programs" by the district, Dunn said.

The request to expand Palo Alto facilities came as a result of increased student enrollment at the site during the two years it has been in operation. The center is currently using 25 classroom sites in addition to the main facility on Lytton Ave. in downtown Palo Alto.

Expansion of the center to a building across the street from the Lytton Ave. location will provide a total of ten classrooms and 88,000 feet of space for student use. Board members said that at a rate of \$.74 per square foot, the district would be able to sublet the facility "if

Jarvis comes through."

The extension of Foothill's Summer Repertory Program into a year-round theatre group will involve an estimated starting cost of \$27,000, according to a study by the board. The site of the new program has not yet been chosen, and Dr. Dunn advised that "any capital outlay for rental of facilities should be put off" until after the June 6 election.

While recognizing "the tremendous worth of this pro-

posal," Dunn said, "community service-funded programs such as this would be the first to go if the Jarvis bill is approved."

Dr. Dunn said that Flint Center, the Planetarium, and the Space Science Center would also be affected by passage of the initiative. Although the board "will operate under the existing finance law until such time as that law is changed," Dunn said, "we have to consider the impact on ADA related programs" is the bill is passed.



Neil MacKenzie

## Mackenzie new ASFC Pres.

Neil MacKenzie has defeated P. Micheal Rages in the race for ASFC President by a meager 58 votes.

Stuart Tanner, Social Affairs Director, said "Only 314 students turned out to vote in the elections held on campus

March 7 and 8, and of the 314 votes six were thrown out because they were either not marked or the student wanted both candidates."

Out of the 308 votes for ASFC Pres. MacKenzie received 183 while Rages got 125.

# Silva on rape

By MARY DONNEWORTH

"Rape is not for sex; it is simply an act of violence," said Chief Joseph Silva of the Foothill Security Dept. in an interview with reporters last week. To make people more aware of the problem, Chief Silva will teach a course called Sociology of Rape next fall.

According to Silva, the victim might be followed and closely observed for several weeks before any attack occurs. "The rapist observes routine patterns of the victim, where she goes, when and if she is alone," said Silva. "The rapist is out to punish her, he is aware of his action even if he can't control himself."

There are also changes in the court proceedings to give more personal attention to the rape victim, according to Silva. "The victim is given more respect now, information that is not relevant to the case can be stricken out of court by the judge," said Silva.

In this class, Silva will inform students about what goes on in a rapist's mind according to his interviews with convicted rapists in San Quentin Prison. Silva told reporters that the way a woman acts and dresses will be important to a rapist as he chooses his target. "Provocative clothes like short skirts and see-through blouses are sure to draw

attention as well as loud or bawdy language," remarked Silva.

"The way to solve the problem of rape is by understanding why rape happens," said Silva. "Men and women can protect themselves from any attacks; they can be avoided." According to Silva, in San Jose rape is second only to burglary in the top three crimes committed. The crime of rape itself has not increased in recent years, but women, because of new societal support and legal change, are reporting the crimes and receiving results in court, according to Silva. "Women are being put in the police stations, medical facilities and courtrooms to help the victims. Women will even accompany a frightened woman home the first night to protect her from fear," said Silva.

Because of his anger, a rapist knows that the greatest insult to a woman is to violate her sexually, according to Silva. He reported that a rapist doesn't consider the woman a person, but only an object. "When asked if they (the rapists) would act any differently, many responded that they would kill it next time," Silva said and added, "She was a witness and I was caught."

When a person is aware of the possibility of attack, especially a woman, she can learn to protect herself both physically and mentally, according to Silva. "No woman can be expected to fight like a man; she will be killed, but she is capable of defending herself," he said.

Silva explained that a woman must fight differently than a man. "There are many things she can do with the palm of her hand that can truly injure any attacker," Silva also claimed "A woman must also be aware of herself as a talker, with a stern and confident stance she can talk herself out of attack; her mental attitude must be strong," said Silva.

Silva commented that many women after taking the course said that they felt OK, able to defend themselves and not afraid to live. The problem of rape has been the prime interest of Silva in the two years he has taught the two unit course. Many people of all kinds are also interested in the course according to the Chief. "Even men who have composed 40% of the class."

Security cars continue to drive alert for any disturbance after late classes, confirmed Silva. "These police people are also available for escort service if ever you are parked too far from class and don't feel safe," Silva said. "Just come into the Campus Station and request an escort. An on duty patrolman will be happy to assist you."

# In brief...

## Study abroad

For the first time this summer, the International Field Study Courses is sending students from Foothill College to nine different countries.

The cost range of the trips is anywhere between \$1,175 and \$2,500. The students will receive eight units of credit for going on the trip.

"The main purposes behind the trips are to expose the students to the language, history, culture practices and major events of the country. Also, by going through the country's newspaper, the student can

The students will be traveling to Africa, South America, Israel, and five European countries. In Europe, they will see Spain, Italy, England, Greece, and France.

become aware of what the people are doing now."

When asked about the format of the classes, Tinsley said, "There will be teachers from Foothill College who are experts in the culture of one particular country. Each teacher will accompany a group of students and not only give classroom lectures, but also go out in

## Black History Month a success

"We had a beautiful time planning the program for Black History and being in it," Pam Brown, coordinator of the Black History Month Committee at Foothill, said recently, after the last event of the month had been presented.

"We want to thank all students who were involved," she added.

The last event, presented Thursday, Feb. 23, was a Fashion and Hair Show held in Campus Center.

Josefina Bynoe, who also worked as coordinator, could not take an active part in the closing presentation, because of

an injury the day before, but showed up with a pair of crutches to view the activities.

Models wearing bright and richly-colored clothes from the Ibari African Shop were: Zan Toulbert, Fay Cortez, Barbara Johnson, Bobby Brown, Michael Pages, Ronnie Howard, and Chisholm Allen. Some braided hair styles were decorated with beads.

Naiwn, Sakisa, and Tumani played congo drums, and Brown and Renee Barfield were featured in African dance.

Brown said, "Crowd participation was really what made the show. They really got into it and called us back for an encore."

## Mortarotti honored

John Mortarotti, head of the Fine Arts Department at Foothill has been selected as the "Ideal Alumnus" of the University of Pacific Conservatory of Music.

Mortarotti was featured in the "Pacific Review" as a prime example of the UOP graduates, being selected after many names were mentioned, including Dave Brubeck, a famous jazz musician.

Mortarotti has been at Foothill since 1963. His work here has included teaching string instrument classes, organizing conductor workshops in cooperation with the Association of California Symphony Orchestras, he also founded and directed the Nova Vista and Master Sinfonia.

The "Pacific Review" said Mortarotti is a "master teacher who prepares others to share music as part of the quality of life."

During an interview, Mortarotti said he enjoys teaching his classes and although he no longer works with the Nova Vista Orchestra, he is still active with the Master Symphonia, which performs often at Foothill.

Asked how he organized the origin of the Nova Vista and Master Symphonia, Mortarotti said, "The Sunnyvale Symphony had little support from the parks and recreation department so he joined the symphony with some students at Foothill to provide an organization for people of all ages to perform."

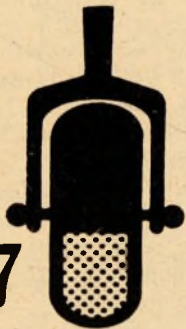
## Cuba trip cancelled

Bob Pierce's Cuba Trip scheduled for spring vacation has been cancelled. The program failed to attract the needed 20 students.

According to Pierce, "The \$820 fee is hard for students

to come up with. The reason the trip was so expensive," he added, "was because the district took out a one million dollar insurance premium instead of the usual \$300,000. They did this because of the unique nature of the trip."

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MARTIN MULL

# Banks psychs out crowd

By LYNETTE KELLY

"Anita Bryant says that kids use their teachers as role models; if that were true, today I'd be a nun," said Dr. Murray Banks, noted psychologist and author of the book "Stop the World—I Want to Get Off." Dr. Banks spoke at Flint Center Feb. 28, the last of four speakers in Foothill's Special Speaker Series.

"Anita Bryant is a very evil woman," Dr. Banks said. "Any person who tries to put down others in the name of God is dangerous. And what's more, she hears voices; God tells her to do this. He never speaks to me. Why not? He's too busy talking to Anita."

"She thinks homosexuals are sick. It is society that is sick, not homosexuals," said Dr. Banks. "The cruelty of this society is in trying to change people to fit certain molds. Homosexuals can't be changed to heterosexuals, and heterosexuals can't be changed into homosexuals. It can't be done either way," he said.

Dr. Banks made the remarks during a question and answer period following his lecture. His speech, "What To Do Until the Psychiatrist Comes," is the second most frequently given talk in the world, he said. Dr. Banks has given the speech 5000 times.

In dealing with his topic, the causes of and ways to avoid mental illness, Dr. Banks used stories, jokes and dramatization. "I really always wanted to be an actor," he said. "My mother wanted me to be a doctor, so I became a doctor; now I'm performing."

Dr. Banks said that drug addiction, suicide and insanity are adjustments people make to deal with reality. All are voluntary, he said, and all are avoidable if people learn "mental hygiene"—how to adjust constructively.

Four motivating factors affecting human action, according to Dr. Banks, are the desires for life, love, variety and a feeling of importance.

"Why does every woman want a mink coat, when a skunk will keep her just as warm? She doesn't really need a mink coat; the only one that really needs it is a mink. It just makes her feel important."

"Everyone wants to live," Dr. Banks said. "How long? Forever. People say 'I don't care if I die when I'm 90'—until they're 89."

"We are all destined to be frustrated," Dr. Banks said. "Not one of you can have all you want!"



Dr. Murray Banks

How people adjust to these frustrations determines whether they will be sane, or constitute the two out of every 25 children destined for mental hospitals, he said. "It's not the problem, but the attitude toward the problem that makes us what we are. There is no solution to a problem until you get your finger on the problem," he said. "We all slip. We all have sorrows, frustrations and failures. Do you become paralyzed or do you pick yourself up?"

Dr. Banks suggested ten ways to avoid mental illness, the most important of which, he said, are the abilities to laugh at life and to see the other person's point of view. "Go into a mental hospital—there's no laughter

there. A sense of humor is the first thing to go when you become mentally ill, and the first thing to come back when you recover."

Money does not insure happiness or eliminate frustration, Dr. Banks said. "People don't want money. The only reason a person works for a little piece of paper is because it may get him what he wants."

"Happiness is a by-product, a result of effective life adjustments," he said. The search for happiness is "like chasing a butterfly; the more you chase it, the more it always just eludes you. But if you turn your mind to other things, it will land on your shoulder."

# Legal advice available to students

An average of five students visit the Foothill Legal Assistance program, available every Thursday, 2-5 p.m., reported Mark Franich, Attorney at Law, on March 2, in an informal interview concerning the program.

"The most prevalent problems students seek to solve are landlord-tenant disputes involving cleaning deposits, leasing, and rights on terminating rent contracts," said Franich.

"We also get consumer problems where people bought things through the mail, and they got the wrong thing, or it was damaged, also automotive repair problems, and criminal matters like petty theft," reported Franich.

Although the staff of six lawyers will not represent in court, or write legal documents, they will advise students on how to file a case in small claims court, which involves matters under \$750.

"However, we will write letters for the students to the other party on possible solutions, for more information, or to ask how the problem might be remedied," said Franich.

Franich is one of six lawyers in the Morgan, Ruby, Franich, Schofield, Bouchier & Fredkin firm on 100 Park Center Plaza in San Jose.

One lawyer from the firm appears in the Campus Center office for counseling every Thursday. Appointments can be made with Mrs. Jean Thatcher at the reception desk in C-31.

# Engle to tour Europe

By LYNETTE KELLY

Foothill philosophy instructor Dr. Gal Engle will direct two European tours this summer. He will conduct a three week tour of France, from June 25 to July 18, and a "Celtic journey" from July 19 to August 12.

The tours will emphasize the art of each country visited, particularly in France, Dr. Engle said. Travellers will view Romanesque and Gothic style buildings, such as Notre Dame, Reims and Abbey St. Denis in Paris, and Pont du Gard and Maison Carree in Nimes. Visits to major museums and wineries are also planned.

The Celtic tour begins with two days in Paris, and from there moves through England, Ireland and Wales. Various sites of historic and artistic interest will be visited, including the Winchester and Salisbury Cathedrals and the Abbey ruins at Glastonbury in England, and Trinity College and St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin. The tour price includes theatre tickets at Stratford and the Abbey Theatre in Dublin.

Although the tours are not sponsored by Foothill, students

may earn up to three units of academic credit by enrolling in Anthropology 95 in the fall quarter, and arranging a program of requirements with the tour director. Students, faculty and staff of the Foothill-De Anza College District will receive a discount on the tour price.

The French tour is priced at \$1550, which includes accommodations with breakfast, lunch the first day in Paris, one dinner in Lyon, lectures, guides, fees for most entrances, bus, and two theatre tickets.

Cost of the Celtic Tour is \$1450, and includes a first day lunch at Paris, dinner at Dublin, lectures, guides, fees, bus and ferry transport, and theatre tickets.

Air fare is not included in the tour prices.

Interested students or faculty may contact Dr. Engle or Focus Tours International for further details.

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# Ski trip planned

The Foothill College Intramural Program will sponsor a ski trip to Squaw Valley during the spring break, March 27 through 31.

A meeting for all interested students will be held Thursday, March 16, at 1 p.m. in Room G-23 (above Auxiliary Gym).

The fee for the trip, \$138 per person, includes five nights lodging at the Squaw Valley Lodge, five breakfasts and dinners and five all-day lift tickets, ice skating, a cheese fondue party and dance and recreational activities. Students must furnish their own transportation to and from the lodge.

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# Opinion . . .

## SENTINEL BLASTED FOR ELECTION COVERAGE

TO: TOM SELBACH, EDITOR, SENTINEL  
FROM: DONELL PAPPER, ELECTIONS DIRECTOR AND ROBERT E. ZEPERNICK II, MASS COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR  
RE: SENTINEL ARTICLE ON ASFC ELECTION, MARCH 3, 1978

As individual members of the ASFC Campus Council, we deplore the SENTINEL's handling of the ASFC elections article. It was poorly stated, biased and written so as not to present the total positions of either candidate. This shabbily devised report was, in our estimation, totally uncomplementary to either candidate.

The article might have been more beneficial to present platform issues more pertinent to the

interests of the general student body, such as revising grading policy, removing barriers for disabled students, improving feed services to speak of only a few.

Although we recognize the freedom of the press as being an essential liberty of the democratic process, we also recognize the candidate's right to be fairly represented.

Perhaps in the future, the SENTINEL will be more aware of current activities on campus and be prepared to address these concerns in a more comprehensive manner.

—Robert E. Zepernick II.

—Donell Papper

## In defense . . .

IN RE TO THE LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM "individual members of the ASFC Council."

Whether or not the article in the March 3 SENTINEL regarding the ASFC presidential office candidates was "totally uncomplementary to either candidate" in your view, is of little concern to us. The news gathered was FACT and as a campus paper, we'll disseminate it to our readers. We don't write stories just so they will be agreed with.

You suggested that we might have asked the candidates to address themselves to issues such as revising grading policy, removing barriers for disabled students and improving food services. They are standard questions similar to those asked in any election campaign and they elicit predictable responses. Promises from the office seekers is not

what we were looking for. These predictable replies are usually never kept anyway and are simply ploys to sucker votes.

You're right. Candidates should be fairly represented. To show aspects of an office seekers personality that some may find disagreeable is just as important as reporting on their stronger and more positive points.

Perhaps in the future, these "individual members of the ASFC Campus Council" will separate themselves from their self interests and realize that the student population doesn't care who the candidate is, but how he addresses certain issues.

—Scott Partridge, news editor

## More defense . . .

In writing about the two candidates for ASFC presidency, I was looking not for similarities, but for differences between the office-seekers. Food Services, the grading policy, and barrier removal were not issues that the candidates differed on. The issues that you read about in the SENTINEL were.

I feel that the Mass Communicators Director should realize the reporter not only has the duty of fairly representing each candidate, but also the right to ask questions and find out what each person believes regarding certain issues which

may remain ignored in the candidate's painting of a favorable public-image.

It is the students who buy the student body cards, therefore, the money that ASFC plays with belongs to the student body. The story which appeared in the last edition of the SENTINEL gave the students of Foothill College their first look in a long time at how their money is to be spent.

—Tom Selbach, editor

## On the Spot...

By ED MRIZEK

What do you think of the Javis-Gann Initiative?



Robert Glenn and Laura Crow: I'm sure if they lowered property taxes the government would find another way to get their money.

Nancy McCoy:

I don't know what it is.



Bertrand Dumesnil: Proposition 13 is bad luck so I don't want to answer!



Mary Valenzuela:

Who can be against lowering taxes?



## Lela's Last Laugh

By LELA DOWLING



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, X372. Printed by Nowles Publications, 640 Robles Ave., Menlo Park, CA 94026.

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# SENTINEL

Courses By  
Newspaper

## Genealogy : 12 What is proof?

- 12. What is Proof?
- 13. Immigration
- 14. Migration
- 15. Some Final Observations

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

### ARTICLE 12

#### WHAT IS PROOF?

What is "proof"? In the final analysis the answer can only be that "proof" is what satisfies the individual making the judgment. Some people have a touching need to believe, and will believe despite all evidence to the contrary. Sometimes people especially want to believe something which is unpopular, or is contrary to the decision of the high bench of the scholarly world. An "expert" in any particular field of research is almost by definition difficult to convince.

Not the least valuable tool used by the historian is an almost crushing skepticism in regard to unsupported testimony, both verbal and written. For the historian this attitude comes with the territory. Even a fairly well prepared historian has encountered more instances and varieties of forgery, libel, slander, perjury, swindling, theft, homicide, political corruption, manipulation of the government, and so on, than one of Joseph Wambaugh's complaining "street cops" retiring after thirty years of service.

In regard to the general problem of proof some might feel more comfortable with a philosophical crutch such as Ernest Renan, who stated that "history is the necessary form of the science of everything which is in a state of becoming."

An attitude toward evidence which includes the examining of the original sources, and the cross checking of them one against the other, along with the omission of preferences in regard to research outcomes, will do away with a large number of the problems of establishing what is "fact," and what is "conjecture."

The method of going back to the earliest record in the matter being researched, and then working forward in time, permits the researcher to compare later conclusions with the original evidence. That is, a "primary source" can then be

compared to the "secondary sources." Always to be kept in mind, of course, is the possibility that a commentator knowledgeable in a particular field may be necessary in order that an inexperienced researcher be able to understand the original evidence.

The comments of some "secondary sources" also can bring an additional clarity by being able to draw on related fields of knowledge.

Even apparently simple secondary sources can seriously mislead. For instance, an inexperienced researcher who looks into a printed book listing signatures, or one that reprints documents, may find the document was "signed" with an "X" or a "mark." The modern mind cringes and concludes that the person was afflicted with illiteracy.

Though it seems strange to us today, literate people sometimes signed with an "X," or a symbol of some kind, even in the 17th century. However, signing with a seal—a symbol—goes back to a time before written signatures. Sometimes, what the book has shown as an "X" or noted as a "mark" is a very distinctive symbol, and can be used to identify people.

"Proof" cannot be established by some set of generally applicable guidelines, or some abstract formula, or even by praying, apparently. When faced with evidence contrary to already religiously accepted evidence, the answer for the historian cannot be, "The elders will meet and pray for guidance in the matter." Historians are denied divine footnotes.

The historian can become concerned with the historical question of "proving" that Louis XIV was not related to Louis XIII except by marriage. The family historian can become concerned with "proving" the careful linkage of 23 generations, which in the end depends upon a certain amount of faith in 23 wives. The problems of "proof" are numerous; the importance varies with the views of the researcher involved. In the end, even the testimony of the ladies involved might not be conclusive.

Previously held opinions, and previously obtained information, have a tenacious quality that makes educators conclude at times that there are many people who are convinced that truth is related to the order in which they learned something.

Truth was what they first learned, and falsehood is what has come along subsequently to disturb an already made-up mind. Research into any matter requires the attitude necessary to all types of "learning"—one is going to have to be willing to "unlearn" something found to be untrue. It may be that the tenacity with which beliefs are held is in inverse ratio to the amount of supporting evidence, and to the amount of information and the number of ideas within the mind.

Emotional commitments to certain ethnic backgrounds can prove to be one of the hardest problems. A researcher who discovers the "wrong" ethnic background, or the "wrong" religious background, for his subject may find that his "evidence" is flatly rejected, no matter how convincing it may be to a disinterested observer.

The judiciary has an ultimate advantage when it comes to "proving" something, an advantage over those seeking all other kinds of "truth." Researchers cannot select a suitable jury to decide on the disputed "facts" and, in important cases of dispute, arrest the jury and keep it confined until it decides what has been "proven" in accordance only with what it has been permitted to hear.

To the legal system, the best jury to decide the facts of a case is one that is totally ignorant of what is going to be presented to it. All other attempts to convince people involve problems of people running around loose, and having access to information and misinformation of all kinds, instead of having access only to those kinds selected for them. In presenting the results of any research, there must be a recognition of the fact that the evidence must be more convincing than freely available alternative explanations.

Perhaps American researchers in any field tend to be even more open to disputed ideas, having from time to time welcomed foreign colleagues who have had to seek a change of venue, which has often meant leaving a country in the middle of the night with the legal authorities at their heels.

Sometimes establishing a historical evidence is so varied, many specialists are involved in significantly different areas of historical research, and there are those who have engaged in forms of historical research who choose to forego the designation of historian.

Michael Ventris, an architect with code experience in the British spook industry, was able to solve the longstanding problem of translating Linear B, a form of writing found in excavations in Crete. This resulted in a radical re-evaluation of the relationship of mainland Greece to the civilization of Crete.

A general openness in regard to the means toward proof, and the sources of proof, may lead to misunderstanding. The tentativeness of stated findings is not ignorance, nor is a statement an indication of a closed mind. Perhaps there was too much truth about the world of scholarship in the summary of an advanced physics course given by a Nobel Laureate, who during the year changed his tie three times, and his mind six times. But it was simply that his judgment was reversed six times, on the appeal of his own intelligence.

Because scholars remain open to new evidence they are sometimes misled in the same fashion as an amateur. Usually, the scholar's mistake eventually will be corrected, while sometimes the public may continue to believe in historical myths for generations, particularly if they have emotional attachments, or if there is a well-written and interesting book kept available which contains the mythology.

The "Vineland Map" was one of the more recent examples of some "historical evidence" being accepted by people who should have known better. It seemed to be such an obvious fake that there can be little sympathy for Yale's injured pocketbook and prestige. But then those who have the last laugh miss a lot of socializing.

Sooner or later anyone engaged in attempting to establish proof in an area of social science will be pitted because his area of research will never produce the "certainties" of the physical sciences. Those who study the history of science find this particularly amusing. However, the researcher in the physical sciences is quite conscious of being on a fluid frontier of knowledge where the physical sciences flow together in a tantalizing offer of ultimate unity, along with the hard facts of the awe-inspiring diversity.

Problems of proof can be explained too simply and thus lead the amateur researcher into a false sense of security. *The Historian as Detective*, edited by

Robin Winks, is an entertaining and informative collection of essays by historians and non-historians on problems of proof in specific examples of historical research. It deserves to be read by those who do historical research, as well as those with an addiction to mystery stories.

Winks ends the collection on an irreverent note with a letter from *The New York Times* columnist Russell Baker to Groucho Marx, which undoubtedly upset some of the brethren who have spent years trying to remove any sense of humor from the study of history. They have performed this remarkable feat with amazing success, while, at the same time, some have taken seriously some of the unintentional comedians of history who made less sense than Groucho Marx.

Reading mystery stories is a widespread form of relaxation, and some historians have become addicted to them for that purpose. Perhaps they feel some sort of mental relaxation in the fact that a good mystery story guarantees to provide you with all the necessary facts. You don't have to find them yourself, and no one is permitted to bring in a fact after the solution, which may cause the solution to fall apart. Also, by definition, the solution that is given by the writer is the solution. There is that authoritarian guarantee of "accuracy" or "proof" of "fact."

The desire to use the mind on real mysteries is perhaps what has turned many people to searching their own family backgrounds as well as turned them to published writings which pretend to be solutions to real mysteries, or pretended mysteries in the real world.

In the end, we are told, nothing is certain except death and taxes. Yet, we can witness the disputes among the physicians and the legal authorities as to what constitutes death, and find that every time an election nears, even taxes become less certain. Thus, perhaps the researcher can accept some lack of certainty, and the lack of easy answers to the problems of proof, which vary so much from case to case.



# Genealogy :

13. Immigration

14. Migration

15. Some Final Observations

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

## IMMIGRATION

Some of the myths about American immigrants began with the first colony, at Jamestown in 1607, thirteen years before the pilgrims landed. Captain John Smith, a largely self-proclaimed hero, was among the earliest and most influential contributors to a variety of mythology about immigrants. His erroneous statements seem to defy both the assaults of logical criticism, and pitched battles with the facts.

Many of the Jamestown settlers were poor relations of important English families. Even before their arrival in the new world, Smith had such bad relations with the other members of the expedition that he had come very close to being executed. The irritating, and of course irrational, class line between Smith and some other members of the expedition made his apparently belligerent nature even more so, and he was insistent from the beginning that somehow he was more competent to deal with the colonization problems than anyone else. But the problems were as basically new to him as to the others. Smith was neither the first nor the last to believe that a military dictatorship was the answer to any serious human problems.

His background had perhaps made him immune to some of the diseases that afflicted most of the other colonists, which indeed gave him a considerable advantage. Smith denounced the colonists, who were suffering from the effects of such things as malaria, pellegra, dysentery, scurvy, beriberi, and smallpox, for being lazy and incompetent "gentlemen." The frequently mentioned "ague" of the time was usually malaria, which resulted in lethargy for survivors, as did some of the other diseases.

Later commentators and historians, not immune to certain social and regional prejudices, frequently have been too willing to believe that there was a significant number of "aristocratic" settlers who went into Virginia in the early years and who had the inexplicable desire to starve to death rather than raise crops and hunt food.

The "Counsell of Virginia," sitting in London and judging from the field reports, also complained of settlers who would "rather starve . . . than lay their hands to labor." Perhaps there was little understanding possible between those in London wracked with greed, and

those in Virginia wracked with malaria.

It was in this early period of struggle that Captain John Smith stood forth in reports and in print, and to all intents and purposes, claimed that his authoritarianism was what saved the colony from extinction. That accomplishment, in that time and place, would have made him one of the greatest heroes in all of England's history, had he been believed.

Though Captain Smith and later writers emphasized how necessary his attempt at dictatorial rule was to the survival of the colony, the facts do not support such a conclusion. For instance, Smith himself indicated that food production increased more than ten-fold when the communal economy was ended. Smith commented about the colonists that the most honest among them "would hardly take so much true pains in a week as now for themselves they will do in a day."

Smith had received an early lesson in dealing with the unmanageable types who were beginning to come to America, and who would be aided, and to some extent changed, by the new environment.

The success of the Jamestown settlement resulted not only from the determination and survival capabilities of individual colonists, but from the fact that after the landing of the first 104 settlers, England poured in wave after wave of reinforcements, year after year. Few, if any, beachheads have ever produced so many casualties.

The number of deaths must be put in the perspective of the population of England at the time. A few hundred in their population would be the equivalent of thousands in our current American population, which is approximately 50 times larger.

The well-planned attempt of the Indians to wipe out the Virginia settlers in the Massacre of Good Friday in 1622 was not the complete surprise it was supposed to be, and "only" 347 colonists were killed, nearly one-fourth of all the English settlers in America. But as a percentage of the English population at the time, the number of those killed in the attack is comparable to the total number of Allied and German troops killed on D-Day in World War II.

In the same type of comparison, the number of colonists who died in Virginia in the first 15 years of settlement, as a percentage of the English popu-

lation, is comparable to eight times the number of Americans killed in Vietnam, and comparable to more than the total number of Americans killed in both World War I and World War II.

The colonization of America was a tremendous effort, at great cost to England, and to immigrants. By 1622 barely 1,200 immigrants were alive in Virginia, and to the north in New England less than one-tenth that number were holding on.

The number of deaths, and the Massacre of 1622, provoked an outcry and an investigation. A result was an early example of an involved cover-up, and both money and people ended up missing when it came time to make "official" explanation.

The Virginia Company was a sensitive object of investigation, having as investors 21 Peers, 96 Knights, 28 Esquires, 58 Gentlemen, and 110 Merchants, not to mention 56 city companies and assorted private citizens numbering 282.

Immigrants have become so much a part of the mystique of America that they tend to be homogenized into a general type, as well as formed into a figure more in line with wishful thinking than the facts.

The immigrant can be understood in a particular era of American history, only if one is careful to take note of what period of American development the immigrant enters. His views, opportunities, and problems of adjustment would have varied accordingly. Immigrants entering in the early period of the republic, for instance, would be very likely to form greatly different views of American political institutions than those entering into the period of political corruptions following the Civil War. One should not be misled into believing an immigrant from a particular ethnic background will be the same from one era to another.

The researcher also must take careful note of the characteristics of the place the immigrant has come from in Europe, and the period of time. Certainly the Frenchman from the France of Louis XIV would be from a significantly different context than one from the France that existed after the French Revolution and the era of Napoleon.

No one ever seems to be descended from an unmarried woman who came to the colonies. Pictures of women being auctioned off on the docks seem to rise in the minds of many. Actually, in an era when mar-

riages were usually arranged by parents, and doweries were often important, it was probably difficult for a woman to tell when she was being auctioned off anyway.

However, unmarried women became immigrants, just as married men did. And both sexes usually seem to have come in the company of relatives and friends. By 1625, less than 40% of the women in Virginia were married.

Assumptions about the backgrounds of single women coming to the colonies can be seriously misleading. One unmarried woman who came in 1609 was a descendant of the Earls of Derby and Romney, and was closely related to the wife of the Earl of Leicester, a court favorite of Queen Elizabeth. It was through her family connections that the man she married in Virginia was knighted.

In Devon, Owen Evans, a messenger for the Privy Council, claimed a commission to draft young women for the colonies. Of course, he was available for monetary persuasion to release his recruiting grip from the daughters of families who could afford it. In the parish of Ottery St. Mary he was so effective that more than 35 young women fled the small parish to get away from what was virtually a kidnapping.

Neither officials nor members of the London Company, which overlapped in membership, can be proven to have connections with such recruiters. But many such recruiters operated, and only a few encountered legal difficulties. And records indicate that young unmarried women, usually between the ages of 17 and 35, were obtained in this manner and did appear in Virginia. Such a practice by a distant, and mysterious, monarch and his associates probably didn't seem anymore strange to Englishmen than being kidnapped for service in the British navy, or having daughters subjected to other traditional "honors" by some of the semi-feudal gentry who maintained power in areas of provincial England.

Certainly women were attracted to the colonies by the possibilities of marrying a landowner, or a man with some other better socio-economic position than they could hope to marry at home.

Shipping contract labor to America was profitable in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. In the period before the Revolution they were generally called

"indentured servants," though generally the term seems to mislead people to compare it with slavery. In the 19th century Congress passed laws to permit legal contracts with immigrants, which were essentially the same.

Within 18 years of the settlement at Jamestown it was possible to recruit and transport an indentured person to America for one-fifth of what you could sell the contract for in the colonies. Nevertheless, it was an arrangement mutually beneficial to the laborer and to the employer, everything considered. Certainly the treatment of labor in any period can produce examples of extreme economic exploitation, as well as deprivation of human dignity.

Working for a period averaging about 5 to 6 years to pay for passage, and for a start in the New World with as much protection from the law as any other person without political connections, was worthwhile for the immigrant. And certainly this arrangement was profitable to the middleman who sold the contract, and to the landowner who was usually the purchaser of such contracts. Even if the former indentured servant could not become a landowner, though that was usually the case, he could expect a daily wage, as a free laborer, which would amount to the equivalent of an English laborer's weekly wage.

Careless analysts of early immigrants have made more serious errors than some of those available in the literature about later immigrants. For instance, the classification of "servant" or "indentured servant" too easily leads to confusion about a person's social class.

Adam Thoroughgood can be given as one of many examples. He was listed as a "Servant" in Virginia in 1624. In 1629 he was one of 44 members of the House of Burgesses. His name should be an indication of one reason for his success after working off his indenture. He was the brother of Sir John Thoroughgood, Secretary to the Earl of Pembroke.

One estimate gives a number of 50,000 in the last 5 years before the Revolution. Whatever the number, America certainly did receive people from abroad who were legally classified as criminals. We still do. And we still dispute the significance of the classification in many instances, as well as the justification. Alexander Solzhenitsyn may not be as happy in the West as we

(Cont. on next page)

# 13 Immigration

## Genealogy : 13. Immigration

would like, but his classification by the Soviet authorities as a criminal is generally considered to have been ridiculous, and he has been welcomed generally by Americans who consider his "criminal record" a reflection on the Soviet government rather than upon him.

Among the criminals sent to America were people found guilty of using their own names. On April 3, 1603, the surname MacGregor was legally abolished in Scotland. Thenceforth, use of

the name was to be punished by death. The law remained in effect until 1661, but was again re-instituted for a time beginning in 1693.

In England, people were convicted of such things as leaving their parish without proper permission, engaging in a trade without proper authorization, not removing their hats as the king passed nearby,

In England, people were convicted of such things as

leaving their parish without proper permission, engaging in a trade without proper authorization, not removing their hats as the king passed nearby, making their own candles, being unemployed, and presumably such things as loitering with intent to commit gawking.

Since peddling in the streets without proper authorization was a serious criminal offense, some of our contemporary street artists and craftsmen would have found themselves on their way

to becoming immigrants, if they were lucky.

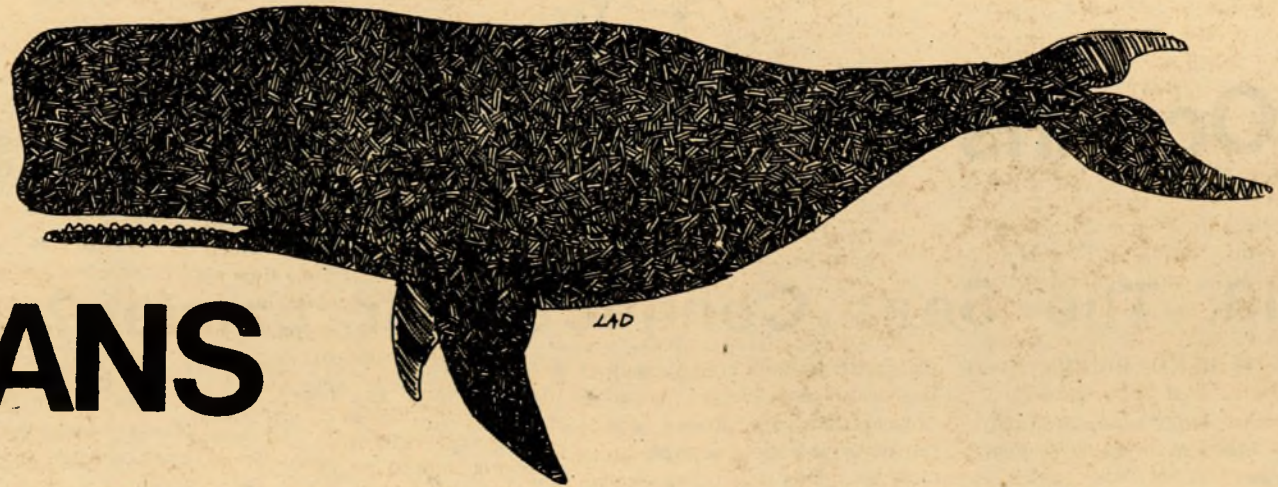
At various times in Britain and in Europe, engaging in the communication of ideas was an illicit traffic, in what was sometimes legally defined as a soul destroying product. Admittedly some so-called intellectuals may have been quite properly arrested for having no visible means of support.

### ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR...

Russell Grigory is an 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. © Northern California Learning Consortium 1978

# OCEANS



## 12. The sea: Defensive barrier or invasion path?

HERMAN KAHN, a defense analyst and futurist, is director of the Hudson Institute in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., a policy-research organization that he and his associates founded in 1961. From 1948 to 1961 he was senior physicist and military analyst with RAND Corporation, and he has been an advisor to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. His books *On Thermonuclear War*, a bestseller in 1960, and *Thinking the Unthinkable* (1962) aroused a storm of controversy. His other books include *On Escalation: Metaphors and Scenarios, The Year 2000* (with Anthony Wiener), *Why ABM*, and *The Emerging Japanese Superstate—Challenge and Response*.

By HERMAN KAHN

The oceans of the world can play many roles in warfare. Mastery of trade routes can be used to blockade an opponent or terrorize his shipping, and water can protect one's homeland or provide a means of invading enemy territory.

The profound impact of the oceans on an individual nation can clearly be seen in the case of England. Englishmen traditionally have been aware that their rights as "Englishmen" and the

existence of such English institutions as a limited parliamentary government have depended upon the protection of the Royal Navy rather than on a large standing army. By contrast, people who lived on the North German Plain were acutely aware that they needed a strong army to fend off invaders—competent generals were more important than democratic freedoms.

The success of the British Empire in the 18th century resulted largely from her skillful commercial and military use of the sea. It was far easier for the British to move goods by sea between England and even such distant points as India than for such rivals as the French to use the primitive roads of Europe. In war, the British could strike rapidly by sea at widely separated points on the European coast, which their rivals could reach only very slowly by land. This system worked because the British were able to secure command of the sea.

### MAHAN ON SEA POWER

A century later, in 1890, an American naval officer, Alfred T. Mahan, formulated a theory of sea power based upon the success of the British. Mahan believed that the proper role of a navy is to shield the passage of

friendly shipping and limit enemies to furtive raids and occasional use of the nautical highway.

Although his theory stood up fairly well in the light of the First World War, the important role of the submarine had to be recognized. These new underwater forces had the enormous advantage, over more conventional naval forces of offering vast disruption for a modest investment in personnel and capital. On the other hand, they were useless for protecting forces using the sea for shipping. Submarine offensives thus appealed to a land power such as Germany. The submarine and the airplane seemed to have rendered Mahan's theories obsolete.

### OCEAN LIFELINES

Nevertheless, the naval war in the Atlantic after 1939 was reminiscent of World War I. The Allies used their sea power to attack the coast of Europe. The Germans tried unsuccessfully to forestall Allied operations by breaking the flow of men and material across the Atlantic. It is not too much to say that the land battle in Europe could not have been fought at all had not the Allied navies secured the Atlantic lifeline.

Matters were more complex in the Pacific. There, both the

American and Japanese navies were led by exponents of Mahan. In addition, the U.S. Navy had a large and effective submarine force. Japan, an island empire, was totally dependent upon imports; indeed, it was estimated that she required 6 million tons of shipping (she had 7 million in 1941) to carry on her war effort.

Japan's primary aim was to gain control of the resources of Southeast Asia, which had to be transported to the home islands by sea. To protect this empire, Japan seized a string of islands within which she expected her navy to exercise command of the sea. The U.S. strategy was to seize these islands, thus forcing a decisive battle in which the Japanese fleet would be broken. With its forces stretched to the limit, and with limited antisubmarine technology, the Japanese Navy was unable to prevent U.S. submarines from sinking most of Japan's merchant fleet. At the end of the war, Japan had only 1 million tons left. It is impossible to say which of the two interdependent offensives—the seizure of the Empire by naval forces or the submarine war—was decisive, but certainly the Japanese were strangled by sea power. As in Europe, the bombing of metropolitan Japan was made possible by seaborne lines of supply. In fact, at the end of the war

some strategic bombing was done by aircraft from U.S. carriers.

### THE NUCLEAR NAVY

After World War II new technologies developed rapidly. The situation now is extremely complex.

In principle, by satellite observation one can—or will soon be able to—determine the exact location anywhere in the world of almost any kind of military vessel. Furthermore, the extremely long range and great accuracy of missiles today mean that these ships can in principle be destroyed by nuclear attack from land bases. Therefore, it is no longer true that a fleet at sea can only be attacked by another fleet at sea.

In addition, today's aircraft have great range, offensive power, and presumably accurate targeting information. Air power thus makes not only the water contiguous to land extremely dangerous, but the open sea as well.

On the other hand, the sea can now attack the heartland. The fleets of at least four countries now include missile-carrying submarines which seem able to protect themselves by remaining effectively invisible and at the same time can threaten the heartland of an enemy.

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# Oceans 12 Defensive barriers cont.

Because the only kind of energy which moves easily through the depths of the sea is sonic energy, submarine detection has been dependent on sonar, a kind of radar using sound in place of radio waves. But sound waves in the sea are subject to erratic behavior due to temperature gradients, schools of fish, and even differences in salinity. Hence any attempt to find submarines on a large scale requires a subtle understanding of the structure of the sea—perhaps combined with some radically new means of detection.

Should either superpower achieve a means of finding the other's missile submarines with certainty, it might—at least in theory—attack them and thus be able to carry out a first strike. (The missiles on land are at known locations.) As far as is known, this cannot be done, at least in a short war.

These invulnerable submarine fleets have missiles which can, at least in principle, penetrate the heartland of the enemy and attack it directly without worrying about landing troops at beachheads or supplying an existing logistic network. There-

fore, in a modern strategic war the distinction between the fleet-in-being, the coast, and the heartland are curiously smudged and in some cases even obliterated.

## LIMITED WAR

But it would be premature to assume that even these technological wonders have completely outmoded the classical principles of naval warfare, particularly those of Mahan. If anything is characteristic of the late 20th century, it is "limited war." One can easily imagine a "war at sea" today in which

both sides used different kinds of weapons (which may or may not include nuclear weapons) more or less freely, but severely restricted the interaction of the naval war with the land forces, where certain kinds of military operations were pursued very aggressively and others were not. Under these circumstances many of the old principles (including convoys and the use of the oceans to move large amounts of men and materials) may come back, if only temporarily.

Exactly to what degree and under what circumstances such

seemingly logical but, under some circumstances, quite realistic limits *might* hold would require much too lengthy a discussion. Such possibilities are, in my view, substantially larger than much naive, if reasonable-sounding, discussion would indicate. On the other hand we need to know more about these possibilities before we can reach definite conclusions.



## Oceans

### 13. The Sea: Connector or barrier?

By HERMAN KAHN

The oceans have played two very different roles in human history.

Very often, as in the Mediterranean, even relatively primitive seafarers could hug the coast, using the sea as a free, natural highway for trade and colonization. However, the oceans, especially the Pacific and the Atlantic, were imposing barriers to serious commerce.

The extent to which the largest ocean of all, the Pacific, will now become an efficient connector rather than a barrier is one of the more interesting questions for the next decade. If this occurs, the countries of the Pacific basin (including some nations such as Brazil which technically do not border on the Pacific Ocean, but whose commerce and financial relations increasingly involve nations which do) would surely form a relatively tight Trading and Investment Community.

Such a development would represent a new stage in the march of history which focused first on the Mediterranean and then on the North Atlantic. I am suggesting also that a remarkable amalgam of Western, Chinese, and Indian cultures will be created around the Pacific basin "connector." In some ways Singapore is a prototype of the new culture since it mixes Western (mainly American and British) with Sinitic (Chinese and Japanese) roots and adds a significant Indian influence.

The likelihood that the Pacific Ocean will increasingly become a connector of nations and peoples does not, of course, depend simply on shipping. For

the Pacific to work effectively in this way, new telecommunications systems are needed that can tie organizations together almost as tightly as if they were in the same building. Supersonic aircraft seem likely, eventually, to facilitate the movement of key personnel and objects and thus further stimulate the interconnectedness of this area.

But the most important single ingredient for drawing this huge region together would be a continuation of the extremely vigorous economic growth which has been occurring there since World War II. This seems likely for the next decade or two.

#### A NATURAL HIGHWAY

To a considerable extent, the sea is a great natural highway. No energy is required to keep masses of goods afloat, and little to overcome the modest friction of water, unless high speed is wanted.

Thus a freighter can carry 10,000 tons on one-fortieth of the power required to move a jet carrying perhaps 100 tons—at 30 times the speed. Even on expensive roads, a car requires a thirtieth of the freighter's power to move a payload of perhaps a quarter-ton at three times the freighter's speed. And, until recently, extensive paved highways have been built in only a very few parts of the world. It is hardly surprising, then, that a great part of the world's commerce has always moved—and still moves—by water.

#### BULK CARRIERS

At the moment, the best way of moving great masses of homogeneous material is by the

so-called VLCC (Very Large Crude Carrier). The larger the ship, the less fuel it has to expend per ton transported. Thus, the size of tankers has mushroomed from individual capacities of 20,000 tons in 1945 to 5 million tons 30 years later. The dramatic increase in size involves serious consequences to the environment (in the event of disaster at sea) and to the pattern of port use (most ports cannot accommodate very large tankers). In a future war—or other situation of violence such as terrorism—ships will provide fewer targets of individually greater value—and individually far more difficult to replace or salvage.

Currently there is much study of the possibility of moving large tonnage by submersibles—or even by a train of submersible "plastic" bags towed by submarines. Both theory and experiment indicate that such submersible transportation should have very low resistance if moving slowly and should result in large savings of energy.

Oil is by no means the only bulk commodity to move by sea. For well over half a century, the steel mills of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan have been fed by iron ore from the mines of Minnesota—carried across the Great Lakes in big bulk carriers of specialized design. More recently large iron ore carriers have been built for the international trade; other ships cater to bauxite, grain, and even wine. Luckily, operators of large bulk carriers are able to some extent to shift their ships from one trade to another as trading conditions have changed.

#### CONTAINER SHIPS

The rise in bulk trade has been paralleled by a rise in the trade in manufactured goods, which were traditionally handled in small lots. Since unloading a large ship piece by piece is a lengthy and uneconomical process, the container has been developed. Goods move into a ship pre-packaged in sealed metal containers, which can be loaded and unloaded rapidly and may be transferred on land to trucks or railroad cars.

Another modern innovation is the registration of ships controlled by owners in advanced industrial nations—with high labor costs, taxes, and safety standards—to so-called flags of convenience, like Liberia. This strategem doesn't mean that these ships completely evade regulation. Since all operators must carry insurance, the insurance companies are very vigilant in examining what really counts in terms of the risks they accept. As a result, despite much concern, safety standards are reasonably good for the ship and the fireman.

#### THE "COST" OF ECONOMY

One problem, however, is that economies of scale have dictated larger and larger ships, and the longer the ship, the easier it is to drive with fewer horsepower per ton of ship. But this also means "with less and less effective steering" since the efficacy of a ship's rudder depends on the volume of water (i.e., the power) thrust upon it by the propeller.

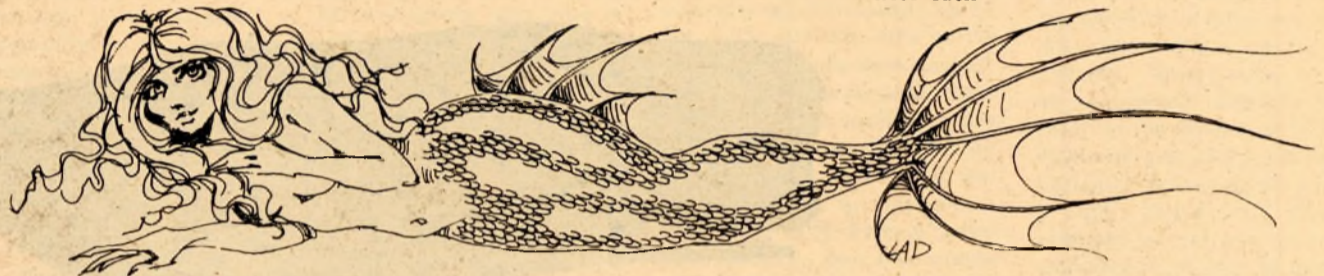
Economics also dictates smaller crews and a reduction in duplicate systems. That is, the potential onboard repair force shrinks, while the significance of the items in question grows. The

consequences of poor maintenance of such large ships can be very serious indeed—and not for the ship alone. If an inexperienced crew runs an underpowered supertanker aground, a very nasty and highly visible oil spill can easily result. Furthermore, the ship owner's vulnerability to the legal vengeance of those who suffer from the spill is reduced by the use of flags of convenience, which can lead to a welter of confused jurisdictions.

The dominant feature of modern commercial shipping, then, is the rise in both the size and number of cargo carriers. The larger ships are usually faster but less maneuverable than their smaller predecessors. Since they can use fewer ports, the greatest sea lanes have become increasingly congested. Indeed, radar ship control similar in spirit to the aircraft control in busy airports has already been introduced in some ports. A corollary trend has been much more careful sounding of coastal waters as ships have grown in draft.

#### FUTURE TRENDS

An opposite trend must also be mentioned. While conventional ships are limited to speeds below 50 miles per hour (considerably less if they are to be economical), new technologies (hydrofoils and vehicles riding on an air cushion) promise ship-like vehicles capable of up to twice this limit—albeit with limited payloads. Such vehicles, which could cross the Atlantic in little over a day, may revive the long-range passenger traffic lost to the airlines. It seems likely that the means of ocean commerce will proliferate and its volume increase even more in the future than in the past.







## 12. Minorities and the Media

By NATHAN IRVIN HUGGINS

Editor's Note: This is the 12th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, Nathan Irvin Huggins, Professor of History at Columbia University, assesses the impact of the mass media on minorities' struggle for equality. 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.

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During the past 20 years, television and the movies have taken on more color as non-whites have found more work in film, situation comedies, and TV commercials.

Black, Latin, and Asian Americans are now serving mass media's good-natured indulgence in ethnic humor just as Jewish and Italian Americans have been doing for years.

"Chico and the Man" brought us the light-hearted cleverness of the Puerto Rican-Chicano. "Good Times" shows us poor-but-honest blacks smiling through hardship. And "The Jeffersons" assure us that even success won't spoil black folks for comedy. Even-handedly, television balances the bigotry of Archie Bunker with that of Fred Sanford.

Movie moguls, too, since the 1960s, have discovered a commercial potential in Afro-American subjects. While most have been "blaxploitation" films like "Superfly" and "Shaft," some, like "Sounder" and "Cooley High," were honest and thoughtful efforts to portray black life. One film, "Ganja and Hess," was even exceptionally good cinema.

Black superstars are in the commercial entertainment galaxy. It was a historic event when, in 1939, Hattie McDaniel

won an Academy Award for best supporting actress in "Gone With the Wind" and when, 24 years later, Sidney Poitier won the "Oscar" for best actor in "Lilies of the Field." Perhaps it is a sign of some change that we would not consider such honors to black performers quite so remarkable today.

### ILLUSIONS

It would appear we are a far cry from the pre-1960s when, fearful of offending southern white audiences, the television and movie industries flagrantly pandered racial bigotry. Some of these apparent changes regarding minorities and the media are real, but we must remind ourselves that mass media are purveyors of illusions, and the changes we see are likely to be far less than what we get.

Certainly there are more nonwhites on television today, but thoughtful treatment of ethnic life and issues is rare. Situation comedy will trivialize anything. Inter-marriage in "The Jeffersons" is reduced to mere idiocy. Chronic underemployment for urban blacks is given no better treatment in "Good Times."

Of course, it is good to have a sense of humor and be able to laugh at ourselves, but the media generally give us nothing else.

It is pleasing, nevertheless, to see nonwhite performers making it in an industry dominated and defined by whites. Between TV commercials and one or two superstars, more money is going to nonwhite talent now than a few years ago.

We should not imagine, however, the plight of the minority artist has improved markedly in the last 20 years. Marketing and advertising men who run Hollywood prefer known personalities (from whatever background) to committed artists. Hollywood has "discovered" pitifully few black performers. It tends rather to draw

"stars" who have already made their mark on the football field, the nightclub circuit, Las Vegas, and all too seldom the theater.

The superstar, once "made," tends to define the limits of major films about minority subjects. Producers of costly film projects need a superstar in the "package" to have any hope of raising money. Thus, to make "The Wiz," it was thought better to choose Diana Ross to play the 12-year-old Dorothy than teenager Stephanie Mills, who made the Broadway musical a spectacular success. Miss Ross can be packaged and sold as a commodity more easily than a highly talented youngster.

For every O.J. Simpson, Jim Brown, Fred Williamson, and Diana Ross, there are thousands of trained and talented professional actors and actresses who do not possess a celebrity that Hollywood can market. Until they make it big somewhere else, they are, with a few exceptions, not likely to find much success in film or television. White performers have some of these same problems, but there are far more roles and far more productions open to them.

### MEDIA OPPORTUNITIES

Members of minorities—with a few exceptions such as Sidney Poitier—have not moved into the media industries in positions of producers, writers, or directors where they could affect programs. Those few who are producers and directors have almost no chance to choose or shape the character of their vehicles. The handful of writers who find work are viewed with suspicion whether they write about their own minority (they are presumed to have an ax to grind) or whether they attempt something general (they are not supposed to know about white folks).

Black writers are lucky to succeed at all in film and television despite increased portray-

al of Afro-American subjects. Even the phenomenal television production of "Roots"—using several writers and directors—employed no black writer; a black director was given the chance to do just one episode.

Whites in the industry remain exclusive judges of what is suitable for viewing. They, in effect, define whatever ethnic content will get aired. Small wonder there is little authenticity in minority representation in the media.

It takes a lot of money as well as command of an industrial apparatus to produce movies and television. A modest estimate for a half-hour television show is \$250,000. "Rocky," "a low-budget film," cost only \$1.1 million. Such costs act as an effective censor to minority producers.

And things are hardly better in public broadcasting. It suffers serious budget limitations, and, like commercial television, the public network and stations find the Federal Communications Commission's "fairness doctrine"—obliging stations to grant equal time when one side of a controversy is aired—a sufficient reason to reject most programs that might have meaning to minorities.

### MINORITY EXPOSURE

At least television news has allowed minorities to bring their grievances before the public. The causes of such groups as freedom riders and marchers and Cesar Chavez' farm workers have been brought into the home. Leaders like Martin Luther King and Stokely Carmichael, accused persons like Bobby Seale, Angela Davis, and Joanne Little gained a national audience through television news broadcasting. We assume media exposure gained them sympathy and support.

But media exposure has cut both ways. The cameras recorded the White Backlash as eagerly as Black Power. They trans-

mitted the riots in South Boston as quickly as the march on Washington. They broadcast the sentiments of the white, Pontiac, Michigan housewife protesting "forced busing" as earnestly as they had the achievement of Mrs. Rosa Parks in the Montgomery bus boycott.

Any group willing to make a display, break the public peace, engage in civil disobedience will catch the camera's eye and be carried into the homes of America. Few things short of disorder, however, will have broad media impact. And minority demonstrators have paid a higher price, in the way of jailings, beatings, and killings, than have their white counterparts.

Many do not share my pessimism about the media. Others find more substance in the images than I do. They detect there evidence of minority success and achievement, symbolic of their "rising expectations."

I am impressed rather with the reality of unemployment touching as much as 25 percent of black and minority youth of working age, of generations trapped in a hopeless welfare system, of a general retreat from social programs initiated in the 1960s. Vast numbers of parents have expectations that rise no higher than getting or holding a job, receiving a welfare check or food stamps, keeping their kids off drugs, reasonable heat and garbage removal, and police protection without brutality.

The realities are rather dreary for the poor, the old, and the nonwhite in America.

But many of us can avoid touching the centers of this plight. Automobiles transport us around the ghettos, and mass media give us images of easy optimism. Therefore, only a persistent skepticism of manufactured illusions will keep us in touch with our reality.



# 13 . Mirror of Women Moving

By BETTY FRIEDAN

Editor's Note: This is the 13th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, feminist Betty Friedan discusses the relationship between the women's movement and the image of women in our mass media. 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.

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In a certain sense, the modern women's movement, one of the most far-reaching revolutions of all time, began as a sudden, long overdue, pent-up, personal, massively reverberating "no" to the image of women embedded in popular culture.

There was a strange discrepancy between the reality of our lives as women and the image that I came to call the feminine mystique.

A strangely helpless, passive, not very bright, blonde little housewife was the only image there was on television, in movies, and in the women's magazines. It was projected by commercials, family situation comedies, soap operas, and game shows—from "I Love Lucy" and "Queen for a Day" to "As the World Turns." The reality of the increasing millions of women already working outside the home was denied by that image.

We had to break through that image in our own consciousness and in the popular culture. The only weapons for doing this were the words, passion, will, and actions that create new

images. The media that had reflected the mass embrace and return of women to full-time domesticity after World War II and then distorted and imprisoned women in that image—the feminine mystique—now began to reflect and carry the images of women acting as persons in society.

## PROTESTS OF THE 1960s

It was not possible in the '60s to read newspapers or watch television as the blacks marched and protested against living in America in anything less than full human dignity and equality, for women not to finally say, "Me, too."

Women had to demand to be taken seriously as people, not invisible sex objects or dumb blonde housewives. "They don't need to use mace or tear gas or bull whips and police dogs to keep women down in this country," I used to joke bitterly at the beginning of our revolution, "all they need to do is treat us like a joke."

It irritated us that, at first, the media always picked on the cutest, most extreme, or even the sexiest and most shocking of antics in the movement rather than the sober actions we were taking, which spoke to the condition of all women. But we quickly learned how to use those sexy antics to get the media's attention for our substantive issues.

## CHANGING IMAGE

Today, the housewife image can still be seen, especially in the commercials and the game shows and soap operas, whose audience is presumably those housewives and elderly people still at home during the day.

But the prime-time image of women is increasingly a bright, attractive, sexy, gutsy woman. Heroines, single, married, or

divorced, are no longer passive sex objects, nor do they silently wave good-bye, but act adventurously in their own lives. Mary Tyler Moore, lively, lovable editor on the fictional news station, gave such a happy human image of a woman as an independent person that several generations of young (and not so young) women alone stopped suffering if they didn't have a date on Saturday night.

Phyllis, Maude, Rhoda, Angie Dickinson in "Police Woman," even the "Bionic Woman" all comprise a more various, actively human image of women than that old dreary drudge. "Charlie's Angels" are still sex objects, but they are also strong, or bright, and at least have their own adventures in life.

Even in soap opera, the sassy heroine of "One Day at a Time" is not only a sympathetic, likeable, self-supporting divorced mother, as attractive as her two daughters, but she had a younger boyfriend who adored her.

ABC has hired the former had of NOW's (National Organization for Women) Task Force on the Image of Women as a consultant to set new standards to change or eliminate commercials which insult women. The dreary, dumb wife may soon be as rare on television as the Stepanfetchit blackface.

And as a result of class action suits and other pressures from the women who work in television—and the women's movement groups who monitor it—more and more women can be seen as news commentators, producers, directors, and even camerapersons, on both local and network TV. Barbara Walters will not be the last female anchorperson, and Marlene Sanders is outlasting some of her male colleagues as network vice president for news and public affairs at ABC.

## MAGAZINE MARKET

The women's magazines have also had to modify their feminine mystique, aiming now at the 40 percent of American women who today work outside the home as well as in it, and who constitute a market as or more lucrative than those who still call themselves "housewives." The tone of these magazines today also reflects a less simple and insulting image of that housewife—one who can evidently identify with complex, adventurous women as people.

These days, "Ladies' Home Journal" will picture a Mary Tyler Moore on its cover, along with an article by financial columnist Sylvia Porter on "Pensions for Housewives," an interview with Golda Meir, Katherine Hepburn on "Why I Never Wanted Children," and "What Women Can Do About Violent Crime."

The caricatures of "Total Womanhood" and "Viva," "Playgirl," "Hustler," "Penthouse," "Oui," and points further pornographic represent and play to male and female last ditch reaction against, and fear of, woman as person: wrapping her nude body in saran wrap and ostrich feathers or dehumanizing her into faceless genitalia, magnified in centerfolds almost beyond the size of life. But "Playboy" stock is not doing so well on the market these days. Helen Gurley Brown's "Cosmopolitan Girl" has been a more interesting, lively graft of the new image onto the old sexual self.

## THE NEW CONSCIOUSNESS

A veritable book industry has been created by women's new consciousness. Writing fictionally and nonfictionally about their problems and desires, the novels—and the few movies like "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore"—are still wallowing in

the problems caused by the feminine mystique. Reactions, miserable or spirited like Erica Jong's, have not yet been able to transcend the rage and create a new image.

Newspapers today carry a living, changing reality of women, creating new parameters for men and society, beyond any image of, or by, "women's lib." Women reporters cover finance, sports, and politics and are no longer segregated on the women's page. That page, in papers like The New York Times, is becoming a whole "life-style" or "living" section—as important and newsworthy as acts of violence and considered of equal importance to men.

Today, the image of women in popular culture reflects more accurately the various realities of women moving—and the reactions against that movement—because many more women are involved in creating these images. The actions women have taken—sometimes literal "class actions" in court as with Newsweek and NBC—have broken the barriers that kept women from decision-making jobs in the media.

The formal actions of the women's movement, and the daily repercussions in office and home, have finally made women visible as people, even to the male image makers who before saw them only as servant-housewives or secretaries, "girls," or passive objects of sexual fantasy.

BETTY FRIEDAN, a feminist lecturer and author, founded the National Organization for Women and served as its first president from 1966 to 1970. Her book "The Feminine Mystique" (1963) is generally credited with having sparked the modern women's movement. She is also the author of "It Changed My Life" and numerous magazine articles.

# CRIME & JUSTICE

COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

## Plea bargaining and sentencing

By ALAN M. DERSHOWITZ

Editor's Note: This is the 12th of 15 articles in a series exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Alan M. Dershowitz, Professor of Law at Harvard University, discusses the inequities in our sentencing system that result from the enormous discretionary power of our judges. 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.

"The imposition of sentence is probably the most critical point in our system of administering criminal justice," observed Marvin Frankel, a distinguished jurist, in 1973.

It may, literally, mean the difference between life and death, freedom or confinement, short- or long-term imprisonment.

The power of the sentencing judge, in many jurisdictions, is awesome. Without giving—or even having—reasons, a judge may decide to sentence one robber to probation and another, different in no relevant respect, to 20 years in prison. Nor can these sentences generally be reviewed by a higher court. Despite the enormous power of the sentencing judge, the process of imposing sentence is essentially lawless. There are few guidelines and virtually no accountability.

Both observers of, and participants in, the American criminal justice system are almost unanimous in viewing the process of imposing sentences as a dismal failure by any standard.

Yet the imposition of sentence is "critical" because, for many defendants, it may be the only point in the criminal justice system—other than bail determination—where a judicial decision is made. Despite popular fascination with the drama of the courtroom trial, the vast majority of criminal cases are disposed of without any trial.

The defendant agrees to plead guilty to a given crime, in exchange for some concession by the prosecutor—a reduced charge or a promise to recommend a reduced sentence.

In some jurisdictions, judges participate overtly in this bargaining. In most jurisdictions, however, judges remain aloof

from the negotiation. They retain the power—at least in theory—to accept or reject the prosecutor's recommendation and to impose any sentence within the statutory range.

### GLARING DISPARITIES

The unfairness and uncertainty of this sentencing system has been amply documented.

In one recent study, 50 federal judges were given 20 identical files, drawn from actual cases, and asked to indicate the sentence they would impose on each defendant. In a case of possession of barbiturates with intent to distribute, one judge gave the defendant five years in prison, while another put him on probation. One judge sentenced a defendant convicted of securities fraud to two years imprisonment, while another fined him \$2,500.

This study, commissioned by a group of judges, concluded that there were "glaring disparities" in sentencing. Similarly, a recent study of sentences imposed during a two year period in Montgomery County, Ohio, disclosed that certain judges imprison defendants four times as often as other judges for the same offense.

Disparities of this kind cannot be explained by differences among criminals. They are—as one judge recently observed—a function "of the wide spectrum of character, bias, neurosis and daily vagary encountered among occupants of the trial bench."

There is also evidence that some of the disparity is a function of prejudice: social, economic, and cultural. An exhaustive study of state and federal sentences for larceny and assault disclosed that blacks have a one-and-a-half times greater chance of being imprisoned than whites with similar records. Other studies have shown that defendants appearing in low status dress are significantly more likely to receive prison sentences than comparable defendants wearing higher status clothing.

Two centuries ago, Blackstone, the great English legal commentator, observed that the sentences handed down by judges are not "their" sentences, but the sentences of the "law." Today, it is the judge—as an individual—who decides who shall be imprisoned; and it is the judge and the members of the parole board, not the "law" as an abstraction, who decide how long an imprisoned defendant shall serve.

### CRITICS OF THE SYSTEM

Recently, there has been mounting criticism from the

left and right alike—of a sentencing system that makes so much depend on the idiosyncrasies of individual sentencing judges.

Liberal critics believe the sentencing system discriminates against poor and minority criminals and in favor of white-collar and privileged criminals. Conservative critics argue that current sentencing practices result in the early release of dangerous, violent people.

The specific focus of much of this criticism has been the so-called indeterminate sentence—a mechanism by which the amount of time a convicted criminal will actually serve is decided by the "parole board" or "adult authority" while the prisoner is serving his sentence. Both the legislature and the sentencing judge still play important roles; the legislature sets the outer limits of the permissible punishment for the type of crime, while the judge decides on the desirable range for the crime and criminal. But these limits are often broad, the parole agency thus becomes responsible for deciding what really counts: when the defendant will be released.

The indeterminate sentence is merely one manifestation of the existing disparity in sentencing. The underlying cause is the unchanneled discretion exercised by all the sentencing decision-makers—judges, prosecutors, parole boards, and adult authorities.

### REFORM MEASURES

In an effort to impose some uniformity of sentencing, a num-

ber of legislatures—including Congress—are now considering significant reforms. Some of these reforms, however, address only a small part of the problem.

For example, mandatory minimum sentencing for certain offenses deals only with discretion at the low end of the sentencing spectrum. It "requires" judges to impose a certain minimum sentence (perhaps a year) upon everyone convicted of a specific offense (for example, illegal possession of a handgun, as in Massachusetts).

Flat-time sentencing retains "judicial" discretion by allowing the judge to select the "appropriate" sentence from a wide range of alternatives; but it eliminates "parole board" discretion by requiring the inmate to serve his entire term (minus "good time").

The approach that seems to be attracting the most attention is a compromise solution called "presumptive sentencing." Under that approach, or its many variants, the legislature decides not only on the minimum and maximum sentences for a given crime, as it does today, but also on the "presumptive" sentence for a "typical" first offender convicted of a "typical" instance of this crime.

The legislature might thus decide that the typical burglar—an unmarried, unemployed, uneducated male in his early twenties who broke into an inhabited house late at night without a weapon and took several hundred dollars worth of valuables—should generally serve one year. One year would thus become the presumptive sen-

tence for this crime.

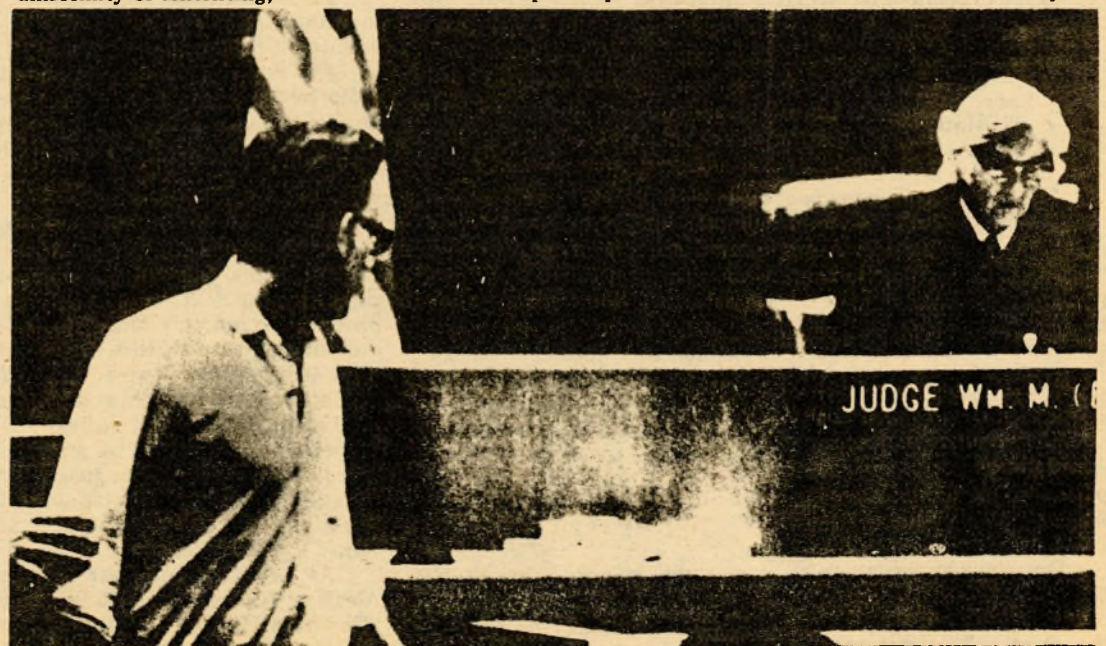
In the absence of legislatively specified aggravating or mitigating circumstances, the sentencing judge would be expected to impose that sentence on all first offenders convicted of that crime. If the judge departed from the presumptive sentence, he would have to detail in writing the reasons for his decision. All sentences departing from the presumptive one by more than a specified percentage—for example, 25 per cent—would be automatically appealable. The sentence would be reversed unless the appellate court concluded that the judge's

reasons had overcome the presumption in favor of uniformity.

Under this approach, the parole board would retain only limited power under unusual circumstances to release the inmate before the expiration of a statutorily fixed percentage of his sentence (for example, 75 per cent).

In the end, neither this nor any other proposed solution to the dilemma of sentencing will be a panacea. The elusive quest for the fitting punishment has occupied the collective wisdom of mankind since the beginning of recorded history.

The pendulum appears now to have swung in the direction of greater certainty and uniformity in sentencing. Undoubtedly some reform will be forthcoming, and we will see not the demise of individualization in sentencing, but its waning influence. Perhaps a decade from now a reaction will again set in and the pendulum will swing back in the direction of increased flexibility.



JUDICIAL DISCRETION. State district judge William M. Hatten of Houston hears an extradition case involving former mental health patient Addison Tayloy (in white), wanted in Seattle, Washington, for the murder of a young woman. The discretionary powers of judges like Hatten to determine the fate of the accused is often virtually unlimited.

# Punishment: A Historical Perspective

**CRIME  
& JUSTICE**  
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER



**PRISONS: USA—SING SING.** Inmates of nineteenth and early twentieth century prisons were often forced to march in lock step and observe strict rules of silence.

By DAVID J. ROTHMAN

**Editor's Note:** This is the 13th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, David J. Rothman, Professor of History at Columbia University, discusses the history of the penal system in America. 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.

## PUNISHMENT: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The sight of the monumental walls and high towers of an American state prison conveys such an impression of fixity and permanence that one easily forgets that incarceration is a comparatively modern practice.

Penitentiaries do have a history. They have not always been with us. A sensitivity to this history, an understanding of the causes for their creation and perpetuation can help to clarify for us what we can and cannot expect of these institutions.

Our colonial forefathers relied upon very different methods of punishment. Convinced that the threat of deviant behavior came mostly from outsiders, they guarded town boundaries with all the diligence we reserve for an international frontier. To

preserve their insularity, towns regularly banished or expelled suspicious characters and petty offenders. When neighbors committed minor offenses, the courts had recourse to fines or to the whip, or, more commonly, to shaming the offender by displaying him in the stocks. The local jails served only the purpose of detaining those charged with a crime until time of trial.

The colonists, as tough-minded Calvinists, did not anticipate the reformation of the criminal or the eradication of crime. And they understood, too, how limited their powers were: if a whipping did not deter the offender, there was little they could do, little, that is, except have recourse to the gallows. The result was an unbalanced system, vacillating between harsh and mild punishments.

Such procedures could not survive the growth of cities, or the rise in the number of immigrants, and the frequency of migrations westward in the early 19th Century. With the insularity of the community destroyed, and with Enlightenment and republican ideology making capital punishment seem a barbaric remnant of a cruder age, some kind of new sanctions would have to be created.

## REFORM AND REHABILITATION

That the alternative became the penitentiary reflects the very special outlook of its founders, the Jacksonian reformers of the 1820s and 1830s. These innovators shared grandiose ambitions. They would not merely deter but eliminate crime; they would

not punish but reform the criminal. The Jacksonians were the first to announce the theme that would persist to our own day: prisons should be places of rehabilitation.

These reformers were at once optimistic about the perfectability of man and pessimistic about the ability of a democratic society to cohere. Criminal behavior, they reasoned, reflected the faulty organization of society. Judging their own cities by exaggerated notions of the stability of colonial towns, they saw the easy morals of the theaters and saloons replacing the authority of the family and the church.

To counter what they took to be this rampant disorder, they invented the penitentiary. It was to be a model, almost utopian community that would both inspire the society and, at the same time, instill habits of obedience and regularity in its inmates.

From these notions the penitentiary took its first form. To isolate the inmate from all contaminating influences, prisons were not only located at a distance from the cities, with visits and mail discouraged, but prisoners, living one to a cell, were under strict rules of silence. A bell-ringing punctuality prevailed. At the sound of a gong, inmates marched in lock step to work, then to eat, and then returned to their isolation.

As acute an observer as Alexis de Tocqueville concluded: "The regularity of a uniform life . . . produces a deep impression on his mind." If the inmate was not released an honest man, at the least "he has contracted honest habits."

## FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM

It did not take long, however, for the good order of the prisons to degenerate. By the 1850s, even more clearly by the 1880s, the institutions became overcrowded, brutal, and corrupting places. State investigations uncovered countless examples of inhumane treatment—prisoners hung by their thumbs or stretched out on the rack. Clearly, incarceration was not reforming the deviant, let alone eradicating crime.

And yet, the system persisted. Part of the reason may reflect the seeming practicality of confinement; at least for a time the incapacitation of the offender protected society. Further, the prisons were filled with immigrants (first with Irish, later Eastern Europeans, still later the blacks). The confinement of a group that was both "alien" and "deviant" seemed appropriate, no matter how unsatisfactory prison conditions were.

## NEW REFORMS

But such functional considerations were not as central to the continuing legitimacy of incarceration as the persistence of reformers' hopes that prisons could rehabilitate the offender. Each successive generation of well-intentioned citizens set out to upgrade the penitentiary. The problem was not with the idea of incarceration but with its implementation.

Thus, the Progressives in the period 1900-1920 tried to "normalize" the prison environment. They abolished the rules of silence, the lock step, and the striped uniform, and looked instead to freedom of the yard, prison orchestras, schools, and vocational education to rehabilitate the deviant.

In the 1920s and 1930s, psychologists urged the adoption of more sophisticated systems of classification so that prisoners could be counseled on an individual basis. New modes of therapy would readjust the deviant to his environment.

Both groups of reformers welcomed the indeterminate sentence and parole. Rather than have a judge pass a fixed sentence at time of trial, the offender should enter a prison as a patient would enter a hospital. When he was cured, not before and not later, he would be released.

Again and again, the translation of these programs into practice was disappointing. No matter how keen the effort, prisons could not become normal communities. Classification schemes were not well implemented; parole became a guessing game, anything but scientific or fair in its decisions.

Nevertheless, each time a prison riot occurred or another example of brutality was un-

covered, reformers insisted that the fault lay with the poor administration of the system, not with the system itself. Eager to do good, determined to rehabilitate the deviant, they continued to try to transform the prison into a place of reformation.

## NEW GOALS

Beginning in the mid-1960s, a new generation of reformers began to question the very idea of incarceration. For the first time, well-intentioned observers began to wonder whether the basic concept of the prison was faulty. These reformers were frank about their inability to understand the roots of deviancy or to rehabilitate the deviant.

Armed with so few answers and suspicious of inherited truths, they contended that punishment should aim, not to do good, but to reduce harm; that a system of sanctions should abandon grandiose goals and try to avoid mischief. Perhaps fixed sentences of short duration to the avowed goal of punishing the criminal would create a more just an no less effective system.

Clearly this agenda is not a very exciting banner under which to march. Prior generations of reformers, after all, had promised to eliminate crime. And today's less idealistic outlook is particularly liable to misunderstanding; if we cannot reform the criminal, why not lock him up and throw away the key?

An historical analysis does not provide us with many clues as to how this latest reform effort will turn out. Indeed, an historical analysis does not offer answers as to how punishment should be metered out in our society. What it does offer, however, is a dynamic as opposed to a static perspective on incarceration. Penitentiaries were the response of one generation to its specific problems, and later generations experimented with their own solutions. If we now find inherited practices unsatisfactory, we are obligated to devise our own answers.

DAVID J. ROTHMAN is Professor of History and Director of the National Institute of Mental Health Training Program in Social History at Columbia University, where he joined the faculty in 1964. A Fellow of the Hastings Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences, he received the Albert J. Beveridge Prize from the American Historical Association for "The Discovery of the Asylum." He is also the author of "Politics and Power: The United States Senate, 1860-1901," and editor of "The World of the Adams Chronicles." He is currently completing a study of incarceration and its alternatives in 20th-Century America.

# Travel study trips planned

By MICHAEL LEMKE

Study tours which feature travel out of the country are new to the Foothill campus, according to Associate Dean of Instruction Bob Kingson. College credit tours, presently in the planning stage, will be designed to provide a "first-rate academic learning experience," says Kingson.

Listed under Social Science 95, nine study tours are scheduled for this summer. Having met the Curriculum Committee's requirements, these trips have been approved by the Board of Trustees.

Kingson strongly emphasizes the academic standards met by these travel study tours.

"Students will prepare ahead of time, before leaving on the trip," Kingson said. "Time will be spent in classrooms, preparing for the trip, learning about the country. During the course of the trip, students will meet in classrooms, set

aside in the hotels, where experts in the particular field of study will be guest speakers. Students won't be just wandering around with a tour-guide reading through the guide. On last summer's tours, a lot of the students knew more than the guides. After returning from the trip, students will turn in papers and journals on the trip and classroom time will be spent evaluating and summarizing the tour."

Last summer's travel study tours to Spain and France proved quite successful, points out Kingson, laying the foundation for future trips.

In signing up for the trips, students will be served on a first come, first serve basis, with no more than 25-35 students for a trip, according to Kingson.

"The cost of the trips will be plenty," says Kingson, "running in the neighborhood of \$1,000 for each student, including air fare plus food and

lodging." Several travel agencies were checked into, to find the lowest cost possible.

Two instructors will accompany students on each travel tour says Kingson. One instructor will be in the academic field of study, and one language expert of the country.

Kingson says trips in planning include: Cuba for cultural study, Spain for art and culture study, France for cultural study, England for literary and cultural study, Italy for art and cultural study, Greece for ancient cultural study, Israel for cultural and religious study, Kenya for anthropology and ecology studies, and a South American tour to Equador, Peru and Bolivia for studying ancient culture and anthropology.

All trips are planned for summer departures, except the Cuban trip, which departs the end of March.

Most of the travel study tours are worth seven or eight college transfer units.

A travel study tour to Acapulco to study golf and tennis was turned down by the Curriculum Committee, failing to meet the academic requirements.

Kingson says, "We plan to make these tours more than just a travel tour. We want them to

be a strong academic learning experience for the students.

By spending time in the classroom before, during and after the trip, we believe the students will get more out of the tours, making them a strong academic learning experience."

## Dunbar leads Steinbeck trip

By JOHN ST. JOHN-GILBERT

Even though Cannery Row was recently struck by a fire, Maury Dunbar, an English teacher at Foothill College, still took his students to visit one of John Steinbeck's most memorable places on March 3. Dunbar teaches a class called "The Best of Steinbeck" and has always taken his students on a field trip to the Salinas-Monterey area where Steinbeck grew up.

"The design of the trip is to allow the students to relate their experiences in the field with what they know or have already learned about Steinbeck. We first take a 30 minute tour of the Steinbeck house in Salinas. After the tour we then have lunch in the dining room," Dunbar said.

After lunch, the group visits the Steinbeck library in town where all of his literary collec-

tions are kept. While we are there we listen to tapes and watch a movie for an hour.

After visiting Steinbeck's grave, Dunbar said "we also explored the Pastures of Heaven, a valley which is between Salinas and Monterey. This is especially memorable for the student because much of Steinbeck's imaginative writing came from this area as he was growing up on a farm and ranch."

"Following that, we all went to Cannery Row. The fire, which caused extensive damage, did not harm one shop in particular we visited. This particular shop was owned by Steinbeck's best friend. Steinbeck wrote a book about him called "Cannery Row."

At the end of the day, the group had dinner at Fisherman's Wharf before heading home.

When asked about the interest and reaction of the students to the class and the trip Dunbar said, "Most of the students are fans of Steinbeck's and are intensively interested in his works."

Dunbar started the trips in 1968 and has repeated the trip 15 times since then. Dunbar said, "I always enjoy it every-time I go."

The class is open to Foothill and De Anza Colleges and is held in Dunbar's home on Tuesday and Thursday evenings for two hours. On Fridays he allows students to come to his home to see his collections of Steinbeck and talk with him.

## Enabler has eatery get braille menus

With the help of Foothill Enabler Counsellor Mary Fidler, the on-campus project to eliminate barriers to the handicapped has extended to the community. Her recent efforts have resulted in the use of braille menus at Mac's Tea Room, a restaurant in downtown Los Altos.

The menus, which have been in use since November, were transcribed into braille by the PTA Braille Project, a volunteer organization.

The use of braille menus reflects the restaurant-owners' sensitivity to the needs of the handicapped, Fidler said. The proprietors of Mac's Tea Room, Arno and Marilyn Ragghianti, have donated two \$500 scholarships for handicapped students annually for the past two years.

"I'm visually handicapped, so I'm especially sensitive to the needs of the blind," Fidler said. "The Ragghiantis are interested in helping the handicapped, and we thought this would be a good way."

Mac's Tea Room is one of several local restaurants that use braille menus, Fidler said. "I suggest it occasionally when I'm at a nice restaurant," she said. "Most people don't realize that it can be done at no cost. Organizations like the PTA Braille Project will transcribe braille on a volunteer basis."

"It's good public relations even if the menu is changed, and the prices are no longer current," Fidler said. "It shows the handicapped that the restaurant is sensitive to their needs."



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## Team effort lacking in "Ladies at the Alamo"

By LINDA YOSHIKAWA

The line. "Everybody's out for their own. . . it's all a one-man show," from the play, "Ladies of the Alamo," was prophetically true of the acting last Friday night, March 3, at the Foothill Conservatory Theater. A small crowd of 150 was there to see the play.

When each of the five actresses was on her own, the performances went exceptionally well, but when the characters interacted together, the performances were generally bland, and seemed only useful for plot development.

"Ladies of the Alamo," with an all-female cast is about a director, Dede Cooper, in charge of a multi-million dollar theater, The Alamo. Joanne, the chairman of the board, and her secretary, Suits, scheme to replace her with a neurotic Hollywood star, Shirley. Dede counter-attacks with a perpetually drunken friend, Bella, and a verbal free-for-all ensues.

Majorie Ross as Dede was singularly lacking in sincerity. Somehow, her anguished sobs for her dead mother needed an extra "oomph" to make it a moving performance. It was only towards the end of the play, as she lashed out at Joanne, did Ross give any sign of a gut-level feeling.

Bella, played by Pricilla Oliver, had the most diverse ex-

pressions and talents. However, her numerous repartees were too gay and spry for a dottering drunkard. The performances that stood out in her acting were her two jigs which she danced with amusing coquetry.

Sharon Holm as Suits, was in the background most of the evening, except for the one scene where she reveals herself as a lesbian. Here was perhaps the most moving performance in the entire play. Somehow Holms managed to convey the agonies of being a lesbian with taste and tact.

Shirley, played by Rolene AuClaire, had an interesting, almost Ophelia-like quality to her madness.

Pasqua Enochson, as Joanne could have learned a lesson in subtlety. After Dede had given her a fine blasting, Joanne ran screaming out of the room at the top of her lungs. For a refined, prim lady, this exit was out of line with her character, and almost sent shivers of disgust down the spine. However,

Enochson gave a convincing performance when she revealed the terrors of living in a strict, bible-oriented family.

If a few fine moments could make a play, then it certainly made this play. Unfortunately, that's not the way it works, and although there were a few fine performances, overall, it was a third-rate play.

## Foothill students

# Actors acting up

By SALLY ANDERSON

"She's down taking her make-up off but if you'll wait a few minutes she'll be back to help us strike set." Thus a stage-hand speaking after Western Opera's recent presentation of La Boheme at Foothill indicated the unlimited nature of former Foothill drama student "Candy" Maue's job in professional theater.

Maue is production assistant with this traveling group which brings opera to 11 western states. A costume designer at Foothill, she now does a "little bit of everything," she said, "sets, props, singing in the chorus."

Having removed her stage make-up and exchanged the glamorous but cumbersome La Boheme costume for a non-descript gray smock, she was

ready to begin taking down the sets. "It's the theater," she said, "not just Western Opera, but theater, good theater. I love it, it's great."

Candy is one of many former Foothill College students working in professional theater. They include: Adrienne Barbeau, who plays Carol in television's "Maude," Guy Edwards, who has appeared in television dramas and Pepsi Cola commercials, and Les Abbott, now a producer who will be in Munich this summer making "A Time of Grace" with Deborah Kerr, Will Geer and Geraldine Chaplin.

In an interview in his office, Foothill drama instructor and director, John Ford, said he recently talked with Timothy Farmer, a former student who now has his own carpentry shop in New York City where he makes "props" for New York productions.

"He was in a play which closed in four days," said Ford, "but, he's on the scene, keeps in touch with what's going on, goes to auditions."

"They don't all keep in touch, of course," said Ford as he pulled from his desk drawer a fat pile of correspondence which he consulted from time to time as he talked. "Michael Swan how has 'guest star' status on television shows, such as 'Starsky and Hutch' 'Rockford Files.' He usually plays a 'heavy'."

"Judy Goldstein, who danced in 'Peter Pan' at Foothill in 1970, is an assistant director in Hollywood. Now she's working on a major feature film starring Ray Milland."

"Bonnie Hellman, a dancer, singer and actress who was in the chorus of 'Guys and Dolls' at Foothill, has signed for a part in a Broadway play, 'We, the People'."

"Colin Vogel, a singer and actor at Foothill in 'How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying,' co-starred with James Whitmore in a road show of 'Connecticut Yankee' and is now a production assistant working on games shows with Alan Luden."

"Hank Barr was assistant director of 'The Captain and Tenille' and is now with NBC television in Los Angeles."

Ford interrupted his listing of those who have "made it" in the theater to say, "I think it is important to emphasize that many additional Foothill students are active in community and recreational theaters."

Opportunities for further study have been awarded to some. "Joe Munoz, who played Judas in this summer's 'Jesus Christ, Superstar,' was accepted by the exclusive Musical Theater Workshop in Los Angeles," said Ford. Munoz was one of 20 accepted out of the hundreds who audition for this school. The Workshop gives its students the opportunity to perform at the Dorothy Chandler Pavillion in Los Angeles.

The achievements of his former students are sometimes a complete surprise to Ford. "I hear Cathy O'Neal who played Patty in our show 'Charlie Brown,' has released an album," said Ford, smiling in appreciation of her success, then adding, "I didn't even know she could sing."

## Concert planned

The Foothill College Orchestra and Chorale, with Phil Mattson conducting, will be featured at 8 p.m., Thursday, March 16, in the Foothill Theater.

Also appearing will be the Madrigal Singers, conducted by Linda Mankin, and soloists Daneale Preshin, Gene Albin and Karl Schmidt. Their material will include Handel's "As Pants The Heart for Cooling Streams," and madrigals, spirituals and folk songs by Morley, Vaughan, Williams Shaw and Bartak.

Tickets are available at the campus box office or at the Foothill Theatre on the evening of the performance.

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## Canada ends Owl play off hopes 49-38 Cagers get bounced

By MICHAEL LEMKE

Foothill's mens basketball team's season came to an abrupt halt with a 49-38 loss to Canada in the Shaughnessy tournament, Tuesday, March 7 at De Anza. The Owls season is over, there are no chances for the state tournament in Long Beach.

This year's squad had an "outstanding year," says coach Cole. Foothill finished with a 24-6 regular season record, topping Foothill's record list for the most victories in a season.

Cole felt Foothill "was gaining momentum as they reached the playoffs, but once you're in the play-offs, it's a one game season."

This was the third time this year the Owls faced Canada, with Foothill winning the previous two.

Cole expected Canada to slow the tempo of the game down, and they did, with Cole commenting after the game, "they did a real good job of slowing the game down, spreading out on offense and holding the ball."

"We missed some shots early, high percentage shots, some lay-ups, and made a few turnovers."

Canada went ahead 7-6, and from there on it was a delay game, with Canada holding on to the ball. Cole countered with three guards putting pressure on

the Canada ball handlers, but Canada handled the pressure real well according to Cole.

This was Foothill's first game with Canada this year in which Canada got the lead early, thus making it a difficult evening for the Owls, says Cole.

It was frustrating to lose in that manner, the team was real frustrated," says Cole. Foothill was held to 14 points in the first half, losing 21-14. Cole says that's the lowest half-time score Foothill has had in years.

Cole concludes the fine season with, "We have three or four fine freshmen returning to Foothill next year, although we do lose five starters."

### Men's tennis team eyes league foes

Foothill's mens tennis team is off to a 2-2-1 start, having encountered some stiff competition.

"Number one singles player Craig Cordell has been bothered by a pulled muscle, but has returned to full strength. Pete Fahey is 3-1 for the team, normally playing the No. 2 singles spot, but moving up for one match with Cordell's injury. Jim Curran, normally the No. 3 singles man, played very good tennis in the match against U.C.

Berkeley. Don Linebarger playing the No. 5 singles is undefeated at 5-0, says coach Tom Chivington.

Foothill tied American River College 3-3, calling the match because of darkness, defeated U.S.F. 8-0, and C.S.M. 9-0, while losing to Canada, last year's Junior College state champion, 6-3, and U.C. Berkeley, ranked seventh in the nation, 7-2.

The Owls next home match is Monday, March 13, at 2:30 p.m. against Laney.

### Women's tennis team serves notice to league

Foothill's womens tennis team is off to a good start with a 5-1 record, including a 5-4 win over conference rival De Anza.

"After watching the De Anza match, I think we have a good shot at winning the conference," says coach Jeanne Tweed.

Brooks Downey, the Owls No. 2 single player for the first

four matches, and No. 1 for the last two matches, is 6-0 for the year. Jenny Sellman, No. 5 singles player is also undefeated at 6-0, while the No. 2 doubles team of Alice Arnold and Brooks Downey is 5-1.

Foothill is 1-0 in conference play, with matches coming up against SJCC Thursday, March 9 at San Jose.

### Owl wrestler 2nd in state JC meet

Doug Johnson, Foothill's 158 pound wrestler, finished second in the California JC state finals held February 10-11 in Bakersfield.

Johnson led coach Dan Boyetts Owl wrestling squad to a 17th place team finish.

Entered as the No. 4 seed in the weight class consisting of 16 wrestlers, Johnson finished off his opponents 5-2, 4-2, 3-1, before losing 7-0 in the finals to the same opponent who defeated him in the all-star meet held earlier this season.

Heavyweight Louis Knight, 3rd place in the Nor-Cal finals, wrestled extremely well according to the coach, but failed to place.

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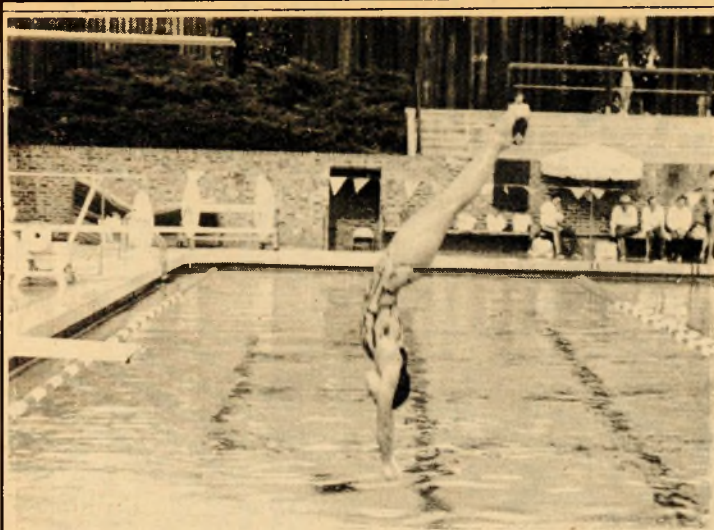
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Diver Bonnie Ralston

## Swim Teams Stay Unbeaten

Foothill's mens swimming team has a 4-0 record while the women are also undefeated at 3-3-0. Coach Dennis Belli's squads have turned in some of the fastest times in the state this year for junior colleges.

"I'm real surprised at how well our men have done, with only seven out for the team. We have five excellent swimmers who so far this season have offset the depth problem," says Belli.

Kyle Gormley currently has the fastest time in the state for the 200 butterfly. Kelly Lynn is close behind in the event with the state's third best time. Lynn was a member of an All-American relay team last year.

"Jan Sjostrom will surprise people in the breast stroke, he has one of the best breast stroke kicks I've seen," says Belli.

Belli says, "The men's medley relay team has an excellent shot at the state championship. Sulger, Sjostrom, Gormley, and Ring are members of the relay, which hasn't even been pushed to a good time this year."

The women swimmers have been led by two standouts, Shelley Bosmans and Lori Casey, who are both undefeated.

Bosmans is an All-American in the breast stroke, and according to Belli, "has an excellent shot at winning the state championship in both breast stroke races."

John Ring has a good shot at breaking the 50 yard freestyle record which has been held for nine years at Foothill. Ring transferred from San Jose State.

Mark Sulger is undefeated in the 200 yard backstroke for the Owls. Sulger finished third in the state JC 100 yard backstroke last year, and has qualified for this year's National A.A.U. meet.

Casey swims the 50 yard and 100 yard freestyles. Belli says Casey is another state championship hopeful.

"Laurie Casey has been a big surprise for the womens team," says Belli.

"Foothill's great set-up, with the 50 meter Olympic size pool is a great help in attracting swimmers to the campus. I'd say that we have one of the third or fourth fastest pools in the state," states Belli.

The Owls diving team has won a couple of meets for the team, says Belli.

Coach Bob Campbell's women divers, Bonnie Ralston and Anne Liedenthal haven't been beaten. "Bonnie and Anne are two outstanding divers," says Campbell.

Ralston is the defending womens Nor-Cal low board champion, she also finished second in the high-board.

The two women divers set a record in the Nor-Cal relays low board event, nailing down first place. Both divers were entered together as a team.

"Both girls are hard working and take orders very well," says Campbell.

The Owls' three men divers are all freshmen. To the best of Campbell's recollection, the men haven't been beaten.

"Andy Eros hasn't competed for a couple of years, but he is a diver of extremely high calibre," says Campbell.

Campbell continues, "Steve Fejervary has made the most progress of the three, and is diving very well."

The third diver, Greg Sulger "has very little diving experience, but should be outstanding in another year," says Campbell.

Campbell believes both the men and women divers should be the top divers in the conference.

Foothill hosts Diablo Valley in a dual meet, Thursday March 16 at 2 p.m. Belli says, "This should be a real good meet for both teams, we should be able to find out how good we really are."

## Prop. 13

(Cont. from front page)

An examination of the effects of both bills in the March 3 edition of The Palo Alto Times showed how they would apply. One example from the paper was on a Palo Alto house. The examination revealed, "The Palo Alto property had an actual tax bill of \$1,450 for the 1977-78 year, based on an assessor's appraisal of a net market value of \$62,400.

"Should the Jarvis-Gann initiative pass, the tax bill for that property would be \$728 assuming it was not sold.

"However, the property actually had been sold for \$121,754 since the payment of the last property tax bill, so under the Jarvis formula the tax bill would be \$1,050."

Economics instructor William Kinney said about the Jarvis-Gann initiative, "I am opposed to it. I'm sure there would be many forced cutbacks and the best thing to do is to defeat it." Kinney said he does not think it will pass because he sees teachers getting organized and in his words, "They are effective. There are a lot of things teachers could be more active in, like being active in politics," he said.

If the Jarvis-Gann initiative becomes law, either services will be cut or other taxes raised. Not only schools will suffer but all property tax funded budgets will be hurt. Health, welfare, sanitation crews, fire and police services, library hours, meals for the aged—all these will be cut.



Celebrated runner Mike Boit (center) was one of dozens of participants in the Foothill College Jog-A-Thon.

## Jog-a-thon draws local names

Sunday's March 5 "Jog-a-Thon," a benefit for the Lettermen's Club, the Veterans' Operation Transportation, and other organizations, ran smoothly after a 15-minute delay in starting due to rain. Skies cleared, the signal was given, and off charged 53 joggers to the driving music of Fleetwood Mac.

The main attraction of the day was Mike Boit, former 800 meter world record holder from Kenya, who kept a grin on his

face for the entire hour while breezing past the rest of the joggers on hand.

Your favorite P.E. coaches were also on hand, lending their efforts and support. Some, including coaches Parks and Chivington, netted an estimated \$30 per lap. Coaches' lap counts were as follows: Parks, 28 laps; Talboy, 22 laps; Vanessa Kroll-preiffer, 33 laps; Joe Lee, 15 laps; Fairchild, 20 laps; Chivington, 30 laps; and Kettles, 23 laps.

# Sports calendar

### Womens Softball:

Thursday, March 9. . . . Canada at Redwood City, 3 p.m.  
 Tuesday, March 14 . . . De Anza at Foothill, 3 p.m.  
 Wednesday, March 15. . . Diablo Valley at Pleasant Hill, 3 p.m.  
 Thursday, March 16. . . Chabot at Hayward, 3 p.m.

### Womens Gymnastics:

Friday, March 10. . . . Ohlone at Foothill, 3 p.m.

### Mens Baseball:

Thursday, March 9. . . . CSM at Foothill, 3 p.m.  
 Saturday, March 11 . . . Laney at Oakland, 11 a.m.  
 Tuesday, March 14 . . . SJCC at Foothill, 3 p.m.  
 Thursday, March 16. . . Chabot at Hayward, 3 p.m.

### Womens Track & Field

Saturday, March 11 . . . SJCC and West Valley at West Valley, 10 a.m.  
 Friday, March 17. . . . CSM and Diablo Valley at Diablo Valley, 3 p.m.

### Womens Basketball:

Thursday, March 9. . . . Diablo Valley at Foothill, 4 p.m.

Tuesday, March 14 . . . Laney at Oakland, 4 p.m.  
 Thursday, March 16. . . De Anza at Foothill, 4 p.m.

### Womens Tennis:

Thursday, March 9. . . . SJCC at San Jose, 2:30 p.m.  
 Friday, March 10. . . Evergreen College at Evergreen, 2:30 p.m.

### Mens Golf:

Thursday, March 9. . . . Laney Palo Alto Hills, 1:30 p.m.  
 Tuesday, March 14 . . . CSM, Peninsula CC, 1:30 p.m.  
 Thursday, March 16. . . Canada, Menlo CC, 1:30 p.m.

### Mens Tennis:

Friday, March 10. . . . CCSF at San Francisco, 2:30 p.m.  
 Monday, March 13. . . . Laney at Foothill, 2:30 p.m.  
 Wednesday, March 15. . . San Jose State at San Jose, 2:00 p.m.  
 Friday, March 17. . . . Seattle University at Foothill, 2:30 p.m.

### Mens Track & Field:

Saturday, March 11 . . . SJCC and West Valley at West Valley 10 a.m.  
 Friday, March 17. . . . CSM and Diablo Valley at Diablo Valley 3 p.m.

## GOLFERS

Off to a slow start due to rainy weather and match postponements, Foothill's men golfers are 2-4.

Coach Jim Fairchild's golfers have been led by John Test, averaging 80.3 strokes per 18 holes after six matches, Jim Vellutato averaging 81.1, John Wissig averaging 81.5, John Hoag averaging 82 after two matches, Mike Ahern averaging 82.4 after five matches, Rich Bridges averaging 82.5 strokes after two matches, and Steve Stewart who shot a 79 in the Diablo match.

The Owl golfers have lost matches to SJCC 48-6, Canada 52-2, De Anza 43-11, and Diablo Valley 28-26. The two wins have come against CCSF 42-12 and West Valley 32-22.

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