

ASFC elections March 7-8



P. Micheal Rages

Sees need for faculty members to be present at ASFC meetings and to vote on issues.

Believes Student Council members should be paid for their work.

Wants letterhead paper, business cards for Council members to be paid for with student funds.

Sees clubs as being a part of ASFC, and wants club representatives to become more involved with student government.

Vice President of Activities for Fall and current Winter quarters.



Neil MacKenzie

Against having faculty members on Student Council. Feels student government should be run by students.

Against pay for ASFC Council members.

Says no other school Student Councils have cards, would be unnecessary expense.

Feels new requirement of having Vice President of Activities signature on club petitions is "unnecessary red tape" for clubs.

Vice President of Organizations. On ASFC Council since Fall, 1976.

A look at the candidates

By TOM SELBACH

Elections for Student Body President will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8. Since the ASFC President oversees the spending of thousands of dollars of student funds, (money that comes from the sale of student body cards.), the results of the voting will directly affect how responsive Student Council will be toward the needs of the students.

The candidates for ASFC presidency are Neil MacKenzie, who is Vice President of Organizations, and P. Michael Rages, Vice President of Activities. Leaving the post behind will be current ASFC President Jan Maltby (see story below).

While both candidates agree on some issues, they hold exactly opposite viewpoints on others. One issue that Rages and MacKenzie differ on is how much luxury should be embellished upon the student body President. Rages believes that Student Council members should be paid for their work and should have letterhead paper and business cards, all paid for with student funds.

"I feel that it would be very hard for a council member to

(Continued on back page)

Maltby reflects on term

By SCOTT PARTRIDGE

Jan Maltby, current ASFC student body president, found difficulty in assessing her accomplishments while in office. With less than a week remaining in her term, she reflected on the year with a note of definite disappointment. In a casual interview in her office she talked of the new AB 591 bill (which requires student body representatives on the Board of Trustees) her accomplishments, and shortfalls.

Q. AB 591 seems somewhat vague, Jan. How will the student(s) be selected to this position on the Board of Trustees?

A. Sacramento has left this up to the various Board of Trustees and our Board has in turn left it up to us, the De Anza and Foothill Student Councils. De Anza has already proposed a plan whereby one student from either school would fill the chair for a one year term, then the following year a student from the other school would take over. We feel an alternative to this would be to have one student in the chair with an alternate from the other school.

Q. This tells me little of how the "student representative" would actually be chosen for this position. What are some

of the various methods being debated?

A. This could be done any number of ways. The student representative could be elected at large, appointed by the various councils on campus, or an independent council could be formed specifically for this selection process.

Q. What influence, if any, will this student representative have toward influencing the decisions of the Trustees?

A. I'm not sure if it will make a significant difference since the Student Council cannot meet in executive sessions or

(Continued on back page)



Jan Maltby

MVC offers computers

By DAVE COLLINS

FOCUS (Foothill Off-Campus Unified Students) has purchased a computer guidance information system, located at the Mountain View Center registration office, to be used by students and community members.

The computer terminal was installed Jan. 2 and is fully operational, according to Mt. View counselor Keith Brookshaw.

The \$3,900 G.I.S. (Guidance Information System) was paid for by the Foothill off-campus unified students. The cost covers unlimited use and

supplies of paper, ribbons, etc., for one year. Maintenance will be provided by Time Share Corporation of Palo Alto.

The computer contains files on occupations, four year colleges, two year colleges, graduate schools at the masters and Ph.D. levels and financial aids. Brookshaw said "G.I.S. is endless as to the amount of information you may want to receive."

The occupational file gives facts on job description, worker requirements and related jobs. G.I.S. also provides information on working conditions, physical demands, personal characteris-

tics in interests and aptitudes, levels of education preferred or required by employers, alternate training routes, employment outlook and earnings range.

The two year and four year college files cover the entire United States and provides information on application deadlines, in-state and out-of-state costs, competitiveness, degree requirements, admissions, campus activities, residence policies, calendar plan of the college, accreditation, and the religious affiliation of the city in which the college is located.

Brookshaw said, "The terminal is amazing, convenient,

and portable. It provides not only general information but can be narrowed and tailored to the individual student, and it's priced right."

Brookshaw stated, "The computer is hooked by phone to a computer bank in San Jose. The system lists all majors and will add and delete the new and old information each week. G.I.S. is very up to date."

Students and community members interested in access to G.I.S. should make an appointment with counselor Keith Brookshaw or English instructor Morris Sherwood. Call Mt. View Center at 964-0444.

In brief... Legal assistance available

When your neighbor's dog relieves himself on your front lawn, do you know what legal action to take? Or do you need to know the laws concerning possession of marijuana?

The Legal Assistance office located in the Campus Center offers free legal advice on any legal problem imaginable to Foothill Student Body Card holders.

A staff of eight lawyers is available Thursdays, 1-4 p.m. Appointments can be made at the reception desk in C-31.

Assistance is limited to advice; lawyers will not represent in court or write legal documents.

The average visit costs the Student Body \$45. The Associated Student Body Club spent \$3,000 for the service.

Commenting on the lack of appointments, Mrs. Jean Thatcher, receptionist said, "The lawyers are disappointed when they don't have a full schedule, because they feel they are wasting the school's money."

Enhance self esteem

Developing assertiveness, negotiation skills, and the ability to set goals and manage time effectively will be discussed in a new Foothill College Short Course entitled "Enhancing Self-Esteem on the Job."

The one-day program is slated for Saturday March 4, from 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. in the Foothill Campus Center Room C-31 (across from the Bookstore).

Discussion will be led by Dr. Frieda Porat, Ph.D., who is a licensed marriage and family counselor and founder of the Center for Creativity and Growth in Palo Alto. She is the author of "Changing Your Life Style" and "Positive Selfishness: A Practical Guide to Self-Esteem," and is currently director of the Mini-College for Psychology of Interpersonal Relationships at West Valley College.

A \$15 fee will be payable in advance through the Foothill Box Office, open weekdays from 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

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TRIVEDI EXHIBITS ART



Kartik Trivedi

Kartik Trivedi, an accomplished Indian artist new to the Bay Area, will exhibit more than fifty paintings, watercolors, pastels, ink and pencil drawings of Indian and American subjects and scenery Monday through

Thursday, March 6-9, in the Foothill College Campus Center.

Trivedi, who teaches Asian art and music at Foothill, will be on hand Monday, March 6, at noon for a reception and to demonstrate his work.

The exhibit is open to the public free of charge from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Trivedi has earned a master's degree from Gujarat State University and lectured at Shri Somnath Arts and Commerce College. A protege of the noted Indian artist Ravishanker M. Raval, he won first prize in an All-India University Art Contest conducted by the Ministry of Education before coming to the U.S. to pursue a master's degree in art history at Case Western Reserve.

Besides being a talented artist, Trivedi is a composer, flutist, and concert pianist specializing in North Indian classical music.



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"Muckraker" Anderson blasts bureaucrats

By ED MRIZEK

Syndicated columnist and self-proclaimed "muckraker" Jack Anderson focused on the faults of the U.S. government as he took charge of a capacity crowd at Flint Center last Tuesday night.

Anderson calls his investigative reporting "high risk journalism" because he is writing about things people, especially in Washington, do not want to talk about.

"When our government does not want to do something, it studies it," Anderson said. Bureaucrats believe problems will go away if they are studied long enough, he said.

According to Anderson, President Carter continually promises he will streamline the presidency, but "nothing happens."

Anderson quoted former president Richard M. Nixon as saying, "The president is the sovereign and has the right to violate the law." Anderson says Nixon should have read the constitution because "the People are sovereign and the President is merely our employee."

We are operating with too many laws and regulations accor-

ding to Anderson. He warned that "The bureaucracy is becoming a tyranny...better keep your eye on it."

Congressmen are not to blame for Koreagate, said Anderson. "It's difficult for a congressman to know whether he is receiving a bribe or a contribution," he said. Rather, "We ought to blame ourselves." He questioned the involvement of people who are "willing to give their lives, but not willing to give their time to the government."

Turning to the energy crisis he said, "I have seen some secret papers given to President Carter, and if we don't do something about the energy crisis, we won't be able to continue our present lifestyle."

Anderson said, "Oil and gas industries have come very close to controlling energy policies in Washington, and their policy is to squeeze every last dollar out of every last drop of oil."

This, he said, is "obviously the wrong policy. Instead of using it all up, we should find a substitute for oil." Anderson drew applause with the statement, "I believe the nation that landed the first man on the moon can find a substitute for oil."



Jack Anderson

Anderson said that giving big corporations tax exemptions is a form of charity. "I'd rather give charity to the hungry rather than Gulf, Exxon, or Texaco."

Anderson added that he had "never seen a government which offered greater opportunities or a higher standard of living than the U.S." "There is a lot wrong with the government, but it is the best we have," he said.

Asked who he admired most in present times, Anderson hesitated and harkened back to John Kennedy. Kennedy, said Anderson, was a "people's president." Like Truman and Lincoln, Kennedy saw himself as a servant of the people.

In politics, Anderson said, "I think Charisma is more important than competence."

"Peters" out

By NONIE SPARKS

Dr. Laurence Peter erupted in a burble of humorous anecdotes when he described his Peter Principle to a chuckling audience of 1800 at Flint Center Feb. 14. But when he moved on to the Peter Prescription and Peter Plan, he petered out, and so, by twos and threes did the audience.

Second of the enrichment series special speakers, Peter was introduced by Dick Henning, director of the series. He strode to the podium, downstage center, slender and natty in a gray suit slightly lighter than his beard, hair and briefcase. The audience responded warmly to his opening joke: "I like to lecture because the hours are good, you meet nice people, and there is no heavy lifting."

One joke Peter neglected to mention was the saying: "Those who can do, those who can't teach, and those who can't teach become professors of education." Peter, an educator for thirty years and currently education professor at USC, has successfully replaced this put-down of his own profession with a more general law: "In any hierarchy individuals tend to rise to their level of incompetence." This law naturally follows from two rules operant in any organization: persons competent in their present jobs are promoted, those not competent are not promoted.

This law, along with a collection of hilarious examples, is described in "The Peter Principle, or Why Things Always Go Wrong." It was written in 1964 and rejected by 16 publishers. But later Peter wrote a short article on the same subject, and publishers clamored for a book. He merely dusted off the one he had and the result was a best seller.

In his next book, "The Peter Prescription, or How to Be Creative, Confident and Competent," Peter analyzes why individuals have such a compulsion to climb the ladder of success: It is largely a conditioned response; behavior is shaped by its consequences, and each rung of the ladder of success gives greater material rewards.

The Peter Prescription gives 66 prescriptions to help individuals find a better way—how to find one's own goals and no longer be vulnerable to the hucksters commands to "Buy," "Climb," "Keep up with the Joneses."

One prescription is the Peter Peacemaker, which describes methods such as meditation for finding peace. Another, the Peter Panorama, describes how to look at one's whole life and find the enduring satisfactions. The Peter Polka tells how to dance around one's level of incompetence.

The third book, "The Peter Plan," is a fantasy of what we could do if we applied all we know—if we lived on our interest as a planet instead of destroying our capital. It came out of a series of gloomy statements: I used to watch TV for entertainment; now I watch it so no one will steal it." "The affluent society is becoming the effluent society." "Bureaucracy defends the status quo long after the quo has lost its status."

Those who stayed to the bitter end were rewarded with a copy of "The Peter Principle" if they asked a question, and a copy of "The Dr. Laurence Peter Competency Analysis." The latter was a questionnaire of silly questions which rated you incompetent if you tried to answer them. The message I got was "All competent persons left the lecture in the middle."

Faculty to display talents

The artistic talents of the Foothill full and part-time faculty will be displayed in the Foothill Fine Arts Exhibit, to be held in the library entrance from Feb. 27 until March 22.

Faculty members interested in displaying their paintings, ceramics, woodwork, textiles or prints are urged to bring them in, according to Richard Gause of the Fine Arts Dept., which is sponsoring the exhibit. "Only photography and commercial art

will be excluded because they have their own annual showings," said Gause.

"We don't know how large the show will be, but during the next month we expect some excellent art to be displayed from all types," said Gause, who will be displaying his own art. "Come by and see what has come in," he added.

The earliest pieces on display include an oversized Raku teapot entitled "Waddell Creek,"

done last year by Bruce George, head of the Ceramics Dept. An untitled airbrush painting of Children's toys in bright colors and a paper collage done by Pat Sherwood are shown along with a nature scene oil painting by Barton De Palma.

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Opinion

Typewriters needed, not padded chairs!

The administration of Foothill College goes to great lengths to attract students and increase average daily attendance. Such an increase entitles Foothill to much sought-after state funds. The only problem with this is that sometimes the needs of the part-time student, such as those attracted by the short courses and enrichment series, are given priority over the needs of the full-time student.

Just as the Biology Department occasionally needs new microscopes, and P.E. new volleyballs, up-to-date equipment is needed for the Journalism department.

The administration is expending the Enrichment Seminars office. During the expansion of the office the administration will buy equipment for room M-24, (the SENTINEL office) but unfortunately it isn't of the kind that will really benefit the Journalism student.

The administration has decided that the newsroom needs a few amenities, such as carpeting and padded chairs. Anyone who tries to type a news story using one of the typewriters in M-24 will decide that what is really needed are typewriters that work. The few machines that work at all play hop, skip, and jump with a reporter's copy.

Typewriters are to a Journalism student what pen and paper are to English majors. Since journalists must learn to write directly from a few jotted notes into the machine, a smoothly operating typewriter is a must. A jerky typewriter makes journalistic writing a very difficult chore.

The intent of the part of the administration in buying carpeting and padded chairs is not to provide equipment related to academic improvements, but to remodel M-24 so that the Enrichment Seminars office can be expanded. The Enrichment Seminars have become so popular that their office needs to be enlarged, so during this summer the wall that separates the Seminars office from M-24 will be knocked out, giving the Enrichment Seminars people more elbow room.

There is no question that Enrichment Seminars needs more working space. Question can be raised, however, as to whether or not this non-academic program should even be housed in the M building. Also, if the administration is going to spend money, it should be more aware of certain priorities.

New typewriters are one way that money could be used to benefit the full-time students more than padded chairs or carpeting.

—Tom Selbach

FINANCIAL OFFICE SETS SCHOLARSHIP DEADLINE

March deadlines have been set for applications for many scholarships to be given to students through the Foothill Financial Aids Office this year.

In particular, a March 10 deadline has been set for two scholarships given by local companies.

Students enrolled in the Business Division with a minimum of thirty units completed and a mini-

mun GPA 3.0 may want to apply for the \$300 Mercury Savings and Loan Association Scholarship. Students majoring in drafting, electronics,

Students should promptly contact Sidnee Leong, assistant scholarship chairman in the Financial Aids Office of the Administration Building, if they are interested in applying for these scholarships or getting information on any scholarship opportunities.

office technician, or secretarial fields are eligible to apply for the \$225 Boise Cascade Occupational Vocational Scholarships. Boise Cascade requires that students have sophomore standing, a minimum GPA of 3.0, a minimum of forty completed units, and various letters of recommendation.

SENTINEL

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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Lela's Last Laugh

By LELA DOWLING



On the Spot...

By LYNETTE KELLY and PETER BLISS

Does it matter what happens to your body after you're dead?



BENSTON MILLER:

Well, what I'd like to have done with it is to have it donated for science, or used for transplants if my parts were still good. It would be a waste to have it buried, to have a little area set aside for it, because soon we'll run out of space for that.



KATHY MILLER:

It depends on advancements in the next 50 years as to how I would feel. I guess it doesn't matter at the moment.



JOE MICELI (photography):

It doesn't matter to me at all what happens after I die. I really don't care what happens to my body after I'm dead. It depends on whether you think that you're your body.



JEANNIE MEADE (counseling):

Ultimately it doesn't matter. If you believe in reincarnation it does. You have a spiritual body—the spirit is more important.



STUART TANNER (psychology):

Not a bit. I won't be around to care. My soul will have gone to a better place. The body is nothing but a mass of protoplasm that's decaying at that point.

SENTINEL

Courses By
Newspaper

SENTINEL Supplement, March 3, 1978

Genealogy : Problems of time and place

10. Problems of Time and Place
11. Land and Records
12. What is Proof?
13. Immigration
14. Migration
15. Some Final Observations

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

PROBLEMS OF TIME AND PLACE

It is difficult to try to place ourselves in a previous historical context, especially a previous economic context. However, understanding the problems in making a living are necessary to understanding a person, and the reasons a person might have moved to or from a certain locale.

Prior to the late 19th century the vast majority of people in this country made their living in agriculture. The knowledge of agriculture, and scientific knowledge generally, was extremely different from what it is now. The differences have had a critical effect on the immigration and migration of people.

Both agricultural regions and particular crops that failed our ancestors are now profitable. Successful farmers today have many advantages over the generations of farmers who were forced to "move on," those who gave up farming for a better living, or gave up farming in order to make a living at all.

One must try to view the traditional pioneer farmer basically as a man who planted crops with which he was familiar, in a climate with which he was familiar, and on land that *looked* similar to that which he had farmed before. With the labor he had available, he would then harvest what the soil had naturally produced, and what had been left by the weather, the insects, the plant diseases, and any roaming animals.

The productivity of soil was judged by what grew on it naturally. In fact, land types were often named for the natural growth on a particular type of land in a particular region. Therefore, land covered by large trees was thought to be very productive. Without experience with grass-covered prairies, the farmer at first judged the land to

have little productivity. The backyard farmer of today sometimes seems to assume that very black soil is necessarily the most productive, but our farmer ancestors made somewhat better distinctions among soil types. But even according to the most conservative descriptions, the American farmer eventually encountered 44 soil provinces and more than 1,750 soil types.

The modern scientific study of soil types as related to farming seems to have begun about 1870 in Russia, with the work of Konstantin Glinka. But these studies didn't appear outside Russia until published in the German language in 1914.

The differing socio-economic positions of many of our farmer forefathers sometimes had to do with having found by chance a soil area that they could deal with successfully, though neighbors on what appeared to be precisely the same type of soil, using the same techniques, and growing the same crops, would fail.

Studies have been made in regions where a swath of farms remained in the same families for generations, while lands about them changed hands with great frequency. The modern agricultural experts, with the assistance of modern science, have been able to explain such patterns in some areas.

Even if the socio-economic levels of these neighboring farmers had been the same to begin with, the repetition of seasons of good crops for some families, and bad crops for other families, eventually produced not only an alteration in their socio-economic status but in their cultural levels.

As in the case of culture generally, the ethnically diverse farming regions often tended to be more successful, because a greater variety of agricultural experience became available.

Because he preferred "well-treed land, the pioneer farmers encountered the problems of clearing virgin forests. As an example, the first arrivals in Kentucky described forests that were truly awe-inspiring, with tulip poplars 15 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, for instance. Just as had been done by those Indians who did raise crops, the American pioneer tried to completely burn off the brush and trees if possible. He would then sow his corn amid the burned stumps, in the soil that had been primitively fertilized by the residue of ashes.

About all the traditional farmer did to "restore" the soil after several seasons of planting, was to let it "rest." Letting the resting soil return to its original growth was considered "natural." Therefore, it was a long time before the rotating of crops won general acceptance. Planting a crop such as clover, to restore certain "nutrients" to the soil required expense and labor, as well as a change in the knowledge of "experts" gained over generations. It took a long time to learn that plants "make" soil, as well as the fact that soil produces plants.

A great number of farmers believed that land simply "wore out," or "got old" and unproductive. From time to time early accounts describe the soil as having "died." Farming land was viewed by many as something that was a part of nature, and which could grow old and unproductive, or simply reach the end of its life.

The idea that soil was an entity from which elements could be taken, and later re-deposited, or that soil could be "built," required a radical change in concepts, and a different scientific environment for the farmer.

When farmers recognized the value of animal manures, there was still the problem of availability and expense. But even Thomas Jefferson, who was a good farmer, stated that it was cheaper to buy a new acre of land than to fertilize one. The nature of agricultural knowledge into the late 19th century had built into it reasons for farmers to move about, even the relatively successful farmers. And one could always sell off at a good price a developed farm, and move West and buy a larger farm. To some extent this is similar to people selling out and moving to more and more distant suburbs of the cities.

The pioneer farmer continued to exist, strictly speaking, up into the 20th century. Between 1860 and 1900 more than 400 million acres came under cultivation for the first time.

The modern farmer on land his ancestors might not have survived on, can use modern industrially concentrated or chemical fertilizers. With 500 pounds of industrially produced 10-5-10 fertilizers (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium as percentages of 100 pounds of ingredients) a modern farmer can do better in "feeding" his crops

than he could do with 10,000 pounds of high grade animal manure, and he can provide a wider range of "nutrients."

The "better fed" crops put down roots farther than his ancestor's crops, and thus can draw on more ground water, and be less subject to the droughts that wiped out many crops for pioneers. In test conditions with corn in a drought, a properly fertilized plot produced 75 bushels of corn, and an unfertilized plot next to it produced 20 bushels with the same rainfall. The fertilized corn put down roots to five feet. This difference in productivity can indicate how previous generations of farmers might not have had the extra productivity that could save their farms.

Machinery was not as important to the agricultural revolution as other factors. Certainly machinery increased productivity and profit, as well as the necessary capital investment. But the development of new crops and the adaptations made in old crops were more important. The McCormick reaper, the Marsh harvester, and the Pitts thresher were of great importance when raising large crops. However, the new types of wheat brought from the plains of Russia, and adapted to the American plains, were more critical than the means of reaping large quantities of them within the short harvest season.

Modern pesticides, up to recent times, have been recognized as providing a tremendous advantage to farmers who have successfully fought the devastations by insects that had destroyed crops, and caused many farmers of previous generations to go broke.

But more valuable still has been the development of more productive and disease resistant hybrids, as well as plants developed especially for certain locales. These too have resulted in making areas, as well as new crops, available for the profit of modern farmers which were not economically viable for our farmer ancestors.

Developing hybrids with shorter growing seasons also made it possible for modern farmers to be much less vulnerable to killing frosts. And the early farmers sometimes learned the hard way that killing frosts were not easily related to geography. Northern Illinois, western North Carolina, and central New Mexico had the same

safe growing season for the pioneer farmer.

The labor needed to raise a crop was a determining factor in regard to how much land could be used in one season, what crop would be planted, what the diet might consist of, how successful a family subsistence farm would be, or how successful farming would be in producing crops for market.

Corn became the favorite crop for early American farmers for good reasons. It grew in a wide variety of climate conditions, it produced heavily per acre, even before the huge ears of modern hybrid corn were developed to gradually improve the small-eared corn. In the 19th century common yields per acre were 50 to 80 bushels. On very good land it ran to over 120 bushels an acre. Corn required less seed than other grain crops. Two gallons of seed corn were figured as sufficient for planting an acre, while wheat required eight times as much seed, and produced less than one-third of the grain per acre.

Though modern nutritionists recognize that sweet corn has only about 25% of the food value of wheat, and almost as many calories as wheat, our ancestors up to the late 19th century had no significant knowledge of the differences in food value, and generally concerned themselves simply with the amount of food. Indeed, in the Middle West in the period following the Civil War, physicians often blamed fresh fruit and vegetables for causing various diseases, and recommended a return to the traditional grain food and some liquid, and they frequently gave the ages-old warning to watch out about drinking the water.

Corn in 1830 required about 39 hours of labor in a season to produce a single acre of the crop. Wheat required about 61 hours of labor per acre. The relationship of crops to the need for labor can also be seen in the fact that from planting to sale, tobacco required an average of 311 hours of labor per acre in 1830, and cotton about 168 hours per acre.

Fortunately, tobacco tended to exhaust the soil after four crops, and thus in the condition of agricultural knowledge of the time, it provided too insubstantial an economic basis for the developing Virginia aristocracy of the early Republic that might have significantly altered the evolving government structure.

Genealogy: Problems of time and place cont.

Chief Justice John Marshall alone produced quite a coup.

There was the critical matter of being able to harvest a whole crop before it was too late. The time for corn harvest was very flexible, because it was relatively protected on the stalk. Harvesting was usually necessary within 10 days for grain, such as wheat. Otherwise, the grain became loose enough to become scattered in the soil. A single man could harvest only about 7½ acres of grain. If the labor was not available to harvest in the required period, obviously it was pointless to expand the labor on growing large crops, or to acquire large farms.

The same combination of science and technology that produced modern industry has produced modern agriculture.

Even the developments of late 19th century agriculture might have saved the dream that had brought generations of immigrants to America, the dream of a self-sufficient family farm. But it was too late for millions, even if they still had not replaced the dream. Modern agriculture had become large scale business, and even the corn had become mainly feed for animals in a complicated and interlocked process of food production and marketing.

The contemporary agricultural scientist has brought the development of crops and the knowledge of the natural environment so far that even farmers of a generation ago would be unfamiliar with some of the basics known to contemporary farmers involved in an agricultural revolution that feeds more and more people with fewer and fewer farmers on the land.

In 1798 it appears that it took 3 farmers to produce enough excess food for one other American. By the Civil War, the average American farmer

produced enough food to feed 9 other people from his surplus. It took only 100 years more to quadruple this surplus per farmer and by that time only 5% of the population was farming.

The most impressive example in how much has changed in that form of making a living tried by millions of immigrants over so many generations, is that California is the most successful and varied agricultural state. Yet, in the traditional views of the first immigrants to the American colonies, it would have been rejected as a desert.

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

Genealogy: Land and records

11. Land and Records
12. What is Proof?
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By RUSSELL GRIGORY

LAND AND RECORDS

For centuries land was the most important possession of men, and their arrangements to pass on their possessions to future generations mainly concerned land.

Even into the early years of the Republic land conveyances, or "Deeds," often appear to the modern observer as a combination of a Deed and a Will. The older the land conveyance, the more information is likely about the family conveying the land. In fact, individuals not otherwise connected can often be related to one another through the use of land records.

In the early days it was customary to keep the originals of Deeds and Wills in the family. The custom was to enter copies in public record books, and to sign the copy along with a witness or witnesses. Sometimes the official keeping the court records made the entire copy, including writing the signatures.

Researchers may not always be aware that the old court record books sometimes were recopied in the early 19th century, and the "original copies" souvenired or destroyed.

Generally speaking, probate records are kept on a county basis in the United States and could include any one or all of the following, depending upon the time and place the records were made: a Will; inventories of the estate, usually giving reliable

valuation; legal permission for someone to administer the estate; appointment of a guardian for minor children; accounts by executors or administrators of the estate submitted to a court; orders of a court to sell property; bills of sale for such property; orders to pay certain debts from the assets of the estate; petitions from heirs, potential heirs, and creditors; appraisals of real estate; appraisals of personal property; notifications to heirs or potential heirs; names, addresses, and locations of heirs or potential heirs; orders granting allowances to family members pending settlement of the estate; and notice that the estate had been settled.

Personal property is often referred to as "Chattel," a term with its root in "cattle" and "capital," which were essentially the same back at the dawn of finance.

Some howling mistakes have been made by ill-prepared researchers in early records, when they discovered cases of a husband exercising control over his wife's "personality." What was meant was that he was managing her personal property. The decision of a court that a woman had a right to her "personality" is perhaps reassuring.

A Will may have been made long before the death of the person, and therefore may not include mention of a later wife, or later children. It is a common error to suppose that those not mentioned in a will are dead, or that the will mentions the entire immediate family at the time of death.

A division of property frequently is made during the lifetime of an elderly person, and therefore the Will may not indicate the total estate, nor what provisions may already have been made for some members of the family. It would not be

unusual for a person to have totally distributed his property before his death, and appear to die without an estate, as well as a Will.

If no will was left, a probate case may exist and contain more material than if there had been a Will.

A woman's property did not simply become her husband's property when she married. Thus, separate estates can be anticipated in some instances when examining records of a husband and wife in historical materials.

The right of a woman to a life interest in one-third of the real estate of her deceased husband was so well recognized in the colonial period that it was not necessary to mention such a provision in a Will. This provision for a widow was in accord with the common law of England. In legal terms this was a "dower portion."

Failure to recognize this right of the widow in colonial practice usually had to result in a suit within 3 months of the death of the husband.

One important result of a wife's "dower right" was that it was usual for her to consent to the transfer of real estate, and thus would be involved by name in land records. Clear title of a buyer might depend upon specific relinquishment of the "dower right" of the wife.

A wife's "dower" existed, no matter what her husband's will said, and this was confirmed repeatedly in colonial courts and by the King in Council.

Our access to the historical past is through language. And when it involves the language we usually speak, we feel confident, in fact over-confident. What seems to be clearly stated can be telling us of a past which is unfamiliar, in terms that only seem to be recognizable.

The "clear" reference in old legal documents to a "nephew" was often a clear reference to a grandson, and in old legal usage the term "cousin" frequently meant "next of kin."

Printed collections of colonial and early state Will abstracts and probate inventories have been published voluminously. Those published by the New York Historical Society and by the New Jersey Archives are particularly extensive.

Since land has always been considered the basis of the tax system, diverse and carefully maintained land records have always been sought by government officials.

Land holdings can be traced by using public records, as "title insurance" companies do. "A chain of title" should exist back to the earliest holder of land during the period of the Republic. Records of land holdings in colonial times are good, but obviously are not as well preserved or as orderly.

Public records of land holdings, as well as certain circumstances affecting land holdings, have been required of the counties in the United States.

A county could be found to have records of those who purchased land and sold land, as well as of mortgages, leases, and early records of marriages that affected land titles.

Naturally, in order to be usable, once land records became numerous, the old system of entering records in chronological order had to be supplemented by extensive indexing of the various types of records for easy reference by officials.

California Statutes as early as 1850 and 1851 established the requirements for California counties to keep records of land titles, mortgages, leases, liens, attachments, and Wills.

Certain references may be particularly helpful to the begin-

ner using land records. But any guides to the laws and official policies of a period must be tempered by experience with the peculiarities that existed in practice, and the knowledge that much that was established practice was not clearly stated in written laws.

A standard reference is *The History of Public Law Development*, by Paul Gates and Robert Swenson, a Government Printing Office publication of 1968. More easily available is a good book by T.H. Watkins and Charles Watson entitled *The Land No One Knows*, which was published in 1975 by Sierra Club Books.

Two scholarly studies generally available can serve as examples, *Four Generations: Population, Land and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts*, by Paul Greven, and a study of Dedham, Massachusetts, by Kenneth Lockridge, entitled *A New England Town: The First Hundred Years*. Both of these books were published in 1970.

References in regard to public land policy in the United States should be consulted in order to clarify what is generally a confused picture of the methods by which pioneer Americans obtained land.

Perhaps the most common mistakes seem to be assuming the existence of "homesteading" before the Civil War, and the assumption that if land was bought with a bounty land warrant the warrant was obtained by the family through the military service of one of its members. Actually, during the period of the Republic, government records seem to indicate that about one bounty land warrant user in five-hundred was a veteran.

Misjudgment is possible about a family's economic position when encountering land

Genealogy : Land and records cont.

records indicating foreclosure.

There was something which might be termed mortgage-purchase. People who couldn't sell their land might mortgage it, and then take mortgage money, abandon the mortgaged property, and start over somewhere else. Thus, a foreclosed farm did not necessarily mean the family had to start from nothing in a new location.

The farmer had in effect "sold" to the mortgage speculator what he could not sell otherwise. The speculator got the farm, but not the high interest he had bet on. And on the prairies in the late 19th century that interest, plus "costs" and "fees," could run to 124%.

Establishing the purchasing power of money in a particular period, or attempting to place a person in some relationship to the economy in a particular locale and time period, can be done by cross-references to various kinds of historical materials.

The beginning researcher would find his most accessible and most generally informative source to be local newspapers of the period of his research.

The prices charged for land, for houses, and for goods sold by merchants are usually mentioned frequently.

Also the prices crops were bringing is often a matter of discussion, as was the farm productivity in the area each year.

Booming and collapsing real estate prices and promotions, both in urban and rural areas, have been as much a part of American settlement as homesteading.

For instance, a real estate boom was promoted after Los Angeles had bought a railroad link-up from the Southern Pacific in 1881, at a cost of 5% of the assessed valuation of Los Angeles County, and 60 acres in the center of town. The railroad president, Collis P. Huntington, was remarkable for his success in railroading legislation, and for a heart that could only be appreciated by a geologist.

Land records in Los Angeles for 1887 show acreage at 15

times the price it was the following year.

The desire for land was one of the things that enticed people westward, and they left land records strewn across the continent as they moved. Naturally they didn't always find what they were looking for in land, anymore than in other things. Horace Greeley may have recommended, "Go West, young man!" but then he also predicted in 1859 that one of the three great American cities of the future was certain to be either Atchinson or Leavenworth, Kansas. And poor old Moses Cleveland had hoped that the town named after him would some day top the population of

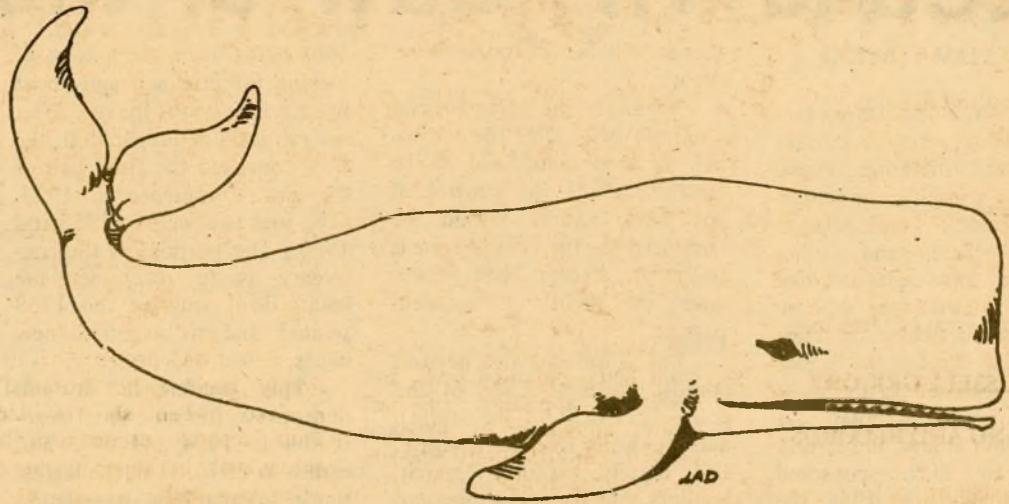
Windham, Connecticut, which then had about 2,500 people.

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.

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OCEANS



10. Pollution: Is the sea dying ?

BOSTWICK H. KETCHUM is Senior Scientist and Associate Director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, where he first joined the staff as a marine biologist in 1940. He has also been Lecturer in Biological Oceanography and an associate member of the department of biology at Harvard University. A specialist in the physiology of algae and in pollution of the sea, he has participated in many studies of the relationship of science to social problems associated with oceans. He is the author of more than 70 scientific papers, including *Marine Fouling and Its Prevention* (with A.C. Redfield), and editor of *The Water's Edge: Critical Problems of the Coastal Zone*.

Are the oceans dying? Is man's pollution destroying the vital life-support system of the water which covers three quarters of the earth?

Such dire predictions have been made by some very distinguished people, Jacques Cousteau and Thor Heyerdahl among others. Like many other complex questions, the answer must be yes and no. The patient has symptoms of illness, but this is

not a dread, incurable disease. A prescription for recovery and a long and healthy life are well known, but like a child the ocean cannot treat itself. It is up to us, the human race, to supply the cure if we but have the will and the patience to do so.

Pollution problems are most acute in the harbors, estuaries, and nearshore coastal waters of the world. These waters constitute no more than 1 percent of the surface area of the world oceans, and a much smaller fraction of the total volume of seawater. Early civilizations built cities on navigable waters. Cities automatically concentrate populations, resources, and waste materials; and, from the beginning, concentrated waste materials were discarded into the nearest waterways or into the streets or on land, where the next rain would wash them directly or eventually into the sea. The Romans were great engineers and built aqueducts to carry water for many miles to their cities, but they did not close the natural cycle to return the organic waste to the land from which it had originated. We are still slavishly following this fallacy today.

While these inshore waters are receiving the greatest impact of man's pollution, they are also of the greatest value for man's other desired uses of the ocean. Food organisms abound in them. Some spend their entire life cycle within an estuary; others use inshore waters as breeding or nursery grounds, as routes of migration, or as rich feeding grounds. Perhaps 80 to 90 percent of commercial and sport fish depend upon the estuary for part or all of their life cycles. Some delicacies, like the clam, the oyster, and the crab live out their lives there.

Inshore waters are also in great demand for recreation, and the greater the density of population the more critical it is to have clean beaches, safe swimming, good fishing, and fine boating.

INSULTING THE SEA

What have we done to preserve the value of this resource? We have discharged untreated or inadequately treated domestic sewage, so that many beaches are no longer safe for swimming, and wide expanses of productive shellfishing grounds are closed because the contaminated meats

might cause human disease. We have discharged toxic industrial wastes which interfere with the life cycle of resident or migratory species of fish. Vast areas would, indeed, be deserts today if it were not for the remarkable ability of seawater to purify itself and to recover from the insults imposed upon it by man's thoughtlessness.

This degradation of the marine environment can be reversed, and is being reversed in many areas. Our engineers know how to treat domestic sewage so that the effluent can be safely released into adjacent waters; how to treat industrial wastes so that the objectionable materials are recovered—in some cases at a profit.

However, not everyone has learned yet that the only real solution is to close the cycle as nature does automatically and has done since the origin of life on earth. The organic material and plant fertilizers in purified domestic pollution can, and should, be returned to the land to stimulate plant growth in parks, forests, and even agricultural lands. Our mineral resources are not inexhaustible and should be recovered and re-

used rather than being discharged at sea where they are forever lost. Recycling of everything possible should be our ultimate goal, though it will clearly not be easily attainable or cheap. It is the only true solution to the problems of pollution.

POLLUTING THE HIGH SEAS

But what of the open oceans, the high seas beyond the edge of the continental shelf where the depth of water exceeds 600 feet? Since the average depth of the ocean is about 2 miles, more than 99 percent of the seawater occupies this open ocean space. We have, until recently, firmly believed that our puny efforts could not affect this vast sea. The first atmospheric test of an atomic bomb over Bikini in 1946 shattered this illusion. Soon the radioactive fallout from this and later tests was identified not only near the test site but throughout the world ocean. Since then, scientists have looked for, and found, other man-made pollutants in the open ocean thousands of miles from shore.

10. Pollution: Is the sea dying ? cont.

Which pollutants are of prime concern in these deep offshore waters? Domestic pollution, of great concern in shallower waters, is recycled by the natural marine ecosystem long before it reaches the open sea. Many of the toxic heavy metals are precipitated and do not move very far in the oceans.

Most of the deep sea pollutants are carried in the atmosphere. Among them are fallout radioisotopes, mentioned above, and the products of the combustion of fossil fuels, both coal and oil, which include many toxic heavy metals as well as oxides of carbon, sulfur, and nitrogen. Per-

haps most critical of all are the artificial organic compounds man has created, such as the insecticide DDT and polychlorinated biphenyls. These exotic, organic compounds are of particular concern because they are nowhere produced in nature, and the ecosystem has not evolved mechanisms to recycle them as adequately as it does natural products.

OIL POLLUTION

Oil pollution of the oceans originates from many sources including tankers traveling from the large producing area in the Near East to the heavy users in

industrialized areas such as the United States, Northern Europe, and Japan. The routing operations of ships add directly to the oceans nearly two million tons of oil annually—about one-third of the total input, but nearly ten times more than the accidental spills which receive so much publicity. Thor Heyerdahl reported visible evidence of oil pollution on 43 days of his 57-day drift across the Atlantic on the papyrus raft, RA.

Crude oil is a complex mixture of many compounds, some of which are very toxic to marine organisms. These are even more concentrated in re-

fined fuel oils, and in-shore spills of these have decimated marine populations and lesser effects persist for several years.

When crude oil is discharged in the open sea, some evaporates, some dissolves in the water, and

When crude oil is discharged in the open sea, some evaporates, some dissolves in the water, and some forms a surface slick which gradually weathers, producing tar balls as the persistent end products. These, ranging from droplet to football size, sink to the bottom or accumulate on beaches where they are more of a nuisance than a hazard. Oil is ingested by marine organisms

and decomposed by marine bacteria—how fast or how effectively is not yet well known; but, if oil were not recycled in this way, a thin film would cover the entire ocean.

Although contaminants have been identified throughout the world ocean, there is no proof that they have damaged the marine ecosystem except in local, inshore waters. All of them are now under some control or regulation. None of these controls is perfect, and only time will tell whether they are adequate to protect the vast areas of the ocean from degradation.

Oceans 11. Law of the sea

By WILLIAM T. BURKE

Oil, fish, submarines, tankers, pollution, research, nuclear weapons and materials, ocean transport, scientific investigations, whales, archipelagos, boundaries—these and other topics are now agitating the world of international diplomacy as nations debate the creation of new law for the ocean.

Long regarded as the most stable and widely accepted part of international law, and largely codified by U.N. sponsored treaties agreed to in 1958, the law of the sea (LOS, for short) is now in the throes of rapid, perhaps convulsive, change. Unless this change can be brought about by widespread agreement, the prospect is for violence and confusion and diminished return from ocean resources.

The beginnings of this process are traceable to September 1945, when President Truman declared U.S. jurisdiction and control over the adjacent submerged land called the continental shelf.

UNDERSEA DOMAIN

The Truman Proclamation effectively acquired for the United States an enormous undersea domain that has already produced billions of dollars worth of petroleum and is expected to yield hundreds of billions more during this century. Other nations followed the U.S. example, and today offshore oil exploration and production occur off scores of nations and around the globe.

This acquisition has been useful for the United States and numerous other coastal nations. However, the Truman Proclamation set in motion a series of events that seems certain to turn the former law of the sea on its head. Although many observers devoutly wish for this change, they fear that the process of

change will be disruptive, even chaotic.

Formerly, the ocean beyond a narrow belt called the territorial sea was considered to be mostly outside the control of any single nation. Within the territorial sea the coastal state is sovereign, except that vessels have the right of innocent passage.

But in the vast area beyond (almost twice the size of the entire land mass of the world), nations were free to navigate, fish, overfly, explore, research, conduct military operations, and generally do anything compatible with the rights and interests of others.

This understanding about limited national control over the ocean, and effective freedom otherwise, is now crumbling as marine resources gain in value because of increased demand for energy, food, and security from external threats. Within the last decade a modest exclusive fishing zone has been generally recognized beyond the narrow territorial sea.

New technology has so greatly improved our ability to work in the ocean that some aspects of the existing legal system are becoming obsolete.

RISING NATIONALISM

The overwhelming surge of nationalism accompanying the emergence of approximately 90 new nations over the past two decades is also hastening this process of change.

Just as these pressures began to intensify in the late 1960s, the additional tantalizing prospect of rich mineral resources covering the deep seabed was emphasized in an epic speech before the United Nations General Assembly by Dr. Arvid Pardo, then the representative of Malta to the United Nations.

Spurred by the Pardo speech, the United Nations in

1968 began again the process of seeking international agreement upon a new law of the sea. After several years of preparation, the U.N. convened the Third Law of the Sea Conference in 1973. (The first two were in 1958 and 1960.) The purpose of the conference is to reconsider the issues dealt with in the 1958 treaties and to negotiate new issues.

This conference is still under way after months of negotiation in 1974 and 1975 and earlier in 1976. It is the largest single international negotiation ever undertaken.

It is also widely considered the most complex in terms of issues it confronts: the allocation of benefits from the sea, including energy, food, minerals, transportation, and knowledge. Secretary of State Kissinger has declared that "no current international negotiation is more vital for the long-term stability and prosperity of our globe."

NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

The negotiations involve not only the increasing value and availability of enormous resources, but also a political factor of increasing strength. The developing nations of the world are now demanding a "new economic order"—a redistribution of wealth and resources more favorable to them than provided either by the existing system of law and practice or by changes thus far suggested by the developed world.

In the LOS negotiations, the mineral resources of the deep seabed, regarded since 1970 as the "common heritage of mankind," have become the main focus of the developing world's insistence upon dominant authority over, and preferential benefits from, the ocean.

The developing nations seek these gains through a new international agency, controlled

largely by developing states, which would both regulate ocean mining and engage in actual mining of the seabed itself. In contrast, the developed states want a regime that permits reasonable access to all with capacity to mine and does not involve permanent regulations such as production and marketing controls.

So wide are the differences between the developing and developed worlds on this issue that they threaten the success of the conference in reaching overall agreement. If this difference is not resolved in future meetings, the negotiating effort may soon collapse in a welter of unilateral claims to ocean areas and resources.

COASTAL RIGHTS

The divisive nature of these issues becomes even more apparent when we consider the coastal areas.

Although of political and symbolic importance, the deep seabed is much less important for resources than the relatively shallow sea within a few hundred miles from land. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that virtually every coastal nation at the LOS Conference seeks to have at least its economic control extend to 200 miles—much farther than generally has been recognized in the past.

But there is still some uncertainty about what the coastal state will control in the economic zone. Disagreement continues over the limits on coastal rights concerning fisheries, the extent of control over vessel-source pollution, recognition of free navigation as a right protected by customary law, and the conduct of scientific research.

If, as expected, the conference agrees on a 12-mile territorial sea, the United States and the Soviet Union especially want to preserve free naviga-

tion in narrow straits. They also insist upon unimpeded movement of submarines under, and aircraft over, such passageways.

DANGER OF UNILATERALISM

These issues have yet to be completely resolved. But already it is clear that no matter what happens in these negotiations, coastal states will acquire more extensive control over marine resources. If the LOS Conference does not complete negotiations soon, it is widely expected that many coastal states will claim this control unilaterally out to 200 miles. Some nations, including the United States and Iceland, have already taken this action for fisheries resources.

If the negotiations fail and nations act unilaterally to define and protect their different interests, the result is likely to be intense disagreement, including violence. Moreover, many experts believe that nations acting individually will not maximize the long-term benefits available from the ocean, especially from living resources.

Over the longer term all nations will benefit from explicit agreement on laws regulating their own behavior in ocean space. It is possible that the U.N. LOS negotiations will result in such an agreement, but time is now very short and the prospects for success are growing dimmer.

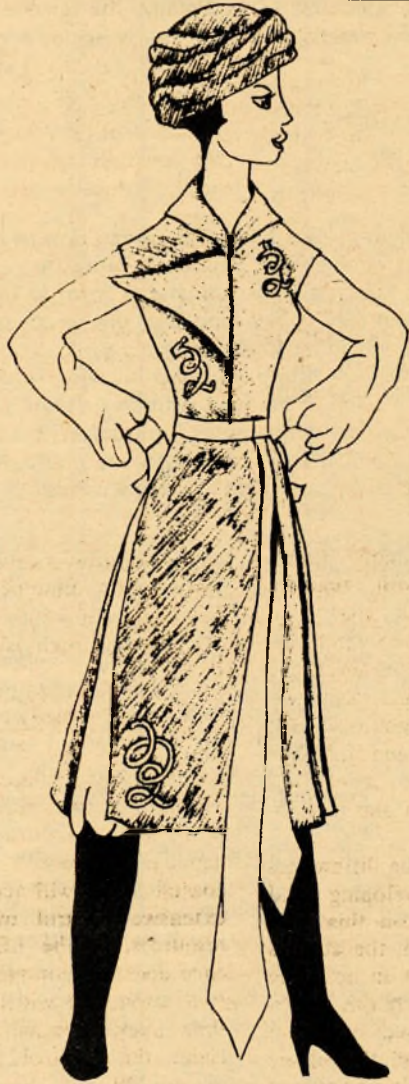


FASHION

This supplement is a project of the Fashion Promotion class of Fall Quarter, 1977.

Successful people are in fashion

By JANE MEEKER



Anita Mackfarland, Foothill student, shows off her design of a black velvet tunic with hand embroidered symbols on a white silk shirt and red velvet pants with red silk sash and black velvet turban.

When we decided to do this insert in the school paper, we thought that it would help students interested in fashion to know what some of the careers in the business consist of.

We then decided to interview some of the successful people in that field. One of them is Linda Moore, the elegant fashion director for Saks Fifth Avenue at the Stanford Shopping Center.

Linda's love for fashion originated when she was only five, as she watched her grandmother, a Seventh Avenue seamstress in New York, make clothes for such great stores as Saks Fifth Avenue, Henry Bendell and I. Magnin, and of course for budding model Linda. Very soon Linda made up her mind to become a fashion director.

Her first step was to attend a top modeling school in New York City, where she learned the basics of fashion, style and taste.

In college, she majored in clothing and textiles, studied fashion design, art, interior decoration, design and sewing and earned her degree in Fashion Coordinating.

Linda then travelled to Europe, where she modeled and organized fashion shows for American groups.

On her return, deciding to "get back into business" she settled in San Antonio, Texas. She started to work for "Ben Shaw Studios," a well established modeling school and agency. She was doing a little of everything, answering the phone, teaching modeling, booking the models, etc., under the title of assistant director. While there, Linda gained great experience and made contacts that brought her a position as a fashion director for a large department store in San Antonio.

In 1975, Linda moved to San Francisco and taught modeling and fashion merchandising at the Barbizon School. She gained even more experience but it was not exactly where she wanted to be. So, when she saw, in the newspaper!!, that Saks Fifth Avenue needed a fashion director, she could not resist. Linda has been with Saks ever since and she loves it.

Linda feels that a college degree is necessary if one wants to reach the top positions in the fashion field. A fashion director promotes the store, does a lot of public relations so must: know how to work with people, relate to them; be open minded, creative, even tempered, have a sense of humor, be honest and ready to work long hours—starting at the bottom.

We asked Linda what her job consists of. "There is no typical day," she said. One day Linda might be looking for props for a fashion show she is putting on at the Country Club, another giving a lecture at an art school, or having lunch with executives of different corporations and showing them gifts for their employees, or looking for one hundred and eighty (180) toys for Sak's "Breakfast with Santa Claus," or having pictures taken for the "Palo Alto Times," or organizing the fashion show for the opening of Saks' ski shop. And then...who organizes the "matinees" Saks puts on every Saturday afternoon? For that, Linda, among other things, has to find artists of different talents. Once it will be a magician, then a ventriloquist, a puppet show or a face painting artist.

Linda's "motto" is to keep customers interested, educated and entertained.

Another of the successful people in the business of fashion is Lorraine Leigh, a very fascinating person, owner of the "Miss Lorraine School of Personality Dynamics and Modeling" in Los Altos.

Lorraine was born in Canada where she lived until 1966 when she and her family moved to Los Altos.

As a teenager she decided to become a model. She went to a modeling school in Vancouver British Columbia, and after graduation, was asked to teach modeling. She did, taking courses in business in her spare time, and decided to open her own modeling school. She did that, too, and very successfully. In 1966, Lorraine and her husband Robin moved to California where they started all over and eventually opened a very well established modeling school and agency.

The most important task of a modeling school teacher is to guide and help the students to reach their goals. It takes a lot of work on both parts. Both teacher and models work under a lot of pressure, there is always a dead line to meet, a lot of demands, not an awful lot of "security," and modeling bathing suits in January and furs in August is not all glamour!

A model should be conscientious, positive, of good humor, health conscious, on time. But then, a model does have an exciting life, meets all kind of people, wears the latest fashions.

Lorraine had had her modeling school in Vancouver for seven years when the editor of the "Daily" offered her a little space in the fashion section of his newspaper. She started with "one tip a day" which eventually evolved into her own column "Lorraine says," where she could write everything she knew about fashion, makeup, skin care and exercise.

Again there was a lot of pressure to "beat the deadline," keep her articles interesting and up to date. As fashion changes sometimes overnight, you have to, as every good reporter knows, be the first one to write about it. But there, too, the start is at the bottom.



Sandra Kauffman, student and model, reveals subtleties of proper make up. The students at Miss Lorraine's Modeling School learn how to apply make up.



Debbie Roland, Foothill student, models her design of a maroon dress of 100 percent polyester with a deep V neck, soft gathering at the waist, coming to a midi length. Slit pockets at the sides and a long sash around the neck complete the detailing.

Guide to top salons

By NANCY SABADO

CHARACTER OF A SALON

The following article is about some of the top salons around this area.

I briefly describe the image of the salons and the people who work there. It is their image and quality of work that makes them a successful shop. They all specialize in haircutting, permanents, haircoloring and some of them do make-up.

The point I'm trying to get across is: by going to any of these salons, you will get a good cut and a distinctive look, because these people are professional—in my opinion, the top experts in our area. These are the shops that give cosmetology a good name.

SPENCERS

650 Cowper
Palo Alto

HOT FINGERS

Kiyo, manager
179 Main Street
Los Altos

HOT FINGERS

Yoshi, manager
31 Stewart
San Jose

I interviewed all three managers and Yoshi (not to be confused with Yosh of Palo Alto) summarized it all:

"The people involved in all three of our shops, keep their work consistent. We don't have what you call up and down days. Our work is always up to our standards every day. Our clients know they can rely on having a good cut everytime they come in. Plus, our people are ready to work, to give the client their professional advice.

We have a very comfortable atmosphere, it's homey. You don't have to worry about being up tight. We approach our clients professionally but also try to keep it on their level, so we know where they're at. We spend quite a bit of time talking in the beginning, so the client is relaxed with us. We have more of an idea of what they want.

REFLECTION

1283 El Camino Real
Menlo Park

Charlie & Henry, managers

Charlie is a perfectionist. He believes in precise hair-cutting. He'll spend an hour and a half to do a haircut, knowing there isn't one mistake in it. Charlie impressed on his staff to keep the quality of their work to his standards. He would never let anyone walk out of the shop knowing the cut doesn't suit that person.

Keeping this idea in mind, he wants to have only one shop and expand it, so he is aware of what's going on in the shop and keep it up to his standards.

His opinion about this business, "The hairdresser almost has to be a chemist to understand about hair."

YOSH FOR HAIR

420 University Ave.
Palo Alto

Sonny, manager
Sar'ji, receptionist of manager

Yosh keeps his people in tune to fashion. They work as a team, as a unit on a very professional basis, which makes Yosh what he is today. He puts all his assistants through a training period under the supervision of a hairstylist, for about one year to fourteen months. Every six months they're evaluated on their progress. They do the minor tasks: shampooing hair, sweeping the floor, and sanitation duties in which they learn discipline. After a long day of work, they attend classes in the evening twice a week. Yosh people are highly trained to know how to handle the client's hair.

AHEAD OF OUR TIME

377 First Street
Los Altos, CA

Steve, manager

"We care and educate our clients in what they can do with their hair to make it look good. We advise them in what looks good on them. There are no style books in my salon. The hairstyles on the models in the magazine were especially designed for them. It might not be suitable for someone else. We tell our clients what their hair can do for them."

Steve and his staff have classes to show their clients how to blow dry and handle their hair. They suggest what products to use but they take it one step further. They explain how to use it and why.

They specialize in trichology, the science of hair. They know exactly what your hair is lacking and what it needs.

JOHN NAMET

542 Cowper
Palo Alto

He doesn't own a salon yet. Right now he is renting a styling station at Rick Squire's in Palo Alto.

He's the type of person who is down to earth, very mellow and easy going. John is on one to one basis with his clients which puts them at ease.

In the near future John and his wife, Ross, will be opening a salon in the Palo Alto area. It will be similar to an art gallery with antique furniture. With a few palm trees here and there. For background music, there will be jazz, classical, and good old country music.

EDMOND PAGNI

579 University Ave.
Palo Alto

Edmond, manager

We call ourself "The Total Salon." We are educated to be a full service salon which caters to every individual's needs. Our hairstylists perform with creativity, developing a "look" especially for the client. I expose my stylists to different cuts all in the same style. I let them create their own technique or their own style appropriate to the client.

In addition, Pagni has on his staff a make-up artist, also a hairstylist, Jason, who feels there are many attractive women who could look a lot more attractive with the proper understanding of cosmetics. Make-up should never be used as a mask. It is supposed to enhance your better features, to create an illusion, to make the woman brighter, more dazzling, to give you a totally new image.

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Cardeaux was founded in 1968 by Henri and Robert Cardeaux, a husband and wife team. Roberts directed and Henri developed the business administration. After *Cardeaux* was established, they began to distribute their products in exclusive beauty salons in New York and New Jersey. Soon people began hearing of the wonderful *Cardeaux* innovation and *Cardeaux* became part of a nation-wide demand. Where you can find them is at the Emporium.



Valerie Tarter, Foothill student, models her own design. The skirt and shawl are wool blend, brown and beige. The cowl neck sweater is acrylic and the cap is corduroy.

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CLOTHES FROM THE OWL N PUSSYCAT

Left: Skirt and shawl in a flower print on a black background, 100 percent rayon, by TATOO of California, both \$25. polyester blouse, \$8.
 Center: Pant suit by RAZZLE DAZZLE, \$9 and \$6
 Right: Black evening dress, nylon by CITY FOX, \$19.

Owl n Pussycat features latest fashions

The Owl N Pussycat boutique, located in the Foothill Campus Center, is a retail training outlet for the Fashion Merchandising Program, providing on-the-job experience in a variety of merchandising operations.

The student body owns and finances the store, where you will find an assortment of casual clothes for men and women. The atmosphere and staff are warm and friendly and you will probably recognize some of the brand names carried: You Babe, Rose Hips, Pebble Beach, Faded Glory and many more.

The Owl N Pussycat also carries accessories: jewelry, scarves, belts, umbrellas. The prices are very moderate, and they accept checks, B of A and Master Charge.

The Owl N Pussycat has just received some of the Spring clothes you all have been waiting for and has now its own designer corner featuring the Wayne Rogers Collection.

PAPER DOLL

20660 Stevens Creek, Crossroads
 Cupertino, CA 252-0310

This store has a neat appearance with a casual relaxed atmosphere. The staff is very friendly and helpful. There is a good selection of junior contemporary clothing with dresses in long and short versions. Brands include You Babes, College Town, Garland, Terri Juniors, Stuffed Shirt, and Ardee.

PAPPAGALLO

342 State St.
 Los Altos, CA

Pappagallo specializes in helping people get together a complete outfit, and aiding them in co-ordinating fashions and accessories. The store's staff consists of a few very fashionable women. The appearance of the store is very nice and orderly.

LILY SWAN CLOTHIERS

510 Waverley, St.
 Palo Alto, CA 328-7856

Lily Swan is an artist and all the clothes she makes are unique and one of a kind. She also does custom designs. Store specialties include hand painted silk or chiffon dresses, blouses, skirts...Hand silk screen, tie die, wool and chenille sweaters, and lace blouses.

The clothes are classy and the Victorian surroundings of the store give a soft and feminine feeling, adding to the elegant and quality image of the staff.

OMEN

540 University
 Palo Alto, CA 326-3229

This is a small boutique with nice appearance and well decorated. Silvia Stanton, the manager, is from South America and is very chic.

The store features very special imports from South America, Greece, Korea and India. There is lots of silk—different from regular imported clothes.

PHILLIPS BOOTERY

San Antonio Center
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 Mountain View, CA 941-2711

There are a lot of smiles from the helpful staff of this family run store. The store has a nice, neat appearance with a casual and relaxed atmosphere, and handles a great selection of footwear, no clothing.

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This store specializes in the latest of fashions for the college student, businesswoman or domestic engineer. Their prices are great! You get high quality clothes for less.

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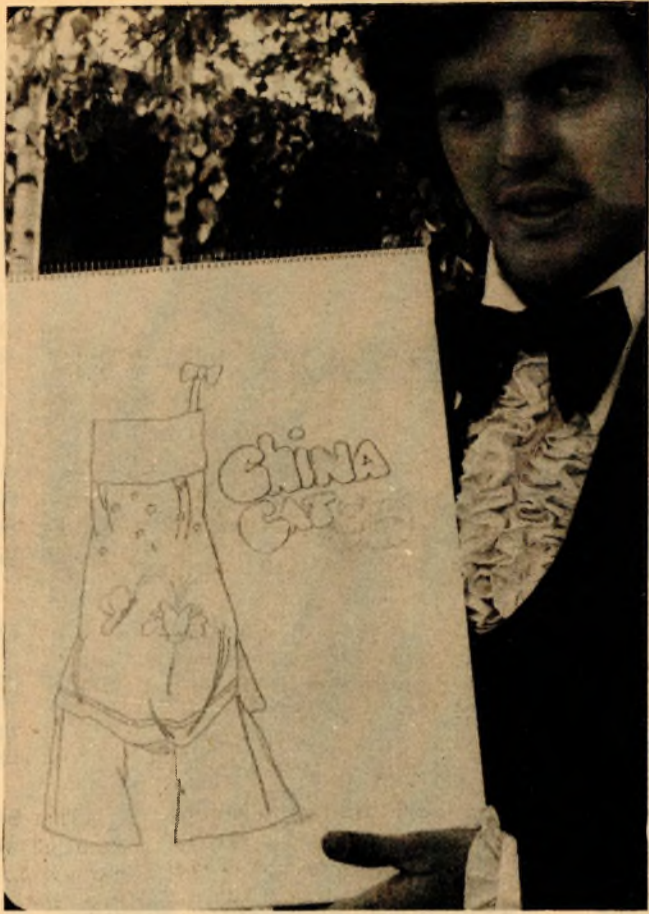
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10: Sports: Instant Legends and Super Heroes

By ROBERT LIPSYTE

Editor's Note: This is the 10th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, sports writer Robert Lipsyte discusses three sports figures—Namath, King, and Ali—whose rise to the status of super heroes reflects our fantasies and dreams. 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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Sports is an unsparing mirror of our life and fantasies. Nowhere is this easier to see than in sports' choice of its super heroes.

The Gold-Plated Age of American sports, that mid-'60s to late '70s era of instant legends and sudden millionaires and overnight bankrupts, was dominated by the images of three celebrity athletes whose impact on the nation's psyche was as deep and significant as their effect on the games they played.

Joe Namath, Billie Jean King, and Muhammad Ali were supreme performers at their peaks, now past, but each had something more. Call it magnetism or sex appeal or charisma, it allowed people to use them as extensions of their hopes and daydreams, as living symbols of the ultimate.

BROADWAY JOE

Physically tough, sentimental, street-wise men like Joe Namath flanked the assembly lines and daydreamed of dressing up on Saturday night, drinking with the boys and chasing girls—their rewards for using their bodies as investment capital, as had their fathers and grandfathers. It is no accident that so

many of the white football players are the sons and grandsons of those men who came to America from Eastern and South-Central Europe.

Namath's father had come from Hungary as a boy, settled in Beaver Falls, Pa., a steel-mill town, and instead of encouraging his four sons to play soccer, his own game (and Nelson Rockefeller's), he steered them into baseball and football. These were the American sports, the high-risk, short-term games that could get an unscholastic "ethnic" some local recognition, discount clothes downtown, a municipal summer job, a free college education, and a one-way ticket out of town.

Joe made it to the University of Alabama, where he starred but never graduated. Then to New York, where the owner of the Jets, a weakling team in a shaky new league that desperately needed a television contract, paid him \$400,000 to play quarterback, an unheard of price in 1965.

America was astounded. What could be worth that much money? So everyone rushed out to see what \$400,000 looked like, and in so doing justified the price.

The publicity was enormous, the stadium was packed, the networks were ready to make a deal. And Namath, long before he showed his truly electrifying talent, was authenticated in the popular mind by the price tag on his arm.

IMAGE AND REALITY

Had Namath really been the Sixties Superstud of his image—cool, hip, mod, swinging, the bait to hook the youth cult buck—he could never have been the effective athlete he was. Broadway Joe was really a throwback to an earlier tradition in sports; he was dedicated to his team, highly responsible in his work habits, and loyal to his friends

and family. His longish hair, his occasional beards, his peacock clothes were a reflection of what bank tellers and steel humpers were wearing on their weekends.

It was only the middle-management, white-collar "technojockeys," the young men who were buying pro football as a romanticized psychodrama of their own corporate careers, who somehow saw Namath as outrageous or liberated or transcendent.

NUMERO UNO

Billie Jean's road to the top was more difficult and less-traveled than Joe's, but she was no pioneer—Babe Didrickson and Althea Gibson, among others, had suffered and sacrificed before her. A great male athlete is always considered a superman, while a great female athlete has traditionally been thought of as something less than a complete woman.

Billie Jean became special in the same ruthless way everyone else becomes special. She let her marriage slide into a sporadic relationship, she traveled continually for instruction and tournament experience, she underwent extensive knee surgery, she blotted out anything that might distract her from becoming what she called Numero Uno.

When people asked her why she didn't go home and have babies, she would snap right back, "Why don't you ask Rod Laver why he doesn't stay home?"

Ironically, it eventually took a man to authenticate Billie Jean. On September 20, 1973, in a grotesque extravaganza in the Houston Astrodome that brought tennis into big-time show biz, Little Myth America beat Bobby Riggs, a male of comparable size, but considerably less championship experience, 26 years older, and of far less accomplishment.

That Billie Jean would represent all women in such a contest was logical—she was Number One. The trick, of course, was that Riggs, a middle-aged hustler, was allowed to represent all men. Nevertheless, the victory was seen as a feminist triumph, and the Joan of Arc joined Broadway Joe as a folk hero for the Seventies.

As Namath emerged from what has been called "the rise of the unmeltable ethnics," so King was a natural product of the women's movement.

THE GREATEST

But Muhammad Ali, as befits a hero who rose and fell and rose again, came out of the confluence of several movements.

The earliest professional athletes in America were black slaves—boxers, jockeys and oarsmen. As soon as money, prestige, and mythic symbolism were offered to sports heroes, the blacks were squeezed out. They have yet to regain their places in rowing and at the racetrack.

In the 20th Century they began boxing again, and by the Sixties they were on their way to dominating most major sports. Black sports participation was being encouraged by the establishment, to the detriment of black progress; all those young black men's energies and talents being diverted toward thousand-to-one shots in sports.

Cassius Clay of Louisville, a handsome, ebullient functional illiterate, came out of both traditions. He jocked his way through high school, won a gold medal at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, and was "bought" by a group of 10 Kentucky whiskey and tobacco millionaires who had, as Clay put it, "the complexion and connection to give me protection and direction."

Clay-Ali has never been given proper credit for understanding that his only hope for

personal independence was through divorcement from mainstream America. His repudiation of his white owners, of Christianity, of the American involvement in Vietnam were of a piece with his unorthodox boxing style and his immodest publicity-seeking ("I am the greatest!").

His sense of his own destiny was far greater than Namath's or King's ("Moses had troubles, too, so did Jesus . . .") and his impact, of course, was not only greater than theirs, but his example made it easier for them to take political stands or challenge their own sports' bureaucracies.

THE EXILE

The three-and-a-half years of Ali's exile, in which he was illegally deprived of his livelihood, was the factor that authenticated Ali in the public mind. It proved even to people who hated his color, Muslim religion, and social position that he was not "putting them on." He lost millions of dollars by refusing to be drafted, proof of his "sincerity."

Ultimately, his largest fandom developed in Africa and Asia among nonwhites. As Ali has said, "This is Joe Namath's country, but my world." His multimillion-dollar boxing spectacles abroad have helped make his face the most recognized on the planet.

But legends always die; sports legends are among the most intense and have the shortest shelf life. New generations demand their own heroes as prisms and standards.

And even now Namath and King and Ali are in the bathroom of Valhalla, selling us toiletries on television, the last stop before the certifiable obsolescence called sports immortality.





11: Politics and Popular Culture

By ANDREW HACKER

Editor's Note: This is the 11th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, Andrew Hacker, Professor of Government at Queens College of the City University of New York, discusses how politics has been portrayed in the mass media and how television has affected the political process. 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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The combination of politics and popular culture makes for an awkward alliance.

Images arise of candidates emulating entertainers, of campaigns reported as athletic contests, and of platforms with the appeal and veneer of commercials. However, politics still deals with complex and consequential issues, which deserve to be taken seriously. Candidates should be judged on their character and competence, not as coached or photogenic "personalities."

Popular culture, in contrast, is meant mainly for relaxation. Thus political issues are simplified, often to suit the media's modes of presentation. In like manner, politicians tend to be judged by how well they come across as public performers.

There is, of course, no shortage of purely fictional performances dealing with political themes. Every season comes up with a quota of TV scripts and series devoted to politics. While these treatments run the range from farce to tragedy, they share at least one denominator: they avoid controversial issues that might offend substantial segments of their audiences.

Most Americans still feel deeply about issues carrying political overtones. (There is less apathy than appearances often suggest.) Hence the risk of arousing resentments if issues seem unfairly presented. Indeed,

there are many questions people would rather leave unraised. Like how equitably we distribute the nation's income; or the public's responsibility for Watergate and Vietnam.

So on the whole, the media stick to "safe" political subjects, or ones in which the audience itself comes out clean. Perhaps the most recurrent of these is corruption. At least everyone is against it.

THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE

Virtue can of course triumph over corruption, as it did in Frank Capra's fabled "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (1939), where a naive United States senator wins out over his cynical seniors—as it happens, by mobilizing some boy scout troops. The more solemn movies like "Advise and Consent" (1962) and "The Best Man" (1964) also showed the victory of principle, if by some skewed casting of the villain.

A reverse approach has politics corrupting innocence. For example "All the King's Men" (1949), based on Robert Penn Warren's prize-winning novel, turns a rural idealist into a populist despot.

A more "modern" portrayal came with Robert Redford's performance as "The Candidate" (1972). Here the central figure was a young, public service lawyer from a comfortable, middle-class background, impelled into politics by his concern for the plight of the poor. However, the "system" gradually seduces him. Media experts persuade him to reduce his messages to 30-second spots; interest groups exact concessions in return for contributions and endorsements.

Bit by bit he learns to live with these "realities," which the script implies are inevitable. (It even adds infidelity with an attractive campaign worker, presumably par for the political course.) Having the hero from suburban surroundings suggests that even well-meaning liberals must suffer a loss of innocence—and integrity.

Television, the most "mass" of the media, tends to skirt

politics at its edges. Soap operas and situation comedies introduce issues—abortion, crime, race prejudice—but they either keep on a plane of interpersonal relations or attack offstage targets. Politicians come across as stock characters: crooks or buffoons or cynics. We turn on TV to unwind, not to ponder the state of the nation.

POPULAR PROTESTS

In marked contrast, popular music has become a format for political expression, especially to younger audiences. Artists like the Beatles in the early 1960s, and Bob Dylan and Joan Baez amid the civil rights and Vietnam protests, offered subtle indictments of their society. Even today, popular performers such as James Taylor and Carole King show an America so gripped by materialism and amorality that political participation is futile. It may well be that all those stridently amplified stereotypes are the "radical" demonstrations of our era.

Moreover, politicians are attacked by both liberal and conservative cartoonists every day on the editorial pages of our nation's newspapers. And Trudeau's purely political comic strip, "Doonesbury," won a Pulitzer prize.

Thus via scripts, songs, cartoons, and scenarios, politics has found a place in our popular culture. But what of the reverse relationship: the impact of entertainment on the world of politics?

In simpler days politicians crossed the country by railroad, pausing at whistle-stops and shaking hands at county fairs. Newspaper reports came in leisurely, gray-columned lengths, which were in turn discussed in general stores and city cafes. Citizens knew candidates at firsthand, and issues hit close to home.

Were things really that way? Fact and fancy often get entangled. Even so, we do know that voting reached its all-time highs in the 1890s and has been on a downswing ever since.

CAMPAIGN BY MEDIA

It has become commonplace to observe that people have little firsthand experience of politics. "A modern campaign is conducted nearly wholly in the press, especially on television," says Jann Wenner, editor of Rolling Stone. "There is the so-called news, which is at least half-contrived, controlled events; and there is advertising, wholly contrived and unashamed propaganda."

According to this analysis, the mode of presentation decides what will be seen. Televised news requires theatrical on-spot settings. Better, therefore, to carry cameras to a vandalized, half-finished housing project than have an economist explore prevailing paradoxes in interest rates.

Indeed, problems which defy easy depiction may get no mention at all. Much the same can be said of the spot advertising used by candidates during elections. (Or can we say that watching an aspirant walking pensively on a beach gives an underlying clue to his character?)

THE GREAT DEBATES

The conclusion in many quarters is that the best way to attract an audience is by adding the dramaturgy of debate. This strategy apparently succeeded, both in 1960 and 1976, when the Kennedy-Nixon and Ford-Carter encounters broke records for political broadcasts.

Actually, they were less "debates" than two-person press conferences, responding to panels of reporters. At the same time, voters apparently felt they had gained added insight on the contenders, particularly in their composure under pressure. Still, subsequent discussions dwelled more on "who won?" than with the substantive content of the presentations.

Is it the main interest of the media to make politics a spectator sport: a sort of stretched-out counterpart of the Super Bowl? The primaries can be seen as weekly episodes of a serial. Polls measure the nation's mind,

finding enough "don't knows" and "undecideds" to keep even one-sided contests alive. We "watch" a campaign as if it were an event created for an audience, rather than a process whose very core is personal participation.

Thus many argue that by merging politics with popular culture, appearances win out over reality and the media constrain the message. Yet the critics are not agreed on the culprit. Some blame the top decision-makers of the media, saying they impose their preferences on the public. Others claim that the communicators are simply responding to a citizenry that wants its news and views in capsules.

Yet it is possible to suggest that Americans are still political creatures, with ideas and interests of their own. Even at a distance they can size up the stature of a candidate and see the issues at stake in an election. Citizens certainly make mistakes and can succumb to alluring but misleading presentations. But it seldom happens when the outcome really counts.

"Voters are not fools," was the way a political scientist once put it. Indeed, it can be argued that exposure to modern media has heightened our sophistication. If that is so, we have a more acute political understanding and seek a politics that will meet our expectations.

The views expressed in COURSES BY NEWSPAPER are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the University of California, the funding agency, or the participating newspapers and colleges.

ANDREW HACKER is Professor of Political Science at Queens College of the City University of New York, having previously taught for many years at Cornell University. A frequent contributor to scholarly journals and to such popular periodicals as "The New York Times Magazine," "Harper's" and "The National Review," he is the author of five books, including "The End of the American Era" and "The New Yorkers."



Police: law enforcement in a free society

JEROME H. SKOLNICK is Professor of Law (Jurisprudence and Social Policy) and Director of the Center for the Study of Law and Society at the University of California, Berkeley, where was a Professor of Criminology from 1970 to 1977. He previously taught at Yale University, the University of Chicago, and the University of California, San Diego. In 1968-69 he served as Director of the Task Force on Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation for the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence, and he is author of its report, "The Politics of Protest."

By JEROME H. SKOLNICK

Editor's Note: This is the 10th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Jerome H. Skolnick of the University of California, Berkeley, discusses the problem of reconciling order, maintained by the police, with individual freedom.

Police are often regarded as the thin blue line between anarchy and order—and there is some truth to that notion.

Whenever police services have been removed from a city—as when police strike—crime has risen, although not always by as much as expected. Still, it has risen enough to make most citizens uncomfortable. There is no question that police perform an essential public service. Yet the first formal police department in the Anglo-American countries was not instituted until 1829, in London.

England had sorely needed a major police force for three-quarters of a century. The industrial revolution had encouraged migration to the cities.

Unemployment and economic hardships following the Napoleonic wars led to widespread riots and protests over the climbing price of food. And the rise in urban crime reduced safety in streets and homes. "Society," wrote one historian of the period, "was in violent transition."

Still, most Englishmen—from Tories through Radicals—expressed greater fear of police than of crime and riots. Parliamentary commissions considered and rejected the police idea in 1770, 1793, 1812, 1818, 1822, and 1828. At the time, police on the European continent were often oppressive, corrupt, and arbitrary—and seemed the relevant model for England. The problem was, as it always is for a society valuing political freedom, how to reconcile gov-

ernmental power with individual freedom.

FREEDOM AND ORDER

Sir Robert Peel, the Home Secretary, addressed the dilemma in several ways: First he spent several years reforming the criminal law before introducing his Police Act in 1829. He realized that the new police would not be successful if required to enforce inconsistent, irrational or exceedingly punitive laws.

Peel and his associates also distinguished the police from the army—feared and mistrusted by the populace—in two respects: Scotland Yard would not accept applications from senior military men for ranking positions in the new police.

Moreover, the "Bobbies," as they came affectionately to be known after Sir Robert, were not to carry firearms.

Deadly weapons were for the external enemies encountered by the army. The police regulated citizens and required guns only for emergencies.

Still, the new police were trained to be and to look authoritative. Uniformed police were carefully instructed to be fair and imperturbable. Force, when used, was to be measured, limited, and minimal.

Finally, and most importantly, Peel established the linked ideas of police accountability and public support. Just as police ranks were to be drawn from the class of working people to insure citizen support, police were to be accountable for their actions to Parliament and the courts.

These linked ideas—legal accountability and public support—were the tools to resolve the dilemma between freedom and order.

Although America was also a "free society" with laws and institutions modeled on England's, no American police department was so carefully planned and organized as Scotland Yard.

The first full-time United States police force was formed in Boston in 1837, after roving bands of Protestant rioters destroyed nearly every Irish home on Broad Street.

AMERICA'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Unlike the English police prior to the 1960s, American police, from the 1830s to the 1970s, have been involved with often tragic ethnic and racial



Patrolmen playing with a resident of New York's Lower East Side, August, 1973 in an attempt to promote the idea that policemen are guardians of the people as well as guardians of the law.

conflict. This has generated special problems for American policing.

For example, New York City experienced a riot in 1900 that grew out of competition between Irish and blacks for jobs and living space. The police did not stop the white rioters who were beating the blacks, they joined them.

In a country with a history of immigration, rapid territorial and economic expansion, and slavery, the quality of law enforcement has often depended upon the question "whose law, whose order?"

THE POLICE FUNCTION

Nor has the police function ever been clear in the United States, either to the police themselves or to the general public. Most police like to think of themselves as crime fighters. Studies have shown, however, that about 80 percent of a police officer's time is spent providing a wide variety of community services and peacekeeping functions such as giving directions, handling traffic accidents, and resolving family disputes. Less than 20 percent of an average patrolman's time is spent on crime-related activities.

Police enforce the criminal law by arresting violators and

providing prosecutors with evidence, so as to lead to a conviction—no easy assignment. But police are not usually able to catch criminals in the act. That is why the recent "sting" tactics, where police pretended to "fence" stolen goods but actually photographed the seller and tagged his wares, have been so successful. These records show exactly who did what crime, where, and when.

Ordinarily, police must rely on street informants—themselves involved in crime—for information about crime. In return, police can offer the informant immunity from arrest or some other "break" in the administration of justice.

This practice creates serious problems about the equity and efficiency of police procedures. I once conducted a study of vice detectives and burglary detectives in a respected urban police department. The vice detectives used burglars as informants and did not inquire about their burglaries, while burglary detectives used addicts as informants and ignored their drug offenses.

POLICE DISCRETION

Since police departments have limited resources, police must employ considerable dis-

cretion in carrying out responsibilities. Police chiefs set priorities, employing personal values and departmental standards to govern conduct. Every student of police agrees that this police "culture" heavily influences how police conduct themselves on the job.

Often, police employ discretion sensibly and responsibly. At other times, discretion can deteriorate into police malpractice. Malpractice refers to a broader spectrum of behavior than police corruption. Corruption normally suggests the sale of official authority for personal gain, whereas malpractice includes not only corruption but also mistreatment of prisoners, discrimination, illegal searches, perjury, planting evidence, and other misconduct committed under the authority of law enforcement.

Police culture—especially unwritten codes of conduct and solidarity—is of critical importance here. New York's Knapp Commission found in 1972, contrary to public thinking, New York police corruption, no worse than in many other city police departments, was not attributable solely to "rotten apples." Where malpractice exists, it usually spans entire police departments.

Policemen everywhere experience feelings of isolation, public rejection, and hostility in a job characterized by danger, authority, and the pressure to produce. Consequently, policemen build up intense feelings of group loyalty, coupled with deep suspicion of outside interference.

In most American police departments there is a stubborn refusal at all levels to acknowledge that malpractice problems exist, especially corruption.

In the long run, the police themselves, the community and victims of crime will best be served by police accountability for the quality of their policies and work. Television programs to the contrary notwithstanding, the U.S. Constitution does not envision police as asphalt cow-

boys, riding herd on crime and disorder in the central cities.

Police are government officials, armed by law, whose monopoly on force is a public trust in a free and democratic society. They fail when they are transformed into distant and mobile authorities, encased in vehicles, remote from the communities they serve.

Sir Robert Peel understood that when he created the first Western democratic police organization. His ideas about how to reconcile policing and freedom—in periods of rising crime and social turbulence—scarcely seem dated.



Mayor John Lindsay and New York City Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy place hats over their hearts in tribute to Patrolman Gregory Foster, gunned down on January 27, 1972



By CALEB FOOTE

Editor's Note: This is the 11th in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, Caleb Foote, Professor of Law and Criminology in the Law School at the University of California, Berkeley, discusses the inequities in our system of pre-trial detention. This series was written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Supplemental funding for this course was provided by the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, National Institute of Mental Health.

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To an accused person spending many weeks or even months in jail awaiting trial, the doctrine that an accused is innocent until proven guilty seems a mockery. The accused is, in effect, being punished before conviction.

But if released from custody, the accused may escape justice by running away, compromise the trial process by intimidating witnesses or commit a crime before being brought to trial.

The failure to guarantee to all citizens, regardless of race or economic circumstances, due process and equal protection under the law constitutes one of the most pervasive denials of equal rights in the entire judicial system.

What to do with the accused until trial has plagued every system of criminal justice at least since Plato wrote about the problem more than 2,000 years ago. The traditional Anglo-American response to this dilemma is the bail system, which uses financial incentives to deter flight.

The accused can be conditionally released upon the deposit of financial security to back up his promise to show up in court or trial; if he fails to appear, the security is forfeited. The amount required to be posted is set by a judge at the accused's first appearance in court following his arrest and is supposed to be determined after consideration of such factors as the seriousness of the crime charged, the accused's prior record and the strength of his ties to the community.

FREEDOM BEFORE CONVICTION

In all except death penalty cases, this right to bail pending trial is guaranteed by federal law and almost all state constitutions. "This traditional right to freedom before conviction,"

the Supreme Court said in 1951, "permits the unhampered preparation of a defense and serves to prevent the infliction of punishment prior to conviction. Unless this right to bail before trial is preserved, the presumption of innocence, secured only after centuries of struggle, would lose its meaning."

It is important to recognize however, that the "traditional right" is merely that of having a judge set the amount of bail which is required in a particular case to secure pre-trial freedom.

While the amount, according to the Constitution, cannot be "excessive," courts have held that the amount "usually fixed" for the offense charged meets this requirement. If the defendant cannot afford that amount, he stays in jail.

Ordinarily, the amount of bail ranges from \$1,000 to \$25,000, although in some cases bail has been set as high as one million dollars. As most defendants do not have such assets,

a bonding system has developed whereby a defendant can purchase the required security from a licensed bondsman for a premium—usually around 10 per cent of the required bond.

Thus, if bail is set at \$5,000, a defendant can pay a bail bondsman \$500, which is not refundable, and the bondsman will post the \$5,000 bond in the defendant's behalf.

As the bondsman is liable to lose the \$5,000 if the defendant disappears, he frequently protects himself by demanding some collateral, and many people do not have sufficient collateral.

In any event, a bondsman is not required to put up bond for anyone and will only do so if he regards the defendant as a good risk. The result is that many defendants find themselves unable to obtain a bond.

EQUAL JUSTICE?

This system may have worked tolerably well when there was little concern for the rights of slaves or paupers, and when such protections of the Bill of Rights as the right to counsel or bail depended upon the ability of the defendant to pay for them.

The perpetuation of such economic discrimination is incongruous, however, in a society that has abolished slavery and proclaims "equal justice under law" as its ideal.

Such discrimination has been recognized and at least ameliorated in connection with other civil rights; thus the state must supply counsel and the means for appeal to a defendant even if he cannot pay for them. But a right to pre-trial liberty remains a dead letter as far as most poor persons are concerned.

Furthermore, intensive studies my students and I conducted during the 1950s show that persons detained because of inability to post bail receive more severe sentences if found guilty.

Likewise in many cases, as the Supreme Court has implicitly recognized, it is hard to defend oneself against conviction when behind bars.

Moreover, American jails used to detain persons accused of crime are overcrowded, unsanitary and unsafe. Ironically, a detained defendant who is found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment will usually be transferred to an institution where living conditions are far better than those in jail—where one is entitled to the presumption of innocence.

The criminal system, from the Supreme Court down to public defenders, has taken no effective action to remedy these manifest infringements of due process, equal protection, and unconstitutional punishment.

OWN RECOGNIZANCE

A short-lived concern with the impact of poverty upon the fairness of the criminal justice system during the sixties resulted in the development of pre-trial release procedures which eliminate or minimize financial security.

The most common is "release on own recognizance," or "OR." According to procedures employed in Federal courts and in many cities, a superficial social history of the accused is compiled soon after arrest. If the defendant is deemed to be a good risk, the judge is authorized—but not

required—to grant OR release instead of demanding bail.

This reform has had only slight impact on the discrimination problem. It has not improved conditions in jails, and probably most of the limited number of defendants who have been released on OR could have afforded bail.

Perhaps the net impact of OR has been to intensify the discriminatory effect of poverty, for poor people now come into court under a double handicap: not only do they suffer the prejudice that results from poverty in the disposition of their cases, but they are now often considered "unreliable" as well. Consciously or unconsciously, judges, juries and counsel may reason that if they had been worth anything they would have been released on OR.

PROTECTION SOCIETY

Several reasons account for this failure of OR and related reforms to resolve discrimination against the poor in pre-trial detention. Most important is the judicial response to public demands for protection against crimes committed by defendants on pre-trial release. Although in theory the law is clear that risk of flight is the only relevant criterion for bail setting, judges usually demand high bail whenever they perceive the slightest risk of crime to the public.

To date, we have not developed any scientific techniques for predicting future criminality that do not involve gross errors of overprediction. But despite its illegality and its simplistically erroneous assumptions, preventive detention is not only tolerated but often

demanding. For example, in New York City in 1976 a black

judge who followed the law in generously granting OR releases was severely criticized; the pressure exerted by newspapers, police and prosecutors resulted in his transfer to a civil court.

Thus the great majority who are not dangerous are detained because they cannot be distinguished from the minority who are. The media aggravates this misuse of detention by systematically publicizing escapes or crimes by OR defendants, while ignoring both those on OR who do not commit crimes, and the systematic discrimination against those who, although "safe," have been denied OR and are unnecessarily locked up.

Below the surface is another pervasive force operating to prevent effective reform. The administration of criminal justice in America is like a bargain basement, viable only if 80 to 90 per cent of all defendants plead guilty.

Plea bargaining is the heart of the system and, rightly or wrongly, it is believed that if most or all poor defendants were released pending trial instead of being jailed, the rate of guilty pleas would drop, the courts would then be unable to handle the increased volume of trials, and chaos would be the result.

This probably explains, if it does not justify, the otherwise incredible failure of the Supreme Court, courts in general and lawyers to do anything about what has become the most pervasive denial of equal justice in the entire criminal justice system.



"ENTOMBED." Inmates in the Manhattan House of Detention for Men, known as "The Tombs," await court hearings and trials. The Tombs was closed by Federal Court order in December, 1974 as unfit for inmates.



Instructor Reischer says, "Let's learn sign language."

Sign language taught

By NONIE SPARKS

Foothill's Guidance department offers a foreign language which can be learned in just two or three quarters. It is ideal for talking in a crowded bar, for secret conversations, and is a lot of fun to learn.

The course is called Guidance 58, Communication with Deaf. The language is called Ameslan or Signed English. It consists of handsigns and a manual alphabet. Most words have a special sign, but proper names are finger-spelled.

The teacher, Sandy Reischer, designed the course. She first taught it for three quarters at the Palo Alto Center and is now teaching on the main campus.

Beginning students meet on Tuesdays and intermediate students meet on Tuesdays and intermediate students Thursdays from 6:30 to 9:20 p.m. for the three unit course. Sixty are registered for winter quarter.

One is totally deaf; three partially deaf, 40 just want to learn a new language, and the remainder either work with the deaf (such as nurses) or have friends or relatives who are deaf.

In class, Reischer presents new signs, then gives a variety of ways for students to practice: playing games such as password, hangman and twenty questions; singing to music, and "listening" to guest deaf speakers. The class also sees video tapes, such as one on the oral approach to communication with the deaf (Palo Alto's way). A field trip to the KCSM TV studio in San Mateo to watch the filming of Silent Perspectives is planned for this quarter.

At the end of each quarter, the class eats dinner in a restaurant in total silence. Ordering and conversation are all done in sign language. Reischer takes the orders.

John Walther, who works for Ford Aerospace in Palo Alto, is taking his second quarter. "It's fun to learn and someday I may need it," he said. "I try to do some homework every night; it's hard alone. On TV I watch a news program in the morning and the Ex-Lax commercial."

Maida Chang, also in the intermediate course, would like to work with the deaf, perhaps teaching tennis. Rosa Guajardo, with much trepidation, asked a deaf neighbor to help her practice signs, and found the woman delighted to have someone she could talk to.

"It is fun when students make mistakes ordering," she said. "One asked for two cooks instead of two hamburgers, one said wine when he meant water, and another said green when he meant pickles."

"Everyone has fun, and the

restaurants always invite us back because we are so quiet."

Deaf Paul Lehner, 24, was never able to talk with his family until this year. Now his mother, Meg, is in the intermediate class with him, and his brother Tom and sister-in-law Donna are in the beginning class. Eileen Blair's deaf sister sometimes visits the intermediate class with her.

Reischer, when not moonlighting at Foothill, is head teacher at the Ourland Multi-handicapped Center in Morgan Hill. There she teaches three visually handicapped children and one deaf-blind boy.

She was born and raised in San Jose and went to UC Berkeley from 1969 to 1973 where she majored in Social Welfare and Behavioral Science. During that period she volunteered at the California School for the Blind, a state residential school in Berkeley.

Two weeks after the graduation she entered S.F. State where she earned a masters in the education of exceptional children and a teaching credential for the visually handicapped and multihandicapped. She also has a partial credential in deaf-blind, deaf-hard of hearing, and early childhood.

Although she had done her student teaching with the visually handicapped, Huntington Beach hired her to teach a class for the deaf-blind. She stayed at Huntington Beach for a year and a half and while there took a one-year course in sign language at a community college.

Reischer moved to the Outland school in Saratoga three years ago, then went to Morgan Hill when a new site was established to comply with State Law 94142 which declares no child can be bused longer than one hour.

Words, a complex medium, for better or for words

By SCOTT PARTRIDGE

Word history books, dictionaries, and thesaurus of the English language are jammed full of words and phrases that are either seldom used, have no significance, or affect nothing. Apparently Daniel Noah Webster and his peers through history have allowed almost any oral abstraction to classify as a word. If it has been said or written once in an English context, you can bet it's an English word.

After recently glancing through the Merriam-Webster "Book of Word Histories," I am convinced many English words came into existence by way of default. Possibly the author couldn't spell or perhaps the printer was responsible for a typographical error.

Whatever the cause, words have evolved in strange ways.

A classic example is the word "sneeze." Originally in the fifteenth century, people didn't sneeze, they "fneezed," although at the same time, many Old English folks "Fneosan(ed)," some Middle English "fneesen(ed)," and a handful of

Scots "neeze(d)." Then in an epic feat of word alteration in 1493, an Englishman, Wynken (misspelled) de Worde misspelled the word. He printed "snese" where ten years earlier William Caxton, another Englishman, had printed "fnexe." To this day, no one knows who "sneeze(d)" first.

Here's another bit of word trivia. One day in the 1930s, a mathematician, Edward Kasner, found himself working frequently with numbers as large as 1 followed by one hundred zeros. He decided that in order to write and discuss such numbers a word would greatly simplify matters. After a frustrating day of trying to explain something and having to write the number on the blackboard before getting anyone to understand him, Kasner went home and cried himself to sleep.

He awoke to find his 9-year-old nephew, Milton Sarotta, industriously making paper airplanes out of his latest research manuscripts. That was the straw that broke the camel's back.

At that point Kasner asked

Milton to invent any word to represent 1 followed by one hundred zeros. Milton Sarotta, in a classic case of linguistic genius, blurted "googol." According to a report made later by Kasner of the event, his nephew Milton, went even further and provided a word that would mean an unimaginably larger number. 1 followed by a "googol" of zeros, or 10 to the 10 power, squared by 100, would be a "googolplex." The word has spread in the math world and has become widely adopted. Thank you Milt.

Milton proved to me that just about anyone can invent a word. All that is needed is a situation or object that needs a word.

If a single word can express something and everyone understands, why then does the English language have dozens of synonyms? Answers to this madness just aren't available, but blatant examples of over-synonymation are everywhere. Take the word—word. It can also be a heteronym, a homograph, a palindrome or a spoonersim to

name a few. If one is too wordy he/she is pleonastic or sesquipedalian. It could be simple turgidity or possibly a more incurable case of circumbendibus.

Admittedly, uncommon synonyms aren't completely without purpose. It can be advantageous and often downright fun to be beyond the understanding of 99.9 percent of all English speaking people. That is, those who thought they spoke English.

Suppose you are at a cocktail party and notice the arrival of a noted local politician for whom you have had a longtime hatred. Instead of exchanging the traditional hellos, hating every minute of it, then mumbling insults under your breath as he walks away, try this. Salaam your scoria domed witling. A neonate of equiponderant alba would be a troglodytic addeplate. He'll probably nod, smile, and generally assume he has been complimented. In fact what you have said was, "Hello you rock headed idiot. A child of equivalent intellect would be an ignorant ass."

Every assemblage of scholars of various studies eventually begins to incorporate a vocabulary that the rest of us don't understand. Usually it's not that they talk about things that are beyond the average person's comprehension. They're just saying simple things in complicated terms. Geologists, physicists, psychologists, engineers, doctors, and all other professionals use words unique to their fields. Some it seems, use words unique unto themselves.

To carry this insignificant tangent out to its proverbial extreme, the entire purpose of a language is lost in garbled rhetoric. Instead of voicing certain agreed upon symbols that represent objects or ideas, any oral blunder can mean anything to anyone.

If Milton Sarotta can invent a word, and since people are impressed when someone says something that they don't understand, my own entry in the field is "Maguutquamp." This "word" means there is nothing else to say.

FRAME BY: Obscure Object

By DAVID HERN

The driver of a sleek, polished limousine stands erect as an aristocratic gentleman briskly boards the rear of the vehicle. "To the bank," orders the gentleman. The camera closeups on the chauffeur's hand as he turns the ignition key. A violent, shocking explosion sends a billowing black and yellow cloud into the sky and instantly transforms the limousine into a charred, smoking wreckage.

We are never told who the gentleman is/was or why he is going to the bank. To Luis Bunuel, the major cinematic iconoclast of the past four decades, it doesn't matter. The aristocrat's death simply explains why Mateo Fabert (the film's protagonist) must take a different route to the train station.

This is the stuff of which Luis Bunuel is made. His first film, "Un Chien Andalou," which he co-produced with Salvador Dali in 1929, is today considered the first true rebelliously surrealistic film; a loose but flowing stream of grotesque images laden with psycho-sexual symbolism—the first of which was a closeup of a razor blade slicing the human eyeball.

Coming from a religiously oppressive Jesuit background, Bunuel broke the icons of his childhood faith and in turn used the very canons he found so objectionable as the pawns of his future art. His two more recent films, "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeois" and "The Phantom of Liberté" both won awards at the Cannes film festival. The former centered around an upper class couple (as is usually the case) who arrive for an elegant dinner party repeatedly on the wrong day, no matter when or how many times the party is re-scheduled.

Bunuel's biting, mordant satire is never blatant or easily observable. He weaves his social stratification assassinations sub-

tly into the loosely woven fiber of his central narrative. His chess-board characters always carry off their laughably supercilious manners with complete aplomb. His comments are often so skillfully related that they do not gain their full effect until they are ameliorated by elements in subsequent scenes that bring the Bunuel statement full circle.

In "Obscure Object," Mateo Fabert is an upper class gentleman who's occupation we are never informed of (does it matter?) He is unmarried, lonely and hopelessly in love with a temptress servant girl, Conchita...or rather two temptress servant girls, Conchita—two actresses, playing the same part in the same film. The two girls alternate in different scenes that continue on the same narrative. Fabert speaks to Conchita about what she (the other Conchita) did on the previous night. And the other Conchita responds as the first Conchita would. If you are confused, that's the idea. Fabert's displaced passion is passion in its purest form, regardless of its "Obscure Object." The two different female images are a product of Fabert's imagination and are not at the same time. Bunuel prefers to let his audience select the "reality."

Fabert is played superbly by Fernando Rey, whom Bunuel has used numerous times before in "Phantom" and "Discreet Charm." He is primarily known to American audiences as Chanier, the French kingpin of the heroin smuggling world in "The French Connection." The core of Rey's performance in "Object" is his utterly sequacious susceptibility to the whims and abuses perpetrated by Conchita. She continues to do things that would make the average man pack his bags in a minute. But Fabert is so wrapped up in the unattainable nebulosity of "passion," that he follows by the ring in his

nose at the snap of Conchita's finger. Rey's portrayal is so pathetically believable, at times we are almost afraid to laugh.

The second major theme is internal political unrest and terrorism. The bombing of the aristocrat's car is the first sign of the trend. Throughout the film are radio announcements of various bombings, hijackings and robberies being committed by a new citizens military front known as the R.A.I.J.—The Revolutionary Army of the Infant Jesus. Here is blasphemy in all its Bunuellian glory. To Fabert however, the rise of international terrorism is nothing than a petty hindrance to his looming amorous pursuits. Of what interest are a few political kidnappings when a lovely little Spanish flamenco dancer awaits you in the cafe?

"That Obscure Object of Desire" is by far the most subtle work of this director to date. If you are not on the ball every second, he can easily slip a bit of social satire under your carpet without your knowledge. Now, at age 82, the spice and verve of his younger directorial days has not deserted him. Some directors give you a slice of life; Luis Bunuel literally slices up life. It is Bunuel's hand on the ignition key of the aristocrat's car.



Musetta displays a shapely ankle to the embarrassment of her elderly escort and to the enjoyment of her friends during the Christmas Eve celebrations at the Cafe Momus in Western Opera Theatre's production of "La Boheme" to be presented at Foothill College on March 5.

"La Boheme" presented here

The Western Opera Theater will present Puccini's "La Boheme" at the Foothill College Theater on Sunday, March 5 at 8 p.m.

This company is the non-profit touring and educational affiliate of the San Francisco Opera.

The opera in four acts will be sung in English, with Alise Veloze-MacAllister as Mimi and Christopher Cameron as Rodolfo, the poet.

Other roles will be performed by James Dietsch as Marcello, Ralph Klapis as Colline,

George Massey as Schaunard, Scott MacAllister as Benoit and Alcindoro and Carol Gutknecht as Musetta.

Thomas Booth will conduct and Jean Marie Browne and Susan Schell are the pianists. John Haber is stage director and also set and costume designer.

Founded in 1967, Western Opera Theater brings professional opera productions and extensive workshops to communities and schools which might not otherwise have the opportunity to experience live opera performances.

Fun and frolics at Foothill

The second annual Foothill Frolics entitled "Run for Your Lives: a musical revue" will be presented April 21 and 22 at the Foothill Theater.

As with the 1977 Frolics, more than 200 faculty and students will be involved in the production.

This year's Frolics contains over 25 features including music, comedy, and drama.

Dr. William Tuttle, director, who is one of the originators of the Frolics says, "The goal of the Frolics is to make the Foothill Frolics an annual institution whereby students and faculty members normally unassociated with the Drama Department

have the opportunity to display their talents, acting, singing, or dancing, for the benefit of themselves and colleagues here at Foothill."

Prominent among this year's Frolic participants is Dr. John Dunne, Chancellor of the Foothill-De Anza College District. Dr. Dunne plays himself in a skit called "Lost in Pago Pago." Professors Leach, Day, and Baneo who were lost in Casablanca in the last Frolics will be lost in the South Pacific this year.

Dr. James Fitzgerald, Foothill President is also in the show. He is cousin Jim in the classic western, "Shoot-out at the Foot-

hill Corral." Bill Abbey, P.E. instructor, plays Wyatt Twerp and Speech instructor Denny Marvin will try to solve the feud between the Clunkets and the Twerps. The saloon scene for this skit has already been video filmed by the director of photography, Dewey Dillinger at the Tar and Feather Saloon in Palo Alto, which is owned by Len Rhode, 49ers football star.

Also included in the production is a take-off on the movie "Rocky" entitled "Stocky" and an unidentified "Foothill Monster" who terrorizes the Frolics.

A musical revue is usually a show without a theme and is different from a traditional variety show in that once the curtain rises the fun and frolics don't stop until the curtain falls after the first act. If there is any theme it is the emerging role of women in society," said Tuttle. "We have not yet decided on the cost of tickets but we will announce it soon."

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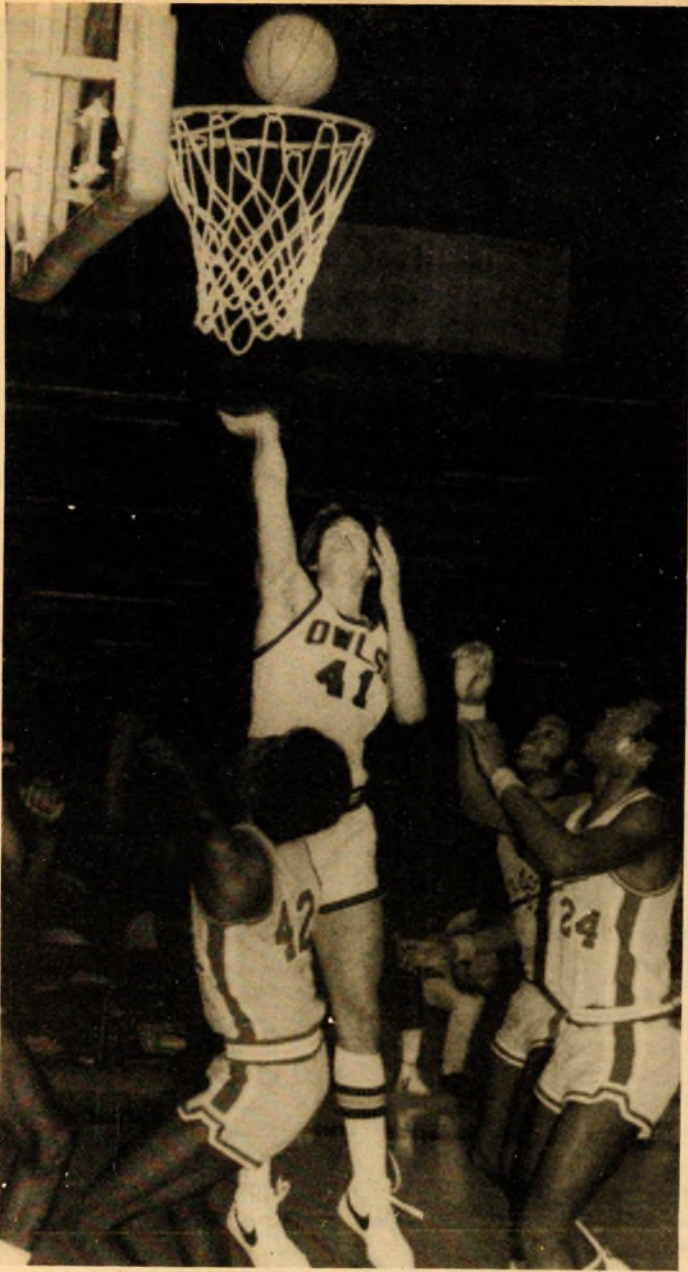
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Ralph Howe lays one in.

CAGERS SHOOT FOR PLAY-OFFS

Foothill's men's basketball team has tied its all-time record for most victories in a season, 23. The Owls, currently 23-6, go for number 24 Friday, March 3, on the Foothill Court against Canada at 7:30 p.m., the last regular season game.

Tied for second in conference play, the Owls are 12-5 in conference standings.

For the last six games, the Owls are 3-3 losing to Laney 90-69, CCSF, 82-78, and CSM, 78-76, while defeating West Valley, 65-56, Chabot, 74-70, and Diablo Valley, 89-60.

If CCSF wins one of its next two games, Foothill must win a four team play-off between the second, third, fourth and fifth place teams to qualify for the JC state tournament, held in Long Beach, Feb. 15-18.

Saturday, March 4, the play-off site and the four teams involved will be announced.

Discussing the play-off hopes, coach Jerry Cole says, "I feel we have a good chance, everybody's healthy, and we've been playing very well, plus we will have beaten all the teams that will be in the play-offs."

Sluggers open season

The Owl baseball team sports a 5-2 record, 1-0 in conference play.

Foothill defeated CCSF, 9-3 in the conference opener Tuesday, February 28. Henry Torres was the winning pitcher, while Randy Harrell picked up a save. Matt Maki and Steve Espinoza each had three hits to lead the Owl attack.

Foothill hosts its first conference home game Thursday, March 2 against Canada at 3 p.m. on the Owl diamond.

Coach Al Talboy says "the team is hitting the ball pretty well. "Outfielder Bill Lindberg leads the way with a .500 batting average, followed by second baseman, Bruce Jense's hitting .455 and catcher Matt Magnuson hitting .429. Shortstop Steve Espinoza leads the team with

seven RBI's. Centerfielder Matt Maki and Magnuson have each hit home runs, while Lindberg leads the squad with three triples.

Talboy plans to use a three man pitching rotation once conference games start. At this time, Foothill's pitching rotation consists of Henry Torres, Jim Ulvang, and Charlie Clark. Torres leads the way with a 1-1 record, pitching 17 innings with a 2.65 era., with only two base on balls and 13 strike outs. Ulvang is last year's leading pitcher. Clark is 1-0 with a 1.0 era after nine innings of pitching.

Asked how he thinks his squad will fare in conference play, Talboy said, "It's hard to tell, everybody has improved since last year, including Foothill. We're in a very good conference, but I think we should do all right."

Womens softball

Foothill's womens softball team opens conference play, Thursday, March 2 at San Mateo. In non-league play Foothill is 2-1, defeating Skyline 5-1 and Evergreen 3-1, while losing to Santa Clara University, 17-4.

The Owls have been rained out three times.

Coach Barbara Schumacher's squad has been led by Frankie Mackey with a .500 batting average, Anne Fairchild with a .455 batting average, and Susie Fought with a .400 batting average.

Elaine Sundby has been doing most of the pitching, having a fine 2.72 ERA.

Schumacher says, "Fielding wise we've played pretty well, and we have a pretty good pitcher, but we have to hit the ball better."

Owl sprinters fly

By MIKE LEMKE

After evaluating performances after two meets, track coach Hank Ketels has reason to be optimistic. "We've turned in some very fine performances for this time of year," says Ketels.

On Saturday, Feb. 26, the Owls edged Sacramento City College 78-66.

Some of the outstanding performances mentioned by Ketels are: Jim Key ran a 9.9 100 yard dash and 22.8 220, with the 100 yard clocking good enough for third place on Foothill's record list. Bill Lowe ran a 2:03.3 half-mile and 4:10.6 1500 meter. John Rossini took second place in the shotput with

a throw of 49½ feet. Bill Kramer won the quarter-mile, clocking 52.1. Neil Bergquist's 151 foot discus throw and Pat Hatfield's 176 foot javelin throw both took first place in their respective divisions. Roy Dixon came in first in the 120 high hurdles and pole vault, and second in the 440 intermediate high hurdles.

Stephen Chepkwony, Foothill's olympian from Kenya, has been hampered by an inflamed achilles tendon, but appears to be recovering, running a 1:57.3 half-mile against Sacramento.

Foothill competes in the Golden Gate Conference Relays Saturday, March 4 at West Valley, beginning at 10 a.m.



Stephen Chepkwony

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Maltby continued

(Continued from front page)

vote. But it's a pilot program and we have got our foot in the door. Sacramento might move to increase student rights in the years to come if this works out. This one (or more) student(s) will be directly responsible and accountable for what goes on. It's a triumph that it (AB-591) got through the State Legislature at all. In affect they have acknowledged that students have a legal place in the policy making process.

Q. The Foothill/De Anza Board of Trustees are much more agreeable than most community college boards in the state. Do you agree?

A. Having spent much of the last year traveling around the state to the various community colleges, I'd say we're in a very privileged position. In this district they have a desire to hear the students. The student government hands have not been tied by the board in terms of approving the necessary funding. The ex-offender program is a good example.

Q. Jan, what have you accomplished as the student body president?

A. Well, I'm happy to have

Elections

(Continued from front page)

be on the council, go to classes, and hold down an outside job at the same time," Rages said.

MacKenzie holds that "ASFC meetings are a mess and activities are falling apart. Until ASFC proves they have earned the money, I won't favor any Council member getting paid."

Students wishing to vote in the upcoming elections should go downstairs in the campus center on the polling dates. Booths will be set up, and students will need only to have their names checked off the list

assisted in giving the disabled students a stronger voice...and I've made a few appointments that I'm proud of. Both the Campus Center appointment (Karen Decker) and the Curricular Committee student (Kate Halligan) have proved themselves to be extremely energetic and creative. I've also funded a broader range of activities such as college hour, the women's music concert (Holly Near), and have loaned and underwritten much more money to clubs this year. I've also found and contracted attorneys that are absolutely tops in their field for the Campus Legal Services. One happens to be the president of the Northern California Bar Association.

Q. what would you have liked to have seen accomplished while you were in office that wasn't?

A. Of course I would have liked to have seen improvement in the Campus Center food. In the future, I would like to see an increasing awareness by students as to how much is being decided in Sacramento that affects them. Not in district boards or student bodies.

of Foothill students in order to vote.

Dance

The Susan Dodd Band, a five-piece country rock band, will provide the music for a dance on Friday, March 10, in the Campus Center.

The 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. event is sponsored by the Disabled Students Union. Tickets are on sale now in C-31, the Foothill and De Anza box offices, and the Enabler's office.



Robert Truax (left) and Martin Yahn ("Blue Max") demonstrate features of mock-up rocket.

'Space Fair' held here

Foothill's Exotic Film Club held a Space Fair on Saturday, Feb. 25 from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Present were speakers from N.A.S.A. Ames Research Center, Lockheed, The National Association of Rocketry, and members of the L-5 society.

Events included films in the Planetarium, live music performed by a Music 33 class called Jazz Combo, an Alien costume contest which was held in the dining room of the campus center and displays from Ames Research Center, Lockheed, N.A.S.A. and Truax Engineering.

An artist from N.A.S.A. Donald Davis spoke about the possibility of future space colonization. "The main barrier concerning space colonization is political rather than technical," Davis said. "The political structure of the space colony will basically be society's own choice."

Robert Truax of Truax Engineering Inc. displayed a mock-up of the Blue Max rocket. The rocket will carry the first civilian astronaut, Martin Yahn, to an altitude of "50 or 60 miles and return to earth with a landing in

the Pacific ocean," Truax said. "The Blue Max will blast off in 1980, just before the space shuttle 'Enterprise' goes up."

Pyrotechnics expert William Wizard of Wonder Gas Productions spoke on special effects and illusions using flash paper items and fog-producing machines.

Science fiction movie posters, model rockets and launching paraphernalia for the functional model rockets were sold.

Profits from the Space Fair will go to the Exotic Film Club to cover movie production costs.

THIS WEEK IN FOOTHILL SPORTS:

MENS AND WOMENS SWIMMING:

Friday, March 3 . . . West Valley at Foothill, 2 p.m.
Friday, March 10. . . CSM and De Anza, at De Anza, 2 p.m.

MENS BASEBALL:

Thursday, March 2. . . Canada at Foothill, 3 p.m.
Saturday, March 4. . . Diablo Valley at Foothill, 11 a.m.
Tuesday, March 7 . . West Valley at Saratoga, 3 p.m.
Thursday, March 9. . . . CSM at Foothill, 3 p.m.

WOMENS SOFTBALL:

Thursday, March 2. . . . CSM at San Mateo, 3 p.m.
Wednesday, March 8 . . . West Valley at Foothill, 3 p.m.
Thursday, March 9. . . . Canada College at Redwood City, 3 p.m.

WOMENS TENNIS:

Thursday, March 2. . West Valley at Foothill, 2:30 p.m.
Thursday, March 9. . . . SJCC at San Jose, 2:30 p.m.

MENS BASKETBALL:

Friday, March 3 Canada at Foothill, 7:30 p.m.

MENS TENNIS:

Monday, March 6 CSM at San Mateo, 2:30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 8 UC Berkeley at Foothill, 2:30 p.m.
Friday, March 10. . . . CCSF at San Francisco, 2:30 p.m.

MENS GOLF:

Thursday, March 2. . . . CSM Palo Alto Hills, 1:30 p.m.
Monday, March 6 Chabot Castlewood CC, 1 p.m.

MENS TRACK & FIELD:

Saturday, March 4. . . . GGC Relays at West Valley, 10 a.m.

WOMENS TRACK AND FIELD:

Friday, March 3 GGC Relays at Foothill, 3 p.m.

WOMENS GYMNASTICS:

Thursday, March 2. . West Valley at Foothill, 3 p.m.
Friday, March 10. . . . Ohlone at Foothill, 3 p.m.

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