Foothill College **SENTINEL**

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Precedent set

Vet sues VA

By LYNETTE KELLY

In an unprecendented decision involving a recently passed congressional bill, a San Francisco district court judge last week awarded Foothill student Richard Furnish retroactive payment of nearly $2,000 in veterans benefits.

Judge Robert F. Pekham ordered the payment following a hearing Feb. 3, ruling against the U.S. Secretaries of the Army and Defense, the President of the Army Discharge Review Board, and the President of the Veterans Administraiton.

Furnish, a Vietnam War Army veteran, will collect retroactive benefits of $423 per month since Sept., 1977, and subsequent payments of $423 per month until April, 1978.

The lawsuit came in response to the enactment of congressional bill 95-126, which was signed by President Carter on Oct. 8. The law, which affects Vietnam veterans whose dishonorable or undesirable discharges were upgraded under Mr. Carter's amnesty program last year, requires that benefits resulting from upgraded discharges "be delayed until an additional special review by the Service Department has been completed."

Furnish, who had "a perfect record for over two years," left the Army in 1971 with a chapter 10 (undesirable) discharge. "It was easy to get out at the time," Furnish said. "The war was winding down, and the Army wanted to get rid of people who didn't want to be there. They were handing out discharges by the handfuls. I just wanted to get out the legal way." The way to get out, Furnish said, involved submitting reasons why the service "would be better off" without him. The Army had the option of giving him a general discharge with benefits, or an undesirable discharge. They chose the latter.

Furnish was notified May 16 last year that his discharge had been upgraded to honorable, and that he was eligible for benefits under the GI Bill. He contacted the VA, which responded with a letter acknowledging 45 months of entitlement. According to the VA, Furnish could not apply for educational assistance until he started school. In Sept., he quit his job and enrolled at Foothill.

Because classes did not begin until Sept. 19, the VA did not receive Furnish's application until Oct. 21, nearly two weeks after PL95-126 went into effect. The VA notified Furnish that his payments would be delayed, under the provisions of the new law, until his case was reviewed.

"They said they would have to re-review all discharges that were already upgraded," Furnish said. "I contacted the VA to find out how long it would be before my case came up for review, but they didn't have any idea. They estimated it would be six months before the guidelines for the new reviews would be set up."

Meanwhile, Furnish said, he

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Joggers vs. traffic —action tabled

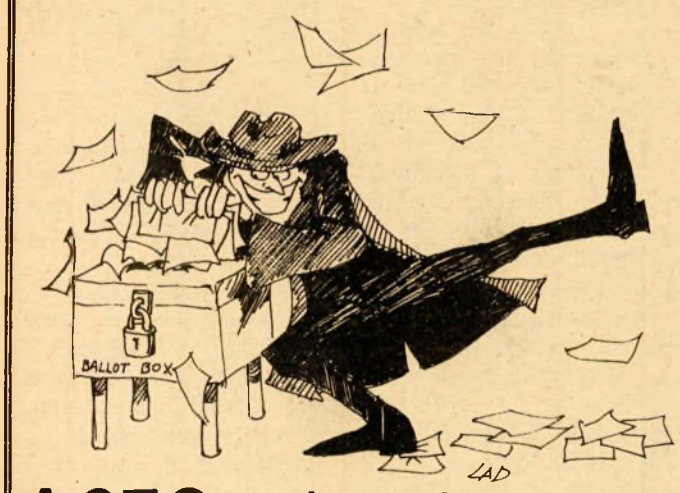
The Los Altos Hills Town Council had a night of debate and exploding cherry bombs on Feb. 1, which did not yet resolve the joggers vs traffic dilemna.

Susan Buttler, Deputy City Clerk said the Los Altos Hills Town Council "tabled the ordinances by a 4 to 0 vote and voted to create an ad hoc or advisory committee. Butler explained, "Each council member will choose a person to duscuss safety measures or route changes."

A group of 100-150 joggers were present to hear the discussion of the proposed ordinances. The ordinances would either have restricted running by groups of two or more or required a permit be obtained 10 days prior to any jog by two or more people on the city's roads. Councilman David Profit, who originally suggested the ordinances, told the audience he requested them "as a last resort." As Profit explained, "We want to avoid the possibility of serious injury or death."

The cherry bombs exploded outside about 7:45 p.m. but no one was injured.

The proceedings were both nationally and locally televised, attracting such attention because of the unique nature of the situation.



ASFC elections upcoming

The ASFC General Election for ASFC President, Vice President of Administration, Vice President of Activities, Senior Senator and two Junior Senator offices will be held March 1 and 2.

Anyone interested in running for an office must submit a petition no later than Feb. 21 at 2 p.m. They should be filed with Mrs. Thacher in C-31.

The time period for campaigning is Feb. 2 through March 2. Campaign expenditures for any candidate must be reported to the Elections Board and must not exceed $35.00.

Those interested in running for an ASFC elected office must adhere to all the requirements stipulated in the ASFC Constitution, By-Laws and the Elections Code. Their petition must also be approved by the school registrar, the Student Government Advisor and the Elections Director. Copies of all documents are available in C-31.

Part time teachers get bum rap

By MICHAEL SMITH

"The part-time teacher does not really have a very good position in the world of community colleges in California," remarked one part-time teacher recently at Foothill College.

"I have to teach in three different districts to make my living, and this fact, coupled with other working conditions definitely has an adverse effect on my teaching which ultimately affects my students."

"As far as I'm concerned," he continued, "the major problems are threefold: pay, benefits, and job security."

Salaries, one of the major concerns of part-time teachers, are controlled by each school district under the guidance of California law. According to state law, a part-time teacher may only be allowed to teach a maximum of 60 percent of a normal full-time load. Of that percentage, the part-time teacher is only paid a fraction of the full-time teacher's salary.

"Because these salaries are controlled by each district, part-timers at Foothill have an advantage over teachers in other districts," said one administrator of part-time teachers. "Foothill pays about 50 percent better than some local campuses."

"A normal full-time load ranges from eight to 12 classes a year," he continued, "depending upon which department the teacher is in. At Foothill the part-time teacher is only allowed to teach a maximum of half of that load. Even with the professional pay scale that Foothill has incorporated for part-time teachers, the pay maximizes after five years of seniority is accrued. This means that even those part-timers that have worked at Foothill since 1958 could only earn a maximum of $8,600 a year for 60 percent of load. Of course, no one here is doing that. Very few make as much as $6,000 per year."

The lower pay feature along with the fact that a part-time teacher is not eligible for fringe benefits such as life insurance, medical and dental plans, retirement plans, and sabbatical leaves saves the school district and the taxpayers money. It allows a school to hire three part-time teachers for the cost of one full-time teacher. Since these three teachers can carry the equivalent load of two full-time teachers, the school district is given a lot of curriculum flexibility.

This flexibility, however, is not looked upon as a benefit by everyone.

"It stinks," remarks one part-time instructor. "From quarter to quarter I never know exactly what I'll be teaching. Just this quarter in fact, I was assigned to a class I was totally unprepared for. I was not given any sort of lesson guide, and didn't have any communication for the coordinating of my class with others in the division. I think, in the future, a little prior planning is in order.

"This is my sixth year here," he added, "but after this, I really don't think I'll be back."

According to one full-time teacher, "It takes about three

(Cont. back page)

Sacramento quibbles over library expansion

By FLO PALLAKOFF

Months of political gestation may give birth to a new library addition for Foothill College; that is, if the legislature delivers the $41,000 allocation Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. included in his proposed 1978-79 budget.

"We've got nine months of politics to wait out before it is signed into the budget," cautions Foothill College President Dr. James Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald is encouraged that funds for the proposed library expansion even appear in the first budget. He and two other administrators, Chancellor John W. Dunn and Director of Business Services William B. Cutler, concur that usually first-budget inclusions make it through the various state agencies and are approved.

But the mortality rate for community college construction projects has been high lately. Some high priority requests did not make it into the Governor's first budget, a tight-fisted document that slashed construction and equipment spending at Centeral Coast area campuses by almost two-thirds compared to last year.

The $41,000 alloted for preliminary library addition plans is a far cry from the $100,000 requested.

According to Fitzgerald and Cutler, $41,000 won't pay for working drawings, let alone complete architectural plans.

Brown's budget approves a total $63,000 for preliminary plans and grants $41,000 or 64 percent. (According to Cutler, the total budget for the completed project is $1.5 million.) The remaining 36 percent will have to be raised by a District tax.

The Distraict can exercise a permissive tax override, says Fitzgerald, to be used for building purposes and to match state allocations according to a "tax power ratio formula."

Formulae are essential to the care and nurturing of new projects from the time they are a gleam in an administrator's eye.

For example, in order to apply for expanded library facilities, Foothill College administrators had to demonstrate that the campus met the criteria of a precise, if convoluted, formula which specifies the number of square feet per student study station. Business Manager Cutler says that preparing applications according to formula can take weeks of time and more than one computer.

Unfortunately, Foothill's demonstrated need for expanded library facilities coincided with the drying up of bond issue funds which historically have financed community college construction.

"We qualified for funds just as the bond money (a 1972 issue) ran out," says Fitzgerald.

Californians refused to approve a $250 million bond issue in 1976. At that point, community colleges pressed for and received a share of California off-shore oil lease revenues, funds which previously had been reserved for the state's university system.

Again, Foothill met the criteria for off-shore lease funds at a time when off-shore drilling revenues began to dwindle, resulting in the dramatic budget cuts for community college construction.

Is there a real need for expanded library facilities at Foothill?

"Go in there at the peak hours form 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and you'll see," says Fitzgerald.

"Foothill was built for 5,000 day students. We're operating with 9,000 (including those who are enrolled at off-campus locations but have library privileges.)" The library project as envisioned would estend the facility into the parking lot behind the present building, thus eliminating some preferential staff, faculty and administration parking. The existing patio area would become an atrium. The remodeling would expand study spaces, provide more room for books and re-vamp audio-visual and tutoring areas.

District architect Raymond Mow is preparing preliminary plans. Fitzgerald, as well as others involved in the project, would like to have the original designers of Foothill College, the Palo Alto firm of Kump and Associates, develop the final plans in order to maintain the architectural integrity of the campus.

If all goes well, construction could begin in 1980.

Fuller charms crowd

By FLO PALLAKOFF

"As a student of our planet, I am convinced that humanity is in great peril...For the first time in history, we have options that will allow 99 percent of humanity of live at a high standard. But having options is different from being optimistic."

Buckminster Fuller, inventor, engineer, author, architect, philosopher and synergetic man of 82 was the first guest in a Special Speakers Series presented by Foothill College Enrichment Seminars. He spoke to an audience of 2,000 at Flint Center, Tuesday night, Feb. 7.

Fuller demonstrated that he is not only optimistic, but exuberant at the prospect of making "space ship earth" operate at maximum efficiency to the advantage of most people.

It can be done, he says, with the knowledge, technology and resources we already have available; and because today's youth has tools of communication, thinking capability and idealism that are extraordinary.

All that is needed, according to Fuller, is to use the human mind to give humanity access to "the great generalized principles operating in the universe" and to give 99 percent (rather than the one percent) access to "the language of science," thus giving them the capability to "do more using less."

The problem is, says Fuller, "Science is completely out or order right now." It is based on a language that does not reflect the "invisible realities" in nature.

Moreover, "The working philosophy of all the planet is invalid," he says. Political systems are protectionist of territory, make inefficient use of resources and value muscle over mind.

And, according to Fuller, humanity is at the mercy of an educational system that trains specialists unable to communicate or perform, rather than "comprehensivists" who can tune into nature's own coordinate system and contribute to life support.

Fuller sees technology as the salvation of humanity, but specialization as a grave threat.

"Extinction is a consequence of over-specialization, a fact that has been repeatedly demonstrated in nature," he says.

Fuller elaborated on how he came upon his accomplishments.

"Fifty years ago I decided to make an experiment of myself to see what a penniless individual could do on behalf of humanity that great power structures couldn't do."

He discarded scientific abstracts that could not be demonstrated and set out to develop abstracts that people could use to make life better.

His explorations recognize that the total effect of whole systems is greater than the sum of its parts taken independently.

His architectural and mathematical inventions (the geodesic dome; energetic/synergetic geometry) and his books ("Operating Manual of Spaceship Earth," "Utopia or Oblivion," "World Resources Inventory," etc.) reflect his philosophy. Fuller's books have been lauded by many authorities, most notably, Albert Einstein.

The Special Speaker Series will continue at Flint Center with Dr. Laurence Peter ("The Peter Principle") on Feb. 14; columnist Jack Anderson on Feb. 21 and psychologist Murray Banks on Feb. 28.

Foothill presents Zindel comedy

The West Coast premiere of Pulitzer Prize-winner Paul Zindel's recent Broadway comedy "Ladies at the Alamo" will be presented Thursday through Saturday, Feb. 23-25 and Mar. 2-4, at 8 p.m. at the Foothill College Theatre.

Tickets at $2.50 ($2 for senior citizens) are on sale at Foothill College's Box Office, weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (or call 948-4444).

Doyne Mraz will direct an all-woman cast in the show which featured Estelle Parsons and Eileen Heckart in New York.

The Alamo in "Ladies at the Alamo" is not a fort, but a highly successful, multi-million dollar theater complex lauded as "one of the glories of Texas culture." The woman who made it what it is today, founder and artistic director Dede Cooper, finds herself in a state of seige, with Joanne, the thankless chairman of the board, scheming to replace her with an unsuccessful Hollywood star. Dede marshalls her defenses with help from her good (if not always sober) friend Bella, Joanne counters with the aid of her secretary Suits, and a verbal free-for-all ensues—peppered with stinging innuendoes and unforgivable "attacks."

"It's the meanest show since Claire Booth Luce's 'The Women,' " says director Mraz, "but while it is not a pretty picture, it is a realistic one."

Dede Cooper will be played by actress Marjorie Ross, who has appeared in dozens of Bay Area community theatre productions including "A Little Night Music"—for which she won a Bay Area Critics Award. A resident of Redwood City, she has been a member of the Foothill Summerepertory company for the past four seasons, starring in many roles.

Pricilla Oliver will play her confidante Bella. Besides many performances for Mt. View and other community theatres, Ms. Oliver's credits include Broadway roles in "Farm of Three Echoes" (opposite Ethel Barrymore) and in "Our Town" (directed by Orson Wells). She also has performed in Foothill Summerepertory and played Hecuba recently in "The Trojan Women."

The role of Joanne will be played by Pasqua Enochson, who has starred in "The Trojan Women" and "Carousel" at Foothill. Shirley, the Academy Awards also-ran, will be played by Rolene Au Claire, who most recently played Sonya in "Uncle Vanya" at the Manhattan Playhouse. Both actresses have extensive credits from area community theatres.

Seated L to R: Priscilla Oliver as Bella and Marjorie Ross as Dede. Standing: Rolene AuClaire as Shirley, Pasqua Enochson as Joanne and Sharon Holm as Suits.

Joanne's secretary Suits will be played by Sharon Holm, veteran of Foothill Summerepertory who holds the College's Cal Arts Scholarship for Drama.

Paul Zindel's play follows his earlier successes: "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," for which he won a Pulitzer Prize, and "And Miss Reardon Drinks a Little."

"Zindel is one of the few playwrights anywhere who writes plays with women in leading roles," says Mraz. "It's a real problem for a director to find important roles for women in the literature—so this is an ideal opportunity to feature some of our best actresses."

Mraz says The Alamo Theatre is "an obvious stage symbol of life. What the characters are trying to say," he says, "is that life is worth fighting for.

"Although the play shows specifically how women can respond to each other, nicely or otherwise, it also shows how people in general must occasionally massacre to survive."

Mraz says the play is primarily for mature audiences.

BALLET TROUPE TO PERFORM

The Hungarian Folk Ballet and Gypsy Orchestra, direct from Budapest, will give a single performance Friday, Feb. 17 at 8 p.m. in Flint Center at De Anza College. The 45-member ensemble is the pre-eminent folk ballet company of Hungary.

Tickets are $5, $6 and $7, and are available at the Flint Center Box Office, San Jose Box Office, Ticketron and major outlets.

Istvan Molnar is choreographer and director of the troupe. Molnar founded the troupe's first company more than 20 years ago.

For the Flint Center performance, Molnar has programmed the Czardas "Slot," a dance still seen today in the "bush ranches." Romantic dances, the Hungarian national couple-dance, dances from Transylvania, a 500-year old Gypsy dance and a pastoral dance from Czege will also be included.

The Gypsy Orchestra, an integral part of Hungarian life, will be featured in "Recruiting Dance and Czardas" with clarinet solo; "Miller's Dance and Ranger's Czardas," a showpiece of Hungarian music featuring the cembalo; and "Hungarian Fantasy" by Franz Liszt.

P.A. schedules Vocal concert

A concert for voice will be presented by the City of Palo Alto Arts Department, featuring Linda Draggett, Max Mazenko and Monroe Kanouse, at 3 p.m., Feb. 12 at the Palo Alto Cultural Center, 133 Newell Road, Palo Alto.

The ensemble will perform Auf Dem Strom by Schubert, L'Invitation au Voyage by Emmanuel Chabrier, and Nocturne and Hymn from Serenade by Benjamin Britten.

Draggett will sing selections by Samuel Barber and Gabriel Faure and operatic arias by Gluck and Handel. Mazenko and Kanouse will play Beethoven's Sonata in F Major for horn and piano.

Tickets (general $2, students and seniors $1) may be purchased at the door.

News briefs...

KFJC promotes courses

Foothill's FM radio station, KFJC, requests that instructors be made aware that it will be willing to produce a 3-5 minute description and introduction to their classes; Enrichment series and Short Course classes will be expecially encouraged to participate.

If interested contact: Robert E. Zepernick through internal mail c/o KFJC, assistant operations director. The station will reserve the right to produce and properly edit all interviews to accomodate programming. This service is being presented for the first time in an attempt to utilize KFJC for the benefit of Foothill College.

Ski Squaw for $7

Associated Student Body cardholders are reminded that discount lift tickets for Squaw Valley are available to them for only $7 a day. The tickets are on sale in the bookstore.

Activities Director John Williamson says that "everybody's skiing now but a lot of students don't realize that with the ABS card they can get the discount tickets."

ASFC Film Series offers "Camille," "Zorba"

Two films will be offered this month as part of the Friday Night Film Series, sponsored by the Associated Students of Foothill College.

The series offers films on alternate Fridays, at 8:30 p.m. in the Foothill College Appreciation Hall. Tickets may be purchased at the door or at the Foothill Box Office. Admission is $1 generally and $.50 for students and senior citizens.

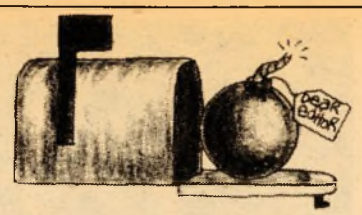
"Camille," starring Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor, will be shown Feb. 10.

"Zorba, the Greek" will be shown Feb. 24. The film stars Alan Bates as a proper, shy Englishman who comes to Crete and meets Zorba, played by Anthony Quinn, a joyous and extravagant man who patiently moves the young man to be more fully accepting of the richness of life.

SAVE DOG FROM POUND

Small yard, can't keep. Lab-German Shepherd male, 1½ yr. old. Good disposition, loves people, good watchdog. Desperately needs someone to love. Please call 941-8857

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Whose parking place are you in?

Editor:

This letter is directed to those who park illegally in the area reserved for the disabled.

I have a sticker to park in the row specially reserved for those with disabilities in Foothill's parking lot two, yet I often have trouble finding a space there.

On days when I have been unable to park there, because all the spaces are taken, and must find a parking place elsewhere, I check for permits on the cars taking up those reserved places. Not surprisingly, I find that most of the autos do not have a special permit entitling it to be parked there.

I am physically disabled, and use a cane to walk with. Some days, I have quite a struggle making it to class from the lot, making it even more difficult when I must park somewhere in the back of the lot.

I'm not one to go running to the campus police complaining of all the violators. I just hope that the next time a student parks in the disability lot illegally, the guilty party would think about whose place they might be taking. Just maybe, this might put an end to those who illegally park in spaces reserved for the disabled.

Mike Lemke

Proud of foothill

Editor:

It seems as though people are too quick to criticize Foothill College, and too slow to praise it. I for one, am very glad to have the opportunity to attend such a fine school.

Where else could a person get an education of this quality at such a bargain price? Time after time I hear people complain about the cost of text books. Little do they realize that the VALUE of the material offered, the learning, far exceeds its COST. Last summer I traveled throughout the country. When talking with people my own age I was often asked about the schools in California. More than a few mouths dropped open when I told of paying a mere $18 YEARLY tuition.

I have attended Foothill for six quarters, I have run into a few teachers that I didn't get along with, but never have I met one that wasn't worthy of teaching here.

As far as facilities are concerned, what is there to complain about? A friend of mine recently took me in the computer lab. I was extremely impressed. If any data processing student doubts the deal he or she is getting, may I suggest they compare prices to any vocational training school.

When it comes to environment there is no doubt in my mind that Foothill's is hard to beat. The much complained about walk up the hill is well worth the view, or even the opportunity to close your eyes during a quiet moment and listen to the hills.

There are very few institutions anywhere that couldn't use some improving, Foothill is no exception. All I ask is that before you eagerly voice a complaint, think about how lucky we all really are.

Thank you,
Tom Brooks

People valuable resource

Sentinel Editor,

In this letter to you I wish to express the need for more reporting about the Students who attend Foothill College.

This campus is frothing over with the valuable resource, people: people from many countries, lifestyles, and experiences. Students could tell us priceless information about their lives that could be beneficial for our own lives.

Possible examples could include students from the Middle East or Asia, and other places describing their home and education, something real, not glossed over like a tourist brochure. Your article on Doris Otzenberger from Switzerland was an excellent example, she was real and interesting. You could interview someone from the military or someone who is gay, buddist, an athlete or an artist that could give us an insight of the real world. Perhaps someone who has attended school back east or has dropped out and returned could inform us about the experience and give their thoughts.

College should be a total learning experience, not confined to the chalkboard and calculator but expanded to include the people who compose the campus. The articles should be done with the utmost taste to invite others who wish to share. This shouldn't turn into a Barbara Walters prying session.

I hope this idea will be considered by your paper for future editions, making your paper more interesting and vital to us who read it.

Mary Donnenworth
Foothill Student

Tired of climbing steps

Editor:

To advance is difficult. To advance, things are removed or added. To advance, things must be simplified. Now, I would like to see parking permitted in some restricted areas in the evening.

Still, parking should not be abused against emergency vehicles, the disabled, or the people who use parking permits. However, I see parking spots in the restricted area than can be used in the evening.

For example, two areas that I'm mainly speaking of is parking behind the Gym, and behind the Library. Usually after 4:30 p.m. few staff members remain on campus while the cars in restricted areas get fewer.

Everyone knows it takes a little bit of energy to take the steps to a higher education, especially when one has an arm load of books and supplies.

It doesn't seem logical having to pay for a parking ticket; moreover, having to pay for a towing bill for parking in a useable vacant lot.

Pat Hatfield
Cartoonist
Full-Time Student

SENTINEL

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Youth & Crime

This is the third in a series of columns made available by Senator Hayakawa. He is interested in comments from students and faculty.

By U.S. SENATOR S.I. HAYAKAWA

I have been a teacher all my life, and I care about young people. That's one reason I like Neal Postman's book, "Education as a Subversive Activity."

Young men and women in their teen years are ready to live and psychologically ready to do their share of whatever needs to be done in the world. But we don't permit them to.

The young, therefore, are frustrated, says Professor Postman. He asks: Why is there so much vandalism and absenteeism in the schools? Why do we have widespread teenage problems? He answers: because many students feel imprisoned and are bored with their imprisonment. They are sick of preparing for life. They are ready to live.

In a fantasy, Postman imagines what it would be like if New York schoolchildren from the 7th to 12th grades were given real responsibility for the health and livability of New York City:

"And so, the curriculum of the public schools of New York City became known as Operation Survival...On Monday morning of each week, 400,000 children had to help clean up their own neighborhoods. They swept the streets, canned the garbage, removed the litter from empty lots... Wednesday mornings were reserved for beautifying the city. Students planted trees and flowers....

"Each day, 5,000 students were give the responsibility to direct traffic on city streets so that policemen...were freed to keep a sharp eye on criminals. Each day, 5,000 students were asked to help deliver the mail...Several thousand students also were used to establish and maintain day-care centers...Each student was also assigned to meet with two elementary school students on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons to teach them to read, to write, and to do arithmetic..."

Professor Postman's dream is a beautiful one, but none of the activities he mentions is open to teenagers. There are legal and union restrictions against using them to sweep the streets, to can the garbage, to plant trees, to paint the subway stations, to deliver the mail, to help the police force direct traffic. All these things need to be done. They are capable of being done by teenagers, but there are laws against their participation in the work of societv.

What happens if socially acceptable real-life activities are denied to the young by protracted schooling and forced idleness? Boys are compelled by inner necessity to illegal activities, whether car theft, gang wars, or experiments with drugs, while teenage girls get pregnant at a record rate.

So, Professor Postman's beautiful dream remains just that– until the grown-ups wake up and do something to change the rules.

Lela's Last Laugh

By LELA DOWLING

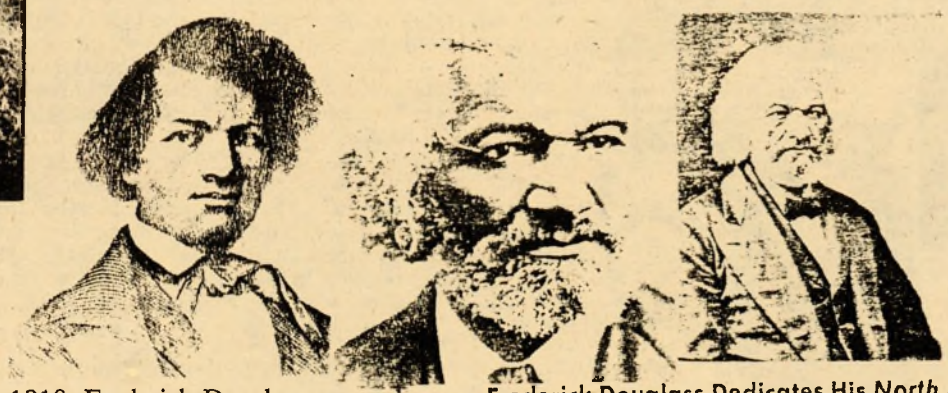
A tribute to Frederick Douglass in honor of Black History Month

Produced by

Ruby Lewis-Saterfield

Foothill College
Mtn. View Center

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress," Frederick Douglass (*right*) exhorted his fellow abolitionists. "Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground."



Frederick Douglass, one of America's greatest reformers, battled for human rights until the day he died. His crusades for women's rights, universal peace, and equal rights for all took him all over America and Europe.

Born a slave in Maryland in 1817 or 1818, Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery in 1838 and settled in Rochester, New York, where he published the widely read abolitionist newspaper, *Fred Douglass's Paper*. He spoke boldly for abolishing slavery and for equal rights for free Negroes. After the Civil War, he moved to Washington, D.C., and edited the *New Era*. His home on Capitol Hill now houses a collection of African art.

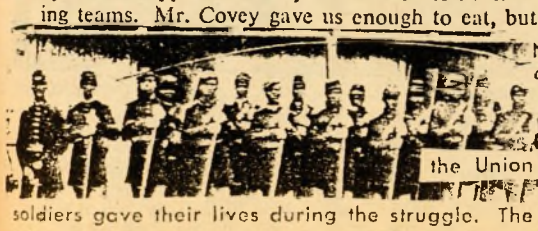
Frederick Douglass was not an ordinary man. Nor was he a typical slave. Certainly, he is one of the few slaves who not only learned to write but did so with great distinction. Hundreds of thousands of field hands found no way to tell us about their lives, but Frederick Douglass did. What follows, in words written soon after his escape, is a portion of his impressions of the "peculiar institution."

Frederick Douglass, Slave

Much of his life, Douglass had lived in relative comfort as a house servant in Baltimore, but when his owner's fortune changed it was necessary to put Douglass to work in the fields. To prepare him for this, he was hired out to Edward Covey, a poor man who rented the farm he operated and made part of his living "breaking" other people's slaves. Covey, "a [Sunday school] class-leader in the Methodist church," took on slaves for a year to break them to the routine of farm work, in return for which his own farm labor was accomplished by the slaves he was training.[1] Here, Frederick Douglass describes Covey's attempt to break him.

I left Master Thomas's house, and went to live with Mr. Covey, on the 1st of January, 1833. I was now, for the first time in my life, a field hand. In my new employment, I found myself even more awkward than a country boy appeared to be in a large city. . . . Mr. Covey sent me, very early in the morning of one of our coldest days in the month of January, to the woods, to get a load of wood. He gave me a team of unbroken oxen. He told me which was the in-hand ox, and which the off-hand one. He then tied the end of a large rope around the horns of the in-hand ox, and gave me the other end of it, and told me, if the oxen started to run, that I must hold on upon the rope. I had never driven oxen before. . . . I had got a very few rods into the woods, when the oxen took fright, and started full tilt, carrying the cart against trees and stumps, in the most frightful manner, I expected every moment that my brains would be dashed out against the trees. After running thus for a considerable distance, they finally upset the cart, dashing it with great force against a tree, and threw themselves into a dense thicket. How I escaped death, I do not know. There I was, entirely alone, in a thick wood, in a place new to me. My cart was upset and shattered, my oxen were entangled among the young trees, and there was none to help me. After a long spell of effort, I succeeded in getting my cart righted, my oxen disentangled, and again yoked to the cart. . . . On my return, I told Mr. Covey what had happened, and how it happened. He ordered me to return to the woods again immediately. I did so, and he followed on after me. Just as I got into the woods, he came up and told me . . . he would teach me how to trifle away my time. . . . He then went to a large gum tree, and with his axe cut three large switches, and, after trimming them up neatly with his pocketknife, he ordered me to take off my clothes. I made him no answer, but stood with my clothes on. He repeated his order. I still made him no answer, nor did I move to strip myself. Upon this he rushed at me with the fierceness of a tiger, tore off my clothes, and lashed me till he had worn out his switches, cutting me so savagely as to leave the marks visible for a long time after. . . .

I lived with Mr. Covey one year. During the first six months, of that year, scarce a week passed without his whipping me. . . . We were worked fully up to the point of endurance. Long before day we were up, our horses fed, and by the first approach of day we were off to the field with our hoes and ploughing teams. Mr. Covey gave us enough to eat, but scarce time to eat it.



Negroes served the Union cause honorably and well. There were a total of 208,486 Negroes in the Union army and navy. Some 37,638 Negro soldiers gave their lives during the struggle. The men shown here served with the 107th U.S. Colored Infantry Regiment — one of 166 all-Negro regiments involved in the great war to save the Union.

Frederick Douglass Dedicates His *North Star* (1847)

To Our Oppressed Countrymen

We solemnly dedicate the "North Star" to the cause of our long oppressed and plundered fellow countrymen. . . . It shall fearlessly assert your rights, faithfully proclaim your wrongs, and earnestly demand for you instant and evenhanded justice. Giving no quarter to slavery in the South, it will hold no truce with oppressors in the North. . . . Remember that we are one, that our cause is one, and that we must help each other, ... We have drank to the dregs the bitter cup of slavery; we have worn the heavy yoke; . . . and writhed beneath the bloody lash; . . . . We are indissolubly united, and must fall or flourish together. . . .

[To All Fellow Abolitionists]

It is neither a reflection on the fidelity, nor a disparagement of the ability of our friends and fellow-laborers, to assert . . . that the man who has suffered the wrong is *the man to* demand redress, . . . *that he who has* endured the cruel pangs of Slavery *is the man to* advocate Liberty. *It is evident we must be our own representatives and advocates. . . .*

In his autobiography, the Negro abolitionist and newspaper editor, Frederick Douglass, relates some of the ambiguities of the slaves' feelings bout their relatives.

. . . My mother was of a darker complexion than either my grandmother or grandfather.

My father was a white man. He was admitted to be such by all I ever heard speak of my parentage. . . . My mother and I were separated when I was but an infant — before I knew her as my mother. It is a common custom in the part of Maryland from which I ran away, to part children from their mothers at a very early age. Frequently, before the child reaches its twelfth month, its mother is taken from it, and hired out on some farm a considerable distance off, and the child is placed under the care of an old woman, too old for field labor. For what this separation is done, I do not know, unless it be to hinder the development of the child's affection toward its mother, and to blunt and destroy the natural affection of the mother for the child. This is the inevitable result.

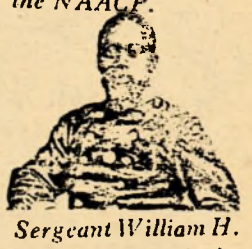
I never saw my mother, to know her as such, more than four or five times in my life; and each of these times was very short in duration, and at night. She was hired by a Mr. Stewart, who lived about twelve miles from my home. She made her journeys to see me in the night, travelling the whole distance on foot, after the performance of her day's work. She was a field hand, and a whipping is the penalty of not being in the field at sunrise, unless a slave has special permission from his or her master to the contrary — a permission which they seldom get, and one that gives to him that gives it the proud name of being a kind master. I do not recollect of ever seeing my mother by the light of day. She was with me in the night. She would lie down with me, and get me to sleep, but long before I waked she was gone. Very little communication ever took place between us. Death soon ended what little we could have while she lived, and with it her hardships and suffering. She died when I was about seven years old, on one of my master's farms, near Lee's Mill. I was not allowed to be present during her illness, at the death, or burial. She was gone long before I knew any thing about it. Never having enjoyed, to any considerable extent, her soothing presence, her tender and watchful care, I received the tidings of her death with much the same emotion I should have probably felt at the death of a stranger.[2]

Frederick Douglass's recollection of his mother's poignant efforts to main a mother to him, despite their separation, and his bleak response her death exposes the great emotional strains endured by black people ler slavery. Note that there is no father or husband present to sustain r or his mother. It is this tradition which Moynihan sees as still operating make life difficult for Negro families in America today.

Published in 1845, it is now available in paperback — Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* (New York, 1963).

Frances E.W. Harper
Writer, Abolitionist

Ida B. Wells devoted her life to the fight against lynching and discrimination. She became a founding member of the NAACP.



Sergeant William H. Carney, one of the twenty Negro Medal of Honor men during the Civil War, took part in the battles to recapture Fort Sumter.

Gwendolyn Brooks
Pulitzer Prize Poet

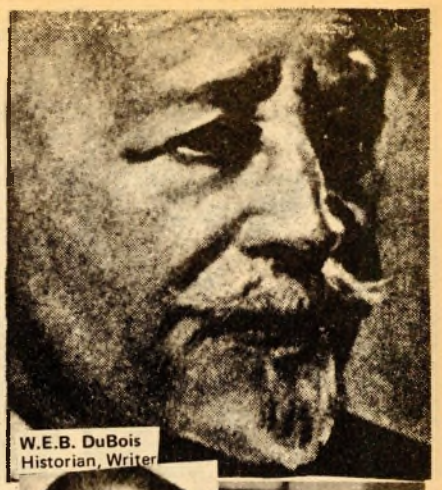
Granville T. Woods invented devices purchased by Bell, Westinghouse, and Edison.

At slave auction in Virginia, auctioneer extols abilities of slave family. It was common practice for the slave-masters to break up families at auctions and slave sales.

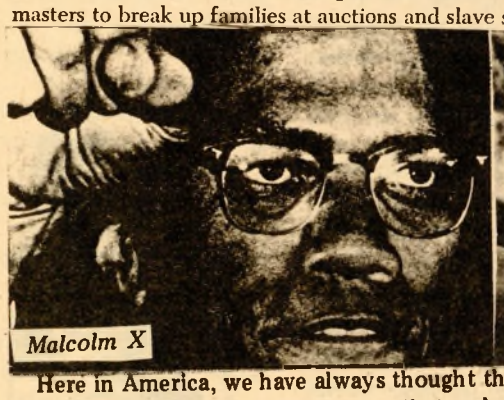
Boston, 1770. Crispus Attucks was the first man killed in the Boston Massacre. His statue stands on the Common.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS (1723–1770), who was, in fact, the first martyr of the American Revolution–the first to sacrifice his life in defense of American independence. It happened that Attucks–a runaway slave who had become a merchant seaman (and for whose recapture his former "owner" advertised a liberal reward)–was in Boston during the late winter and early spring of 1770–a time of increasing tension and hostility between Boston's citizenry and the British troops garrisoned in the town. Finally, on March 5th, a group of British soldiers became so obnoxious and overbearing in their behavior toward the Bostonian townspeople that a small crowd of (White) men–led by the giant, Black Attucks–resolved to be rid of the British interlopers once and for all by attacking their headquarters and driving the Redcoats from the city. It was a brave and prophetic move, but one doomed to tragic failure. For Attucks' small band was armed with no more than cobblestones and cordwood clubs, whereas the British, of course, had guns. Which they used. No one knows who gave the order to fire, but moments after the confrontation had begun, five young Bostonians lay dying in the snowy street. Attucks, at the head of the crowd, had been the first to fall, mortally wounded, and the others were shot down as they approached their fallen leader.

1844, James P. Beckwourth discovered the pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains which now bears his name.



W.E.B. DuBois
Historian, Writer



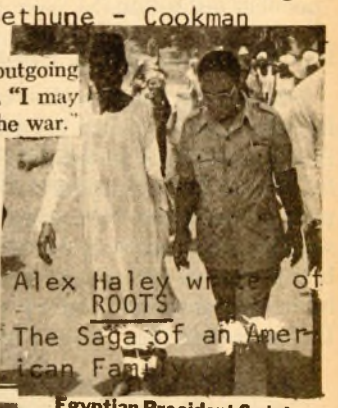
Malcolm X

Here in America, we have always thought that we were struggling by ourselves . . . that we're a minority. By thinking we're a minority, we struggle like a minority. We struggle like we're an underdog. We struggle like all of the odds are against us. This type of struggle takes place only because we don't yet know where we fit in the scheme of things. . . . It's impossible for you and me to know where we stand until we look around on this entire earth. Not just look around in Harlem or New York, or Mississippi, or America. . . .

Edmonia Lewis
Sculptor

EDMONIA LEWIS – perhaps the greatest of all Negro sculptors, noted especially for her racially-thematic works.

HENRY TANNER



Alex Haley wrote of ROOTS
The Saga of an American Family

Egyptian President Sadat

Jackson's glum expression typifies his first season in New York. The outgoing Taurean (born May 18) says he was emotionally drained this year. "I may not win the battle" says Jackson, "but I'm definitely going to win the war."

HENRY OSSAWA TANNER (1859-1937) undoubtedly the greatest painter of religious subjects that America has ever produced. The road to fame was an especially hard one for Henry Tanner, however, and he lived literally hand-to-mouth for the better part of his first forty years. Ever studying, always learning, constantly improving, Henry allowed himself to work for wages only enough to maintain the barest subsistence – and then, right back to his easel! In his mid-thirties, however, he finally sold a large group of paintings to a single collector, and the quality of his life improved dramatically. Most important, he could now afford to travel to Paris – the art capital of the world.

NAACP
Benjamin L. Hooks
Executive Director

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
Black Woman's College
Bethune - Cookman

HARRIET TUBMAN

Langston Hughes
Author, Poet

Civil Rights Activist

Rosa Parks
1955...Montgomery
Bus Boycott

"The most important item is security for the Israelis and for us—both of us—security agreed upon between Israel and all its neighbors in the Arab world."

O. J. Simpson
a professional athlete

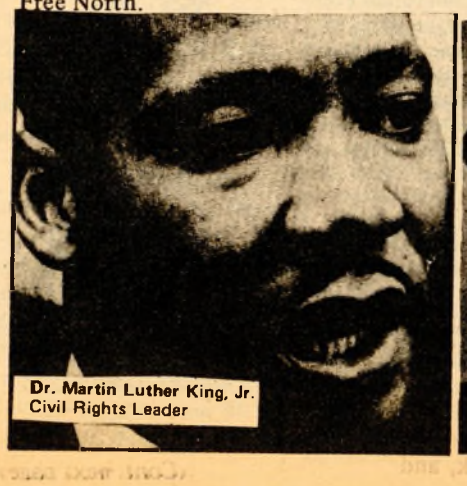
"If we are not going to solve the Palestinian question, and have a comprehensive settlement, we can never establish peace, and I am for peace this time."

Julian Bond
State Senator
Georgia

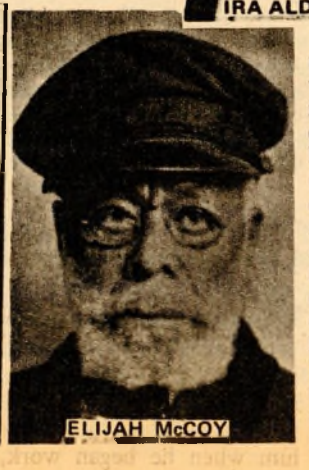
Born a slave, Harriet Tubman spent the first twenty-six years of her life yearning for freedom, but not yet strong enough simply to *take* her rightful liberty, rather than merely hope for it. Finally, however, her impatience with the restraints and indignity of bondage reached the breaking point, and in the mists of an 1849 morning she made her escape. She could neither read nor write, had never seen a map, and scarcely knew where "the North" – that region of blessed freedom – was. Yet she was keenly intelligent and resourceful, and by nothing other than native cunning eluded her pursuers and would-be captors, and slowly made her way toward Philadelphia on foot. Often she would walk upstream for hours to break the scent of her trail. Often she would sleep in caves or on the forest's floor. But through it all she persevered – and finally arrived in "heaven": the Free North.

IRA ALDRIDGE

IRA FREDERICK ALDRIDGE (c.1810–1867) a tall, coal-Black American expatriate, was universally considered to be the greatest Shakespearian actor of his day–and many prominent European critics bluntly suggested that he was, quite simply, the greatest actor who had ever lived. Such honor rarely comes easily, of course, and in Aldridge's case it had come doubly hard. For fifteen years he had had to struggle against the prejudicial assumption, on the part of producers and directors, that because he was a Negro he couldn't possibly possess either the range of talent or depth of personal character necessary to the attainment of theatrical greatness. He was regularly consigned, then, to play mere "bit" or supporting roles.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Civil Rights Leader



ELIJAH McCOY

In 1872, **ELIJAH McCOY** of Detroit suddenly burst upon the scene as an inventor of major significance. He was one of the most prolific of all Negro inventors, inasmuch as he was granted a total of 57 U.S. Patents during his productive years. McCoy–who, like Rillieux, had been educated abroad as a Mechanical Engineer–was concerned almost exclusively with the problem of continuous mechanical lubrication: the oiling of heavy mechanical equipment *in motion*, as opposed to methods which required a machine to be shut down during lubrication. His major contribution was the devising of a lubricating cup-feed system whereby steam engines of all types could be continuously supplied with lubricant at any speed and under any degree of load. This invention was widely used on railway engines and oceangoing steamships, and is said to have saved users an aggregate total of "many thousands, and probably millions of hours" of shut-down and maintenance time.

Telling it like it is, Nina Simone never shirks from her commitment to her people and the alleviation of their plight. She carries her roots with her, never allowing others to shun bitter truth of white racism in America.

RICHARD WRIGHT and **LeROI JONES.** His "gentle" qualities, however, combined with the lyrical beauty of his phrasing and the power of his imagry, brought him a fame far greater and more enduring than that enjoyed by most writers of verse.

SENTINEL Courses By Newspaper

Genealogy 8

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

BASIC RECORDS

In the same way as Lemmings go off in hordes toward some mysterious goal, many family researchers go off to examine the census records without any clear conception of the geography involved, or what is being sought.

Historically the use of censuses has been for the purpose of determining the number of people available, and potentially available, for taxation and for the military establishment.

Even in colonial America various censuses were taken. The government in London evolved some fairly reliable means of estimating from certain indicators.

Beginning in 1790 the new United States began taking a census every ten years which had additional concerns. The allotment of seats in the House of Representatives partly on the basis of population made census information necessary. Now taxation would not only be with representation, but with an approximate proportional representation. In a period when whole cities in England were still unrepresented in Parliament, Americans began to pass from the era of taxation without representation to over-taxation with representation.

The new United States also had an added concern for population statistics because in the period when territories were being organized and new states admitted to the Union, population was part of the qualifications.

In fact the differences between the 1818 territorial census of Illinois, and the first Federal census in 1820, in part resulted from the false entry of thousands of names in 1818 in pursuit of a higher population count. The struggle between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces at the time was involved in this need for numbers and the pursuit of statehood.

These false entries make it possible for a family researcher to "find" someone in Illinois in 1818, and "find" that person has "moved away" or "died" by 1820. If the census is used as the only source these false assumptions seem quite logical, though actually the name may never have represented a resident at all.

Though there were problems of who could be fully counted for political representation, and how much tax a person had to pay before he would be granted the right to vote on the "management" of his "investment, full censuses continued to be made every ten years after 1790. Each succeeding census became more informative. Beginning in 1850 all names were to be listed, where up to that time only heads of households were listed by name.

Not only were there the territorial and federal censuses, but there were occasional state censuses. The most easily accessible list of these censuses is in *State Censuses,* by Henry Dubester. This is an annotated bibliography which was originally compiled in the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900, published by the Bureau of the Census in 1909, is available in many libraries and is a valuable reference for geographical areas covered by the censuses. It also lists family names that appeared in the 1790 census, along with most of their spelling variations, if that name was borne by more than 100 people listed in that census.

Printed copies of the surviving 1790 censuses are widely available in libraries, and these should be examined for family names held by fewer than 100 people in the first census. Because of the evolution of the English language, and the resultant effect upon the spelling of names, the late 18th century is a good point to check on the spelling variations of family names. The variations current at the time give guidance to possible variations, both before and after 1790, even if the subject of the research is not listed.

The geographical distribution of the family name in the 1790 census may provide a clue to the original place of settlement in the U.S., and a possible clue to migration. Obviously there *might* be some significance in finding that 500 people of that name lived in one state, a few dozen were scattered in the surrounding states, and the name did not appear elsewhere.

Microfilms of the Federal censuses not locally available can be obtained by a researcher through inter-library loan from the nearest regional branch of the National Archives, if the researcher is too far away to have convenient access to the regional branch. California, for instance, has a branch in San Bruno, and one in Los Angeles.

Information in regard to the different contents of each Federal census, and information on certain missing census records, can be obtained in the *Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives.* This small book is available in many library reference collections, and is also available by purchase from the Government Printing Office.

Though census records present some problems of understanding, the amateur researcher is more likely to miss information that can be derived from the records, than to have any serious difficulty.

Various types of researchers have used census records, in combination with other records, to establish migration patterns, economic conditions, and ethnic characteristics of communities.

The major difficulty in researching census records results from failing to establish clearly the boundaries of the counties recorded in the census. For instance, a person could appear in the census of three different counties in 30 years, and never have moved from his farm—only the county boundaries changed locations.

Massive indexes of names are widely advertised as aids to research, especially in censuses. Some genealogical repositories even advertise how many names they have on record, though their collection may be less useful, and less accurate, than a massive collection of telephone books.

Large-scale name indexes exist not only for some censuses, and portions of censuses, but also such indexes are encountered in dealing with other source materials.

Computerized indexes are no better than any other kind, and in many cases they are much worse. The only thing that is certain when material has come out of a computer is that the computer was plugged in.

Anyone using a book-length name index of any kind can be relatively safe in assuming at least a 10% error rate. This would include names omitted as well as names wrongly included. Naturally, the definition of a good index is one which includes what you are looking for, and accurately indicates where it can be found. An index which has omitted the one name the researcher is looking for, becomes 100% wrong so far as he is concerned. Some of us are still unconverted to new forms of "quantitive accuracy." When it is stated that there is a 51% chance of rain, and it doesn't rain, presumably the statement was only 2% wrong.

Even when the original record is indisputably readable, and variations in the name have been recognized, long name indexes are a problem.

The Soundex system has been used to index some collections of materials, including some collections of naturalization records. As with any index this type has to be recognized to have limitations.

This sound system of indexing used on names has been tested in experimental modifications in an attempt to guarantee 80% accuracy. One experiment with Hamilton, Ontario, falsely linked 25% of the names, and recognized only 56% of the actual spelling variations. Using a very broad pattern of ethnic names over decades produces a higher error rate.

Whenever a researcher uses a name index and fails to find what he wants, he simply cannot be certain the information is not in the material that was supposedly indexed.

Before going on to other sources a researcher should obtain all the information he can from the family, and cross-check living memories with the available documents. Forms should never be used for inquiries since they tend to indicate an impersonal, standardized, or statistical interest in the subject being researched, and therefore often remain unanswered. Those seeking personal information should write personal letters, and those interested in filling out forms on people should go to work for Gallup or the government.

Sources should be specifically questioned about old documents or papers that they may possess. And, if possible, copies of any pertinent original materials should be made, not only for the purposes of research, but because original materials in private hands tend to disappear. Sometimes, apparently, only the copies made by researchers have survived.

Among the first questions addressed to any source should be the request for the names and addresses of anyone else who might be able to supply information on the subject being researched. Sometimes the researcher finds that his best sources were totally unknown to him when he began work, and that he was led to them by someone else. Biographers of five-star generals now make it a practice to check with the Motor Pool, I believe.

Any "completed" genealogy in the family papers, even those with sources noted, must be critically examined.

Several biographers could recount details of the delicate negotiations necessary to obtain access to family papers and the cooperation of the family, while refusing to consider publication of excerpts from their beloved phony, or simply false, family history.

Inquiring of the family members may turn up one or more versions of the family background. Sometimes each is charged with emotional commitment.

A biographer, or family researcher, has about as much chance of avoiding conflicting testimony on the family background as he has of finding a Country-Western singer who will admit that he was never poor or unemployed.

Only after compiling information from living sources, including copies of any pertinent documentary materials, should the family researcher or biographer proceed to collect information from public documents. Particular attention should be given to attempts to establish clearly the previous geographical locations of the family.

The family researcher usually wants to collect all birth, marriage, and death records of people he is researching, and sometimes so does the biographer. Rarely does a person being researched provide such documents among his personal effects, as did one of the Nazis hanged at Nuremberg, who had kept his wife's death certificate (with the official entry "father: unknown") folded up in his little black diary-notebook.

On the state level, American records of birth, marriage, and death usually date only from the early 20th century. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issues a booklet entitled *Where to Write for Birth and Death Records in the United States,* and one entitled *Where to Write for Marriage Records in the United States.*

The completness of county records of vital statistics differs widely from state to state, largely dependent upon how long the county has been settled. However, in the period of developed state governments, there are no significant differ-

(Cont. next page)

Lesson 8 Basic Records cont.

ences in regard to required county records within each state.

In answering inquiries in regard to old records, county employees sometimes state that the old records were lost or destroyed. This is almost never true, though sometimes the county employee may believe it. At least one bay area county still has the records of one of those essential government officials—the squirrel inspector. Presumably his job was no longer defensible and disappeared with the passing of the frontier and the roaming herds of squirrels.

A researcher should familiarize himself with the contents of county records. The easiest way of doing this in a general fashion is to consult one of the W.P.A. Historical Records Surveys of county records. More than 500 of these surveys were published at the end of the nineteen-thirties and the beginning of the nineteen-forties. Many libraries have one or more of these surveys, and they are available in microform. A survey of just one of the counties in a state indicates the kinds of records to be found in the other counties of the state. The great volume of such records for a county should be especially noted when considering the problems of research, and special note should be taken of legally required indexes.

In searching for vital statistics of the 19th century and earlier, records of one type or another indicating marriage are the most likely, though this does not necessarily mean a record of the date and place of the marriage. The second most likely vital statistic is a record, in one form or another, indicating a death, though the exact date may not be recorded. Birth records are the least likely to be found. In the most basic terms, birth was important in the civil sense and outside the family-kept records, only when it had resulted in a land-holder, taxpayer, male of military age, or female who married or inherited.

In the Colonial period in America, about 50% of all children died before the age of sixteen. (Infant mortality in the U.S. today is figured at 1.8 per 100 in the first year of life.) Thus about half the children reached a "socially notable" age in Colonial times, and there was gradual progress after that. At age sixteen a male might be available for military duty, and a female would be considered marriageable. The censuses of the early 19th century continued to reflect this dividing line in age.

Considering the general state of medical knowledge in Colonial times, and into the early 19th century, its availability did not have a noticeably positive effect on the health of individuals. Being on the frontier or in isolated rural areas away from medical aid was not necessarily an indication of a potentially higher death rate.

Religious authorities have always taken note of births, marriages, and deaths. Which can be helpful in the period before strictly civil records might be available. However, despite much apparently ill-founded generalization to the contrary, it appears that less than 10% of Americans in Colonial times were in organized, record producing, religious groups.

Up to the mid 19th century, church records tended to be badly kept, compared to what we are used to today, though there are some good records.

Genealogy: 9

By RUSSELL GRIGORY

INTRODUCTION TO SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

Often the inexperienced researcher is not aware of the large collections of records in printed form, as well as in microform.

Usually the records in microform are as good as the originals, and sometimes they are even more readable. However, some microfilm projects have produced nearly unreadable copies, and on rare occasions the fact that color is not reproduced in microform can be a handicap, for instance in the case of maps. And among the scrawled initials on documents of the top Nazis it was always helpful that certain of them habitually used a particular color of pencil.

Most of the large collections of documents that have been edited by scholars are not only dependable, but sometimes have valuable information included in addition to the reprinted documents. Many models of this type might be cited, but the example of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson,* edited by Julian Boyd, and the *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England* (1628-86), edited by Nathaniel Shurleff, will suffice.

Obtaining a copy of an original document already found in print usually isn't difficult. However, archivists are usually too busy dealing with very specific questions from researchers who obviously know what they are doing to be able to search for documents. And very often they receive requests for information from material that has been in print for years.

For instance the Maryland Historical Society has printed more than 70 volumes of the *Archives of Maryland.*

A collection of the colonial and early state records of North Carolina, from 1662 to 1790, runs to twenty-six volumes, including a four volume index.

The *Pennsylvania Archives,* edited by Samuel Hazard, et al, is another type of example of printed records. The 138 volumes are invaluable, in part because this is one of those examples of something being available in print which is no longer available in the original form. Disposed of originals in this collection have been destroyed, and some are in private hands.

A great diversity of records appear in such periodicals as the New England Historic and Genealogical Society *Register,* which began publication in 1847, and the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,* which began publication in 1893, as well as in other historical society publications that can be found listed in the *Harvard Guide to American History.*

The *Register* is an example of the fact that not only are the types of records published quite varied, but that they cover a very wide geographical area. The *Register,* for instance, contains lists from the Treasury Records in the Public Record Office in London, with names of persons who immigrated to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as well as such things as the early vital records of more than 200 towns in Massachusetts.

Before addressing inquiries to record repositories in various states, particularly those which publish journals, or have published collections of records, those publications should be examined.

As an example of the extensive collections of records in microforms, note can be taken of the *British Manuscripts Project: Checklist of Microfilms Prepared for the American Council of Learned Societies, 1941-1945,* edited by L. K. Born. The project had its beginnings in an attempt to make copies of material important to American history which was endangered by World War II. Included are microfilms from Treasury Miscellanea in the Public Record Office covering the cases involved in the British Mercantile Claims.

These records are valuable for researchers concerned with people who were misplaced, or displaced, between 1775 and 1803, and to historians analyzing the economic relations between the American colonists and the British merchants prior to the Revolution.

Final treaty arrangements with the British following the Revolution included an American pledge to help collect debts owed to British citizens by American citizens. Financial honesty was expected on both sides. After all, George Washington received dividends on the investments he had held for so long in the Bank of England.

From 1800 to 1803 special efforts were made by American government agents to trace down anyone on the British lists of those who had owed money to British merchants 25 years earlier. The reports of the agents trying to trace the large number of debtors, from the then available verbal and documentary evidence, can be quite useful in turning up the new locations of people who had moved since the beginning of the Revolution, as well as when and where some of them had died in the intervening time.

Details in the reports vary, but typical would be one noting the original location of the merchant in the colonies who was making the claim, the amount of the debt, the name of the debtor, and a report in regard to his location.

As with any documents, care must be taken. For instance, a report in 1800 noted that one debtor had moved from the area of the Lower Mecklenburg store to Chatham County, North Carolina. However, that county of North Carolina had not yet been created. A contemporary researcher found the person, as expected, in Chatham County, Georgia.

The Library of Congress Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying is the authoritive source of information about materials in copied form which a lot of inexperienced researchers might think are available only abroad. A special appendix to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin appears regularly in regard to these projects.

Military records are easily available from the Revolutionary War through the Civil War. Copies of military records, pension records, and bounty land grants (essentially a form of payment for military service) can be obtained from the National Archives in Washington. A form is supplied upon request to the National Archives, on which all three types of records may be requested. Since it seems to be a frequent practice not to include the whole pension record, and not to mention this fact, a recipient of copies of pension files should request information as to how many pages are in the file.

Pension records can produce unexpected windfalls, such as original documents submitted, register pages torn from a family Bible, and even letters from a Civil War soldier to his wife which were submitted by the widow to prove a marriage of which she had no other proof.

A bounty land application can include a considerable amount of personal information, including a physical description and places of residence between discharge and the application for the land, which could be decades.

A military record can be very brief. However, it is usually possible to determine the units in which the man served. This, along with military histories of the war, would make it possible to trace the actual military operatons of the unit.

For instance, the background of the men who served at Valley Forge, and their previous military experience, helps to provide an interesting insight into the cohesiveness of the army, apart from the simplistic proto-superman theory sometimes applied to General Washington.

Again the amateur researcher must beware of misinterpreting what he finds. Records indicating a man served in a military unit of a particular colony does not mean that he ever lived in that colony. It is possible, therefore, to have valuable evidence which can lead immediately to a fruitless search in the wrong geographical location, and thus in the wrong records.

Also, an application for a pension or for bounty land sometimes mentions only the lowest rank held by the applicant, or the rank he held longest. One man applied for a bounty land grant for service in the Black Hawk War as a former Corporal. Indeed he was a Corporal on entering service in 1833, but he was discharged as a Captain. The record of his

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Lesson 9 .....Important Facts cont.

service was misleading until the unit rosters were examined in connection with the disbanding, and the re-organizing, of units. Since Lincoln entered the same was as a Captain and was discharged as a Private, perhaps modesty seemed to be called for when applying for veteran's benefits.

Many times amateur family researchers are directed to researching passenger lists, though what they hope to find of importance is a mystery. Examining the passenger lists at an international airport today would be more informative. Rarely is there anything to be gained from such research.

The port of origin is no indication of the origin of the immigrant, nor any indication that he remained in the arrival port for more than a few hours. And passenger lists in any degree of completeness are rare until after 1820. The major exception is in regard to long lists of non-British citizens entering Pennsylvania in the 18th century.

Even a port of entry is a problem since, despite assumptions to the contrary, all immigrants did not enter the U.S. through the well-known eastern U.S. ports. One government count has listed 93 ports of entry, including Sandusky, Ohio; Passamaquoddy, Maine; Oswegatchie, New York; Knight's Key, Florida.

Rather than searching for names in passenger lists after 1790, the time should be expended in searching for the naturalization records, which normally will give the date and place of birth of the immigrant.

The granting of citizenship to immigrants, that is, naturalization, began in its modern American form in 1790. After 1802 the requirement of five years residence in the United States, before the granting of citizenship, became standard. Local, state, and federal courts could grant citizenship. The requirement had to do with a court of record, rather than a particular level of court.

The result is that records of naturalization tend to be found in the court that was most conveniently located for the immigrant five years after he had legally declared his intention to become a citizen. It should be noted, however, that residence requirements were loosely observed frequently. The declaration of intention did not have to be made before the same court, or in the same area, as the one in which the final granting of citizenship took place.

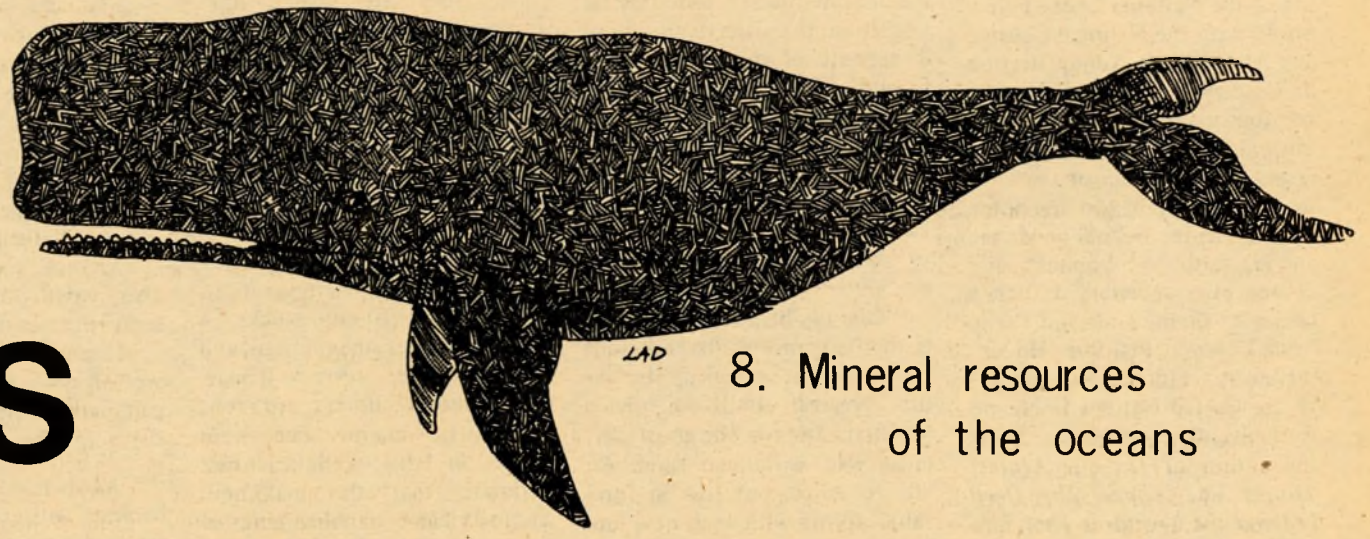
Prior to about 1875, court records do not become well separated, though noticable separation of some types of records begins prior to 1850. Thus, records of naturalizations frequently appear in court record books with very mixed contents.

Since the Federal government had no central control over naturalization, the forms used for naturalization varied considerably up to September 27, 1906, when the federal government began establishing standard forms, and began using the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to keep track of both naturalizations and aliens. Naturalization still is not controlled by the federal jurisdiction, nor restricted to federal courts.

Because it is assumed so often that the federal government is in ultimate charge of everything, usually a researcher is referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information about any naturalization, no matter how long ago it occured. Prior to the beginning of their master files in 1906, they have no information. Information from their files would have to be applied for on Form N-585, available from any office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is important for the researcher to remember that the various records connected with a naturalization procedure could be separately filed in court records. Often the court employees don't know this, or care, and searchers end up with only one part of the records.

Records of naturalization might include, besides the original declaration of intention to become a citizen, proof of fulfilling the residence requirement, proof of good character, an oath of allegiance, an order of the court to issue a certificate of naturalization, and some record of what went on the certificate which was given to the new citizen. Verbal or written evidence was acceptable in regard to residence and good character. Usually the certificate would give the name of the new citizen, date and place of birth, and date and place of naturalization.



OCEANS

8. Mineral resources of the oceans

DON E. KASH has been professor of political science and director of the Science and Public Policy Program at the University of Oklahoma since 1970. A former consultant to the Congressional Commission on Government Procurement, he is currently a member of the advisory council to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress, which is studying the impact of gas and oil development in the waters off the New Jersey-Delaware coast. He is the author of *The Politics of Space Cooperation, Politics and Research,* and co-author of *Energy Under the Oceans: A Technology Assessment of Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Operations* and *North Sea Oil and Gas: Implications for Future United States Development.*

All but hidden by the clamor over the energy crisis is what some believe to be an approaching mineral crisis.

Both crises share two interrelated problems—the growing shortage of domestic resources and thus our increasing reliance on potentially unfriendly nations for minerals as well as energy supplies. Aluminum, copper, manganese, tin, nickel, cobalt—all crucial to the modern technology that supports our economy and life-style—must be imported in ever increasing amounts to meet needs not covered by domestic production.

But will these dwindling supplies automatically mean that the U.S. and other developed countries must pay any political or economic price asked by the exporting countries in the future? A vocal and growing group answers, "No, not if we are willing to expend the effort and money to tap resources beneath the ocean."

With more than 70 percent of the earth's surface covered by the sea, the ocean floor is thought to be a bountiful source of energy and mineral resources. Current estimates are that the ocean floor contains more than 30 percent of the world's remaining oil and gas and 50 percent of its hard minerals. Also, many of the ocean's resources should be high grade, as compared to the increasingly lower grade of terrestrial resources.

Recent technological advances have made deep-water resources available for the first time. With offshore oil and gas technology leading the way, a new marine resources industry is now opening all the world's oceans to development.

Undersea energy and mineral resources differ greatly in physical character, location, state of industrial development, and associated political issues. Oil and gas technologies are well developed; operations take place near coastlines and involve primarily domestic issues. Hard mineral technologies are not commercial; mining will initially take place in deep water and will involve international issues. For these reasons, the two major resource categories are discussed separately.

OFFSHORE OIL

Large-scale development of undersea petroleum resources began off the coast of Louisiana in 1947. The gradually sloping ocean floor in that area allowed industry to develop exploration and production technology step by step into greater water depths. The experience gained off Louisiana contributed directly to exploration and production technologies used in such diverse areas as the North Sea and offshore Indonesia. Present technologies should be adequate to recover most of the estimated 55 to 70 percent of undersea petroleum resources located in water depths of 650 feet or less.

In 1975, offshore sources accounted for nearly 20 percent of the daily world petroleum production, or approximately 10 million barrels. With constantly decreasing terrestrial supplies, the offshore production percentages appear certain to increase in the near future.

The major constraints on offshore petroleum development in the U.S. have been political and social, particularly in areas such as the Atlantic and Alaskan coasts with no history of petroleum production. In these areas, political and environmental conflict are heightened by uncertainty whether petroleum deposits actually exist.

Generally, the individual states own all undersea resources within three miles of their shores. Beyond that point, the federal government is the owner. Most of the nation's offshore petroleum is in federally owned areas. As a result, states contend that they suffer the major disadvantages of offshore development while the federal government enjoys the benefits. The states want a portion of the revenues, a role in managing the development, and sufficient information and lead time to plan for development.

The uncertainty over the existence of petroleum in offshore areas can only be resolved by exploratory drilling. To gain the rights to drill on federal lands, companies must bid on lease tracts, in effect paying thousands of dollars for a hunting license. In one case, EXXON paid $632 million for six tracts, totaling approximately 31,000

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Oceans 8. Mineral resources of the oceans cont.

acres, on which they found no commercially producible oil. In other cases, low bids have won leases on tracts that became major producers.

As a result of these leasing arrangements, some portions of industry believe that they are forced to take unreasonable economic risks for the public good. Conversely, some industry critics contend that the practices allow private companies to exploit publicly-owned resources for unjustified company profits. Added to the state-federal conflicts, these disputes further confuse orderly development of offshore resources.

MINING THE DEEP SEA

The location of undersea ores and the technology for recovering them differ greatly from those for offshore oil and gas. At present, there is no large-scale marine mining. Initial mining activities will likely attempt to recover large deposits of ferromanganese nodules under 12,000 to 18,000 feet of water in the mid-Pacific. These nodules have a sufficiently high content of manganese, nickel, copper, and cobalt to persuade experts that they can be commercially recovered from these great depths.

Two mining methods are proposed. One uses a bucket line dredge, which basically consists of a revolving loop of steel cable from the ship to the sea floor. Buckets attached to the cable collect the nodules and carry them to the surface. The other mining method pumps water with the nodules suspended in it through a pipe from the sea floor to a surface ship, something like a giant vacuum cleaner.

One American company, Deepsea Ventures, plans to begin commercial operations with a mining system of this type in late 1976.

As will be discussed in a later article by William T. Burke, undersea mining has threatened existing international law and created a new arena of political conflict. Only advanced countries have the technological know-how and capital necessary to mine deep-water mineral resources. A single mining system may require an investment of $750 million.

Many of the less developed countries argue that such resources are the common heritage of mankind and thus the profits from the minerals should be used to pay for their economic development. Conversely, major mineral producers, such as Zaire and Chile, oppose essentially all marine mining as a threat to their economies. The controversy is so complex that no resolution seems near. However, some of the developed countries appear inclined to claim that these are free minerals owned by whoever recovers them first.

The history of petroleum and hard minerals development on land has always involved high risk and great controversy. As such activities move into the marine environment, those characteristics are likely to be magnified, not reduced.

Oceans 9. Can the sea feed the land ?

C.P. EDYLL, a specialist in fish populations, marine ecology, and the development of international fisheries, is study director of the National Ocean Policy Study with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Rockville, Maryland. He was previously with the University of Miami, where he served as professor and chairman of the Division of Fisheries and Estuarine Ecology in the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, and as executive secretary and then chairman of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute. He also served as senior research advisor to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. He is the author of *The Sea Against Hunger* and *Abyss: The Deep Sea and the Creatures That Live in It*, and is co-author and editor of *Exploring the Ocean World: A History of Oceanography*.

By C.P. IDYLL

"The power of population is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence," warned the Rev. Thomas Malthus in 1798.

Today the concern about man's ability to feed himself is even deeper and more widespread. In recent years the world agriculture machine has exhibited distressing symptoms of malfunction and is not keeping pace with human population in many areas of the globe.

In central Africa and southern Asia famine has struck savagely, and the other face of hunger, malnutrition, affects 460 million people in the hungriest areas of Asia, Africa, and South America. World grain reserves are declining, which bodes ill for a multiplying population. By the year 2000 the present 4 billion population will reach 6 to 7.1 billion.

The hope of many is that the sea can take over if the land falters in food production.

Can the sea feed the land? At present the sea produces far less food than the land—about 3 percent of the total supply. Oceanic plants carry on half as much photosynthesis as land plants. Can we then not expect to get half as much food from the sea as from the land if we work at it?

Unfortunately the answer is no.

One of the principal reasons is that oceanic plants and plant eaters, which make up by far the greatest bulk of living material, are for the most part unsuitable as human food. An 80- to 90-percent loss in food value occurs with each new link in the marine food chain—plants to copepods to herring to salmon to seals to killer whales. The rest is spun off as energy or waste.

Plants supply between 70 and 85 percent of our land-based food, with virtually all the remaining coming from herbivores, or plant eaters. By sharp contrast, much less than 1 percent of our seafood consists of plants, and very little is from herbivores. The kinds of plants useful for food—those producing seeds, fruits, and tubers—are nearly missing in the sea. The dominant marine plants are microscopically small algae.

PLANKTON SOUP

The dream of feeding the world with plankton soup is impractical because many of the tiny plants are unpalatable and because it is expensive to harvest organisms so thinly distributed in vast volumes of water. For similar reasons, insignificant amounts of marine herbivores (the equivalents of cattle and sheep) are eaten.

This leaves available only carnivorous animals like salmon, cod, and lobsters—aquatic equivalents of lions and wolverines. Since they are several links farther along the food chain, they are 100 to 10,000 times less abundant than the plants.

It is surprising to many people that we are probably already at least halfway to the maximum harvest of the sea for the familiar kinds of seafood. The great increase in fishing during the last two generations has left few if any stocks of these resources unexploited, and many have been severely damaged. About 69 million metric tons (mmt) of marine fish were landed in 1974, while scientists estimate that the maximum annual yield of familiar kinds of seafood will be from 90 to 130 mmt. Most of the increase will come from the Southern Hemisphere, and most from fishes that swim in mid-water.

NEW FOODS

Larger increases are possible if we learn to use new kinds of seafood. Krill, small shrimp-like animals living in incredible numbers in the Antarctic, might yield from 100 to 200 mmt a year. The red crab, a miniature lobsteret of the west coast of the Americas, might support an annual catch of 300,000 tons, and great quantities of squids are available for harvest. Deep-sea lantern fish may be common in the markets of the future since there are enough of them to support catches of 100 mmt a year. Altogether, harvests of "unconventional" products up to ten times the present catch of all species may be made in the next 25 years.

AQUACULTURE

On land, agriculture has almost totally replaced hunting as a method of food gathering. Yet aquaculture accounts for only a small fraction of our aquatic food, the rest coming from the capture of wild fish.

To change this we must understand better the complex aquatic environment. We must overcome the problems of expensive food for cultured animals, shortages of young, and high costs of labor and land. And we must use genetics to improve the animals we raise.

Severe social impediments also exist—pollution, lack of legal protection, resistance by other users of coastal waters. If we can solve these problems, we can increase the present yields of fish farms by ten times or more.

Most of the increase in total harvests will come from resources that are not now being fully used. However, better management can also help by restoring depleted stocks and avoiding future declines like the catastrophic collapse of the Peruvian anchovy fishery, once the biggest in the world.

DIVIDING THE HARVEST

The realization that there are not enough fish to go around is partly responsible for the present turmoil in ocean affairs. As a result, the management of fisheries includes not only conservation of stocks but the politically more difficult task of dividing the harvest fairly among a rapidly increasing number of claimants. Thus a hallowed concept—that fish resources should be freely open to exploitation by all comers—is reluctantly being abandoned.

Domestically, this raises abrasive conflicts among competing users. And internationally, great acrimony has resulted from the activity of foreign fleets offshore: American boats off Ecuador, Soviet trawlers off the U.S., British vessels off Iceland.

A consensus among nations is emerging that accepts a 12-mile territorial sea and a 200-mile "economic resource zone." But two sessions of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference failed to formalize this into a treaty because of the lack of agreement on other issues: deep-sea mining, navigation, freedom of scientific research, pollution control.

U.S. fishermen have been so impatient with this failure that the government has created a 200-mile resource zone, pending international agreement through a U.N. treaty.

The U.S. has thus announced that it will assume control over the fish stocks in 2.2 million square miles of additional ocean area, containing 10 percent of the world's fishery resources. The nation faces the difficult task of creating a new cooperative state/federal fisheries management regime that will protect the stocks from depletion and allocate catches fairly.

The world has failed to prevent serious declines in some fish stocks—haddock, salmon, whales—and we have not made the maximum use of other ocean resources through fishing or aquaculture. Better knowledge and institutions are required.

But more importantly there needs to be increased realization among nations that the common cause of increasing food from the sea demands better cooperation. Recent events in international affairs hardly give much comfort here. Nonetheless, we cannot cease to try.

Although the sea cannot replace the land as the major source of food, it can make a much greater contribution than in the past.

POPULAR CULTURE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

8. Popular music : the sounds of the people

By NAT HENTOFF

Editor's Note: This is the eighth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, author and columnist Nat Hentoff describes the evolution of a variety of forms of popular music as the expressions of a variety of cultures within America. This series was written for COURSES BY NEWSPAPER, a program developed by University Extension, University of California, San Diego, and funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Sidney Bechet, the moon-faced soprano saxophonist from New Orleans, who was among the first to introduce American jazz to Europe, once explained why he had to play: "Me, I want to explain myself so bad. I want to have myself understood. And the music, it can do that. The music, it's my whole story."

Bechet's credo has been at the core of American popular music from its vigorously diversified beginnings. "Art music" or "serious music" was for the relatively few. It was predominantly shaped by European dictates and required specialized and expensive training.

But popular music, starting with folk songs, was unabashedly homemade and invited democratic, communal participation –whether in a barroom, a logging camp, or an Appalachian hollow. And for the singer or player of this pridefully indigenous music, it has always been a way of getting himself understood. Not only himself but also the ways of life, the priorities, the complaints of the particular segment of the American grain that nurtured him.

In the isolated mountains and backwoods of the South, for example, transplanted and transmuted Scotch-Irish-English ballads spoke from the beginning for the stubborn independence of the people there and buttressed their sense of identity, of specialness.

In the East, folk tunes–self-celebration–and topical songs, roisterously vocalized in the taverns and hawked on the streets as cheap broadsides, flourished during the Colonial period.

Even Puritan ministers could not eliminate the desire of settlers in the new world to explain and celebrate themselves through music. One such minister spoke bitterly in 1720 of the sounds of the common man: "Left to the mercy of every unskillful Throat to chop and alter, twist and change, according to their odd Humours and Fancies, they sound like Five Hundred different tunes roared out at the same time."

Through the American centuries, similar jeremiads have been directed at various genres of popular music by clergymen, educators, and others fervently convinced that music which is not "serious" or at least "respectable" can corrode the spirit and numb the mind.

So, in the early 1920s, jazz was accused of being a direct cause of crimes of passion. And in the early 1970s, Richard Nixon, among others, was so concerned that rock lyrics were inciting antisocial behavior–from draft resistance to marijuana consumption to profligate sex–that the Federal Communications Commission tried to censor rock recordings. Not for obscenities, which were, in any case, forbidden on the air; but for heresy.

The rock musicians, however, were actually doing–for a much larger, nation-wide audience–what Appalachian songsters, New England seamen, western wranglers, and other popular bards had been engaged in long before. They were explaining themselves through their music, and they were also forging links of communication with others who shared their priorities, hopes, fantasies, ways of wit, and ways of coping with loss.

THE GENTEEL TRADITION

American popular music has not, of course, always been contorversial. The music of Stephen Foster, for instance, was an extension of a significant mid-19th Century development, the advent of "genteel" songs. These, as American music scholar H. Wiley Hitchcock points out, "were aimed at the home–at the typical American parlor, with its little square piano or reed organ, its horsehair-stuffed sofa, its kerosene lanterns and candlelight." Music for devoted amateurs, its texts were "generally one step removed from ordinary American speech."

This "genteel" music also expressed the values–somewhat sentimental and idealized–of a particular group of Americans. So did the American phenomenon of vaudeville that grew in the "concert saloons" of the 1850s, went on to flourish in theaters, and expired when the movies permanently distracted its audiences.

Vaudeville and saloon songs were the popular music of the burgeoning city folk, who liked their fun in overflowing portions and preferred expansively romantic ballads, along with rollicking novelties, bawdy and otherwise. For those in places far from "live" vaudeville, there were sheet music and, in time, recordings. A national popular music was being created.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF POP

With the advent of radio and the movies, the nationalization of the pop song was greatly intensified. While parts of the population held on to and kept regenerating their own musical heritages–white country and western music, black sounds, and rural regional ballads–Tin Pan Alley, the Broadway stage, the Hollywood studios, and the radio networks were fashioning what most Americans now define as popular music.

These mass-production sources also shaped and reflected certain popular values. Romance overshadowed all. Rather sanitized, dream-like romance, however, by contrast with the direct, nearly palpable expression of earthly love in black music.

Optimism was another basic ingredient. Even during the Depression, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" was a rarity. In this music, America was still the land of infinite possibility where, over the rainbow, one might find a million-dollar baby in a five and ten cent store.

Departing from the sounds and rhythms of the Hollywood and Broadway stage, the songs of the 1960s, broadly called "rock," encompassed elements of blues, country, and Hispanic music.

Rock was and is in defiant opposition to the polished, skillfully crafted music of Lorenz Hart, Oscar Hammerstein, Richard Rodgers, Harold Arlen, and others who had previously set the standards for American popular song.

ROCK'S REBELLION

Often raw and poundingly loud, rock rebelled agianst both the music and the values of the older generations. In these songs, sex, while not pornographically depicted, was much more openly experienced and enjoyed. Optimism was also much tempered. Life was no longer an upwardly mobile crystal staircase in a land of unending plenty. Ecology came into popular music, as did a steady electronic indictment of unexamined materialism.

The music itself was ebullient and became a common language, a way of mutual identification, for hordes of the young denouncing the herd instinct of their elders.

The main directions of our music will change again–as always, unpredictably. In the meantime, while mass popular music remains within the flexible confines of rock, a growing number of younger musicians are exploring older musical roots. A number of country players, such as Willie Nelson, are discarding string sections and complex recording techniques, opting instead for simpler songs and backgrounds with more traditional sounds.

Black musicians, such as trumpeter Leo Smith, while forging ahead with avant-garde jazz, are simultaneously studying the heritage available to them from the work of Louis Armstrong and other patriarchs of jazz. And Randy Newman, among other popular balladeers, is exploring a conversational, story-telling style that picks up the way a wide range of Americans actually talk and think.

Wherever American music goes, it will continue to be created in a multiplicity of idiomatic tongues, and the best of its makers will keep on exemplifying the dictum of jazzman Charlie Parker: "Music is your own experience, your thoughts, your wisdom. If you don't live it, it won't come out of your horn." Or your guitar. Or your voice.

NEXT WEEK: Sports writer Robert Lipsyte begins a two-part discussion of the role of sports in our popular culture.

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POPULAR CULTURE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

9. Sports: the pleasure of the flesh

ROBERT LIPSYTE is currently sports commentator for the National Public Radio Network and Adjunct Associate Professor in the Graduate Journalism Department of New York University. From 1957 to 1971 he was a reporter and later an internationally syndicated columnist in the sports department of The New York Times, and was subsequently a columnist for the New York Post. The recipient of numerous awards, including the Meyer Berger Award for Distinguished Reporting, he is the author of eight books, among them "SportsWorld: An American Dreamland," "The Contender," and "One Fat Summer."

By ROBERT LIPSYTE

Editor's Note: This is the ninth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Popular Culture: Mirror of American Life." In this article, Robert Lipsyte, sports commentator and writer, begins a two-part discussion of the meaning of sports–variously called "the opiate of the people" and "the new religion"–in our society. 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.

On the day the Steelers clinched their second straight Super Bowl appearance, the streets of Pittsburgh were suddenly thronged with people jabbing their forefingers at a wintry sky and screaming, "We're number one, we're number one!"

It didn't seem to matter that day that the teachers were still on strike in Pittsburgh, that there had been no public education in the city for weeks, that millions of lives were feeling dislocation and damage; the Steelers–hyped as a mythic extension of the city–had won to show the world that the Iron City was "OK, Jack," and deserved to be plugged into the national happy news network. For the moment, at least, it was a hero city of super people.

Those cries of "We're number one!" from major league cities and from high school gyms, have been described lately by social scientists as symptoms of the growing need of Americans to identify with tangible and respected organizations; the increasing fragmentation of American life has made sports fandom a hook to hang onto.

THE OPIATE OF THE PEOPLE

More and more commentators have begun describing spectator sports as "the opiate of the people," as the "modern bread and circuses" and as the nation's "real religion" (while describing religion as America's real spectator sport), as if it were a seventies' phenomenon, sprung full-blown from the swollen coffers of the television networks, instead of a logical progression in the growing cultural importance of sports as a shaper of ethics, values and definitions.

Since the industrial revolution, the playing and watching of competitive games have been promoted as healthful activities for both the individual and the nation. Youth will develop courage and self-control, while Age will find blissful nostalgia. Or so we were told. Families will discover new lines of internal communication, and immigrants will find shortcuts to recognition as Americans.

Industry, the military, government, the media, have promoted this faith in sports, and in so doing have imposed the values of the arena and the locker room upon our national life.

"Only winners are truly alive," said George Allen of the Washington Redskins, one of the all-time winningest coaches and a friend of presidents. "Winning is living. Every time you win, you're reborn. When you lose, you die a little."

There are dissenters, of course, more and more these days, ranging from parents trying to defuse the tense competitiveness of Little League programs to such sports radicals as Dave Meggyesy, the apostate all-pro linebacker, who said: "Football is an attempt to sell a blown out, smacked out people, fighting inflation, the exploitation of their work, of their earth, that our system is still socially, economically and politically viable."

IMPACT OF SPORTS

Heretic or defender of the faith, or nonparticipant, there is no escape from the impact of sports. Traditionally, sports has acted as the first separator of the sexes; sometime soon after kindergarten, half the population–the girls–were cut from the team, literally or symbolically handed the majorette's baton and told to prepare for their careers as encouragers of men.

In recent years, the resurgence of the women's movement has significantly increased the number of females who participate in sports, but equality on the playing fields is nowhere near as prevalent as one might guess from the current hype of female sports stars.

From the middle grades on, boys are divided into athletes and failed athletes, worthy and unworthy, just at a time when they are most confused about their bodies and their relationships with their peers.

Most Americans, early winnowed from organized sports, either turn away from sports entirely, or become avid fans, a pastime encouraged by daily newspapers (which typically fill 25 percent of their newshole with sports results and gossip), by television (for whom sports programming and revenue is a mainstay), and by the ritual man-chat that makes sports our most common currency of communication.

Those who have survived all the cuts to make a world-class amateur team or a professional club have beaten odds that have been figured at one in a thousand. (Even then, success is generally short-lived–few pros spend more than five years playing for pay.) They have usually sacrificed the chance to develop themselves socially, emotionally and intellectually, so narrow is their specialty. As Mel Rogers, a black high school basketball coach in Louisiana once pointed out, a boy who devotes his life to becoming president of the United States, even if he fails, will pick up enough experience and information along the way to make a successful and fulfilling career. A boy who devotes his life to becoming center for the Philidelphia 76ers had better get there if he expects to get anywhere at all.

SUPERFICIAL GLORY

Athletes are seemingly lionized in our society, but the adulation is superficial and comes mostly from children, groupies and the adult male "jock worshipers" that athletes hold in contempt. People usually want something from the athlete. "Thousands of people who don't know me," says Bill Bradley, the Rhodes Scholar who played 10 years in the National Basketball Association, "use my participation as an excuse for nonaction, as a fix to help them escape their everyday problems."

If the pro athlete sometimes seems "ungrateful" for this ephemeral and hypocritical celebrity status, small wonder that the black athlete, who has been most cruelly used by the sports industry, has led the way in demanding more concrete rewards in the form of super salaries. Spencer Haywood, the 19-year-old hero of the 1968 Olympic basketball team, set some sort of record by junping some sort of record by jum
seems

If the pro athlete sometimes seems "ungrateful" for this ephemeral and hypocritical celebrity status, small wonder that the black athlete, who has been most cruelly used by the sports industry, has led the way in demanding more concrete rewards in the form of super salaries. Spencer Haywood, the 19-year-old hero of the 1968 Olympic basketball team, set some sort of record by jumping from one college to another, then suddenly turning pro, then jumping to another league. It was very hard to argue with his credo: "If you're from the ghetto, it doesn't matter what you do or how you get it, only if you got it. What loyalties you got? To your family. To your (black) brothers and sisters. But to basketball? To some team? Forget it."

Sports is a socializer for work or war or depression. Listen to the historian, John A. Krout, prepare us in 1929 for tough innings: "During depression, with thousands out of work, sports helps refocus our attention on the Great American values and ideals, and also helps us remember that life does not begin and end with the dollar."

THE NEW SPIRITUALITY

Forty-five years later, a Miami Dolphin lineman, Norm Evans, prepares us for the new spirituality: "I guarantee you Christ would be the toughest guy who ever played this game . . . Jesus was a real man, all right . . . aggressive and a tremendous competitor . . . I have no doubt he could play in the National Football League . . . He would be a star . . ."

Even in golf, tennis and bowling, the sports with the greatest spectator-participant interface, the media thrust has been consumerism–the clothes, money and strength to buy more –rather than the joy of games.

Perhaps it is the lingering Puritan influence or the work ethnic that compels us to justify our leisure, to make of sport a metaphor and a lesson and a preparation rather than a healthful high, the most fun a body can have in public. The emphasis on the discipline of sport, rather than the creativity, and on spectatorship rather than participation, has made sports into a work camp. Those who would break out to truly play have been made to sound radical.

"For starters," wrote the distance runner, Bruce Kidd, "we should stop preaching about sport's moral values. Sport, after all, isn't Lent. It's a pleasure of the flesh."

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

The limits of criminal law

By JOHN KAPLAN

Editor's Note: This is the eighth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, John Kaplan, Professor of Law at Stanford University, discusses the costs and benefits of applying criminal sanctions to so-called "non-victim" crimes.

The drug pusher lurks by school yards and tempts our youth.

The big time gambler bribes our police and corrupts our judges.

The gaudily dressed prostitute is an affront to our morality as well as a spreader of disease.

These images of so-called non-victim crime cause great apprehension in America.

Yet the economic and social costs of enforcing laws against these crimes are also great—perhaps too great compared to their benefits. In 1975, for example, 38 percent of all arrests were for non-victim crimes, putting an enormous strain on our criminal justice system.

Actually, "non-victim" is really a misnomer. The major non-victim crimes—drug offenses, gambling, and prostitution—often do have victims: the participants themselves, their families, and often the whole society.

It would be more accurate to call these crimes "consensual," to emphasize that those participating in them do so willingly.

The consensual crimes that trouble us most are those in which human weakness, economic incentives toward criminality, and often a basic ambivalence toward the activity among a sizable number of people all interact. Since those involved rarely, if ever, complain to the police, attempts to suppress these activities have been notoriously ineffective and expensive, causing a substantial drain on the criminal justice system and increasing the social cost of the prohibited activities.

MORAL OVERTONES

The strong moral and emotional overtones of these laws perhaps account for the great reluctance of our legislatures to withdraw the sanctions of the criminal law in these areas. Yet there are reasons to be hopeful that decriminalization will occur.

Fifty years ago, the most important non-victim crime was the violation of Prohibition. While alcoholism and drunkenness are still with us, the corruption and strains on our criminal justice system caused by this crime disappeared after repeal.

Ten years ago, one of the leading non-victim crimes was abortion. Now, although abortion is still a subject of great political and moral concern, the diversion of resources to prosecute "abortion rings" has ended and the number of pregnant women killed in abortions has dropped sharply.

DRUG OFFENSES

Drug offenses, primarily against the marijuana and heroin laws, may be regarded as the prototypes of non-victim crimes today.

The private nature of the sale and use of these drugs has led the police to resort to methods of detection and surveillance that intrude upon our privacy, including illegal search, eavesdropping, and tntrapment.

Indeed, the successful prosecution of such cases often requires police infringement of the constitutional protections that safeguard the privacy of individuals.

The major charge against marijuana laws is that their enforcement accomplishes little, and at considerable cost. First, though no drug is completely safe, marijuana is simply not very dangerous, at least compared with alcohol. Second, the lack of significant increase in marijuana use in those states which have "decriminalized" small-scale possession indicates that criminal penalties for such conduct were never very effective.

We simply do not catch a high enough percentage of users to make the law a real threat, although we do catch enough to seriously overburden our legal system. (In the United States, in 1975, there were over 400,000 marijuana arrests—most of which were for small-scale possession.)

Moreover, criminal prosecution for the use of marijuana inflicts a sizable injury on many otherwise law-abiding youths and engenders hostility toward the police. In addition, since many users see no harm in marijuana, they have become skeptical of educational programs designed to lower use of "hard" drugs.

The laws prohibiting the sale of marijuana prevent both a users tax on sales, which could net the government at least $500 million at present rates of consumption, and the exercise of controls similar to those of our alcohol licensing system.

Bettors wait in line on opening day of off-track betting in New York City's Grand Central Station.

DRUG PUSHERS

Most important, legitimizing and regulating the sale of marijuana would weaken the link between marijuana and the more dangerous drugs.

Since drug sellers already are threatened with severe penalties if they are caught selling marijuana, they have little to lose, and more profit to gain, by converting their clientele to more dangerous drugs. Just as prohibition of alcohol did not suppress it but merely turned its marketing over to organized crime, so marijuana prohibition merely turns over the marketing of that drug to drug pushers.

The costs of the herion laws are quite different from those against marijuana.

The law, by prohibiting importation and sale, has raised the price of heroin far above what it would command in a legal market. But heroin, unlike marijuana, is seriously addicting, and hence the addict must come up with the necessary price of his habit. As a result, heroin addicts commit a very high percentage of crimes against property in our urban areas—an estimated 25 to 50 percent in New York.

Proposals to ameliorate the heroin laws have focused on providing the drug or a closely related substitute, methadone, to addicts at low prices under medical conditions—thus lessening their need for illegal income.

GAMBLING

Other costs of enforcing laws against the "non-victim" crimes are illustrated by gambling. Our effort to prevent people from losing more than they can afford has crowded our courts with gambling cases. The sentences are light—to avoid further overcrowding our jails—but the police are demoralized by the whole process. According to the National Commission on Gambling, the huge profits from gambling provide the major source of police corruption in the United States as well as the single largest source of income to organized crime.

The final cost of prohibiting gambling is that it prevents hard-pressed state and local governments from earning revenue through taxation or operation of gambling enterprises. It is probably this fact that is changing our legal stance toward gambling. Numerous states are already experimenting with lotteries, off-track betting, and other formerly illegal gambling activities.

A REVOLVING DOOR

The other major non-victim crime in our society is prostitution. In most localities there is little attempt to interfere with the higher class call girls, the "massage parlor" that has become a fixture all over the nation, or even, in some areas, the "houses" that can afford protection.

What little energy law enforcement can afford to devote to the matter is concentrated on streetwalkers. For them, prostitution is a revolving-door crime, somewhat like gambling, in which those arrested are typically given minimal sentences and are soon back on the streets.

There is a strong element of hypocrisy in the enforcement of the prostitution laws. First of all, the customers, even when legally guilty of an offense along with the prostitute, are virtually never prosecuted because of opposition by the commercial, hotel, and convention interests on the ground that it would be "bad for business."

Moreover, the police engage in substantial perjury to avoid the charge of entrapment and to obtain sufficient evidence for conviction "beyond a reasonable doubt." And perhaps even more upsetting, the police must often suppress their best evidence because they cannot admit having sex with the prostitute before the arrest.

Finally, the laws against prostitution make more necessary the services of the pimp to arrange bail and police protection for the illegal prostitute.

Several other non-victim crimes, although less troublesome, also deserve note. The pornography laws, the laws against homosexual activities, and, in many states, the law against adultery all establish non-victim crimes whose enforcement is spectacularly ineffectual.

In all of these crimes, a sizable percentage of the public believes that the activity in question is immoral and wishes it stopped. In many cases, however, the next step—making the activity a criminal act—has been taken without thought as to the practical consequences of such laws should they be violated.

Only comparatively recently have we begun to think about weighing the costs of such laws against their benefits. It is important that we question whether the criminal law is more appropriate than either tolerating the activity or regulating it in some less coercive and expensive way.

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

Civil liberties and criminal law

By THE HONORABLE DAMON J. KEITH

Editor's Note: This is the ninth in a series of 15 articles exploring "Crime and Justice in America." In this article, the Honorable Damon J. Keith, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, discusses the problem of striking a balance between the rights of society and the rights of the accused.

CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CRIMINAL LAW

"Justice," declared Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo in 1934, "though due to the accused, is due to the accuser also . . . We are to keep the balance true."

Many people, frustrated by high crime rates, feel that the Supreme Court in recent years has tipped the balance against the police and too far in favor of the accused.

But due process for the accused is an essential safeguard; shortcuts to justice lead only to tyranny. The criminal law in America is therefore not only a sword with which society strikes those who prey upon it, but also a shield by which an accused defendant is protected from a vengeful public or overzealous police, prosecutors, or judges. The legal system that defines and punishes criminal acts also sets the limits within which the state may investigate and prosecute the criminal.

Thus, a fundamental premise of our criminal law is that a defendant is innocent until proven guilty. And the burden of proof is on the state to show that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, not on the defendant to prove his or her innocence.

DUE PROCESS GUARANTEES

The basic procedural or "due process" rights of an accused in a criminal trial are provided for in the Bill of Rights.

The fourth amendment prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures and directs that warrants shall issue only upon probable cause, while the fifth amendment provides for the use of a grand jury to indict persons accused of serious crimes, and prohibits double jeopardy and self-incrimination.

The right to a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury is provided for in the sixth amendment, which also guarantees the defendant's right to know the charges against him, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have defense witnesses summoned, and to have counsel. And the eighth amendment prohibits excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment.

The Supreme Court, which breathes life into the Consititution, over the years has expanded the scope of these provisions to the benefit of the accused.

Of key importance has been the Supreme Court's extension of federal due process requirements to state courts, in which most criminal cases are tried. The Supreme Court has incorporated, by judicial decision, the relatively specific safeguards for the accused of the Bill of Rights into the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment, which was applicable to the states.

THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

Of great significance has been the Supreme Court's extension to indigent defendants of the sixth amendment's guarantee that an accused shall have "the assistance of counsel for his defense." In "Powell vs. Alabama (1932)," the Court held that the right of an indigent defendant to counsel in a capital case was required by due process of law and applicable to the states under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment.

Thirty years later, in "Gideon vs. Wainwright" (1963), the Court extended the right to counsel to all cases involving a serious crime.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

More controversial has been the Cort's attempt to modify the actions of law enforcement officers in their search, arrest, and interrogation of defendants by excluding illegally seized evidence from trial.

For example, in "Weeks vs. United States" (1914), the Supreme Court held that the fourth amendment prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures of persons and property requires a federal court to exclude evidence obtained by federal agents in violation of the amendment. In 1961, in "Mapp vs. Ohio," the Court extended this rule to the states.

Critics claim that this exclusionary rule penalizes society and rewards the defendant for the mistakes of the police.

Others argue, however, that the police are concerned primarily with the confiscation of contraband and the disruption of suspected criminal activity rather than with ultimate conviction. Therefore the police are not deterred from illegal searches and seizures even if the case is thrown out of court. But alternative attempts to deter illegal police conduct—such as civil actions for damages brought against the police by victims of illegal searches—have proven largely ineffective. Thus the dilemma remains.

The exclusionary rule has also been used to exclude as evidence confessions obtained by the police from suspects who had been denied an opportunity to consult with counsel. In 1964, in "Escobedo vs. Illinois," the Court ruled that a confession thus obtained was a violation of the sixth and fourteenth amendments.

MIRANDA

Two years later, in the landmark decision of "Miranda vs. Arizona," the Court laid down specific guidelines for police interrogation of persons in their custody. "Miranda" required law enforcement officers to warn suspects that they had a right to remain silent, that anything they said could be used against them in a court of law, and that they had a right to counsel before and during the interrogation. Only if a suspect waived these rights could police obtain a valid confession.

The "Miranda" decision has been severely criticized, not so much for the constitutional principals it enunciated, as for its critical view of police interrogation methods at a time when many police forces were under community pressure for not doing enough to halt the rapid rise in crime.

Also, as Fred Graham, Supreme Court correspondent for "CBS News," wrote, the decision smacked of "benevolent authoritarianism" by the judiciary—an attempt to reform society from the top down, by imposing on the police rigid procedural rules.

"Miranda" came to symbolize the tension in our system of law between the protection we guarantee the accused, and the protection we provide society from crime. As violence and street crime increased throughout the 1960s, many people felt that the criminals were winning the war on crime, not just on the street, but in the police station and courtroom as well.

But constitutional adjudication is never static. In "Johnson vs. New Jersey" (1966), the Supreme Court held that Miranda was not to be applied retroactively. In "Harris vs. New York" (1971), the Court held that a defendant's statements to the police, made without being informed of his "Miranda rights" and therefore inadmissable in the prosecution's direct case, could nonetheless be used to impeach the defendant's trial testimony. And in "Michigan vs. Taylor" (1974), the Court held that evidence obtained in pre- "Miranda" interrogation could still be used against a defendant in a trial beginning after the "Miranda" decision. Over time, the balance drawn between the rights of the accused and the interests of the accuser seems sometimes to tip in one direction, sometimes in the other.

THE WRONG QUESTION

But to ask if the scales of justice have been tipped too far in favor of the accused is, I think, to misstate the question. We should ask instead if the civil rights of the accused are mandated by the Constitutional safeguards against potential abuses of power by the government. I think that they are.

Anger at "permissive" judges obscures the fact that the Bill of Rights was included in our Constitution to protect the citizens of the newly created republic against government abuses of power.

If the government's power to search our property, seize our person, compel our confession, set our bail, direct our trial, and determine our punishment is unchecked, then no one is really safe from the possibility of an unjust arrest and conviction. The requirements of the due process amendments check the government's discretion and afford various weapons to the accused for his or her own defense.

We extend these safeguards to defendants not because we sympathize with what they may have done, but because in upholding their rights, we protect our own. In guaranteeing the rights of others to be innocent until proven guilty, and in limiting the methods the state can use to prove them guilty, we affirm our faith in a nation under law, and our confidence in a free society.

ERNESTO MIRANDA. Miranda is shown in 1967 after the Supreme Court overturned his conviction for kidnap and rape on the grounds that police had obtained his confession without first informing him of his constitutional rights.

DAMON J. KEITH has served as United States district judge for the eastern district of Michigan since his appointment in 1967 by the late President Johnson, and in 1975 he was named chief judge of the district court. Selected by Ebony Magazine as "one of the 100 most influential Black Americans" for 1975.

CRIME & JUSTICE
COURSES BY NEWSPAPER

The graduating class of 1896 gathers in the chapel arch at Howard University

In July 1905 a small band of Negro professional men met in the Canadian city of Niagara Falls and drew up a platform for Negro resistance and protest that is still making American history. The tactics announced by the Niagara platform—to stand up and give battle for the Negro's "manhood rights," to denounce bad laws and fight to get rid of them, to "assail the ears" and the consciences of white Americans "so long as America is unjust"—marked a turning point in the Negro's attitude toward the nation's white majority. The 29 founders of the Niagara Movement (12 of them, with the son of one of them, appear in the photograph at left) represented a new wave of talented, mostly college-educated Negroes who had come of age after Reconstruction, and had seen the failure of Negro hopes based on moderation and compromise. Their leader was William Edward Burghardt DuBois, a brilliant historian, sociologist and poet, whose

Langston Hughes *(right above), after a debut in poetry in 1926, produced a first novel, "Not without Laughter," in 1930. He continued with novels, poetry and commentary throughout his life. James Weldon Johnson (right) published his first book of poetry in 1917, and was the reigning commentator on and finally the historian of the renaissance.*

Marcus Garvey, in feathered helmet and with a keen-eyed bodyguard, led 50,000 back-to-Africa paraders from Lenox Avenue Harlem to Madison Square Garden in 1921. He was attended by Black Cross nurses and the Black Eagle Flying Corps he had created.

The life and work of **MARY McLEOD BETHUNE (1875–1955)** well exemplifies the kind of dedication to education which literally hundreds of Black Americans have shown – Mary Bethune's accomplishments being conspicuous only by virtue of her being *so* totally committed to her calling that she proved to be, in the end, one of her era's greatest teachers and scholastic administrators of *any* race or group.

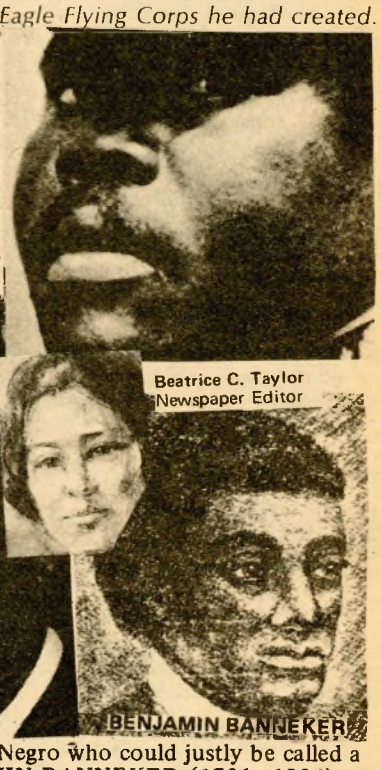
Born in Mayesville, So. Carolina, the youngest child in a large family of ex-slave sharecroppers, Mary early gave evidence of an overwhelming passion to learn, learn, and learn yet more. Later, after graduating from Scotia Seminary in North Carolina, Miss Bethune became concerned with the plight of the millions of first- and second-generation free Negroes throughout the nation whose most rudimentary needs for education had been largely denied or overlooked. Thus, in 1904, when she heard of the building of a major new railroad line in eastern Florida, she was immediately fired with the inspiration to somehow provide educational facilities for the hundreds of Black railroad workers' children whom she knew would be gathered there. She moved to Florida, then, and with only $1.50 in capital–and an abundance of faith in herself, her God, and the importance and validity of education itself–founded Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute. The school's original site was a rented cabin in an abandoned rubbish dump, which Mary herself cleared and made "presentable" as a schoolground. The first desks were made of orange crates, and a large number of the first year's textbooks were borrowed.

From such humble beginnings, however, Daytona Normal prospered and grew and evolved, and in just a few short years the old garbage dump had become one of the most important institutions of learning in the entire state. The growth was attributable almost entirely to the unstinting efforts of its founder, and her absolute unwillingness to be discouraged by any adversity. "I rang doorbells . . . I wrote articles for whoever would print them, distributed leaflets, rode interminable miles of dusty roads on my old bicycle, invaded churches, clubs, lodges, chambers of commerce . . .," reported Mary Bethune–and in time the effort paid off handsomely. In time, after merging with a smaller institution, it became Bethune-Cookman college, a co-educational school, and occupied an ever-expanding physical plant with a nucleus of fourteen modern buildings and a studentbody of over 600 students. Today, Bethune-Cookman graduates number in the tens of thousands, and include among them many of the nation's most prominent Negro leaders

Phillis Wheatley

Dr. CHARLES S. DREW

Dr. **CHARLES RICHARD DREW (1904-1950)** is unquestionably the physician worthy of the greatest honor. One of the most important of all medical researchers of the modern era, his monumental, pioneering contributions to the science of collecting, storing, preserving, transporting and transfusing blood and blood substitutes (plasma and serum) have helped to save tens of thousands of lives during the past thirty years.



Beatrice C. Taylor
Newspaper Editor

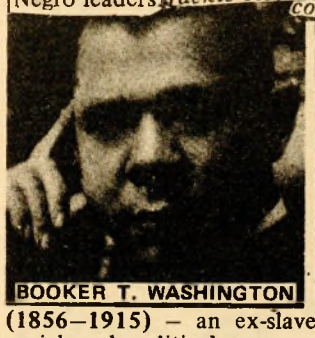
The Hon. Elijah Muhammad
Messenger of Allah

OUR GREATEST trouble is that we like to be disunited (which is our destruction). Unity of the Black man in America is self-strength and stability.

Jackie Robinson... 1947 broke the color barrier in big league baseball - Rookie of the Year" elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

CARTER G. WOODSON (1875-1950), the man who almost single-handedly initiated the scientific, systematic study of Black History– a subject the full value and relevance of which is only today becoming understood.

Woodson was also the prime mover in the establishment of the annual observation of Negro History Week, which falls each year in the second or third week of February. Through this annual celebration, millions of Americans have come to a fuller and more accurate appreciation of the Black heritage, and have begun to understand that the old myths of an innately "lazy, stupid and benign" prototypical Negro are not at all in keeping with the historical facts.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

(1856–1915) – an ex-slave who rose to a height of social and political power never before attained by a Negro American. This latter was accomplished, certainly, by his being far too willing to subjugate the Negro's civil and social rights to his more "practical" needs – a compromise which proved, in the end, to have been self-defeating in purpose, as Washington himself finally admitted. Despite that one fundamental mistake,

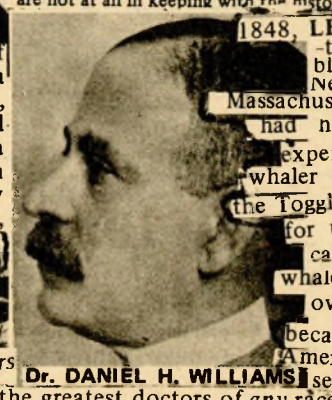
less than twenty years more than forty buildings had been constructed on the campus, and yet hundreds of applicants had to be turned away annually for lack of room.

At fifteen, he traveled to Hampton Institute in Virginia and embarked upon an outstanding career as a student. Upon graduation, he was advised of the need, in Tuskegee, Alabama, of someone to supervise the establishment of a school for rural Blacks – and the rest is so well known as to be unnecessary of detailed repetition here. In short, he arrived in Tuskegee to find that the would-be school consisted of no more than two delapidated buildings – and proceeded from that discouraging beginning to raise up one of the most important institutions of Negro education in the land, mainly by his own efforts and those of his students. In however, it remains a fact that Washington *believed* himself to be in the right, and within that context he stands as one of the most monumentally concerned and contributive Black educators ever to have lived.

Singer and Actorist

Ethel Waters

1848, LEWIS TEMPLE -the Negro blacksmith of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who had had some experience as a whaler – invented the Toggle Harpoon for use in the capture of whales. Almost overnight it became the standard harpoon of the American whalingindustry, and within several years was internationally accepted as "the universal whaling iron"



Dr. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS

One of the greatest doctors of *any* race or nationality was the great American Negro surgeon, Dr. **DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS (1856-1931)**, who performed the world's first successful heart operation. Dr. Williams was also a far-sighted medical innovator and administrator – the founder of both America's first interracial hospital (Provident Hospital in Chicago) and, at the same location, the first school for the training of Black nurses.

Henry Flipper, first black West Point graduate

The adopting of aristocratic titles as nicknames such as Duke and Count by jazz greats Ellington and Basie is in the true Afro-American tradition of attaching great significance to a person's name.

The first American Negro who could justly be called a scientist was **BENJAMIN BANNEKER (1731–1806)** – a man whose range of intellectual achievement encompassed not only the scientific field, but many other areas as well.

Born a free Black in Maryland, Banneker was given a good education by his mother and friendly Quakers, and very early showed a remarkable aptitude for mathematics and a keen interest in anything mechanical. He also displayed that most basic of all qualities necessary for the attainment of real intellectual and scientific expertise – avid curiosity – and was noted for his love of reading and study. He hungered to *know*, and eagerly read any and everything he could lay his hands upon.

For many years, however, Banneker remained merely an uncommonly well-read, self-taught intellectual "generalist," with little time to specialize or put his great learning to productive use. For the family farm had passed into his hands at an early age, and its upkeep demanded the greater share of his time. Nonetheless, Banneker had already achieved a measure of greatness: with his own hands he had laborously fabricated the first clock known to have been wholly made in America. At the time of his death, over a half-century later, the clock was still keeping accurate time!

Banneker's most enduring "practical" achievement, however, resulted from his being appointed to serve on the official commission which surveyed the site of the capital city of Washington, D.C. More important than the mere fact that a Black man had a direct hand in the laying-out of our nation's capital, however, is the fact that Banneker was, in actuality, the "savior" of the original plans of the city!

BENJAMIN BANNEKER

and Black Is Beautiful!

TOM BRADLEY

A little more than two decades ago, Tom Bradley (below, receiving lieutenant bars) then a member of the Los Angeles Police Dept., was getting his law degree from Southwestern University. Bradley, a native of Calvert, Texas, left the LAPD in 1961, after 21 years of service. In 1969, after serving on the Los Angeles City Council for six years, Bradley ran for mayor of L. A. and was narrowly defeated. He was elected to that post in a second try in 1973. Bradley, 60, lives in official Los Angeles mayor's residence with his wife, Ethel. They have two daughters, Lorraine and Phyllis.

ANDREW YOUNG JR.

As one of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s top lieutenants, the Rev Andrew (Andy) Young Jr. was one of the key architects of the civil rights movement of the '60s (above). He turned to politics following his mentor's assassination in 1968. In 1972, after one unsuccessful attempt, Young became the first Black since Reconstruction to be elected to the U. S. House of Representatives from Georgia. He relinquished his House seat in order to become U. S. ambassador to the United Nations (left).

Congressman George White, who sponsored first anti-lynching bill, from North Carolina from 1897 to 1901.

ABOLITIONISTS AND FIGHTERS: Free Negroes of both sexes were active in the antislavery movement. Among the leading female abolitionists was Sojourner Truth (*left*), who spoke to large audiences in the North and West.

BLACK HERITAGE MONTH

By Mary Hayes

February has been set aside by the Congress of the United States for the formal investigation and observation of Black History.

In an effort to establish some recognition of the historical, cultural and heroic contributions Black people have achieved over the centuries, I contacted the public school system, both elementary and high school.

I discovered that Mountain View High School's Black Student Union and Foothill's Black Student and Faculty have been instrumental in establishing recognition programs.

All of the events at Mountain View High School are sponsored by the Black Student Union.

Foothill's Black History Planning Committee has been in effect for 8 years and each year they have progressed positively, enlightening the residents of this area to the many accomplishments of Black people thus instilling a sense of pride in our Blackness.

At Seman's Library an exhibit of Black American Art by Bay Area students and some African Sculpture.

Thus, God's Trombone which is a series of 7 sonnets was written by James and R. Johnson and speaks to the Black Church experience. The play was directed by Opal Brown, music by William Dawson. It was most enlightening and entertaining. My only criticism, it wasn't long enough.

My congratulations to the Black History Planning Committee for recognizing the need to extend Black History to a month long program in order to give impetus to the multi-talented, richly cultured Black people in this area, and for coordinating such a rewarding program.

. . . . . .

The Black Student Union for Mountain View High School would like to see Black History as an on going event through out the year so that they can be better prepared for next years Black History Month.

In view of the fact that none of the elementary schools I spoke with were prepared at this point, it is hoped that they will follow the direction the high school and college are taking.

In a personal testimonial, I would like to expound on the outstanding job that Foothill did in starting off the month of Black Events.

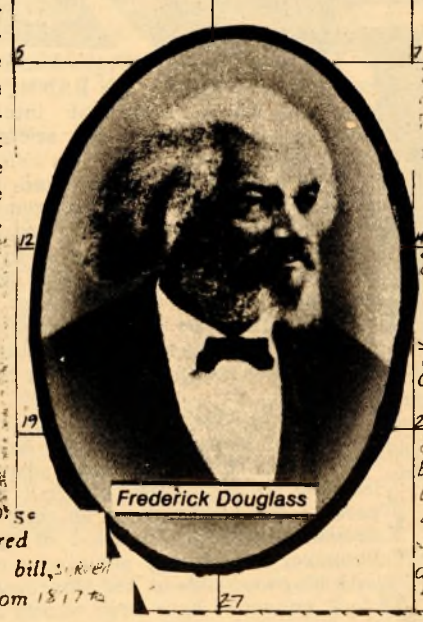
Congratulations are to be shared by Foothill College for their unending effort to recognize the needs of the multi-cultural community it serves.

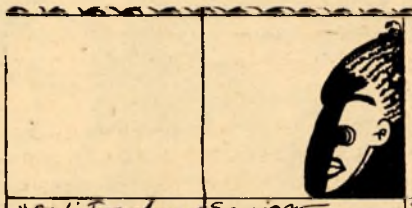
The month long program sponsored by the Black Student and Faculty of Foothill College will include:

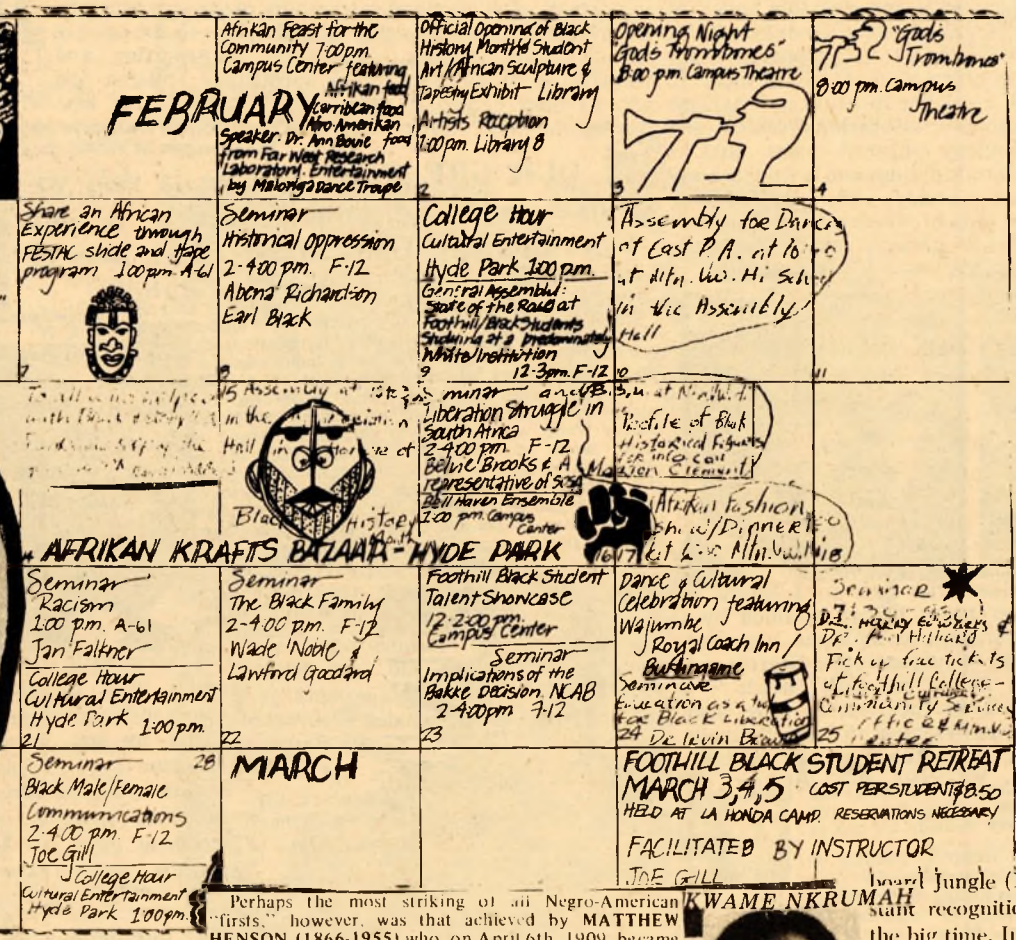
PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS

Born in Mattoon, Ill., on May 31, 1924, the daughter of a railroad dining car waiter, Patricia Roberts Harris forged a brilliant career as a trial lawyer, educator, diplomat, politician and government official. In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed her U. S. ambassador to Luxemburg , a post she held for two years. This January, she became the first Black woman cabinet member when she was sworn in as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Senator B. K. Bruce of Mississippi. A former runaway slave, Bruce once received six votes for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination and was considered for a post in President Garfield's cabinet. He was appointed Register of the Treasury and his signature on all United States paper money made it valid.







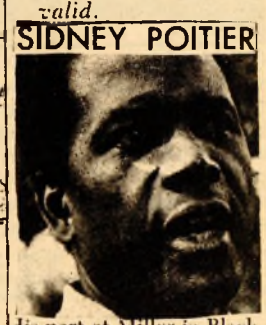
Congressman George White, who sponsored first anti-lynching bill, from North Carolina from 1897 to 1901.

ABOLITIONISTS AND FIGHTERS: Free Negroes of both sexes were active in the antislavery movement. Among the leading female abolitionists was Sojourner Truth (*left*), who spoke to large audiences in the North and West.

Perhaps the most striking of all Negro-American "firsts," however, was that achieved by **MATTHEW HENSON** (1866-1955) who, on April 6th, 1909, became *the first known human ever to stand at the earth's North Pole!* On that date, after numerous unsuccessful attempts, Henson and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary at last succeeded in their years-long effort to reach the Pole — an expeditionary feat so remarkable that even today it staggers the imagination and commands the profoundest respect.

OUR ARMED STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IS NEITHER MORAL NOR IMMORAL, IT IS A SCIENTIFIC HISTORICALLY-DETERMINED NECESSITY.

KWAME NKRUMAH



SIDNEY POITIER

His part of Miller in Blackboard Jungle (1956) had brought him instant recognition, and he was ready for the big time. In 1964 the big time arrived for the native of Miami, Fla. He starred in the movie *Lilies of the Field*, and became the first Black person ever to win an Academy Award. Today, Poitier (who turned 50 on Feb. 20) is recognized as one of Hollywood's top actor-producers.

And so on and so on...

Commentary

Politics, Projects and money

By FLO PALLAKOFF

See related story page 2

Guiding proposed projects through the labyrinth of state agencies to final budget approval by the legislature is a process that sometimes can make a community college administrator glum.

Especially in today's economic situation of depleted school bond funds and dwindling off-shore oil lease revenues (the two major sources of community college construction funds up til now) a fund-seeker is likely to run into wielders of big axes along the way and the probability of lopped-off budget allocations at the end.

Both Chancellor John W. Dunn and Director of Business Services William B. Cutler are pleased that an allocation for Foothill College appears in Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr.'s proposed budget for 1978-79.

a Foothill College library expansion (a fraction of the amount requested) is tempered by disappointment that a high priority proposal for the Sunnyvale and Mountain View Centers – a plan to transfer surplus elementary school facilities to the community college domain – failed to get a nod in the proposed budget.

Convinced of the project's economic and social merits, they will be campaigning hard in the next months to get it included in an augmented budget before the legislature signs the final 1978-79 document.

Funding formulas are the epitome of bureaucratic complexity. According to Cutler, whose office complies the fact–and figure proposals, preparing an application for funds can involve weeks of work and a couple computers.

Cutler suggests, "Higher education would like to participate in the General Fund surplus."

Ultimately, competing for limited dollars becomes a political process. "Dr. Dunn has to bear the brunt of the politics," Cutler says.

Dunn, a veteran of state agency and legislative hearings, says he's seen projects blue-penciled in the final stages after years of preliminary work.

He refuses to be optimistic about the $41,000 Foothill library allocation, even though it already has the governor's endorsement. On the other hand, he counters himself, "They (the powers-that-be in Sacramento) like libraries."

Chancellor Dunn helped to develop the Community College Construction Act. (Stiern Bill), legislation which enables community colleges to participate in funding previously unavailable to them.

But with funding sources drying up, the question is, "Where is capital improvement money to come from?"

FRAME BY FRAME

EQUUS

By DAVID HERN

EQUUS is the Latin word for horse. It is also the American word for Broadway dollars.

The highly successful stage play opened in New York in 1973 to smash reviews and packed houses. The story is based on a true incident involving a young man who, for no apparent reason, blinded six horses. Playwrite Peter Shaeffer, fascinated by the news story, attempted to psychologically explain the incident by creating detailed character portraits of the boy, the boy's parents and the psychologist involved with the case.

In brief, as the story progresses, Dysart (the psychologist) discovers several key incidents in the boy's childhood. First, it is revealed that at one time the boy had a picture of the suffering Christ over his bed. In a parental dispute, the picture was torn down and replaced by a picture of a horse. The child apparently fused the two key images together creating an equestrian God worthy of intensely physical worship. In the course of the boy's analysis, he reveals another important incident. While building a sand castle on the beach one day, a man on a beautiful black horse offered him a ride. The boy vividly recalls the soft, smooth feel of the animal's coat and the intoxicating smell of the sweaty, pulsating hide. This, being the child's first true sexual experience, creates an indelible mark on the boy's psyche. The boy develops a highly passionate sexual and spiritual devotion to EQUUS. In the end, when he is seduced by a nymphette stable girl, his guilt of betrayal to EQUUS is so great, he cannot bear to be seen by any horse. In a fit of fear and anguish, he blinds every horse in the stable.

The story begins to fall apart when the incident is taken any step beyond the analysis couch. For irony's sake, Dysart conveniently has a miserable marriage. And so, trite as they may seem the age old questions, "who is really suffering?" and "who is really insane?" predictably arise. Dysart becomes jealous of the boy's passion. He realizes that although the boy is in pain, that very pain is all he has got. The premise of EQUUS is that the elimination of intellectual agony results in emotional numbness. Contradictions abound.

First of all, if Dysart "takes away" the pain from the boy in order to make him "normal," implicit in that effort is the assumption that "normal" people are without pain. Most people, or at least those I've observed in my lifetime, have had their share of passions and sorrows. These emotions are at the very core of the ever-unfolding wonder and mystery of life.

Playwrite Shaeffer has left the terms "pain" and "passion" contextually undefined. And perhaps smartly so, for if the nebulousness of terms is not observed from a bird's eye view, it becomes quite easy to buy Shaeffer's brand of frosting–the kind that smoothes over even the deepest and most prominent crevice. And each pitfall takes away a healthy chunk of validity from the narrative.

Dysart envies the boy's passion disregarding the fact that such agonized passion eventually leads the boy to inflict pain and destruction upon other living things. There is a difference between explanation of a certain value system and justification of one. Or are petty, pragmatic aspects like who is owed for the damage inadmissable in a discussion of such earth-shaking vastness? And as for Dysart, why is the realization of his own problem not a step toward a solution? It seems rather odd that, although Dysart's acceptance of the dryness of his own marriage leads him to discoveries of his own hidden and thwarted passions, it never enables him to use the realizations for any kind of growth or rebirth. Instead, he wallows in the intellectural injustices perpetrated by his den of iniquity, never once biting the bait for self-expansion. For a man of his supposed depth, this is a chasm too large to throw a coat over.

So many exceptions to Shaeffer's rules arise that in the end, it appears that Dysart's existentialist soliloquies only to himself and no one else. The exceptions also take away the microcosmic representational universality of the play.

On the stage, the part of Martin Dysart has been played by Everyone from Anthony Perkins to Peter Donat. Richard Burton portrays him on the screen with a great deal of finesse. Burton looks impressive on camera, however he recites every line like Shakespearean Dialogue, with a crisp gutteral British air. This, at times, seems out of place because much of the dialogue is as unromantically prose-ridden as a grocery list. Imagine Laurence Olivier reading the ingredients of Cool-Whip. Peter Firth portrayed the boy, Alan Strang, on both the state and screen. He has an overdose of mysterious, youthful energy. He moves with the elegance and grace of a horse.

Sidney Lumet (Network, Dog Day Afternoon) directs skillfully and Oswald Morris' photography is masterful. But again, the ribbons and wrappings do not disguise what's inside. Watching EQUUS is much like eating a swiss cheese. Even though you do not taste the holes, they are there nontheless.

Sports Comment

By MICHAEL LEMKE

Foothill, California's sixth ranked community college basketball team, as of last week's JC Athletic Bureau's rating, receives little support from the Foothill campus.

Small turnouts are commonplace at home games. One side of bleachers seat the loyal supporters, no more than 100 in attandance.

Foothill plays winning, exciting basketball, as witnessed by those in attendance. The Owl cagers are currently 20-2 on the season, 9-1 in Golden Gate Conference play, good enough for sole possession of first place.

Santa Barbara CC, the No. 1 ranked CC team, fills it's gymnasium at home games, showing fan support for the fine play, something needed here at Foothill.

Strong fan support benefits home teams, as witnessed by long home-court winning streaks such as the Portland Trailblazer's remarkable 41 straight home-court victories. Out of the National Basketball Association's 22 teams, there are less than four teams with winning records on the road.

Foothill's fine basketball squad deserved better attendance at home games, showing the coach and players that their fine performances and efforts on the court are recognized and appreciated on the Foothill campus.

DE ANZA UPSETS FOOTHILL CAGERS

. . controversial call decides outcome

Coach Jerry Cole

By MICHAEL LEMKE

De Anza upset Foothill, 58-56, knocking Foothill into a first-place tie with conference members S.J.C.C. and C.C.S.F. "Going right down to the wire," as coach Jerry Cole put it, the outcome was determined by the timekeeper's decision.

With four seconds left on the clock, Foothill missed a shot, got the rebound and put it in as the horn sounded, ending the contest.

The official closest to mid-court, signaled a Foothill basket. After 15 minutes in conference with the De Anza scorekeeper, the officials ruled no good because it was shot after the horn went off, giving De Anza a 2 point victory instead of going into overtime.

Foothill must now rebound after this tough loss, facing co-leader San Jose C.C., Wednesday, Feb. 8 at 7:30 p.m. on the Owl's home court.

Owl lays one in

Men's Tennis Team:

high hopes rough schedule

Following a year's sabbatical, Tom Chivington returns to coach Foothill's men's tennis team. Having coached the Owls to seven Nor-Cal championships in 11 years coaching, and one second place Golden Gate Conference finish in 11 years, coach Chivington expects another fine season.

Last year's team, with Dixie Macias coaching, finished first in conference, second in Nor-Cal and third in state.

Foothill is faced with a challenging schedule this season. Cañada, last year's state champion, is a new conference member. The Owls also face N.C.A.A. tennis champion Stanford and U.C. Berkeley, in the top eight nationally last year, and San Jose State, ranked in the top 15 last year.

This year's squad, inexperienced according to Chivington, will be led by last year's No. 4 man, Craig Cordell, who, says coach Chivington, "has the potential to be the state champion at No. 1 singles. He's of that caliber."

Pete Fahey, Jim Curran, Greg Ulrich, Jon Callne, Don Linebarger, Chuck Hepp, Lance Fors, David Barrows, Chevy Lara, Greg Rowell, Mike Takatsuno, John Swetka and Tim Jones complete the 14 member squad. To help determine individual rankings, Chivington's squad is in the midst of some intense matches, with the veteran coach hoping they don't burn each other out.

This year's tennis season, with all home matches being held on the lower courts, begins Feb. 8 at U.C. Davis.

Women's track under way

With only 12 girls out for the squad, Vanessa Krollpfeiffer makes her debut as Foothill's women's track coach.

Women's track is a new sport at Foothill this year.

"With the exception of hurdles, I should be able to cover all the other events," states Krollpfeiffer. Having begun practice at the quarter's beginning, Krollpfeiffer and her small squad are still looking for women interested in running track at Foothill.

"Most of the girls know very little about track, with only three of the girls out for track before. The guy's on the men's track team have been a great help in instructing the girls," according to coach Krollpfeiffer.

Field event specialist Yvonne Hearn, Debbie Dobbs in long distance events, Chris Callas in middle distance events, and Debbie Zwick in the sprints should be the standouts for this year's team, says Krollpfeiffer, after a month of practicing.

The women's track season begins March 3, with the first meet against S. Pomona.

Women cagers begin play

Carol Salsbury's womens basketball squad "needs more practice time to determine what we're able to do," according to Salsbury, beginning her first year as Foothill coach.

A month of non-conference games before conference play begins, should determine the Owl's strengths and weaknesses, says Salsbury.

Coach Salsbury singled out three members of the nine member squad, 6'3" Janis Cansey, Marta Polio, and Debbie Stein, although being careful to point out that all nine members are close in ability.

This year's season began February 3, with a game at Cabrillo.

Wrestlers off to state

Three Foothill wrestlers have qualified for the state finals Feb. 10-11. Doug Johnson, Nor-Cal champion at 158, heads the trio.

Johnson earned his crown, defeating the defending Nor-Cal champion in the final match. Louis Knight qualified in the heavyweight division, winding up in 3rd place, a couple of notches above his 5th place finish last year. Gary Haraguchi, Foothill's 134 pounder, finished fifth, qualifying as an alternate.

With only one man, that being Johnson, being seeded in the top eight, Foothill fared quite well, surprising everyone.

Coach Dan Boyett's squad wound up 8th in the Nor-Cal finals, posting a 8-4-1 record for the season, Foothill's best dual meet record in five years. Foothill is currently ranked 20th among the states community colleges.

OWL SPORTS

MEN'S BASKETBALL:
Friday, Feb. 10. . . . West Valley College at Saratoga, 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Feb. 15.Laney College, here, 7:30 p.m.
Friday, Feb. 17. . .Chabot at Hayward, 7:30 p.m.

MEN'S WRESTLING:
Friday-Saturday,
Feb. 10-11 . . . State finals at Bakersfield, all day

MEN'S SWIMMMING & DIVING:
Saturday, Feb. 18 Nor-Cal C.C. relays at Santa Rosa all day

MEN'S BASEBALL:
Friday-Saturday
Feb. 17-18 . . . . American River Tournament at . . . . . .Sacramento

WOMEN'S TENNIS:
Friday, Feb. 10. . . American River College, here, 2:00 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 16 . .CCSF at San Francisco, 2:30 p.m.

MEN'S GOLF:
Tuesday, Feb. 14. .Canada College at Palo Alto hills, 1:30 p.m.
Thursday, Feb 16 . .CCSF at Palo Alto Hills 1:30 p.m.

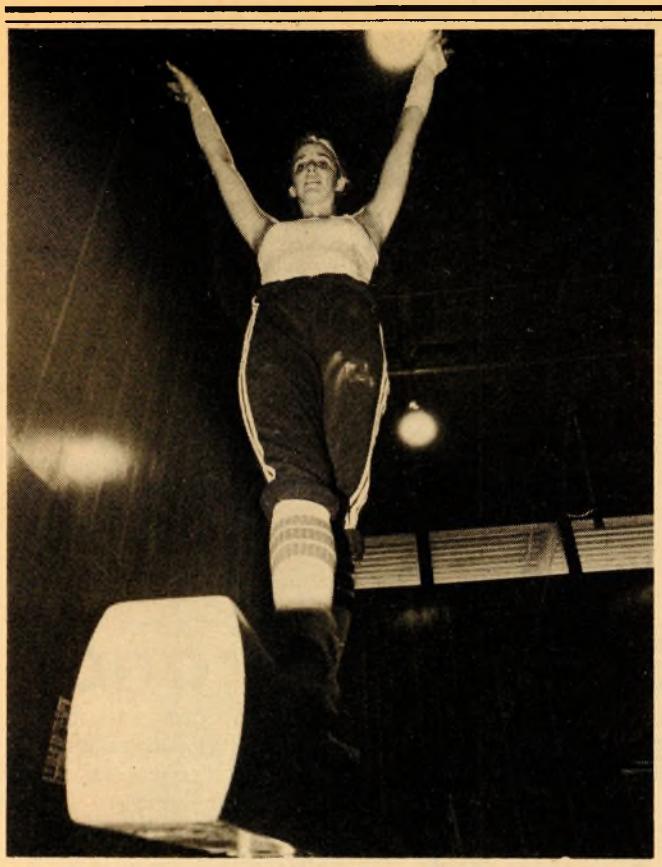
MEN'S TRACK & FIELD:
Saturday, Feb. 18,.Alumni meet, here, 11:00 a.m.
Saturday Feb. 18 Examiner games at Cow Palace 6:00 p.m.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL:
Wednesday, Feb. 15. .Cabrillo College, here, 4:00 p.m.

MEN'S TENNIS:
Thursday, Feb. 9. . . .USF here, 2:00 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 14. .College of San Mateo at San Mateo, 2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 16 American River College at Sacramento, 2:30 p.m.

WOMEN'S SOFTBALL:
Thursday, Feb. 9. . . Evergreen College, here, 2:30 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 14. . . Skyline College here, 2:30 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 16 . . Cabrillo College here, 2:30 p.m.

WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS:
Friday, Feb. 10 . . Merritt College, here, 3:00 p.m.
Friday, Feb. 17 . . Diablo Valley College at Pleasant Hill, 7:00 p.m.



Sue Madsen working to perfect her balance beam routine.

Gymnast Anne Liedenthal reaches back for the high bar to complete the eagle catch portion of her routine.

PHOTOS BY DICK LEEVEY

Women's gymnastics team a Foothill first

The first women's gymnastic team in Foothill History is currently hard at work training for their second meet of the season scheduled for Feb. 10 against Merritt College.

The new team, coached by Karen Van Loon, is made up of 14 girls. All seem at least somewhat optimistic about their chances for being able to compete effectively against the more experienced junior college teams.

Their first meet of the season paired the gymnasts against Santa Rosa College last Friday Feb. 3. Foothill managed a run-away victory and was "outstanding compared to their team," according to Ann Leidenthal, team standout. The Foothill gymnasts "got the top three slots in each event" said Leidenthal. Most outstanding were Terri Hanko on the balance beam, Sue Madson in the floor exercise, Kathy Snyder in the vault, and Sue Madson and Ann Leidenthal in the uneven parallel bar event.

For those not familiar with gymnastic competition, the events are divided into two categories; the optional and compulsory exercises. The "optionals" allow the competitor to express somewhat of a personal style while still performing required movements rated and judged according to points of difficulty. These are considered the more difficult of the events and the girls choose the music they like to perform to. The "compulsaries" require specific movements set to specific music.

The girls that make up this new squad are: Ann Leidenthal, Liz Sharp, Terry Hanko, Janet Saper, Pricilla Clark, Kathy Snyder, Sue Madsen, Mara Salter, Liz Gerbracht, Dana Mills, Julie McNamara, Chris Dienger, Brenda Vogt, and Julie Rose.

Coach Karen Van Loon helps top gymnast Terilyn Hanko work on her aerial cartwheel

SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Fri., Feb. 10
Merritt College
at Foothill
2:00 –3:00 p.m.
Fri., Feb. 17
Diablo Valley College
at Pleasant Hill
5:30–7:00 p.m.
Thurs., Feb. 23
Solano College
at Solano
3:30–4:30 p.m.
Thurs., Mar. 2
West Valley College
at Foothill
2:00–3:00 p.m.
Fri., Mar. 17
San Francisco City
at San Francisco
2:00–3:00 p.m.
Fri., Apr. 7
League Championships
at West Valley – TBA
Fri., Apr. 28
Nor-Cal Championships
at West Valley – TBA
Fri-Sat., May 12 & 13
State Championship
at American River
TBA

Coaching aid: Paul Hausladen helps Janet Saper work on a Hecht dismount.

Saper in flight

Vet sues gov't

(Cont. from page 1)

was "left in a financial bind." "I based my income and my family support on the letter they sent me, and made drastic changes," he said.

Furnish contacted the American Civil Liberties Union, through which he was referred to "Swords to Plowshares," a San Francisco based group that helps veterans acquire upgraded discharges and benefits. "Their lawyers wanted to take the case, so we filed suit against the VA," Furnish said.

Last week Judge Pekham granted Furnish an injunction against the VA, ordering them to pay him retroactively since Sept., and to continue payments for 180 days. The Feb. 3 hearing gave the VA "the opportunity to show cause why they shouldn't pay me," Furnish said.

PL95-126 only affected veterans who had not yet received their first check when the law was passed, Furnish said. If he had been able to start school two weeks earlier, he would have been eligible for the money which was awarded him last week.

"It's an ex post facto law," Furnish said. "I had already started school when the law was passed, so it shouldn't have affected me."

Although Furnish said he expects to receive a check next week, he may still have to quit school in April, when the payments stop. "I got an extension of the temporary injunction," he said, "so I may be paid until June." If the review board doesn't reach a decision by then, Furnish said, he will have to get a job while he waits for the results.

Part-time teachers

(Cont. from page 1)

years to rally master a course; to really round it out."

A part-time teacher who agrees with that states, "Because we never know for sure exactly what we'll teach, there is sometimes not enough effort put into the establishment of an outline and the class suffers, and that hurts the student."

A part-time teacher has no guaranteed salary, and if one or all of his/her classes cancels–as did nearly 200 classes fall quarter, most of which were filled by part-time instructors–then that teacher receives no pay.

"That is distinctly unfair," said one of Foothill's administrators, "especially to those instructors making their living solely from teaching. I would like to see a new part-time contract that would guarantee, say 50 percent pay even if the class cancels. (The suggestion was that there be a guaranteed wage for each regular part-timer after two year's service. He/she might be guaranteed 50 percent of his/her average of the past two years as a base monthly salary. This would stabalize his/her income at a minimal level. If his/her classes made enrollment, he/she would make more. If a class failed, the instructor would have some income to depend on."It would put a floor under a precarious and inhumane working condition," the administrator said.)

"Along with the guarantee," the administrator added, "we could offer a teacher a percentage of the accrued toward sabbatical. That is, if an instructor holds down 30 percent of a full load for the year, than he could apply 30 percent of a year toward sabbatical."

Other administrators argue that that would cost too much as would pro rata pay, (equal pay for equal work.)

So, what is the solution? According to an article in La Voz, student newspaper at De Anza, there are presently five bills concerning part-time teachers in front of the California Assembly, one of which, submitted by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, asks for fringe benefits and pro rata pay. If that particular bill were passed, than a likely result would be to consolidate part-time positions into full-time jobs to save money. That would require firing two out of every three part-timers, and would mean a loss in flexibility. It could, however, offer greater consistency to the student.

When asked to remark on that issue, one part-time instructor replied, "Aw, what the hell, we're all expendable."

Owls win again

Foothill's league leading basketball squad knocked off co-leader San Jose CC, 54-53, on Andre Campbell's free throw with 5 seconds remaining. The game was played at Foothill, Wednesday night, Feb. 8.

Ralph Howe led the way with 16 points, hitting four straight baskets for Foothill in the closing moments.

The Owls' now share the conference lead with CCSF, both with 9-2 records in conference play.

Lettermen to sponsor jog-a-thon

Foothill's letter winners will be sponsoring a "Jog-a-thon." The event is scheduled for two days, Sunday March 5 at 10:00 a.m., and Tuesday March 7 at 1:00 p.m. for those unable to attend the first session.

Prizes for the competitors range from a jogger's T shirt, sporting equipment, all the way up to trips to Europe and Hawaii, and finally the top prize, an all-expense paid trip to the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

People wishing to enter the contest must register at the Athletic Director's office as soon as possible. There, 20 address blanks must be picked up, filled out and mailed to hopeful sponsors. Willing sponsors will pay a fixed amount for each lap the contestant completes.

Prize winners are determined by the amount of money raised by the contestant for Jog-a-thon." So much must be raised to be eligible for a tennis racket for example, all the way up to the Olympic vacation. Anyone completing the address forms win T shirts.

Jog-a-thon, is a national fund-raiser for the U.S. Olympic teams. Foothill's share of the money raised will be spent by the letter winners on bleachers, special clinics, and athletic related programs of that nature.

TEACHER LEADS TRIP TO EUROPE

This summer earn up to 5 units of credit while touring and studying in Europe. This tour which is sponsored by the American Institute for Foreign Study and entitled "The Traditions of Scotland" will begin June 28 and August 2.

Students will attend summer school from July 3 through July 20th at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. The following courses are available: Modern Britain, Shakespears: Historian and Tragedian, 20th Century English Literature, Scottish Literature, History–Scotland from the Early Kings, Highland Dancing, Scottish and English Heraldry and Genealogy, Life on the Coast, and Golf–History and Instruction.

A special feature of this trip is the opportunity to watch the British Open Golf Tournament which will take place on the Royal Golf Course that adjoins the University of St. Andrews.

The remainder of the tour will be spent in London, Florence, and Rome, plus one week of cruising the Western Mediterranean, visiting such places as Genoa, Cannes, Majorca, Tunis, Malta, Messina and Naples.

The cost of the trip is $1,995 which covers room and board, tuition, and the price of the cruise. A deposit of $150 is needed to hold reservations.

Ruth West, Foothill business instructor who will accompany this tour and also accompanied a tour last year, said, "All the counselors are great and a lot of fun."

Interested students should contact Ruth West for more information and reservations at 257-5307.

Scholarship deadlines approach

Application deadlines are rapidly approaching for several scholarships offered at Foothill College.

The American Business Women's association is offering a scholarship to women preparing for employment in business or the professions. The deadline is Feb. 24.

Sidnee Leong, Financial Aids Clerk, said, "Students who have produced informational materials should be aware of the National Student Educational Fund scholarship; the deadline is Feb 28."

Journalism, Law, Economics, Theology or Political Science majors are eligible for the Regina Bauer Frankenburg (Friends of the Animals, Inc.) $2,000, $2,500, or $3,500 scholarship. Application deadline is March 31.

Ornamental Horticulture, Agribusiness, Viticulture or Pomology majors have until March 1 to apply for the California Association of Nurserymen scholarship.

A Clairol Loving Care scholarship, with a $1,000 maximum, is open to "older women" and the deadline is unknown.

University of the Pacific, Stockton, California is offering two scholarships. Drama grants of $500 to $3,000 are available from the Drama department. Full tuition scholarships are open to students qualified in technical areas, particulary in set construction and costume design.

Golden Gate University has a full tuition scholarship for any major offered there. Students applying must have 60 transferable units and a 3.25 overall G.P.A.

Leong said "Students of Hawaiian descent who are transfering to a four year college may apply for a $500 scholarship offered by the Hawaiian Civic Club of the Bay Area; the deadline is March 15.

For more information and/or applications, contact Sidnee Leong, Financial Aids Office, in the Student Development Center.