

The Newspaper

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Cañada College, Redwood City, Calif.

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Bunker Photo

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Editor's Note

Racism: Crutch of Weakness

Just about every high school kid thinks his school is the best, but when he gets a little older he can see they were all just about the same.

Those differences which once seemed so important — the athletic teams' success, the buildings' architecture, ethnic distribution, students' lifestyles, students' dress, scholastic achievement, and a lot of other things — become insignificant when viewed from afar.

It's much the same with people and high schools. Maybe what we need is a sort of cosmic consciousness so we can look at ourselves and see we're all just about the same. Sure, individuals have characteristics which distinguish them and groups of people have characteristics which distinguish them, but basically we're the same.

At the very least our likenesses far outweigh our differences.

Once Upon A Time

Once upon a time there was a boy. He was 13, white and very middleclass. He'd always lived in white, very middleclass neighborhoods and gone to white, very middleclass schools. All his life. In fact, he'd never really known anyone who wasn't white, and very middle-class.

Then he went to a place, a school, where there were a lot of people who weren't very middle-class and some who weren't even white. For a long time he didn't know about the white people who weren't very middleclass because they looked pretty much like everyone else he'd ever known. But the people who weren't white he tabbed right off as different because they had a more distinguishing characteristic: they were black.

He called them names he'd picked up somewhere (certainly not at home — he really had a very nice family) — names that had an ugly ring to them although some people (some white people that is) laughed or smiled slyly when they heard them. He called them these names not so much out of malice or hate, but because he considered it a fact that people like him were better than those people. And using these names somehow made him feel a little bit taller.

But one time he went thru his entire stock of these names because the girl he was talking to didn't know who he was talking about until he got to, "You know — Negroes." Then she smiled in a sad sort of way that made him feel very small.

Happy Ending

If this story has to have an ending, then let's make it a happy one, even if it doesn't seem realistic. So we'll have the boy meet some of the people he used the ugly names to describe. And he'll find that although they certainly do some things different than he, they really aren't much different and certainly not inferior.

Then he'll begin to realize that the ugly names are just a crutch he's been leaning on to bolster his ego. And using the names was a sign of weakness rather than strength. So he'll quit using the names and thinking the thoughts that go along with them. And he'll make a lot of new friends.

THE NEWSPAPER

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Cañada Student Running For SUHSD Trusteeship

by Eric Petersen

After coming off a tax election campaign with tremendous student involvement, some

community, but I can deal with the students because I can relate to the students as I am a young individual. But I also can relate to

understand, and see where they will be needed. I feel that I do communicate very well with teachers, students, and a lot of staff members.

Newspaper — What is your opinion of the present integration plan?

Riche — I am against the present plan only because I don't feel it is fair to force individuals to go to another school against their will. I feel that this is against the Constitutional rights of the citizens of the United States. I think that we need to have integration, but I don't feel that you can force people to integrate. I feel that a voluntary system needs to be set up and I feel that you can have a voluntary system if you will offer things at a school that will draw people there. That will let them know that they will have an interest, a reason for going there and that they will learn because the opportunity will be there. I feel that we need more political involvement in an issue of this importance. I think that we not only need to listen to what the Woodside people have to say, and what the Carlmont people have to say, but also what the Ravenswood people have to say, because they are of valued importance; they are the individuals that are going to be tremendously bussed around.

Newspaper — Do you have any better plans for integration?

Riche — I would like to see a voluntary set-up, where each school's freshmen, sophomores, and juniors, and even seniors, have the opportunity to transfer in any one of those years to the Ravenswood High School for one year for a certain educational background. Say they want to have some specific background, like in mechanics or something

(Cont'd on Pg. 3)



Bunker Photo

"Progress in the Educational System can only be brought about by new ideas"

Cañada students are continuing in the political circles with the campaign of Charlie Riche, Cañada student who is running for Sequoia Union High School District Board of Trustees.

Charlie, 23 years old, Army veteran, Judicial Council member, and psychology major, is one of two Cañada students currently in the race for the Board. The other, Doug Staley, plans to drop out before the election.

The main issues in the campaign are community involvement, forced busing, and over-administration. The Riche campaign is primarily a student effort, with Sue Vacek out in front as Campaign Manager, and several other students involved. In the election on April 20, Charlie will come up against six non-Cañada candidates, including one incumbent, Helen Kerwin.

Newspaper — Why are you running for SUHSD board?

Riche — Because I feel I understand many of the problems that are in the district today. I feel that the board really does not communicate with a lot of the community. I feel that I can really communicate with the community better than the individuals who are now on the board, and I feel that the community needs more involvement.

Newspaper — Why do you think you are qualified?

Riche — I can deal, I think, better with the community and many of the young people there, and not only can I deal with the

the teachers because I can not only listen to their ideas, I hope, but I can offer new ideas. I feel that a lot of the new ideas that teaching is coming about to I can

Education Tax Shift Bill Before State Congress

Along with the original idea of junior colleges in California, there came the assumption that the state would eventually pay 50% of the operational costs of the schools.

That was the concept. The reality, though, is that they are today providing only 18% of the money needed to keep these institutions running. The rest of the funds come from the taxpayers, many of whom can least afford the added burden and least benefit from the education provided.

The tax now is based on property. The property of the rich is sometimes underassessed, and the property of the not-so-rich, often overassessed. Therefore, the burden of providing a free education is weighted primarily on those who can least afford it. There is a bill in Sacramento now that would, if passed, shift this weight off the taxpayer and back to the government, where it was originally meant to be. Passage of this law would mean a total reform of the tax structure of California. Money would then come from sales tax, income tax,

and possibly corporate tax, rather than high property tax. According to Fred Ducell, president of ICC, "It's the corporations who gain from education, not the average man buying a loaf of bread and paying a high sales tax. The corporations benefit by being able to hire qualified people, rather than having to train them from scratch. Big business should carry some of the tax burden."

Dixon Arnett, Arlen Gregorio, and Leo J. Ryan, the assemblymen from this area, all support this bill to have the state government pay the 50% they originally intended to pay.

This money would pay the operational costs, such as faculty salaries, maintenance fees, and supplies. Another bill is also up for consideration concerning student fees. This would make it mandatory to buy a Student Body Card at the maximum price of \$10, before registering for classes. This money would go into the Student Council fund, and would pay for programs such as CSDP and SPEED. Also, the money would pay for student-run and extra-curricular activities.

Angela Davis

'Let Justice Be Served'

by Madalyn Jacobs

On the 7th day of August 1970, Jonathan Jackson stepped into a superior court in San Rafael to "liberate" James McClain, William Christmas and Ruchell Magee. This action resulted in the death of the judge, two defendants and the so-called kidnapper.

On August 15, a federal warrant was issued for Angela Davis, who was said to have purchased the guns used in the shootings. Miss Davis was placed on the FBI top ten most wanted list, the charge being unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder and kidnapping. After being a fugitive for two months, Miss Davis was captured Oct. 13, in New York. She was initially placed with mentally derailed prisoners for a period of ten days. Later she was moved to isolation and her cell searched three times daily, during which time she was stripped and searched.

She took her fight against extradition to the Supreme Court but lost. On Dec. 22, 1970, she was flown back to California, from a military air base, in an

operation cloaked in secrecy because of "repeated anonymous threats of terrorism."

Miss Davis and Ruchell Magee went to trial this week in Marin County for murder and kidnapping. The Marin County Hall of Justice received several phone calls saying that there was a bomb within the building, but nothing was found.

David Wheaton 19, a freshman had this to say about the case, "I personally think that there shouldn't be a case in the first place. Angela was framed by the white man's hunger to bust any black person who speaks against the white man's oppressive actions. When she admitted to be a communist, J. Edgar Hoover & Boys just laid dead to try and connect her with any crime possible. They have chosen to persecute her because she's a communist revolutionary."

Ernie Johnson, 17, a freshman replied, "I don't understand how the U.S.A. can legally arrest a person for doing something very legal. What I am saying is Miss Davis legally purchased some guns and this so-called fair government is saying the guns were purchased

with the intent to use them harmfully. I fail to understand how a person can be punished for his or her thoughts. Therefore, I have come to the conclusion that Miss Davis is another political prisoner of this fascist bound government."

The Angela Davis case is receiving more publicity these days. A few months ago, Miss Davis charged that the mass media is, "focusing the bulk of its coverage on my personality in an attempt to camouflage political issues. They are resurrecting my past, instead of exposing the fact that those who fight racism and the conditions interfering with the freedom of black people are persecuted."

When Police Science Instructor Mike Hancock was asked what feelings he had about the Angela Davis case, he replied, "It is my belief that the Angela Davis trial is, and has been completely blown out of proportion by the emotional reaction of the American press and public. America's criminal justice institutions are founded on the basic tenant that one is innocent until proven guilty by a court of law. Even so, on the basis of news accounts and the remarks of President Nixon it seems quite clear to me that it will be exceedingly difficult for her to receive a fair and impartial trial."

"In addition, questions must be raised as to the political ramifications of her involvement in this case. I can't help but wonder if she had not been an announced Communist and a Black woman, if she would have received so much police attention. The absurd part of this whole trial is that the prosecution intends to build its case on the grounds that she purchased the weapons used in the commission of a crime, and therefore she is a co-conspirator. If these are valid grounds for prosecution, then I would wonder why others aren't arrested when they purchase weapons that are used in the commission of a crime. Indeed the circumstances and events surrounding the Angela Davis trial are tragic and most unfortunate, but for criminal justice systems and public attitudes to draw the conclusions that they have is just as tragic, for in fact, established and guaranteed Constitutional provisions appear to have been violated."

There are a lot of people, who refused to deal with the problems which surround the Angela Davis case. For example, when a couple of administrators were asked what feelings they have about the Angela Davis case, one of them got so paranoid it was sickening. Both gave basically the same replies, which was that they really haven't made up their minds one way or the other. They admitted that they have read some things concerning the case, but they have no idea how valid these facts are.

Both were simply trying to avoid the question because they did not wish to deal with it. There are many people on this campus that share the feeling that they do not want to deal with problems in our society, like the Angela Davis Case.

(Cont'd on Pg. 6)

Trustee Candidate Raps On Busing

(Cont'd from Pg. 2)

like that. If that was offered at Ravenswood, I think that by having two or three classes there they would probably decide to be there the whole year. No sense in going to a school for just two or three classes, you go there for everything. By updating the educational system we have there now, I feel that we could draw these people. I think we will need new methods, and new ideas; I think that among us we will need teachers who are liberal-minded enough to understand that this will be a challenge but also that there will be a lot of hard work involved, and we will need to really put a lot of effort into it.

Newspaper — What is your general opinion of busing?

Riche — I feel that the bussing proposal is wrong because it is forced. If the bussing proposal was voluntary I'd be all for it.

Newspaper — How does it feel to be a college student running for public office?

Riche — I feel that it gives me a lot of insight that a lot of other individuals that are in the race do not have, because they can't communicate with young people as myself. Also, I work very closely with the staff up here because I am a member of the student government, which gives me insight as far as that's concerned because I've worked with staff members and administrators, and I know how they tick, and I think I could work with the administrators in the Sequoia High School District the same way.

Newspaper — What do you mean by more community involvement?

Riche — I feel that what we need to do is look at the district and

you'll see that there are six districts, six different cultural levels. Each district itself needs to have a citizen's group, whatever we decide to call it, to work in co-operation with the board members and offer ideas that they feel are of adequate value for this particular school. What's good for Sequoia may not be good for Ravenswood, and what's good for Ravenswood may not be good for Woodside. I think that what we need to do is have the community more involved in the group. Also, I think that community people should have closer control over the selection of individuals who are coming into the educational system, such as faculty members, administrators, and that. I would like to see a board set up. In this board, I would like to see one administrator, two teachers, three members of the community, and two students, who would be involved in selecting all the personnel who would come into the Sequoia High School District for their particular area. If we can do this, I think the community will be able to understand our viewpoint as well as we can understand theirs. If we can have this closer relationship between the community and the Board, I think we can accomplish higher and better education.

Newspaper — You also mentioned minority involvement; what did you mean by that?

Riche — I feel that what we need to do is get more minorities, especially in the Ravenswood area, involved in not only the community functions, as I just said, but also for working in specific areas in education as much as possible. We need community individuals who work with minorities. I think we should

Quidnunc

How Does Prejudice at Canada Affect You?



Glenn Arimoto — I don't feel any pressures because of prejudice simply because the socializing between students isn't very close.

Alfonso Pacheco — I feel there is prejudice against any minority group here at this college and in all of this country. As soon as I am recognized as a Mexican I am considered not a normal person but something separate and strange, and for the simple fact that I have a Spanish surname I find it almost impossible to find a job or be accepted.



Robert Hieura — It hasn't really affected me at all. I feel Canada is a very liberal college compared to another one I went to. I enjoy going here cause I feel the students are really together. I haven't felt any prejudice at all.



Wanda Jacobs — Some of these "liberal" teachers up here turn everything into a racial issue. I just don't like the way they approach me. I think one of my teachers hired me just because I'm black and he let's me turn things in real late because I'm black. That's not equality. I know how they think. They try to be so liberal but they're phonies.



Rob Gunderson — The only way I feel affected by prejudice is by reading the graffiti on the bathroom walls: racist statements from both Blacks and Whites.



'Volpone' To Close Soon

Cheap Thrills Ride Again

by Tom Moylan

Cañada's major spring drama production opened last night in the main theatre.

Ben Jonson's "Volpone" is scheduled to close after performances tonight and tomorrow night.

Jonson, an Englishman, was a contemporary of William Shakespeare. The play depicts just what people will do to gain wealth in a world where gold is placed higher than the sun. The action starts with the main character saying "Good morning to the day; and next my gold."

It is essentially a play within a play with the two chief characters Volpone, played by instructor Martin Lepisto and Mosca portrayed by Bill Moreing attempting to deceive the play's other characters into believing that the wealthy Volpone is on his deathbed. Mosca convinces the others that they each will be his inheritor if they show kindness to the dying man. As the play progresses each character visits the deathbed dispensing kindness in the form of gold, honor, and their wives all to the pleasure of Volpone and his cohort.

The play is set in Renaissance Italy, which according to Director Kurt Smith, "Seems to me to fit what Jonson is trying to portray." In comparison to Smith's last effort at direction, the super success "Comedy of Errors," he stated that the roles in "Volpone" are much more challenging and although played in the traditional style it should have the same sense of fun as "Comedy" along with some serious moments and beautiful poetry.

Other members of the cast are Dan Cole as Voltore, the lawyer, Gerry Lancaster as Corvino the merchant, Phil Althouse as Corbaccio the old gentleman, Liz Barbour as Lady Politic and Christy Love as Celia the "Heavenly One" with Rick Blackman portraying Bonario the Renaissance version of Duddie Doright.

In keeping with the Renaissance theme of the play there will be a "Renaissance Fair" in the lobby with strolling minstrels and things to eat.

Curtain will be at 8 p.m. Tickets cost 50c with student body card, \$1 without.



Bunker Photo

Mosca the Parasite (Bill Moreing) conjures up visions of gold and jewels for bearded Corbaccio (Phil Althrough) in Cañada's major spring drama production "Volpone." The play will be presented tonight and tomorrow night at 8 p.m.

Roar Of Bike Engines Not New

by Shirley Polich

"Motorcycle." What comes to mind with the mention of that word? Is it a loud noise that pierces the quiet interior of a car or a walk in the woods? Is it a long-haired, bearded rider racing down the road? Or is it the free feeling of nature's wind against the body?

Whatever a rider, motorist or bystander does think of a motorcycle the two-wheeled wonder is not to be ignored. America's increasing fascination with them is not new however.

From the early 1900's there were over 100 different makes of motorcycles manufactured in the U.S. They had such names as Ace, Cleveland, Excelsior, Greyhound, Whizzer, Thor, Indian, Pierce Arrow, (you pedaled to start)

Marvel, Henderson, Flying Merkel and the terror of the dirt track racing, the Cyclone.

The Cyclone was an early racer, a machine surrounded by mystery, legend and stories of its capabilities. Clever engine design was the main reason for its running away from most dirt track competition but it was also light weight and had daring riders. It was produced in limited quantities from 1913-1915.

Most early motorcycles are memories and statistics and had short lives. The sole survivor of American manufacturing is Harley-Davidson originating in 1903. The price for a 1916-17 H-D racer was \$1500 and not everybody could afford one. Harley-Davidson selected their customers.

Ignaz Schwinn was an early motorcycle manufacturer. He bought out the Excelsior Supply Co. and the defunct Henderson Motorcycle Co. In 1931 he sold out and concentrated completely on his bicycle. Innovations such as balloon tires, front wheel brake and spring fork have come from Schwinn.

In 1915, America's first scooter was built. It had no seat so the operator stood. He operated the clutch and brake by moving the handlebar lever back and forth. Lighting was by flywheel generator.

Bikes in Europe have always enjoyed more popularity than in America. Gottlieb Daimler built the world's first motor bicycle in Germany in 1885. The company is still in existence but now as a

builder of the Mercedes-Benz car.

There was also a steam motorcycle built in 1885. It was a highwheeled bicycle with the steam engine mounted below the handlebars and the boiler above the front wheel.

One of the more ambitious projects of early America, designed to demonstrate the value of the motorcycle as a means of rapid communication, was an updated version of the pony express. In 1915, Relay Teams were set up to carry a message from President Wilson to the Mayor of San Francisco during the world's fair. An eight foot map was erected at the fairground so the people could follow the progress of the teams.

(Cont'd on Pg. 5)

Time and money, two important concepts created by man to keep each individual functioning as a slave in this plastic-fantastic society. Each one of us have these two illusions imprinted in our minds at infancy and by the time we are adults these concepts become powerful motivating forces which control our wills and conquer our minds. Most of you who are reading this are already slaves to these forces just as I am, sorry to say. Freedom is rarely attained and probably impossible in this environment, our only hope is learning to live with it as well as possible. If you like, it may be thought of in terms of a complex game of how to make the best of one's time using the least amount of money. I, a fellow slave, have dedicated this column to your weekend leisure time as an aid in helping you decide how you are to spend your time and money before Monday sets in.

We have two plays on the agenda at our local colleges, Cañada and CSM, both for only \$1. Cañada will be presenting "Volpone" by Ben Jonson in the main theatre starting at eight o'clock, Friday and Saturday. If you carry a Cañada SB card its only 50 cents. "All The Way Home," a Pulitzer Prize winning play, is in its second week of running at CSM and will be also on Friday and Saturday Nights at eight in their little theatre. It's a good chance to catch two good plays in one weekend.

Skyline College on Friday night will be showing two excellent films for only \$2. The films, "Charly" and "The Great Race" will appear at 7:30 in their main theatre.

Also up north, a twilight 90 cent discount rate is being offered at the Manor Theatre in San Mateo if you make it there between 5:45 and 7 p.m. This week's movies are "Where's Poppa?" and "What Do You Say To A Naked Lady?" by Alan Funt. How's that for a couple of chauvist X raters?

Under local music gigs, The Walrus in Redwood City has scheduled "The Flamin Groovies" from the big city on both nights of this weekend. The price is just one crummy wrinkled buck.

Saturday afternoon in Palo Alto, Free music and activities will be happening on The People's Plaza on University and Emerson. That's cool anytime.

If you know of any free or cheap gigs on the peninsula — parties, music, flicks or plays — that you wish to have known, contact THE NEWSPAPER a week beforehand.



Writings On Toilet Walls Add Character To Cañada

Graffiti — those obscenities, autographs, slogans, witticisms and opinions scratched on walls and toilet stalls — are literary expressions from the heart of the common man which warrant analysis.

Although slogans have adorned Cañada's exterior walls occasionally, the graffiti here is pretty much confined to the interior walls of restroom toilet stalls. There can be one, two or three stalls per restroom so that adds up to a lot of potential space. However, not all the space is utilized. An interesting phenomenon of graffiti, at least that at Cañada, is it's either feast or famine; stalls have either a lot of it or almost none at all. An explanation could be that we're mostly followers. We'll mar a wall that's already marred, but most of us won't be the first to mar one.

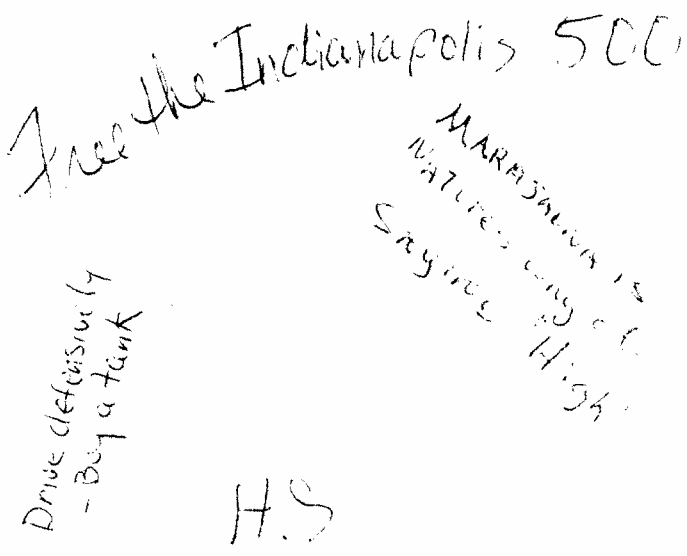
The graffiti is either penciled, penned or scratched onto the enameled wall. Scratching takes a little more time but it's worth it because the janitors can't wash off scratched-in words like they can penciled or penned ones. They have to paint over scratches and they won't do that every day. Felt-tip pens, however, leave the most easily read marks.

As a communication medium, graffiti is remarkably effective — although limited to a rather sparse audience. Maybe only one or two people a day will use a single stall, but they'll read every word on its walls if they have the time. They may even add their own message or comment on one already displayed. Sometimes a whole series of arguments, rebuttals, asides and comments will be made about one subject. Then you end up with a lot of arrows and lines all over the wall connecting up the various communications. On this count, graffiti is way out front of most magazines and newspapers which often starve for feedback from their readers.

Researching graffiti can be interesting. It's a head trip of a different sort. First of all, unless you want to risk arrest or public embarrassment, restrooms of the

opposite sex are out. In fact, it's risky to even hang around any restroom very long because people have preconceptions about people who do that and they might not wait for an explanation or believe one if they did.

A lot of hate is expressed, even excluding curses and the like. Racism and its effect is especially evident. For example, "Niggers stink," was on one wall. Under it, in another hand, was "Watch out, Whitey, I going to get your



The amount of graffiti can be overwhelming to the researcher. But all those autographs, obscenities, telephone numbers and comments about co-eds (in the mensroom) can be ignored. We just want to get down to the real nitty-gritty.

Like jokes: "Please do not throw cigarette butts in the toilet bowls as it makes them soggy and hard to light. (Signed) The Night Janitor."

Or opinions: "War is legal rape." A statement which had been altered by another writer to read, "War is fun."

One author expressed his unfavorable opinion of the radical left. Next to his scribble another author expressed an unfavorable opinion of those who hold unfavorable opinions of the radical left. Then another writer got in on the debate, followed by still another. And another. More comments have probably been added on by now.

woman." "Right on," and an unfavorable definition of white women were linked to the latter comment.

But there's hopeful and idealistic writings too. "Peace brother," "Jesus loves you," and simply "love" are examples.

If it's true, as Simon and Garfunkel sing, that, "The words of the prophets are written on the subway walls and tenement halls," then this world is in danger of suffocating in hate. But there is hope and always humor. At least that's what Cañada's graffiti indicates.

Next Lecture On Meditation

Tuesday, March 23 will see the second introductory lecture on transcendental meditation. Tuesday's event will be presented by the Students' International Meditation Society, and will be sponsored by the Philosophy Club. It will take place at 11 a.m. in the Main Theater.

Motorcycles Roaring Over The Highways

(Cont'd from Pg. 4)

The message was handed to a dispatch rider on Mon. morning and was to be delivered on Sat. morning. Riding over mountains, through snow, rain and over railroad tracks to prove they could make better time than the mail trains, they finally arrived — four days and twenty-one hours later.

In 1958, 43 years after the dispatch riders, came Honda and the age of the motorcycle began to blossom. Honda aimed at the non-rider. The ones who had never ridden before, and would be intrigued by a small, quiet and inexpensive machine.

They began to advertise in motorcycle magazines in 1958. This new, unheard of campaign to get the non-rider was thought fantastic at that time. As interest built and he opened a U.S. branch in L.A. dealers showed resentment. However, as Honda grew so did the others. New dealerships were established and those already dealing in motorcycles expanded.

After Honda came Suzuki, Yamaha, and Hodaka from Japan; Triumph, BSA, Cotton, Norton, Velocette, and Royal Enfield from England; Ducati, Capriolo, Parilla, Testi and Laverda from Italy; Jawa from Czechoslovakia; BMW from Germany and Bultaco and Montessa from Spain.

Motorcycle tours of Europe are becoming increasingly popular and with a choice of how to go. You can pay a flat fee, get a passport, visas, shots and an international driver's license and you're set. You pick up your new bike at the factory and join the group at a determined location. Or you can ride a bus all the way. Another tour is designed only to watch the championship races on the Isle of Man. Side trips are planned to acquaint the visitor with the local color and history.

For those possessed with the urge to compete there are numerous ways and you pick the one best suited for your experience and bike.

A field meet is open to all. It might include riding over a

teeter-totter, weaving through a row of slalom stakes or driving a girl while she clutches an egg-filled spoon between her teeth.

In a road run you are handed a route sheet, showing the distance between turning points, the direction to go at each and the average speed. A tougher version is the modified reliability run. Over dirt roads and footpaths it requires good bike-handling.

Trial runs are a series of short, very rough sections in unpaved or unimproved country. You guide the bike between tapes or lines without stopping or putting your foot down. The terrain includes steep grades, tight turns around trees and rocks and perhaps stream crossings.

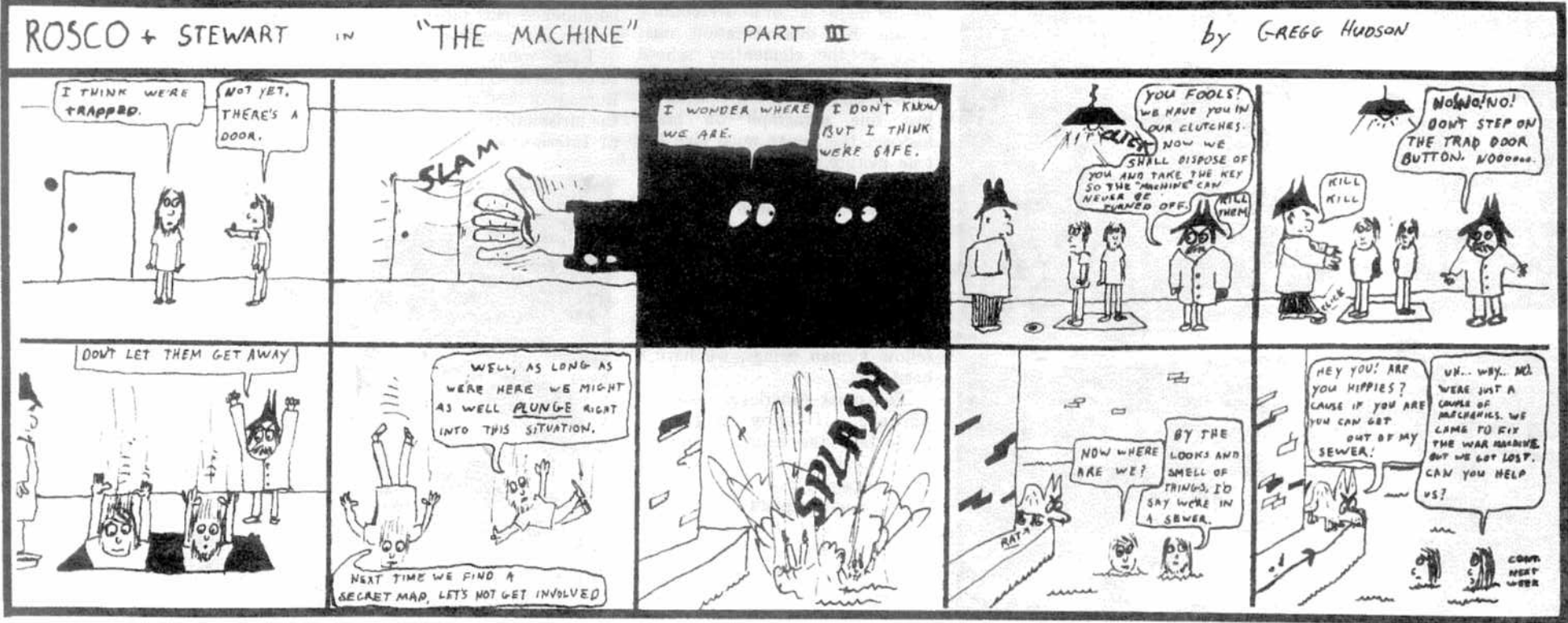
Enduros are long distance rides over old roads, trails, footpaths, brook crossings, power-line hills, sand and rocks. You have to maintain a schedule at an average speed of 24 MPH. The run can be from 60 to 200 miles per day.

Scrambles are the most popular in the U.S. They are for the average person and go on most of the year. The course is rough or smooth, tricky or twisty and requires good bike-handling.

Motorcycles can also be taken to the snow. A flexible ski can be attached to the frame by a shock cord. Trail units with small wheels to drive the cleated rubber tracks are bolted on the back. All this meakes it possible to go 40 mph over the snow.

What next? How about the Mammoth, an air-cooled, four cylinder machine with a \$4000 price tag? It weights 470 lbs. and goes 135 MPH. It has two headlights, a 7-1/2 gallon gas tank, air-cooled racing-type brakes, two Weber or four Bing carburetors, electric starter and four exhaust pipes.

With a little more imagination and research the Honda's and Harley-Davidson's will lift us up and over the cars and on our way to a twelve foot high traffic jam in the sky.



'Racism Not On Campus'

by Cathie Cline

Discrimination is the process of arranging things into groups or classes to suit one view point or bias.

According to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (1969), "What white Americans have never fully understood and what the Negro can never forget — is that white American society is deeply implicated in racism, manifesting in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions

instilled by parents and they should not feel guilty or resentful about admitting it. Racism has been so deeply rooted in our society that it will require new attitudes, new understanding, new will, and new tolerance from every American, black as well as white, if we are ever to overcome it.

Another student felt it will be thru education, legal reform, and civic replanning that the ghettos will disappear. Welfare will no longer be needed and the so-called "token" black will rightfully

manifestations. White racism is expressed in the belief that if you are white, you are superior — and if you are black, you are inferior. The unfair effects of this absurd way of thinking on American customs, actions, and even laws have been widespread.

Most of the black students who attend Cañada live in East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, and Redwood City. It is within their community that racial discrimination is strongly felt and lived with. Living in conditions of poverty while rich "whitey" drives his new car



The Canada Student Development Center directors discuss their program to assist minority students.

maintain it, and white society condones it."

Discrimination can be seen and felt almost everywhere in our country. When talking with black students on our campus few of them felt that there was any hard-core racial discrimination against them at Cañada.

The students feel that because Cañada is such a free and open campus the black students and the white students are faced with each other and are able to discuss the problems of racism and the means in which to overcome racial stereotypes.

According to one black student racial stereotypes are part of white America's world. Whites grow up with them, they are

move into higher paying meaningful jobs instead of fulfilling a role of "showcase nigger." If our generation does not try to stop discrimination between races, America will continue its disastrous drift into two societies, separate and unequal, locked in internecine strife, doomed to die!

Another student said racism cannot be ended by an act of Congress or state legislation. Americans can spend billions of dollars to combat racial discrimination and they will go down the drain unless white Americans are prepared to rid themselves permanently of racial prejudice and its outward

and lives a life of luxury only emphasizes the need for reform.

One black working mother finds it very hard to attend school, care for her family, find transportations which will enable her to get to college, and find a licensed home to watch her children while she is at college.

A strong movement has been on this campus for three semesters to get a child-care center located either on the campus itself or within the black community. If the child care center was within the black community, the money which would be spent and paid to the teacher would be returned to the community and the people would benefit directly.

It is because of programs like SDP, (Student Development Program) that most black students are able to attend Cañada. Financial aids, scholarships, and loans are available to the students so that they may buy their books and continue their education.

Most people feel education will be the major factor in overcoming racism. But this education must start at the elementary school level. History books need to be revised and rewritten. Instead of just one paragraph on black history, the books must give the true picture of the role and roots of the black in America.

For all of us, black and white, the task begins with the developing of new attitudes. It will be difficult, but since it is our generation who is always saying "Peace, baby, peace," and feel a strong, deep concern for our fellow human beings, we have a head start.

For older Americans, like our parents, if they begin to understand the extent of racism and the evils it has produced, they will choose to live in a UNITED America, with equality for all.

New attitudes, new understanding, new will; according to black students at Cañada, these will be the keys to eliminating racism from American life.

The American Indian: The Jailed Minority

The icy night air of the Pacific Ocean, piercing a path through the fog and salty mist of the Golden Gate, whips across the abandoned, once escape-proof cell blocks on Alcatraz Island where the tiny Indian community is asleep, huddled in a few wooden cottages. It is now well into the second year of their occupation of the bay's most notorious landmark; a symbolic cry to the American people from a struggling culture.

Back on a reservation, a Pine Ridge Sioux family cowers in a gutted automobile body sheltered from the harsh South Dakota winter. In New Mexico, a Navaho family of thirteen is crammed into a two-room hogan made of logs and mud. There is no running water and their bathroom is the great outdoors.

Many of the nation's worst slums are found on Indian reservations as the economic position of the red man is lower than any other American minority group. On many reservations a 50% unemployment rate is not considered high. Family income, the lowest of any group in the country, is on an average of \$1600 per year. This figure, however, does not say much for the quality of life of families on Navaho reservations who subsist on \$600 a year exchanging sheep wool and hand woven rugs for beans and flour.

Other statistics show the American Indian today has a life expectancy of 44 years, more than 25 years below the national average. The infant mortality rate is the highest in the country, almost double that for all other races. This is mainly due to lack of a proper diet and unsanitary conditions stemming from improper sewage removal which cause epidemics of diseases which supposedly disappeared from American life long ago.

What the statistics don't show are the cultural handicaps brought about by their minority status. After their ancestors had been pushed across the continent by whites proclaiming "manifest destiny," where cavalries won "victories" while Indian successes were termed "massacres," the red man was forced to live on land-locked jails more commonly known as reservations.

Even today, after 137 years since its founding in 1834, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, still sees the Indian,

his life and land, as requiring constant management — a "ward" of the state. This "complete colonial system" as Cherokee anthropologist Robert Thomas calls it, takes care of the Indians' money, determines the use of his land, relocates him and educates his children. The B.I.A. may even decide whether or not his will is valid after he dies.

Caught between the poverty and sickness of the reservation and the alien environment of white society, the American Indian, as with other minorities, faces cultural elimination. The preservation of the qualities of Indian-ness for their future generations is truly one of this country's most challenging problems.

Candidate Speaks Out On Issues

(Cont'd from Pg. 3)

have these at all schools in the district. By doing that, we can have individuals who can relate to minorities. I think we should have these at all schools in the district. By doing that, we can have individuals who can relate to minorities. I think that we need to get the minorities involved in more of the administrative decisions, and in that group of individuals who would be selecting the new personnel. I would like to see at least one Negro and one Chicano in that group. I feel that we need to get more individuals involved in the administrative connection of education, too.

Newspaper — What other "new ideas" do you have?

Riche — I would like to see teacher control of classrooms. By that I mean we could cut down on a lot of red tape and actually eliminate some positions that have to do with a lot of paperwork because they individual teachers could handle the paperwork, while having control in the sense of obtaining the educational materials they feel would be adequate to their particular classroom, as each teacher teaches differently. Also there would have to be a board that would evaluate their decisions and make sure that they are within our established rules.



Unclothed or clothed ...



... kids is kids.

MECHA Demands In Review

by Joe Rapier

On Sept. 16, 1970, Chicano students at Cañada College presented the college administration with a list of nine demands for justice to the Chicano students of Cañada College. The Newspaper has interviewed both the administration and MECHA, the Chicano club on campus, in an effort to express the feelings of both spokesmen. The Administration was represented by Bill Walsh, Dean of Students. MECHA was represented by Gilbert San Miguel.

Demand 1. Intensive and meaningful recruitment of more Chicano students.

Admin: "I think we have made some progress in this area, although the proof of the pudding is going to be the results in the fall enrollment, to see how successful this has been. Primarily with Mr. De La Rocha and Mr. Rodriguez, we have made overtures to Sequoia High School and are concentrating on this particular high school this year more than the ones with fewer Chicano students. Rodriguez and students have gone down there during the lunch hour and at other times to be available to students who might just have questions to ask. Their feeling is, if they can get students thinking about coming to college that they can build our enrollment. Their goal was 300 students for next year. I honestly don't think this is a realistic goal.

I'd be happy if we could build our present 50 or 60 up to 100 in a single year. I think that would be real progress."

MECHA: "There has been intensive recruitment, but it has been from the Chicano counselors and students here at MECHA. It has been from our own efforts exclusively. The financial aid is the thing most needed to bring the enrollment up to a higher level. Without it, the recruitment doesn't do much good. There have been many prospective Chicano students that have come up to the campus with hopes of securing financial aid, only to find they can't get it."

Demand 2. Establishment of relevant Chicano courses.

Admin: "We're making pretty fair progress in that regard. There is an ethnic committee under Don Harris of the language department, and at the present time we have a few such courses. In the fall we're hoping to offer enough courses to have a controlled curriculum in the Chicano studies, just as we have in Black studies now. We've asked the state if they would be willing to subsidize two part time instructors. We have kind of an unusual situation. We have Rodriguez, Custodio, De La Rocha and Sutherland, all of whom can teach Chicano students (in this kind of course), but we're not certain we have a balanced offering, so we have asked the state for funds to hire two

part-time Chicano instructors for the fall semester. If the state decides our handling of the controlled curriculum for Black students was a desirable thing and that the experiment was successful, we probably can go ahead and advance in this front. We don't have enough Chicano instructors to do the best job, but we could make a good start on this program."

MECHA: "One new Chicano class has been added. De La Rocha has a Chicano cultural awareness class, a very good class but it's the only one we have at this time. If there are to be any new classes formed, we have not been advised of them."

Demand 3. Employment of more Chicano teachers and counselors.

Admin: "Now you are asking questions before decisions are made. We're expecting a restricted budget because of the economies our board promised the taxpayers, in order to have a successful tax election, so I don't expect to hire any new counselors this year. I'm not sure however, that there might not be some hiring in the division for instructors. I think you're asking the questions before we know what's happening there."

MECHA: "There haven't been any changes since the demands were presented in September. We haven't been informed about the future."

Demand 4. Employment of Chicano Administrators.

Admin: "Well there I think is absolutely no hope, not even the slightest at the present time. The board promised the voters a 15% cut in our administrators. We would have to reduce one out of six of our present administrative staff. We are going through a rather agonizing appraisal now, trying to decide which administrators will have to return to the classroom. With this situation, I don't see any possibility of adding any administrators in the coming year or two, with the exception of the vacancy of the college presidency, is presently open. Two of the six people on the selection committee are Chicanos, so there a better than average chance of a Chicano president being selected."

MECHA: "There is little chance of getting Chicano administrators in the near future, because of the administration cut-backs, but we are trying to push for a Chicano president, to fill the vacancy Mr. Goss will leave. The main trouble is, we're having a hard time finding a Chicano candidate with the right credentials to be accepted as the president."

Demand 5. Employment of Chicano classified personnel.

Admin: "We made a start there but not a whole lot. We've got Minerva in the registrar's office as the first. This is something we should be doing more of. We've done pretty well as far as minority students as a whole, but we still could do more as far as the Chicanos are concerned."

MECHA: "If they are doing anything at all, they haven't been informing us. Minerva, the girl in the administration office, was

there before the demands were submitted. What we're most concerned about is to have a bilingual switchboard operator. We've had several where a Spanish speaking person urgently needed to contact someone and could not communicate with the switchboard operator. This can cause real problems when an emergency is involved."

Demand 6. Fulfillment of the Chicano curriculum promised by the administration on January 22, 1970, at Hoover School.

Admin: "I think, and I'm not certain of this because I wasn't at the meeting, so I don't know exactly what promises were made, but I hope the things being done by the ethnics committee, along the lines of proposing Chicano courses, is what they have in mind. I don't know the specifics of the issue though."

MECHA: "Nothing has been done. The faculty made the statement that they were not informed on the promise made by Mr. Goss. They also stated that Goss made the promise for himself and not for the faculty, and that the faculty was never advised by the administration. After various kinds of cop-outs, they left it at that."

Demand 7. A clear statement from the faculty senate regarding their position toward the Chicano students.

Admin: "That is a measure to be taken up with the Faculty Senate. However, I believe the Faculty Senate did submit a resolution in favor of the Chicano cause."

MECHA: "They did do that, we also received a letter from President Goss, supporting our

position, and also the S.D.P."

Demand 8. A clear statement by the Canada Student Government.

Admin: "I'm not advised on the position the student government took, if any."

MECHA: "We received no support at all from the student government. I don't think the student government even realized we had the thing going."

Demand 9. Increased financial aid to meet the needs of the Chicano students now and in the future.

Admin: "We're making progress there. This year it's hard to say financially, it's for the Chicanos per se, in other words, we are trying to get more financial aid in general, then give it out as need indicates. In general, the Blacks and the Chicanos get far more of the financial aid than their numbers warrant, simply because more of them are needy cases. Now what they are asking, is not about the ratio which we are giving them, but about the amount the needy students receive. In excess of this, next year, we are trying to get provisions for a single bus that would serve the East Palo Alto and East Redwood City areas, so that transportation problems could be reduced."

MECHA: "There is more from work study than from financial aid, of course the student works for a month before he receives the financial aid. A lot of times the student only later finds out he doesn't meet the requirements for it. A family with an income of \$5,000 can't get financial aid, yet with a family with five or six children, \$5,000 isn't enough to go around and pay for school expenses too."

Prejudice: Real Or Invisible

Either racial injustice against Orientals is virtually non-existent today or discussion of it is limited to friends and fellow countrymen. Out of several people asked if they could recall prejudice because of Oriental heritage most replied no.

"We have no problems now compared to Mexican-American, Black or Indian," said one woman. This was accomplished "by sheer hard work and adjustments made to enter the mainstream of American society."

Her only encounter occurred ten years ago when she and her husband tried to buy a house in a newly built area of San Bruno.

"We were told several times we would not like the house," she said. They asked to see it to decide for themselves. Only later did they realize the reasons. They bought it, still reside there and since then other Oriental and minority families have moved into that area.

The most descriptive case of prejudice came from an acquaintance of a few years, a supervisor for a mortgage firm in San Francisco.

The woman, now a resident of Sunnyvale, spent eight frustrating years hunting for an apartment in San Francisco through ads that turned out to be misprinted and

rents higher than stated. At one point she was all set to move in with three non-Oriental women when the landlord called and said his wife opposed Orientals. Since moving to the Peninsula three years ago she has had no problems.

"Not one Oriental worked on that Chinese Cultural Center," she said. "I have a nephew who tried to get a job through the school work program this past year and could not because he was not considered a minority. The only jobs he can get are in the restaurant business as busboy, dishwasher and those are through his father. The only thing left for him is going into the service."

Perhaps the unavailability of quarters outside Chinatown is what is forcing the population into increasingly crowded conditions. That coupled with their feelings for tradition can only lead to a breaking in some direction.

The woman's brother-in-law's mother has only been one-half block walking distance from Chinatown. Her father won't move out and as head of the family expects and is cared for by the children. According to tradition a woman cannot leave the house for one month after her baby is born. Her sister found her mother-in-law there each time she tried.



When it rains at night up here puddle-splashing sets good and so does picture-taking.

Bunker Photo

Morris Pins Three In State

Hurchanik Drops State Title But Still Named All-American

by Gary Feusier

Cañada wrestler Chris Hurchanik compiled a string of 47 straight victories before being handed defeat in his final match of the year.

The 2-1 loss came at the hands of Bert Dalton, last weekend, in the match for the state championship at 167 pounds. Hurchanik's second place finish was still good enough to make him one of six JC All-Americans in the United States at his weight.

Harold Morris, the only other Cañada wrestler in the state championships, pinned three opponents on his way to a fifth place finish in the 190 pound division. The efforts of Hurchanik and Morris alone brought Cañada an eighth place finish out of 57 teams.

One hundred and sixty wrestlers, the first four finishers at each weight from the North, North Central, South, South Central divisions, were at the state tourney. There were sixteen wrestlers in each weight division, and five mats were utilized throughout the two-day competition, with the finals being the only singular matches during the two days.

En route to his championship match, Hurchanik defeated two opponents, 5-0 and 8-0, and then took the semi-final match from pre-tournament favorite David Starr of host El Camino College by an 11-8 decision. Starr was previously undefeated at 167's.

He then faced Bert Dalton, an opponent he had defeated twice previously this year, pinning him at the CSM invitational, and decisioning him 5-3 at the SFCC invitational.

Neither wrestler was able to take down his opponent during the first standing period of their match. Hurchanik attempted three takedowns, and nearly succeeded on two of them, while Dalton didn't come close in four attempts.

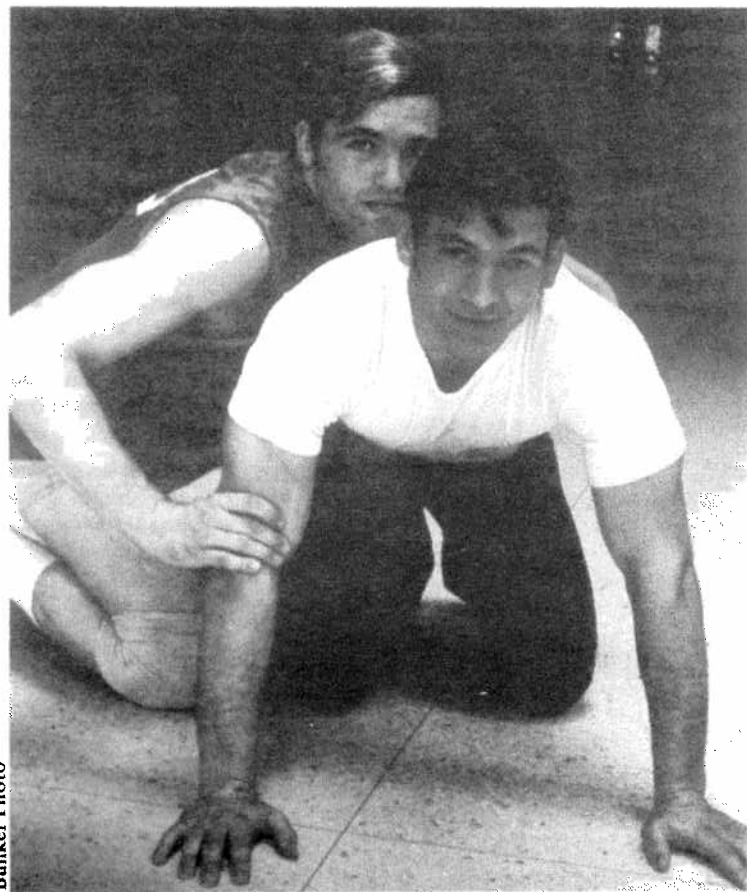
Dalton won the toss of the coin before the second period and took the up position. He then chose to ride the right side, taking advantage of an injury Hurchanik sustained to his right wrist at a practice the week before the championships.

Hurchanik, usually able to break out of such a mount within seconds, was hampered by the weak arm and took 2:18 into the period before escaping Daltons grasp and gaining a point. Then, with only 10 seconds left in the period, Dalton took down Hurchanik to take a 2-1 advantage.

Hurchanik started the third period on top, and chose to ride Dalton for two minutes to eliminate the riding time he had amassed in the second period. His original strategy had been to then let Dalton up and go for a takedown, tying up the match 3-3 and forcing it into overtime. But after riding him two minutes, Hurchanik was able to get Dalton in a cradle. Hurchanik forced a stall warning, but was not able to get Dalton in a predicament or near-fall, and when the match was over he was on the short end, 2-1.

Hurchanik's second place finish in the state championship automatically makes him an All-American. Because of the

period. But he was then decisioned 7-1 by undefeated Ben Ohai, the eventual winner of the division and the tournaments



Chris Hurchanick, right: 47 wins — one loss.

great number of wrestlers, California does not send representatives to the National JC Wrestling Championships. Since there are about as many competing in California State Competition as the National Competition, the first three finishers in each tournament are designated as All-Americans, making a total of six in the country at each weight division.

Hurchanik's 47-1 record is the finest made by a JC wrestler this year. Last year at 167's, he posted a 24-2 mark, giving him a two year record at 71-3 at that weight.

Morris, a freshman, came on strong at the end of the season, winning 17 of 19 matches at 190's and pinning 16 opponents. In the state competition, he pinned his first victim 2:15 into the first period, and his second opponent was also pinned, 1:30 into the

Most Valuable Wrestler.

Morris was decisioned a second time 10-3, but in his fifth match in two days, he pinned his opponent 5:37 into the third period to take the fifth place medal. Two of Morris' pins came from behind efforts as he trailed 2-0 in the first match, and 4-2 in the final match.

Coach Nicolopolus felt that the competition at the tournament was extremely intense, but that both Cañada wrestlers did admirably. He also said that on the whole the conduct of every wrestler in the competition was commendable. "This is the first state tournament I've been to," concluded Nicolopolus, "where the level of aggressiveness and competition was keen, but without any outward displays of emotion indicating lack of self-control."

Opening Game Win For Cañada Nine

Picking up where he left off last year, Hayden Thomas combined his three most valuable assets to provide the Cañada baseballers with an opening game win. Using his arm, his bat, and his head, Thomas hurled an eight hitter while doubling home the first Colt run in a 5-4 win over Solano Tuesday.

Thomas looks like a skinny little kid on the mound, but he combines savvy with control and a variety of pitches to keep opposing hitters off balance. His best pitch is a slider, and when he keeps it low and away he is as tough to hit as any pitcher in the league.

Solano jumped to a 2-0 lead on a home run in the fourth inning, but Cañada counteracted in the bottom of the fifth.

Willie Elmore led off the inning for the Colts with a walk, and Ray Cocco followed with a single. After an out, Thomas doubled to left, sending Elmore home and Cocco to third. Rob Brassea followed up with another single to drive home two more runs.

The Colt power came to life in the sixth inning and gave Cañada its margin of victory. Roger Keilig led off the inning with a high home run to left, and two outs later Elmore followed with his own brand of line drive home run to left center.

Thomas nursed his 5-2 lead into the eighth. Then, a single and an error put men on first and second with no outs. Thomas struck out Elgin Williams, one of the league's finest hitters, on a good curve ball. But then a hit, a bad throw from the outfield, and another hit made it a 5-4 ballgame with two outs.

Cliff Holland came on and halted the threat by forcing a pinch-hitter to ground out on the first pitch. A walk and a stolen base put the tying run on second base with no outs, but Holland allowed him to get no further by inducing two pop-ups and a groundout from the next three batters.

Thomas struck out ten, walked two, and allowed eight hits in 7 1/3 innings. Cañada got only six

hits for the game, but bunched four of them with a walk in one inning, and got the next two in the form of home runs.

Cañada will entertain Contra Costa here tomorrow at one o'clock, and just stop and think. When was the last time you were at the ballpark? Remember, it's a whole new ballgame just being there. Come on out and root our boys to victory.

Tennis Team Grabs First

Cañada College posted its fourth tennis victory against no defeats, 9-0 over outclassed Skyline College Tuesday.

From the word go the Colts completely dominated Skyline, and when the dust had cleared, victory once again echoed thru the corridors of Cañada.

The victory propelled Cañada into first place in the Camino Norte Conference, and added to an impressive string of wins for the hilltop racketeers, including an 8-1 decision over De Anza to end its streak of 27 straight league wins. De Anza had been ranked one of the top teams in Northern California prior to the loss, and the win made Cañada one of "top three teams in Northern California," according to Coach Rich Anderson.

Anderson also said "the team is playing very well," and cited their participation in the Modesto Open Tournament last weekend as an example of their play. "They were playing against top ranked amateurs and professionals," he said. "None of our team members won any matches, but they played very well and gained valuable experience." This afternoon, the Colts will host Contra Costa at a three o'clock match, and next Tuesday they will travel to Santa Rosa.

Next Friday will be one of the big matches of the season. De Anza, still seething from their defeat at the hands of the Colts, will come to the Cañada courts seeking revenge. Anderson described this as what could be "the top match of the year."

The contest is a fine chance to see two fine teams play some outstanding tennis.

Confidence Vote

In a meeting held March 11, the CSM Faculty-Senate decided to hold a confidence vote concerning Chancellor Clifford Erikson, now in his second year with the district.

All members of the faculty are to vote by secret ballot. The final count of the ballots will be on Monday, March 22. According to the minutes of the meeting, the results will be communicated in writing to Chancellor Erikson and to the District Board of Trustees as the collective opinion of the CSM faculty members. A second question will be on the ballot: "Are you in favor/not in favor of the reorganization of the district Administrative Structure?"

The results of this question will also be forwarded to Erikson and the District Board of Trustees.



Reggie Hanberry got a hit out of this swing in the Colts' 5-4 win over Solano Tuesday.