

# F.E.P.A. Hikes Acceptable Pollution Level

by Chris Smith

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency has recently approved an ozone level of .12 parts per million as an acceptable air pollution level. This move away from the original proposed .08 level merits some public attention. Most people who are not scientists are unfamiliar with the meaning of these statistics so I interviewed Canada chemistry instructor Russ Westover to get a picture of what the local air pollution situation is.

Westover first identified Bay Area smog as the "brown type." This color is due to the presence of nitrogen oxide compounds in the air which are formed from nitrogen and oxygen during high temperature or pressure burning. Large furnaces and automobile engines produce these compounds which are acted upon by sunlight to produce ozone, an unstable three-atom molecule of oxygen. Though it is only one of many

chemicals produced, its presence is an accurate indication of the level of the others.

Westover stated, "There are experiments to indicate that somewhere between .15 and .30 parts per million (of ozone) there may be lung damage in people." Some people think the safety margin of .03 is not adequate, he added.

Westover's own preference was about .10. He said the move from .08 to .12 was a compromise due to pressure from the people who wanted to save fuel and money. State and federal regulation costs money and smog control devices cause more gas consumption. The .12 standard would be acceptable provided "it is recognized as a temporary (solution)...and we monitor the effects every year or two." He added that, due to federal and state regulation of air pollution levels, the quality of the air we breathe has improved somewhat since the "peak" pollution years of the late 1960s.

Westover ended his discussion by saying "...nuclear power has been attractive because it has almost zero (air) pollution...The only hazard is a very minute amount of radioactive tritium." He asserted that more radioactivity goes into the air from a coal burning plant than from a nuclear plant.

The common principle running through Westover's discussion of air pollution and Dr. Lewis Miller's discussion of nuclear power (May 4 Weathervane) was: more safety means more taxes. For this reason, I decided to sample the opinions of some students by asking if they would be willing to have higher taxes if it meant tighter controls on air pollution and nuclear waste.

Of the 18 students asked, 15 said yes without any reservations. Three voted no, saying they would rather live with the risk than raise their taxes. Two of the

students who voted no explained their decision by saying they didn't think the tax money would go for that purpose. Angelita Marti, a court reporting major, explained "We are living with the risk anyway...the money might not help." Julie Blumer, another court reporting major, said there "was no need to raise taxes" and she didn't think the controls would be enforced.

Two students, Bette Ehrlich and Betty Leong, also court reporting majors, said they would pay higher taxes if there was a guarantee the money would go for pollution control. Several of the students questioned said they were opposed to nuclear power as an energy source but would be happy to pay higher taxes for geothermal power.

If the sample of students questioned are representative of the student body, then campus opinion would seem to favor more federal funding for pollution control.

*To our readers:  
this issue would be  
longer if our  
budget wasn't  
shorter.*

## Weatherdane



VOL. 1979 NO. 12

Canada College Redwood City, California 94061

MAY 11, 1979

*The Colt tennis  
squad nabbed the  
Northern California  
JC championship  
See back page.*

## Electric Cars: 'Watts' On The Road

by Linda Cardoso

In the past few weeks of struggling to buy gasoline, it seems the answer would be to convert your car so it doesn't run on gasoline. Electricity, perhaps.

Bob Steinfeld, an electrical engineer for Anderson & Jacobson, has been working with electric cars for ten years and presently drives a '57 Volkswagen he converted into an electric car.

How does one go about converting his combustion vehicle into an electric? Steinfeld suggests, "First you have to remove all the things you don't need. The radiator,

engine, heater, and the gas tank. The next step is to figure out a way to couple the electricity to the transmission. After this is done, a place for the battery must be found. Frequently, the back seat is removed and the batteries placed there." The particular electric car Steinfeld owns runs on 12 six-volt batteries that weigh approximately 68 pounds each. They are recharged nightly on a recharger he built himself.

Once the car has been converted, no special testing must be made. The only paper work to be done is the changing of the pink slip

since the car no longer contains cylinders.

Electric cars that are being factory-made must meet minimum performance levels. For example, these vehicles must accelerate from zero to 30 mph in 15 seconds, maintain a cruising speed of 55 mph and have a recharging time of no longer than 10 hours.

Steinfeld commented, "The problem isn't with the cruising speed or acceleration, but with the distance you may travel. I get only 40 miles distance on my Volkswagen."

Although there is a setback with the distance you can travel with an electric car, the advantages are still clearly seen. Since all the power generated by the battery goes to power the car, there's practically no energy waste, as there is with a combustion vehicle. Pollution is another factor greatly reduced due to the low energy waste.

The problem with electric cars is to get the weight of the frame down as low as possible. Steinfeld is in the process of making an electric car from scratch. "I'm trying to make the car as lightweight as possible and still be affordable."

At present he's got the car down to maximum weight of 1500 pounds as compared to his Volkswagen

materials Steinfeld is able to use. The bigger factories are using plastic or reinforced polyester bodies that require less voltage for operation than do vehicles with heavier conventional bodies.

Steinfeld feels his electric creation will probably obtain 100 miles traveling distance, a feature he's proud of. "It will look nothing like a regular car," but have a characteristic all its own.

In this age of high gasoline demand and prices, it would seem the electric car might be the car of the future. Steinfeld proposes, "I think definitely electric cars will be one of the answers, but it might take a while. Back when we had the last gas shortage, I was bombarded with letters wanting information on electrics. But as soon as we obtained oil again they seemed to have forgotten the idea.

"Once again I'm receiving letters and phone calls about electrics. Unfortunately I can't produce the cars the people want."

Two of the companies making electrics are based in California—South Coast Technology in Santa Barbara and Electric Passenger Cars in San Diego.

For people who are interested in electrics, there's an Electric Auto Association with five chapters in the

## Re-Entries Return With Apprehensions

by Deborah Phillips

The reasons for returning to college and the problems encountered by those who have been away from a learning environment for a long while are varied. "I was worried that there would be a gap in my life as I saw my children start off to college," said an anonymous re-entry music student.

Valin Sweetwyne, an art student, said, "I was out of a job. I wanted to learn things I had never learned before. I wanted to prove to myself that I could learn."

According to Maxine Koop of the Women's Center, men and women return to school for different reasons. Most women have never worked while most men are retraining for a better employment position.

"I decided to get back in the stream of things instead of digging a hole in a mountain," stated Willy Donohoe, business student. Donohoe who spent three years of his post-high school life mining in Downieville, ranching and mountaineering, admitted, "I don't know where I'll end up with my business degree."

For Denise Glenn, a widowed

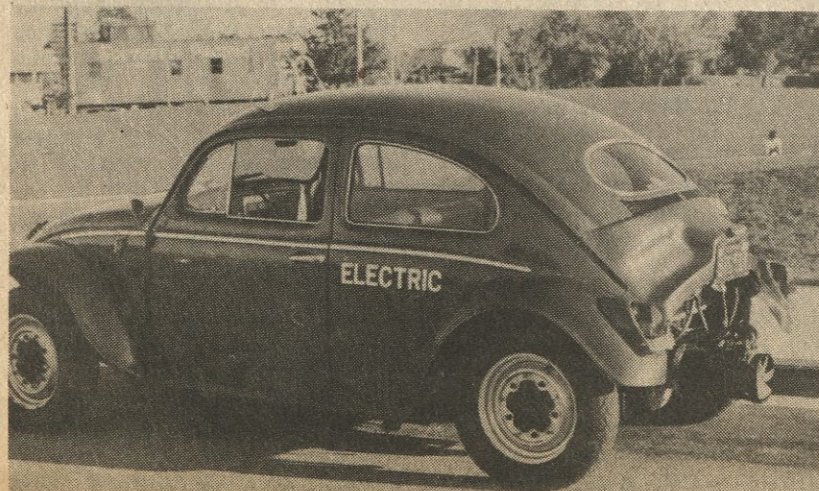
there." Through the Women's Re-entry program Glenn underwent testing to find out her interests. "The program gets you focused on going back to college," she said.

Communication with instructors was a problem for Sweetwyne. "Their meaning of words are different than the meaning of words I've dealt with," he said.

Shyness was a problem for one student who prefers to remain anonymous. "I didn't have a lot of confidence in myself," she said. This student recommends a way to build confidence. "Start by taking one course only, one that is extremely simple or one that you know you'll do well in. This helps build confidence. I think success builds success."

## Pre-Med Conference Tonight And Saturday

The fourth Bay Area Pre-med Conference, sponsored by the Stanford Black Premedical Organization, will be held Friday, May 11 (an Evening Dinner), and all day Saturday, May 12, at Terman Hall, Engineering Center, Stanford University. The conference is open



## Astronomer Harrington Discusses Solar Theories

A curly haired, energetic speaker, in a dark blue velvet corduroy sportcoat, sharply creased grey slacks and a maroon and gold paisley print tie, brought the stars to Canada Friday night, May 4. A group of about thirty students and members of the San Mateo County Astronomical Society, which sponsored the lecture, heard Sherwood Harrington, astronomy and astrophysics instructor at City College of San Francisco, discuss the two major theories about the origin of the solar system and

evidence for the existence of other planetary systems.

Harrington kept the attention of his appreciative audience with color slides, good-natured quips, and informal substitutions for the sometimes technical terminology.

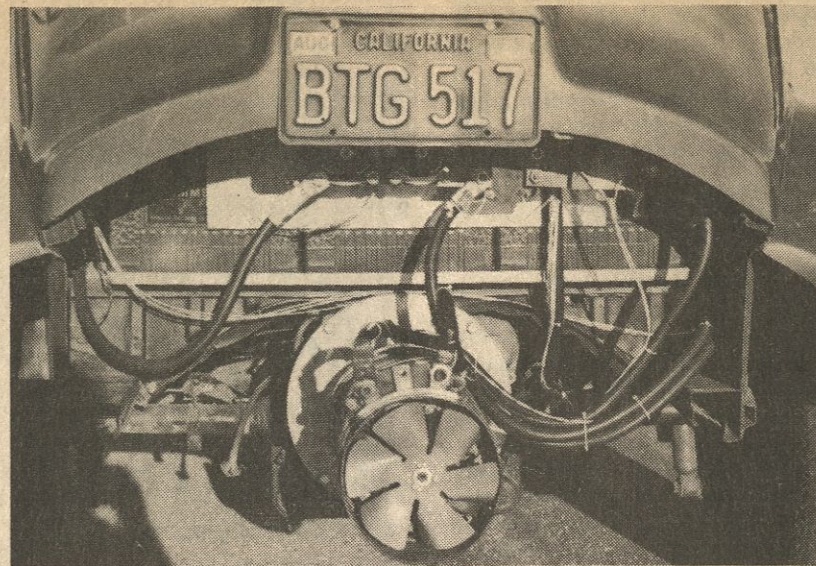
Harrington described two theories: the "collision theory" and "the nebular theory."

The "collision theory" is an accident between two stars, ripping out of each other filaments which then condensed to form planets.

Continued on Page 2

which weighs 2300 pounds. Steel tubing is one of the affordable

Bay Area. For information contact Bob Steinfeld at 368-5906.



mother who is a veteran, making the choice of a career was a problem. She said of the Women's Center, "You really get a lot of support

## Foreign Club Elects Officers

Elections held last month brought eight new officers into seats in the International Students Club. The victorious vote catchers are:

President: Adam Sykes  
 Vice-president: John Coneff  
 Secretary: Ashraf Hosseini  
 Treasurer: Kyoko Saski  
 Program chair: Miki Nakanishi  
 Social chair: Francoise Tchao,  
 Adriana Piedrahita  
 Student council rep.: Nasser Hashemi Tirabadi

to anyone interested in learning about opportunities in medicine and other health careers. Saturday's program will open with Registration 9:00-10:00 a.m.; welcome by Assemblyman Willie Brown at 10:30 a.m.; and presentations on future directions for improving health care in the black community 11:15-12:30. Participants will be able to choose three one-hour workshops to attend in the afternoon among the following offerings—Alternative Health Professions, Financing Medical School Education, Women in Medicine, Medical Admissions, Dentistry, Legislation Concerning Minorities in Medicine, Mental Health in the Black Community.

For Pre-registration forms and further information contact the Health Careers Opportunity Program office at Canada, 364-1212, ext. 400.

## A cafeteria questionnaire Students Dish Out Succulent Views

by Akiko Docker

Since there have been a number of complaints reported about the service and condition in the cafeteria lately, the Weathervane conducted a survey.

The inquiries were made at random, both at Canada and CSM cafeterias, during April and May. Canada (12 males and 16 females) and CSM (6 males and 4 females). The questionnaire and results are as follows:

1. "What do you think of the food price?"

At Canada 50 percent of the 30 people rated it fairly expensive for a college cafeteria, 37 percent rated it average and 12 percent rated reasonable. At CSM all ten people rated it expensive.

2. "What do you think of the quality of the food?"

At Canada, 43 percent rated it average, 34 percent rated poor and 23 percent rated it good.

3. "What do you think of the service in the cafeteria?"

At Canada 40 percent rated it average, 33 percent rated it good and 27 percent rated it poor. At CSM, their rating was nearly split; 50 percent rated poor, 40 percent rated good and the rest (10 percent) rated average.

4. "What do you think of service at the register?"

At Canada, 94 percent rated it good and the remaining six percent rated it average. One student said, "The dark haired lady is so nice and pleasant that she compensates for others in the kitchen, occasionally after being treated rather unpleasantly." Some women and men stated, "She (Mary Alvis) is so nice. She radiates grace. I'd like to give her an extra good rating!" Some women made additional comments on the attitude of the serving staff and said, "Sometimes, they are impolite. For instance, such as shouting at the waiting people to hurry, and they ignore a call or request, pretending they are busy. Or it depends on their mood that day."

Mary Alvis said, "They (students) make me pleasant. It's not me. God does it. I think the people here are honest and pleasant. I've been enjoying working in the cafeteria for nine years, and the people have been always pleasant, to me anyway. My neighbors and friends say to me that it must be tough to work in a college cafeteria, but I don't feel that way. Maybe something happened, but I forgot!" she smiled.

The next four questions were about the condition of the cafeteria as an environment.

5. "What do you think of the condition of the cafeteria?"

At Canada, 69 percent rated it average, 31 percent rated it good and these figures indicate that they think it is satisfactory. At CSM, 50 percent rated it average, 40 percent good and 10 percent poor.

6. "What do you think about the cliques?"

While at CSM, again the opinion was split, indicating that they think there are strong cliques and no cliques. At Canada 63 percent rated it strong, 30 percent normal and seven percent, no clique. It seems there are fairly strong cliques among the people in the cafeteria here. Individuals and groups seem to have claimed their territory. Is it that somehow their sense of security is strengthened by choosing to see the same faces in the same places, day after day?

1. "How do you like the cafeteria?"

At Canada, 47 percent rated it average, 43 percent rated it likeable and 10 percent disliked it. At CSM, 70 percent rated it average, 30 percent likeable. Some students mentioned "The interior of the cafeteria can be improved by adding some green plants and flowers, or even by changing the paint color of the wall if possible. The wall color looks like a prison! It's awful. I wonder who chose the color..."

8. "How often do you use the cafeteria?"

The figures show that 63 percent use it often, 27 percent average and 10 percent not often. This indicates frequent use of the cafeteria. But some students said, "Well, this is the only cafeteria here, no choice!" and laughed.

Other additional comments were expressed by several students during the inquiry, about the food and menu. They said, "The quality of hot food can be improved—less greasy and more variety with lower prices." A few students said, "The coffee tastes good here." About the interior, one man mentioned at Foothill College they had a woody interior in the cafeteria, that has a name like "Owl's Nest" for a more personal feeling. Another student, Ken Rinaldo from New York, emphatically pointed out that the Canada campus really

Continued on Page 2

## RAPE: On How To Say 'NO' The Final In A Series

by Maureen Gallagher

Most women ask, "Where is rape likely to occur?" The answer is simple, there are two places to worry about: at home or away.

This answer is not meant to be humorous; in fact many women are raped in their own homes or in transit to them. Statistics tell us between 20 and 30 percent of all rapes occur in the victim's home and the majority of such rapes are committed by total strangers.

Most of the rapes committed by a stranger in a person's own house can be prevented by a few simple, common-sense precautions. The solution to the problem is simple enough: keeping the rapist out.

According to Frederic Storaska, author of *How to Say No to a Rapist - and Survive*, the most effective thing you can do is to contact the crime-prevention unit of your local police department. Officers from these special units will come to your home, make a survey right on the spot, and give the individual free advice on how to safeguard the premises.

There are basic things the woman can do herself: install a peephole in all doors, put locks on the windows and, most importantly, according to the author, remember to lock them.

If a woman lives alone, there's one important precaution to take, according to Storaska. She shouldn't list her name, either in the phone book or on her mailbox, in such a way that it's obvious she's a woman.

If all precautions fail and a rapist does break in, there are still several alternatives. The author

recommends equipping one room in the house with a good, strong, solid door, with a strong lock that can be locked from the inside. It should be a room with an extension phone or, better still, a phone with a separate number altogether, so that the woman can call for help.

"If a woman can get to a phone in that safe room or if the intruder is still in the process of breaking in, she should first call the police," Storaska writes. "But if there is any reasonable doubt the police will arrive in time to help her, she should next call the fire department. They will be there, promptly. In some localities this may be construed as a false alarm, but I consider the legal risk worth it, under these circumstances. Then she should call the rescue squad, then call her husband or boyfriend."

According to the author, the fire department will arrive very quickly and that should do the job. "Can you imagine an assaulter persisting while six men are running up the sidewalk with axes in their hands," the author writes.

Assuming that a woman has done everything possible to prevent it and she has been raped, what does she do then? The first thing she will probably do, Storaska writes, after she's recovered some of her composure, is to take an inventory of her parts. If she's lucky or handled the assault well, she hasn't been harmed in addition to the rape.

But the worst may not be over. For some women, there are experiences ahead directly connected to the assault that may be more devastating than the actual rape. The fault of rape lies with a society

that has consistently declined to understand any of the problems of rape.

In our society, according to the author, there's a cherished myth that when someone is injured in any way, he or she is entitled to, and gets, special treatment in the form of aid and comfort. This is certainly true of the senior citizen who's been mugged, the person who's suffering from a disease or the crippled child, Storaska writes. Too often, it's not true in the case of a woman who's been raped, he adds.

Rape just happens to involve sex. And whenever there's sex, the author notes, there are moral attitudes and judgments of every variety. As a result, according to Storaska, many a rape victim is condemned, either outright or subtly, while her assaulter is sympathized with, "understood," allowed to plead guilty to a lesser charge, or let off.

It is important, Storaska states, for a woman to know how to deal with society if she has been raped. The most important thing is to act quickly. First of all, the author advises, a woman should contact a friend or the local rape prevention center and talk about her experience. Second, she should see a doctor, the author writes. Not only will he be able to treat any wounds but he will also give the woman a shot of penicillin to prevent V.D. and also a "morning after" contraceptive to help prevent pregnancy. Finally, if she can, the woman should report the assault to the police.

The nightmare may end there or  
 Continued on Page 2

# IF YOU SAY SO What's your solution to reducing the gas lines?

by Jim Olson



"Pump the gas faster during prime time commuting hours and have more gas stations open simultaneously so people can schedule their time so they can get gas. Therefore the lines will be shorter and the people will know when the gas stations will be open."

Mary Bland  
Engineering

"Down in Sunnyvale, I know some gas stations that make appointments by giving you a yellow slip with a time on it for you to be there to get gas. When you drive in the station, there are signs that say 'NO GAS', but if you have a yellow slip, you get gas."

Frank Vigil  
Administration of Justice



"I presume that this vastly improving technological age will bring about sources unsurpassed at any other time in the recent era."

Shanty  
Psychology

"The odd-even system is good. It should cut down the gas lines. Only certain people would be able to buy gas instead of just anyone being able to cram into lines."

Carla Fellows  
Undeclared



"I think the implementation of an odd-even gas rationing system won't shorten gas lines, but will better organize who's waiting in line. An effective plan would be to boycott service stations in an effort to curb prices and restrictions. Also looking for alternative means of transportation when possible, would ease the situation."

Annette Newmeyer  
Pre Nursing

Colt netters march on

## To the editor

Editor:

The big event of our semester is the Spring Festival May 10, 11, 12, put on by the student activities. You don't feel it deserves a headline and a big splash in your CANADA NEWSPAPER. In this event much time, effort and money is spent. The best in bands, dance groups, craft people, food booths, art shows, a Sun Run, and a children's poster contest, took many people to work on it. I have never seen a reporter at our regular meetings and this is not as it should be. The paper has become a political tool not a periodical of school activities as it should be. I for one am thoroughly disenchanted by the uncooperativeness of the WEATHERVANE to be one of the main events of the year.

Yours,  
Florence Rosen, senator  
Financial Chairman

EDITOR

Edwina Meyer, a part-time Administration of Justice student currently taking Industrial Security, was honored by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) at a luncheon at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco on May 3. Edwina, who holds a fulltime security job, was given a certificate as Outstanding Security Student at Canada Colege, and stayed to enjoy the seminar. ASIS is an international organization of security professionals representing most of the major companies and institutions in the U.S. and other countries.

Frank X. Burkhouse  
Part-time Instructor

EDITOR

This is in reply to Dr. Miller's article on nuclear power. If we bury the concentrated nuclear waste in steel containers below ground at the Nevada test site, there are some problems:

1. Some of this radioactive material will be hot for thousands of years.
2. Nevada is a tectonically active area. A great earthquake occurred there in 1954 in the Stillwater Range north of the test site. A prominent fault scarp generated by this quake can be seen off Route 50.
3. Even if the steel doesn't corrode, which it probably will, internal stresses in the earth might break them apart.
4. Eventually the materials will get into ground waters and migrate perhaps tens of miles.

Can we guarantee the people of Nevada that 500 or a thousand years from now their drinking water will still be potable?

I sincerely feel that if the government spent as much money on solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal power as we did on the loons who were sent to the moon, we could solve the problem.

Bern Aarons  
instructor geology

## Fillie tears up GGC

by Tim Goode

For pro baseball players, a .400 batting average is the dream of a lifetime.

For Maureen Wilderink, the premier hitter on Canada's women's softball team, a .400 average is just a bloop single away.

Wilderink finished the season with a .397 average as she ripped 20 hits in 16 Golden Gate Conference games.

Although opposing pitchers may scoff, Wilderink had trouble making the transition from high school to junior college.

"When I first saw college pitching, I was scared because it was so fast," she observed. However, with just a little hard work, Wilderink was one of the toughest outs in the GGC. "When there wasn't practice, I would go down and work with a



Maureen Wilderink is the Canada women's softball team's top hitter as well as a leading candidate for all GGC honors.

## Earthquaking shake

# Awaiting 'The Big One'

by Sandee Althouse

There I was, peacefully watching my weekly allotment of "Lou Grant" when BANG... "We interrupt the "Lou Grant" show so we may bring you a news bulletin." A cherub-looking man appeared on the screen. I thought maybe someone knocked over a gas station. Now that's worth a news bulletin! "If you're wondering what that jolt was awhile ago, it was an earthquake." He went on to give us all the gory details of people's television sets shaking and refrigerator doors flying open. Absurd.

There were 15 rotten minutes left in "Lou Grant." I failed to see the importance of this "newsworthy" news bulletin. Couldn't they wait until 11:00?

The TV resumed its original picture and I was just getting into Billie's speech to the pregnant teenager. BANG. "We have an update for you now about tonight's earthquake. The firechief in Santa Clara said he 'felt it real bad.'"

I couldn't stomach anymore of this nonsense, so I plotzed off to bed. I mean, what's the big stink? Everyone knows when "The Big One" comes we'll get a free one-way trip to Hawaii. Or will we sink? Oh well.

Hmph. What will really happen at Canada when "The Big One" strikes?

I know for a fact, the parking lot on top of the 'mountain' will tilt and all the cars will fall onto campus. The Pit will become The Dungeon. And speaking of dungeons, the library will plummet another thousand feet. But what could it hurt? It's already below sea level.

The Bookstore (hee hee) will emerge in shambles. It'll take days to sort and stack all the junk they have. The Food Service's coke machine will erupt and Frank Enriquez and Co. will be knee high in tiny bubbles.

The Flexible Theatre will be flexible.

If we're lucky, that monstrosity called a sundial will be sucked into the ground. The only thing to benefit from the "earthshaking" ordeal will be our beloved newsroom. Well, it couldn't get any worse.

Imagine what the students will do if "The Big One" hits during classes. The old second grade "duck and cover" system should be flushed. We'd look ridiculous diving for cover under the arm of our chairs. (Remember those drills? They always came during a math lesson.)

I envision Canada collegiates placidly strolling outside to observe the extravaganza. Appropriately planned rounds of applause would emerge from cliques of students as their respective classrooms crumble to the earth. Tranquility will set in among the crowds as they view the awesome sight.

Imagine, the semester would be cut short. The two and a half months worth of homework I'm behind in could be thrown out the door. I wouldn't have to write this stupid column anymore. I could take a month long vacation before I start my summer job. I could sleep in every morning. I COULD GIVE UP COFFEE. I'll be able to take weekend trips—whoops, strike that, gas. All these beautiful gifts would be offered to me after one measly earthquake. Listen...do ya think we could simulate one?

## Harrington's solar theories

Continued from Page 1

However the unlikelihood of such a collision occurring in our universe and questions raised by the discovery of Barnard's star cast doubt on the theory, he said.

According to the "nebular theory," which Harrington called more palatable, the formation of planetary systems like ours is the rule instead of the exception. Thus, planets form as a natural accompaniment to most stars. The fatal flaw in that theory, Harrington said, is that the sun should be rotating 100 times as fast as it actually spins.

"We do accept the nebular theory," Harrington said, "but if planets are there in such an abundance, why is it so difficult to detect

villian in the direct observation method." In discussing the "self announcement method," Harrington gave as an example the landing of a UFO at the corner of Fifth and Market. He then described the "inference method" as a detection inferred by scientists from the effects systems have such as the gravitational effect large planets have on a planet star.

"Sooner or later," he concluded, "we will directly confirm the existence of another system. When that happens, I will have to get another talk together."

Harrington is co-author of the syndicated column "Exploring the Universe" along with Andrew Fraknoi, a Canada instructor, and Dr. Richard Bliss for students.

## towards state championship

The Canada tennis team assured itself of a chance for its fourth straight state championship by defeating Marin, 9-0, and American River, 7-2 Wednesday.

The Colts will be facing either Grossmont or Los Angeles Pierce college for the state championship. The match will be held Thursday, May 17 at Foothill.

"We got our usual good performances from Beto Bloise, Mike Codiga, Graham Robertson and Greg Davis," said Canada coach Rich Anderson.

As for the upcoming match for

the state title, Anderson is less than optimistic, "We suffered a key injury and have a big match coming up, so we'll see how the troops are Monday."

The injury Anderson referred to was a sprained ankle suffered by Mike Codiga, the Colts number four singles player.

Canada will be participating in the NorCal Junior College Individual Tourney today and tomorrow at West Valley. The top 16 players from the Golden Gate, Camino Norte and Valley conferences will be competing.

## Ratto pours it on as golfers end season

by Ron Boicelli

Earlier this week, the Colt Golfers' hopes of advancing in the Golden Gate Conference tournament ended in a nightmare, when the Colts finished fifth with a 824 team score over the San Ramon and Las Positas layouts.

The only bright spot for Canada was Bill Ratto's rounds of 76-77-153, which tied for fourth and would have advanced him if not for the fourth-hole, sudden-death playoff loss.

The unsurprising Ratto has been probably the toughest golfer on the team during the last month, and will return to play next year.

Ratto felt the Colts had a "damn

good shot at winning the tourney," and wasn't that far off, had the rest of the team played to their potential.

The almost always clutch man Mark Cato fell to 80-80-160, and Rick Nichols shot 84-78-162, as the team's no. one and two men respectively, had a day they would rather forget.

Dean Prince carded 83-91-174, and Jon Allain, 90-85-175. Eric Norlander's afternoon round of 86 was also a help to the team.

The tourney winner, CSM, will advance with GGC champion Chabot College, and the other top four scorers to the state championship.

couple of the other girls." Wilderink continued, "Coach Gordon Gray helped me a lot. He gave me moral support. I always think I can't do it and he always says I can."

The slugging freshmen also praised Gray's knowledge of the physical aspects of softball, "Mr.

## Rape

Continued from Page 1

it may continue should the woman decide to prosecute, the author cautions. But only about 65 percent of all rape prosecutions fail each year.

Whatever the woman decides to do, it will be a painful experience and she will suffer. Chances are very good that she will be ostracized by some of her acquaintances, relatives and friends.

Rape is a painful subject, creating painful memories that no woman ever forgets. To lessen the pain and trauma, society must change its attitudes and become more realistic and humane in its dealing with a woman after she has been raped.

HAPPINESS,  
WATER MOCCASINS  
TED AND SUE.

## Cafeteria

Continued from Page 1

lacks cultural and artistic objects such as paintings and sculptures.

Also, other strong comments were made by some concerned students and instructors that the people should pick up the garbage after they use the table. One student from Switzerland submitted, "Why cannot people clean up their own act? It's so easy and simple. You just pick it up and put it in the trash. Why don't people have more pride?"

About this point, Burt, the only fulltime cleaning person and student, expressed his disappointment. "Well, I consider they (other students) are like customers, so I don't say anything to them. But they surely are not good at cleaning tables. Sometimes, I feel it looks like a pig pen here. It'll be a miracle if they clean out." A miracle? "Yes, I put it that way. I've been working here for seven years, and it is getting worse," said Burt with a calm voice and quiet smile. He also stated that the chairs on the aisle were big obstacles for him to push the cart or trash can around on his duty. "I hope they push in the chairs after they're used," he said. Just a little thing really helps a lot for others.

Frank Enrquez, cafeteria manager, also has something to say about it. "Burt puts in about 100 hours to clean the cafeteria, while he is supposed to put in 80. He hates it. But he does it," he explained. "If you look around and compare the quantity and quality with other college cafeterias and even with regular restaurants, I think they'll find that it is not expensive here at all.

But it's the only cafeteria we have.

Gray taught me the fundamentals all over again."

Wilderink obviously took Gray's advice on fundamentals to heart. As a leftfielder, she recorded a .950 fielding average, committing only two errors.

Like most dedicated athletes, Wilderink isn't content with her present statistics and plans to work on her game in the off-season. Surprisingly, she insists that she must work on her hitting.

"Before the season started, I wanted to bat .400 and get 20 hits. Next year, I'll set my goals a little higher."

## Sports cures

"Sports Medicine" will be the topic of Dr. Paul Stucker's talk on Monday, May 14, 10:10-11:00 am, building 3, rm. 227. The public is invited to hear about this growing medical specialty. Dr. Stucker's presentation is sponsored by the Health Careers Opportunity Program. For further information call 364-1212, ext. 400.

them?" He described one explanation as an "imaginative answer: 'We can't directly detect planets around the stars because they don't emit their own light.' This is the same reason we can't see the moon," Harrington wryly observed.

Harrington also discussed the three ways that scientists are trying to detect other solar systems. He described the blurring effect of the Earth's atmosphere as the "real

also lectures at the Morrison Planetarium.

After the lecture, Cathy Nissen, a student in Franknoi's Tuesday evening Astronomy class, said, "It's exciting. You learn enough in Astronomy that suddenly you put it together and it all makes sense." Another student, Michael Rios, English Major, said, "It's great. I really like it."



### Weathervane Staff



**Editor:** Jerry Steach  
**Assistant editor:** Sandee Althouse  
**Political editor:** Kate Minott-Coats  
**Photography editor:** Jim Olson  
**Photographer:** Michelle LaBerge  
**Business manager:** Willie Davis  
**Reporters:** Mike Biddle, Ron Boicelli, Linda Cardoso, Marge Challstrom, Akiko Docker, Maureen Gallagher, Tim Goode, Miki Nakanishi, Deborah Phillips, Chris Smith.

## SUMMER JOBS

APPLY NOW  
EARN EXTRA \$\$\$\$

Classifications:  
Clerk; receptionist;  
typist—40 w.p.m. or better;  
light industrial.

No fee. E.O.E. Call now for appointment.

## Adia Temporary Services

San Bruno - 871-7577

Burlingame - 692-3822

Belmont - 592-2900



If someone offered you \$1,425.00 for your studies at a four-year college, would you take it?... A REGENTS SCHOLARSHIP could pay up to 1/2 of your tuition at the COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME

If you would like more information about this fully accredited Liberal Arts College see: Dr. Denis Moreen - Admissions Counselor

In the Cafeteria - Thursday May 17 from 10:30 am to 1:00pm

\$1,425.00

OR CONTACT: COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME  
Ralston Avenue  
Belmont, California 94002

(415) 593-1601



A 3 3/4-mile ped race entitled "Sun Run" will be an added event in the "Return Of The Sun Festival", Saturday, May 10 at 10 am. T-shirts will be awarded the first 25 women and 25 men to cross the finish line.