



SAVING ENERGY — La Mirada students that attend Cerritos ride the cities dial-a-ride bus. Service to Cerritos is now three times daily. Officials hope to increase service to the college if the demand were to increase.

(TM Photo)

## Maintenance Employees Claim Job Discrimination

By PETER CANNON  
TM Staff Writer

A number of employees within the maintenance operations and transportation department have charged that educational standards for a soon-to-open foreman position will be stiffened deliberately to prevent them from being able to qualify.

Informed sources claim that John Zimmerman, director of MOT, plans to include a requirement of a two-year degree in horticulture in the job outline for a grounds maintenance foreman position, a qualification that not one employee within the maintenance department would be able to meet.

Although the job outline is yet to be completed, Talon Marks has learned that Zimmerman indeed included a requirement of "two years of college in the related field (horticulture)" in his recommendation to Dr. Walter Magnuson, assistant superintendent of business services, for requirements in the job outline.

Magnuson may well decide to drop the requirement, but it is feared by groundsmen that Zimmerman already has his man picked out for the job, and it isn't one of us.

Employees in the maintenance department claim the reason Zimmerman included the two-year

degree in the job description is so "he can discriminate against us, and exclude us from competing and then give him the license to bring in one of his buddies from the outside."

Of the nine groundsmen employed here, none of them has a two-year degree in horticulture. This would disqualify all of them from competing, even though there are three individuals who have 15 years of experience and others with more than 10 years.

The provision in Zimmerman's recommendation to Magnuson for a two year college degree differs from the original job outline requirement for educational standards, which required only that an applicant for the foreman position complete eight grades of education.

Employees in the maintenance department contend that this represents a "manipulation of job requirements to fit the man they have in mind."

The employees claim that manipulations of job qualifications has occurred in the past, pointing out that Vern Roberts, who was named supervisor of maintenance operations three years ago, was hired despite not having a degree in landscape architecture, "as the job outline indicated," according to one groundsman.

Employees claim that "the same thing

is being done again, except this time, they're raising the requirements to fit the person they have in mind, whereas in Roberts' case, they threw out the requirements because he wasn't qualified."

Groundsman believe that this is a "thoroughly inconsistent and crooked policy which is aimed only at discriminating against the people in this department."

MOT's director, John Zimmerman, denies the charge that his department is discriminating against employees in the cases of the supervisor position and the soon-to-open foreman job.

"Everyone who applies will be given a fair chance," said Zimmerman. "Naturally, employees here will be given some credit for being employed, but I don't know of any unfairness in hiring," he said referring to the supervisor position which is currently occupied by Vern Roberts.

A source claims that if a two-year horticulture requirement were retained on the job outline for the foreman position, "that would be one way of getting a groundsman expert in."

"Well, what I want to know," responded one of the groundsmen, "is why they didn't hire a qualified supervisor in the first place," he said, referring again to Roberts.

"It's not an easy problem," said the administrator. "I want the men in the maintenance department to get a fair shot at getting the job, but right now it looks like the only alternative we have for getting someone experienced in horticulture is to hire from the outside," he said in regards to the foreman position.

The foreman of groundskeeping job will become vacant upon the Jan. 1 retirement of Bill Sanders, who has held that position for several years.

The position is desirable to some of the nine groundsmen because it constitutes "a promotion" in addition to a salary jump from \$734 a month, tops for groundsmen, to \$831 monthly for the foreman job.

Zimmerman claims that if the applicant who is hired has qualifications which exceed those on the job outline, his salary may be increased.

"Well if they're going to increase it in here," said one employee, "then why didn't they downgrade the salary of the supervisor when Vern Roberts was hired?"

Groundsman also claim that Zimmerman's recommendation to require a two-year college degree in horticulture, or a two-year degree in anything, would make Cerritos College the only community college locally to require such a qualification for a foreman's job.

The revised job outline for the foreman position is currently under consideration by Dr. Walter Magnuson, assistant superintendent of business services. Magnuson hopes to get "Zimmerman's input in formulating the outline," but the final decision as to whether the two-year college degree recommendation remains will be made by Magnuson.

After Magnuson completes the final draft of the outline, it will be submitted to the administrative council, which meets next Monday. If approved, it will then be voted upon by the board of trustees.

"I don't know," concluded one of the groundsmen, "I just have the feeling that they already have their man picked out and they've probably already told him that he's got the job."

## Student Rights Legislation Approval Called Landmark

The student senate, after Sherill Moses' attempts to pass student rights proposals in the faculty senate last semester, passed a bill enabling student grievances to be handled.

The ASCC's senate passage of the appeals board represents "the first real student right" to go into effect at Cerritos, according to Rod Quigley, student senator who authored the bill.

Quigley said that there may "be a need for more student rights to be passed in the future," but feels that right now the appeals board should take care of "any grievances students have."

He also said that the proposal is one that "I had in the back of my mind for quite a while," but that it was also triggered somewhat by student rights recommendations which were made by Sherill Moses in the faculty senate for changes in the student section of the board policy.

### Increase Awareness

Chris Sherman, ASCC president, thought that the approval of the appeals board is a "definite step towards an increased awareness on the part of students for the need of student rights."

"The faculty senate is not the proper place to legislate student rights recommendations," Quigley said. "The faculty senate cannot properly resolve problems that it cannot properly perceive."

When asked about this, Moses agreed

in principle that student rights "should indeed be legislated by the students." At the same time, though, he objected to charges that he is " crusading for student rights."

Moses said that there has been a "misunderstanding" about his role of making student rights recommendations.

He said that he did not "act out of his own initiative" as charged by some, but that he made the recommendations when the faculty senate was asked to make suggestions for changes in board policy, a process which occurs on a regular basis every few years.

### Misunderstanding Claim

Moses said that when the faculty senate got to the student section of the board policy "it would be in the interests of the college" to make recommendations to include several basic student rights.

"All I know," Moses said, "is that the board policy was lacking in provisions for basic student rights and I thought this would be a good opportunity to get them down on paper."

Richard Robinson, dean of student activities, disagrees. "I don't think that the faculty senate should have been given the authority to legislate student rights," he said. "It ought to be up to the students to do that."

The faculty senate had originally recommended a proposal that included

## Appeals Board Ok'd By Student Senate

An appeals board which will give students a forum for airing grievances for the first time at Cerritos was approved by the student senate in a meeting Nov. 14, and signed into effect by ASCC President Chris Sherman Thursday.

Senate Bill 1184, which was authored by student senator Rod Quigley, added a new section to the Judicial Code which will create an "Appeals Board" which shall consist of the ASCC Court and a maximum number of three faculty and administrative members... who will sit in an advisory status, and (will) not have the right to vote in (Appeals) Board proceedings."

The board was created, according to Quigley, because "there is presently no appeals procedure or apparatus to consider student grievances regarding the academic or instructional matters of Cerritos College."

"As it stands," Quigley said, "a student has no right to question a grade no matter how unfair he believes the grade to be."

Sherman is not sure what the effect of the bill will be.

"I don't know how it will be received by the administration," he said. A key provision in the bill is that "the vice-president of instruction (Dr. Jack Randall) shall appoint no more than one administrative representative and no more than two faculty representatives to sit on the board as advisors who will not have the right to vote."

"Maybe Randall will appoint them and maybe he won't," Sherman said. "But one thing to remember is that this appeals board is not a law; it's just a recommendation by the student senate."



STUDENTS HELPING STUDENTS— Student tutor Bill Vetter (left) helps Rusty Cane (right) over the rough spots in his chemistry class. Help in subjects varying from philosophy to swimming are available to students. Tutoring office is in the basement of the library, where more information may be obtained. (TM Photo)

five student rights. The recommendation was then sent to the administrative council, which appointed a special tri-partite committee to handle the matter.

The committee, headed by Student Personnel Dean Don Siriani, rejected three of the student rights and combined the remaining two in an introductory statement to the Board policy.

Following are the two student rights that came out of the tri-partite committee and were endorsed by the faculty senate.

"Since students are both citizens and members of the academic community, they should enjoy the same rights as other citizens enjoy while being subject to the obligations which accrue them through the academic process."

"Fair play requires that in all disciplinary situations, a student is informed of charges against him, is given an opportunity to refute them, and has the opportunity to appeal a decision."

### Rejected Rights

Following are the three rights that were rejected by the tri-partite committee:

"Campus organizations should be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by organizations whose aims are primarily sectarian."

"Students and campus organizations should be free to express opinions publicly and privately. They should always be free to support causes by ordinary means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution..."

"Students should be allowed to invite and hear persons of their own choosing...the institutional control of campus facilities should not be used as a device for censorship..."

All of the five student rights listed above were recommended by Faculty Senator Sherill Moses as changes for revision of student section of the Board policy.

Moses actually proposed seven student rights as recommended changes when the faculty was asked this year to make recommendations for the periodic revision of the Board policy.

Moses said that the original seven-point proposal represents recommendations on student rights from a number of nationwide organizations.

The seven original points were taken almost word-for-word out of a "Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students," which was drawn up in June of 1967.

It was subsequently endorsed by numerous nation-wide organizations including the American Association of Community Colleges; the National Association of Student Personnel and Administrators; the American Association of University Professors; the Association of American Colleges; and the National Association of Women, Deans and Counselors.

### Making Recommendations

The faculty senate, which has only "advisory" power, in making recommendations for changes in board policy according to Moses, approved five of the original seven points last semester.

The tri-partite committee then approved two of those student rights as an introductory statement will next go to the board of trustees for approval along with other recommendations for revisions in the board policy.

## Food Drive Film Shown

The award-winning movie "French Connection" will be shown tonight in BC 17 at 7:30 and 9:15 p.m.

This film is part of the Christmas food drive, and admission is one can of food and a current ASCC card.

Last years food drive movie, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid," collected seven cases of canned goods which was given to Indian families.

"We hope it will be more successful than last year," said Don McCain, coordinator of Student Activities. The food will be going to needy families.

## Legal Clinic Action Dropped by Senate

The possibility of having a legal clinic on the Cerritos campus was dropped when the authorship of the bill was withdrawn at the Nov. 21 ASCC Senate meeting.

The bill was introduced because "it has been expressed that a need exists for a legal clinic at Cerritos College to inform and help the students with their legal problems."

It was pointed out at the senate meeting that Cerritos is the only college in the greater area which does not provide such a service.

In the senate's investigation of a legal clinic, Talon Marks Editorial Editor, Kline spoke in behalf of Cal State Fullerton where a clinic does exist, encouraging the members of the senate to consider a legal clinic program.

### Textbook Bill Fails

A senate bill proposed by Rod Quigley which would provide for instructors to write their own textbooks, was defeated at the Nov. 14 meeting by a vote of 11-21.

The bill was introduced on the theory that by having instructors write they would be better served through individual suitability of requirements.

It was also hoped that by having the books printed locally, it would "increase reliability of delivery commitments of textbooks from local printers thus eliminating one of the foremost faculty complaints regarding the bookstore."

### TM Editor Speaks

TM Editor-in-Chief, Russ Luke, spoke before the Nov. 14 senate meeting to further ease friction between TM and the senate.

Luke asked for total communication between the two bodies, not just one representative (referring to an appearance by Kline at the previous meeting). He also wanted to clarify the

fact that the TM editorial board is against any kind of contingencies placed on them, because TM places higher standards on themselves as journalists.

Also at the Nov. 14 meeting, the senate made final approval for Senator Cecil Miller to become assistant to Extended Day Commissioner Al Bublavi. Miller had to give up his senate seat upon becoming a member of the executive cabinet.

The only other action taken by the senate during the past two meetings was the approval of Ron Flores as ASCC senator. There was no new business.

## Hugh Cayce Lectures Here

Hugh Cayce will discuss "The Nature of Psychic Perception" tonight at 8 p.m. in the student center.

Cayce has been lecturing on campuses throughout the United States, as well as radio and television.

He has authored several books including "For These Times," "Gifts of Healing," "God's Other Door" and "The Continuity of Life."

Tickets are on sale at the student center box office for \$1 for adults and 50 cents for Cerritos students and children.

The next lecturer will be anthropologist Richard Leakey. Leakey has been studying anthropology and paleontology in East Africa. The topic of this lecture is "Exciting New Early Man Discoveries in East Africa."

Leakey's lecture will be on Feb. 27 at 8 p.m. in the student center. The cost is \$2 for adults and \$1 for Cerritos students and children.



# The Congress And Presidency — The Twain Shall Meet

By KLINE  
TM Editorial Editor

For the first time since the trial of President Andrew Johnson, the impeachment and trial of a President of the United States is being seriously discussed and recommended. Under our Constitution, and in the British system from which it is derived, impeachment was conceived as most important for control of the excesses of the Executive. In England it was the primary tool in the democratic struggle. Parliament's struggle, for supremacy over the King. In our Constitution, impeachment was the primary means provided the people, through their Congress, for protection from the Presidency, an office which the Founders, who had experienced dictatorship by the King, distrusted even as they were creating it.

## THE ENGLISH EXPERIENCE

Impeachment is a legitimate child of history, born out of the English Parliament's long struggle to strip the King and his ministers of their absolute power and to expand the rights of the people.

Beginning in the late 14th century during the reign of Edward III, the House of Commons and House of Lords, newly separated from each other, flexed their political muscle by removing several corrupt and oppressive ministers from office despite their rank and favor with the King. Following the pattern which was to be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States 400 years later, the Commons proposed and the Lords disposed, i.e. the Commons impeached and the Lords tried and sentenced.

## THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

Impeachment in the American experience was a reflection of the seventeenth century struggle by Parliament to curb ministers who were the tools of royal oppression. Nearly all of the early state constitutions followed English tradition and provided for the impeachment of wayward officials, on grounds which included endangering the safety of the state through "mal-administration, corruption or other means," misconduct and mal-administration, in office or "misdemeanor or default." On July 20, 1787, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, drawing on the English and colonial experience, debated the question, "Shall the Executive be removable on impeachment?" The answer was resounding yes.

Although impeachment was ultimately applied to all "civil" officers of the United States, the Founders were preoccupied by control of the executive. George Mason of Virginia, later author of much of the Bill of Rights, declared that "when great crimes were committed he was for punishing the principal as well as the Coadjutors."

Mason asked:  
Shall any man be above Justice? Above all shall that man be above it, who can commit the most extensive injustice?

William R. Davie of North Carolina considered impeachment "an essential security for the good behaviour of the executive," for if not impeachable while in office, "he will spare no efforts or means whatever to get himself re-elected." "Guilt wherever found ought to be punished," said Virginia Governor Edmund Randolph. He thought impeachment necessary because the executive would have great opportunities for abuse of power, especially the power to wage war.

## DEFINITION

Historically, impeachable offenses in the United States as well as England have been defined as public wrongs by public men. In the discussion which determined the wording of Article II, S 4, George Mason objected to limiting the grounds for impeachment to treason and bribery. In response to English excesses based on a loose, sometimes retrospective definition of treason, the American Constitution had closely defined and limited treason charges to certain conduct. Mason warned that treason as so defined would not reach many "great and dangerous offenses" which ought to be impeachable, such as "attempts to subvert the Constitution." After Madison had rejected the addition of "mal-administration," Mason proposed and the Convention adopted the term "high crimes and misdemeanors." This phrase

was a technical term in English law, used primarily in connection with impeachment proceedings to reach abuses of the public trust. English precedents make it clear that "high" crimes and misdemeanors were not ordinary crimes. A "high" crime signified an act against the state as opposed to an act against a private person. Injury to the nation was the gravamen of the offense.

One such political and impeachable offense encompasses the failure of the President to exercise his constitutional responsibility to control his appointees and agents. This was made abundantly clear in the very first Congress held two years after the Constitution was drafted.

## FORD SPEAKS OUT

Some have concluded either that "an impeachable offense is whatever a majority of the House of Representatives considers it to be at a given moment in history," as then Congressman Gerald R. Ford asserted in proposing the impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas in 1970, or that impeachable offenses are limited to indictable crimes, as Douglas' attorney maintained in reply.

But the clear lesson of history is otherwise. As the scholars point out, in the twelve impeachments, eleven of which were brought to trial before the Senate, and in some 50 other instances where impeachment of federal officials has been seriously considered, Congress has refused on one hand to ignore the limiting principles set by the Constitutional framers and on the other to cramp the impeachment power within the strict confines of criminal law. In the words of Edmund Burke, Congress, for the most part, has accused and tried statesmen who abuse their power "not upon the niceties of a narrow jurisprudence, but upon the enlarged and solid principles of state morality."

Of the cases brought to trial before the Senate, only four have resulted in conviction and removal from office. All four were federal judges -- John Pickering in 1804, West H. Humphreys in 1862, Robert W. Archbald in 1912, and Halsted L. Ritter in 1936.

Ritter, the latest official to be impeached, was charged with practicing law while in office and evading income taxes -- charges which he admitted while denying wrongful intent. The Senate failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote on the specific criminal and other accusations against Ritter, but convicted him on the grounds that his conduct was such as to prejudice the public view of the courts fairness.

## JOHNSON

Andrew Johnson, protagonist in a bitter struggle between Congress and the Executive branch over Reconstruction, was impeached for refusing to implement the Tenure of Office Act, which curtailed Presidential power to remove his appointed officials without Senate consent. Johnson claimed the law was unconstitutional -- a position the Supreme Court eventually adopted. (Myers v. U.S. 272 U.S. 52 (1926)) Yet, as noted above, Johnson did not seek to divorce Presidential power from Presidential accountability. Instead, Presidential accountability for the acts of his subordinates was the very basis of President Johnson's defense. He had to be able to remove his appointees for he was responsible for their acts; and indeed he could be impeached for their acts. There are no indications that, had the issues been presented to the courts, the President would have failed to bow to the judicial branch's interpretation of the Constitution.

Of the other cases where impeachment charges were considered but not brought, a substantial majority involved federal judges accused of financial corruption. Perhaps the best known was that of Martin T. Manton, Chief Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, who resigned in public disgrace in 1939. Impeachment proceedings were dropped, but Manton was later tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in jail. Twenty-one other federal judges have resigned in the face of House investigations for financial misconduct. Five others were censured but not impeached, four were cleared by investigation, and two were turned over to the Attorney General for possible criminal prosecution. Other judges have been accused of but not impeached for incompetence, drunkenness, and prejudice.

The history of impeachment "shows that it works. It is not a rusty unused power." It has been successfully used to curb breaches and abuses of public trust. Although as Berger points out, "the lion's share of the debate about impeachment in the last forty years" has focused on removal of judges, it is vital to keep in mind that restraint on the Executive was the Founders' primary target. Indeed, impeachment was conceived chiefly as a "bridle" upon the President and his associates.

Impeachment in this context is one of the ultimate sanctions of the American constitutional system, a part of the arrangement of checks and balances. Impeachment and trial is a means to determine the guilt or innocence of the government official accused. It is the means to remove from office those found guilty of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. But, most importantly, it is the means to declare that certain acts subvert the political principles on which our system of government itself is based.

## IMPEACHMENT: ITS PROCEDURES

"A method of national inquest into the conduct of public men." Alexander Hamilton in *The Federalist*, No. 65.

Impeachment proceedings are not criminal; consequently, the procedures are more relaxed than criminal procedures. Under the Constitution, the House of Representatives serves not as judges or jurors but as the prosecutor. The Senate chamber is the courtroom, and the Senate is the jury. The sole penalty is removal from office and disqualification from further office. The only non-judicial trial process authorized by the founders, impeachment provides a political remedy for political offenses.

The terminology of impeachment is sometimes confusing because the word "impeach" is often used to describe three distinct steps in the process. Any member of the House may rise to "impeach," in the form of floor speech or introduction of a resolution or a memorial. The House votes to "impeach" when it adopts articles of impeachment, roughly analogous to an indictment. At the conclusion of the subsequent Senate trial, the Senators vote to acquit or convict. A Senate conviction is often inaccurately referred to as "impeachment". In fact, it is only the House which impeaches; the Senate convicts.

The procedures which the House and Senate follow during the impeachment process are governed by three sources: the Constitution itself, Jefferson's Manual (a document written by Thomas Jefferson which is still one of the sources of the parliamentary practice of the House of Representatives), and rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on impeachment trials.

The Constitution's procedural commands are quite simple: The House of Representatives has the sole power to impeach; the Senate has the sole power to try those impeached by the House and can convict only on a two-thirds vote; the penalties are limited to removal and disqualification from office; the Chief Justice presides over the Senate when the President is to be tried.

If the investigating Committee recommends impeachment, it sends to the House a resolution and articles of impeachment which specify the grounds of accusation. These are then debated and voted upon, a majority vote of those present being required to bring the President to trial. The House then selects "managers" to prosecute the impeachment in the Senate trial. In the past, House managers have been chosen by the Speaker or by majority vote of House members. The House managers then transmit the articles of impeachment to the Senate. The Senate, in turn, informs the House when it is ready to proceed with the trial.

The Senate trial is governed by the Senate Rules of Procedure mentioned above. When the President is on trial, the Chief Justice presides. The trial begins with the Chief Justice administering an oath to the Senate members. Each must swear or affirm that he or she will "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws." The accused is then summoned to appear and answer the charges. The accused may appear personally or by counsel. A failure to appear personally or by counsel is treated as the equivalent of a plea of "not guilty."

The proceedings are somewhat similar to, but far more flexible than, those applicable in either a civil or criminal trial. Both sides may present witnesses and evidence and the accused has the right to cross-examine witnesses. Procedural questions which arise during the trial, such as questions of evidence, are ruled upon by the Chief Justice. However, at the request of a single member, he may be overruled by a majority vote of the Senators present.

The Constitution specifically provides that conviction requires a two-thirds vote of the Senators present. The Senate rules require a separate vote on each article (charge). A two-thirds vote on a single article is sufficient for conviction.

The Constitution limits the penalties to removal from office and disqualification from future office.

## Impeachment — YES

By KLINE  
TM Editorial Editor

The events of the past year have aroused anxiety, disgust, alienation, jubilation, and even hysteria. The call to impeach is ringing through the halls of Congress for the first time in a century. The mood of the country is one ranging from hopelessness to expectation.

Although the president won reelection by one of the largest pluralities ever registered, he now faces a difficult path. Despite his troubles, the real pressure lies with the congress in the intense struggle to maintain the delicate constitutional balance between the three branches of government.

Much anger is wasted on the belief that impeachment necessarily connotes removal from office. Impeachment is the intent to try government officials in the court of the United States Senate. Impeachment in any case serves to clear the name of the defendant, if it is in any way muddled by the politics of the time.

The crucial question, therefore, is not the state of the presidency (what the president has done is not the matter). The question of most concern is the balance of power which must be maintained, and that the congress must now assert that position to insure that its own rights are not further eroded.

Almost secondary are the considerations under which the impeachment proceeding must begin.

On July 23, 1970, President Nixon approved, an interdepartmental intelligence project sanctioning the unprecedented campaign of political espionage and sabotage against any opponent of administration policy. Evidence has been presented at hearings of the Senate Select Committee indicating that the project has never been cancelled and in fact is in operation to this day. That project violates not only the Bill of Rights but recent Supreme Court decisions that electronic surveillance is illegal.

In 1971, President Nixon authorized the establishment in the White House of

a special investigative unit known as the Plumbers to engage — for political purposes — in a program of breaking and entering, infiltrating and provocation. This unit was illegal in that it was immune from supervision by the several security organizations created by the authority of Congress.

President Nixon, as the Senate hearings and court action have revealed, was either fully aware of or criminally negligent about the violations of federal law in the collection and illegal use of campaign funds to insure his reelection.

Federal criminal indictments have been returned against his immediate subordinates at cabinet level. There is uncontested evidence of heavily financed undercover interference with the electoral efforts of President Nixon's opponents (particularly Muskie).

President Nixon has refused to spend over \$40 billion in Congressional approved and appropriated funds for health care, housing the needy, assistance for the children of working mothers, and for handicapped persons. The degree to which the president has impounded funds in defiance of the authority of Congress is unprecedented in our history.

President Nixon secretly taped his conversations with numerous persons conferring with him in his White House office. Irrespective of the justification for the tapes, he has compounded the problem by refusing to make these tapes available to the special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation, whose appointment he approved and subsequently dismissed, and to the Senate Select Committee.

President Nixon has issued contradictory and incomplete explanations about the manner in which he has acquired valuable property in California and Florida, with the questionable assistance of wealthy friends. There are also unanswered questions about alterations at the Nixon homes at Key Biscayne and San Clemente, allegedly for reasons of security.

## OPINION

For at least 14 months prior to the invasion of Cambodia by the United States armed forces in May 1970, President Nixon authorized a secret air war against Cambodia while denying that such an offensive was in effect. The May 1970 land invasion was undertaken by President Nixon without congressional approval. These illegal actions caused thousands of Cambodian and American deaths, destroyed Cambodia's neutrality, and flouted the United States Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations and the basic principles of international law.

## TM Editorial Copy Destroyed in Fire

An auto in which today's editorial copy was in was totally destroyed by fire late Monday afternoon thus affecting today's editorial page.

The auto was parked near the headquarters for the Impeachment Coordination Center in Los Angeles for which TM Editorial Editor Kline is coordinator.

Kline has been active in political movements and accepted the coordination position three weeks ago when the center was organized with joint efforts of several organizations to convince congressmen that impeachment proceedings should get underway to determine if President Nixon has violated the Constitution.

The center has been experiencing a series of vandalism attacks according to Kline, and Monday's fire was the second fire. Last Wednesday the Peoples Action Union Center was gutted by fire. An investigation is currently underway for

both fires which Fire department spokesman believed were deliberately set. The fires may have been set in retaliation of the organization's intent according to Kline.

A firebomb may have been the cause of the auto fire according to Los Angeles Fire Department spokesman but further investigation was needed in order to determine the exact cause of the fire.

The American Civil Liberties Union, Peoples Action Union, Women's Strike for Peace and the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees are joining forces in attempting to influence California legislators to begin impeachment proceedings against President Nixon, Kline said.

The center is expected to continue according to Kline until some legal and just action begins and impeachment proceedings are accomplished he said.

## Impeachment—NO

By WALTER GRAY  
Senior Staff Writer

It appears it is time for all loyal Americans to follow suit as in the past and participate in their favorite second sport, bandwagon jumping. The first sport is ignorance.

The issue is impeachment, the bandwagon is the impeachment of the President of the United States and the ignorance is the unknowing reasons for impeachment. Here, stupidity by the American public seems to be phenomenal and again they are willing to show they can follow the leaders as they always have before and will continue to do in the future.

If Richard Nixon is not liked because he is a member of the ruling class, why was he elected? If he is not liked because he makes the stock market fall, why was he elected? If people feel that he is a liar and a sneak, why was he elected?

Whatever the reasons for dislike, the American public put him in office and now they must pay the consequences. This is not a bandwagon like the boom days of the anti-war movement, nor is it a fight by the people as the civil rights struggles. This is not a mass movement aimed at any fundamental change in government or economic policy — that is not directly, but it is aimed at one person, President Nixon.

Perhaps the force of the impeachment drive is a moralistic desire for clean government, like ecology or pure foods. It leads one to believe it to be unclouded by ideology and personal risk and Americans are finding it to be a refreshing relief from the confusion of other less glamorous, more clamorous times. But, is it?

It's really quite difficult to depict what the public anger will lead to, maybe impeachment — yet it is the public that is guilty, equally if not totally and now they are mad. Mad at themselves. So, the public has to suffer as well.

Let us not too forget the corporate and government money makers who control Congress and just about everything else. They may find they have a choice to sacrifice Nixon or suffer the end of public confidence in American government.

But impeachment proceedings would pull everybody's dirty linen out of the closet and into the open and as Harry Truman once said, "You've got to clean

your own backyard first." Both the corporations and the public want someone they can jerk on a puppet string, yet they want protection and direction. In essence, everyone wants their cake and be able to eat it too. And that simply can't be done.

Corruption exists on all levels of life, from church to state and school to office parties. One individual is not the cause of a careless society, the society itself is. Don't fool yourselves by letting others lead you into unsatisfactory situations. The fault of our government is the fault of the people. Maybe next time there will be more people voting and less dollars spent on buying the president. And that's not corruption, that's capitalism. Change the government, not the staff.

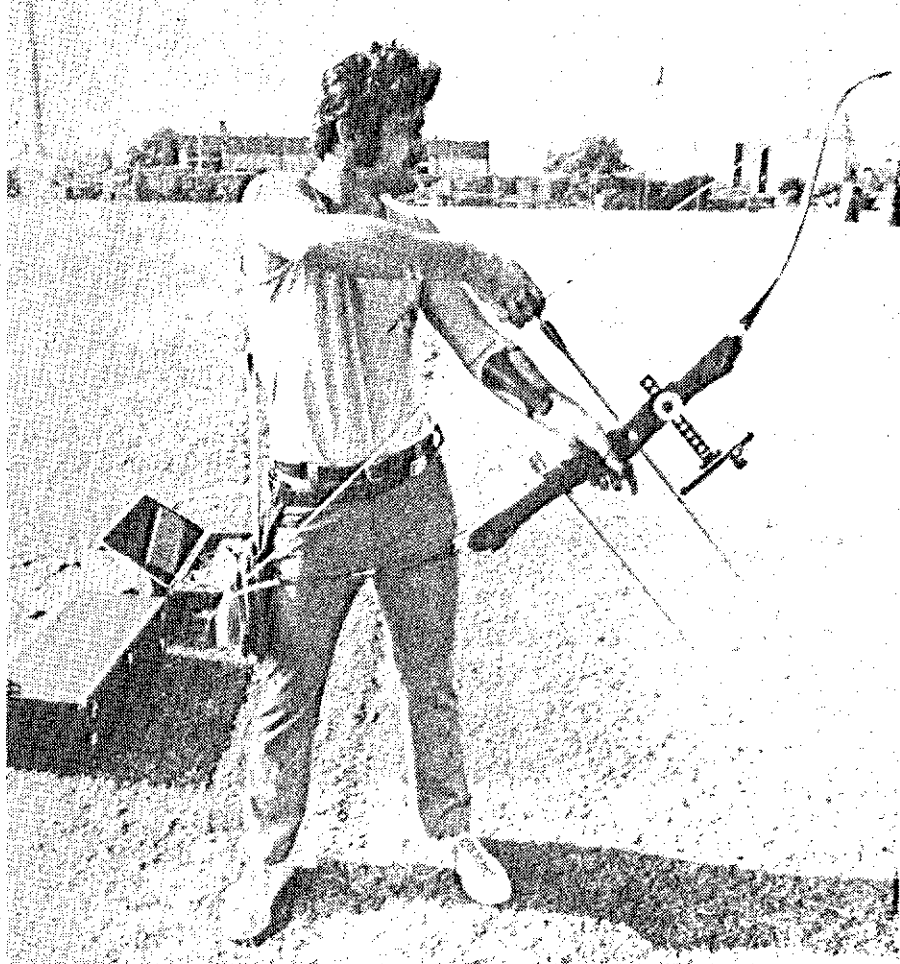
Besides, the impeachment process is too complicated, too long and drawn out, too arduous for any but the most determined and unified Congress. It's more likely that Nixon will just get the word from the money makers who put him in office to resign. If he doesn't, then an assassination will probably be in order, our government supposedly does that also.

Whatever the outcome, it will be a lesson to all of America. Impeachment is not the answer for he should not have been elected in the first place. Resignment is most dishonorable and assassination has to be out of the question or else it will lead to a government revolution. Then what, fascism? Communism? How about annihilation, that's the easy way out and it seems to be the American way. What ever can't be corrected is destroyed. The public gripe is not with one man, but with an entire country. The cause is not the fault of Richard Nixon but to the post and government he serves. The reason is not corruption in high office but in the ignorance of the public. If one bad apple can spoil the entire barrel, then throw away the barrel and pick your apples more carefully. Impeachment of President Nixon will affect what happens in Washington — but it won't control it.

He will continue to earn the two-hundred-thousand dollars a year the public promised him until out of office, he will retire — whether impeached or resigned with fifty-thousand dollars a year and he will retain all his homes and property at the expense of public ignorance and revenge.

Impeach the president? Preposterous. Impeach yourselves first, then find the next person in line. It's a long line.





**WINNING STYLE** — Archery team member Mike Culhane practices for the coming tournament to be hosted by Cerritos. Competition will take place all day at El Dorado Park Dec. 7. (TM Photo)

## "A Far Country"

By **DEBBIE BOLTON**  
TM Staff Writer

Behind the scenes of "A Far Country," Cerritos' fall play, is a totally different atmosphere than that of the serious drama they are performing. The cast are everyday people, compared to the emotional characters they portray in the play.

"Far Country" is a portrayal of Sigmund Freud's early life, based on actual events of his studies and struggles into his mental illness theory.

The play will be staged in the round, so that the audience is sitting around the stage much closer to the actors. The way the stage is set, the audience will enter in Freud's front door, walk through his house and then be seated in platforms around the stage.

"We'd like to have a good turnout," said Dr. Frank Bock, theater instructor. "But we don't get much support from Cerritos students."

It seems when students get home it's too much effort for them to come back to school, said Bock.

The audience will feel involved, sitting so close. They'll feel like they are part of the play," said Bock, concerning the staging in the round. "It's very

is more self-conscious and the eye contact may be distracting and uncomfortable," said Bock.

### The Cast

The cast started rehearsing Oct. 15 and at that time received an eight week schedule. They rehearsed almost everyday, not including class time, in addition to this, as the play gets closer, they rehearse more so the technical crew can work with them, according to Jim Mann, member of the cast.

When asked how he felt about "Far Country" Mann, a theater arts major, replied, "I like it, it's very closely staged. It's a fairly strong written play, not really physically but emotionally. I'm happy I was selected, quite a few people tried out for this play."

Judi Moden, cast member and theater arts major, said, "Any play is an experience, you learn about all kinds of people because each character is different."

Another reason the cast likes the play is because it is part of the American Theater College presentation, according to Lori Batchlar and Sandy Hatfield cast members.

Cerritos is one of 300 colleges entered in this drama festival. Judges will be at difficult to perform this way, the player

"Far Country" and will pick a regional winner to be invited to the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts in the spring to participate in a two week festival.

About the staging in the round, Hatfield commented, "You can put the audience action any way you want it, because we're almost sitting on their lap. A lot of concentration is needed, the audience will feel uncomfortable if we don't do well."

Members of the cast are: Mike Gremer as Freud, Ken England as Frederick, Judi Moden as Martha, Sandy Hatfield as Amalie, Gypsy Schmidt as Elizabeth, Lori Batchelor as Dolfi, Marilee Bridgeman as Kathy, Jim Mann as Bruer, Jim Prouty as Douglas and Andy Sabala and Steve Finley as Nazis.

### Technical Aspect

There are about four people on the technical crew, according to Michael Van Landingham, technical director.

"Our lighters work without seeing the play, which makes it much harder to do, they depend solely on the stage cue calls," said Van Landingham.

"We work three days technically with the cast members. This takes about twelve continuous hours."

When asked if the play would be a good one Van Landingham said, "Yes, but Cerritos students have an apathetic attitude toward any of the fine arts, there is usually only a 50 per cent house at most of the plays, the theater is ignored."

### Make-up

Make-up is the next hardest art performed, according to Andy Sabala make-up man. There are two big make-up changes in the play, these are taking Freud and his wife from 83 years old (first scene), to 23 years old (second scene) and then back to 83 in the last scene, said Sabala.

"We only have ten minutes between scenes to make these changes," said Sabala.

Special latex foam masks were made for the cast members from a plaster cast mold of their faces, according to Sabala, who made the masks.

"It took me approximately 20 hours to work on these face masks to be used, said Sabala."

The cast is depending on a good audience turnout. The play will run Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15 at 8 p.m. in BC 31.

Student admission price is \$.50 with brown i.d. card, and \$1.50 for general admission.

# Volunteers Training at Cerritos As 'Helpline' Program Workers

By **CHUCK EASTERLY**  
TM Staff Writer

**Editors Note:** This is the last segment in a three part series dealing with volunteers in action.

Sex related problems, loneliness, drug problems, suicide and bad family relations are a common occurrence in everyday living, but a place to help solve the problems is not so "everyday."

Since Pat O'Connor and "Helpline" came around a few years ago, people in southeastern Los Angeles County, especially youth, have accepted and used the service well.

Helpline is a counseling service that refers to itself as a community mental health agency, but after talking to a couple of the volunteers for the service it is evident that Helpline benefits both the client and the counselor.

"I'm really interested in people and I like to help," one 17-year old volunteer for Helpline, a 24-hour telephone counseling service, said.

"I came to Helpline before when I had a problem and then I decided I'd like to work for them."

Many of the other volunteers for the Helpline service came to Helpline for help and then decided to help others.

O'Connor, executive director of Helpline, said the five most common problems that Helpline deals with are loneliness, family relations, drugs, sex and suicide.

All of the Helpline volunteers are trained for their jobs in a class taught at Cerritos College. The class, called Human Adjustment, is a 10-week training course that meets on Wednesdays from 7-10 p.m. in SS-141.

O'Connor, who instructs the class of 72 potential Helpline workers, says he is a little disappointed in the number of Cerritos students in the class. Only four or five students from Cerritos are in the class with the majority of the people in the 21-or-over age bracket.

"I'm really looking for more Cerritos involvement," O'Connor said.

The class trains prospective counselors in the techniques of telephone counseling and a lot of "what not to do."

O'Connor outlined Helpline as having two entities. The first is the clinic itself. It is basically a community psychology clinic specifically involved in the counseling of adolescents, young adults, and families.

There are some volunteers from Cerritos involved in the face-to-face counseling, but most are graduate students working for a degree in counseling.

The other entity is the "24-hour crisis intervention telephone service" called Hotline.

There are many Cerritos students involved in the Hotline program which handles over 500 phone calls a month, according to O'Connor.

O'Connor said he is looking for involvement from Cerritos students who might like to help with program. Anyone who is interested in working for Helpline can contact O'Connor or Mike Wellens, his counseling supervisor at the Bellflower center at 16906 Bellflower Blvd., or call the center at 920-1706.

Reni Valenzuela and Barbara Strickland, who head the Volunteers in Action organization at Cerritos, can also offer assistance in volunteer work. The VIA office is located in the Community Services office.

Dowden was heavily involved with campus politics at Cerritos from 1965-70 as the editor of the Cerritos College Newsletter, a publication for the faculty.

### Frustration Feeling

"I felt frustrated because the Board of Trustees were not listening to what the faculty and I believed, so I decided to do something about it," he said.

When a new seven member trustee board was required by the merging of the Rancho Santiago Community College District and the Santa Ana Community College District, Dowden tried unsuccessfully to persuade two of his former schoolmates to run for Trustee, but instead, he decided he would run.

Dowden was elected to the Santa Ana College Board of Trustees in 1971, finishing fourth in a field of 42 candidates, for a four year term. "Now I'm in a position where what I have to say is important, and is of consequence."

"The fact that I'm a community college instructor helps me in my role as a trustee. Their is no conflict of interest," he said.

Santa Ana College is not new to Dowden, as he was a student there, graduating with an A.A. degree in journalism in 1953. After serving two years in the army and going on to receive his B.A. and masters degrees from San Jose State, he settled in the city of Orange.

### Feel for Students

"I like to think that I have a feel for the students, to what their needs and wants are because I'm around them all the time. I think I have a better grasp on the whole system having been a trustee and a teacher."

Dowden, in the performance of his trustee job, has received some opposition from both the faculty and the other Board members.

He was responsible for the Community Services sponsoring a handicapped seminar at Santa Ana College. The seminar, "The Science of Handicapping," by Gordon Jones, Herald-Examiner turf writer, drew much resistance from the other board members.

He is against overload, the taking of extra classes by teachers for extra pay, because he feels that the standard load of five classes per instructor is suitable.

## ACTION AFFAIRS

By **DEBBIE BOLTON**  
TM Activities Reporter  
Brief Announcements

Phi Beta Lambda is planning a Christmas party for underprivileged and sick children at Rancho Los Amigos Hospital in Downey during the month of December. All clubs are encouraged to participate and help these children during the Christmas season, it will be much appreciated.

L.D.S. Club of Cerritos is starting weekly visitations to the College convalescent hospital and rehabilitation center for the elderly, in the early part of December. This will involve volunteers visiting patients and getting them interested in games and singing.

Speaking of Christmas, a semi-formal Christmas dance is being surveyed. If you think you'd like to have this type of dance, voice your opinion at student affairs.

Broadcasting Club of Cerritos is making tapes of popular music, and it's being played on station KCCR, our college station. You can hear these tunes in the student center while you eat your lunch.

Christmas vacation means snow to the Cerritos ski club, who are taking a trip to Telluride, Colorado, a new ski area. The trip will cost \$114, inclusive with food and bus fare. There is room for 40 people to sign up. The trip will be from Dec. 15 to 22.

### Tonight

"French Connection" the food drive movie, can be seen tonight. It will be shown at 7:30 p.m. and again at 9:15 p.m. Admission to the film will consist of one canned food item at the door for each person, and a brown ID card.

Phi Beta Lambda, the business fraternity, will take a field trip to the Wells Fargo Bank this morning from 9 to 2 p.m.

### This Week

**FRIDAY, DEC. 7** tonight there will be an aftergame dance in the student center, hosted by the Spanish Club, following the Cerritos, Long Beach basketball game. Featured will be "Grease." Admission is free with brown ID card or \$2.00 without.

**SATURDAY, DEC. 8** is G.A.P. (Glass, Aluminum, Paper) project day. All donations should be brought to the Pit between 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

**CIRCLE K** will begin it's Christmas tree sale, located in the C-2 parking lot. Cerritos students receive \$1.00 discount on trees 5 feet or over with their brown ID cards.

# Bublavi Solves Night Problems Faces Extended Day Troubles

Until this semester, the office of the Commissioner of Extended Day was something that only a handful of people knew existed, besides knowing who filled that office.

This has changed, due to the work of Al Bublavi. He has made attempts to help solve the problems of students who attend Cerritos College at night exclusively (who happen to outnumber those who only attend during the day).

After the sun sets on our horizon, the campus has a different complexion, and students experienced different

problems. During the day, there are services, counselors and administrators coming out of our ears, so there is no problem in finding the person who can solve any difficulties.

However, at night, a lot of these people and services cannot be found until the next morning. And in the meantime, more than half of the total enrollment on campus does not receive the services that they are entitled to.

### Bridge Gap

Al Bublavi has recognized that perhaps the biggest problem with

extended day is the breakdown of campus communication. No one knows who to see or what to do if they have a problem and need advice. Bublavi is trying to make it known to these students that it is his job to serve their needs. Has a mailbox in the Student Affairs Office where he hopes to start establishing a link between himself and the extended day students.

Bublavi said that 80 per cent of the students at night utilize only the buildings at the west end of the campus, such as the Social Science, Liberal Arts, and Technology buildings. Thus when it comes time for a break, they almost all congregate at the Elbow Room.

One of Bublavi's plans is to put a complaint/suggestion box in the Elbow Room as another line of communication to him. He also wants to put up a bulletin board at that end of the campus. The lack of any kind of bulletin board near the Elbow Room, he pointed out, prevents most of the students from being aware of campus activities.

### Assistant Approved

In an effort to expand his ability to serve the extended day students, an assistant commissioner was approved by the ASCC Senate. Former Senator Cecil Miller will now be working with Al Bublavi in his service.

So far, Bublavi has made some progress. He was able to get a larger size of coffee cups in the Elbow Room so that the night students wouldn't have to stand in the long lines more than once. He also hopes to expand the Elbow Room itself.

Most of all, Al Bublavi wants it to be made known that as Commissioner of Extended Day, he knows what the problems are, and knows how to solve them. All the students have to do is know that he is the one to see to get the most out of Cerritos College.

# Conservatory For Babies To Boppers

The "Suzuki Strings" are featured at Cerritos College every Thursday between 3 and 6 p.m. Contrary to what you may think, the "Strings" are not a Japanese rock group or string ensemble.

Suzuki Strings is the name given to a class of three to nine year olds studying the violin. It is unique in that the mothers of the student take violin lessons with them in an attempt to help and encourage the young student.

### Community Services Sponsor

This class is one part of the music conservatory at Cerritos. The conservatory is sponsored by the community services, under the direction of Don Erjavec, Cerritos music instructor.

In addition to the Suzuki Strings class, conducted by Margaret Harp, the conservatory holds classes, Monday through Thursday, 3 to 5 p.m. Classes are offered in percussion, flute, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet and trombone. These classes are open to grades five through 14.

Classes are offered on Saturday mornings, 9-11, in beginning piano and guitar. The classes are open to elementary students through junior high.

Erjavec, conservatory director, was quick to point out that the classes conducted here at Cerritos are not meant to take the place of music programs offered by the schools which the students attend or to take the place of private instructors. The program was planned to supplement the other programs and encourage students to participate more fully in the programs available to them.

### Used as Model

Cerritos' music conservatory has been a Community Services project for the past ten years and has been used as a model by many colleges throughout the state.

Enrollment fee for the classes are \$5 per semester. Erjavec said, "Anyone interested or desiring more information concerning the program could telephone the Music Conservatory secretary, Monday-Thursday, between 3 and 6 p.m. at extension 447."

Erjavec added, "The program is open at anytime, meaning that an interested person does not have to wait until the beginning of a semester to start a class, they can start anytime."

# Two Plays Find Stage

With no props, no formal stage, and the script in their hands Jim Dighera's oral interpretation class will present the second Reader's Theater.

"Harold and Maude" and "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man in the Moon Marigolds" are the two main readings. The number that will introduce the program is "This Property is Condemned" by Tennessee Williams.

"Marigolds" is the story of a mother and her two tormented daughters, and how the girls escape their home life by devoting themselves to school work and other outside activities.

"Harold and Maude" is a story about Harold whose in love with suicide and Maude who's in love with life, and how the two merge together.

The performance is next Tuesday Dec. 11 at 7:30 p.m. in BC 17. No admission is charged for the event which is open to the public.

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UP AND IN — Cerritos Sophomore Randy Small goes up for two points over the outstretched arms of a Citrus defender. Small was a key figure in the Falcons 97-79 win over Citrus. (TM photo by Michael Palacios)

## Cerritos Places Fifth In Tournament; Wakefield, Salcedo Pace Wrestlers

The wrestling power of Cerritos and the rest of the South Coast Conference was shown last Friday and Saturday when five South Coast teams placed in the top ten at the San Diego Southwestern Invitation Tournament.

Cerritos placed fifth on the list of 32 teams from the Southern California and Arizona area at the tournament.

Don Wakefield, a sophomore in the 177-pound weight class, and Mike Salcedo, a freshman in the 126-pound weight class, both won individual championships to help pace the Falcons into fifth place. Cerritos also had seven other players make it into the semi-final rounds.

### South Coast Dominates

Four other South Coast teams placed in the top ten, showing the tremendous strength the conference has. Santa Ana College finished second in the tournament behind champion Phoenix. Fullerton finished third, Mt. San Antonio College sixth and Orange Coast College came in ninth.

Last Wednesday, the Falcons turned out another fine performance when they slipped by the Roadrunners of Rio Hondo College 25-19.

### Commentary

## Water Polo All-Stars

By DEAN DIRKSEN  
TM Staff Writer

The water poloist are out of the pool and the swimming trunks have been hung up to dry for the season. Was the season a success? The team compiled an overall record of 9-7.

Seven members of the team were selected to the All-South Coast Conference teams. First team selections were sophomore Brian Harvey and freshman Dennis Morales. Second team choices were Jeff Blair, Phil Dodd and John Shanahan.

Judging by the number of all-conference selections and the teams 6-2 non-conference record, the team was good, but they had to compete in a conference with three of the best water polo teams in the nation. In this competition they fought for a 3-5 record.

In this writers judgment the season was very successful. The judgment is based on observing and writing about each game, plus the opportunity to accompany the team on a four day road trip.

This writer is 40 years old and recently retired after 20 years in military service. During the past few years the writer has witnessed college age young people mocking and making fun of the institutions that the writer had been raised to respect and in some cases hold in awe.

Their actions and events of our day have raised a lot of questions within the writer. Namely, what is happening to the youth of America?

The writer's exposure to the water polo team was one of his first contacts with civilian young men after his retirement.

Let it be said again, yes, the season was a success. It reaffirmed to a callous, middle aged man, that the world is just as well off in the hands of these

Hal Simonek, head coach of the Falcons, said there were some mistakes made in the match, but he felt they could be worked out.

"They keep on winning and I can't argue with that," Simonek said. "They're really trying their hardest."

In the Falcon match with Rio Hondo, Mark Baker started the match with a victory by a fall in the 118-pound weight class.

Mike Salcedo won 7-1 in the 126-pound class to put Cerritos out in front 9-0.

Chuck Allgood lost a close decision, 6-8, and then Craig Leitner defeated his man 7-1 for three more Falcon points.

Paul Gibbs lost in the 150-pound weight class 14-3 and then Rich Moinet lost by a fall and the Falcons fell behind 13-12.

### Falcons Come Back

But the Falcons bounced right back and won three straight matches to clinch the match.

First, Robert Jones won a close decision 5-3 to put Cerritos back out in front.

Next, Don Wakefield scored a 14-2 decision in the 177-pound weight class to give the Falcons four more points.

Wakefield was one of the two Cerritos champions at the San Diego Tournament.

Wakefield's victory gave the Falcons enough points to tie the match, but Gary White pulled the victory out with a fall and six points for the final Falcon victory.

Ken Bogner lost in the heavyweight class to give the Roadrunners their final points, but the Falcons still won 25-19.

### Young Team

When the Falcons entered the tournament in San Diego, Simonek was a little concerned about the youth of his team.

"We're younger than most of the teams who will be competing," Simonek said.

But the team's youth didn't seem to affect their ability to win.

Nine Falcon wrestlers went into the semi-final round and two went in the final round.

Both of the wrestlers that went into the finals won their matches to boost the Falcons in to fifth place and only a tenth of a point away from fourth place.

Don Wakefield, a 177-pound wrestler, and Mike Salcedo, a 126-pound wrestler, were the two champions for Cerritos.

With five of the conference's six teams placing in the top ten, Cerritos will be hard pressed to maintain their streak of South Coast Championships.

Santa Ana and Fullerton are the Falcon's two foremost opponents, according to Simonek, but he also says that they cannot ease up against anyone in the conference.

## Karin Smith Looks to Olympics

By JOE HOLLOMON  
TM Staff Writer

Devotion is the word, and for Karin Smith, Cerritos student, being devoted is primary in her plans to compete in the 1976 Olympic Games, as a javelin thrower.

Eighteen year old Smith is presently preparing for the Olympic trials, when hopefully all her hard work will pay off.

Smith was born in Germany and lived in Illinois and Alabama before moving to San Diego, where she graduated from high school last year. She decided to attend Cerritos to be closer to Dave Pearson, coach of the South Coast Track Club of which she is a member, who has been working with her for nearly a year to help her fulfill her dreams.

"I've always been a tomboy and been interested in sports. I've been competing in sports with boys all my life," she explained.

### Started With Softball

In April of 1969, while living in San Diego, Smith entered her first competition in track and field with the softball throw. She finished first in the district finals, second in the city finals and third in the county finals of the Amateur Athletic Union competition. She was eligible to compete in the California State Finals for her age group, but lacked transportation to the meet.

"I wanted to be good in something in particular. I picked track and field over team sports because it's more of an individual type sport and I wanted to dedicate myself to something," Karin said.

Smith qualified for the Women's National Track and Field Championship in 1970, finishing fifth in her age group, throwing the javelin. She won first place for her age group in the same Championship in 1971-72-73 and finished sixth in the Women's (all ages) competition in 1972-73.

She finished fifth in women's competition at the 1972 summer Olympic Trials, but unfortunately only the top three finalists earn the chance to compete in the Olympics.

"My goal is to make the 1976 Olympic team. Some people might give up after failing once, but not me," she said.

### Barriers For Women

When asked about her feelings on Women's Liberation Smith stated, "I think that there are too many barriers for women. I don't think that women were meant to be in the house any more than a man. Just because you are a woman doesn't mean that all you can do is clean house."

The South Coast Track Club consists of three javelin throwers, three discus throwers, one shotputter, one high-jumper; all women coached by Pearson and sanctioned by the AAU.

Smith's training schedule calls for five workouts per week. Three days a week she spends practicing with her javelin throws and weight training and twice a week she works on her techniques.

"My competition season for track and field runs from April through June and the rest of the year I work on my weight training, techniques and run wind sprints," she said.

# 'Big Al' Wins MVP; Falcons Place Third

By DEAN DIRKSEN  
TM Staff Writer

Cerritos' center, 6'8", Al Fruhwirth won the most valuable player award in the Don Edwards Memorial Tournament while the Falcon team was winning the third place trophy.

Fruhwirth's selection as MVP was made more impressive by the fact that Cerritos finished third in the tournament. Normally the MVP selection is awarded to a member of the championship or runner up team. Fruhwirth's tournament play and statistics were such that he could not be overlooked.

Fruhwirth's three game point total of 83 was just two points short of the 85 set in last year's tournament by Citrus' Willie Jackson. Fruhwirth could have easily passed this mark had he not set out with the regulars when they were being rested in the first and third games, which Cerritos won without much of a struggle.

Falcon coach, Bob Foerster, was not

playing for tournament records, but another was within the Falcons grasp had they wanted or cared to go for it. The Falcon's three game total of 250 points was only six short of the record 256 points scored last year in this tournament by the Falcons. With two wins in this year's tournament, Cerritos now takes the lead in most games won in the past tournaments with a total of eight.

### Cypress Downs Falcons

Six days after the Cerritos Falcons handed the Cypress Chargers their first loss of the season, the Chargers returned the favor to the Falcons in the second round of the Citrus basketball tournament.

The Chargers defeated the Falcons 79-75 the second night of play. The following night the Falcons outclassed the host team, Citrus Owls, 97-79, to win the third place trophy. The Cypress Chargers went on to win the championship from North Peralta 87-56.

In all likelihood North Peralta would not have been in the championship game had it not been for the tournament seeding.

As it turned out, the top three teams in the tournament were seeded in the same bracket. In the opening round the Falcons were paired against a strong team from East Los Angeles Community College. The Falcons contained the ELA Huskies throughout the game and went on to defeat them 78-70.

In this game, Cerritos' 6'8" center Fruhwirth scored 33 points and picked up 9 rebounds to establish himself as the man to watch for most valuable player honors.

### Falcons Take Lead

In the game they lost to Cypress, it started out good for the Falcons. Ed Carsey started the scoring with a basket and then each Falcon in the starting lineup contributed a basket each. Phil Weinberg was next to score, followed by Al Fruhwirth, Randy Snail and Tim Fruhwirth.

The Falcons took the lead and at one point held Cypress scoreless for four minutes to build a 22-12 lead with 9:22 remaining in the first half, but Cypress fought back to within one point 26-25 with 5:12 left in the first half and then the Falcons spread the lead to five 40-33 at halftime.

During the first five minutes of the second half Cypress outscored the Falcons 12-7 to tie the score at 47 all with 14:44 left in the game. In the next three minutes the score was tied three different times.

With 11:13 remaining Cypress broke the tie and in the following two minutes they built a seven point lead. Tim Fruhwirth added four quick points for the Falcons and Tony Hernandez chipped in two points to cut the Cypress lead to one with 6:39 remaining in the game.

The game stayed at this pace, with Cypress maintaining a one to three point lead and with 2:22 left they stretched their lead to five points.

The Falcons kept scrambling back and with the clock showing 1:02, Randy Small sunk a basket to get the Falcons within two, but that was as close as the Falcons could get as Cypress hung on to win 79-73.

### Cerritos Defeats Citrus

The last night of the tournament saw the Falcons meeting the Citrus Owls for third place. This game was almost anti-climatic after the shootout with Cypress.

Six points was as close as Citrus was going to get. The second half saw the Falcons grind them down. With two minutes left in the game the Falcons were leading 89-71. Coach Foerster sent in the reserves who finished it up 97-79.

Coach Foerster said, "Sure we would have liked to have won this tournament, but right now I am more concerned with the three games we got coming up, Rio Hondo, Long Beach and Harbor. They are going to be tough."

The Rio Hondo game will have been played by press time, but the local fans will be able to see the 4-1 Falcons play at home this Friday, Dec. 7, when the Falcons host the ever strong Long Beach team. The Saturday, Dec. 8th game against L.A. Harbor will be at L.A. Harbor.

## SPORTS

## Eight Falcons Make All-Conference Team

The Cerritos football squad placed four players on the South Coast Conferences first team and another four on the second squad to highlight their 1973-74 season.

Tom Tipton (offensive guard), Mike Darcey (center), Louie Heida (offensive tackle), and Bob Hamilton (defensive end) anchored the first team for the Falcons.

Don Murvin (wide receiver), Darryl Schatz (running back), Vic Golonka (Defensive Tackle), and Bob Johnson (middle guard) received second team honors.

Steve Myers of Mt. Sac was named the Most Valuable Player in the conference for the second successive year. Myers finished second in conference passing behind Steve DeBerg of Fullerton.

The Cerritos Water Polo and Cross Country teams will be honored tomorrow night in the student center at 7:30. A banquet will be held with trophies being given out to team leaders.

The football squad will have their annual banquet Dec. 12 at the Royal Coach Inn in Anaheim. UCLA football coach, Pepper Rodgers, will be the guest speaker. Tickets are now on sale at the Cerritos ticket office.

Two former Falcon football players were named to the Associated Press All-Pacific Coast first team. John Nanoski and Al Oliver received the honor as members of the UCLA football squad.

Nanoski compiled 13 interceptions for the Falcons during his two year tenure and led the Bruins this year with six. Oliver completed his Bruin career as part of what many believed to be one of the finest offensive lines in college football.

The Cerritos Swimming team is training for the upcoming season, with the first meets scheduled for February. Attempting to mold swimming success at Cerritos is coach Pat Tyne.

The team has been blessed with the services of a videotape machine. They are now using the machine to record the swimmers strokes. From these tapes, individual improvement can be achieved through the efforts of the coach and swimmer.

With the season still two months away, other swimmers are expected to join the team before their opener. A recruiting program is being utilized at Cerritos to seek out, and hopefully enlist, some needed strength.

The team this year is mostly freshmen. As of this writing no divers have been enlisted on the team. This suggests openings on the squad. Several of the team members have just recently completed the water polo season, and will be doing double duty for Tyne.

Swimmers who are on the team include Roy Chapman, Mike Fewell, Rick Back, and Lynn Myers. Three other swimmers who are on Coach Tyne's list are water poloists Ron Morales, Clinton Dodd and Ron Arendas.

