

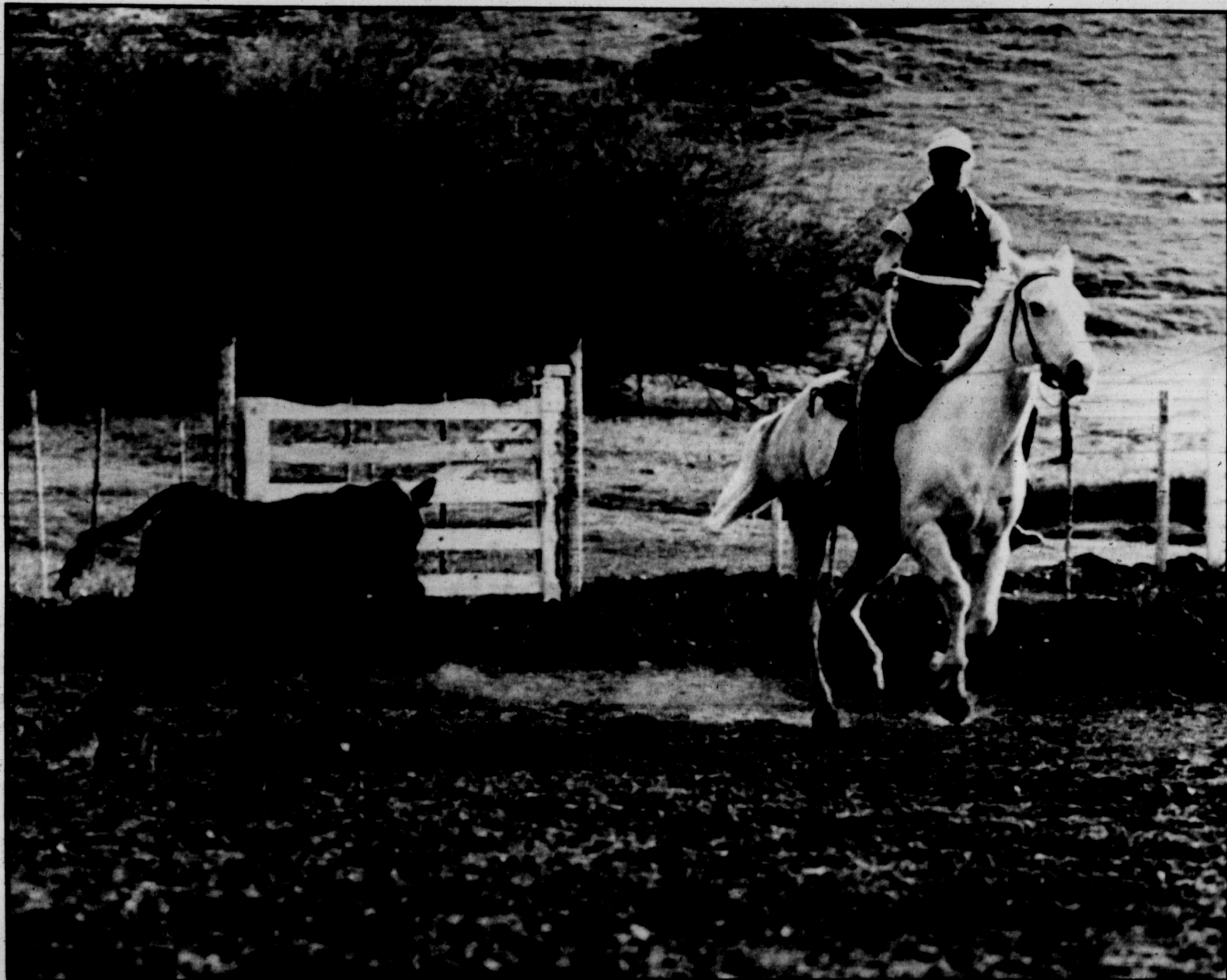
Mustang Daily

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Poly Royal Edition



Each year, a theme is selected for Poly Royal, something that will encompass the spirit of the entire campus, and something that is meaningful for Poly people and visitors alike.

"Experiencing New Frontiers" is the 1981 theme, one that is well suited to Poly—a university of people with the shared goal to approach the technological future with open minds and able hands, and at the same time to explore new frontiers in itself with some new emphasis on less technically-oriented spheres: education, the humanities and communicative arts.

But the theme contains a special and different meaning for each individual at Poly, and each sees it in light of their own experiences here.

For Carla Wendt, president of the Cal Poly Cutting and Reining Club, new frontiers are experienced through exposure. Wendt, who is pictured on the cover of this issue, said the theme encompasses "branching out into new experiences, new lifestyles."

To others, frontiers are not just external, but internal as well.

Hazel Jones, Cal Poly's vice president of academic affairs who was interviewed by the *Mustang Daily* about her decisions in implementing future funding cuts,

'Experiencing New Frontiers'

said these frontiers should include "incorporating new knowledge into old curriculum."

Sifting out the new knowledge for application, she said, can sometimes be difficult. "That's been a new experience in learning for me."

Frances Parker, head of the home economics/child development department, which was recently formed by the merging of the child development and home economics departments, also thinks new frontiers result from integration.

"We have to seek out new interactions within the university: developing research between different disciplines, integrating our expertise between disciplines, finding common researchable topics," Parker said. Parker comments on the effects of the controversial merger inside this issue.

Cal Poly student Carlos Miralles designs and flies hang gliders from the ridges and bluffs on the Central Coast, a hobby that he explains in an inside feature story. Miralles said his frontier is to fly. Specifically, to design and build a better and faster glider, one that can go higher and farther.

Miralles' frontier is a challenge to go beyond natural limits; others are more concerned with perfecting life within those limits.

"We hope Cal Poly will be a leader in the new frontier of exploring and utilizing alternate energy technologies and in the conservation of natural resources," said Dr. Richard Kresja, a biology professor and a member of Concerned Faculty and Staff. Members of that group have voiced their anti-nuclear stand as an alternative to what they consider to be a pro-nuclear administration.

"We would look forward to new frontiers of openness between the administration and faculty. We would hope the university could become a forum for the open expression of all ideas, especially those relating to the conservation rather than the waste of energy."

A member of the administration, Safety Director Donald Van Acker, said he was concerned with environmental protection.

"New frontiers are going to include emergency preparedness and the hazardous disposal of chemical wastes," Van Acker said.

The safety director has had to

deal with student exposure to the chemical PCB from dorm light fixtures and the discovery that a landfill dump site in Poly Canyon was once used for toxic chemicals. Van Acker comments on the dump inside.

"There is an increasing need for safety knowledge and the implementation of that knowledge," Van Acker said, particularly as Cal Poly increases its emphasis on research.

The frontiers of Leslie Binsacca, chair of the Poly Royal Board, are more immediate:

"Experiencing New Frontiers" has double meaning for me," she said. "It means exploring new, expanding horizons that students at Cal Poly are exploring, and at the same time it means visitors to Poly Royal can see new frontiers through the technologies and ideas shown by the displays and exhibits."

The editors

Inside

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RILEYS

Downtown, University Square, Morro Bay and Atascadero

Victorian: Project helps re-crown queen

BY LISA CHEVES
Staff Writer

Victorian houses—the real ones—are a rare breed, but San Luis Obispo are among the few who can daily appreciate their beauty by simply driving by through the town.

The Piru Mansion, built in 1890, was located on Highway 126, 10 miles west of Magic Mountain. Poly architecture students Phil Hardison and Steve Butler, both driven to preserve rather than tear down old structures, became interested in the house and decided to document it and try to determine its origin for their senior project.

Documenting a house involves taking complete measurements and photographs, and making drawings, so that if anything ever happens to the house, the owners would have

something to go by if they wanted to rebuild. Hardison and Butler never dreamed that a request for their documentation would coincide with the completion of their project.

The 90-year-old house had been almost perfectly restored when a fire, ostensibly ignited by a blow torch during roof work, gutted the entire inside of the house. However, enough of the walls are left to get all the first floor measurements necessary to rebuild.

And the owners will attempt to rebuild. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Newhall are newspaper people from way back, and currently own and operate the *Newhall Signal*. They will start from a tower and a chimney, the only parts of the house still intact. The outer walls of the house are brick, which adds to the charm of the house, but hindered

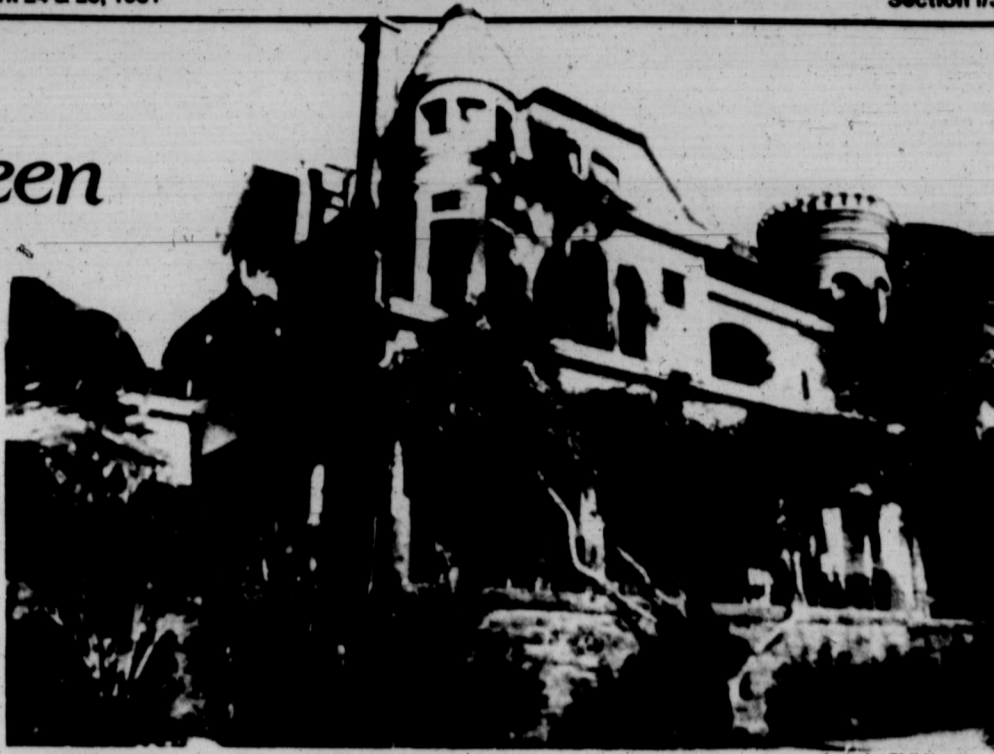


photo by Phil Hardison

The documentation project of two Poly architecture majors will make it possible for the Piru Mansion to be rebuilt.



photo by Phil Hardison

The 90-year-old house had been almost perfectly restored when a fire gutted the house.

the firemen, who spent three hours fighting the blaze.

The stained glass in the house, along with the furnishings and tile work were what made the historical house a mansion, said Hardison. He said the stained glass was the most valuable thing in the entire house, but their detailed photographs will help in reconstructing the windows. After the Sylmar earthquake of the early '70s, glass people replaced some of the panes, so they will be called upon again, said Hardison.

Damage to the house was arbitrarily set at \$2 million. When the house was built, it cost \$50,000 at a time when the average house cost about \$3,500.

Hardison and Butler, both graduating architecture students, were intrigued by the origin of the house and have come to what they consider a sure conclusion. They believe they are correct in naming Samuel and J.C.

Newsome as the architects of the Piru Mansion.

Most Poly students are familiar with the spectacular Victorian home located on Islay Street in San Luis Obispo. The house, which features a large palm tree on its lawn, was copied from a book published by Samuel and J.C. Newsome, said Hardison.

Hardison said that besides their identification of details characteristic of the Newsomes' designs, he and Butler found that the architects had built other houses for the original owner of Piru Mansion, D.C. Cook.

Piru Mansion had a fireplace in every room, and all ceilings were 12 feet high. The Newhalls, both in their mid-60s, have a great affection for the house, and are trying to keep busy with their business concerns, said Hardison. They have put a lot of effort into restoring the house, and now that they must rebuild, they have an even bigger challenge ahead of them.

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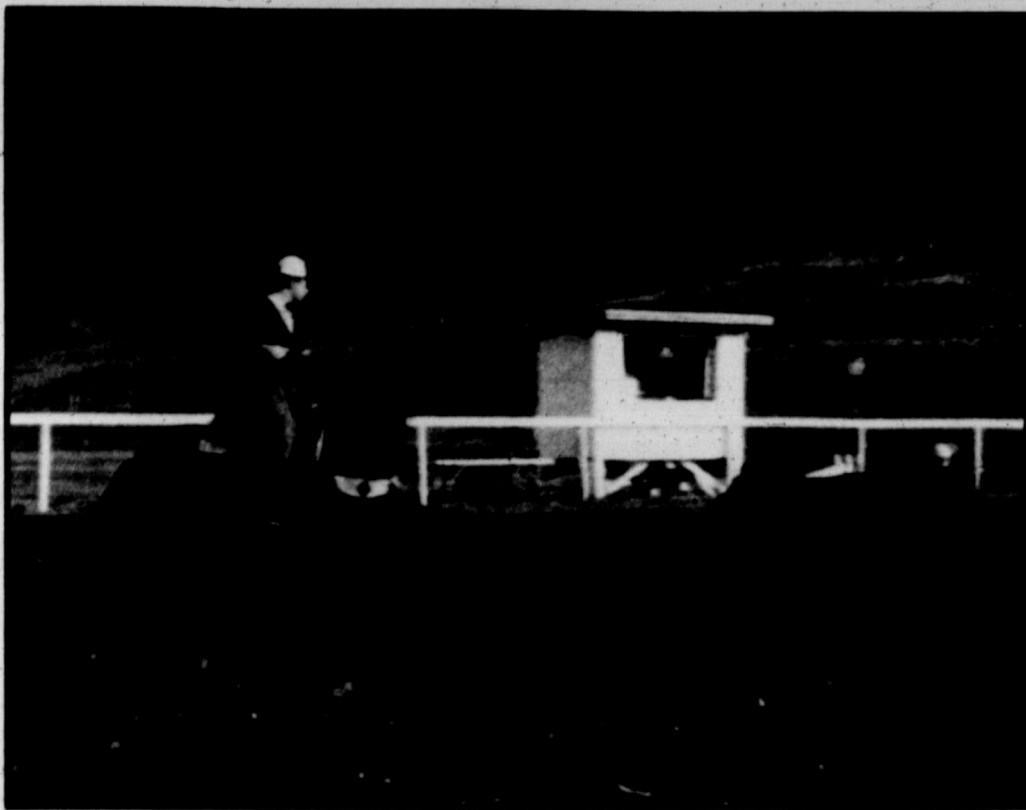
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Artist's Conception



Above left: Janet Glasgow of the Cutting and Reining Club gets ready to rope.
Above right: instructor Jack Leslie is back in the saddle.



Photos by Dan Sternau and Julie Archer



Cutting and reining are the tricks of their trade

BY LISA CHEVES
Staff Writer

CUT (kut), v.t. (Cut, Cutting), 1. to divide into parts with a sharp-edged instrument.

Most of us wouldn't think of a horse as a sharp-edged instrument, but in reality, that's just what a good cutting horse is. In the horse world, cutting is when a horse divides a herd of cattle, keeping one cow from going back into the herd.

Reining is a technique used in cutting, but is not that essential in stock work. It is given the most attention during a show, or in cueing horses to do various tricks.

Remember all the old westerns where horses come to screeching halts (slides), or where the yank of a rein miraculously causes a horse to spin around several times on his hind hooves (spins)? This is where the technique of reining comes into play. And what western would be complete without roll backs (another cued trick), where the horse runs straight into a fence, but turns around right before the moment of impact?

The main difference between the westerns and reality is that these tricks take lots of training and a horse with cow-sense.

The name is sort of misleading, said Carla Wendt, president of Cal Poly's Cutting and Reining Club. In actuality, Cal Poly hasn't had a cutting show in four years. However, the club sponsors the show team and is involved in many aspects of the horse world.

The club held a team penning last month at a local stable, which was a great success, said Wendt. Team penning involves teams of riders cutting cows out of a herd and penning them for timed scores.

A stock horse can show under several different categories, said Wendt, but it all builds up to working with cattle. Cutting is accomplished by cueing the horse by foot and training the horse how to track a cow. She said cutting has gained more interest at Poly recently, partly due to a new instructor and trainer, Jack Leslie. Wendt said last year there were more people riding English, whereas this year the emphasis is on western.

Leslie said the purpose of having a school horse is to "prepare students both in the class and out to satisfy the needs of the horse industry."

Cal Poly obtained a quarterhorse stallion this year, and Leslie, in addition to several students, has been involved in its training.

According to Wendt, because Cal Poly has such a good animal science program, good facilities and a good trainer, students are able to directly experience the making of a quality horse. "It gives us a much better opportunity if we're doing it all right here," she said.

Leslie said most people showing an interest in the horse program at Cal Poly are from the city. He considers his responsibility even greater since

many students have no agricultural background yet they have a strong interest in the field. He does not feel city slickers detract from the horse program. In fact, Leslie said different backgrounds "remind us of things we may have forgotten."

The new instructor, coming to Poly straight off a ranch, echoed Wendt's opinion by saying education comes in concentrated doses of observing.

"If they're going to seek the horse industry as a livelihood, they should take a course such as colt breaking," said Leslie.

Right now, interest in horse classes is high, and it is difficult for a student not majoring in animal science to get into many of the courses.

Learning how to breed mares is important, said Leslie, and Wendt pointed out that this is one area where Cal Poly's program needs extending.

Wendt believes that despite many improvements in horse programs at Poly, there is still a lot more room for growth. "We need an indoor arena," she said. Training comes to a standstill in the rain because of a lack of covered facilities.

The horse program has tremendous potential for the entire student body, said Leslie. Good, strong programs attract students of all kinds, he said.

In addition to the Cutting and Reining Club, Cal Poly has the Rodeo Club and the Polo Club, which both offer distinct opportunities for students interested in horses.

Hang glider pilots: freedom in flight



Photos by
Vince Bucci

Above: Bob Dunne, a Cal Poly electronic engineering major, hang glides in Carlo's Miralles' Aolus design. Bottom: Miralles puts his craft together.

BY SUE BOYLAN
Special to the Daily

*"Free as a bird. I am rid of the earth. I can fly!
Like the dreams I had dreamt as a child, I can
master the sky."*

from "Master the Sky"
by Rick Masters

A commonly-held misconception about hang glider pilots is that they are potentially suicidal crazies who think it's fun to jump off cliffs and mountainsides.

However, it should be noted that hang glider pilots don't jump off cliffs and mountainsides—they fly off them.

Pilots don't think that flying is merely fun—for some it's addicting.

"I have to get my fix (of flying) at least a couple of times a week or I'm not as productive," said Carlos Miralles, a senior aeronautical engineering major at Cal Poly. Miralles has been hang gliding since 1975.

But is it dangerous to fly off mountainsides strapped underneath an oversized kite? Accidents in this sport can be fatal. A Cal Poly student was killed while hang gliding in May 1978.

"A trained hang glider pilot isn't in any more danger than a motorcyclist going down the freeway," said Rick Masters, a mechanical engineering major who has been hang gliding for two years.

Equipment design and an understanding of the concepts involved in flight have advanced to a point where most accidents occur because of pilot error rather than equipment defects, the two pilots said. Also, most pilots now wear parachutes.

Training and practice increase hang gliding safety. "The less you know the more chances you're taking," Miralles cautioned.

The Hang Gliding Company in Pismo Beach introduces people to flying on the flat sand at Guadalupe Dunes in the south county. Gradually, as the beginner's ability to handle the glider increases, they are able to move up to higher launch sites.

Training doesn't stop with advance pilot ratings. Masters and Miralles said a pilot must study meteorology to learn as much as possible about the winds they ride on.

Hard-core hang glider pilots are so dedicated to the sport that, Miralles said, it is not uncommon to forsake jobs, classes homework, just about anything to head for the nearest launch site if conditions look "soarable."

Conditions are soarable when the wind is blowing into the glider's path at the launch site and pilots are able to find warm rising pockets of air to circle in once the glider is in the air. Using these air pockets, much the same way birds do, is called thermaling.

An experienced pilot can use thermals to make a flight last two or more hours and fly as high as several hundred feet above the elevation of the launch site.

Twenty-three-year-old Miralles, who plans to graduate in June, said in late February he took off from the launch site on Cuesta Ridge, about three miles north of Cal Poly and "worked the thermals and ridge lifts" to rise to an elevation of 4,500 feet.

On that flight Miralles decided that conditions were good enough to try a cross-country flight. He was able to fly over Cuesta Grade and land in Santa Margarita, about eight miles away.

But there are also days when the flight from the 1,125-foot elevation of the Cuesta Ridge site to the landing area, (a mile and a half away on a farmer's land behind campus), takes 10 minutes or less.

This type of flight Miralles described as, "little more than a bumpy sled ride."

"When Carlos flies all the time he gets really good grades," observed David Ductor, another Cal Poly student and hang glider pilot, and also one of Miralles' roommates. Ductor, a pilot since 1971, said, "He doesn't put any time into studying, but he can just crank on a test."

Miralles admitted that the quality of his grades seems to be proportional to the amount of time he

spends flying compared to the time he spends studying.

Currently Miralles has a glider design in production. The Aolus has been manufactured and is being sold through Spectra Aircraft Corporation of Concord, California since December 1980.

Miralles began working on the design for the Aolus glider in 1978. The glider has a tail which gives it a mere bird-like shape than the currently popular gliders.

The unique tail design makes the glider, "safer, more stable and allows it to perform better," Miralles said.

Although working on graduation and life after Cal Poly is a higher priority item now, Miralles and Bill Dodson, another senior aero major, have begun work on another glider design.

Miralles said he is not the only Cal Poly student to have a hang glider in production. Brian Porter, a one-time world champion, has two glider designs to his credit, the Easy-Riser and the Voyager, Miralles said.

Still, it's hard to understand exactly why the county's 100 hang glider pilots (of whom about 20 are students) are compelled to strap themselves beneath brightly colored Dacron sails and take to the air, trusting themselves to the wind.

Miralles states his case simply. "Ever since I can remember, I've wanted to fly," he explained. He's working toward his private pilot's license.

Rick Masters considers flying airplanes "Pong hang gliding," that it's just like an electronic simulation of the real thing.

In fact, the best way Masters can describe it is through guitar playing and song writing, in which he expresses his feelings about flying without the protection of walls. He marvelled, "Just imagine the whole world around you."

The higher a hang glider pilot flies, the more the countryside expands out in front of him, until, said Masters, "You're flying with the hawks and the eagles."

Poly neighbors recall . . .

BY MARIA CASAS
Staff Writer

The year was 1901. The town of San Luis Obispo was nestled between the easing coastal hills and the Santa Lucia mountain range. The neighboring Pacific Ocean complimented the picturesque beauty and moderated the milieu's climate.

But the price of seclusion for the Central Coast community, which ached for recognition and a chance to grow, was neglect.

In Sacramento, the California state legislature was searching for a suitable site for a vocational high school where students could be educated in the arts and sciences, and prepare them for a non-professional way of life. San Luis Obispo met these prerequisites; and so the century shared its infancy with the newly born Cal Poly.

"Before, there was nothing but vegetable fields," said Francis Bressis, who was born and raised in San Luis. Her home is perched high on a hill overlooking the city and the campus.

Moving from the big city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to San Luis Obispo in 1927 was exciting for Paulin Dubin.

"I was thrilled with the little town and all the geraniums and lilies," said Dubin. "In the big city there were just sidewalks."

Dubin, who lives just a few blocks from campus, recalled how San Luis Obispo appeared in the early 1900s. The old mission resembled a New England-style church—not a Spanish mission; the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart replaced the three-story wooden church with a boarding school for girls and a convent for the nuns. A Woolworth's store stood where the Network (a downtown shopping mall) is now, Dubin said.

Cal Poly brought gradual changes to San Luis Obispo, and as it graduated from a high school to a college, Califor-

nia Polytechnic State induced and satisfied much of the growth the city longed for.

"The town was just emerging," said Dubin. "People were discovering San Luis Obispo."

Distinguished as one of the superior institutions in the state's higher education system, Cal Poly began to attract students from all over the state. The students immigrating into San Luis Obispo to attend school brought with them a diversity of personalities, values, cultural traits and fads that would transform a once serene town into a hectic one some 10 months of the year. The seasonal migration began to look more like an invasion.

"You can tell the students have gone home (in the summer), because I can find a parking spot in front of my house," Dubin said.

During World War II when Cal Poly was an all-male school, Dubin felt the students were unruly.

"The boys were fresh out of kindergarten," said Dubin. "They've grown up now. I've never met more perfect gentlemen."

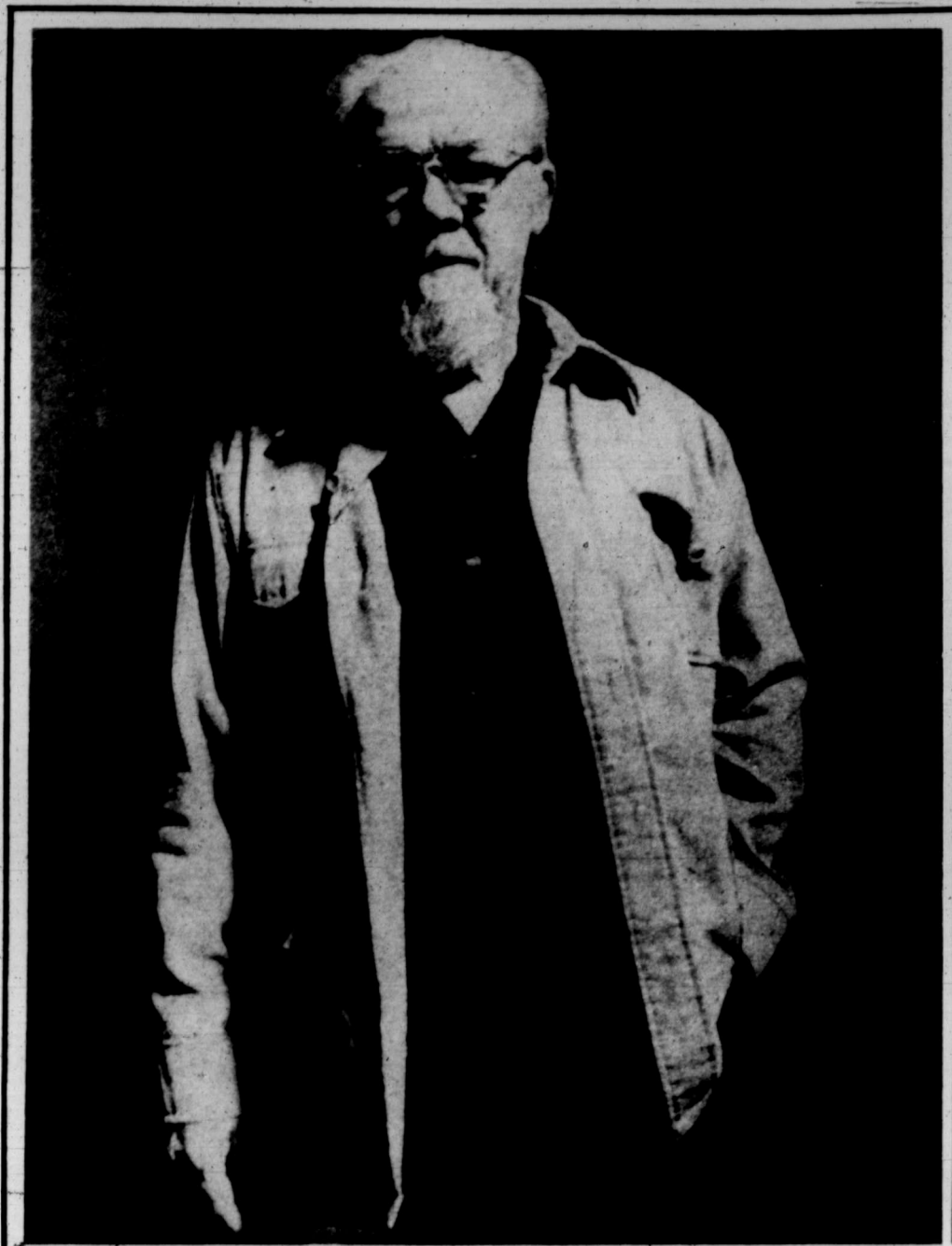
The recently retired city clerk, Jean Fitzpatrick, came to San Luis Obispo in 1942. In the past 28 years he has worked as city treasurer and associate administrator. He noticed the same kinds of changes.

"The school turning co-ed in 1956 was good for the town. People thought that bringing girls to school here would make the guys dress up. The problem was, the girls dressed like the guys."

The release of all this youthful energy became particularly apparent to those who had to control the pranks and parties of college students—a sore spot in town-gown relations.

Captain Donald Englert of the San Luis Obispo Police Department came to town 20 years ago as a patrol officer.

Please see page 7



Mustang Daily—David Middlecamp

Father George McMenamin about students: "They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected."

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... 80 annual migrations

From page 6

"Things students did are different," said Englert. "Moral standards have changed and a lessening of inhibitions led to going out and having fun. It's common with all people."

More students has not just meant more parties, Englert pointed out, but bigger ones as well.

"Twenty years ago students still consumed alcohol," said Englert. "The difference is that parties before were not money generators. In the last five years party throwers have added another, separate and distinct violation: selling alcohol without a license."

And then there's the harder stuff. "In the 1960s there was hard drug use by students but they didn't remain students for long," he said.

Fitzpatrick has come into contact with students and their parties and is glad they are part of the neighborhood.

"Some kids had a party and everyone went zonkers," said Fitzpatrick. "The next day these big husky kids in ties went to every house and apologized for the noise."

"Sometimes if they see me doing yard work, they come and help me out. The students fit into the town and I enjoy them."

Father George McMenamin, who was assigned to the Old Mission in 1956, has noticed a few changes from a different standpoint—the pulpit.

In 1956 an evening mass was not held on Sundays and it was rare when the morning masses were full, he recalled. Today, the Sunday evening service is jammed with students, almost 800 showing up for it each week.

Father McMenamin, said, "They dress different and are not as hippy as they used to be. You can tell the flower children era is over."

The dress is still informal at church, but Father McMenamin said he is glad to see that students come to pray no matter what they are wearing.

Dubin sees students in church and around her neighborhood; a fraternity is right up the street from her.

"They asked me to be a judge in a sing-a-long with a sorority," Dubin said. "They are perfect gentlemen."

Father McMenamin is glad the students are here because it makes the city enhance the cultural awareness of the city.

"They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected," said Father McMenamin.

"It is interesting how San Luis Obispo has an international flavor because foreign students are entertained in homes. This is beneficial to our society."

The growth of Cal Poly does not bother Bressis, who goes to town in the morning to avoid traffic.

"The city is growing but you have to give way to progress," said Bressis. "Can't expect to keep it small while other cities are growing. If people want to live here they should not be deprived of the opportunity. It would be selfish to keep people out."

"We're lucky to have Cal Poly," said Dubin. "It brings so much. There's more life."

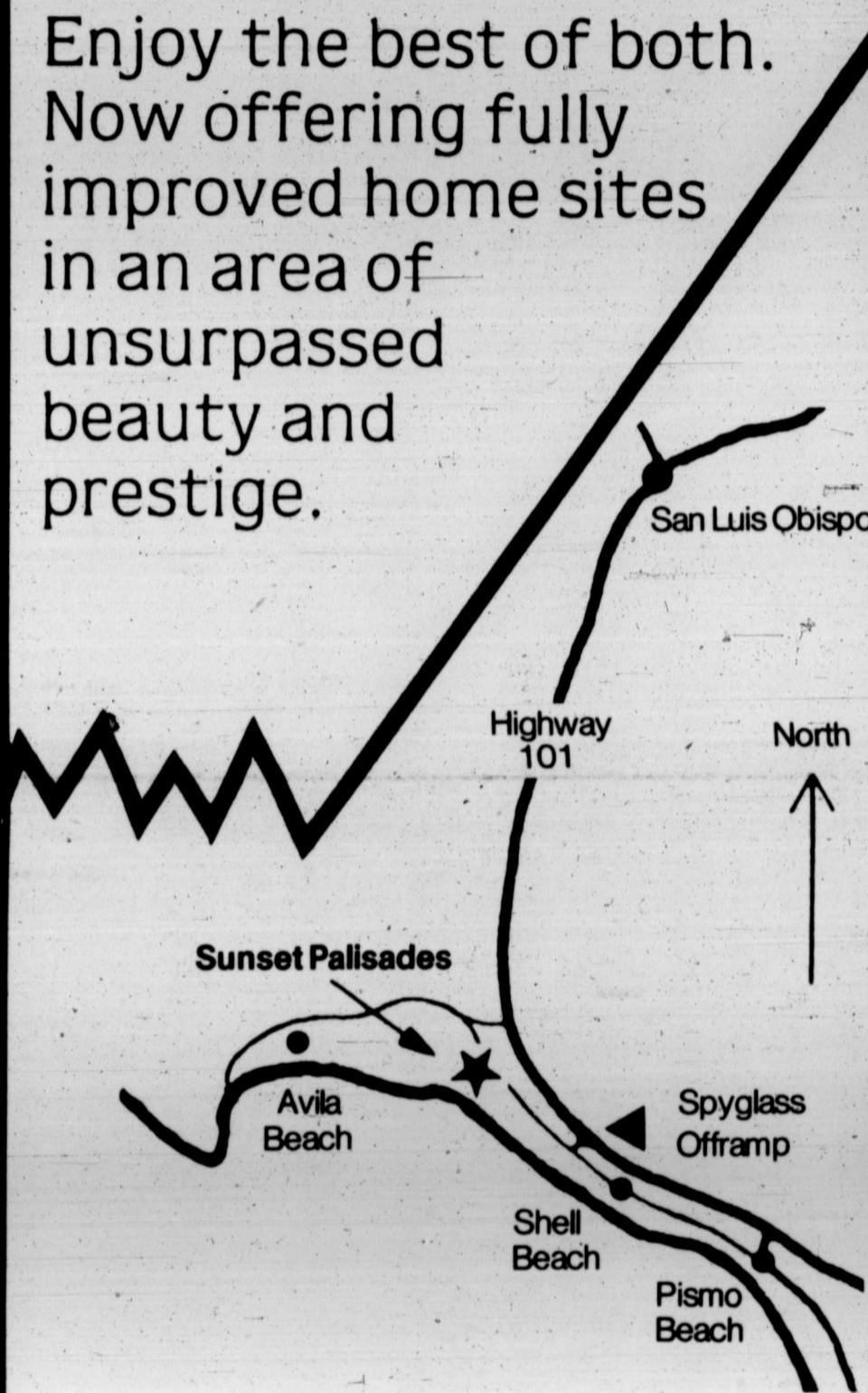
"Sometimes businesses don't appreciate students because of their dress styles," said Fitzpatrick. "They forget they are adults. I personally enjoy Cal Poly students," she added.

"A lot of problems in town are blamed on students. They come to town and become citizens. They live here, rent houses, and pay taxes. People should change the attitude that they are just students."

People have to recognize that students are citizens in our town and we should take care of them."

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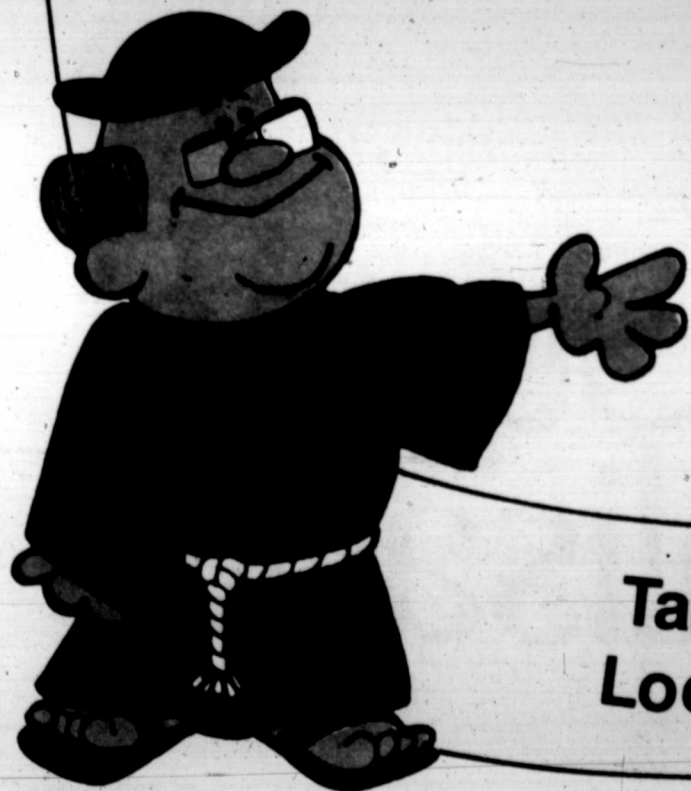
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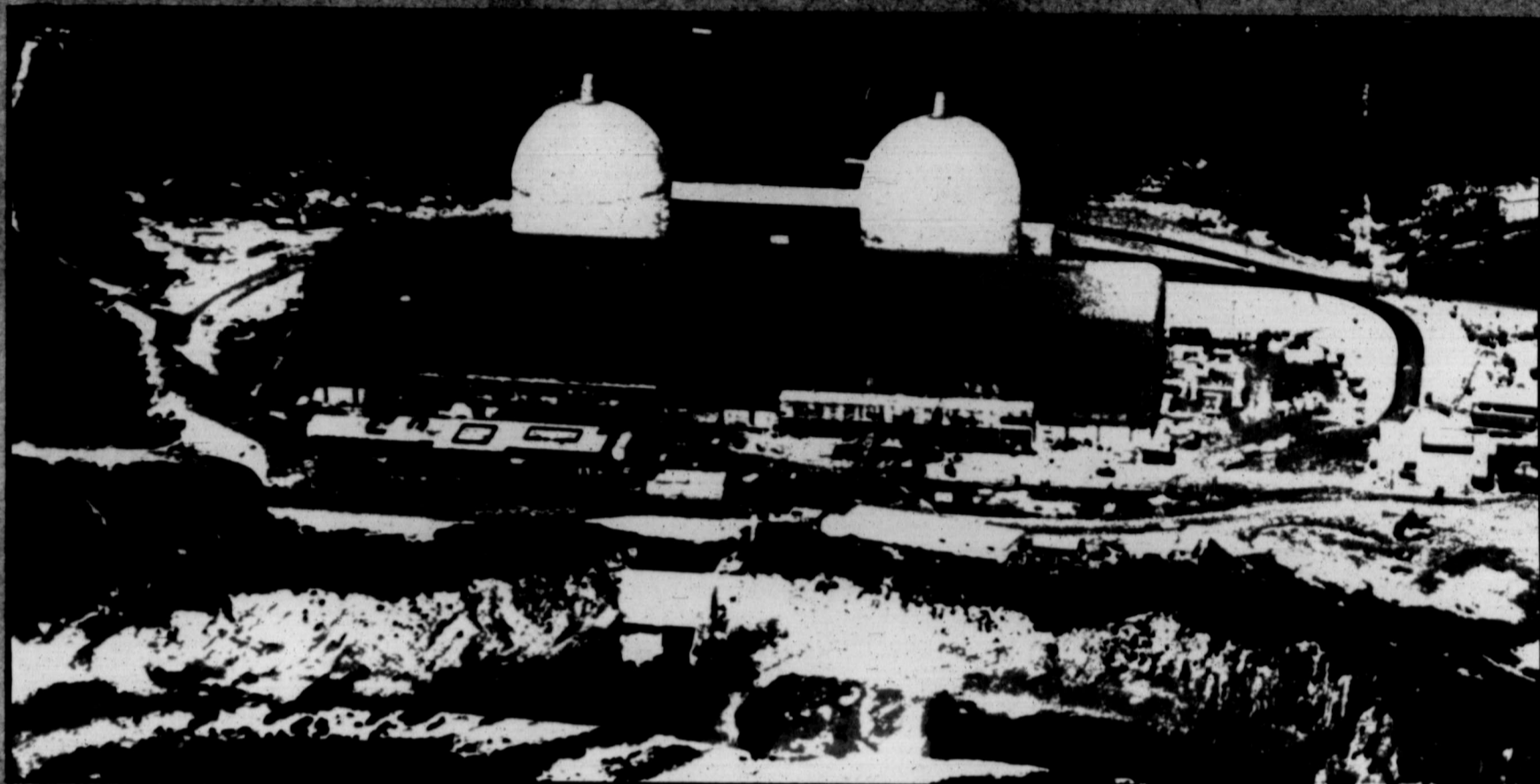
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Mustang Daily—Don Stenou

Faculty group: concern + balance = Diablo

BY CYNTHIA BARAKATT

Staff Writer

When Cal Poly President Warren Baker was asked to comment on the faculty members picketing outside Chumash Auditorium where Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, an advocate of nuclear power, was speaking, he said: "it's a part of university life."

The protestors couldn't have agreed more.

The protestors, the Cal Poly Concerned Faculty and Staff, are a group of faculty and staff members who air their views on issues concerning the university and the community.

"We're trying to be a watchdog organization which makes sure the university does not become one-sided," said mathematics professor Dr. Bob Wolf, a spokesman for the group.

The organization originated with 150 signatures on a petition expressing concern about the opening of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant after the Three Mile Island accident in the spring of 1979. Diablo Canyon is about 12 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

Although there is no formal membership, there are about 50 names on the phone list and meetings, which take place every other Monday, attract an average of 20 to 25 people, according to Wolf.

While the group's aim is to make sure both sides get aired on major issues concerning the university and surrounding community, the main focus of the Concerned Faculty is Diablo Canyon and the energy path of the future, said political science professor and co-chairman of the group, Dr. Richard Kranzdorf.

He said that the group's anti-nuclear stand is as it should be, a counter balance for pro-nuclear groups in the university and the community.

"Our aim is creating an atmosphere where a diversity of viewpoints is heard," he said. Both sides should continue to voice their opinions, he said.

The fate of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, standing idle while safety hearings continue, is the main concern of the faculty organization.

The plant is within three miles of the recently discovered Hosgri earthquake fault system, a major safety question to Wolf.

Although PG & E nuclear engineer John Sumner asserts the plant is built to withstand the ground motion generated by a quake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale and will not fall during an earthquake, Wolf said he feels the risk of operating a nuclear plant that close to a fault is too big to take.

But Sumner called the delay "ridiculous" and said he cannot justify the \$2.5 million per day it is costing the utility and the taxpayers to buy energy from other sources while the plant remains closed.

"The plant will not get any safer from any more hearings," he said.

The amount of radiation given off during normal operation of the plant also concerns the faculty group.

Landscape architecture associate professor and co-chairman of the group Walter Tryon said that while people are told radiation associated with nuclear plants is not harmful; the precautions taken in handling radioactive material, however, such as the use of protective gear, creates confusion in the public mind about the real effects of radiation.

"It's difficult to understand what something really means," he said.

Sumner said that only minimal amounts of radiation are released from the plant under controlled conditions.

People are exposed to more radiation from the natural background and medical equipment than from nuclear plant emissions.

"There's no question that nuclear power is as safe as anything else in this society," he said.

Diablo Canyon will eventually be granted a license Sumner said, because it would be a waste of invested time and money not to operate the built facility.

Wolf said the plant will be licensed because proponents of nuclear power know that a denied license would be "the nail in the coffin" of the nuclear industry.

The Concerned Faculty opposes nuclear energy as a

means of producing power in the future.

"I don't see nuclear energy as needed anywhere in the world," said Wolf. "It's a poor energy path. There are so many things that are simpler, safer, cheaper." The Concerned Faculty member said efforts should be made to develop renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and tidal energy.

The Concerned Faculty will continue to speak out against nuclear energy and will take on other campus and community issues that members feel are important, said Kranzdorf.

He said the group is currently at work on a proposal providing for a campus energy coordinator who would work to ensure efficient use of energy on campus and explore means of conservation.

Although no protests or other activities are planned, the Concerned Faculty will continue to take advantage of chances to air their views.

"As a group, we are committed to speak out at every opportunity," said Tryon.



Mustang Daily—Peggy Gruenberg

PG&E engineer John Sumner: "The plant will not get safer from any more hearings."



Mustang Daily—Michael Ainscow

Concerned Faculty member Dr. Bob Wolf: "I don't see nuclear power as needed anywhere in the world."

BY RALPH THOMAS
Editorial Assistant

Sex discrimination has been a much talked about issue at Cal Poly over the last few months. One aspect of the issue has been the question of whether Cal Poly is in compliance with Title IX—a federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in federally assisted programs and activities.

During the last two weeks of January Cal Poly was visited by two investigators from the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. The investigation came as a result of a complaint filed in the spring of 1979 by five Poly students charging the university for noncompliance with Title IX—specifically in the area of athletics.

The university has not received a response from the DOE since the investigators left, according to Howard West, associate executive vice president of academic affairs. He said the investigation's time schedule does not require a response until 90 days after the visit.

"It could very well be June, July or August before we get back their (the DOE) reactions to the compliance review," said West, who is in charge of Cal Poly's intercollegiate athletic program.

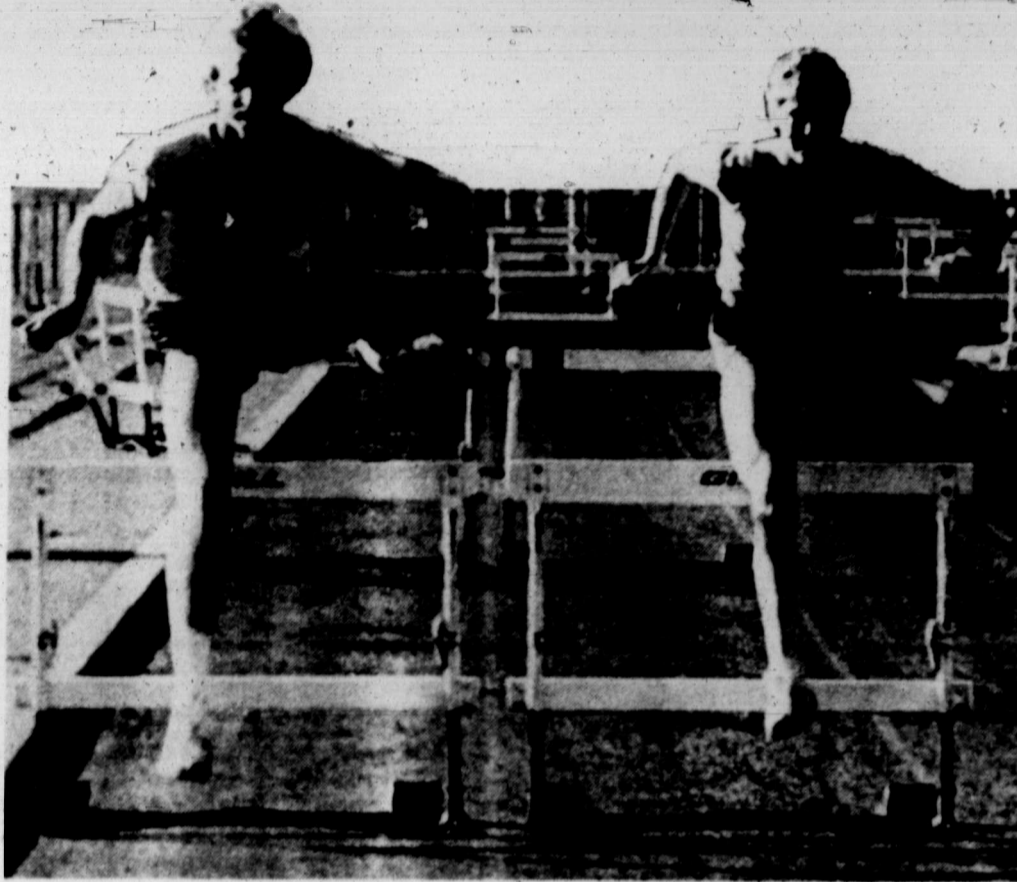
West said he does not have "severe concerns" about the investigation.

"I don't want to try to hide anything. If there are problems, they ought to be identified and we ought to try to find some way of resolving them," West said.

Despite his lack of concern about the compliance review, West said he feels there are two areas the investigators might recommend improvement in: equity for men and women in athletic facilities and the distribution of scholarship assistance.

West admits there is not equity in the athletic facilities provided for men and women. But he stresses that the university has "limited control" over this pro-

Sex discrimination inquiry: Can Poly clear Title IX hurdle?



Mustang Daily—Susannah Perkins

blem. He said the improvement of existing facilities and development of new facilities will depend on the state's willingness to provide funding.

Cal Poly's master plan includes the construction of a new physical education facility to replace Crandall Gym. West estimated the facility is third on the master plan priority list, but that it is still years away.

Concerning the area of distribution of

scholarship assistance, West said there has been "a confusion about how to calculate equity."

He said Title IX requires financial aid for athletes to be distributed proportionately according to the number of participants.

For Cal Poly the cost of giving men athletic scholarships has been considerably cheaper than it has for women. This is caused by higher cost of housing

women athletes in the regular on-campus dormitories as opposed to the lower campus dorms—Heron and Jespersen where the men are housed.

West pointed out that it costs the university \$27,000 to house the 102 men athletes on scholarships and \$33,000 to house the 33 women on athletic scholarships.

After the 1981-82 school year Heron and Jespersen halls will not be used to house athletes, according to West.

The questions of equity were observed by the investigators and West said he is not sure how they will respond.

"They'll have to draw their own conclusions based on whatever factual evidence and rationale that they choose to use," said West.

If the investigators do find the university guilty of sex discrimination, according to West, the ultimate penalty would be the withdrawal of all federal assistance from the university.

West said this type of penalty is now being tested in a federal court and might be found illegitimate. If this happens West said the federal government would have no jurisdiction over Cal Poly's intercollegiate athletic programs.

Since Title IX's beginning, West said, Cal Poly has been striving, along with other universities, to eliminate any inequities in athletic programs. He commends Title IX for being impetus of this movement.

"There may still be some (inequities)—but I don't believe that they are major," West said. He predicts that the university's athletic programs will have complete equity—except for some facilities.

West said he supports movement toward equity with or without Title IX.

"It is both appropriate and right for there to be equality of opportunity—we're committed to that," he said.

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Poly Canyon springs could leach buried toxics



Mustang Daily—Martin Sanders

The Poly Canyon trash dump, where chemicals were dumped between 1972 and 1976, is now the subject of state and federal investigations.

State officials' investigation underway

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

A preliminary investigation by California Department of Health officials indicates that a Poly Canyon trash dump where toxic wastes were once buried poses "no immediate hazard to human health," although there is a "strong possibility" of leaching in the landfill.

A report from the health department, dated March 17, says the Poly Canyon landfill is located in the area of two springs—one of which runs "directly through the fill"—and that "there is a strong possibility of rainwater leaching through the landfill and eventually entering Brizzolari Creek."

The creek runs through Poly Canyon before transversing the northern section of campus and eventually flowing into San Luis Creek.

The state investigation follows a February *Mustang Daily* article that detailed the allegations of Mike Ahler, an equipment technician in the Cal Poly chemistry department. Ahler told the *Daily* that between 1972 and 1976 he transported toxic waste materials accumulated by his department to the dump site.

The state report also said seepage was observed at the base of the trash dump during an onsite inspection — "although the last rain was more than a week previous."

The landfill in Poly Canyon was a "Class III" site, according to Cal Poly

Environmental and Safety Officer Donald Van Acker, meaning toxic materials were never supposed to be buried there. The past dumping of toxic wastes at the site was "illegal," the report says.

Mark White, director of the state health department's Abandoned Site Project, said the owners of the landfill — meaning the university — would be liable for any environmental damage that occurred because of past dumping of toxic wastes.

The report also indicates the results of two ground samples taken at the landfill last quarter would be known by mid-May.

The genesis of Cal Poly's toxic waste problem occurred during the early 1970's, when the chemistry department's procedures for toxic waste disposal were at a crossroad. Previously many chemical wastes were simply poured down the drain, and the department's faculty and staff feared the materials would create an unreasonable burden for the San Luis Obispo sewage treatment plant.

Moreover, if the chemicals wastes passed through the plant unaltered, contamination of San Luis Creek could result. According to Ahler, it was against this backdrop that his department sought an alternate method of waste disposal.

Little did Ahler know then that the alternate method would be the subject of federal and state investigations near-

ly 10 years later.

"The most reasonable and practical alternate method of disposing of such waste was — and still is — burial in a secure landfill," the equipment technician said. "The most secure landfill known to us at that time was located at the closed Cal Poly dump."

Among the substances he transported to the dump were heavy metal salts such as cadmium and zinc, organic solvents including hexane and benzene as well as certain types of hydrocarbons, Ahler said.

Ahler said organic solvents were simply poured onto the landfill rather than being buried in their containers. The equipment technician called this procedure an "accidental good fortune" since it "allowed for a smaller amount of residue to remain in the dump."

Pouring the solvents onto open ground, Ahler explained, allowed 90 percent of the substances to evaporate.

Benzene, which was in common use in the chemistry department prior to 1978, also ended up at the Poly Canyon landfill, Ahler said. Benzene is now recognized as a cancer agent — it was one of the chemicals dumped at the contaminated Love Canal area of Nizgara Falls, N.Y.

A Feb. 18 *Daily* article triggered a federal investigation of the trash dump which was spearheaded by the U.S. Coast Guard. The day after the article was printed Coast Guard and county officials made a preliminary investigation of the site.

On the West Coast, according to Alfred Fonze, San Luis Obispo County's emergency services coordinator, the Coast Guard serves as the federal government's investigative arm when toxic waste disposal problems arise.

Steve Hamilton, a pollution investigator with the Coast Guard, said soil samples of the Poly Canyon landfill

would be taken in coordination with county officials.

The dump site — located about a mile in from Poly Canyon's entrance — was carved out of the side of a hill on the right-hand side of the road. This area of Poly Canyon continues to serve as an excavation site used to supply the university with road construction materials, according to Douglas Gerard, executive dean of facilities planning.

The trash dump was closed during the mid-1970's when San Luis Obispo County set forth new regulations for continued operation of the site, according to Gerard. Rather than comply with these regulations, the university moved to seal the dump.

Ahler said the materials he transported to the dump "are judged to be sufficiently contained by the landfill to prevent any measurable contamination of the environment by that waste" — provided the landfill is not excavated.

Since 1977, Ahler said, wastes accumulated by the chemistry department have taken to an off-campus state-licensed dump site in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

"This decision was made not because of imagined difficulties with the Poly Canyon dump site, but to comply with various government regulations which we eventually discovered," the equipment technician said.

Poly memories

During the mid-'30s, Cal Poly had one of the winningest football teams in California. Between 1933 and 1935, the team had a record of 17 wins, four losses and one tie—with a perfect record in 1933. In 1933 and 1934, the Mustangs were the conference champions.



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Funding cuts worry officials -- and raise student fees

BY JIM MAYER
AND KATHRYN MCKENZIE
Poly Royal Co-Editors

The economic saga of Proposition 13 continues. Although it may seem as if the measure, passed in June of 1978, has stopped hurting education in California, some warn that the Novocaine provided by the now-drained state budget surplus has worn off.

The legislature is now wrestling with the state's first balanced budget in four years. Limiting spending to the amount of revenue will mean across-the-board cuts in the funding of the California State University and Colleges system, with no compensation for the nation's double-digit inflation rate.

To Cal Poly, this next phase of inadequate funding will come in the form of a projected increase in the general fund budget of only .089 percent.

"All parts of Cal Poly will be affected," said Hazel Jones, vice president in charge of academic affairs. "We distribute pain equally."

But, she says, Cal Poly is already sore from previous budget cuts and the austere fiscal environment of the last four years.

Said Finance Director Tom Flores, "We are still dealing with the impact of Proposition 13. The full force of the impact has been delayed."

The CSUC felt the continuing pressure in making up next year's budget. Governor Jerry Brown's proposed budget required the trustees to trim nearly \$35 million from their initial request.

The system made these unanticipated cuts by slashing \$15 million designated for new programs and program changes, by reducing an inflation adjustment for supplies and services to 5 percent, and by increasing student fees.

For example, the inflation adjustment for utilities was reduced to 16 percent, Flores said, despite estimated increases of 24 percent for lighting, 22 percent for gas, and 16 percent for oil.

"We will be underfunded in that category by \$1.5 million systemwide," Flores said.

To help offset these cuts, the student service fee has been pushed up to \$209 for three quarters, a \$29 increase, starting in fall of 1981. The late registration fee was upped from \$5 to \$20 and foreign tuition was also raised.

The remaining \$10 million in cuts demanded by

Brown was to result from the recommendations of a Chancellor's advisory group.

Business Affairs Director James Landreth was appointed to that committee in 1978 and has seen both sides of the falling ax.

What most concerns Landreth is the proposed cut-back in funding for overtime pay (from \$1.2 million to \$732,000) for university employees at Cal Poly. Certain campus jobs require a lot of overtime, and this reduction would drain money from some other facet of administration.

"Public safety by its nature requires overtime," said Landreth of the campus Public Safety department, which includes police and fire protection. "There are emergencies, special events, and there must be an allowance for illness, to provide leave replacements.

Financial affairs and records also require overtime — the first because of the extra time required to make up budget proposals, and the second because of work involved to get grades out on time.

Landreth said there are two probable routes that will supply the needed overtime funds. A position can be held vacant, and the salary money would be diverted into overtime. Another option is to critically look at various departments to eliminate inefficiency.

Landreth explained it this way: "There is no logical way to make any more reductions because of inflation."

Another target of cutbacks has been positions, a factor that hurts Poly in two ways.

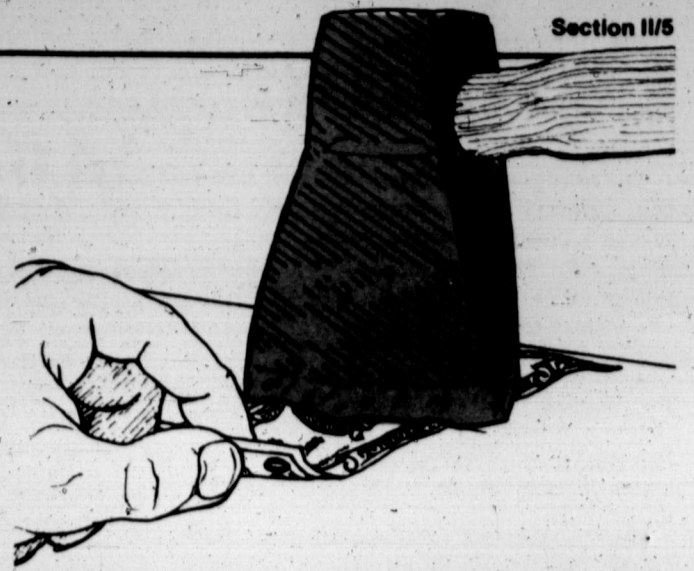
"By next year, Cal Poly — the most impacted campus in the system — will lose 20 faculty positions. It is incongruous to me that we will lose this many when we are so impacted. After Proposition 13, when we lost \$1.5 million, we lost 15 and a half faculty positions," said Vice President Jones.

"We're jammed with students. We turn away more students every year. But there is not enough equipment money. With our emphasis on lab work it's impossible to keep the lab equipment up to date. Even now it's obsolescent or outdated," Jones said.

When equipment breaks, Jones said, the university often doesn't have the money to fix it, so it is discarded.

The CSUC was exempt from this, but it participated voluntarily by requiring the Chancellor's office in Long Beach to approve all hiring. Cal Poly lost 29 positions through attrition.

The CSUC budget was reduced by \$14 million



the next year ('78-'79), with reductions coming from instructional and support budget funding.

"The prognosis was dismal," said Budget Officer Rick Ramirez.

The next cycle of 1979-0 saw \$17 million in CSUC reductions.

"We call it budgeting by proposition," Flores said. "It's a whole new theory of budgeting."

"Last year at this time we were madly involved in providing budgets for different scenarios ranging from one percent reduction to 13 percent reduction (because of the possible passage of Proposition 9).

"What aspires is an indirect cost of all these things. Proposition 9 did not pass, but it cost us money," he added.

Said Ramirez, "We're in a period of void right now," referring to waiting for the final form of the governor's budget. The proposed budget was submitted to the state assembly in January and will be finalized in June. As Ramirez puts it, "Everyone is sitting on the edge of their chairs, waiting."

Yet, there are still alternatives, according to Hazel Jones. "Our hope now is to get private money from outside sources. The President's Cabinet will help in this. They're people who understand the ways of getting to legislators, and ways of getting to corporate dollars."

Inevitably, Jones said, there will be a deterioration in the quality of education because of budget cuts, but Cal Poly will survive.

"We're still alive and viable. The students get brighter and brighter every year. But there will be more pressure on everyone.

"We will work hard to prevent this (lower quality of education). But it is an insidious, subtle thing that keeps eroding away what we're doing."

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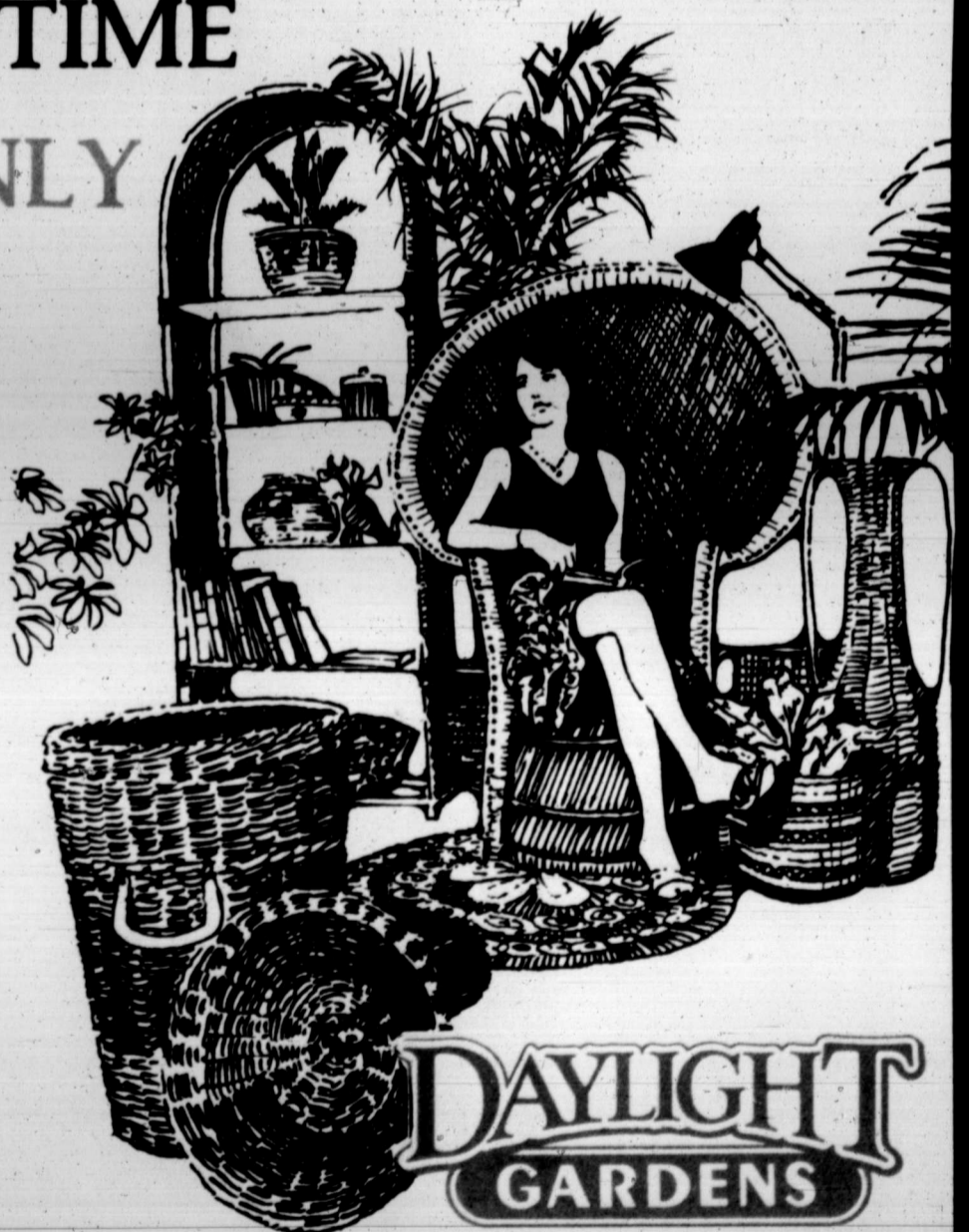
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Winner and losers

The players are divided into two sets: the primary set, consisting of the primary player (winner); and the secondary set, consisting of every other player (losers), ranging in number from two to as many as will fit in the rooms.

The ultimate aim of the game is freedom—for the primary players, freedom to control; for the secondary players, freedom from control. For the secondary players, there are various levels of freedom obtainable as the game progresses.

The secondary players should be aware that the skillful primary player can determine this *value marker* by controlling their perception of their objective. For example, if the primary player has purchased sufficient *advertising triangles*, he can force the secondary players into the belief that a choice of twenty detergents and the option of buying crotch deodorant and flowered toilet paper is, indeed, freedom.

The amount of money distributed is arbitrary, but the primary player must start the game with one thousand (1,000) times the combined total of the secondary players. The same conditions apply to *property squares*, *factory diamonds*, *material goods cards*, *influence and politic clout quotas*, and other assets which can be added as the game progresses, provided all players agree on their validity.

The playing board is a conical pyramid. The secondary players move

around in a continuous horizontal circle at its base; the primary player moves vertically upwards to the peak, his rate of ascent determined by a) the ruthlessness of his play, and b) the rate at which the secondary players forfeit their *human dignity quota cards*.

Under category 2) are *kill, manipulate, lie*. If a secondary player threatens to expose the dangers of his work place, say, the primary player's nuclear power plant, his place in the game could be terminated by the expenditure of a *kill card*, modified by the words "car accident."

If a secondary player lands on one of the regularly spaced red squares, he must pick a red card from the *Death* pile. If the card is modified by the words "retired" or "disabled" in italics, the player merely leaves the room; if not, or the card is specified by *asbestos* or *black lung*, the player is placed in the oblong wooden box with the word "loser" painted on it, and is forgotten.

If the primary player lands on a blue square he must pick a blue card from the *Delay* pile. The delay in time to his ascent is specified by "trade union unrest," "environmental movement," "public outrage," or "Ralph Nader," but the skillful player need not be concerned. If for instance, the two categories of "public outrage," *pacifism*

and *active resistance*, threaten the primary player's *armament profit standing* and policy of foreign exploitation, he may see instituted a "conscientious-objector status," thereby institutionalizing the movement into the game. If the category of "environmental movement" is utilized by the secondary players, the primary player may start, if he picks a favorable *public relations* card, an anti-litter or recycling program, thus directing the movement along safe channels.

Once the primary player passes the three-quarter (¾) mark on his vertical track, marked "control level," he may wear the paper headband marked "success"; his ascent to the peak is guaranteed because he now controls the secondary players' moves, i.e. to have reached this high level, the primary player must have achieved the following:

1) Reasonable control of the press. On the assumption that extremists make good copy, the primary player need only divert attention to them. He can, then, direct the economy, form and topple foreign governments, and control universities, while the secondary players, fearful of radicals in their ranks, turn their energies to stamping out those who threaten the primary

player's control—the primary player is thus protected by the secondary players.

2) The position of being paid for being rich.

3) Convinced the secondary players that the gross national product must always increase. If the secondary players argue a tie between level of GNP and number of *environmental degradation squares* accumulated, the primary player has many options open to him, as mentioned previously.

Once the primary player reaches the peak of the pyramid, he may replace the "success" headband with the plastic crown marked "winner." The secondary players may now pick a card from the *Last Resort* pile: a "no change" card means the game continues as is until the winner picks a "retired" or "death" card and another player takes over his role; if a "revolution" card is picked, the primary player loses all his gains, which are evenly distributed among the secondary players, his pyramid is leveled, and the game progresses as the secondary players decree. Complications frequently arise—this move should not be relied upon.

Warning: This game has been known to last for years.

Author Andrew Jowers is the *Mustang Daily* editor and a senior journalism major.

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Progress prerequisite

"Experiencing New Frontiers" has become a cliché slogan for celebrations of student achievements like Poly Royal. But, nevertheless, it is a focal point and apropos.

Some of these frontiers are inviting, and the progress toward them displayed in these exhibits is encouraging. The flipside of progress is frontiers that make us victims; the discovery of toxics buried in Poly Canyon, the erosion of funds that support state universities and the inequalities among the students and professors because of race and sex in the institution. The crepe paper of Poly Royal is only a wet Band-Aid on these hemorrhaging sores.

All these frontiers—whether invited or unexpected guests—are diverse by nature and our interest in them is just as diffused. We are all affected to different degrees, and generally our interest correlates with the efficacy of the challenge. We should not assume that everyone is concerned that the wild North Coast rivers stay wild.

But what all of these frontiers must have in common—to assure that the next generation doesn't repeat the last—is an attitude. A mind frame based on rationality, not emotion, to assure good decision making.

The bottom line is that as advocates we are open minded and committed to change. It doesn't matter what someone's point of view is, but how they got it. It doesn't matter whether someone is for or against, but whether they know why.

Unfortunately, "open minded" has become an overused word and its meaning diluted. But it still equates to objectivity and is based on rationality. Objectivity demands that we seek out information from a variety of sources, that we analyze discrepancy and then make a decision. Objectivity encourages dissent and never, positively never, denies an opinion.

The war of the bumperstickers continues. To the "Question Authority" that arose from the chaos of the last decade comes the rebuttal: "When they answer, will you listen?" Both sides must listen.

Then we must act. For without action, Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, man "is not yet man. Without it, thought can never ripen into truth." We must challenge the opposition and not be put off by its apparent size or influence.

Every society will have its masses and its elites; the greater power lying overwhelmingly in the latter. What we must agree to, no matter which frontier we pursue, is to do everything we can within the realm of ethics to influence the influential, we must never close our minds off from those challenging us.

Altruism, of course, is an essential component to an ethical campaign for change. There are those that question whether there is any altruism in democracy, or if there is altruism in theory, if there is room for it in practice. We must bet there is because it is the basis of this attitude change.

Is this revolution of attitude too much to ask? The achievements you see this weekend are only the light under the door. It isn't too much if we have the courage to change—not to accept smaller cars, pollution and tuition, but to an attitude based on rationality.

Easy pickin's in growth issue

Picking the best candidate in an election out of a field of many is rarely as easy as, say, picking out a good tomato from a bin in your local supermarket. To find either a good tomato or a good political candidate you check for firmness—firmness of form for tomatoes, and firmness of stance for candidates.

But while it might be easy to find a tomato which is firm to the touch, it is often difficult to find a firm politician. The issues in elections are not always clear and so the differences which separate the various candidates often become blurred.

But when the citizens of San Luis Obispo stepped into the voting booth March 4, the picking was easy. There was only one issue and almost all the candidates for the mayoral and San Luis Obispo City Council posts lined up behind it.

The one issue that divided the voting constituency and kept the candidates from hiding behind a veil of political double talk and vague, abstract statements, was that of growth. One faction wanted to maintain a strict curb on the population's growth to protect SLO's fragile environment, ensuring that San Luis retains its small-town atmosphere, and keeping the rate of growth below the city's ability to provide water and sewage treatment. Another group wanted to ease growth controls to encourage light industry in the area to create more jobs and keep a lid on rising housing costs by making housing more available.

The limited-growth position emerged as the mandate of the voters when its proponents, Melanie Billig and Allen Settle, were swept in to the mayor and council seats by wide margins, and growth moderate Ron Dunin topped the six council contenders with the most votes. Furthermore, GlennaDeane Dovey, a controlled growth candidate who was nosed out by Settle and Dunin, will probably be appointed to fill the council post vacated by Billig when she became mayor.

With the election of Billig, Settle and Dunin, the city growth question would appear to be answered. But in reality the population control controversy has just begun, for the new council must sit down and deliberate to what exact degree the city growth "beast" should be kept at bay.

There has been pressure from some to keep the growth rate so low that only a trickle of people enter the city yearly. Though this option might appear attractive, it is tantamount to suicide.

If the council is overzealous in preventing the "Los Angelization" of San Luis—allowing the city to expand its

boundaries too far in too short a time—it might unwittingly transform the city into another Carmel, a city with quaint shops and beautiful homes, but one in which only the rich can afford to live in.

If the council adopts a "no-growth" policy, then the reduced supply of homes, couple with the high demand for housing because of the city's low one percent vacancy rate, could cause the price of homes to escalate. This would be aggravated because there is a temptation for government officials to approve expensive single-family unit housing projects over the low income type to make up the property tax lost by limiting the number of people which can live in a community.

Should housing cost jump, the burden wouldn't be felt by the rich, who can buy a home at about any price. Nor would it be felt by most students, who can band together with friends and collectively rent a house or apartment. The burden would be shouldered by the middle and lower class workers with families, who can't afford an increase. So they would be forced out, leaving the city for the students and the rich.

This scenario could be avoided if the council sticks to its plan of *limited* growth (2 percent or less) and resists the temptations to build primarily single-family dwellings. The council should focus its attention on building low income dwellings and apartment buildings with the emphasis on functionality, not style. These homes should, of course, be built in pockets within the city, or areas just out of its limits, where environmental damage would be minimal.

To keep the lower and middle income families in San Luis Obispo more jobs must be created. The solution is to reassess the city's needs, to determine if there are any necessary services not being performed, such as litter pickup, and to encourage more small business and perhaps chain stores to come to San Luis through tax credits.

San Luis Obispo citizens made a wise decision when they voted to maintain the area's natural beauty and the small town atmosphere by limited growth. But this privilege should be granted to all classes of people, not just the rich. But it could be only the rich who remain in San Luis, should the growth strategy adopted by the city council not prove a sane one.

Author Tom Johnson is *Mustang Daily* managing editor and a junior journalism major.

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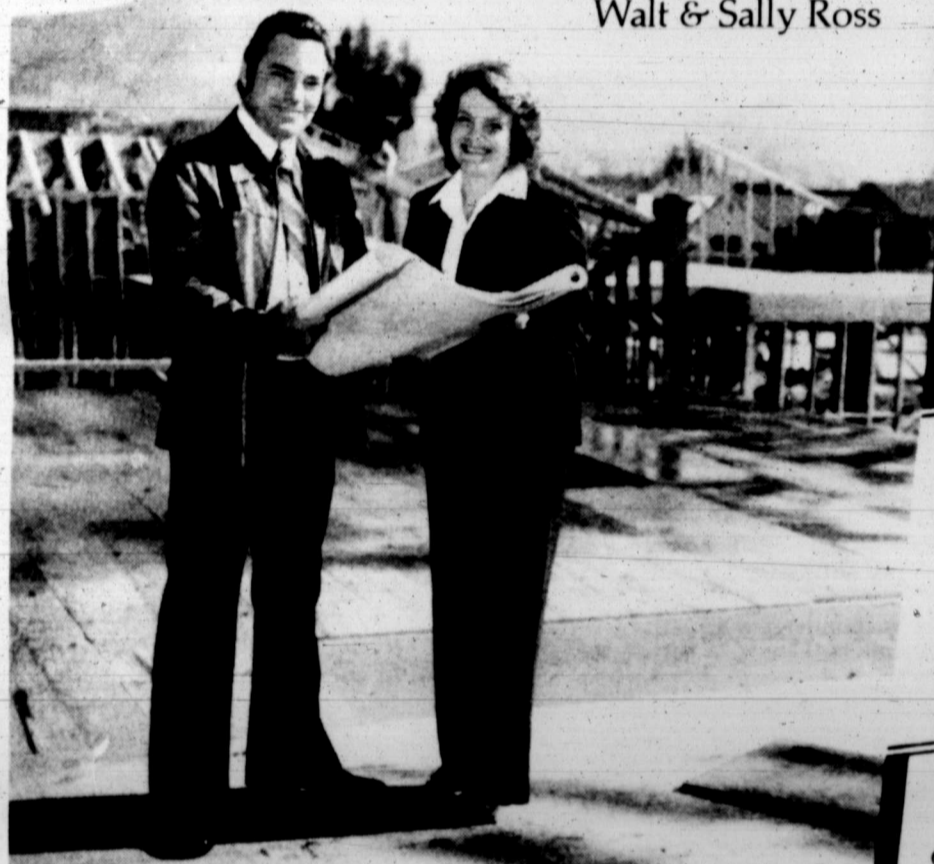
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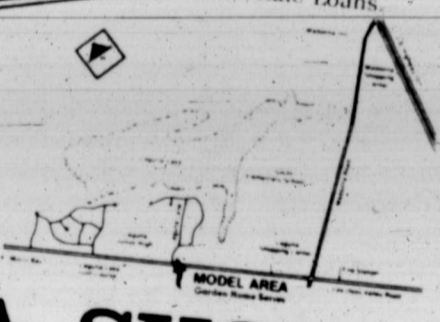
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Report on research

At

California Polytechnic State

BY THERESA LUKENAS

Staff Writer

"You've come a long way, baby" seems like a phrase well suited to describe research at Cal Poly, for it has changed and expanded tremendously in the last 20 years.

Historically, research did not play a significant role on the Cal Poly campus for two major reasons, according to several staff members. This includes the stance that past university presidents at Cal Poly have taken in regard to research, and also the very nature of the California State University and Colleges system as determined by the state legislature.

As Dr. George G. Clucas, of the political science department and the first director of research development at Cal Poly, put it "Under President Julian McPhee (president from 1933-1966), research was just not a part of this campus's priorities."

"It was just not encouraged on the campus," he continued, "and certainly not recognized as far as promotions and achievement go."

During McPhee's term as president of the university, the merits of vocational education were emphasized at Cal Poly. Until 1966, research or at least sponsored research (funded through grants or awards from private and government agencies) was not pursued on campus.

This was a stated fact in the university catalogues of that period.

Clucas explained that when President Robert Kennedy took office, "the pressure was mounting" since many instructors wanted to engage in various aspects of research. However, he added that the matter was extremely controversial, because other instructors just as strongly opposed to research, maintaining that it would detract from the applied atmosphere at Cal Poly or from instructors' classroom performances.

Clucas stated that Kennedy was aware of the situation when he became president in 1968, and he took the first steps toward opening the campus to sponsored research by creating the University Research Committee in conjunction with the Academic Senate, and later establishing the office of Research Development. Clucas was then appointed as the first research development director.

According to Clucas, the main purpose of the office was to be a visible sign to the campus that it was acceptable to pursue research.

Clucas said that one of the functions of the office was to make instructors aware of what institutions were seeking research proposals, to help instructors in writing proposals and to assist in other aspects of gaining outside sponsorships.

The role of research at Cal Poly under Kennedy was to allow instructors who were interested in pursuing such goals to do so, but only to the extent that it did not interfere with Cal Poly's "hands on" policy toward education.

"Kennedy had to tread very carefully," said Clucas. "After all, the whole research thing was a 'no-no' until Kennedy opened it up."

According to Robert Lucas, the present director of research development, when president Warren J. Baker took office in August of 1979, the pursuit of research at this campus was given an even greater impetus for growth.



Mustang Daily—Michael Ainscow

In his 1979 fall conference address, Baker noted the importance of research at Cal Poly and committed himself and the institution to a more vigorous research program.

"The research committee has looked at its (research's) role and has said that research plays an important role in professional development and professional development is important for every faculty member at Cal Poly," said Lucas, adding that through this statement, professional growth has also been given a high priority at Cal Poly.

This increasing commitment to research has been apparent as both the dollar volume and the number of research projects have increased significantly over the years. Research funding levels in 1979-80 were almost ten times that of 1968-69, and the number of awards and grants for research has almost doubled.

"Five years ago, we were chasing after \$1,500 grants from the Department of Forestry," said Lucas, "now we're looking at a one million dollar grant from the State Department."

According to Lucas, several recent developments may also help to improve the research environment at

Cal Poly.

Lucas said that a new administrator was recently hired by the Foundation to oversee the administration of sponsored programs. He explained that this new administrator would help provide a force for greater cohesion in research administration.

Lucas explained that the office of research development has also been augmented with an administrative assistant who will assist faculty in identifying potential sponsors and in preparing proposals. Lucas said the tremendous amount of time and effort which must be expended just to prepare a research proposal may frighten off instructors.

He added that with the advent of this new position, the research office will be able to keep in closer touch with instructors and help to insure that proposals which are sent are in their best possible form.

Changes in the campus application procedures have also been improved and proposal review time reduced by decreasing the number of signatures required.

But despite the increasing commitment to research at Cal Poly, certain other factors have stunted that growth.

Clucas said several limitations upon research are the result of its role in research as defined by the state legislature, which in the Donahoe Act assigned primary responsibility for research to the University of California system and set up the state university system primarily for instructional purposes.

Teaching loads, therefore, are much lighter for faculty in the UC system to allow time for research, and specialized research facilities are provided for them. In direct contrast to this, the CSUC cannot rely on state funds and must seek funding from other sources to provide faculty time and the needed materials to support research.

Clucas explained that instructors at Cal Poly are all working under full teaching loads of 12 or more units, thus, faculty who wish to pursue research here must do so either on an overload basis or on released time which must be funded by an outside source.

Lucas named a shortage of adequate facilities for research as another factor which limits research growth.

"It seems to me," said Lucas, "that the space to do one's work has always been a problem with faculty who want to push further."

But Lucas added that Cal Poly is changing, that research has come a long way, and there is room for further growth as Poly begins to overcome the barriers.

"The excitement for the students and faculty that are involved in research is bound to carry off over into the classroom," said Clucas, "but you've got to understand that it (research) is never going to be the tail wagging the dog at this institution."

Research topics span spectrum

Research has become a growing source of interest for many faculty members at Cal Poly, and the following is summary of some of the faculty members who are involved in major research projects at Cal Poly.

Dr. Curtins Dean Piper, head of the soil science department:

—received a \$127,110 grant from Shanklee Corporation to study the feasibility of using Basic-H as a soil amendment to improve water infiltration.

Dr. Larry P. Rathburn, head of the agricultural education department:

—received a grant of \$143,408 from the government of Mexico for an agricultural education program for Mexico.

—has also received over \$130,000 in grants from the state Department of Education for various pre-service and in-service education and improvement programs for vocational agricultural instructors.

Dr. Joe Glass, of the agricultural engineering department:

—received a grant from World Bank of \$117,600 to bring chief engineers in India to this country to study U.S. irrigation and water management techniques.

Dr. Kenneth A. Hoffman, of the physics department:

—has received over \$35,000 in grants from the National Science Foundation to conduct various paleomagnetic studies concerning polarity transitionals and possible related behavior of the geodynamo.

Dr. Joseph E. Grimes, of the computer science and statistics department:

—has received over \$113,000 in grants from NASA-Ames for development and application of software for dynamic analysis of the Tilt Rotor Research Aircraft.

Dr. Edgar Carnegie, of the agricultural engineering department:

—received a grant of \$40,200 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to design, build, operate, and evaluate a solar-heated brooder house.

—also received \$158,192 from the U.S.

Department of Energy to study the application of solar energy to the industrial dehydration process.

This has been meant as only a brief listing of some of the individuals involved in various forms of research on this campus. Many other members of the Cal Poly faculty have been and are involved with various forms of research, both private and university related.

Poly's experiments on shuttle

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

While America's space shuttle transport system is two years behind schedule, the Cal Poly Space Program is already planning to test the environmental conditions of space by constructing experiments scheduled to be launched into orbit early in 1983.

At that time, amidst the space shuttle's 65,000-pound payload, there will be a canister from Cal Poly measuring 2½ cubic feet in size and weighing about 60 pounds, which will be designated "Payload 279." A battery-operated control system will activate the self-contained experiments once the space vehicle is injected into earth orbit.

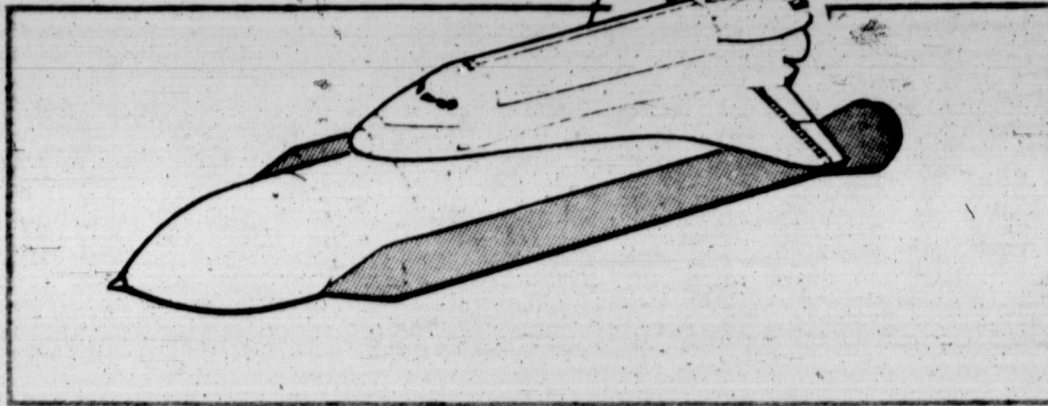
The space shuttle program is just now getting off the launchpad itself. Cal Poly's payload will be shot into orbit in much the same manner as the projected flight of the space shuttle Columbia.

The Cal Poly Space Program, a student-run organization operating under the auspices of the university's physics department, has designed experiments to test what effect the zero-gravity space environment has on various chemical and metallurgical reactions, according to the organization's program director, Bryant Moinihan.

The first experiment involves the electroplating of metals—a process used in the construction of electrical components and chrome bumpers—which is expected to be more efficient in the weightless environment, said Noley Baker, the program engineer.

Another experiment, Baker said, will indicate how oscillating chemical reactions are affected by the absence of gravity. Such oscillating reactions are thought to occur in heart neurons, he explained; thus the experiment could shed light on how the heart would be affected during long-term space travel.

The university's space program is also constructing an experiment "to come up with a metal that is full of bubbles," or a foam metal, the program engineer said.



Baker noted that such a light weight metal, formed in a zero-gravity environment, would have many practical applications on earth.

The final experiment, according to the space program's 1980 "Current Research and Status Report," involves

immiscible alloys, which are produced from metals that "do not normally mix in their liquid state." As temperatures approach absolute zero, the report says, the electrical properties of these metals become "superconductive."

Since gravity separates metals of dif-

ferent densities, the report continues, a weightless environment could provide clues toward producing distortionless immiscible alloy wires.

Baker, a junior electrical engineering major, said similar experiments as these should be carried out on earth so that comparisons between the effects of gravity and zero-gravity environments may be made.

Moinihan, a junior business major, explained that the Cal Poly Space Program was on a three-phase schedule. Phase one, already completed, was the selection and blueprinting of the experiments, Moinihan said.

The second phase, now in progress, involves design and construction of the payload and will conclude with the actual launching, he said. The final phase is the interpretation and publication of the experimental results, which should occur sometime around 1985, Moinihan said.

Class prepares students for wild blue yonder

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

As parents and alumni fly into San Luis Obispo this week for the 1981 Poly Royal activities, a few Cal Poly students are preparing for aviation adventures of their own.

The students are enrolled in General Aviation, or Aero 102, a course designed to provide the training necessary to pass the written examination for the Federal Aviation Administration's private pilot's license.

What aeronautical concepts should the student have mastered after completing Aero 102?

Interpretation of weather data, cross-country planning, aerodynamic principles, federal regulations and other pertinent information are topics discussed in the course, according to Shannon Barrett, who taught the course during winter quarter.

Barrett, a commercial pilot for Swift Aire, said the General Aviation course teaches students why an airplane flies, how to control the craft and how the engine system operates.

Students who pass the course, the pilot said, "should have an understanding of the fundamentals and the knowledge it takes to pass the FAA private pilot's test."

Barrett emphasized, however, that Aero 102 relates only to the FAA written examination. To receive a private pilot's license, he explained, one must log a minimum of 40 hours of in-flight experience and pass a medical examination and a flight check in addition to passing the written exam.

Students who wish to take actual in-flight lessons must do so independently of the university, the pilot said.

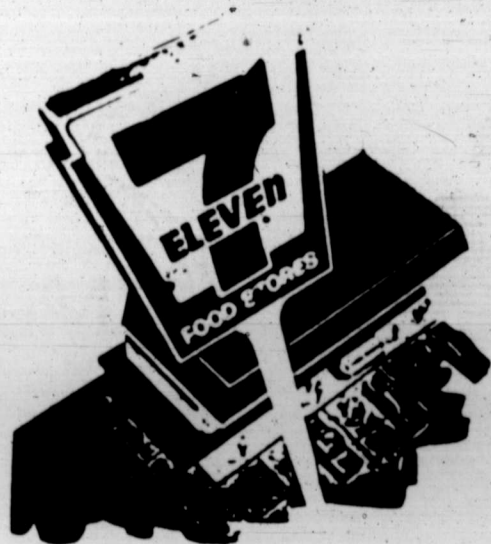
According to the university catalog, Aero 102 is not open as a credit course

for aeronautical engineering students. Barrett said only an eighth of the 45 students enrolled in his class are aeronautical engineering majors while the rest represent a "good cross-section" of the university.

Barrett, a professional pilot for the past nine years, said "two or three" of his students are looking toward flying as a profession while some others are flying as a pleasurable hobby. The rest of his students, he said, simply take the three-unit class as an elective.

Barrett said that in the past General Aviation was taught once a year to about 150 students at a time. It will now be available three quarters out of the academic year provided student interest remains the same, he said.

"They will use people in the aviation profession to teach the course," Barrett said.



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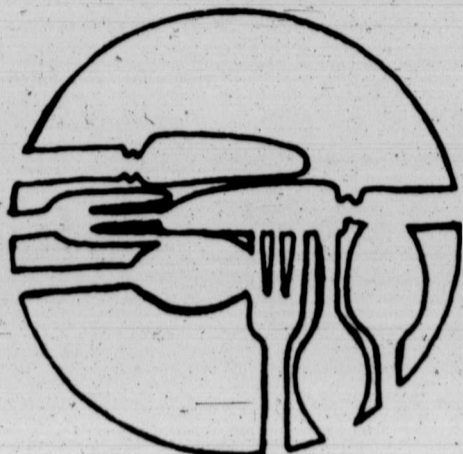
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Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Located southwest of El Corral Bookstore. Stop by and enjoy a complete meal served cafeteria style in the active atmosphere of campus life. Friday: Breakfast 6:30 am to 9:30 am, Lunch 10:30 am to 1:30 pm, Dinner 4:30 pm to 7 pm. Saturday: Breakfast 8 am to 9:30 am, Lunch 10:30 am to 1:30 pm, Dinner 4 pm to 7 pm. Sunday: Breakfast 10 am to noon, Lunch 12:15 pm to 2 pm, Dinner 4 pm to 7 pm.



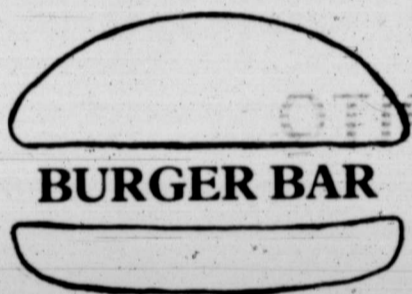
snack BAR

Open Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25, 8 am to 5 pm. Located across from the Main Gym. Service includes breakfast specials, priced at \$2.00, served until 10:00 am; lunch from 10:30. Luncheon specials are: Ham sandwich on wheat bread and tossed green salad \$1.50; Hot entree, vegetable, roll, small milk and tossed green salad or pie or cake \$2.50. The Snack Bar serves the widest variety of food on campus.



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Open Friday, April 24, 11 am to 10 pm and Saturday April 25, 10 am to 5 pm. Located in the McPhee University Union Building across from the Burger Bar and recreation room. Come in and enjoy ice cream sundaes, malts, shakes, and hand-dipped cones—nostalgically delicious and different.



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Open Friday April 24, 10 am to midnight and Saturday, April 25, 10 am through 1 am Sunday. Will re-open Sunday, April 26, noon through 11 pm. Located next to the recreation room on the first floor of the McPhee University Union Building. The Burger Bar offers a variety of burgers, beverages and desserts. For quick service and excellent foods, build a burger and much, much more.

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Open Friday, April 24, from 7 am to 5 pm. Located on the first floor of the Dexter Building and easily accessible from all lower campus buildings. A great place for a snack or meal. Vending machines serve coffee, tea, snacks, soft drinks, fresh fruits, hamburgers and more. A microwave oven heats your food in seconds.



Open Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25, 8 am to 3 pm. Located across from the northwest corner of El Corral Bookstore. This facility offers a cake donut and coffee special at 25¢ during open hours. Lunch served from 10:30 am. Luncheon special includes hot ham & swiss cheese sandwich on rye with potato salad \$2.25. Other menu selections include a variety of hot and cold deli sandwiches and salads.



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Graphics presses for national attention

BY MICHAEL WRISLEY

Staff Writer

The printed type which you are reading comprises the only student written, set-up, printed and produced newspaper in the nation!

Most student newspapers are written by students, but every other campus in the country must send the print-ready copy off-campus to be printed. The reason for this lies in the massive amount of labor and long hours of work it takes to publish a newspaper.

Who is responsible for this fantastic feat? University Graphic Systems, a completely student-run business with a projected annual budget of \$180,000. In the true spirit of Cal Poly's "hands on" approach to learning, UGS contracts to print any student club or organization needs as well as printing the Mustang Daily, the Cal Poly Foundation Annual Report, the Annual Giving Report, the commencement program, a variety of booklets, club yearbooks and the alumni newsletter, Cal Poly Today.

For close to ten years UGS has been giving students experience in managing, business and public relations. The more than 60 student employees who work at UGS hold positions ranging from general manager to crew, for terms of one year.

This leads to rapid movement of the number of students who can benefit from the experience, explained General Manager Brian Travis, a senior graphic communications major. "It's so much like the real world it's scary," Travis said.

"It is an in-house internship. We are offering career specific work that can't be given in a classroom," explained graphic communications professor Steve Mott. "The idea is that, they are exposed to, and are responsible for all the management, personal finance and production functions of a business.

UGS prints Cal Poly's needs



Mustang Daily—Michael Wisley

UGS employee Don McCalla checks to see how the Poly Royal poster is running. McCalla is one of the 60 employed by the student-run business.

UGS is divided into two sections, Publishing and Printek. Publishing handles the printing and phototypesetting of the *Mustang Daily*. A student crew works with each of the four assistant managers under the publishing division manager. Printek is responsible for the commercial jobs which UGS contracts for.

UGS handles only printing jobs which pertain to Cal Poly, but this keeps them quite busy putting out posters for concerts, Poly Royal and other campus events. When Printek takes on a job, said Travis, the customer already has a design or has gone through one of the many graphic design students who freelance. At this point an estimator tells the customer what the job will cost, and then orders the needed materials.

The employees are paid the minimum hourly wage, in contrast to the management positions, which draw a salary. Every year for the past six years UGS has increased its sales and profits, said Travis. Every quarter students apply for jobs with UGS, but Travis explained that the system can only take a certain number as other students graduate.

The graphic communications department is dependent on funds from the state and private donations to take care of their equipment needs, said Travis. Some of the equipment is quite old, and takes a lot longer to do certain jobs, like color editions of the *Daily*, he added. UGS, like any business operation, pays the graphics department for the use of their presses, as well as buying all its own materials outside campus. A few years ago UGS bought a Web press especially to fulfill the printing contract with the *Daily*.

Tammy Sams, the publishing division manager, explained, "It is a fantastic learning experience, and when I graduate I will have a year of managerial practice. I really enjoy working with UGS."

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Coloring with computers

BY MARIA CASAS

Staff Writer

"Once you know the basics, the bottom line is your own creativity," said Tom Foley, a faculty member in the computer science department describing the possibilities of the new computer graphics machines at Cal Poly.

The graphics computers include two color Tektronix with visual screens purchased by the computer center and two Hewlett Packard visual screens with a plotter donated by Hewlett Packard.

The Tektronix computers are enriched with state-of-the-art color which allows for a program's pattern to be defined in 64 different colors.

With the speed of computers important for good graphics, this brings about a minor problem for the Tektronix. Since it cannot stand alone, it requires a host with other computers which involves time sharing from Los Angeles. This process is slow since it must go over many telephone lines.

The two visual screens and plotter by Hewlett Packard are capable of plotting charts, bar graphs, functions, drawing lines, circles and shading sections of a plot in different colors.

"It's a visual world we live in," said Foley. "It's great for business."

Hewlett Packard computers have their own basic interpreter and can stand alone or be hooked up to a host if necessary.

"We are unbelievably grateful to Hewlett Packard for their excellent terminals," said Foley. "A lot of Cal Poly students are working for Hewlett Packard. They are high on Cal Poly."

"These computers are not meant for an ignorant programmer," said Foley. "You need a decent computer background and be able to read manuals."

Some students are using the new computers to complete their senior projects. One project consisted of writing a program that draws a three-dimensional surface. The program had to be capable

of having other people use it and understand it.

A university-wide committee is also exploring the possibilities of acquiring a CAD-CAM computer, Computer Aided Design, Computer Aided Manufacturing through grants or private industry. Not only would the School of Engineering benefit, but others would also.

General Motors and Lockheed are two of the big companies which use CAD-CAM to design their cars and airplanes.

The use of CAD-CAM here would require that a design be made and then be recorded by the computer. The design can be viewed in three dimensions. Here changes can be made only to the parts not acceptable, without erasing the whole design. This whole design is set up as a mathematical function which is defined.

"We are trying to get the funding for this," said Foley. "If we do, students here would be sitting pretty in that their education would include state-of-the-art technology."

Computer graphics is working itself into every field of work. They are most evident in the movie industry and television.

Explosions and chase scenes in movies like "Star Wars" and "Battle Star Galactica," and the introduction logos to Monday Night Football all use computer graphics.

Graphic artists are getting upset because the computers are taking over their jobs.

"Whoever invented the car put the horse buggy out of business," said Foley.

The saying, "a picture paints a thousand words," is quite true in relation to graphic computers. Information needed in just about any field can be compacted into functions that a computer will hold.

"Computer graphics is fun," said Foley. "The students enjoy it, and the word you will most often hear when you walk by the room where the computers are is 'wow!'"

Kennedy Library

BY KATHLEEN HORIZON

Staff Writer

It started as a paper dream in 1968. Today it occupies a large plot of land on the Cal Poly campus. Dedicated with formal recognition ceremonies on April 2, 1981, the Robert E. Kennedy Library became the newest building on campus.

The library director since August, 1980, Dr. David Walch, is pleased with the new library. It is a larger building, is much better arranged, and has more space, he said.

Executive Dean of Facilities Planning E. Douglas Gerard said the new library is almost five times the size of the old library. The new library has 205,000 square feet and the old one, the Dexter Library Annex, had only 86,000 square feet. The library cost \$9.04 million to build, \$800,000 to design, and another \$1,231,800 to equip.

The library employs more than 70 full-time staff members and about 150 student assistants. This year the budget, not including salaries, was over \$1.3 million. Half of this money was used to purchase books and subscribe to periodicals, Walch said.

Designed by the architectural firm of Marquis and Associates of San Francisco, and contracted to R.E. McKee of Los Angeles, the library took about three years to build.

The initial planning took place in the late '60s and funding was not received until the building codes had changed, so the library had to be partially redesigned to fit the new codes, said Gerard.

Services for the disabled students include ramps, automatic doors, and an elevating wheelchair to reach high shelves. To facilitate ease in movement, the carpeting in the library has no padding underneath it, said Walch.

Decks over the courtyard will soon be open for use as reading terraces. The furniture was cut out of the final budget, and Walch said that it might be built on campus.

From top to bottom,
96 steps or 20 seconds



Looking up: The Robert F. Kennedy from the inside up.

Mustang Daily—David Middlecamp

There are 96 steps in the main stairwell and it takes 20 seconds to ride the elevator from the first to the fifth floor. There are public telephones, water fountains, restrooms, photoduplication centers, directories and elevators on all five floors.

Half a million items are used each year by patrons. Of these about 210,000 were used outside the library, and 292,000 inside the library. Of those, 112,000 were from the reserve room and 14,000 of them were senior pro-

jects, said Walch.

This will not be the last construction project on the Cal Poly campus. Already in the works are plans to renovate the old library at a cost of \$2.2 million. Other projects are the remodeling of Jesperson and Heron Halls for \$2 million, the erecting of an Engineering South for \$10 to \$12 million and adding to the agriculture facilities for \$3 to \$4 million, said Gerard.

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Dept. merger: anger gone, resentment lingers

BY MARY McALISTER
Staff Writer

Home ec, child development piece it together

The highly protested merger of the child development and home economics departments has progressed smoothly, with a few of the fears and some of the resentment among seniors still remaining.

The merger became effective on July 1, 1980; a name for the new department hasn't been chosen yet. It was a move by the university and the School of Human Development and Education to reorganize the campus in what administrators felt was a more logical scheme, and also to save on administrative costs—for example, the need for one department head was eliminated.

When news of the proposed merger reached students and faculty last spring, it drew a series of protests centering around a perceived loss of departmental identity, and reduction in faculty and facilities.

Some students still resent the procedure employed by the administration and the image that might have been created, but nonetheless accept the situation and are trying to make it as comfortable as possible.

"Overall the merger is going very well," said Jeanine Schmid, child development instructor and lab coordinator. "On a scale of one to 10 I would give it an eight."

Much of the credit, she added, belongs to the new department head, Dr. Frances Parker, who is a good administrator. Schmid noted that Parker is straightforward and fair to everyone and that she consults as much as possible with the faculty.

"We must have effective leadership for this to work," she stressed.

Instructor Lyn Boulter agreed with Schmid that the merger was going quite smoothly, and she attributed the success to the efforts of the faculty to coordinate programs to meet individual needs.

Pat Hoover, senior child development major, agreed that the merger is going well except for some added red tape in connection with graduation.

Holly Hamacher, a senior child development student, said the mechanics of the move are getting better but there is still resentment among child development majors.

Child development majors resent the merger because the two departments are totally different, she added.

"There are two majors together that don't belong together," she said. "Child development is involved in education while home economics is more connected with art."

She said that the merger further clouds other students' views of what child development and home economics students are learning.

"Everybody feels walked on because people associate child development with rearing children," she added.

Hoover agreed with Hamacher on the issue of the child development department's image and said that the move has degraded the department.

"It is a matter of image," she said. "Linkage with home economics degrades the department because we were a strong major on our own."

"Home economics represents working in the home, and child development does not," she added.

She noted the idea of being in the home economics department reinforces the idea of the child development field as merely babysitting.

"Child development majors are professionals," Hoover added, "and should be treated as a field of their own."

Kathy Schott, child development junior and student senator from the School of Human Development and Education, agreed that the negative impression associated with the home economics department worries many of the child development students.

"There was the impression of the child development department merging with home economics," she said, "instead of the two merging together. This created the impression of a dominant/submissive relationship."

Child development majors never really had a place of their own, she noted, and now they have lost some lab and office space, and feel a loss of direction and support.

Schott also said that the merger was conducted without student input and was therefore more difficult to prove workable.

Despite these setbacks, she added, she does feel that the departments have quite a bit in common and may find that the merger may create benefits.

"It may seem like options are broader," she said, "the exposure and influence of home economics will be good and students will not be as limited in their careers."

Some benefits have already been realized, according to Dr. Harry Busselen, associate dean of the School of Human Development and Education, which contains the department.

"Administratively, it is better organized because decisions are made on a broader base of faculty representation," he said. "Personnel actions move more smoothly and there are now more full professors in the merged department than there were in child development alone."

He noted that when the administration deals with allocation of resources and faculty positions, it can deal with two departments at once and the greater numbers involved mean less unfavorable consequences of such actions, such as a drop in class loads.

Teacher Schmid said she has noticed some benefits since the merger as she has seen added cooperation in the use of home economics department facilities for the



Mustang Daily—David Middlecamp

Fitting it all together: above, child development major Muffy Bronstein works in her field; below, Mary Cummings and Carolyn Chin, both home economics majors, prepare experiments to determine sugar contents of foods.

child development labs.

Also, she noted, they have efficiency and a source of support they did not have before, and have felt the benefits of pooling of resources.

Instructor Patricia Engle envisioned a long-range benefit of a specialized graduate program that was rejected in 1976 but may be possible with the larger base of the combined department.

The overall attitude appears to be positive and encouraging among both students and faculty, who are accepting the situation, and trying to make the best of it.

Hoover said that both students and faculty realize they must accept the change and push for it.

Hamacher said that although they are not overjoyed, students are accepting the merger and making the best of it.

"Child development students and faculty deal with human interaction and realize it is no good to fight," she added. "We must accept that we are together due to financial necessity."

Schott said that most of the undergraduates are "sailing through" because they have not yet seen that

much change in curriculum or emphasis.

"The best thing to do is to make it work," she explained. "You only create more problems by fighting—you must work within the system."

"As long as we are respected and remain intact we have the best of both worlds," she said.

Apparently the department has retained its respect and identity, for Busselen noted that facilities, faculty and staff have remained the same and there has been no drop in students, as the school is still turning away applicants and is still getting transfers from other majors.

The name of the new department is child development-home economics, he noted, and there are actually three majors within the department: dietetics, home economics, and child development, so the child development majors have not lost their sense of identity.

Apparently they are satisfied with the situation, he said, because he has not seen any delegation of students protesting the change.

Hoover agreed, saying, "Overall, everything is status quo, as things have subsided and everyone is getting along."

ORIGINAL

Demand exceeds the supply of willing engineering profs

BY KAREN GRAVES
Staff Writer

Engineering students are plentiful at Cal Poly, but professors are in short supply.

Cal Poly is recruiting for 18 faculty positions in the School of Engineering and Technology, said Dean Robert Valpey. This shortage of engineering professors is a nationwide problem.

One reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the shortage of Ph.D. graduates. In 1980, 2,751 Ph.D.'s in engineering were awarded in the U.S.—and 963 of these were given to foreign nationals. Private industry typically hires three-fourths of the remaining 1,788 Ph.D. graduates, said Valpey, which leaves 447 Ph.D. graduates available to the 286 engineering schools in the U.S.

Another reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the high salaries available in private industry. A typical engineering graduate with a bachelor of science degree and no experience can earn from \$20,000 to \$24,000 a year after graduation. In comparison, the annual salary level of a second-year associate professor at Cal Poly is \$24,000.

But these problems are often offset by the small community atmosphere of SLO which many faculty candidates look for, said Valpey.

The shortage of engineering professors definitely affects engineering courses.

The first option is to cancel the class and not expand other sections. But if an individual needs the class to graduate, he will be given a seat in another section.

The second option is to cancel the class, but enlarge other sections to take the overflow. This option is limited by room size, said the dean. Also, the in-

creased class size means more work for the instructor in grading homework and dealing with students.

Another option available is to shift faculty members around so that students are hired to teach labs, said Valpey.

"In many cases, students do better in that lab than they would with a professional instructor," said Valpey. This is because the student instructors remember what areas of the class were difficult for them and make allowances for this in their instruction.

Ways to solve the problem of faculty shortages in the School of Engineering are being looked into, said Valpey. A new salary schedule has been approved by the California State University and Colleges system trustees, but it has not yet been funded by the state legislature.

If the new salary schedule, called an overlapping salary schedule is approved, it would mean, for example, that an assistant professor can have a salary equal to that of an associate professor.

The new salary schedule is opposed by the United Professors of California because collective bargaining is in process and it is an unfair labor practice to change the salary schedule at this time, said history professor Lloyd Beecher, president of the campus chapter.

Cal Poly has also turned to private industry for help. There is a large program involving donations from private industry, which average from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. Yet "this money is used for faculty professional development needs, rather than supplementing faculty salaries," said Valpey.

Valpey is also looking for someone who would be willing to donate \$1 million to have a building named after them. This type of donation would provide \$100,000 in interest to supplement faculty salaries.

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Instructors preach what they practice

BY LORI ANDERSON

Special to the Daily

Students aren't the only ones learning at Cal Poly. Cal Poly professors also follow the "learn by doing" approach in keeping up to date on what they're relaying to students.

Instructors from almost all departments are involved in some kind of work or research outside the classroom.

Basil Fiorito, a child development professor, is the head of the local chapter of Parents Anonymous in San Luis Obispo.

Fiorito sponsors the self-help group for abusive parents and works as the liaison between the group and the community.

The professor said he meets with the group weekly. At Cal Poly, Fiorito teaches pairing and marriage, family counseling, helping relations and family crisis. He said he feels his involvement with Parents Anonymous has enriched his ability to teach.

"It gives me real experiences to make concrete some of the ideas and concepts we study," he said.

In watching parents struggle and deal with angry emotions, Fiorito said, "It makes it real to me and helps me to relate that to the students."

Architecture professor Carleton Winslow is also involved in what he teaches outside the classroom.

Winslow said he is a member of a partnership architecture and interior design firm based in San Luis Obispo. He is also author of a book on Hearst Castle.

Winslow said he and his two partners, Richard Legros and Ashok Kholola, are involved in consulting and advising people on what best suits their residential needs.

"We examine the total situation," said Winslow, and then give a recommendation as to whether the family should build, remodel, move or rent.

"Our speciality at the moment is

church-related buildings," he said, but the firm also does restoration, contemporary homes and adobe work.

In addition to teaching Cal Poly courses in architecture history, design and free-hand drawing, Winslow works 10-15 hours each week with the firm. He has also taught extension classes on Hearst Castle, missions of the Central

tor who must be in active practice to retain his medical skill.

The book Winslow has co-authored is titled "The Enchanted Hill" and deals with the history of Hearst Castle, the Hearst family, the construction of the castle, and its gardens.

He and his co-author Nickola Frye have plans for a second book, said

Throughout the year, Baur said he works on tax return preparation. His number of accounts varies with the number of opportunities he has to work.

Baur said he is involved to a small extent in the preparation of financial statements, which is helpful in teaching his beginning accounting courses.

"I have basically taught one course in tax accounting per quarter," he said, a class enhanced by his involvement in day to day accounting.

Baur said his work is a practical application of what he teaches. "It does help to be doing it in conjunction with teaching it," he said.

Dr. N.L. Eatough, a chemistry professor, is involved in air investigation studies and water analysis. Eatough said he and a research group take samples of the air in San Luis Obispo County and determine the dust and particulate matter existing there. The purpose of these studies is to detect changes and their causes.

Eatough is also involved in a nationwide survey to determine the amount of sulfur in the air and time it takes to oxidize from one form to another.

Eatough said he has analyzed the sulfur content in the air inside one of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's stacks at Morro Bay and at three other locations in San Luis Obispo.

"We generate a tremendous amount of sulfur in the air here," Eatough said.

Eatough, who teaches basic chemistry, physical chemistry, environmental chemistry and industrial chemistry, also does water analysis in the area. Main concerns are the concentrations of nitrate and mercury in the water, which has been found to be above the legal limit.

In reference to his work and teaching, Eatough said, "I think they compliment each other."

"What we do in class and what we do in the field go hand in hand," he said.



Mustang Daily—Ross Parsons

Coast and the King Tut exhibit.

The only problem Winslow finds in teaching and working is time. "You don't get much sleep," he said.

"It's not easy to teach at the same time as you are working," said the instructor, "partnership is a good arrangement."

Winslow said the work with the design firm helps him in his teaching. He compared the work to that of a doc-

Winslow.

Accounting Professor Lawrence Baur, who has his own accounting firm in San Luis Obispo, is another instructor with outside obligations.

Baur said he was involved in accounting when he began teaching at Cal Poly in 1965 and chose not to quit working as a certified public accountant.

Baur offers services in tax accounting and financial accounting.

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WOW!

What a welcome

BY SHARYN SEARS

Special to the Daily

To veteran Cal Poly students, the week before fall quarter is the last week of summer vacation. But to freshman and new transfer students, it's a fun-filled welcome to their new life in San Luis Obispo. Week of Welcome, or WOW as it is appropriately nicknamed, is Cal Poly's way of orienting the new student to the university and community.

"I enjoy helping people," says Jim Georgiou, 1981 WOW Board Chairman. "I still see some of my 'wowies' from last year together and I feel I've helped form steady friendships."

No doubt this same feeling of satisfaction is shared by the nearly 300 upperclassmen who volunteer as WOW counselors. Prior to the big week in September, the counselors-to-be undergo months of training and preparation. Next year's counselors are already attending seminars on different programs and activities at Cal Poly so they can better educate their "wowies."

Representatives from the Financial Aid Office, the campus Health Center, and many other school organizations tell counselors about their programs.

Also included in the training is valuable information dealing with interpersonal relations and how to effectively organize and lead a group.

"What makes WOW different from the orientation programs of other schools is that we don't just concentrate on academics," Georgiou says. In addition to informing new students about academics at Poly, WOW offers valuable seminars on such subjects as time management, stress reduction, study skills, and even how to deal with roommates.

Social life for the average "wowie" includes beach trips, barbecues, softball games, and perhaps a trip to the Lopez Lake waterslides or sandskiing at the Montana de Oro dunes.

Is there a typical "wowie?" Mike Gross, a former WOW counselor, said the people in WOW are a varied bunch and regardless of their interests, they all enjoy the program and get something out of it. The 22-year-old architecture major describes his experience as "really fulfilling."

Aside from meeting new people and forming friendships, the experience of WOW seems to have some long-term benefits. In 1979, 13.6 percent of new students that dropped out of Poly after their first quarter did not participate in Week of Welcome. For those that did, however, the drop-out rate was only 3.1 percent. Cal Poly's student attrition rate is one of the lowest in California.

Bob Walters, assistant director of the Activities Planning Center, helps make WOW what it is. In fact, some people so closely associate Walters with WOW they think it's his middle name. Bob "WOW" Walters is also the president of the National Orientation Directors Association.

The WOW Board members attended a NADO conference and learned that Cal Poly's orientation is among the most successful. Mike Gross believes that the philosophy behind WOW is to "keep people busy, make new friends, and get them used to their new lifestyle."

According to Georgiou, the budget for WOW '81 is projected to be about \$68,000. The money comes from the participants, who pay an initial fee at the beginning of the week to cover expenses such as most of the week's meals. Week



Mustang Daily—Jim Mayer

WOW Chairman Jim Georgiou (second from left): "WOW is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics."

of Welcome this year is scheduled for September 13-19, and the WOW Board and counselors are busily preparing with excited anticipation. The other WOW Board members are Racheal Robinson, first vice-chair; Paula Drazek, second vice-chair; Dawn Brozinick, corresponding secretary; Gary Phiefer, recording secretary; and Bill Spence, treasurer.

Week of Welcome proves to be beneficial to all participants and helps to give new students some bearings on their first few months at Poly. Perhaps ex-WOW counselor Mike Gross phrased it best when he said his fondest memory of his WOW group was "to see 25 people come in totally lost, and know I had something to do with making them comfortable at Poly."

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Poly pre-law

Grads challenging trials of law school

BY A.R. VENGEL

Special to the Daily

Not only is there an increasing number of Cal Poly students going on to law school, but their ability rivals that of law students from UCLA, Berkeley, and other renowned universities, according to two pre-law advisers.

Professors John Culver and Allen Settle of the political science department both said that more and more students at Cal Poly are seriously considering a career in law.

"Ten years ago, about 35 students each year were interested in going to law school. Out of those, say about 15 would go. Today out of 150 students who are seriously thinking about going to law school, one-fourth of those go on," said Culver.

Approximately one-half of those Poly students who go on to law school are political science majors. The other half of the students are from various majors: architecture, engineering, math, agriculture, English, business and journalism.

"These students seem to do just as well as any political science major," said Culver.

"Our students, comparatively speaking, do quite well in law school. Some think that coming from a school such as Cal Poly, compared to coming from UCLA or a bigger school, students won't be as well prepared. But students find themselves right up there with the rest of them."

Although students from Cal Poly may not have as much of a background in knowledge, they find themselves well trained if not better than others in skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Culver attributes this to Cal Poly's "hands on" approach in education.

In a survey conducted by Culver and

the pre-law club at Cal Poly, they found that continuing law students valued their student-faculty contacts.

"Students felt that the close contacts with faculty members enabled them to do more writing and be more creative. Students also felt that they received more than academic or major knowledge. They had the opportunity to develop their own competence," said Culver.

One of the most highly valued parts about an education at Cal Poly by students, is the chance to do a pre-law internship.

Students serve internships as paralegals (running a law office and doing research); with the municipal court, the superior court, or the district attorney's office; or with just about any public or private law firms.

Both Culver and Settle recommend that a student interested in law to serve such an internship before pursuing law school.

"It's not all oratory work and courtroom theatrics. Lawyers have been glorified through television," said Culver.

Most of a lawyer's work is in research and serving papers. Many cases never make it to the courtroom.

"All lawyers don't make a lot of money," said Culver.

Criminal law, which is a major field, isn't very lucrative. Usually the people who need criminal lawyers don't have much money. Most lawyers' salaries run from \$7,000 to \$50,000.

Another misconception is one that only the best and brightest students go to law school.

"Like any other professional training, it's hard work. Students find that it isn't the difficulty of the work but the volume of it. The first semester is usual-



Mustang Daily—Cynthia Barakatt

Pre-Law Club members Shari Mullen, Joe Yetter and Eugenia Eyherabide search for the answer to a legal question in the law library.

ly the hardest. It takes some adjusting and after that, students usually know how they are doing. They know if they're going to make it or not. They lose a lot of the fears and apprehensions that were built up," said Culver.

Scott Walton, a Cal Poly graduate, now attending Golden Gate Law School in San Francisco, emphasizes the importance of writing skills and practical experience such as serving an internship and being involved in school organizations, clubs and activities.

Cal Poly graduate David Robertson, now attending University of San Diego law school, claims that students from Cal Poly who attend USD are well prepared and rate in the top 25 percent of the class or better.

Both Culver and Settle said that Cal Poly students who go on and graduate from law school do just as well as other law school graduates.

Students at Cal Poly go on to law

school for several reasons. Michele Lambre, Cal Poly's 1981 Pre-Law Club president, chose to go on to law school because of the challenge.

"I think law is intriguing, challenging, and stimulating. I don't know if I want to practice law. Going to law school will give me an edge in almost any job field I do choose," said Lambre.

"One of the biggest fears I do have is not getting accepted to a law school. I think a lot of students do." Lambre graduated in winter of 1981. She hasn't yet decided which law school she will attend.

Cal Poly political science major Debbie Green is also contemplating going to law school.

"Law school isn't for everyone. It doesn't take so much intelligence. You have to be ambitious, competitive and dedicated. If you want it bad enough, you'll get in somewhere. Don't let your GPA stop you," said Green.

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ORIGINA

Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room

BY ROBIN LEWIS

Staff Writer

Losing its past as one of the last great male locker rooms, American business has changed vastly in the last decade. In growing numbers, women are entering promising, well-paying jobs in corporations and companies that previously were given to men.

Cal Poly has graduated female business students since a business administration major was first offered at the university in 1959. In the fall quarter of 1980, there were 1534 students enrolled in the school; nearly half, 748, were women.

The numbers of female and male faculty members in the school are not as close. There is one full-time female professor in each of the four departments within the school compared with from nine to twelve men.

Associate Dean John Lindvall of the school said the reason for the large difference in numbers of female and male professors is most female business students go to work after receiving their bachelor's degree. "You have to realize," he said, "that only two percent of the people who graduate with doctorates in business are women." He said only 800 doctorate degrees in business are awarded each year in the United States.

The School of Business reflects the university's polytechnic educational philosophy according to students, and gives Cal Poly a definite advantage in business knowledge over other California business schools.

Marketing senior Judi Underhill came to Cal Poly as a freshman with the intention of filling two years of general education requirements before transferring to the University of Southern California.

"But when I looked at what was offered at USC, it didn't even compare to Cal Poly," she said recently. Business courses at Cal Poly, she feels, deal "in the real world instead of theories."

"When you get out in the real world," she said, "nothing fits in the little models they gave you."

"Accounting classes force you to be ready for any kind of challenge," said senior accounting major Lorraine Irino. Intermediate accounting, which, she said, required three to four hours of homework each school night, is one such class. "It's unlike any other class I've ever had."

Terry Revelli, a senior marketing major, believes business professors are one of the reasons a business student receives a good education at Cal Poly. "The professors (here) are very interested in what you're doing," she said. "They don't just put you through school."

Leland serves as Alumni Association representative on the school's Business Council. She said companies look for a good solid grade point average with strong involvement in school and club activities; important because they provide the beginnings of colleague interaction and project skills.

"When I was interviewing, they said, 'How do you keep such a good GPA with all these activities?' I thought, 'Good GPA? 3.5?' But that's what they want," she said.

Cal Poly business students, Leland believes, fear graduating without a job too much. "People are paranoid about not getting a job," she said. "There are hundreds of companies that don't come to Cal Poly that are interviewing."

"Some people think if you don't have a job by graduation, you might as well commit suicide," she said.

She feels business students should look past on-campus interviews to find a job they really want. They should not settle for a job they don't really want through an on-campus interview, she said.

Where there is, said Leland, are more personal efforts at seeking a job using business writing skills and send resumes to companies they wish to join.

But the resume and call for an interview are "just a foot in the door." The interview itself, she warns, is the most important thing to prepare for. "You have to pour it on," she said, "you have to sell yourself."

None of the women seriously fears an encounter with sexual discrimination when they reach the business world. They feel that, though there may be a few individuals who cannot accept change, the majority of their employers and colleagues will judge them by their ability and enthusiasm.

"You're going to run into some people," said Irino, "older people set in their ways, younger people because of the way they were brought up, regardless of the laws you pass. It's in their heads."



But, she said, "if you learn on your own, you're going to be prepared and figure you have the ability and determination to go through with it."

Revelli said more positions in business are opening up now than ever before; and the female business student graduate should not even expect discrimination. "You can't go in there with a chip on your shoulder," she said, "expecting to be discriminated against."

Still, though, the locker room can reappear at times. "I have people (in interviews)," said Underhill with a smile, "ask me if I think I can handle a man's job." But she has confidence in her ability and that she will get where she wants to go with that ability.

"Even though I am a woman, I am a person," she said. "I have a brain, and a function. I don't have to run from mice all day."

BY CARLA SIMI

Staff Writer

Profile: —A university offering bachelor's degree programs in 58 areas of study.

—A 1980 enrollment of 16,048 students, of which 58 percent are men and 42 percent are women.

—The second highest number of professionally accredited programs in the 19-member California State University and Colleges system.

—An impacted campus where 4,986 applications could not be accommodated for Fall quarter 1980.

This melange of facts and figures all describe the present California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, or as it is known in the vernacular, Cal Poly, SLO.

Employers rate Cal Poly students as "extremely desirable" prospective employees.

Some of the above statistics may come as a surprise to those who are more familiar with the Poly of decades past, but the successful reputation of CPSU graduates helps explain the university's rise to popularity among its counterparts in the CSUC system.

According to Placement Center Director Richard Equinoa, employers rate Cal Poly highly as a source of prospective employees and frequently comment that the students here are "extremely desirable," in terms of readiness for the working world.

He attributes that favorable opinion to two factors: the academic preparation students obtain at Poly and the type of individual the school "seems to attract."

Rumors frequently proclaim the superiority of Poly in comparison with similar institutions of higher education, but superlative references to a particular school or department as "the best in the country" have little meaning given the wide range of factors on which universities can be compared.

Poly reputation pays off for job seeking graduates

The best in what? Curricula? Faculty? Facilities? The abstract nature of these criteria suggest the subjectivity inherent in such comparisons, but a few quantitative and qualitative measures can be sufficiently supported with facts to illustrate how Cal Poly rates against the "competition."

In addition, a closer look at those who go to school here helps explain why Cal Poly is on the lists of recruiters across the country.

Size is often used as a comparative measure, although what such figures actually reveal is open to interpretation. But the fact is, big numbers have impact. Tom Dunigan, director of institutional research, claims that in numbers of undergraduates, Cal Poly's School of Architecture is the largest in the United States. The School of Agriculture is among the top 10 in size and the School of Engineering is probably within the top 25, he added.

As of Fall 1980, the actual numbers of undergraduates in these schools were: Ag., culture—3,595; Engineering—3,411; and Architecture—1,532.

Results of a study on student continuance in the CSUC system conducted between 1973 and 1978 indicated that 55 percent of those students enrolled as first-time freshmen at Cal Poly in Fall, 1973, were still at the same campus in 1976.

That percentage was the highest in the system, where the overall average was 46 percent. In 1977 and 1978, Cal Poly's continuance rate decreased significantly, while other campuses experience more gradual declines.

Another quantitative method of comparison suggested by Public Affairs Director Don McCaleb involves the number of professionally accredited programs a university maintains.

In 1980, Cal Poly was the second

highest among the schools in the CSUC system in number of accredited programs, with San Jose State University holding the number-one spot, according to Associate Dean for Academic Planning Linda Atwood.

Noting that SJSU has about 4,000 more students than Cal Poly, Atwood said the slightly greater number of accredited programs at San Jose State is to be expected.

Accreditation is the process of evaluating an academic institution, on the basis of several standards, to determine whether the established goals of the organization are being met.

The university as a whole is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC), and 23 programs within Cal Poly are individually accredited or approved by professional organizations.

Coursework and faculty preparation are two variables that are examined during the accreditation process, the associate dean explained. Meeting with students is also almost always included, she added.

Identifying Cal Poly as an impacted campus, Atwood used that fact to explain why "more rigorous criteria" can be applied to students seeking admission here.

Statistical research showed that 4,986 applications to Cal Poly in 1980 were unaccommodated. In 1975, the number of unaccommodated applications was 1,528.

While comparable data for other universities was not available, the circular nature of the situation at an impacted campus serves to explain its existence: prestige accrues when only a select group can be accommodated, so more students apply in hopes that they will be among the lucky few to be admitted—the more difficult the pro-

cess to be accepted is, the more people will want to try to be included.

These circumstances have put Cal Poly in a position to accept only "the cream of the crop," Atwood said.

So by starting with a foundation of promising admissions, the success of Cal Poly's graduates is not surprising.

From an educational standpoint, Equinoa said that success is due to the quality of faculty and the orientation of programs at Cal Poly.

An emphasis on relating education to how it will apply to a job by the Cal Poly faculty allows students to be aware of "what's going on out there," Equinoa noted.

The result is an employee who is "more productive at an earlier time," he said, which creates a favorable reputa-

These circumstances have put Cal Poly in a position to accept only the "cream of the crop."

tion for Cal Poly in the working world.

The Placement Center director provided evidence of positive opinions about Cal Poly as he mentioned that even when some companies cut back the number of schools at which they recruit, Poly remains one of the few they keep visiting.

Recruiter for General Electric Co. Robert DuFosee reinforced Equinoa's comments concerning Cal Poly's reputation in industry when he said of the students here, "More of them know what they're looking for."

He gave his reason for recruiting at Cal Poly in saying, "You go to the area where you know you will have success." And GE's record of success with Cal Poly graduates must be considerable—as of last year, DuFosee said GE had 214 Cal Poly graduates as employees, all "probably hired within the last 10 to 15 years."

"We're not second to anyone," Equinoa said.



California's \$14 billion agriculture industry does not live by precious water and sunshine alone. Along with the sparking wet stuff wrested from Sierrafed waterways, California's farm industry—the nation's largest—sprays, dusts and dumps 334 million pounds of chemical pesticides per year on crops ranging from avocados to zucchini.

The state ranks first in pesticide usage in the United States.

Within the last decade, new ideas concerning the use and safety of agricultural pesticides have been finding their way through the maze of industrial and academic researchers, state and federal governments and agriculture agencies, and finally to the farmers themselves.

Perhaps the most significant among these alternative approaches to pest control to arise in the wake of the new environmental consciousness concerning the application, disposal and safety of toxic pesticides is the concept of integrated Pest Management, or IPM.

"If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides."

IPM combines biological controls, close insect and disease monitoring, judiciously applied chemicals, weather predictions, and computer research to spawn an environmentally sound, "holistic" approach to pest management.

Idealistic types who long for the day when the use of all chemical pesticides is eliminated in large-scale agriculture have a long wait ahead of them, several San Luis Obispo County farmers, agriculture officials, and Cal Poly professors maintained in recent conversations with the *Mustang Daily*.

But they also agreed that the days of routine application of costly oil-derived chemicals, oftentimes made in the absence of dangerous pest population

levels, are a thing of the past.

"It's just too expensive," said John Taylor, Poly crop science graduate and vice president of Pheland and Taylor Produce in Oceano, the county's largest grower, packer and shipper of celery, about rote spraying with petroleum-based chemicals. "You know what's happened to the price of oil," he added.

Richard Greek, county assistant agriculture commissioner, estimated that 600,000 pounds of pesticides are used in San Luis Obispo county every year. "That is the most reasonable estimate at this time," he said. Reporting is so erratic that no guess could be made on the trends in pesticide useage, he said.

Not only are massive blanket applications of pesticides expensive, they represent an unsound approach to pest management that ultimately leads to sometimes drastic effects on humans and wildlife, higher pest populations, increased use of chemical pest controls, and the emergence of resistant strains of the insects the pesticide was intended to control, according to a 1977 federally sponsored report on Integrated Pest Management.

This is underscored by estimates that 85 to 95 percent of the national population have DDT or other similar chemical residues or by-products stored in their fatty tissues, according to a 1980 *Los Angeles Times* investigation of pesticides.

Also, a Cornell University study states that while pesticide use has increased ten-fold in the past 30 years, crop damage during the same time has doubled despite the pesticide bombardment. The best alternative right now, and for the future, reported several agricultural sources, is IPM.

"Pesticides are a necessary and useful tool in the production of food for the world's growing population," crop science department head Corwin M. Johnson said. "If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides. But the cosmetic appearance of produce is a big selling point in this country."

This adds to the economic pressure farmers feel, Johnson said. The past practice has been to apply pesticides as a kind of insurance against crop failure, due to cosmetic or other crop damage,

Pesticides:

Is there an alternative to chemical warfare?

Story and photos by Jim Malone

which annually amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars in California.

It was suggested that perhaps this has helped give farmers the reputation among environmentalists as being too willing to spray potentially harmful chemicals at the first sign of infestation or disease. "We sometimes get a reputation as chemical lovers," Johnson replied, "but here at Cal Poly, we all believe in IPM and biological control."

IPM programs must be tailor-made for each crop, Poly biological science Professor Kingston Leong said. Reams of data on weather, growth rate or the crop, insect populations, pest lifecycles and other factors must first be collected, then extrapolated to provide a

one-year in-advance prediction, on which the IPM program is based. "It's a very complex procedure, and it's still in its infancy," Leong said.

Once the crop is in the ground, constant monitoring for diseases and pests is started. Populations of pests and their natural predators are noted, with a weather eye on the balance between the two. At this point in many IPM programs, biological and natural controls are relied on.

Only when undesirable insects or diseases threaten to reach what is known as the "economic threshold" for that crop are pesticides used. "We utilize all the beneficial organisms we

Please see page 13



Above: one of Poly's 160-gallon pesticide sprayers. Below: Crop science student Gale McIntyre burns weeds as an alternative to herbicides.

BY MARY CORBIN

Staff Writer

Cal Poly student Cindy Wells is one of the 41 women among 156 men in the crop science department. But in 1970, she would have been one of only six women among 118 men in crop science, according to Lowell Dunigan, Poly's director of institutional research.

Wells, a crop science major who grew up in an agriculturally oriented family, claims that agriculture jobs are more acceptable for women today than in the past. Also, many companies now are simply hiring more women.

"There are more jobs

opening up for women today, such as research, chemical companies, consultant type companies which check fields for pests, and sales positions," said Wells, who is interested in the actual farming end of the business, and not in dealing with the dollars and cents of it. Working directly in the fields, Wells said, is still frowned upon.

In her dealings with different companies, Wells

said she found that the businesses prefer women to men in checking fields for pests. "They believe women do a more accurate, thorough job and are more precise than men."

It's a trend not just reflected in agriculture. While hundreds of thousands of men are out of work in the auto, steel and construction industries, many women are hanging on to their jobs or even moving up, according

to a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal*.

Last September the women's unemployment rate dropped to 6.9 percent while the men's rate hovered at 6.7 percent, about the same percentage it had been in the previous five months.

This represents a major turnaround in the nation's unemployment scene. We are faring better than men for the first time since 1960 (when they did

better than men for one month).

Since World War II, there have always been more men working than women. Because men built up the most experience and seniority, they were less likely to be laid off. Evidently that pattern is now changing.

According to Dr. Corwin Johnson, head of the crop science department, there is a greater awareness in the crop science area of

agriculture, as well as an increased number of job opportunities for women.

Among the many jobs available to women are pest control advising, fertilizer and seed companies, crop management (the production and knowledge aspect of growing and tending crops) and applied research.

A last reason Wells gives for the increase in women in crop science is that a larger number of women are obtaining college educations. Also, the plain fact is that today, more women than ever before are joining men in the American work force.

Jobs growing for women in agriculture

Integrated pest management

From page 12

can, and spray (pesticides) only when it gets bad," Johnson said. "Then we use the most specific chemical we can for the pest you're after. But we don't spray until we absolutely have to."

Fewer applications lead to fewer accidental exposures of humans, a fact that enhances IPM programs' attractiveness to farmers and environmentalists alike. At Cal Poly, pesticide safety has been a prime concern even before the advent of IPM practices. "We're striving for no accidents," Johnson said.

Prior to any use of any toxic material, Poly crop science students must attend a four-hour agricultural chemical safety course, a non-credit class offered every quarter since 1964, Johnson said. "We also abide by a campus rule which states that any time a Class I, (most toxic) substance is used, an instructor or technician must be present."

By law, closed loading systems, which prevent any human contact with toxic substances, must be used with Class I pesticides. Crop science, which uses 80 percent of the pesticides in use in all Poly pest control programs, also requires and provides adequate protective gear for applicators.

The department must also file maps and pesticide data with the San Luis Obispo County Agriculture Department at the first of the year for the following 12 months, according to Johnson. Then the department must file three applications, including a notice of intent to apply pesticides, and a post-application use permit for each individual application.

Campus Safety Officer Donald Van Acker said that the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the county agriculture department, both of which make frequent inspections of safety practices at Poly, have found the crop science and other campus pesticide users' safety programs to be "excellent."

Johnson also pointed out that Poly in-

itiated the use of informational warning signs at treated fields in the 1960s, before their use was required by law. He said he could recall only two serious incidents of accidental exposure to a toxic substance during his 21 years as crop science head.

Though fewer and safer uses of chemical pest controls are possible through IPM programs, pesticides will remain an important tool in most management schemes. Professor Charles Crabb stated. Other vital tools useful in IPM plans are the non-conventional controls, Crabb said.

The most common of these, Crabb said, are microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and nematodes, microscopic soil-borne worms. These organisms prey on specific pests, while not affecting any beneficial insects that may be present. Some of the non-conventionals act to disrupt an insect's life cycle, said Crabb.

Insect Growth regulators will either hold a bug in an immature, harmless stage of development, or force them into maturity and an early retirement. Sex attractants are chemicals which mimic female insects' hormones, called pheromones, and confuse the males so they are unable to mate.

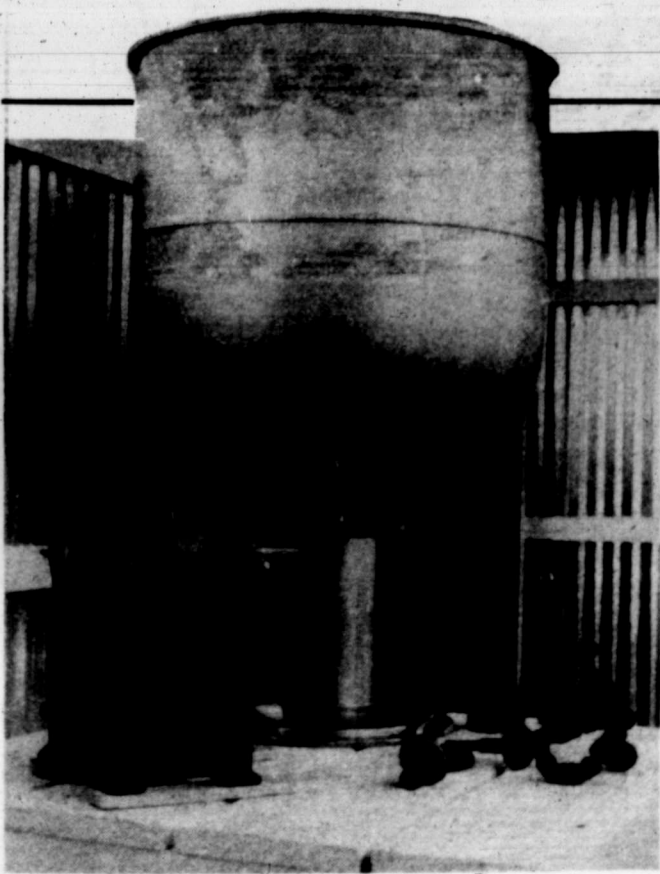
Artificial pheromones are not effective in severe infestations, Crabb explained. Feeding deterrents and stimulants are applied to plants or microorganisms to discourage plant feeding or encourage ingestion of insect-killing microorganisms.

All of these techniques will find their places in IPM programs Crabb said, but none of them alone is a panacea. "Non-conventionals are not the final answer," he emphasized.

"Pest management is here to stay, if we hope to provide food for the world," Crabb said. "And Integrated Pest Management is the technique of the future." Only 10 percent of California crops have viable IPM schemes ready, he said.



Fewer applications lead to fewer accidental exposures of humans, a fact that enhances IPM programs attractiveness to farmers and environmentalists.



Mustang Daily—Barry Shortz

The alcohol from this still, located on campus near Stenner Creek, won't be sold as moonshine—but it may someday fuel Cal Poly-owned vehicles.

BY RICK JONES

Special to the Daily

Senior David Wyatt says he'd like to see all of Cal Poly's vehicles running on alcohol within two years.

Wyatt, one of the founders of the Cal Poly Fuel Alcohol Project, with other members of the project, have nearly completed an alcohol distillation plant which he hopes will eventually produce enough alcohol to quench the university's monthly gasoline thirst of about 10,000 gallons. Wyatt also hopes to produce enough to sell fuel to people with cars altered to run on alcohol.

The plant is now being built on concrete pads that once housed the Cal Poly swine unit. It's located near Stenner Creek, just south of Highland Avenue. The plant, which was first conceived by project leader Marc

Fuel alcohol distillation brewing

Merritte, will house a still and fermentation vat. Eventually, it will be able to ferment and distill 100 gallons of fuel-quality alcohol daily.

However, crop science professor Howard Rhoads thinks that Wyatt's prediction is a little premature. "That dream is somewhere off in the future," said Rhoads, one of the project's advisors. "We just aren't set up to handle that now."

For one thing, he pointed out, the still is not in use yet, and probably won't be until sometime after Poly Royal. Also, the project's original funding is almost used up, and an effort is underway to get more money for it.

Three different departments are in on the alcohol still—chemistry, mechanical engineering and crop science. Rhoads says this is because crop science provides input on the fermentation process necessary to make the alcohol, while mechanical engineering designed the equipment for the project. And chemistry is also needed to complete the knowledge for processing the alcohol.

Project members found the design for their still through *Mother Jones* magazine. Wyatt says that the design is antiquated and is, at best, temporary.

"I'm not really satisfied with the present still," explains Wyatt. "But we'll have to use it. This is a learning experience and if it fails, I'm sure we'll learn even more."

Wyatt had been experimenting with fuel alcohol before he joined the project. He had built a four-foot square still out of plate glass and plywood, which he could fit into the back of his Volkswagen bus. The still worked by letting droplets of fermented mash run down the back of the plate glass. The sun would heat the mash, and the alcohol would separate from the rest of the liquid.

"On a nice day, it would produce about a pint of 100 proof alcohol each hour," says Wyatt. "It worked OK until it blew up."

Wyatt plans to rebuild his solar still. Next time though, he'll use clear fiberglass, which allows for expansion and contraction.

"I guess what I'm trying to show through this project, is that anyone can build one of these in their backyard and reach some sort of self-sufficiency," said

Wyatt.

The fermented mixture, which when distilled makes alcohol, is called "beer." It can be made from materials like sugar cane, sorgham, corn, wheat and even newspaper.

A ton of newspaper can make as much as 40 gallons of alcohol per acre. Sugar cane can produce 388 gallons of alcohol per acre.

"The common denominator is sugar," says Merritte. "Any product can be interchanged, as long as the sugar content is the same."

Adds Wyatt, "I found that the rice pilaf from 1865 (a local restaurant) works really well."

According to Wyatt, one of the best and cheapest sources of "beer" is restaurant garbage.

Production costs however are a major drawback in the distillation of fuel alcohol. The cost for the "beer" is usually low, but energy to heat it is expensive.

To distill alcohol, the "beer" must be boiled. The steam is caught in a cylinder, which cools the vapors. Because alcohol has a lower boiling point, it continues to rise as the rest returns to the "beer." The alcohol is then drained from the top.

Whenever more energy is used to heat the "beer" than is produced in alcohol, production is inefficient.

"I don't think we'll be able to use alcohol on a big scale for 10 years," says Wyatt. "But through our research, I think we'll be able to help others become self-sufficient."

A \$40,000 grant from the California State Department of Food and Agriculture has helped finance the project.

"It took us three proposals, but we finally got it," said Wyatt. "But we're using it up real quickly."

Both Wyatt and Merritte hope to see a plant eventually powered by solar energy. Until then, wood will be the primary fuel for the still.

Another plus for the project is the slurry, which remains after the alcohol has been removed, which has proven to be a boon to livestock owners.

During distillation, most of the sugars are removed, but the proteins remain. Ideally, ranchers could feed their animals as well as having a cheap fuel for their equipment.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

OH department isn't tilting at windmills

The one it built generates electricity



Members of the ornamental horticulture faculty and OH students built this wind generator, which now produces electricity for the campus greenhouse.

BY VICKI WIGGINTON

Staff Writer.

It's not a typical case of tilting at windmills.

In this case, the windmill is real, and so is the energy it is producing for Cal Poly.

The wind generator, built at the ornamental horticulture unit, stands 60 feet tall, with three 14-foot propeller blades. It sits in a canyon that catches year-round wind currents in San Luis Obispo, providing energy for the solar greenhouse lights and blowers.

Built on a volunteer basis by ornamental horticulture students and faculty, the wind generator provides 10 percent of the electricity used by the greenhouse, and ornamental horticulture Professor Marshall Ochylski foresees an increase in that percentage next year.

"We're really happy with it—overjoyed," said Ochylski. He said last year's weather was unusually light on wind, and he expects an increase in energy production with this year's hoped-for increase in wind.

The idea for the windmill began with an article in Sunset Magazine, said Ochylski. Companies mentioned in the article were solicited by letter, and two agreed to supply Cal Poly with the necessary supplies. The generator was donated by the EperTech Corporation of Vermont, and the tower was donated by the Tri-Ex Tower Corporation of Visalia, California. Construction began last winter quarter, and the wind generator has been in operation for a

year.

Out of a total cost of \$3,332.64, Cal Poly paid \$1,500. That money came out of the agriculture education department's Boswell Foundation, which provides funds for the purchase of research facilities and teaching.

"It's free energy, non-polluting," said Ochylski. If you stand near the windmill "you can hear the free electricity."

"I think it's fascinating that there's free electricity. I think that's fantastic."

Ochylski said the windmill is unique to Cal Poly.

"I personally don't know of any other school that has one."

The windmill project was a good public relations project for Cal Poly, said Ochylski. An article was written in Sunset Magazine about the campus windmill, and "we received letters from as far away as Australia and New Zealand," he said.

Ochylski said the experience proved valuable to all involved.

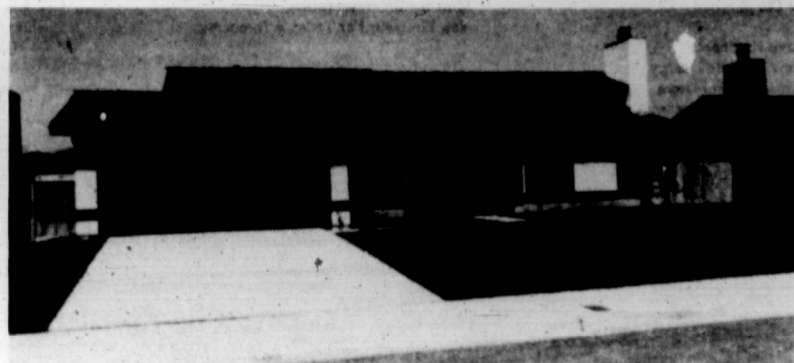
"It was our idea of applied research," he said, following in the tradition of Cal Poly's learn-by-doing philosophy.

Next on the agenda for the ornamental horticulture unit might be a larger windmill. The windmill currently in use is the residential model, said Ochylski, and he would like to see them build the larger, industrial model once it comes into production.

"It's a simple-operating machine," he said. "All you have to do is plug it into your wall. I wouldn't mind having one in my backyard."

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Intercollegiate Rodeo Poly Gymnasts Ultimate Frisbee Demo Cal Poly Rugby Horse Show ASAE Tractor Pull (mini) AES Poly Goats Tractor Pull Mini Baja Rides Women's Athletic Softball Women's Powderpuff Football Water Polo Cal Poly Penguins 10K Run Polo Club PE Aquacade	Collett Arena Main Gym UU Plaza Mustang Stadium Horse Unit South Ag Eng ramp Air Strip Road to Swine Unit Field south of racquetball courts Mustang Stadium Outdoor Pool Front of gym Arena Outdoor Pool	Fri. 7 p.m., Sat. 1:30 and 6 p.m. Fri. noon, Sat. 1 p.m. Fri. and Sat. noon Sat. noon Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri. and Sat. noon-2 p.m. Fri. and Sat. 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Fri. and Sat. 8 a.m. Sat. 1 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m. Sat. 8 a.m. Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. Fri. noon, Sat. 1 p.m.
Poly Royal Parade Math Contest Recondo ROTC Rapelling Rose Float Parade Club Open Rehearsals for "Storybook Theatre" CAHPERD Fashion Show CAHPERD Human Performance Lab CAHPERD Obstacle Course ASI Recreation and Tournaments Games Air Conditioning Club Boots and Spurs Meat Cutting	Perimeter Road English, Math and Theatre Bldgs. Business Science Rm. E-27 Cal Poly Theatre Main Gym PE Rm. 205 Front of gym Ampitheatre Lawn Ice Skating Beef Pavilion	Sat. 9 a.m. Fri. 9 a.m. Sat. 8 p.m. Fri. 3:15 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. Fri. 10 a.m., Sat. 11 a.m. Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. Fri. and Sat. hourly Fri. and Sat. 10 a.m. hourly after 10 a.m. Fri. 10 a.m.

1981 Poly Royal Calendar

General Exhibits

Aero/ME Department (ASME) AES/ASAE Alpha Omega Christian Fellowship Alpha Zeta American Institute of Plant Engineers American Marketing Association American Institute of Architects Arab Students ASI Outings Association of Mexican-American Educators Audio Engineering Society Black Architecture Student Association Boots & Spurs Botany Club Business Council Business Council Caisne Chess Club Cal Poly Amateur Radio Cal Poly Corinthians Gay Students Union Cal Poly IFC Cal Poly Space Program Cal Poly Sports Car Club Child Development Club Campus Hunger Coalition Christian Science Organization Council For Exceptional Children Concerned Christians CSUC International Programs Delta Sigma Pi Design Village Conference Disable Student Services	Exploring New Frontiers In Mechanical Engineering Farm Equipment Display Eternity—The Final Frontier Agriculture of Tomorrow New Marketing Frontiers ASC/AIA Display Belly Dancing Bilingual Education State of the Art Audio Botanical Garden Tour Monopoly The Poly Street Journal Simultaneous Chess Exhibit Radio Club Frontiers Come Sail With Us Famous Homosexuals in History IFC Information Space Shuttle Inexhaustible Frontiers Looking Through the Windows of Child Development World Hunger: The Challenge Ahead A Day In The Life Of An Exceptional Child Experiencing Christ Study Abroad Pioneers In Business	ME South Lawn Ag Eng Ramp Old Library Lawn Food Processing East Road ME Stems Plant Business Rm. 113 Arch Rm. 105 UU 220 Old Library Patio Eng East Rm. 139 & 140 Poly Canyon Ag Rm. 101 Botanical Garden Poly Canyon Business Lobby Business Eng West East Lawn Eng East South Lawn Math East Lawn Eng Lawn Old Library Lawn Science E-26 GrC Lawn Math Enclosed Area NE Math Science South Lawn Business Rm. 212 English Lawn Old Library Business Rm. 203 Poly Canyon UU Entrance	Eckankar International Student Association Environmental Services Club Eta Kappa Nu Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers International Society for Hybrid Microelectronics Intervarsity Christian Fellowship Iranian Student Association Lambda Chi Alpha Los Lecheros Dairy Club Music Club Muslim Student Association Native American Student Association OH Club Poly Goats & 4WD Club Poly Pyrotechnics Robert s. Kennedy Library Ross Flint Club Scrab Scrab School or Arch & EDes Sigma Delta Chi S.A.M. Society of Civil Engineers Students For Adequate Energy Society of American Foresters Society of Automotive Engineers Society of Wizards & Warriors Student Community Services Tau Beta Pi Vet Science Club Vet Science Club	Eckankar: A Way Of Life Taking Care Of Old Frontiers Curriculum Room A New Wave In Electronics Making Molehills Out Of Mountains Pressure Test Small Ensembles Understand Islam Information Designing for New Frontiers Twenty-Five Years Of Frontiers Multimedia Images In Time Multimedia Presentation New Horizons For Today's Tomorrow Energy In Wood Check Point #1 Mini Pickup Gaming Tables Photo Maze Engineering Information Booth Noah's Ark—Petting Zoo Club Display	English Lawn New Library EE/EL Lab Rooms Eng East Rms. 146 & 117 Eng East Rm. 106 Main Gym Lawn Business Lawn English Lawn Food Processing Rm. 105 New Library UU 216 English Lawn OH Unit East H-8 Lot Fire Station West Lawn New Library Math East Lawn Business Rm. 105 Business Star Square Arch Patio GrC 228 Business Rm. 114 Aero Hangar New Library Ag Rm. 231 Eng. East Lawn Computer Science Rm. 251 New Library Computer Science Lawn Road to Swine Unit Science A-03
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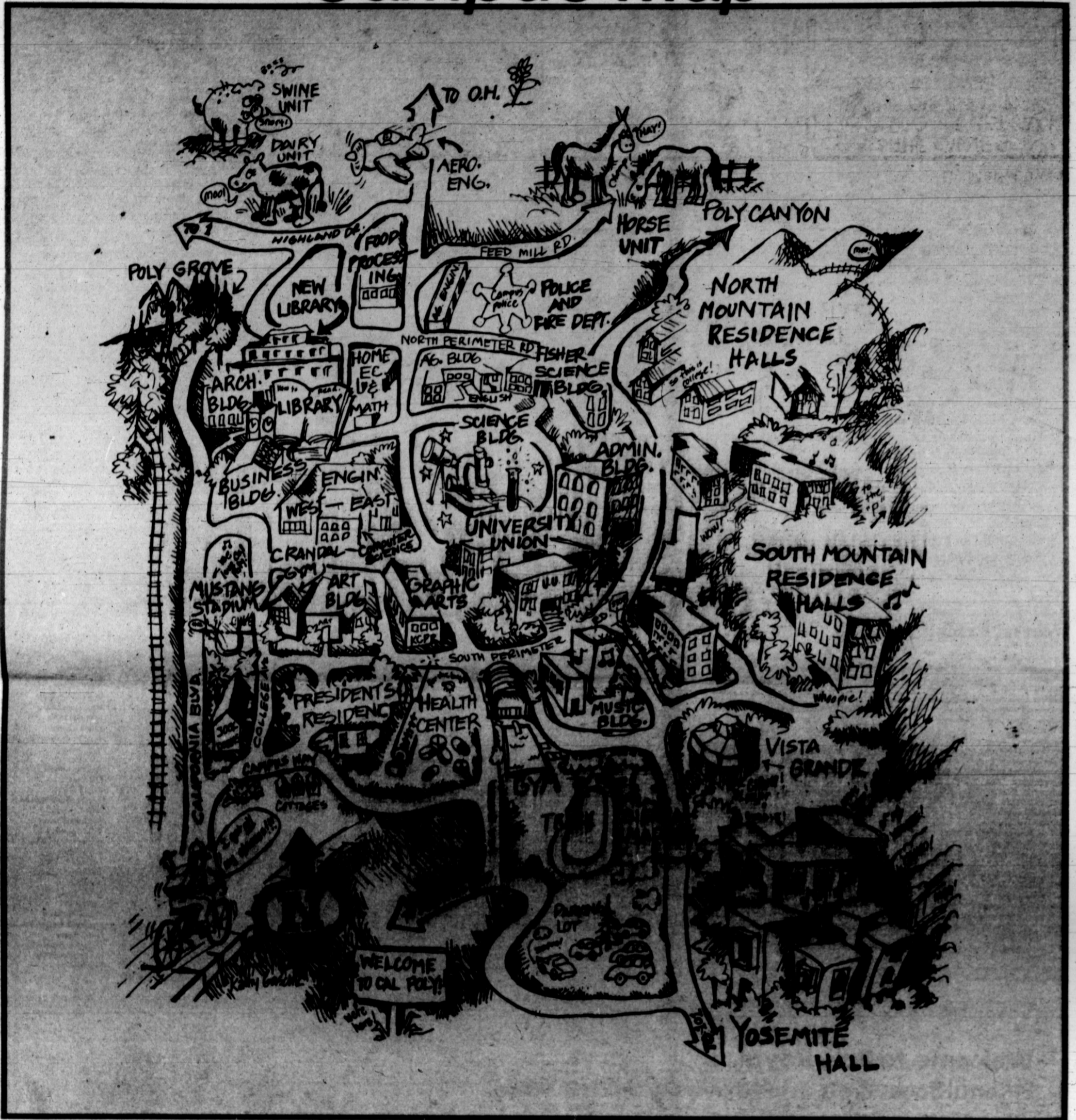
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Campus Map



Frawls

By Mark Lawler



1980 NCAA Division II National Champions



Mustang Daily—Vern Ahrendes

Defensive end Tom Gilmartin: "After the game we were delirious, we were like butterflies floating around."

'Let's face it, we're just a lucky bunch of guys'

BY VERN AHRENDES

Sports Editor

It has been almost 19 weeks, but people still talk about a cold and miserable day in New Mexico as if it were only yesterday.

Winter has slowly transformed into spring, the dull roar has died down and the celebrating has subsided, but the memory of Albuquerque and the Zia Bowl is fresh in the minds of many.

The snow-lined stadium, the freezing temperatures, the ripping wind, the blue lion painted on the helmets, the whistles, the punt returns, the cameras, "the catch," and the hot air balloons are all fragments of a memory that is touched off each time I see a yellow golf shirt with a football and the lettering "Cal Poly—1980 NCAA Division II National Champion" silkscreened across the back.

"We didn't win the championship because we had the top receiver, leading passer or career-leading rusher in Cal Poly history—but it helped."

They are random memories of Cal Poly's finest hour in athletics. For others, the 60-minute effort at the Zia Bowl was the culmination of years of sweat, pain and toil.

But, if given the chance, each one of the green-clad gladiators would suffer all of the misery and hardship to do it all over again.

The 1980 season was a cruise of misfortune, uncertainty, transition and dominance all rolled into one. The boat ride began with spring drills in San Luis Obispo with its first port of call in Colorado and its final one in New Mexico.

In Joe Harper's 13th season as the head coach at Cal Poly, on the 13th of December, Poly won its 13th game of the year, a 21-13 decision over Eastern Illinois, and docked back on the Pacific Coast as the reigning champion of Division II football.

Our magic carpet ride begins in Santa Clara at the beginning of Poly's second season. It was the first true test of a sputtering and disjointed Cal Poly team. The Mustangs had showed signs of brilliance en route to a 2-2 record with come-from-behind wins over Northern Colorado, 17-16, and UC Davis, 28-25 and losses to Cal State Fullerton, 30-23 and Fresno State 31-25.

The game was an offensive showcase as the two teams combined for 1,001 yards in total offense, and when the dust had cleared, the No. 10-ranked Mustangs had upset the No. 5-ranked Broncos, 42-28. Cal Poly us-

ed the game as a springboard to four straight wins and closed out the season with seven wins in its last eight starts.

The Mustangs posted three shutouts during that stretch over Puget Sound, 24-0, Cal Poly Pomona, 36-0 and Jacksonville State in the first round of the playoffs, 15-0. Throw those three games out of the window and the backbone of the Poly success is exposed—winning in the clutch.

"This was not a team that just went out and blew people away," said coach Harper. "We had to win the critical games"

"Our season was basically divided into two halves. Our performance after the last eight games was completely different from the first five games. There was one big factor in the change and that was our defense," he said.

"The statistics speak for themselves. In the first five games of the season our offense scored 27 points a game and our opponents averaged 26 points a game. We were 3-2 at the time and not quite the stuff that national champions are made of. At that point, it was difficult to look at us and say that we would be the national champions."

Harper seriously believes that without the change in the defense, Cal Poly would not be the current national champion.

"This was an unusual team. We had 19 returning starters and 23 seniors back and they held us together with their stability," he said. "Their stability helped to turn our season around and enabled us to pull out wins over Northern Colorado, Davis and Boise State when the game, in all intents and purposes, was over. The guys maintained their poise. The final game was typical of the whole season as there was a lot of adversity to overcome. Most teams would have folded under the pressure, but the guys held together and we prevailed."

The most unusual aspect of the season was the healthy presence of career leaders Craig Johnston, Louis Jackson and Robbie Martin.

"The reason that we won the National Championship this season was not because we had the top receiver in Cal Poly history, that we had the leading passer in Cal Poly history, or the career-leading rusher in Cal Poly history on the field at the same time—but they did help," Harper said. "We won the championship this year because of the Mustang spirit that refused to be beat."

The senior standouts topped a lengthy list of daily examples of the Mustang spirit that Harper spoke of.

Johnston, who had a rifle for an arm and threw for more than 4,000 career yards and 30 touchdowns, was hinging all of his hopes on his knee. The senior quarterback could easily be a prime candidate for Comeback

Player of the Year.

After tearing ligaments in his left knee against Boise State in 1978, Johnston redshirted a year and came back ready to play.

In the championship game, Poly's hopes for the national title rested in the palm of his hand and he responded with flying colors.

Johnston spearheaded the offense in the second half as he completed 10-14 passes for 213 yards and two touchdowns.

"Winning the championship was really gratifying for me after my high school team lost in the state championships," he said. "As a quarterback, I had always dreamed of falling on the ball in the final seconds to kill the clock."

"We were standing on the sidelines of the Los Angeles Coliseum and the other team was eating up the clock. You always dream of falling on the ball, but it did not work out for me that day. When I started falling on the ball in Albuquerque, I knew the national championship was ours."

Jackson finished his career rushing for more than 3,400 yards, including carrying the ball 55 times for 241 yards against Boise State last season, and he led Division II rushers with 1,424 yards during the regular season.

"To take the title, it had to be a team effort and this is why we beat Eastern Illinois," he said. "They were just as strong and talented as we were, but they didn't expect what they ran into—a hornet's nest."

Whenever anyone starts talking about the game in Albuquerque, inevitably talk focuses on "the catch" that Martin made for the game-winning touchdown. Martin scored all three touchdowns for Poly in the championship game, a 42-yard punt return, a 58-yard pass and the 33-yard fourth quarter clincher.

Sports this weekend

If you want to take yourself out to the ballgame this weekend, there are a number of Mustang games to travel to both Friday and Saturday.

On Friday, April 24, the men's varsity baseball team will play UC Riverside at 7:30 p.m. at Sinsheimer Stadium in San Luis Obispo. The team will also play a double-header on Saturday, starting at noon, at the same field.

The women's softball team will take the diamond at Poly in a double-header on Saturday against Northridge at noon. No admission is charged at any of the games, and all those who want to root their team on are welcome to attend.

'Zebras' in school

The refs you love to hate may be Poly students

BY ANDY BERGHER

Special to the Daily

You know them. Formally, they're known as umpires, referees, and officials. The zebras. Informally, they've been called words that would make a sailor blush, and start a foreigner ruffling through his "English Made Easy" dictionary on a never-ending search for the exact meaning.

Some of the zebras, or "The men in blue," as they're known in the major leagues, even have names. Some of them are actually college students, and a fair number roam about Cal Poly during the day and tackle hostile parents, coaches, and budding Magic Johnsons at night.

There is a good reason for officiating high school athletic contests while attending college, but few people enjoy being known as temporarily insane. Rather, they cite the love of sports, the desire to help young athletes, and the effect of concentrating on something other than school.

Officiating also grows on a person, somewhat like a wart. Mike Boyer, a 22-year-old business major, has been calling the plays as a basketball referee since he was a high school sophomore, including four years on the prep level.

"My dad has refereed football and baseball close to 20 years, and I knew a lot of his friends. That's how I got started," says Boyer.

Boyer is an unusual referee because he takes assignments through two outlets—the Northern Channel Coast Officials Association, and one in his hometown of Ventura when he's in town. The NCCOA, a member of the CIF—Southern Section, assigns games to all the San Luis Obispo County officials.

Becoming an official gets its strength from the well-worn adage of "It's not what you know, it's who you know." Aside from Boyer, another Poly student had a little help from his friends. Journalism senior Gary Martin, a San Luis Obispo native, says that when he graduated from San Luis Senior High

School, he was nudged into officiating by some referees he knew.

"Having worked with the sports teams during high school, I knew some officials who said I should consider it," says Martin. "I wanted a part-time job during my first summer out of high school, and officiating was one opportunity available to me."

Martin, who will officiate anything and everything from high school basketball to community college softball, including Babe Ruth baseball and city league softball, enjoys the change of pace from the usual routine of homework, homework, homework. . .

"It's completely different from everything else," he said. "At the same time it's totally absorbing. I gain some exercise, and get a break from other things."

Tom Munter, an agriculture management major from Lindsay, sees his job as something more than a break.

"Without the desire to provide a good, fair contest for the kids, I have no business being out there," says Munter, who referees football, baseball, basketball and softball. "I detest people who tend to forget this."

Most of the time, those nice, well-mannered college students become Public Enemy No. 1 once they take the field. After all, how many people root for the ref?

Boyer knows all about that. "In Ventura, I was refereeing a game while it was pouring outside. The gym roof had a leak, and there were people stationed around the court to keep it dry.

"So, the ball came downcourt, and while I was backpedaling to stay up with the players, I hit a water spot and went flying. The crowd went wild. They loved it."

Martin, who carries a baseball counter (for balls and strikes) given to him by his girlfriend and inscribed, "Wish this was my hand you were squeezing," agreed. "For the guff you quite often have to take, it's sometimes not worth it."

Champions

From page 1

Martin clearly remembers the play. "Eastern Illinois thought it could stop us by stopping our running game and it thought its cornerbacks were good enough to cover Tim Hanifin and me with one-on-one coverage. Both Tim and I were burning the cornerbacks, but Craig just didn't have the time to throw," he said. "The play was a 'Max 60 pass' which was a maximum protection play for Craig with both running backs staying in to help block and only Tim and I in the pattern."

"Craig and I have been working together on patterns since I was a freshman and we have developed our own communications system. When he came out of the huddle and saw that they were still in the tight man-to-man coverage, he looked straight at me and I looked at him. From the look in his eyes, I could sense he was going to throw to me all of the way."

"I came out of the corner loping at half speed and then I busted with full acceleration for the corner of the endzone," he said. "I looked up and it was the longest pass I had ever seen Craig throw, as it just kept floating and floating and floating and I thought it was never going to come down."

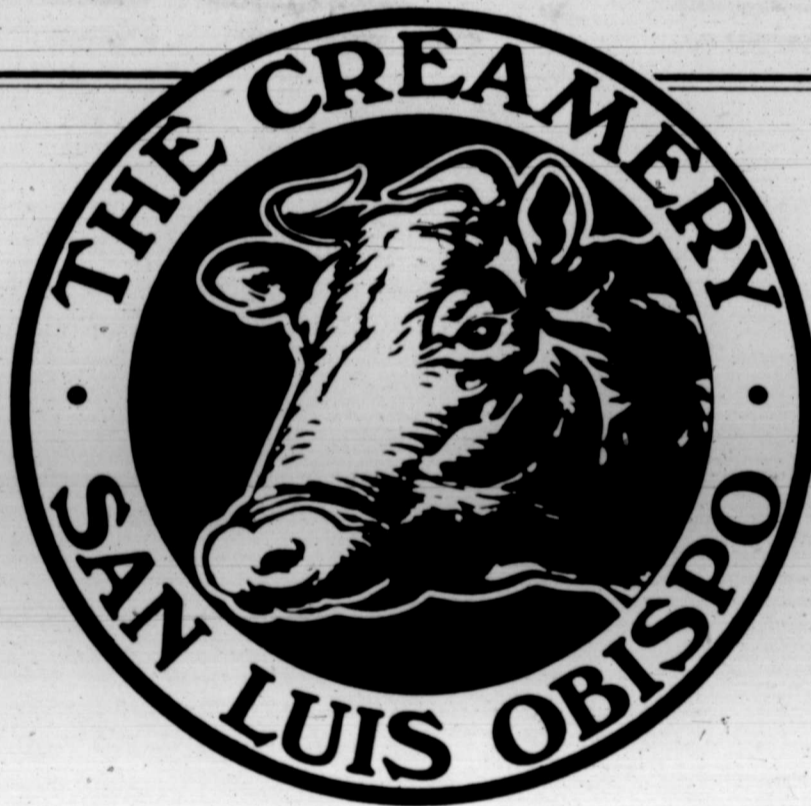
But the resurging defense was one of the biggest reasons for Cal Poly's appearance at the Zia Bowl.

"The big change in our defense was a shift from straight man-to-man coverage to a combination coverage," said senior defensive back Edmund Alarcio.

"Craig kept saying last spring, 'I want to leave this place and make the NCAA buy me a ring' I thought about that all summer long but I didn't really believe that we could win it all," said Alarcio. "When there were only a couple of seconds left in the championship game, I wanted to cry. It was really funny because I looked around on the sidelines and I saw LeCharls McDaniel crying and I just broke down."

There were mixed reactions from the champions but the thoughts and feelings of the whole team were captured best by Johnston.

"For the seniors on the team, there has been a feeling since we were freshmen that we were gifted and that we could win the national title," he said. "Eastern Illinois and Santa Clara might have both had that same feeling, but they didn't follow through and finish it. It takes a lot of luck to win a national championship and let's face it, we were a lucky bunch of guys."



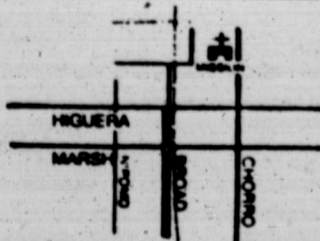
San Luis Obispo's

Historic Downtown Shopping Center

HISTORY

The year was 1906; the same year as the infamous San Francisco Earthquake. It was also the same year that began the Golden State Creamery in San Luis Obispo.

Over the next 40 years it became one of the most important milk processing centers in the state. In 1974, the Creamery ceased operation and was turned into a San Luis Obispo version of Ghiradelli Square in San Francisco.



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Getting there: cagers grab third

BY ANDY BERGHER

Special to the Daily

It is a known fact that how you get there doesn't matter much, just as long as you get there. The Mustang basketball team certainly reaffirmed that saying in 1981.

Cal Poly used skill, luck and the belief that for the weekend of regional competition, sunny San Luis Obispo was on the East Coast, in getting to the NCAA Championship Tournament and a third-place finish in the nation.

The season was as wild as they come. It's a wonder Hollywood hasn't bought the script to use in its popular soap, "As The Basketball Bounces." There haven't been so many sub-plots since "Dallas."

But no one cares how they got there. Cal Poly has the third best basketball team in Division II in the nation, and that's really all that counts.

1981 will go down in the archives of Mustang history as the most successful season since James Naismith discovered the game. Consider that Cal Poly:

—won 24 games; a school record, while losing but eight, a .750 percentage;

—took four of five NCAA playoff games;

—was the top-ranked team in the Division II nation in defense, allowing a scant 56.3 points per game while scoring 65.2;

—was ranked as high as 10th in the nation during the season, and ended up third in the country;

—won 19 of 24 home games, along with playing in front of the largest crowd ever to see an indoor game at Cal Poly. More than 3,200 fans packed the Main Gym to watch the Mustangs down New Hampshire College, 77-73, in the NCAA East Quarterfinals on March 14.

The setting is exotic Pomona, a Friday night in February. Both Cal Polys are 9-2 in California Collegiate Athletic Association play, and the winner will most likely take the conference championship.

But maybe not. On that morning of Feb. 20, the Broncos are put on NCAA probation for seven recruiting violations in football, cross country and basketball. Simply put, Pomona is ineligible for any post-season competition, and that night's game is one of only pride. The Mustangs proudly lost, 66-62.

With Pomona out of the way, that left the Mustangs and Cal State Dominguez Hills to duke it out. Two games are left in the season, and a pair of wins by both teams will set up a one-game playoff for the conference championship.

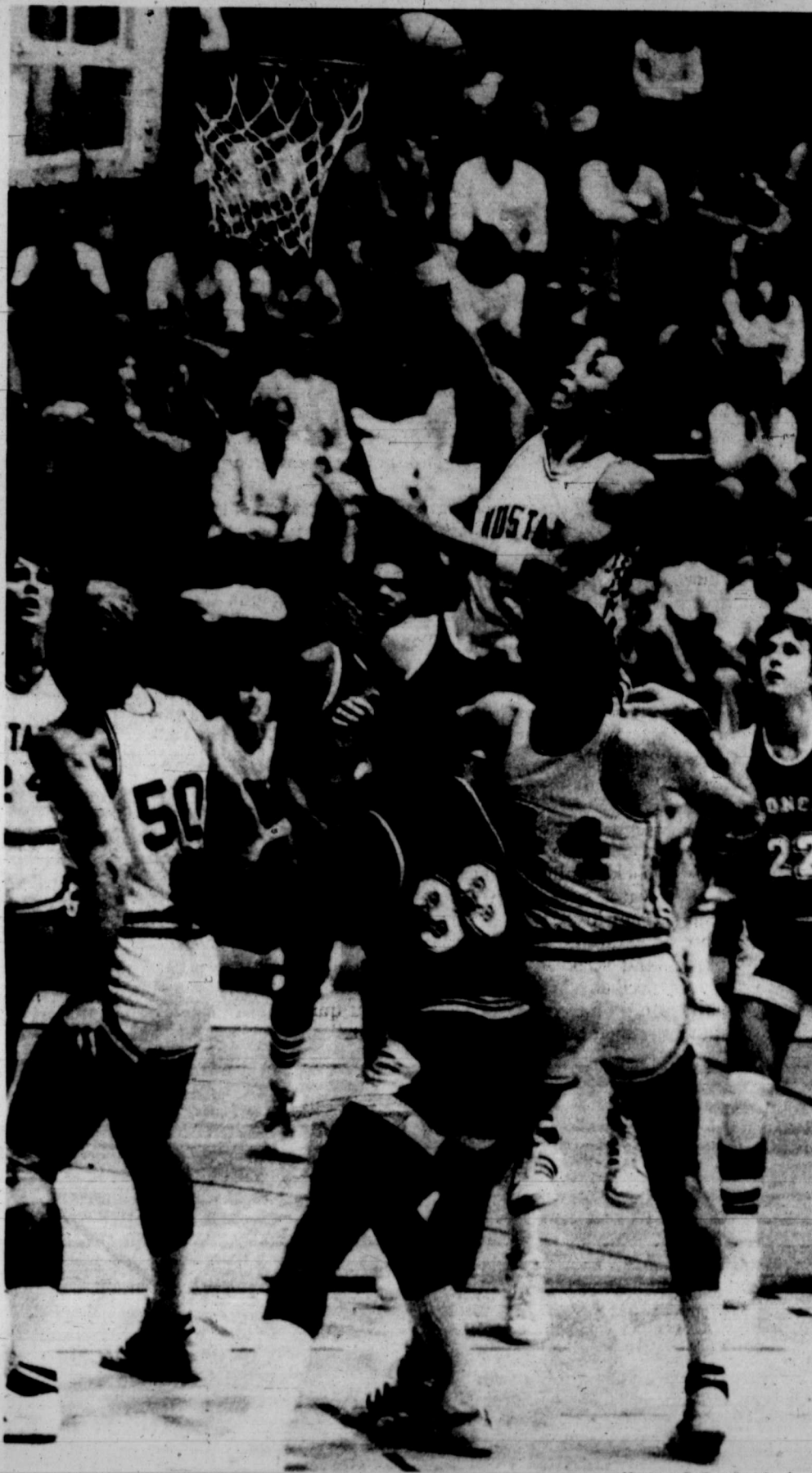
The situation is this: the NCAA will take four teams from the Pacific Coast for the Western Regional: the CCAA champion, Chico State, Puget Sound, and an at-large team. Eastern Montana, an independent school, is the best bet for the at-large bid, so only one CCAA school will go to the regionals.

The Mustangs and the Toros both win their first games, and all Cal Poly has to do to ensure the special playoff is to beat lowly Bakersfield, the CCAA cellar dwellers with a 1-12 record. In San Luis Obispo, no less.

The season was as wild as they come. It's a wonder Hollywood hasn't bought the script to use in its popular soap, "As The Basketball Bounces."

Bakersfield rolls out to a 31-24 halftime lead, but the Mustangs trot back in the last half. Holding onto a 56-55 lead with a half-minute to play, Poly fouls Bakersfield's franchise, 6'-6" Wayne McDaniel.

Mustang coach Ernie Wheeler calls his last time out, and sets up a play. McDaniel sinks both charities, and with 17 seconds to play, senior guard Ernie Wheeler passes the 10-second line and calls time out. "Uh-oh" he says.



Mustang Daily—Dan Sternau

Power forward Kevin Lucas powers to net. Other Mustang cagers shown: Ernie Wheeler, 24; Pete Neumann, 50; Rob McKone, 44.

Calling six timeouts when you're allowed five, gives the other team a technical free throw and the ball. McDaniel dumps the three throw, giving the Roadrunners a 58-56 lead, and Bakersfield inbounds the ball. Right into Pete Neumann's arms. Neumann, a 6'-6" senior center from Costa Mesa, whirls around and tosses up a prayer. It's not answered, but he is fouled on the play.

Bakersfield picked the wrong person to foul. Neumann, playing the best game of his career, already has 25 points and is nine of ten from the free throw line. With a large "O:01" showing on the game clock, Neumann hit nothing but net on his first attempt. On his next shot, he hit nothing. Nothing. His 15-foot shot traveled about 11 feet, and when Dominguez Hills plastered Chapman the following night, the 1981 season was history.

Close, but no cigar. Through some near-sightedness on the part of a NCAA selection committee member, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, was placed as an at-large team in the East Regional. True, the Mustangs were put in the same tournament as three Eastern heavies, but it was a second chance.

Pete Neumann believes in second chances. He and his teammates traveled to some desolate wasteland called West Long Branch, New Jersey, and showed the locals a thing or two about Western

basketball. The fans there didn't pay to see a basketball game, they paid to see a basketball clinic.

Mr. Neumann & Co. thoroughly annihilated fifth-ranked Bloomsburg State (71-43) and No. 14 Clarion State (84-61) the following night to claim the East Regional title.

Neumann was absolutely awesome. The big blond hit 16 of 18 shots from the field in the two games, scored 15 the first night and 28 the next, and was everybody's choice for the tournament MVP. Ernie Wheeler (the player), who also believes in second chances, hit eight of nine field goal attempts over the weekend.

Said Ernie Wheeler (the coach), "We played very, very well in the East. I think that teams have to be on the upswing to play games like that. We just played great defense."

The best was yet to come. New Hampshire College, a team whose leading scorer is 5-8 in elevator basketball shoes and whose coach enjoys body surfing at Avila Beach, came to town.

The question on nearly everybody's mind was: what would happen when the nations top defensive team matches wits with the country's third leading offense? New Hampshire averaged close to 80 shots per game and 88.4 points a game en route to a 23-6 record.

"The key to the game was to hold them to 50 shots," said Wheeler. "We

felt we had to control the tempo. I also thought we had to contain Delguidice."

Chris Delguidice, the diminutive scoring leader for the Penmen, was a slippery point guard that could shoot the wart off of a kosher pickle at 25 feet. Entering the game, he had averaged 16.8 points, 6.2 assists, and was a top Division II free throw shooter, connecting on 91 percent of his attempts.

The Penmen lived up to their reputation as a running team when guard Curtis Miller took the opening tipoff and hit a 22-footer before the referees had removed their jackets. However, against New Hampshire's non-existent defense, the Mustangs matched the Penmen point for point and held a 40-34 halftime lead.

Wheeler was become a prophet each minute. The Penmen took only 26 shots in the first half, and Delguidice, while trying to guard Cal Poly's equally slippery point man, Jim Schultz, got into foul trouble early and "rode the pines" for a better portion of the half.

But New Hampshire is a different team when Delguidice is on the court, and it showed this during the last half. The Mustangs attempted but 19 shots in the second half, and the lead saw-sawed back and forth. With under two minutes to play, Poly opened up a four-point lead and with the help of Wheeler's free throws, held on for the win.

Controlling a 5'-8" guard who slithers through defenses unnoticed is one thing; stopping a 6'-8" scoring machine is another. That's what the Mustangs ran into when they traveled to Springfield, Mass., for the national championship tournament.

In the semifinals, Poly collided with John Ebeling, an All-American junior center. Without him, his team, Florida Southern, is not even just another team. With him, it is the national champion.

Ebeling scored 24 of his team's 54 points, and the Mustangs couldn't hang onto a halftime lead. The next highest Florida Southern scorer tallied eight.

The reason for Ebeling's onslaught of points was the fact that Kevin Lucas, the 6-4 power forward from New York and Washington State, played five minutes in the second half while nursing four fouls. Not only did the Mustangs lose rebounding and defensive strength, they also lost Lucas' scoring punch.

Said Wheeler of Ebeling, "The big guy is probably the best Division II player I've ever seen. The great players are going to get points. You have to control the other players."

So, while Florida Southern was dismantling Mt. St. Mary's in the championship finals, Poly was having a time of it against Wisconsin-Green Bay in the third place game.

The score was even at 48-48 after regulation play, and with a lone second remaining in overtime, Wisconsin-Green Bay hit two free throws to give it a 58-56 lead. Neumann inbounced the ball to sophomore forward Mike Burris, who dribbled once, and threw a 58-foot rainbow from his hip as the buzzer sounded.

Poly knew it was good at the beginning of the season, but how good, nobody knew.

Probably no one was more surprised than Burris when the ball went through the hoop. The Mustangs then went into the second overtime and emerged a 62-61 winner and the No. 3 team in the nation.

Poly knew it was good at the beginning of the season, but how good, nobody knew. Four returning seniors and a number of other lettermen showed up at Wheeler's maiden practice, and the team could be the best, personal-wise, that Poly has ever fielded.

There was Ernie Wheeler III, a sharp-shooting guard who was in range once he cross mid-court. After transferring to Poly from Idaho State, he led the Mustangs in scoring two out of his three seasons, including 1981. He averaged

Please see page 4

Cowboy sticks to ropin'...



Mustang Daily—Dan Sternau

"Everybody needs heroes—and if they're westerners or cowboys that's all the better. I know most of my heroes are cowboys."

BY RALPH THOMAS

Editorial Assistant

Rodeoing is "darn sure a dangerous sport," says Ralph Rianda, a home-grown professional cowboy. With a genuine western drawl he adds, "But if you know what you're doin', the chances are less that you'll get hurt."

He should know. In six years of rodeo competition, Rianda has never broken a bone.

Rianda, an agricultural science graduate student, has competed as a Cal Poly rodeo cowboy for two years. During this time he has steer-wrestled to first and third place overall finishes in the West Coast region.

Steer wrestling ("wrasslin'") has been the most fruitful event of his rodeo career, but he says his roping is just about even now. He doesn't ride any rough stock—that is, bulls or broncs.

"I like to know when I'm going to get off, so I stick with ropin'," says Rianda, his lower lip bulging with a "dip" of Copenhagen.

Rianda will be competing individually in the Poly Royal rodeo, which will consist of three performances (one more than in the past).

The 23-year-old cowboy considers himself lucky for never breaking any bones in rodeo. His worst rodeo injury, a knee injury, came just before his second year of competition at Hartnell College in Salinas.

To Rianda, rodeo is a sport; to Cal Poly, rodeo is a club. This concerns Rianda, but he's hesitant to give anybody a rough ride about it. "Cal Poly is losing its image as a rodeo school," he says.

"I consider rodeo a sport—and that's the way it should be treated at any college or university," says Rianda.

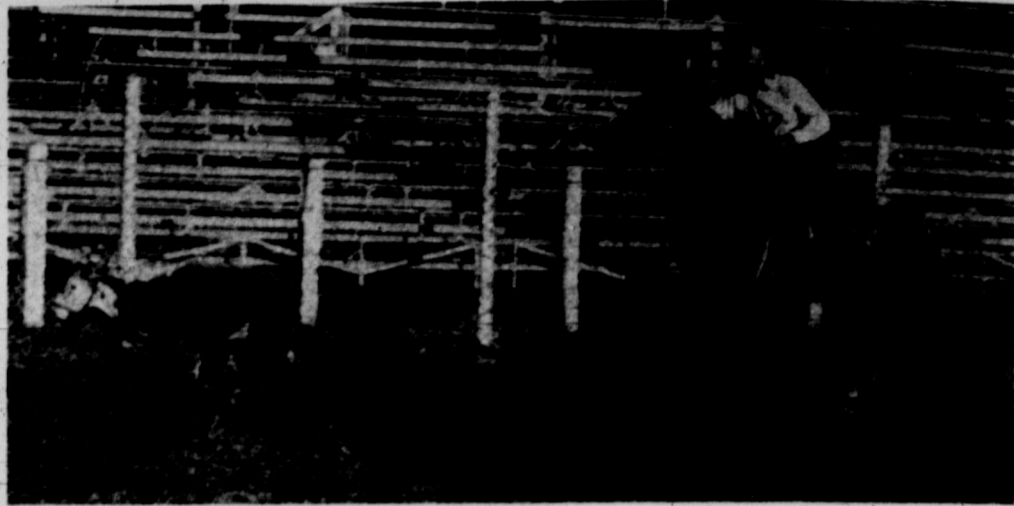
In the past the rodeo team has received a subsidy from Associated Students Incorporated to travel to rodeos. He said the money was helpful but when traveling they had to "stay at Ramada Inns and look for the cheap gas stations."

"I think college rodeo is one of the

best things going," says Rianda. He carries a lot of hope stock in its future. He has applied for a position on the AG management faculty and says he would like to "redevelop" Cal Poly's rodeo program. He now teaches a competitive rodeo class here. He comments, "I want people to become educated about rodeo."

Rianda's family is well represented in the rodeo scene. One sister, Robin, also competes for Cal Poly and his brother, Ross, is a Hartnell cowboy. Their father has done a moderate amount of roping. They live on a one and a half acre piece of land near Hollister and have always kept horses.

Rianda, who confesses talking is one of his favorite things, is not bothered by the recent surge in cowboy fashion and life style. He says it will help rodeo and



...likes to know when he's getting off

the entire Western image of America.

"I think the whole U.S. is going back to a more controllable type of life," says Rianda, adding, "People are more interested in workin' hard and makin' money—they're joinin' the establishment instead of fightin' it."

Gesturing with his gnarled hands he went on. "Everybody needs heroes—and if they're westerners or cowboys that's all the better. I know most of my heroes are cowboys."

Some of those heroes he has challenged in pro rodeo competition. Roy Cooper and Paul Tierney, last year's world all-around champion, top the list.

He qualified to enter the Professional Rodeo Cowboy's Association in 1978. He had to win at least \$1,000 within his first three years to become pro. He almost made that at his first pro rodeo

and estimates his total prize money to be about \$15,000 in three years. College rodeo allows the cowboys to compete both collegiately and professionally. For the last two years, Rianda has competed at the Grand Nationals at the Cow Palace in San Francisco.

The list of Cal Poly alumni who have made their marks in pro rodeo is topped by Tom Ferguson, six-time world all-around champion and the first rodeo cowboy to ever win over \$100,000. Ferguson last won the world title two years ago.

Rianda says he would probably try to make a living in pro rodeo if it weren't for one thing—he's getting married this summer to Cal Poly graduate Susie Stevko.

He smiles, "I can always rodeo—but these girls don't come along too often."

Cagers season reads like a Hollywood script

From page 3

12.7 points a game, and is a pesky defender if ever there was one.

Teaming with Wheeler at guard was Jim Schultz, Mr. Unselfish. He averaged 4.4 points a game, and his highest effort was nine. But few, if any, would argue that the Mustangs would be the same without him. He holds every assist record in the school, dishing off 552 assists in his two-year stint in San Luis Obispo. Schultz, a 5'-10" transfer from Fullerton Junior College, scored most of his points on free throws, but had 295 assists this season alone, eclipsing his mark of 257 set last year. A magician with the ball, Schultz is.

In the middle was Neumann, the quiet center from Orange Coast College. A sometime-starter in 1980, he took over the post spot and anchored the defense this season. Neumann led the team in rebounding while contributing 11 points per game, and led the team in field goal percentage (55.4 percent).

At one of the forward spots was senior

Rob McKone, another quiet performer who simply did everything he was asked to, and then some.

McKone began college basketball at Weber State, and says that one of his highlights was playing against Sidney Moncrief and the Arkansas Razorbacks in Division I playoff action.

McKone, who went through a shooting slump midway through the season, still hit on enough of his towering rainbow shots to be the second leading scorer on the team, averaging 12.6 points a game. He was the third-leading rebounder on the team, and a second team All-CCAA selection.

At the other starting forward spot was Kevin Lucas. A powerful leaper with a muscular body, Lucas filled the role of both power forward and shooting forward very credibly and complemented McKone perfectly. A stylish player whose forceful slam dunks would send the Mustang faithful wild in approval, Lucas' numbers were 12.1 points and 5.3 rebounds a game. The best news is that he's only a junior.

But the talent doesn't stop there. Relieving the guards were Alex Lambertson, a 6'-1" sophomore from Fairfield, and Keith Wheeler, the 5'-11" brother of Ernie and son of Ernie. Lambertson and Wheeler are almost the proteges of the other Wheeler and Schultz, as Lambertson is known for his dead eye and Keith is a proficient ball handler. At the forward spot is Burris, who came off the bench in 29 games and played shooting forward, power forward, and, at times, center.

Coach Wheeler believes that what made this team a winner was the fact that they were, indeed, a team.

"We had a group of guys that played very well, and did a wonderful job together," said Wheeler. "It was a team effort."

As for the season itself, what else would you expect the coach of the third best Division II basketball team in the nation to say? "It was a great, exciting, wonderful experience." One that, no doubt, he would like to go through again.

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Women's v-ball team ranks seventh at nationals

But struggling with little campus recognition

BY TOM JOHNSON

Managing Editor

The 1980 Cal Poly women's volleyball team was a victim of an unfortunate numbers game.

The unheralded volleyball team, coached by Mike Wilton, beat a pair of volleyball powerhouses to claim seventh place in the Division I national championship at Santa Barbara. The seventh place finish constituted the second highest ranking any Poly team has achieved in major college competition.

Such a tremendous performance would seem to merit at least a big rally in honor of the team or if the San Luis dignitaries were lavish enough, a small ticertape parade down the streets of SLO Town. But yet the seventh-place feat drew hardly a notice. For which the Mustangs were edging 10th ranked Washington and a Utah team which had taken first and second the last two years at sunny Santa Barbara, the Mustang football team was in the Meat Locker known as the Zia Bowl in Albuquerque, New Mexico whipping Eastern Illinois 21-13 to lay claims to the Division II National football championship.

So while the Poly football team came home to thousands of fans and several events held in their honor, the women's volleyball team members essentially came back to hugs from their parents and a simple pat on the butt for a job well done.

But Coach Wilton was not muttering to himself bitterly about the lack of attention the team received for its seventh place national finish and 34-14 record. For Wilton realizes he coaches a team of the future.

A team which has a growing core of loyal fans.

"It is interesting to note that at first a hundred people showed up to watch us play. But by the end of the season when we played (UC) Santa Barbara about a thousand people came to watch us play.

"It didn't bother me that not many fans came to watch us at the beginning. People haven't been educated that both men and women's volleyball are exciting to watch. Next year we'll draw big crowds."

But there are few masochists, with the exception of Chicago Cubs fans, which would support a team which is a loser. Translation: If Coach Wilton wants to put people in the gyms seats he is going to have to produce a winner. Fortunately, Wilton has the performers to do just that.

Only one player, Kathy Lynch, is graduating from this year's team. So the team which finished 10-2 in the Southern California Athletic Association, the team which took seventh place in the nationals after only its second year in the Division I country club, is essentially the same team you will see next year.



Marie Lundie sets it up. Other Mustangs shown: Nancy Tresselt, 11; Sandy Aughinbaugh, 44; Christine Collett, 5.

The gallery of players entrusted with the future of women's volleyball on this campus is:

—Marie Lundie. "In my opinion," said Wilton, "She is one of the top setters in the United States." I don't think those who played against her would doubt Wilton's lavish praise. Junior setter Lundie was named the most valuable player in the SCAA last year, the second year she has made the all-league team.

—Sandy Aughinbaugh. A freshman with unlimited potential. She has all the key ingredients to be a blue chip competitor: great ability and great desire. Her ability did not go unnoticed by the SCAA officials who named her to the all-league team along

with Lundie.

—Aileen Semonsen. Semonsen is not very tall at 5'7", but has compensated by making a special effort to get herself in top physical shape.

—Sherm Walker. She anchors the team's center blocker spot and proved one of the keys in propelling the Mustangs to the seventh-place finish.

—Tina Taylor. A sophomore hitter who has made "phenomenal

strides" in the last two years.

—Chris Collett. This freshman center blocker "really held her own and improved vastly" over the course of the season.

Though Wilton is certainly eager to have those eight women return, most of Wilton's excitement has been focused at three prospects the team inked to letters of intent: 6'1" freshman from San Marcos, Terri Purling; 5'11"

freshman from South Pasadena, Stacy Stowell; and 6'2" junior from state Junior College champion Orange Coast College, Wendy Hooper.

With a large crop of returning players competing against three "grade A" rookies for the six starting posts, the success of next year's team will depend on whether the new people and returnees can successively integrate into a cohesive team.

Receiver feels the draft

BY VERN AHRENDES

Sports Editor

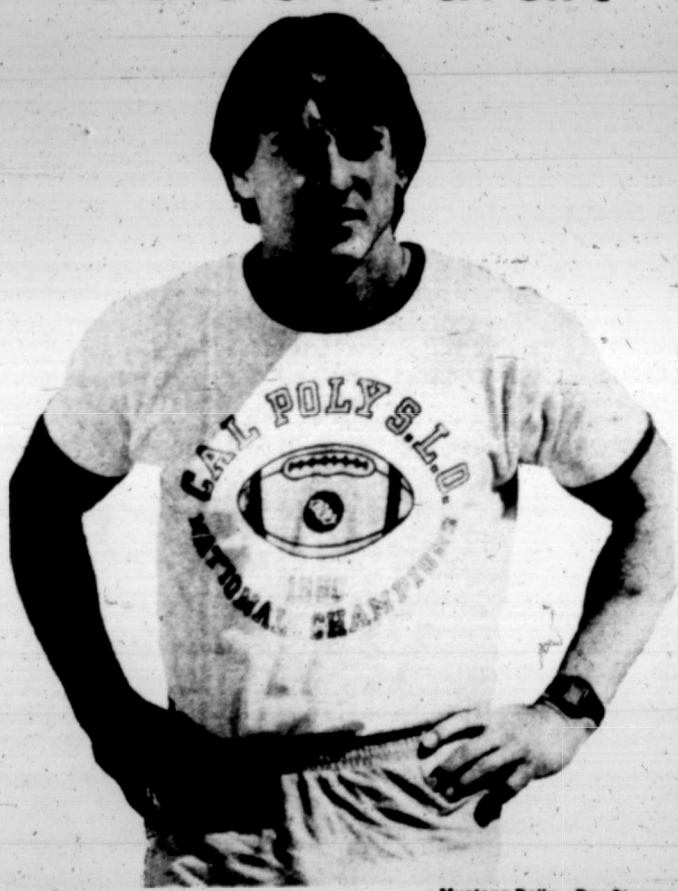
Donning shoulder pads and helmets six months out of the year almost becomes a way of life for many Cal Poly football players, but after this coming Monday, some might get paid for it.

The National Football League will stage its annual draft on Monday, April 28, and three from the NCAA Division II National Champion Mustangs might get a shot at a pro career.

Heading the list of pro prospects from Cal Poly include wide receiver Robbie Martin, running back Louis Jackson and offensive guard Mike Daum.

Scouts from Los Angeles to New York have been running the trio through 40-yard timings and Martin has made several cross-country trips for physicals.

Martin, a 5'9½" speedster from Orange, is the most likely candidate to break into the pro ranks. In four years of catching passes for coach Joe Harper, Martin has racked up 2,249 yards receiving, caught 19 touchdowns and added 2,507 yards on kick and punt returns. His



Mustang Daily—Dan Stornau

Robbie Martin: "I am going to give the pros a chance."

specialty is the return.

The two biggest returns of his life might have been last December in the national championship game where he returned the first two punts he touched for touchdowns.

Martin is optimistic about his chances as a pro.

"I am going to give the pros a chance," he said. "There is money to be made as a pro but I just want to keep on playing football because I like it."

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P.S., Poly Royal

She 'attempted the impossible'

Queen for two days

BY MARIA CASAS

Staff Writer

Gail Baker Stanton once wrote, "to achieve all that is possible we must attempt the impossible. To be all we can be we must dream of being more." A young girl read this and was so inspired by it that she decided to make it her philosophy on life.

Today this girl, Candy Eckert, who felt she was attempting the impossible by running for Poly Royal queen, will be reigning over the activities at the 49th annual Poly Royal.

Eckert, a 21-year-old junior majoring in computer science from Oakdale, exhibits a friendly personality along with a youthful enthusiasm.

"I never thought about running for Poly Royal queen before being nominated by the Interphase Club," said Eckert.

"I don't think I fit the queen image," said Eckert. "But that's fine because people don't think I'm a computer science major."

Upon receiving a degree in computer science, Eckert hopes to apply her knowledge to agriculture or aeronautics.

Ever since second grade Eckert wanted to be an astronaut. She would have liked to attend the Air Force Academy in Colorado but was unable due to the fact that she wears contacts. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena told Eckert to concentrate on building airplanes rather than flying them. Eckert was not content with this.

"I didn't want to watch someone fly the airplane I had made," said Eckert.

In the summers of 1978 and 1979 Eckert worked closely with airplanes as a crop duster. She waved the flag that lined up airplanes before spraying the field.

"I worked seven days a week in the

sun all day," said Eckert. "When the airplane was on line, you learned to get out of the way real fast."

Eckert is now directing more of her efforts in computer science toward agriculture, but is not totally neglecting aeronautics. "They might need dairies in space some day."

In agriculture Eckert would like to apply her knowledge with computers to manufacturing companies or feed companies which now use computers.

Other activities for Eckert include snow skiing and racing Hobie Cats along with two friends on a team called the SLO Cats. The race, which includes 317 boats, takes place in Baja and San Felipe.

Making friends, keeping a sense of humor, and having high hopes are all of great importance to Eckert.

Eckert also feels that hoping for the best but never expecting too much is enough to prevent being let down.

"I like to think I try," said Eckert. "I expect it of myself. I never try to get my hopes up high because it is easy to let yourself down."

And try Eckert did for Poly Royal Queen. She did not tell anyone, including her mother, that she was running for queen. And what a surprise it was when her name was announced.

"My roommates were screaming and jumping up and down," said Eckert. "I just stood there."

With a big radiant smile, Eckert recalled the conversation that occurred when telling her mother the good news.

"Guess what I did last night?" I went to the Poly Royal Queen pageant," said Eckert.

"Who won? Someone I know?" said Mrs. Bowman.

"Me," said Eckert.



Mustang Daily—Dan Sternau

Candy Eckert: "I don't think I fit the queen image. But that's fine because people don't think I'm a computer science major."

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SUGARLESS SHACK





Tale of two posters

Board made late switch

The 49th annual Poly Royal poster displayed about San Luis and on campus is actually the second of two posters produced for the event.

After \$2,000 was spent to produce 2,000 of the original posters, the Poly Royal Board decided in their April 2 meeting to revoke their approval of the modernistic interpretation of this year's Poly Royal theme, "Experiencing New Frontiers," created by graphic arts major Janis Wasch and art major Marcellus Pope.

An additional \$2,500 was then spent to produce 2,500 copies of the second poster, a more traditional approach designed by graphic arts student James Wikle.

The original, which was paid for with profits earned from events of the previous year's Poly Royal and donations from local businesses, was scrapped.

A degree of controversy surrounds the Poly Royal Board's decision to reject the completed Wasch/Pope poster, a stylistic rendition of the campus clock tower surrounded by floating "frontier" motifs such as a backpack, a calculator, a telephone and a tractor.

As reported in the April 3 *Mustang Daily*, the Poly Royal Board voted 8-6 to print Wasch and Pope's final artwork, though, said Poly Royal chairwoman Leslie Binsacca, the board felt the final creation was not consistent with the designer's rough draft, and

that their poster did not communicate the meaning of Poly Royal.

Binsacca said the Wasch/Pope poster was reluctantly approved to be printed only because the board was unaware that there was the possibility of commissioning a new effort.

Wasch and Pope, on the other hand, said that the idea and rough draft presented to the board received approval, and that their final poster was a refined version of their rough draft. Wasch said that all deadlines were met, and that at each stage of their work they received what they thought was the board's approval.

Chairwoman Binsacca said that the second poster, a straight-forward depiction of the clock tower with the words "Poly Royal" printed in large 'orange crate style' block letters more accurately reflects the meaning of Poly Royal. Wasch and Pope said they tried to present this year's theme, "Experiencing New Frontiers," by portraying Cal Poly itself as a frontier.

The poster incident left hard feelings between the designers and Poly Royal Board members. Wasch and Pope said their work was done in good faith, and that the board was unclear about what they wanted in the poster. The San Luis Obispo County *Telegram-Tribune* reported that Binsacca said the board repeatedly requested one type of poster and had been frustrated when the designers persisted in presenting another conception.

Pride motivates workers; 6 months of preparation

BY MIKE TRACHIOTIS
Staff Writer

Pride and preparation—these are two main ingredients that make up the mixture for Plant Operations, public safety, and grounds people when getting ready for Poly Royal.

According to George Mead, lead grounds worker, during Poly Royal each worker takes pride in keeping his area prepped and in good shape for the extravaganza.


"It's our big weekend—we feel pretty good, that's why we start preparing six months before Poly Royal," he said.

Some of the arrangements include fertilizing campus lawns, pruning the trees and shrubs, and bedding plants.

The grounds department used to buy flowers and plants from off-campus nurseries, but since they have been bedding the foliage on-campus they estimate savings of \$1,500 annually. "Because of the cost savings from growing them ourselves, we can develop more areas over the entire campus," said Mead.

The plants are grown in greenhouses

Please see page 10



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P.S., Poly Royal

Executive Board the power behind 49th celebration

BY DAVE BRACKNEY

Staff Writer

More than 100,000 people will attend Poly Royal this year, making it the largest campus activity put on by any college or university in the Western United States. The excitement and activities of Poly Royal may last only two days each April, but behind those two days goes an entire year of planning and preparation most observers will never see.

The chief braintrust putting together Poly Royal is the Poly Royal Executive Board, which consists of 22 students and faculty members who are largely responsible for the event's success or failure.

"The Executive Board actually runs Poly Royal," Leslie Binsacca, the board's general superintendent explained. "We make the governing decisions, and coordinate the programming and implementation of the entire event."

The Executive Board cuts no corners to insure the success of Poly Royal, Binsacca, a senior journalism major, said.

"We start meeting the week after the previous Poly Royal to plan next year's," Binsacca said. "And after 49 years, Poly Royal is running like a well-oiled machine, although I must admit there are days that throw us off."

Hard work, Binsacca said, is one of the key ingredients for making Poly Royal a success.

"Each board member has specific duties," she explained, "and to do your job well easily means putting in 10 hours of work each week."

Fortunately, Binsacca said, almost all of the board's members have proven to be highly dedicated to their specific tasks and to making this year's Poly Royal a success. Binsacca stressed, however, that the board's work will not

end with Poly Royal on Saturday. Planning for the 1982 Poly Royal will begin next week, when members of the current board sit down to evaluate the successes and failures of this year's event.

Shortly thereafter, board members for the 1982 Poly Royal will take office, although they will not formally meet until September. The board's biggest task, Binsacca said, is to supervise the work of the Poly Royal General Board, which actually puts on the many displays and events.

The General Board, Binsacca explained, consists of some 175 members, one coming from each campus organization involved in Poly Royal.

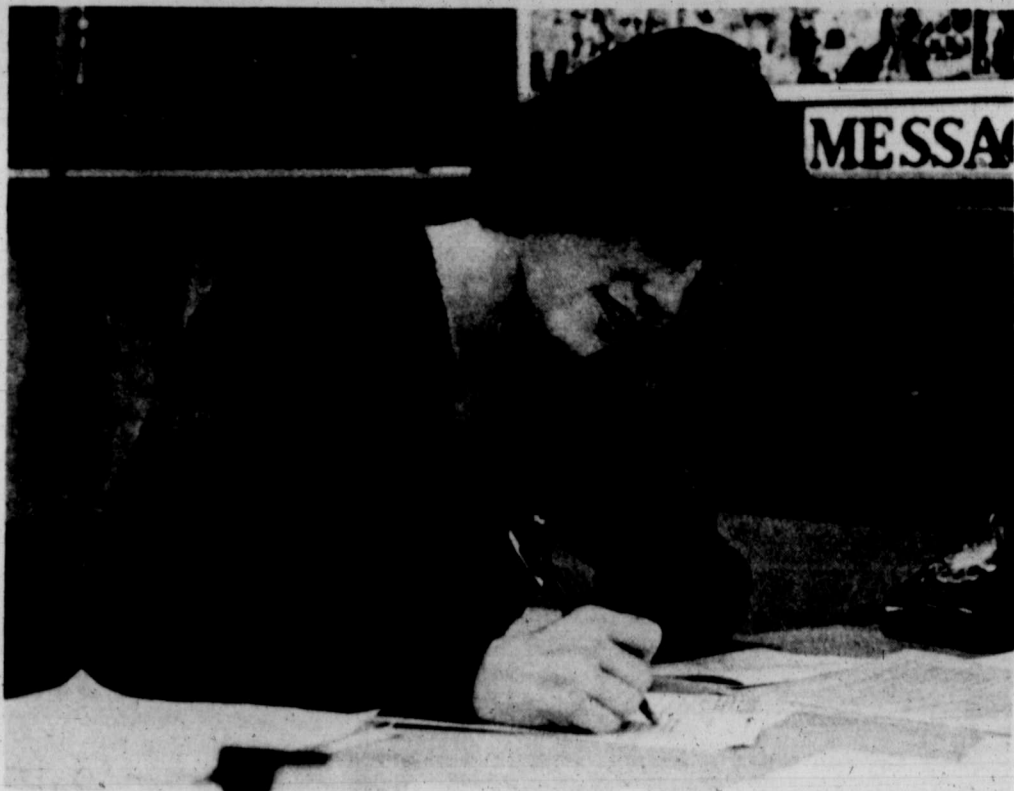
"The members of the General Board actually make Poly Royal," Binsacca said, "because they're the ones who actually plan the different events and displays that people visit. The more time, effort and imagination they put into their work, the better Poly Royal turns out."

While the General Board may do the basic planning, the Executive Board must assign a location for every food stand, game booth, department display and special event planned by a campus group.

"And after we assign everyone a location for their activity," Binsacca said, "we have to sit back and listen to everyone complain about where they ended up."

After assigning locations, Binsacca said the Executive Board is responsible for seeing that every organization follows the fire and safety rules governing Poly Royal.

"When I first served on the board, I thought a lot of these rules were overbearing and useless," Binsacca remarked. "But after you've been through a couple of Poly Royals, you



Mustang Daily—Martin Sanders

Leslie Binsacca: "After 49 years, Poly Royal is running like a well-oiled machine, although I must admit there are days that throw us off."

can see that there are good reasons behind every one of them."

In addition, Binsacca said the board is in charge of publicity, public relations, providing visitor bus service, sponsoring the parade and queen's pageant, and "solving the problems we run into along the way."

The Executive Board operates on a yearly budget of \$50,000, the money coming from the 35 percent tax it charges on the profits of game booths,

food stands and special events.

"It seems like a hell of a lot to charge," Binsacca said, "but when you stop and think about it, those organizations would get no money at all without Poly Royal, so it's a good investment."

Being an Executive Board member, Binsacca admitted, carries little recognition for the amount of work involved.

"The reason I'm on the board is my enjoyment of the work. It's not a thing you do for recognition," she explained.



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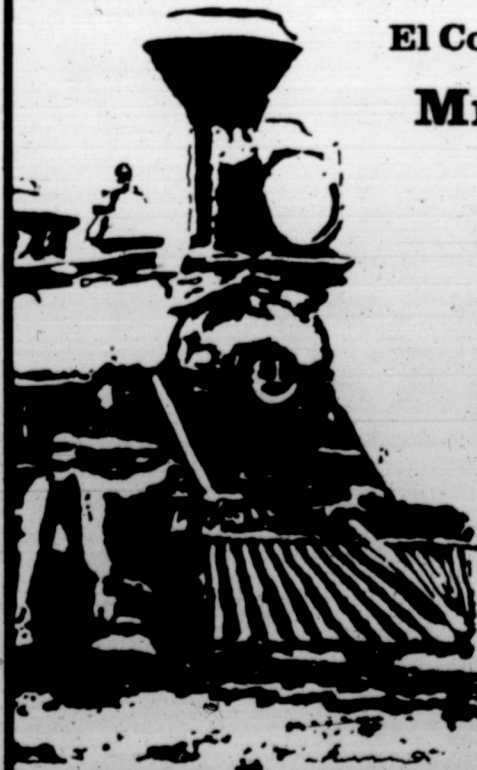
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Poly Royal timeline

Every year of Poly Royal, more and more events were added to the celebration to increase student interest and participation:

1934: First honored guest, first Poly Royal queen, stock horse contest and band contest.

1936: Chick guessing contest, businessman's milding contest, plant identification and estimating weight of hogs and horses.

1937: Aeronautics exhibit, agriculture inspection and electrical demonstrations and air conditioning exhibit.

1938: Shooting demonstration, tractor driving contest, and women's nail-driving contest.

1939: Collegiate rodeo and advertisement for Poly Royal.

1940: Tractor-pulled trailers, award to best display, alumni meetings and pictorial edition of newspaper.

1941: Entomology and agronomy contests.

1942: Civilian defense demonstration and sack sewing contest.

1943: War bonds auction and mass calisthenics.

1946: Dedication to war victims.

1952: National intercollegiate rodeo.

1954: Tractor square dance.

1957: First Poly Royal queen elected from Cal Poly (previously, Poly was an all-male school, and Poly Royal queens had been selected from among girls from San Luis Obispo.)

1958: Synchronized swimming and Poly Royal buttons.

1961: Disaster food and supplies demonstration.

1963-78: Soap box derby, Rose float display, and concession stands.

It all started as agriculture show

BY CREOLA MILLER
Staff Writer

What began as a preliminary agricultural show for students ended up as the largest open house this side of the Rockies.

Poly Royal was brought to life on March 31, 1933. The father of Poly Royal is Carl "Gus" Beck, a former Cal Poly faculty member. The preliminary agricultural show was to prepare students for the Interstate Junior Livestock Show in San Francisco. Beck said its main purpose was to improve student's showing techniques. It was sponsored by the Cal Poly chapter of the Future Farmers of America.

Jack Pelzer said in "Poly Royal History" in the March 24, 1939 issue of campus newspaper El Mustang, the exhibition also was organized for the purpose of bringing the school's unique educational opportunities to the attention of the people of the state and to gain sympathetic support of the legislature. Pelzer continued to say that because of then-University President Julian McPhee's pleading to the legislature, Cal Poly was saved from being abolished as an economic move.

The theme for the first Poly Royal was "Country Fair On A College Campus." The first annual fair's activities lasted one day, and included agricultural judging contests, a barbecue with a band concert, a parade, baseball game and dance.

The first annual Poly Royal was a great success, with more than 600 people attending. Because of the success of the country fair,

it was decided to extend the show to a two-day event and select a queen to reign over the festivities, said Dr. Dale Andrews, acting president of Cal Poly in 1979.

Since Poly was an all-male school, the queen contest was held at the local high school. The queen was to publicize Poly Royal throughout the state and in the San Luis Obispo community.

From 1933 to 1978, new events and improvements were added to Poly Royal to stimulate the growth of Cal Poly. Beck said that by 1937, the celebration became college-wide when the engineering students joined the "aggies" in the annual fair.

Poly Royal since then has continued to keep the pace of its extension, to equal the growth of Cal Poly.

Makings of big weekend

From page 8

and are started a few weeks before the open house. Six months before Poly Royal, the grounds crew chooses places for the flowers around the campus. "In essence, we're showing off our work. The school looks good because we have so much greenery—people appreciate it since there is a lot of color," added Mead.

"People don't have any idea about how much garbage we actually dispose of," said Mead. He estimates that over 1,000 cubic meters of garbage are disposed of—enough waste to fill up the University Union.

Planning is the whole key to a successful Poly Royal. "When you plan something right you do it right," said Richard Brug, chief of the campus police and public safety.

Before Poly Royal can take place, people from public safety check over the general plan submitted by the Poly Royal Committee. They check fire safety, make sure there are enough fire extinguishers and that safe cords are used, and coordinate electrical setups and open flame areas.

Safe locations for the games are coordinated by Environmental Health Officer Donald Van Acker, and the cardboard sheets used to construct the Haunted House are sprayed with fire retardant.

On the first day of Poly Royal, Van Acker, Brug, Fire Captain Carmon Johnson, a Poly Royal Board represen-

tative and one of the Plant Operations personnel walk through the campus and make sure it's all safe.

Each of the 15 police officers work, and they average ten to 12 hours a day. We have two cars patrolling with two officers in each, 24 hours a day taking care of crime problems, like theft. We also have officers on foot walking through the carnival area and a crew of two that works the rodeo. We have parking officers work traffic control," said Brug.

Brug points out there is alcohol consumption on campus but it isn't much of a problem, except at the rodeo when some people come drunk. "Drunks get offensive to families and students, so we have to enforce the rules. Actually, it's not a big problem. I think the reason is that families have an indirect way of controlling the students behavior. Students don't want to do anything to embarrass themselves," commented Brug.

For the two days during Poly Royal, Brug estimates that he spends close to \$1,500, which is accounted for in the budget at the beginning of the year. This includes police overtime, student help, fireman overtime, and any emergencies that might come up.

The fire department has a full squad ready at all times, including two emergency medical technicians. The EMTs will be on patrol during the day so they will have immediate access to any problem that might arise.

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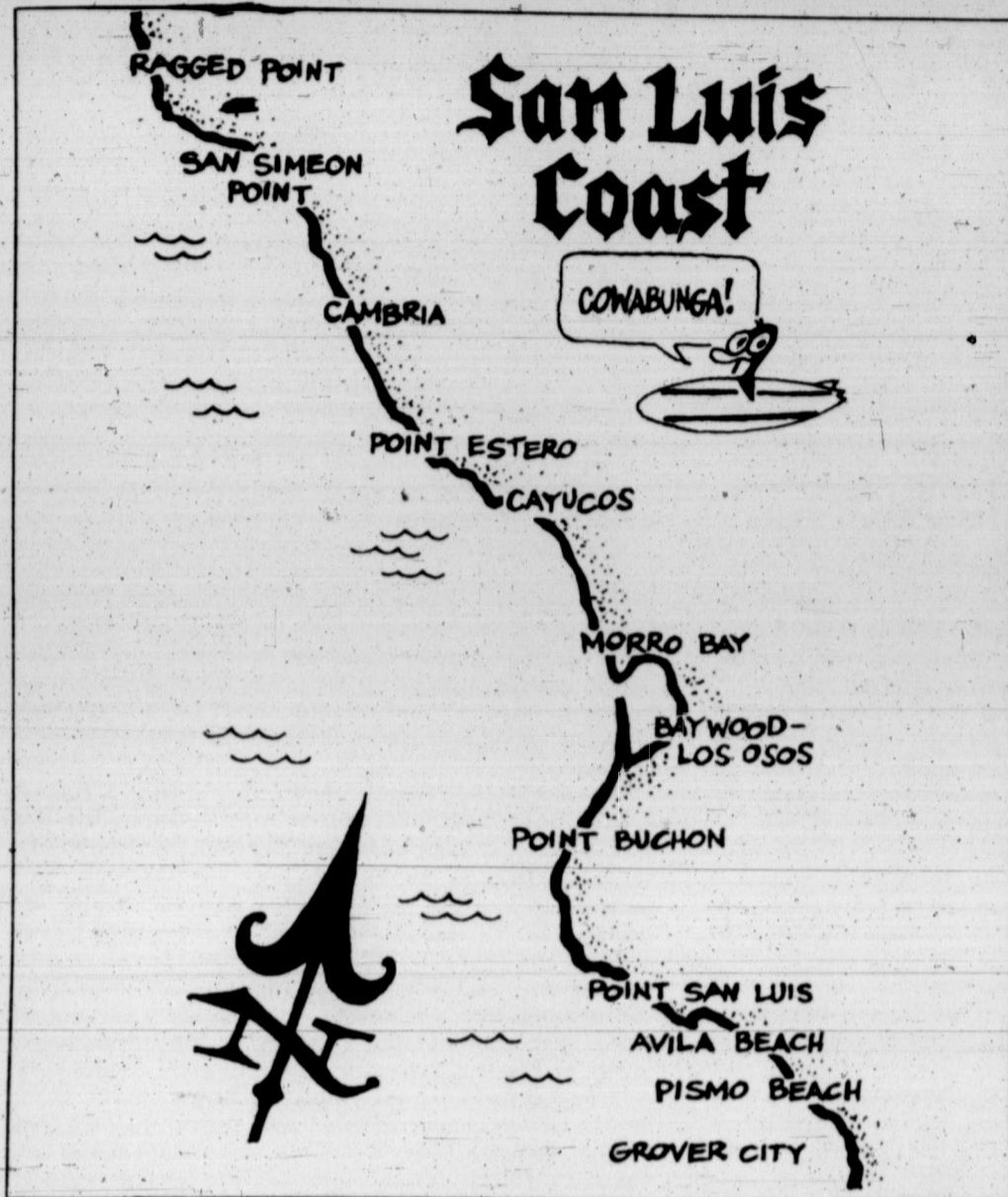
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Central Coast beaches offer diverse pleasures



BY CARLA SIMI
Staff Writer

Is there life beyond Poly Royal? For those individuals who have had their fill of "experiencing new frontiers," or who just want to take a break from all the excitement, the nearby beaches offer a pleasant source of respite suitable to a variety of tastes.

The stretch of coastline between the northern end of Morro Bay and the area south of Oceano encompasses several beaches, each of which are unique and unusual in their own right.

The diverse nature of this section of the Central Coast suggests that visitors new to San Luis Obispo and the surrounding communities are likely to find their favorite type of beach area included among the descriptions in the following "character sketch."

Sand meets surf in a quiet, relaxing atmosphere north of Morro Bay at Morro Strand and Atascadero State Beaches. Morro Strand is the more northern of the two, but both beaches are long stretches of gentle, sandy oceanfront idea for beachcombing, surf fishing or just walking along the shore.

The Morro Bay area has retained its mellow nature despite its popularity among travellers to the Central Coast. The State Park on the south side of the town of Morro Bay does not have beach access, but provides campgrounds and picnic facilities along with a marina and museum of natural history.

One of the oldest sites in the state park system, the park sports tables, pathways and a few buildings originally constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's with natural rock from the area.

The family-type environment of Morro Bay's recreational spots makes the area a favorite choice whether plans call for a weekend vacation or an afternoon picnic.

Further south is Montana de Oro State park. Not known as a local swimming hole, the park nevertheless offers many escape opportunities for adventurous souls.

The rugged geography of the park has created a reputation of not being particularly accessible, but those willing to make the effort will find the rewards worthwhile.

A windy, narrow road leads to the park's main picnic area at Spooner's Cove, where barbecue stands and tables are available. Camping is also permitted nearby.

A favorite spot for surfing can be found along the reef at Hazard Canyon. About two miles before Spooner's Cove, the beach can be reached by parking on the road and hiking in along the marked trail.

Both Spooner's Cove and Hazard Canyon are good choices for those who enjoy poking among the tidepools. In addition, the natural beauty of the park is an attraction in itself. The cliffs and breakers combine to create the perfect setting for some gorgeous sunsets.

The next beach down the road is the Cal Poly favorite—Avila. Closest to San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach draws sun worshippers by the scores when temperatures begin to climb.

Frisbee, swimming and socializing are the mainstays at this county-owned beach, where local students mix with San Joaquin Valley visitors, all seeking relief from hot days.

Extending north of Avila is a narrow strip of sand known as Port San Luis. This beach usually comes to life when the sun goes down, as bonfires dot the shore and cars line the road.

Tucked around the southern corner of Avila is a small expanse of sand with a particularly unique reputation. Pirate's Cove affords a well-sheltered spot for those individuals who prefer to soak up some rays at a clothing-optional beach.

As the coastline angles slightly eastward, Shell and Pismo Beach come into view. Shell Beach is another narrow strip protected by high cliffs from a portion of the winds common to this county.

Access to the sand at Shell generally involves locating a trail down the cliff and carefully picking one's way toward the beach. Rip currents in this area make swimming here somewhat hazardous, although surfers often brave the dangers in search of good waves.

Pismo Beach has a character all its own, representing the only beach in California where the sand is firm enough to support travel by standard highway automobiles and where driving is permitted.



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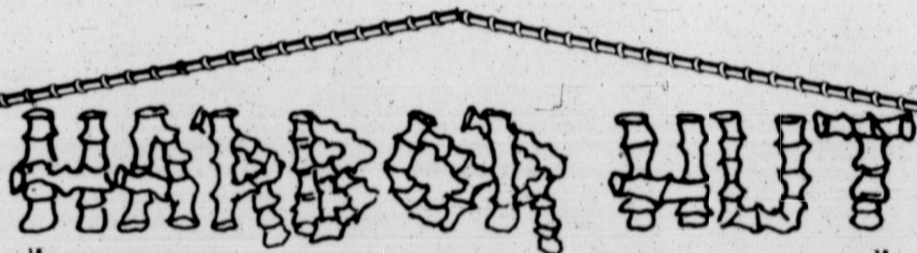
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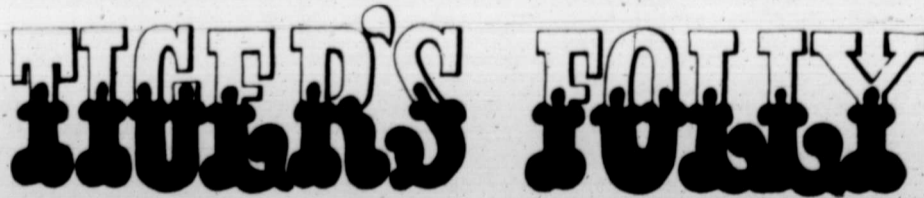
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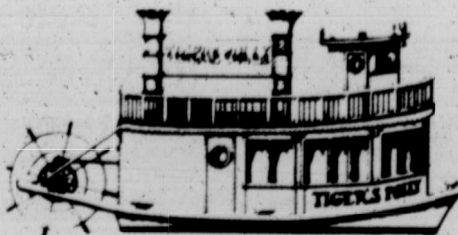
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Hearst Castle architect Julia Morgan

Julia Morgan: She made a castle from a cabin

BY LESA PORCHE

Special to the Daily

Copyright 1981 by Lesa Porche

It was a cool San Francisco evening in the spring of 1919. Thirteen floors above the city, in the Merchants' Exchange Building, a small dark-suited woman bent tirelessly over a drafting table.

It was past working hours and the only sound in the office was the faint scratching of a drawing pencil on tissue paper. The woman was architect Julia Morgan.

The last employee to leave that day, Walter Steilberg, announced a visitor. Miss Morgan looked up from her work and the visitor, William Randolph Hearst, presented himself with the statement "...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..." And so began a friendship and building project that spanned over a quarter of a century.

William Randolph Hearst and his San Simeon retreat at Hearst Castle have always attracted the curious—the movie fans curious about the glamorous stars that were his guests, historians curious about his eclectic art collection, and psychologists about his driven personality.

His architect, Julia Morgan, remains a bit of a mystery herself. Friends and relatives say her personality was so modest that she shunned the slightest bit of publicity.

The mystery is further heightened by the fact that she requested in her will for all her documents, drawings and personal correspondence to be destroyed at her death.

Everything was burned in San Francisco when she died at the age of 85. Everything, except several boxes in her home that were salvaged by her nephew, Morgan North.

The materials in the boxes, now officially called the Julia Morgan collection, were donated to Cal Poly in September 1980 by the widow of Morgan North, according to the library's Special Collections Head Bob Blesse.

In the collection are early sketches of Hearst Castle and other buildings, pictures of Julia Morgan, and letters of correspondence between her and Hearst.

The collection is only valuable to those students and faculty doing research on Julia Morgan or her work. Blesse said, "Because the papers are so valuable and fragile, we must restrict their use," he explained. "But we are now in the process of putting the correspondence on microfiche, to prevent possibility of damage to the

originals."

Those who need to use the collection can see it in the Special Collections section of the Robert E. Kennedy Library, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cal Poly architecture professor Carlton Winslow, who wrote a book on Hearst Castle titled *The Enchanted Hill*, thinks that the pictures and sketches found in the boxes may answer some of the questions surrounding Julia Morgan and Hearst.

Construction on the castle, which began in 1919, ended in the mid '40s, expanded way beyond its original conception. Hearst had wanted a place to store his immense art collection, but it ended up including a menagerie, four guest cottages, two lavish swimming pools, extensive formal gardens, in addition to the main house.

The castle, about 40 miles north of San Luis Obispo, is now a major tourist attraction in Central California. It was donated to the state after Hearst's death, because of the tremendous upkeep it would have required as a residence.

Winslow has six theories as to why he thinks Hearst built the castle. The first he calls "The Expanded Toy Box Theory" in which he says Hearst's purpose in collecting paintings, sculptures and wild animals was because he had the money and wanted to delight his friends. The second theory is "The Expanded Camp Theory," in which the hill and the buildings can be considered a camp made permanent, especially since the hill was originally a campsite.

Winslow says his third theory is the "Warehouse Museum Theory", that the buildings were designed to contain the large art collection. Then there is the "Corporate Headquarters Theory" alluding to the fact that Hearst stationed himself and his corporation at the castle.

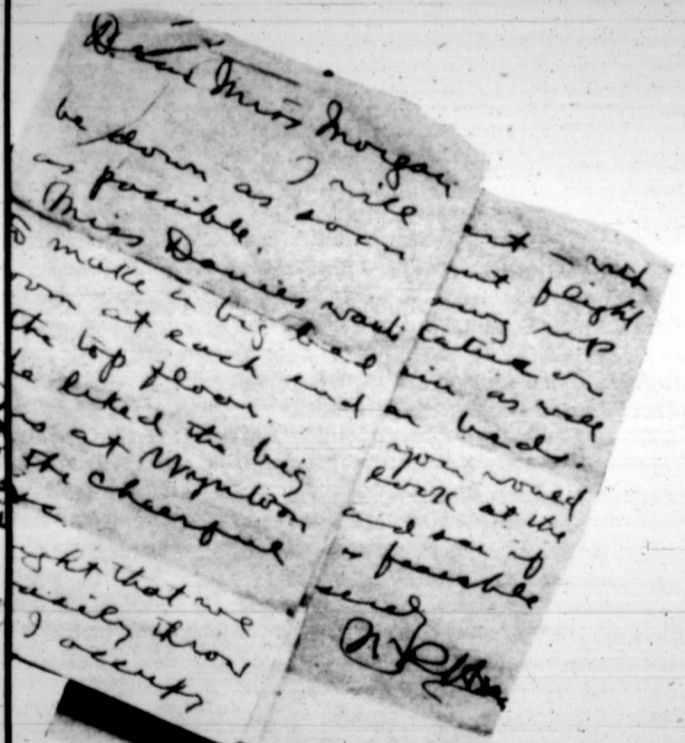
Winslow's fifth theory is the "Resort Hotel Theory" where kings, presidents, playwrights and movie stars came to stay and everything was free, except the telephone bill.

The last theory is the "Phoebe Apperson Hearst Memorial Building Theory." Winslow says this theory suggests the closeness between Hearst and his mother, the person he looked up to most of all in his life.

Winslow adds that the theories are as eclectic as Hearst's art collection, and the real answer to why the castle was built is probably a combination of them all. Winslow says no one will ever completely understand Hearst and his castle and some mystery will always remain.

"...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..."

—William Randolph Hearst



Left: one of the first sketches Morgan made of Hearst Castle with notations made on it by W.R.H. Right: a note from Hearst to Morgan listing suggestions.

Poly square dancers mix fun and fund-raising

BY KATHLEEN HORIZON

Staff Writer

"Swing your partner, do sa so." The couples slide smoothly across the hardwood floor. The caller, Don Benson, is instructing another 15-week Poly Twirlers beginning square dance class.

The toe-tapping music filters through the air, as member George Crissman and vice president Scott Klittich discuss the Poly Twirlers.

At the age of 17, the Poly Twirlers are the oldest square dance club on the Central Coast. Crissman joined three years ago, when there were only eight members, and he has seen the club regain popularity. It has grown to 68 members, each of whom pay \$11 each quarter to move to the peppy beat.

The main body of the Twirlers meet each Monday night at 8 p.m. in the Sandwich Plant Annex. This group dances at the

Mainstream + 1 level.

Calling has changed a lot in the past eight years. According to Crissman, all the square dance callers got together and set up international standards for calling.

"Calls are now always in English, and a square dancer can now dance at most of the clubs across the nation," he said. The development of about 34 "basic" calls made this possible.

"Calling is a creative process and not a memorized routine. A dance number usually lasts about 20 minutes, including the tips and singing call," Klittich said.

Tips last about 10 minutes and are a spoken call. This is followed by a singing call that incorporates a popular western song that has been re-orchestrated, and in which some of the filler words are taken out and square dance calls are substituted in their place, said Crissman.

Records are especially made by a square dance record company. They cost about \$3 for a 45-rpm record, said Klittich. They are expensive since there is such a small market.

"There are approximately 30,000 square dance callers in the world. The callers are taught in one of the 40 square dance calling schools around the country. With only 10 members per class, the annual turnout is small," said Crissman.

The Poly Twirlers are sponsoring a special dance during Poly Royal on Saturday, April 25, in Chumash Auditorium. Crissman hopes this will develop into an annual event that may feature such callers as Wade Driver, Ken Bower, and Mike Sikorsky.

The Twirlers are one of the 16 clubs in the Central Coast Square Dance Association, which reaches



Swing your partners

Mustang Daily—Cynthia Barakatt

from Paso Robles to Lompoc. "Since there are so many clubs, it would be possible to dance every night of the month," Crissman said, "but you would be too worn out to do anything else."

Square dancing is an enjoyable physical activity. Most dancers on the floor are uninhibited and have a good time. "It is a pleasant change and most people get sucked into it because it is fun," said Klittich.

"Most square dancers are cause-oriented and optimistic, and we are no exception," said Crissman. Among their extra-curricular activities, the Twirlers donate to the county blood bank and have 132 pints in their account.

They have also raised money for the Arthritis Foundation, and given benefits and square dancing exhibitions at local churches and the Monday Club.

The 'son of a sailor' stops at Port Poly

BY KARYN HOUSTON

Special to the Daily

If you're curious for some background on Jimmy Buffett, who played here Thursday night, you're not alone. The man with a Martin guitar and ever increasing fame is protecting his private life to the hilt. He will be out of the country until he beings his concert tour in April—which included Cal Poly on Thursday, April 23 to promote his latest album "Coconut Telegraph."

Jimmy Buffett found it hard at first to fit into a specific category of music. His twangy, semi-southern voice was a bit too blunt for the halls of Nashville, where he started his career. But he didn't make it in the pop music category with his first album either, an LP for Barnaby Records entitled "Down to Earth." He only sold enough albums (324) to rake in \$500 for a new guitar.

From "Down to Earth" Jimmy Buffett went down to Key West off Florida and lived on a tiny island with a population of about 20,000. The island was just the place for Buffett to find fuel for the subjects of his songs; eccentric artists, rich tourists and humble fishermen. Forget Nashville and on to something new was Buffett's attitude.

And it worked. He signed with ABC Records and completed his first album, "A White Sport Coat and a Pink Crustacean." Funny, the album did end up being recorded in Nashville, but Buffett had complete control in the studio. And this time nobody lost the master tapes.

"Living and Dying in 3/4 Time" was Buffett's next album. "Come Monday" has entered the annals of whimsical country music fame and Buffett found himself on the launching pad to super stardom.

But Jimmy Buffett's real bop to fame came with the hit song "Margaritaville," on the album "Changes in Latitudes," which went platinum (one million units in sales).

Now as a bona fide "superstar," Buffett stunned the music world with his next album, "Son of a Son of a Sailor." He perpetuated his island fantasies of long distance telephone calls, rent-a-cars and sailing dreams.

Jimmy Buffett also appealed to the national diet craze on the album with "Cheeseburger in Paradise," written by a man who obviously loves cheeseburgers. And now we have "Coconut Telegraph," Buffett's latest album.

Should you go out and buy it? If you are familiar with Buffett's early works and have followed his tunes to the top, you'll see that "Coconut Telegraph" is an excellent work.

Like his other albums, "Coconut Telegraph" is a conglomeration of different musical styles by different band members. Buffett dominates the album however, with his twangy voice that has finally found a well-deserved niche in the music world.

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Actor steps out of spotlight to assistant-direct spring play

BY DIANA BURNELL
Staff Writer

Gregory McConnell. The name is familiar to most students on campus. Actor, football player, 1978 Homecoming Host-his

credits for extracurricular activities seem endless.

McConnell is adding one more achievement to that list. This quarter he is the assistant director for Cal Poly Theatre's production

of Paul Sills' "Story Theatre," a contemporary collection of Aesop's fables and the tales of the Brothers Grimm.

Working with Director Michael R. Malkin, McCon-

nell will use this experience as his senior project in speech communications.

"He will have a primary responsibility for significant elements of "Story Theatre," said Malkin. "Since 'Story Theatre' is done in a unique directing style, his input will be major throughout."

Malkin has only had one other assistant directory while he has taught at Cal Poly. Karen Brosi, a math major who graduated in 1978, was his choice for "Endgame," by Samuel Beckett, in spring 1978. McConnell played Clov in that production.

"It will be an excellent challenge," said McConnell. "To try to direct more than a few people in a full-length show under a director who is demanding, and who is also a professional. He trusts me enough to let me try it, to let me work with him."

Malkin seems excited about McConnell's upcoming involvement.

"My feeling is that working on a larger scale with a larger cast over a longer period of time will greatly sharpen his directorial skills and instincts, as well as adding to his experience."

And McConnell is experienced. He began his work with the Cal Poly Theatre by auditioning for "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown" in spring 1977 while recovering from a football injury. He was not cast in the show, but he returned to audition the next fall for "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," in which he was cast.

McConnell had some advice for anyone interested in theatre: do what he did.

"Don't talk about it," he said. "Just go and get involved. I auditioned on a dare. I can't stress enough to go ahead and try it. The experience of auditioning can only help."

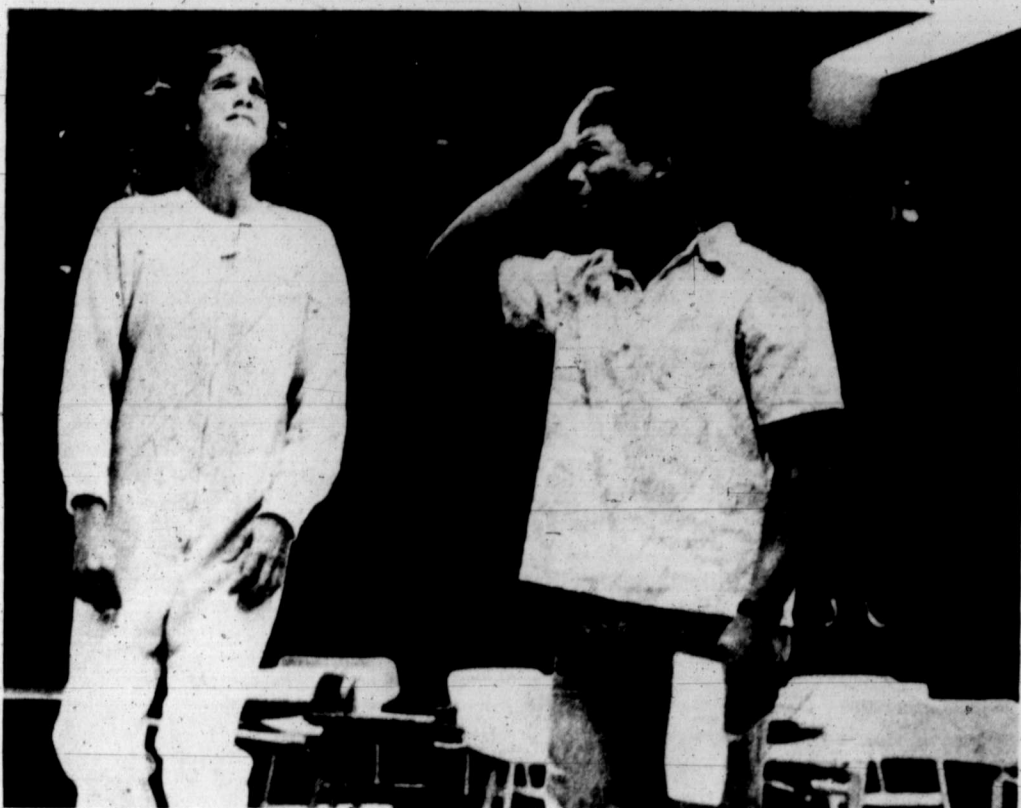
After "Sherlock Holmes," McConnell kept auditioning and getting larger roles. His credits include the lead roles of MacHeath in "A Threepenny Opera," El Gallo in "The Fantasticks," Nickles in "J.B.," as well as several other roles.

"Greg is an experienced and talented actor," said Malkin. "And I know an experience like this will necessarily develop his understanding and awareness of theatre as a performing art, and actors as performing artists."

McConnell has directed once before. His production of "Rats," by Israel Horowitz, last quarter was considered a success. The one-act play was a project for Malkin's directing class (Theatre 321).

"People came to depend on me as a director," he said of the experience. "I had to instill confidence in them to perform to the best of their creative ability. They had to see my confidence in them."

"I'll be helping them generate energy for a maximization of imagination."



Mustang Daily—Michael Ainscow

Gregg McConnell, assistant director for the spring production of "Storybook Theatre," shows a cast member the proper expression for the scene.



And his reactions to the end result?

"The performance becomes theirs," he said. "It's a joy to see it work for them. It makes me feel I'm doing something worthwhile."

McConnell will apply what he has learned through acting and directing classes, and acting in productions, in his assistant directing of "Story Theatre."

"I'll be helping to create an ensemble effect, he said. "Helping them generate energy for a maximization of imagination. Early in the show, we need to instill a freedom of motion and movement. It's an ensemble, yet individual resources will be welling from the group, coming to life."

both the University Singers and the Polyphonics. In fact, he will miss the performances of "Story Theatre," on May 14, 15 and 16 because he will be on tour with the Polyphonics.

In 1978, he was chosen Homecoming Host, and reigned over those festivities. He won a Cal Poly poetry-reading contest in 1980, and he played football for the Mustangs in 1975, 1976 and 1979. (He took some time off to recuperate from a neck injury. His last year on the team he was co-captain. But acting seems to have played a major part in his stay at Cal Poly.

"Acting does such good for people," he explained. "It bring them out of



McConnell thoughtfully considers the actors during one of the play's nightly four-hour rehearsals.

McConnell said that directing under Malkin should teach him more about the craft of theatre. McConnell has sung with

themselves. Being able to get out of themselves is a great asset. It opens them to see things in many different ways."



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Quick Stops

- 1 Arctic Circle
- 2 Scrubby and Lloyd's
- 3 The Spindle
- 4 Benjamin Franklin's Electric House
- 5 Pita Piper's Sandwich Extravaganza
- 6 The Graduate
- 7 Chapter One

Family Dining

- 1 Apple Farm
- 2 Ark Two Coffee Shop
- 3 Farm Boy
- 4 Stuffed Olive Coffee Shop
- 5 Farley's Jr.
- 6 Michael's Delicatessen
- 7 The Mushroom
- 8 Assembly Line
- 9 Louisa's Place
- 10 This Old House
- 11 Chocolate Soup

Pizza

- 1 Crest Pizza Parlor
- 2 Eddie's Pizzeria
- 3 Armadillo Pizza
- 4 Woodstock's Pizza

Italian Food

- 1 Cafe Roma
- 2 The Outside Inn

Chinese Food

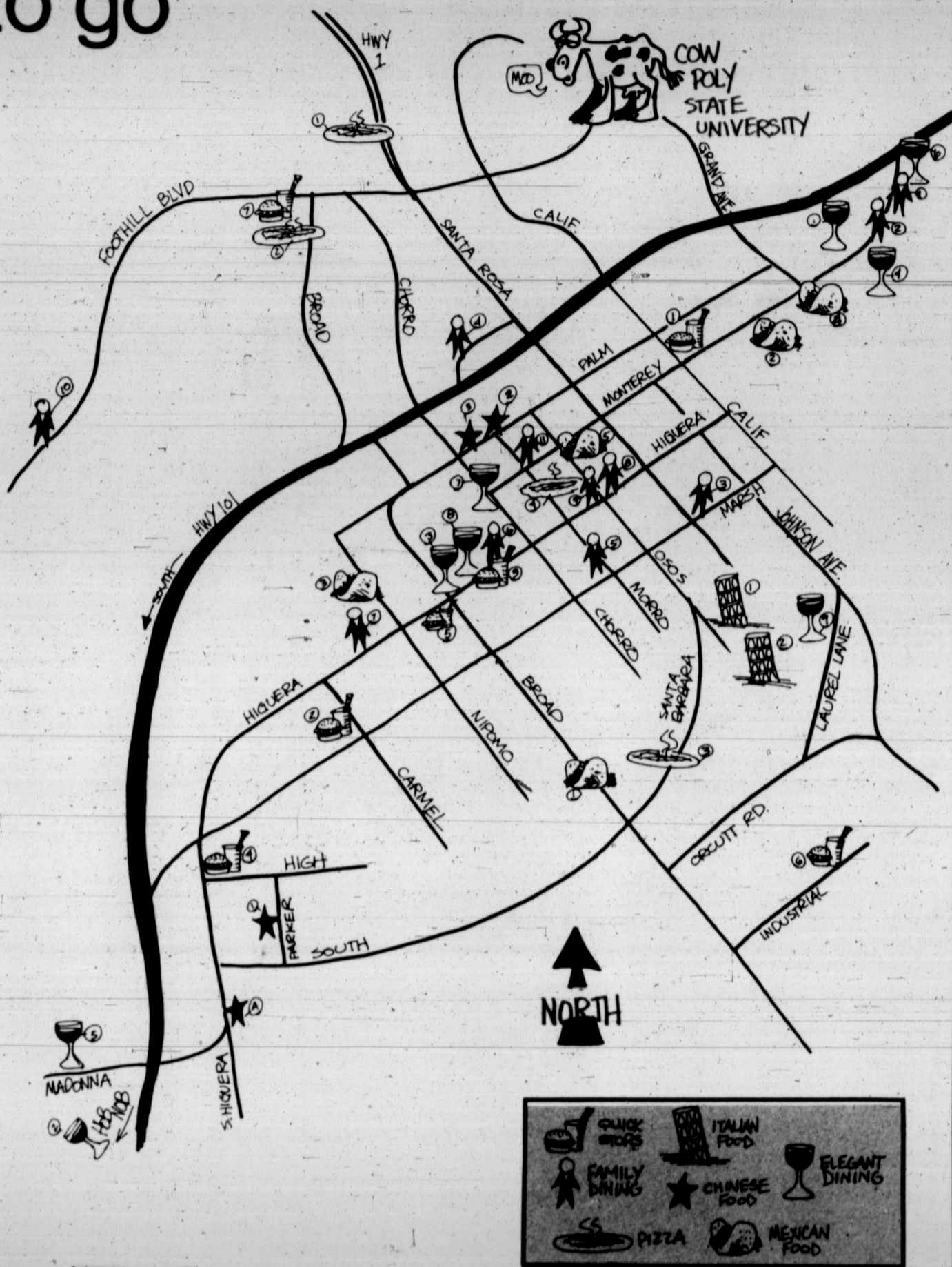
- 1 Bing's
- 2 Mee Heng Low
- 3 Shangai Low
- 4 Peking Palace

Mexican Food

- 1 Nan's Mexican Food
- 2 Pepes Delgado's
- 3 Tortilla Flats
- 4 Maya Restaurant
- 5 Los Hermanos

Elegant Dining

- 1 Mason & Stills
- 2 Hob Nob
- 3 Cigar Factory
- 4 1865 Restaurant
- 5 Madonna Inn
- 6 Motel Inn
- 7 Sebastian's
- 8 Wine Street Inn
- 9 A Mediterranean Cafe



BY VICKI WIGGINTON

Staff Writer

Poly Royal offers plenty of fun and entertainment, probably more than enough to satisfy the average visitor. But for those hearty souls who want to continue on into the evening hours and beyond, San Luis Obispo offers a variety of things to do.

For those bar hoppers who may want to sample the unique wares of San Luis, walking the "Miracle Mile" may be a new adventure. The Mile is a walk made by many students on their 21st birthdays, and consists of the downtown mile-long stretch of Higuera and Monterey streets. The idea is to stop in at every bar along the route, and consume at least one drink at each.

The Miracle Mile starts at a favorite dancing spot, Tortilla Flats. A large wood dance floor and loud rock and disco music (canned) provide the perfect atmosphere to start the mile. Just up the street from Tortilla Flats you'll find McClintock's Saloon (686 Higuera), a favorite cowboy hangout...where the traces of Wild West survive in San Luis. McClintock's usually features a country band, and foot stomping replaces dancing.

From McClintock's you proceed up Higuera to the Cigar Factory (728 Higuera), and so far you haven't even had to cross the street! The Cigar Factory is a popular happy-hour spot, packed to the gills on Friday afternoons. The bar is located downstairs, beneath the restaurant, and features as musical entertainment small groups or solo acts.

Just a few doors down from this is the Wine Street Inn, located in the Network mall (774 Higuera). The bar in Wine Street serves numerous drinks made with wine. Though it doesn't serve any hard liquor, you can choose from a wide selection of wine coolers.

More than a miracle mile

You now proceed up Higuera to Sully's (1000 Higuera), a real hangout for true dart fans. Sully's has a number of pinball machines as well as a mini-shuffle-board set; not to mention the "best popcorn in town."

After Sully's the Miracle Mile takes a left turn to Monterey Street, and you enter the Dark Room (1037 Monterey). The Dark Room is small but popular, often featuring the only live jazz in town.

For those who have survived the first six bars, a long walk up Monterey will bring you to Mason and Stills. The newest restaurant on the Miracle Mile, Mason & Stills offers the most reasonable happy hour in town (75-cent well drinks), and nightly entertainment by a duo playing contemporary pieces.

Just across the street is the 1865 Restaurant (1865 Monterey), famous for their gold margaritas. The 1865 offers live music and dancing, for those still able to stand.

The last stop on the Mile, and one not often attained. It can't be explained, but must be experienced.

Drinking is definitely not the only evening entertainment in San Luis. For those with plenty of energy left, how about roller skating the night away? SLO Skate Company (1130B Garden) rents skates for a reasonable fee, and provides a diagram of where in town you can or can't skate (a few streets downtown are off-limits to skaters).

Two movie theaters are available downtown. The Fremont (1035 Monterey) offers current feature films,

while the Rainbow Theater (967 Osos) shows foreign films, oldies but goodies and occasional artist spotlights (two or three Woody Allen movies at once, for example).

The Madonna Plaza Theater is three theaters in one. Located in the Madonna Shopping Center, it features three different current movies.

For visitors in the mood for a long hot soak under starry skies during Poly Royal, the most romantic spot in San Luis has to be the hot tubs. Set high in the hills near Avila, hot tubs can be rented at Sycamore Mineral Springs for as few as two people and as many as 50. What could be more ideal than two people alone in a hot tub...just you, the stars and a bottle of wine? Reservations are recommended, as it's a popular place, especially on the weekends. Cost is \$5 a person.

If you're not too exhausted by all this to take a 15-mile drive, an excellent evening's entertainment can be found at the Great American Melodrama in Oceano. It's old-fashioned vaudeville at its best, complete with heroes, villains, barbershop quartets, sawdust on the floors, and a piano player beside the stage tinkling the ivories.

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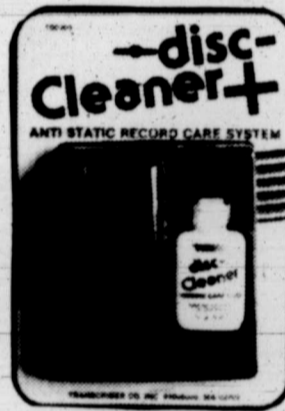
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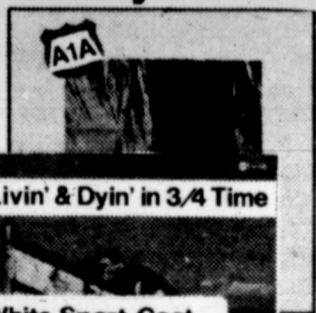
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