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Study Your Field
Through Part-time Work

by Chuck Smith

From television technicians to coin changers; Arabian horse trainers to Christmas window painters; egg gatherers to medical technologists.

These positions represent the extremes of the wide range of jobs available to students and student wives through the campus Placement Office.

However, between these extremes lie an extensive variety of positions which offer students and student wives an opportunity to further explore their various fields of interest.

Informal note-taking by employees of the College Placement Office have facilitated the foregoing list of more unusual jobs filled through that office: reading for blind students, bricklaying, ambulance attending, being a stage technician for the College Theater, relief dairy milking, nursing, scoring soft-drink bottles, car washing for car sales lots, coin changers, quarter horse breeding, and being an airplane mechanic.

A unique policy, in regards to student part-time employment for financial assistance, has been established by the college. Maximum experience is given students by employing them in the actual operations of the entire campus and farm communities. Most colleges cannot provide this service to students. Full-time employees are hired for positions which could be successfully filled by students. However, this is not the case at this college.

In addition to the numerous cafeteria-custodial jobs offered, eligible students have the opportunity to participate in the Work Study Program sponsored by the Economic Opportunity Act.

Because of the numerous part-time jobs available to students and student wives, more than 25 per cent of those enrolled are currently part-time employed.

The average working student puts in from 12 to 15 hours per week and averages from between $1.25 to $1.50 per hour. On a monthly basis this figures out to from $60 to $90 and $540 to $810 for the normal nine-month academic year.

By working within these averages students at this college can finance from between 43 to 63 per cent of their education.

Under the Work-Study Program $181,965 in financial aid opportunities were offered last year through on-campus jobs to students who met the eligibility requirements.

Students can work up to 15 hours per week at rates from $1.30 to $2.20 depending on qualifications of the student and the requirements of the position. Participants in this aid program are also eligible to receive benefits from the National Defense Student Loan Program.

During the 1965-66 academic year the college provided $443,595; Foundation, $237,326; El Corral, $13,500; and Student Body, $12,971. These figures totaled $707,392 available for student assistance payrolls. Similar budgets were in effect this year.

These funds are, in most cases, never entirely depleted and many jobs are never filled because students are not always "in the know" about what jobs are available.

By keeping close ties between students and the College Placement Office these funds can be properly distributed through jobs offered to those students in need of part-time employment.

Dining Hall butcher assistants...
Apples are washed as they fall through a cylindrical rotating washer in the vegetable processing lab.

People Behind The Food

by

Toni St. Onge and Diane Schmidt

“Learn by doing” may be an overworked and nearly trite expression to most Cal Poly students, but the fact remains that the practical experience gained in specially developed courses is a valuable asset to them as prospective employees, managers, or self-employed businessmen.

A $2 million investment in this down-to-earth philosophy can be found on the north side of Perimeter Road, across from the Math-Home Economics building, the Food Processing building.

The title is not all-inclusive, however, for the Dairy Manufacturing division of the Dairy Husbandry Department is also housed in this building, as is the Foundation Student Produce Store.

Processing of meats, vegetables and dairy products is a world apart from the dinner table and lunch counter, but it is an important field in today’s society.

More than half the cost of the complex was spent on equipment, as is readily understandable when one peers into the laboratories to find such equipment as evaporators, homogenizers, meat saws, concentrators, centrifuges, freeze dryers, dehydrators, and many vats gleaming with stainless steel shine.

The various labs include complete facilities for small-scale commercial production of canned, frozen, dehydrated and concentrated fruit and vegetable products. Most laboratories provide for complete processing of meat, including slaughtering, cutting, curing, smoking and sausage manufacture.

Some of the apparatus located in the dairy manufacturing labs are a butter churn and a quarters of beef hang in cold storage awaiting the meat cutting labs.

A meats instructor points out the various qualities of flank steaks to a girls’ meats lab.
Students stir the milk which will become cheese through the use of heat and special bacteria. A series of equipment for the homogenization, emulsification, and separation of whole milk. Also located in the lab are vats for making cheeses such as Gouda, Cheddar, and cottage cheese and a large anonymous-looking machine for the production of ice cream.

Three times a week, regular crews oversee the “milk line.” Whole milk is canned for the use in the student dining hall and bottled for sale in the produce store. Chocolate drink and fruit punches are also bottled here.

The Food Processing Department offers a four-year curriculum with options in management, operations, and meats.

Cal Poly is the only college in the nation to offer a four-year program that prepares the student to step right into the industry. The other 22 schools that offer food technology courses aim toward graduate study and research and, for the most part, ignore management and operations training.

The Food Processing Department’s birth in 1961 is attributed to the foresight of Julian A. McPhie, president of Cal Poly from 1933 to 1966. It was his theory that food processing was becoming an integral part of agriculture and that this type of curriculum would lend itself to the “learn by doing” philosophy.

Some of the most popular classes in the department are the meat cutting classes. Many home economics majors enroll to learn the cuts of meat, their economic value, and the location of the cuts on the carcass. Another meat class is offered which includes the actual slaughtering of animals.

(Continued on Page 14)
Paper Doll Fashions

By Karen Kinsman

Local designer shows how to litter the campus with style

Polly Coed has a last minute dinner date and has absolutely nothing to wear. What does she do? She puts 50 cents in the machine in her dorm and out comes an evening dress.

Sam Architect has an important interview with a prospective employer. He has been up all night working in the labs and his clothes are wrinkled and full of ink stains. His solution? A white shirt vending machine in the department makes the whole interview worth living.

This isn't quite a reality, but the day is nearing when vending machine clothes will be an accepted way of life. But, clothes for such low prices... how?

The answer is paper -- not binder paper, newspaper or paper towel, though. The paper currently in fashion is Kaycel, a Kimberly Stevens product that is 93 percent cellulose wadding (like Kleenex) reinforced every eighth inch with nylon thread.

Referred to as the "wastebasket dress" by "Life Magazine," these articles of clothing burn, but do not melt, and may be washed at the expense of removing the fireproofing.

Paper is warm too, making it a practical material for coats.

The paper itself comes in bolts of 250 yards of 44-inch material in an off-white color. Most designers of the dresses use the material in its natural color, but a few machine-print stripes or paint one wide stripe.

Another method of improving the appearance and designing in-vogue patterns is employed by Mette Paris, interior and fashion designer of San Luis Obispo County.

Her technique is hand-block printing with silk-screen paints and hand carved blocks. Her designs are original and her styles creative and reasonably practical. The dresses and outfits shown on these pages were designed and constructed by Mrs. Paris and her assistant, Dorothy Bunch.

Says Mrs. Paris, "We design and redesign everything for action. Of course, you can't use fastenings such as zippers, buttons and snaps with paper, so most pieces are slip-overs with a wide neckline in a tent dress style."

"The dresses are sewn on a regular machine with an average strength thread. Some glue is used for special overlays or designs. The advantages of paper, according to the designer, are decorative hemlines and easy alterations -- just snip off to desired length."


"Enthusiasm was high even during the first showing," recalls Mrs. Paris. "Within minutes after the style show was over, orders were placed for the dresses the models were wearing."

"Only 15 percent of our first line didn't sell, and these were ones that had been damaged in one of the shows."

Since then, her Arroyo Grande phone has been ringing constantly. Women want something different for a special occasion, and they turn to Mette Paris. Hats and paper mache accessories may also be included in the package.

And the nicest thing about the package is the price which falls between $7 and $10 for most articles. Another nice thing is the individuality in high fashion. Fun in fashion is stressed; mass production is not.

What are Mette Paris' plans for the fashion future of San Luis?

Within a month or so, she plans to open a local boutique featuring her line of paper creations. Similar to the "Paraphernalia" in New York, her boutique will be a little far out, but a place where girls can have fun when they shop."

As for the future of paper fashion on the Cal Poly scene, it is hard to predict. Some girls like the idea of replacing wash and wear with wash and discard, especially in the ultra-mod styles that are "in" when purchased and "out" by the time they are removed from the boxes.

Most girls who have a closet full of expensive once-worn formal gowns and the rustle of taffeta may soon be replaced by the rustle of paper in another expensive line -- wedding gowns.

Paper is invading every area of clothing. Paper Pajamas, paper bikinis with matching jackets, and even a little girl's plain paper"
Displaying some of the accessories that embellish the paper fashions are their creator, Mette Paris of Arroyo Grande. Self-material hats and paper mache jewelry may be part of the “fun” clothes.

Think of the practicality of it all! Paper dresses gotten as easily as popsicles from a grocery store vending machine...a fresh, white vending machine skirt for the harried young executive...the latest European styles at a price most girls can afford...beating suit vending machines at motels in case the pool looks inviting...vending machines in spaghetti houses...the list is limitless.

But with the stress on freshness, youthfulness and practicality, combined with a willingness to accept new things, the young-thinking American will not only accept paper clothing as part of his wardrobe, he will thrive upon it.

Showing that some of the dresses are quite appropriate for collegiate classroom wearing are Gimia Reed, freshman Journalism Major, and Barbara Diller.

‘Kleenex’ Clothes — a necessity of the future?

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The lights burned... It was 2 a.m. The college newspaper, “El Mustang,” was finally put to bed. It was ready for the morning press run, and over cigarettes and coffee, the editors discussed the next edition.

Editors aren’t the only ones who put in long hours for the publication (40 hours a week) of the newspaper—the whole staff joins the ranks. Being a journalist and a student is a different way of life. Because of constant deadlines there is always an air of pressure and excitement surrounding the Journalism Department for those working on the newspaper. It is an active way of life.

“El Mustang” has the distinction of being operated completely by students, from the news staff through the production staff. Full-time students enrolled in Journalism classes research and write stories, edit copy and write headlines, lay out the pages, take and develop pictures, and sell and design the advertising that supports the life of the newspaper.

The Business Manager of Publications and his assistants take care of all of the records for the newspaper. They keep an advertising account, do all of the billing at the end of the month, do all of the business corresponding, and collect on delinquent accounts.

Students in the Printing Department set the stories and headlines in type, make up the advertisements, put the pages together and run the press. In addition, the circulation manager distributes the printed paper. From pencil to print, it is truly a student organized affair.

Putting out “El Mustang” certainly exemplifies the learn-by-doing philosophy at the college. Most of the classes in the Journalism and Printing Departments are built around practical instruction in the art of putting out a newspaper.

“El Mustang” also has the distinction of Giant Food remains the largest and most modern Supermarket in this area with an abundance of parking for your convenience.

Our low, low prices and our friendly staff make Giant Food your family store. Come in, let’s get acquainted.
The new United Press International wire service will be of invaluable aid when "El Mustang" prints three times a week next quarter. Dennis Roberts, shown checking the readout copy, prepares to take the tape from the tape punch machine to the automatic Intertype typeetter in the print shop.

Being the only college newspaper that is completely self-supporting. This is both an advantage and disadvantage. It is a realistic and practical way for journalists and printers to learn their trades. In the field, naturally, publications support themselves. Therefore, students receive valuable experience in a realistic situation.

As Advertising Manager Ray Osborne points out, "It is a proud feeling not to have a subsidy from the Associated Students, Inc., but there are so many things we could do to offer the students a better paper, if we didn't have to sit down with a pencil and a paper to see if we could afford it first."

One of the things "El Mustang" could do if it was subsidized would be to cut down on advertising in the publication, thus allowing more room for news. One of the biggest gripes of the college community is the amount of advertising in the paper, but the newspaper will not break even if it does not carry a high percentage of ads.

"College communities will only get what they pay for," noted one of the editors when emergencies arise, as one did during...
Featuring a Variety of Pizza

Royce Richmond and Dave Schuster, two Cal Poly students, add the final chefs touch to one of the 13 varieties of pizza featured at the Pizza Pantry.

and

Live Entertainment

Everyone rocks out with a live band every Wednesday and Saturday night from 9:30 to 1:30.
"the stores with the right spirit" for Poly Royal

CORK N' BOTTLE features a complete assortment of party accessories, snacks, refreshments, and magazines. A smoking department is included at the Higuera Street store with such items as pipes, tobaccos, cigars, lighters, cigar and cigarette holders and pipe racks. Both stores offer Poly students a seven-day-a-week check-cashing service.

1212 Higuera Street
799 Foothill Boulevard
San Luis Obispo
Unexplained Relationship

Do Starfish Prey On Abalone?

by Lamont Odett

Is the starfish a deadly enemy to the abalone?

David H. Montgomery, Biological Science instructor, has done two years of research on the unexplained "flight" reactions which starfish seem to elicit from certain species of abalone.

Since 1949, studies on the relationship of gastropods (abalone) to asteroids (starfish) have accelerated at an ever-increasing rate in an effort to answer the many "why's" surrounding these chemical-initiated response reactions. Montgomery is one of a handful of researchers probing into this fascinating area to satisfy the "scientific curiosity" that has been aroused.

For his laboratory study Montgomery used only the common sea stars found in our intertidal and subtidal coastal waters to initiate reactions on abalone inhabiting the same areas. The testing was carried on at the Brebes Laboratory in Morro Bay. The lab was established by restaurant-owner Frank Brebes for experiments concerning the feasibility of commercially raising abalone.

Soon to be published will be Montgomery's findings on the response of two Halloidi Gastropods (Mollusca) Haliotis assimilis and Haliotis rufescens to the forcipulate Asteroids (Echinodermata) Pycnopodia helianthoides and Piaaster ochraceus. The report will appear in the April issue of the Veliger, which is carried in the college library.

Forty-one individuals of H. assimilis and 105 of H. rufescens were tested with nine specimens of P. helianthoides and four P. ochraceus sea stars. The abalone were freshly-caught, specimens collected and then reared under laboratory conditions, and animals reared from the laboratory stock.

Flight Responses

A series of experiments were performed testing each individual abalone against the two species of sea stars. Although the intensity of individual responses varied with the degree of sensitivity and tolerance of the animal, a general trend was discovered. It was found, for instance, that starfish secrete a chemical, perhaps from the epithelial (outer) tissue of the tube feet lining the under-side of the arms, which acts as an irritant to the abalone and elicits a definite response reaction. Once "irritated" by the starfish secretion, the general response reaction began with movement of the tentacles accompanied by a swelling and extension of the epipodium (a collar-like area above the basal foot).

Flight was then initiated, consisting of rapid locomotion, a "leaping" effect as the abalone surged ahead; a violent twisting of the shell as the animal awayed back and forth, and, in many instances, the secretion of a thick mucous. Many of the larger abalone showed a tendency to clamp down with their shell.

"I am sure that the chemical secreted by the starfish is emitted and initiates an irritation-effect on the abalone, but we cannot be sure of its origin," Montgomery stated.

Since abalone responses were elicited from areas of the sea stars other than the tube feet region the exact site of manufacture of the chemical could not be determined.

Chemical Secreted

Two experiments conducted seem to support the assumption that a chemical is emitted from the starfish.

In one instance species of H. assimilis were placed in a stream of water coming from an inlet hose about 30 cm from the abalone. The sea star P. helianthoides was attached to the hose, the water flowing over the star and then over the abalone. With an average of 25 seconds the general response reactions began, no contact being made between animals.

In a second experiment "sea-star water," extracted from a tray housing the common twenty-arm star, was squirited over the abalone. Once again the typical reactions prevailed, indicating the presence of a secretion from the sea star acting as an irritant.

The accompanying sketch illustrates some of the various body parts of the common abalone made mention of in the article. Shown here is a diagram of Haliotis assimilis, one of two species of abalone used during Montgomery's experiments.

Drawings by:
S. M. Dills
Deadly Enemies?

When stimulated by the sea star emittance, the abalone would secrete a thick mucus of their own. It was called the "fright substance." As this substance diffused through the water, it would apparently stimulate other abalones in the tray, triggering a general flight response. These secondary abalones were not initially stimulated by the sea star chemical.

"This mucus is emitted as a fright reaction, similar to the way we sweat when we become nervous or frightened," Montgomery said. It was assumed that this abalone mucus was a reaction to the presence of the starfish stimulant and not initiated as a warning device to other abalones.

Montgomery detected from his investigations that flight-response reactions could be induced in the abalone not only by diffusion of "fright substance" through the water but also by direct contact. Contact was brought about manually or by random encounters with the starfish as the abalone moved about the tray. In either case, the response was the same.

Reactions were similar to those encountered in the water stream test. Activity was again noticed in the tentacles and epipodial region, and the reactions during flight consisted of the rapid locomotion, the raising and twisting of the shell, and the violent swaying of the body. This degree of activity is in sharp contrast to the general slow-moving, benthic nature of the animal.

In all cases, the abalone avoided contact with the sea stars and recoiled sharply if contact was initiated manually. When coming in contact with the side or corner of the tray, the abalone would climb the walls.

The major portion of Montgomery's work on the response reactions of the abalone were conducted at the Brebes Laboratory, located in Morro Bay. The specimens used were obtained in the near-by coastal waters.

A study in trim (but not too slim) Ivy detailing.
You'll earn better than passing glances in any of our new collegiate colors and new easy-care fabrics!

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543-0988  895 higuera
Whole milk is processed three times a week for use in the student dining hall and for sale in the produce store.

(continued from page 5)

at the slaughter house.

The two main portions of the fruits and vegetables processing are management and operations. Although the operations curriculum is gradually being phased out, most graduates are employed as shop foremen because they have an overall general knowledge of much of the equipment being used in modern industry.

Some of the processes which are available to majors in food processing are comparatively new in the industry. One of the most prized pieces of equipment in the lab is the freeze drier. This oven-like apparatus removes moisture from foods which are placed under low temperatures and a vacuum. In this process, water is transformed from the solid to the vapor state without going through the liquid state.

Other equipment includes a dehydrator, which evaporates liquid over a period of approximately 24 hours; sterilizers for purifying foods before canning; a blancher, food washers, canners and bottlers; and a large vat with hydraulically powered presses for squeezing fruits for jelly.

The Foundation store is located under the same roof as the food and dairy processing labs but has no connection to them other than that the processed foods from these labs, plus foods from other sources are sold there.

Processed foods often available in the store are catsup, honey, applesauce, jellies, tomato juice, plus milk, butter, chocolate drink, fruit punch, nectar, and ice cream. These products are canned, bottled, or packaged in containers bearing the Cal Poly label.

A senior Food Processing major puts her prepared bananas in the dehydrator for drying.
Can you get the job you want?

By Ray Osborne

About this time of year, a college senior can think only about graduation and getting a good job with a good company. Most seniors have given serious thought to the job they want and the company they want to work for.

Will you get the job you want when you graduate from college? A student spends four or perhaps five years of his post-high school life training for a job in his field of interest. The final hurdle that must be cleared by the college senior is the job interview.

A good performance at an interview may well win for the aspiring graduate the job he wants just as a poor performance may eliminate him from the running for the job that he is truly interested in.

Job interviewers can learn a great deal about an applicant by his response to a question about his future plans. A person that is indecisive about his career and future plans will often gain little consideration from the potential employer, because he is looking for the man that knows his career aspirations and is sincerely interested in working for a particular company.

During the 1965-66 school year, the Cal Poly Placement Office again noted an increase in the number of employers that were interested in seniors and graduates from the campus in all fields. Some 302 representatives of 293 employers made 360 visits to Cal Poly.

Be prepared

When it comes to the all important job interview, one can apply a basic rule from the old scouting laws—Be Prepared. There is no such thing as merely drifting in for a job interview. Neither is it ethical to take an interview for "practice."

Placement Director Eugene A. Rittenhouse points out that an employment interview at Cal Poly is a business appointment for which the applicant must be well prepared. The employment interviewer can tell in a moment whether or not an applicant is truly interested in employment with his company," Rittenhouse remarks.

The interview

Preparation for an interview includes being well informed about the company that you are interested in. Know the name of the interviewer and stand up on the company through information obtained at the Placement Office. The College Placement Annual, also available in the Placement Office, and is helpful in directing a person to a potential employer in his field of interest.

If the company that you are interested in has not scheduled an interview date at Cal Poly, Rittenhouse and his staff will assist you in writing letters of application and filling out personnel data forms for a company.

As for the interview, nervousness is normal, and an interviewer discounts most of it. Take your lead from the interviewer, if he moves to shake you hand, do so. Wait until he offers you a chair before seating yourself.

Probably the most embarrassing situation for the interviewer and the interviewee arises when the later quickly lights a cigarette without noticing whether there is an ashtray in the room. Where are you going to file that?

During an interview, it is important to be enthusiastic, and alert. Be a good listener as well as a talker.

"An applicant should always remember to look the interviewer straight in the eye," Rittenhouse advises. "I had an interviewer tell me just last week that he had just completed an interview with an applicant that never once looked him in the eye."

Of course, there is no rehearsing for an interview, but one can prepare for the session in a number of ways. A job candidate should

Good personal appearance is a must for the senior at a job interview. Senior Bud Ross checks in the mirror to see if he is satisfied with his appearance before taking an important interview.

Watch what you say

Interviewers judge an applicant by the responses he makes to questions. For instance, a person's answers to questions about his past jobs, extracurricular activities, offices held, financing his education, and his future plans can give insight into his character and personality.

The important characteristic of self-reliance is indicated by responses that mention achievement, challenge, opportunity to learn, and variety. Dependency on others is implied by comments about security, helpful superiors, and understanding.

Many companies feel that a variety of extracurricular activities indicates that a person can hold his own in a number of areas. Class offices and other offices held denote a degree of leadership. Such qualifications will aid the applicant with most companies.

Some companies do, however, place major importance on academic accomplishments. The applicant should know which qualifications the company that he is interested in feels are most important.

The applicant's work record often reflects his initiative and his ability to get along with people. You can expect questions like, "What was your last job?" and "What did you like or dislike about it?"

Interviewers list a number of negative impressions that some applicants make during an interview. Ranking high on this list are poor personal appearance and an inability to express oneself.

A person's manners, industry, personality, intelligence and aggressiveness are all reflected in his responses about the work he has done, the challenges he has met and academic and extracurricular interests.

During the remainder of the year, approximately 1100 seniors will graduate from Cal Poly. These seniors will be able to take advantage of the fine placement record at this campus. They will enhance their chances for placement in that good job they want if they prepare so that they can express themselves clearly during an interview.

Can you get the job you want?
The Childcare Laboratory provides a child with outdoor activities as well as an opportunity for expression through imaginary play.

by Carolyn Grant

One of the most fascinating worlds to observe, unnoticed, is the world of children. There is such a place on the Cal Poly campus where the happy, carefree world of children opens before your eyes as you watch, hidden from their view.

Located in the Math-Home Economics Building, this observation room is a part of a laboratory session for a required home economics course, “Child and the Family.”

The class, for all practical purposes is a nursery school for 3 and 4-year-old children and is designed to give students an insight into child development and care.

It also gives the students an opportunity to observe children from various social and economic environments who are associating with children of different backgrounds.

Many of the children who attend this unique nursery school were enrolled by their parents before birth to assure a placement in the school when of age, and come from families of San Luis Obispo residents, faculty members and married students.

With these varying backgrounds and home environments, the laboratory often offers experiences for the children to which they would not ordinarily be exposed.

For instance, some children never have an opportunity at home to play freely in water, mud, or finger paints. In the laboratory they are given the chance to experience, without limitations, the feel, smell and taste of these and other common childhood playthings.

The main restrictions placed on the children in the Childcare Lab are those concerning the safety of the individual child and his fellow classmates.

The laboratory is also a learning situation for the children. Here—many of them have their first experience with working, playing and sharing with other children of their own age.

One mother commented that she was glad her daughter was able to be with other children her own age. The child was learning not to be as selfish with her belongings.

The laboratory not only affords the child an experience away from home; it also gives busy mothers a chance to do a little housecleaning, running errands, or just plain resting.

The importance of this type of course has resulted in the Home Economics Department offering a curriculum option in child development to its majors in the near future.
A Child's World

Happiness is being three-years-old

by Batman and Boy Wonder. Both are clad in black capes and paper masks. The children have a special trunk in the laboratory containing old clothing and shoes which encourages imaginative play.

Outside in the play yard on the swings, an intelligent three-year-old girl is trying to match wits with one of her teachers. She just can’t be bothered with pumping herself over the swings and insists that the teacher push her.

"I'll make you a deal," the child announced, "I'll be a good girl and eat my crackers and juice if you will push me once, just once."

After another refusal, she promptly let out a series of mournful screams and eventually got her push. Who won that mental battle?

Here is another area wherein the students of child development are able to observe the intelligence of a child as related to the intelligence and wit of adults. It is surprising the results of such observations.

Again peering through the looking glass, we are now observing two, big brown-eyed staring back at us. Along with the two eyes is a little nose also pressed flat against the window.

He is now waving to us, and the rest of the children are coming to see what he found. We have been discovered.

Fortunately, the children's attentions can be quickly and easily directed away from our bidding place and we can again candidly observe their actions.

But when you get right down to it, in this fascinating world of children, are we really fooling them?

...and there was Mama Bear and Papa Bear...
John Thelen, a printing student, sets type that will be used to make up a page for the newspaper. The printers insert the type into a form according to instructions received from the editors and then insert the form in the press in preparation for a press run.

Continued from Page 9

Fall quarter when the Printing Department's press broke down, a subsidy would come in handy to defray expenses. When the mentioned problem arose, the Printing Department made up the pages as usual and the paper was printed by an Arroyo Grande publishing company. The Journalism Department had to pay a double coat, consequently, and the burden was heavy. Contrary to thought, the Journalism Department pays the Printing Department to put out the newspaper—to the tune of $6,000 this year.

In a recent poll taken of all the state colleges by the editors of "El Mustang," it was discovered that the other colleges receive up to $30,000 as subsidies, which is roughly three times the "El Mustang" budget for the school year.

If the newspaper was subsidized, some of the costs for next quarter might be alleviated. The newspaper will be a tri-weekly then, coming out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. "El Mustang" will be under a new title too, to be known thereafter as the "Mustang Daily." Staff members are already planning now for a four times a week publication for next Fall quarter. Five times a week is the ultimate goal of the staff, and because of the ink in their blood and their enthusiasm, they will probably do it.

The Goss Letterpress jumps into life as all of the work that has been done by the Journalism and printing students is finalized in the form of "El Mustang".

See this handsome ARROW Cum Laude collection in 100% cotton. Traditional university design in today's new wide track fashion stripes. Long-point button-down collar with natural roll. Back pleat. We have a wide selection of solid colors and stripes to choose from... and classic white, of course. Taper-tailored for the modern, trim look and "Sanforized" labelled for perfect fit wash after wash. Short sleeves.

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How Can We Survive?

by Brenda Burrell
Mike Williams

One of the "bare essentials" brought to college by many students is their means of transportation — some are not as bare as others, however.

This collection of furry things provides security, companionship, and warmth. Happiness is a warm, cuddly, stuffed frog?

College Collectors

Have you ever stopped to think about all the important accessories that students must bring with them to college today just to exist? Take our advice and don't try to list the things that they bring to their dorms, apartments, and houses. It's almost impossible to find anything that they don't bring with them.

If it can't be used for some sport or activity, it will be hung on a wall or placed in some prominent place for decoration. Have you ever seen one of those pop-art displays made up of highway traffic signs?

Probably one of the more popular articles brought to school, at least by the male students, is that pleasing substitute for wallpaper, the Playboy pin-up. In the dorms these things are traded like baseball cards. Some of the more conservative collectors only paste up these bunnies on the inside of their closest doors or inside of their drawers — in case their girlfriend or mother comes by, no doubt.

In short, students bring to college everything including the kitchen sink.

Who Can Live Without Them?

Another practical collection covering those otherwise bare and cold walls is the Playboy foldouts. (Further comments censored)

The hardy would-be adventurer who can't manage to work in a little skydiving during class breaks, must content himself with an occasional dip in the pool to get some use of that new gear he brought to college.
Continued from Page 18

and fell onto the floor. Animals reencountering the stars during flight recorded a statis
tical response of the abalone on minimal contact and began a new flight response. In no case did abalone cross
over the sea stars to escape. More exhaustive tests designed to monitor contact responses of the abalone revealed
that stimulation with isolated tube feet induced the same responses as did contact with tube feet on the sea stars. When
two metal or wood probes were used to stimulate the specimens, no flight response was noted. However, when these same probes were first touched to areas of the specimens, the abalone responded actively.

The data assembled here is but a sampling of the information obtained from Montgom
dy’s experiments. The research into the mystery behind this gastropod-asteroid re
action is still in the early stages. It is true that the four species of animals tested showed general agreement in response
reactions, however, these represent but a small segment of the different species of
abalone and starfish to be found in our coastal waters. And, as Montgomery points out, the results acquired in the lab must be substan
tiated by field tests in the actual, en

vironment and living conditions of the ani

There still remains many questions to be answered. The tests indicate that some sea stars exude a chemical, but it is as
unknown what this chemical secretion is common to all species. Nor is it known if sea stars affect all gastropods, and other
ocean dwellers, in like manner. And it still remains an uncertainty if the response reactions are flight responses, as termed in
Montgomery’s report, or, in fact, escape responses.

The observed reactions are termed flight responses rather than escape responses be
cause no field data was available to indicate that a predator-prey relationship exists be
 tween abalone and starfish.

Montgomery pointed out that starfish have been seen feeding on abalone, but it could not
be determined if the abalone were already dead or if the starfish had caused the death. In questioning coastal skin divers, there was
no substantial evidence to indicate that starfish prey on abalone.

Montgomery’s goal is to test all species of abalone and starfish to be found in our coastal
waters, along with other invertebrates, in an effort to come up with some of the answers.

Many Questions Yet Unanswered

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Could this be the most typical way to study?

This is Homework?

by Carolyn Wojcik

Last minute cramming.

Take it slow — you learn more.

The proper way to study has been drilled into our brains since grammar school. Authorities in the art of effective study have delved into the matter from the angle of proper psychological attitudes towards learning, to the all-important study atmosphere.

Most of us have heard time and again what the typical study atmosphere should be. For instance, studying should be done on a desk which is neat and large enough to spread your material out. The lighting should be as close to daylight as possible, and the room should be as far away from noise as can be.

With all the printed matter related to study and homework, and how our minds are enriched by the same, there are those who feel homework should be abolished.

The heavy homework schedule, which is sometimes referred to as the post-Sputnik, pile-it-on-policy, is directly involved, if not the cause of student tensions, physical breakdowns, rise in ulcer cases among juveniles and mental crack-ups. So the abolish homework believers think.

But it doesn’t seem as if too many Cal Poly students are that distracted by the homework load, at least these pictures show that studying here is a fairly casual art.
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College influences naming of Ford’s newest and hottest car

The symbol of Cal Poly is seen every day throughout the United States and the world by millions of people. You see, the Ford Motor Company’s Mustang is the son of ‘Musty,’ the college mascot.

It all started in 1954 when Morris G. Garter, left the lab to work for Ford as a member of its Public and Professional Relations Division. At this capability, Garter was one of a group of people responsible for naming a new prototype being developed by the new concept and styling engineers of the Ford Motor Company.

Garter’s suggestion for the two-seater, experimental sports car was “Mustang.” In 1957-1958, the project became a reality. The first prototype (pictured above) was ready to go on display to test public reaction to styling and functional innovations. Engineers and “idea men” were sure they had the right to give the public a wind-in-the-face type of car that could be driven and would handle as well as the more expensive imported sports cars.

On this premise, the original Mustang was unveiled at the United States Grand Prix at Watkins Glen in 1963.

‘To say that the Ford Mustang was named after the Cal Poly Mustang would not be strictly correct,’ says Garter. ‘I believe, if you know there are several other colleges around the country that call their horses Mustangs. However, I was the only person included in discussions of naming the original experimental concept car. It seemed to me that the spirit of the concept...’

‘Musty’ tools around campus in his namesake.
Ford's Mustang insignia.

I proceed to the "Ford Mustang" emblem. It was voted down because, of course, a "mustang" is not a good denomination symbol. The emblem that was voted down was done by artists in our design department. A real "mustang" is a type of a wild horse that runs free. It was believed that the correct execution of this emblem for Ford would be more effective, utilizing nature's wild horse. During the design process, several sketches were drawn and the final design was approved by the company's management. Correct symbol.

This way an effort was made to build the original "Ford Mustang" because it was recognized that it would have only a very limited life. At about the same time, Ford Division engineers and stylists were creating a sports type car for production by 1964. They were ready to name it. The original experimental Mustang had attracted so much public attention and gained so much public interest, it was decided to use the name and symbol. It was noticed, in the accompanying photograph of the original "Mustang," that the emblem on the experimental "Mustang" was the same as the one in the Ford emblem as is shown on the maps today. It should be noted that the same and emblem on the Mustang car, according to Flanner, "was gladly given to all of us who were involved in planning, naming, and promoting the experimental "Mustang.""
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