Poverty common

“Everyone in the community who has the common problem of poverty should bind together and fight for a better life.

“The problem we are faced with in our community is making the people aware of what they can do,” said Eddie Marrufo, former director of Grass Roots Organizations in the county.

“We are trying to motivate people to take a more active interest in community affairs, to take part in building up this community so that everyone can be proud of his surroundings,” he said.

Marrufo’s feelings are echoed by many students.

Making the public aware of poverty and the organizations designed to fight it is a major step towards its eventual end.

Because of these feelings this issue of Mustang Daily contains stories on poverty ranging from the Grass Roots organizations to medical aid.

The stories and pictures were done as class projects by the reporting II and Illustrated Features classes of the Journalism Department in the hope that the public will become more aware of and take an active interest in the problems of poverty.

Welfare dole wards off starvation

by John Reynolds

What do you know about living on welfare?

Do the people living on welfare really have a free ride to the easy life?

Have you ever secretly wished you could get in on some of that “free” money and “free” food?

How does the welfare department of the county of San Luis Obispo spend its almost $8 million yearly budget?

Related stories on pages 3-7

If you are like the average person in the county of San Luis Obispo, the chances are you will never be required to seek aid from the Welfare Department.

AFDC is an abbreviation for the State Welfare Department’s Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. It is this program that seems to receive the most criticism by the public, according to Miss Jean Kellinger, acting assistant director of the San Luis Obispo County Welfare Program.

Let us assume for a moment that you are the married and unemployed father of two children, a boy 7, a girl 5.

What aid could you expect to receive and what would be the prerequisites for this aid?

With these prerequisites you would be eligible for a welfare grant of $151 per month.

In addition to this cash grant, you would also be eligible for free medical assistance. With this type of application, the medical assistance would be comprehensive. That is to say, it would cover all the medical needs of your family including hospital bills, doctor bills, dental and eye costs, X-rays, and most medications.

Also, you would be eligible for the food program. The amount you would receive is measured on a portion basis per family member. The food is supplied under the Federal Commodity Distribution Program.
One final comment

The election is over.

For two weeks, Mustang Daily has remained silent in order to let the votes be counted and think about them.

The election was, without question, the strangest one in Cal Poly history. Behind the conservative backdrop, the election became full of colorful and genial debates. But behind the scenes, the election turned into a war of debates, death threats, charges of election code violations, charges of alleged binned news coverage, charges of alleged news coverage and tampering with Mustang Daily at its distribution boxes.

Theoretically, the debates between Paul Kresge and Dave Markowitz should have been the only interest to students. Through KCPR and Mustang Daily, the two candidates talked a fierce contest. Noted observers on debates and election code violations pointed out that Markowitz gained the upper hand. Both candidates disagreed on many points. Apparently, they became lost. As the election took place, what the candidate said, or even who they were was of little consequence.

The role of the campus newspaper came under critical scrutiny because of its endorsement. The paper exercised its right to endorse a candidate. The paper supported Dave Markowitz because, in the editors' opinion, he would do more for Cal Poly. The conservative student body had not been satisfied with any of the candidates. Dave Markowitz, though, was a great choice. He had not been satisfied with any of the candidates. Dave Markowitz, though, was a great choice. He had

Another area was the alleged violations of the election code. Charges have been flying back and forth concerning both candidates. Until the whole thing is cleared up, the validity of the election will always be a question.

The safest way to clear up the controversy is to hold an investigation. If such an investigation is held, such allegations can either be proved or discounted. However, Elections Committee isn't willing to propose one.

Nevertheless, one thing it clear. Mustang Daily doesn't regret endorsing Markowitz in his bid for the ASI presidency. If he runs again, chances are good the paper would endorse him again.

Why Markowitz lost was printed in yesterday's edition. It speaks for itself.

As we learned the results, we were not surprised. In fact, a sigh of great relief went up when Markowitz lost. It became apparent during the campaign that Markowitz would have led a divided student body. Had he won, the conservatives would not have given him a chance. That is primarily why Markowitz conceded.

The election is over. Therefore, we send our congratulations to Paul. We hope he will recognize the problems discussed during the campaign and do something about them.

Lastly, maybe he can improve the historical bad feeling between Mustang Daily and the ASI president.

Five found guilty

Judge calls Be-in raid a tragedy

by Frank Alderson

Staff Writer

The police called it a "hippie love-in" complete with "hippies and hippie hang-ups." The people called it a "be-in." Monterey Bay Justice Court Judge Fred Schenk Jr. called it a "tragedy." For law enforcement people who decided to raid the ill-fated gathering at Montano De Oro April 18.

Judge Schenk suspended $535 in fines to five individuals who were found guilty of "improper language or gestures." The five individuals, all from San Luis Obispo and some of them Cal Poly students, were Sherri Walton, Peter Vincent, David Freeman, Peter Albanese and Patrick Lambertson.

All were found guilty after a 10-hour deliberation by the jury for violating a state park code that prohibited "abusive, indecent, lewd, lascivious and threatening language or indecent gestures in a state park."

Prosecuting Deputy District Attorney Chris Money asked for the jury's verdict on offenses would not be "met with bottles and rocks instead of words." He emphasized that the five individuals, not the police, were on trial.

Defense attorney Harry Murphy said that the only officers to make any arrests after the raid were police who arrested some students.

"Good officers in this county shake their heads when Montano De Oro is mentioned," Murphy said. Murphy said the decision by Harrier to give the youths "two minutes to get out" was "stupid."

By handing down the suspended sentences Judge Schenk stressed police compliance of arrest rights and "reprimanded the raid as "bad judgement on the part of the people who should have naturally restrained themselves."
Poverty remains perennial problem
Owner project helps deprived

by John Reynolds
Staff Writer

A pilot program designed to bring home ownership to low-income rural families is now being conducted on the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County by the Welfare Department.

Welfare Coordinator James R. Bellot.

A salary range of $4,000 - $7,000, acceptable credit, and evidence are the basic requirements to be eligible under this program. Those persons eligible will be able to purchase their homes with no downpayment, and monthly payments of not more than 20 per cent of their income.

The restrictions placed on the program by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, specifically the Farmer's Home Administration, rules out the possibility of the very low income families getting any direct benefit from the program. However, explained Bellot, they will benefit indirectly, "because as the low-income group moves to home ownership there will be additional homes for the very poor families to occupy.

"The present problem in San Luis Obispo County is the absolute absence of enough units that can be considered livable housing. Many families now live in definitely substandard housing. But there are no other places."

"At the present time there are two types of housing in the county—very good and very bad. However, with more units to choose from, there will be able to place pressure on the landlords to bring their rentals up to an acceptable minimal standard," said Bellot.

"The exciting thing about this program is that it is being done with the full cooperation of many private citizens. Banks, contractors, lawyers, surveyors, and even the student body is a great example of what the private sector of our economy can accomplish," exclaimed Bellot.

Aggie from Chicago started it all
One-to-One lends children helping hand

by Emily Perry
Staff Writer

The One-to-One Tutorial Project is a student effort to aid children needing extra help for success in school. The program was started by Chris Bunn, a former farm management major, in the fall of 1968. He traveled here from Chicago, where he had worked with children in slum areas.

Bunn found other college students interested in the high dropout rate and got a lead from the San Luis Obispo County Welfare Office as to the area most in need of such a program. This was found to be the South County-Oceanic district.

Since that time, more than 50 college students have participated in One-to-One. The project set tutors at the elementary school level, ranging from second to eighth grades. These children are potential school drop-outs and are referred to the project by the principals of their schools. One-to-One feels it is vital to reach these children at an early age. One-to-One works to supplement the daily school program with a personal approach. There is one tutor to one child, and the tutor gives him his individual child personal attention.

Tutors spend a one-hour session each week with their children. The money is often spent in the child's classroom after school hours. Tutors may bring materials from the library and other sources. In addition to using those available in the classroom.

Grass Roots
Group strives to assist poor

by Frank Albretto
Staff Writer

In the Thirties, there was a group of Midwestern farmers, dissatisfied with the situation in agricultural prices and its disastrous effect on the small farmer, banded together into an organization and tried to do something about it. They called themselves the "Grass Roots" or the "people on the bottom." Gradually the Grass Roots fell to larger farm organizations such as the Grange or the Farm Bureau and by the 1930's it was virtually non-existent.

Then, in 1967, it appeared again. Not on the farms but in the slums. It was an effort to apply the Economic Opportunity Program to the people, by starting "at the bottom."

In November of 1967, the County Welfare Department of San Luis Obispo and the Welfare Agency revealed the existence of a study that there were 14 areas of poverty stretching from Paso Robles to Nipomo.

There, in the words of Jerry Paley, head of the Religious and Economic Opportunity Commission, were the "unemployed people, the people who don't have too much of an idea of how they can benefit from services such as welfare, sanitation, health, housing, legal services and employment."

For under the program the lack of education was a worse problem than lack of funds. For example, a family has their water turned off because of a delinquent payment. The children would run ragged and dirty until the bill was paid. But if the people knew that a California status prohibited the water shut-off if children were in the residence, a lot of trouble could be averted.

That, in essence, is the job of the Grass Roots. This group goes out and tries to get the people to help themselves out of their 'rut.'

This idea works because the Grass Roots often find in the slums the same conditions that existed in the grass roots of the Thirties. There, too, people were crowded on to small pieces of land, children were neglected, parents were illiterate, and people were ignorant.

Many of the original members of the group have since left to move to more fortunate areas, but the movement is still going strong.

"One-to-One lends children helping hand" (continued to page 6)

Photo by Frank Albretto

Owner project helps depleted

by Mary Hurff
Staff Writer

"And when they will give a damn about their fellow man?"

These are the lines in a popular rock song, but it is also the reality that residents of San Luis Obispo reached when they passed Measure "A" in the 1968 election.

Measure "A" concerned the permission of residents to allow the building of low rent housing in San Luis Obispo in order to rehouse the low cost housing project on Bothell and all streets.

These old projects, presently maintained by the county, were built at temporary Army barracks in 1944 and converted to low cost housing after the war. They were too small to be converted as soon as something better was available.

The units themselves are dingy, lacking much individuality, and there is a constant stench of diesel gas coming from the inside walls, which become sticky with smoke and poling paint. Mantles of brown material hang at the corners of the lawn in front of the units. Attempts have been made at small flower gardens in front of and the outside walls of the slobbies.

It is now two years since the war and these barracks are still housing and housing the families of 140 people. John and Marika Phillips grew up in the San Luis Obispo projects. They were two such families for many years ago.

Marika was born in Vienna, Austria, and her husband John in Chicago, III. Prior to moving into the project they lived in a San Luis Obispo school apartment with one bedroom for $83 a month. In the project they paid $90 a month for a furnished, one bedroom apartment, did not shun all utilities.

According to Mrs. Phillips, a woman who has never felt comfortable with short brown, rather coarse hair, the conditions were terrible and the people were too quick to blame others for their conditions. In many cases, the Phillips said, "You can hear your neighbors turn over in bed," she said, "the small amount.

The BIO THIR...this building houses the offices for the Economic Opportunity Commission, Grass Roots, and Head Start.

Photo by Frank Albretto

Measure 'A' leads to action

by Mary Hurff
Staff Writer

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Elderly insurance

by Rick Williams

California's medical welfare patients fall into two main categories: those receiving aid through the federal Medicare program and those receiving aid through the Medi-Cal, the state Medicaid program. Medicare is limited to those people 65 years of age and over, while the Medi-Cal state welfare program cares for welfare patients regardless of age.

The Medi-Cal program is divided into two groups of eligible persons. The first group includes those receiving welfare payments under one of the financial aid categories. These categories include those receiving aid to the aged, blind, disabled, or families with needy children. Group two takes in the aged, blind or disabled people who are not receiving welfare assistance, including families with needy children, who otherwise would be unable to meet the full cost of their medical care.

Applicants for both groups must be California residents at the time they apply. According to Marie Jackson of the San Luis Obispo Welfare Office, the most important prerequisite for aid is that all applicants must show a certain standard of need.

Each person or family covered under the group one benefits of the Medi-Cal program is entitled to complete medical coverage without fee or charge. These people-eligible for benefits from the second Medi-Cal group have the amount of aid they will receive toward meeting their medical costs determined by their incomes, resources, and number of dependents.

Persons receiving aid under the group two plan are required to pay for a set percentage of their medical care according to their ability to pay. They receive the full scope of benefits while in the hospital, but at all other times, their government-financed services are more limited than those of group one.

The recipients of Medi-Cal financial assistance are well regulated, in that cases are generally rerouted to institutional care. Prenatal cases do not occur anywhere near as much as the public might believe. From the San Luis Obispo Welfare Office comes this statement: "Whenever people can, they would much rather be self-supporting."

For a six-month period ending May 1, San Luis Obispo County’s total welfare expenditures came to $86,707, which is about a normal amount, according to the welfare office. During the month of March 1969, San Luis Obispo County had a total of 5,950 persons receiving medical aid along with a cash grant of some sort, and 672 persons receiving medical aid only.

Marie Jackson summed up the necessity of these medical aid programs. "Even opponents of the welfare budget must admit that everyone is entitled to proper medical care. Then, there is also the fact that poverty is so often perpetuated by poor medical care."

College helps poor

by Ray Merawski

Eighteen-year-old Bob Elwood eagerly awaits graduation from a high school in San Luis Obispo County. During summer vacation, he will seek employment in farm labor in this region, just as he has done for the past several years.

To some farm laborers this employment is merely a summer job. To Bob, it is possible for such college students, economically or culturally deprived, to benefit from college education. According to Robert H. Snerling, director of the Educational Opportunity Grant and the Educational Opportunity Program, a college education may be provided by an out-of-state, work-study program or both.

For instance, Bob saves $200 from the Summer Youth Aid Employment program, yet he still needs approximately $800 to meet his total annual college expenses. His family can provide any financial assistance he may need, according to family need. A State Grant of $500 is then sent to the school and applied toward tuition, fees, and room and board.

Bob can then be assigned to a work-study program, where he would earn all remaining $300.

A new aid to low income families receiving aid under the federal Community Youth Employment Program provides a help to local disadvantaged students during the summer months. But what happens to this students after enrolling in a Cal Poly?

There is further aid and assistance offered to students through the Educational Opportunity Grant and the Educational Opportunity Program. If a student's family is classified as being at the poverty level by the federal government, financial help may be provided by an out-of-state, work-study program or both.

Bob's case involves a high school student whose family is classified as being at the poverty level. His family had $5,800 in income in 1968, consisting of $5,100 provided by his employment and $700 in savings. Bob needed approximately $800 to meet his total annual college expenses.

Bob's remaining $300 would Barry his remaining $300, leaving at home.

Different fact his family lives a happy life. It is far from being adequate. The income can barely meet the family's needs.

Until recently, a college education which is estimated at $1,150 per year (1968 figure) would have been beyond the capabilities of Bob and his parents. However, with recently established programs at Cal Poly designed to help individuals such as Bob, his family's financial problems are being alleviated.

Support for the third- and fourth-year Cal Poly faculty and staff members, programs such as the Educational Opportunity Grant, and the Educational Opportunity Program, and the Summer Youth Aid Employment program make it possible for such college-age students to earn a college education. Whether the students are economically or culturally deprived, most there is assistance and guidance available to them.

"To often in our county there are good scholastic high school students who look up at Cal Poly and say, 'I could never become part of the institution," said Milton Piuma, responsible for Cal Poly's Summer Youth Aid Employment Program. "This program provides an opportunity for placing these persons in positions where they can benefit from college education."

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Survey to help low-income families

by Bill Kingshaker
Staff Writer

"Nobody really knows the migrant population in the south county area, particularly in the Lucia Mar School District."

In an effort to get more faculty reaction on the pass-fail grading system currently under consideration for use in the next academic school year, Robert Frost, chairman of the Instructional Committee of the Academia Senate, has called for suggestions and recommendations from the faculty.

Interested faculty members are invited to attend a meeting to be held Friday, May 8th, at 9 a.m. in Room 17 of the Business Administration and Education Building.

Plants and fake soil

Plant pathologist Dr. Arthur Pilgrim, director of Hydroponics Incorporated, will discuss the future of hydroponics in feeding the world Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in room 18 of the Agriculture Building.

Hydroponics is the science of growing plants on an artificial soil support medium. Nutrients are passed through a crooked rock medium by means of a water carrier. One greenhouse can take the place of many acres of land because the plants mature faster.

Juan Hernandez, a four-year-old child, attends the Ocean View Day Care School. The school, in cooperation with the Economic Opportunity Commission of San Luis Obispo County, provides children ranging in ages from 2 to 11 with varied activities to both amuse the child and teach him certain standards necessary in life.

Juan attends the school 5 days a week and is served three well-balanced meals a day. Juan, like the other 23 children in the day care class, comes from a low income family and wouldn't get the required nutrition without the aid of the day care school.

The main objective of the school is to develop the basic usage of the English language. This helps give the children coming from non-English speaking families an equal start in the elementary school.

In conjunction with the Federal Government, the school provides periodic examinations by doctors and dentists. Each child is given a complete physical examination and dentists. Each child is given a complete physical examination which consists of visual and hearing tests and general immunizations.

Alvarez, head of migrant programs for the Lucia Mar School District, works directly with children coming from low income families and those receiving welfare.

Three additional programs are in use in the south county. These programs are the After-School Program, the Neighborhood Youth Corp and the European Neighborhood Program.

"Beginning its third year, the After-School Program provides language development for children of minority groups," explained Richard Johnson, director of special projects for the Coastal Unified School District.

The After-School Program has locations throughout the south county and is mainly focused in areas of extreme poverty. The program has recently established two classes in Nipomo and one in Arroyo Grande. Each class consists of 15 children. The entire program budget consists of $40,000, one-half of which is used for classes in Nipomo and Arroyo Grande.

The budget provides a certified teacher, cook, tutor, transportation to and from school, and necessary equipment.

A $50,000 program, the Neighborhood Youth Corp provides work or high school students coming from low income families. The program works with high school drop outs by finding them jobs and helping them back into the school system of education. The program is in use at Arroyo Grande High School. Lopes High (a continuation school) serves as a school for students who violate the rules of the public schools as well as a continuation school for drop outs. The students attend classes five days a week, for a half day session.

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The BASIC FUNDAMENTALS... of health and hygiene have to be taught to many small children in the Cherish Day School.

Graduation: June 7
‘69-’70: pass-fail?

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San Luis to provide more housing

(continued from page 3)

of furniture isn't fit for human use, I was ashamed to have my children sleep on the infested mattresses the project furnishes."

As Mrs. Phillips continued dusting in the middle class home in which they now reside, she went on to say that the stores in the project were ancient and the units contained no district closet. "One can spray all day trying to rid the apartment of roaches. But you can only fight them, not overcome them."

Even though the yards in the project are small and unkempt, tenants are discouraged from working on improving them, said Mrs. Phillips, as she lit a cigarette.

Mrs. Mary Riddle, manager of the project, a white haired woman in her early sixties, said this is because "if we have only one man working on the lawn they will all remain in uniform condition. However, the tenants are welcome to plant small flower gardens directly around their units."

These are the conditions which exist in the project. And if you fail to respond, you can act to erase these same problems which affect poverty."

The San Luis Obispo Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints also confines its program of giving directly around their units."

Mrs. Riddle feels most of her tenants are happy. "They are all lovely families and I love them all," said the sympathetic woman as she planned at the potbelly near the window sill. "We are not keeping them here because we want to. These projects are a disgrace to the community."

In order to qualify for occupancy in these converted barracks, an individual may not make more than $2,900 annually. There are 8 to 10 single elderly occupants in the project, most of whom are retired, living off social security and pensions.

Two persons may not make more than $3,400 annually, three persons $4,800, four persons $6,200, and five persons $8,600. When the two men rent for $80, $80, and $80 for one, two, and three bed-

rooms respectively. About 50 per cent of the families in the project are on welfare."

Mrs. Phillips wishes money were not the main criterion for living in the project. "I think the character of perspective occupants should be screened more carefully," she said. "The morale of this project is a way of life of some of the people living in the project is disgraceful. I wouldn't want to live next door to them even if they lived in Fair hill Heights."

As of 1971, all this should change. Due to Measure "A", passed by the residents of San Luis Obispo in 1968, low rent housing will be constructed throughout six or seven areas of the city. The city of San Luis will obtain jurisdiction over this housing.

About 180 units will be built. Twenty will be devoted to the elderly. And so, after 55 years, San Luis will finally be relieved of these low cost housing projects on South and Left streets, which even former tenants have called a disgrace to the community. The new low rent housing to be built by 1971 will not com-

pletely solve the problem of housing in the city. It cannot possibly accommodate all who are in need of it. But it will begin to alleviate the problem of low cost housing which has faced San Luis for the past 50 years.
Money they may earn is first absolute minimum income for the family of four as set by the Federal government.

However, at the present time, the limit set on cash disbursement to your family of four as $208 per month.

Californians receiving AFDC welfare are fortunate, however, in that any income earned is not penalized by the welfare program. There is no deduction taken from this $208 figure or from any other income earned by the family.

To encourage the welfare family to earn income, the welfare program offers a benefit called "toward this extra income." A person whose income is above the poverty level set by the federal government and who is able to support himself or herself may "toward" this extra income as well. The state welfare program in California has designed a system to keep a family from being penalized for working. The welfare family must promise in writing that they will continue to work and meet the requirements set by the program. The motor vehicle and the residence are necessary for seeking or maintaining employment.

In addition, the requirements for AFDC cannot be met if the combined personal property of a family exceeds $600 in market value. This personal property includes insurance (cash surrender value), funds on deposit, cash on hand, some household items, and the motor vehicle. The total value may be exempt if it is necessary for keeping and maintaining employment, but the market value does not exceed $1,000.

In the case of real property such as land or a house, the assessed value may not be more than $1,000.

If you, as a married father of two children must work in order to meet the requirements of AFDC, and must support all the people in your home, your statements with documents may be requested by the welfare staff, and she is available in the art of housekeeping and child care.

The licensing of foster homes for children under 16 and day care establishments for all children insures the proper standards will be maintained. Children in need of permanent new homes are handled through the AFDC program. These homes are neverQuite enough homes for all the number of children, and the older the child becomes, the more difficult it is to find a foster home.

In addition to the AFDC and child welfare programs, the department is responsible for the administration of the aid to the disabled, aid to the blind, aid to prevent blindness, and the old age assistance program.

This local version of what may be the national Health, Education and Welfare program, according to the Office of the Ombudsman, although, it is not so extensive as other local programs, is working to provide the best possible care for the children.

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Legal aid helps, minorities

A potential AFDC welfare recipient with the ability to prove that he is a member of a minority group and has a right to receive welfare benefits may appeal for a determination of his eligibility.

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In spite of all the attention, they make a house call on the families and may initiate action through the courts.

The program at this point is not the case, stated Woolpert. "We feel that by helping the poor as a group in social, economic and especially political ways, a lot of their domestic problems would disappear." For example, "we handle a large number of bankruptcy cases. If we could put through a guaranteed annual wage or a job program, and if we could get people the jobs they need, they could pay their bills instead of trying to avoid payment and being caught in a bankruptcy case."

Most of poor people's troubles stem from their unawareness of what CRLA and lawyers can do for them. These people have tried to help themselves, but because they remained inside their social and economic structure, they could not do the constructive change that will finally get CRLA into these areas. They could not do the constructive change that will finally get CRLA into these areas. They could not do the constructive change that will finally get CRLA into these areas.

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Four Mustangs make all-conference squad

Last Sunday evening saw the baseball coaches for all seven CCAA teams gather to name their choices for this year's all league teams. Selected for all league honors were four Cal Poly players: Mike Marotta, Rich Pancorbo, Dean Treanor, and Mike Pence. Named to first team as well were: Don Hurd of Fullerton; Jerry Vaughan of Long Beach; Tim Davis of Cal State LA; and Larry Ramirez of Valley State.

Senate Honors Wrestling Team: As Senate Senator Donald L. Grunsky presents wrestling team coach Vaughn Hitchcock and co-captains, Tom Ellis and John Woods, with a copy of the senatorial resolution that commend the 1967 wrestling team on their season, Ellis won the NCAA championship at 191 pounds, while Woods placed second at 167. Overall, the Mustang team swept the CCAA title and finished fifth in NCAA competition. Hitchcock was named as the 1968 "Coach of the Year."

Photo by Georgia Sangster

Mustangs in scramble for league crown

It's Dave Niel, Correspondent

Can the Mustangs make it? Cal Poly's wrestling team was its second CCAA championship in a row at Los Angeles State, May 25-26.

Head mentor Dick Purcell calls the meet a dog fight between three schools. He presents a formula for capturing an NCAA title involving his own Mustangs, Fresno State Long Beach State and San Fernando Valley State. To capture the college division crown at the West Coast Relays in Fresno May 9-10. Coach Purcell has put his squad through hard workouts in preparation for the NCAA showdown.

Looking toward the meet-weekend, the Mustangs have the fastest seeded relay in the conference this season—44.8 Purcell will be counting on his 4x4 400m relay out of Mark Marino, Lou DiMonte, Ralph Smith and Jim Edmundson to lead the team to a championship by capturing the opening event. A year ago Cal Poly was well on its way to a record-shattering performance in the 4x4 relay when its hopes were destroyed by a dropped baton. The conference standard still belongs to Fresno's 1964 outfit which logged a 44.8 effort.

The 100 and 200 dashes are events in which Purcell says the Mustangs have a real chance. Edmundson and Ellis have times of 10.8 and 21.5 respectively. Smith has aped the collegiate record in 8.8. Both were injured slightly in Fresno and may not be 100 per cent for the conference meet.

DiMonte (10.9 and 22.5) is the other Mustang sprint hope.

Ernie Holmes and Jim Lowe, who topped 14.5 clockings at Fresno in the 120-yard high hurdles, will make up the Mustangs' hurdle threat. Their times are the second fastest in the conference.

Purcell noted that Lowe has overcome a pulled muscle, more mucous, and bronchitis this season to give the Mustangs an outstanding 1.2 rush in the hurdles event. A year ago Lowe placed second in the CCAA with a 14.8 time.

Quarterback Rob Newton and Marty Growder were named to fill the right field slot. Both are standouts in their specialty particularly after their respective legs of 47.5 and 48.0 in the mile relay at Fresno. Growder's 46.1 performance earned him a fourth place finish last year. Ethiopian Mathays Michael boasts the 54.1 time in the conference in the 400-yard run and the mile with 1:05.8 and 4:13.1 clockings. He figures to set points in whichever event he enters.

Three places in the short put is the hope of Coach Purcell. Junior Noise has been the mark in the CCAA this spring—54.10. Richard McLoughlin of Poly Pomona and Dan Donker of Cal State LA shared the laurels for the third place position. Ron Hargarek of LA State can be found right. Catcher Fred Krupp of San Luis received the short put honors.

Paul Opatkiewics of Poly Pomona was the second team left fielder, with Craig Wanner of Valley State in center, and Dennis Collier of Valley State was named to fill the right field slot.

Jump and are being counted upon to place high in that event by Coach Purcell. Stone's 64 leap placed him fourth in 1968.

"If we do well in the conference meet," Purcell relates, "we will have more confidence in ourselves when we defend our NCAA championship next month."

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