Editor speaks here

by JOHN CAPUANO
Staff Writer

Around the world in 40 minutes

Around the world in 40 minutes is not an easy accomplishment, even in these days of Apollo flights. Yet that is the task William Randolph Hearst Jr. undertook last Wednesday when he spoke before a capacity crowd during lunch hour at the Little Theater.

Speaking first of Southeast Asia, Hearst, editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers, said he welcomed Nixon's recent decision to end American involvement in the war there and eventually sweeping them "off the map." He felt that the United States troops in Cambodia could be withdrawn "shortly" and that the U.S. would be able to "start a period of negotiation." Hearst also discussed Europe, the recent American withdrawal from Vietnam, and the Middle East. He was particularly critical of the "negative" role of the United States in the Middle East conflict, which he said was "resulting in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians." He also mentioned the "catastrophic" situation in Iran, where he felt the U.S. should "take a more active role." Finally, Hearst addressed the issue of Communism, saying that the U.S. must remain "vigilant" against its spread and that "the Cold War is not over." He concluded his lecture by saying that the U.S. must "prepare for the future" and that "we must be ready to meet the challenges of the 1980s."
Does a job exist where a graduate engineer is allowed to stretch his mind and make a significant contribution to society?

Much to his surprise, Ron Kent discovered it in the electric power industry!

Ron got his BSEE from the University of Colorado in 1966. In campus interviews he thought he might go into aerospace or electronics. Or maybe oil.

He admits he had never before given a thought to the electric power industry. Yet he chose Southern California Edison. Why? Because, as Ron says, he became convinced the challenges were greater, with fewer restrictions. And he hasn't been disappointed.

Ron is involved with human relations through his SCE-sponsored work with organizations that promote community, social, economic, educational and cultural activities, including work with minority and underprivileged groups.

He also works with environmental problems, through engineering skills that will help with air and water pollution, conservation, community planning.

Plus, he has the exciting chance-of-a-lifetime to be on the ground floor of the next great technological explosion. As Ron puts it, too many engineers don't realize that the heart of electrical engineering really lies with the electric utility industries.

Today the electric utility industry is undergoing tremendous changes. For example: How do you double, in the next 8 years, the generating capacity it has taken 75 years to build? How do you miniaturize a substation? How do you put in 66,000-volt transmission line underground?

As a result of Ron's decision to come to SCE, his family enjoys a life that reflects his earning power at Edison. He's happy with his personal and professional growth and development. And he's working on his MSEE at USC at Edison's expense.

Because he possesses a work ethic that says, "Get involved." Ron feels a graduate engineer owes it to his employer and his fellow workers to get involved in technical groups, professional groups, local civic groups.

Like Ron, many engineers at SCE have found that the opportunity is there to be involved. SCE encourages and rewards involvement.

Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Aiken, black people today enjoy a degree of economic opportunity and social acceptance that is astounding to one who remembers what things were like a few years ago.

The big industrial corporations such as Du Pont, Allied Chemical, Owens-Corning and Kimberly-Clark, which are building new plants in South Carolina at a rate of nearly $1 billion a year, hire and promote Negroes on a basis of full equality. And the state has an extensive network of vocational schools to prepare Negroes as well as whites for skilled technological employment.

The result has been a dramatic upgrading of Negro economic status and the emergence of a rapidly-growing Negro middle class.

In cities visited by this reporter, public school integration has been accomplished with little trouble, and it seems to be accepted matter-of-factly by most whites. And it is not yet taken, integration. Columbia has a much more representa­tive balance in public schools than many northern cities were de facto segregation prevails.

Negroes comprise more than a third of the state's registered voters and their growing political power is clearly reflected in public affairs. The South Carolina Democratic Party, at its state convention last month, elected a Negro as its vice chairman and rejected a platform plank which UPI delegates regarded as an indirect endorsement of separate school systems.

The most astounding change has occurred in the social mores which once relegated Negroes to a status of blatant inferiority.

A black couple now can go to any of Columbia's top restaurants without fear of being rebuffed or seated behind a pillar. Negro debutantes have their pictures published in the society page. A Negro boy wins the DAR citizenship award.

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But even those Negro leaders who are most impatient for more rapid progress will acknowledge that the past few years have brought remarkable changes.
Hearst report lauds college

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Artists discovers method of copying monuments

Rubbings of ancient Maya monuments will be on display in the libraryoyer May 10 through 13.

The display, sponsored by the Fine Arts Committee, is the creation of Marie Greene, a noted anthropological illustrator.

The Maya civilization existed in Central America from 1600 B.C. to 600 A.D. The inaccessibility of the ancient Maya reliefs, sculpture, which range up to 11 feet in height, forced Marie Greene to travel by dugout canoe and to hire native guides with canoes to hack through the jungle in order to arrive at her destination.

The rubbings were done over a period of seven years using a technique developed by the artist. "Handmade Japanese paper was submitted to the relief sculpture, then starting at the top, the paper is wet down and pressed firmly into every crevice with a piece of cloth. After it is dry, an oil pigment is tapped on with the thumb wrapped in a piece of thin China silk which is pressed to a square of aluminum thinly spread with pigment. Thus the design is created on the paper."

The purpose of Miss Greene's work is to record in full scale, all Maya monuments and bas-relief tablets that can be located for study by archeologists and art historians.

One could well understand Hearst's appreciation. "It was impossible to avoid the controversial issues of recent events in Southeast Asia. So practically at the outset I crossed right into my fingers across," wrote the editor of the Hearst newspapers.

"All through it (the speech) the kids sat attentive and obviously interested. They laughed at my few attempts at humor, applauded in gratifying fashion when I finished, later gathered around to ask many specific questions," said Hearst, even though college officials "assured me there were many in my audience who also felt strongly against the war. Disorder and the shouting down of unwanted opinions, however, are not the rule of life at Cal Poly."

"I want to take this opportunity to personally thank the student body for its courtesy in hearing me out and for making academic freedom a living truth," Hearst writes.

Why, then, do students so violently attack their own country, its institutions and leaders at other schools?

Part of the answer, Hearst feels, lies in the fact that too many of our institutions of higher learning are "infested with radically minded professors and courses with with no constructive purpose."

He is convinced that most college students have too little to do, too few academic challenges from courses that train them for specific careers—especially in their freshmen and sophomore years.
Hotline for everyone

by JONNIE FUENTES
Staff Writer

It was going on three hours that Bill had been sitting patiently by the phone waiting for it to ring. On the other end of the wire, it seemed like forever that the young coed had been waiting for someone to take the time to understand her.

Every day between the hours of 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. this scene takes place in San Luis Obispo. The person manning the phone is a Hotline volunteer, a staff member of University Counseling Services and a registered nurse at County General. The Hotline is not a crisis service, but it is a counseling service established for students who need help in finding professional help but do not have the time, money or access to get it. The volunteers work as an emergency phone counseling service.

The Hotline has been receiving more and more calls in the past year. Better public awareness is behind this increase, but also, the problems of the students have become more complex and thus more difficult for them to solve on their own. If a student is serious about getting help, the Hotline offers a referral service to professional people who can help.

For instance, a student who is on drugs and has just been referred to a professional by the Hotline volunteers may still be under some psychological strain and may not be able to handle it alone. The volunteers may not be able to provide the help that the student needs, and they try to refer the student to the proper place. The volunteers will then try to follow up with the student to see if the referral was effective.

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Hotline volunteers are run through the campus Counseling Service and prepared for work by six single hours of training. Qualifications for a Hotline volunteer are a bare minimum: stability of mind and emotions. This precept is determined by a test administered by the Counseling Service called the Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory (MMPI).

Basically, Hotline volunteers are becoming more and more equipped to give information on any situation that may arise. By calling 543-kool, you may receive help for bad drug trips or unwanted pregnancies, marriage counseling, information on divorce, welfare, housing, education, where to get food stamps, mental health and many more.

Volunteers manning the phone lines on their particular hour shift are equipped with a book of referrals familiarly known as "The Bible." In "The Bible," listed names and addresses of professionals are provided for each particular problem. A client who is on drugs and wants to know how to get off is then referred to a professional individual in the San Luis Obispo area who is trained to cope with his type. Among the referrals are the Family Service Center, Family Counseling Service, and other service agencies. The Hotline volunteers are then able to give the client the name and address of a professional who can help him.

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Being a Hotline volunteer is rewarding. You get to meet people you wouldn't otherwise meet. You get to help people and you get to feel good about it.

There are some problems, however. There are people who need help who are not aware of the Hotline. There are a few people who make obscene phone calls. There are a few people who try to get personal information from the volunteers.

But for the most part, being a Hotline volunteer is a rewarding experience. You get to help people, you get to feel good about it and you get to meet people you wouldn't otherwise meet.