The slop on our hills

SUMMER FITZ

Manhood pilgrims

Method is the male portage through Spring’s babyness sale and Winter’s burial pool. All men trek the manhood hill; each seeks his own sanctity according to his mental, physical strength, intellectual curiosity, and, most vital, his spiritual image.

There is a man called Captain Nit Wit, salesman on his Fit Wit Log, yet miniature beneath its majestic peak, he lives within hill and body of the sea—in the bow.

“Myst all crytal! laughter is right out of the ocean. Most of the rocks came right out of the mouth of the Santa Rosa Creek. You look with your feet and see with your eyes. Lug this around, pile it there.”

His house is a concreted composite of abalone shells, beer cans, rusty pipes, discarded gears; the steep Ridge is terraced and bushy with plant life, intricate archways lead through winding gardens and mosaic paths; a windshield wiper ensemble rests between movements.

“How did you get the money to do this?” they ask. “Myst all crytal!” placing his rough palms to his cheeks as he was talking.

“Most of the lumber here came right out of the ocean. Most of the rocks came right out of the mouth of the Santa Rosa Creek. You look with your feet and see with your eyes. Lug this around, pile it there.”

Another man is named Spiro Agnew: Elected to Washington.

Ecology

The Cal Poly Ecology Action Committee has scheduled meetings for Wednesday nights at 1:30 in Room E-27 of the old Science Building.

Bruce Little, publicity chairman, has invited all persons interested in saving our environment to attend the weekly meetings. Little says those attending may wish to bring information on environmental insults they would like acted upon.

Interested students are invited to attend, and bring a group of their friends in addition to their opinions and ideas.

Draft chaos builds daily

by RICH PALMER

If you want to find out about the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision on conscientious objection, don’t bother to go to the local draft board, because they haven’t got the faintest idea of what it means either.

Up until now, the only way a man could fall into the conscientious objector status was if he could show that his lifelong religious training decreed it was impossible for him to partake of any type of warfare. Now, the highest court in this land has broadened that definition to include those whose moral or philosophical beliefs make them opposed to all war.

This didn’t seem so complicated until Curtis Tarr, selective service director, gave out the following guidelines for determining conscientious objection.

A man’s belief must be sincere.

“The man must be opposed to war in all forms, this doesn’t open the door for the exemption of one who is opposed to a particular war.”

“The belief must be something more than a personal moral code.”

“The belief must be something beyond his own personal interests, wishes, or ideas.”

“This belief must be the result of some kind of rigorous training.”

This might make a person wonder just how sincerity is judged. Or who falls into the Selective Service definition of “vita men.” Or just what constitutes “rigorous training.”

If a person should walk to the office of Local Board 76 on Morro Street, and ask for information concerning the recent changes in conscientious objection, the pretty girl behind the desk will smile and tell you, “Well, we’re hoping that between now and the end of the month we’ll be able to obtain some information on it; but right now we just haven’t heard anything, so if you could come back a little later…”

Draft counselors, who are usually united in their understanding of Selective Service regulations, are now divided over the issue of what the new ruling means. Some take a rather dim view of the ruling, while others call it a stepping stone and feel that it will open up the C.O. classification.

Robert Timone, one of the college’s draft counselors, stated that he thinks the new ruling will be felt more than Director Tarr anticipates. “I think it’s going to loosen up conscientious objection,” stated Timone. “Before this legislation, I could not help a man if he could not base his objection on a religious belief.”

Those who are involved have adopted a “wait and see” attitude. For many, the hardest part will be the wait.
Mintang, Week of June 11, 1970
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BRASIL'S JEWELERS
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

Midget queen
A termite queen may grow as big as five inches long and live for 30 years, says the June Science Digest. Fortunately, big queens like this are found only in Africa.

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Miles of horseback riding
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Red Door Art Gallery
WILL BE UNDER NEW OWNERSHIP AS OF JULY 1
I would like to thank everybody who’s visited the gallery, for the good company and happy times.

You will all be very welcome by the new owner, Roger Robinson.
Happy Summer,
Jean Cronbeck

Starting July 1:
OPEN 11-5 TUES.-SAT.

ECOLOGY VS TRADITION
College traditions seem to hang on until no one remembers exactly how they started, who initiated them, or why. That is the way of traditions: they persist until someone realizes they are useless and takes the initiative to change them. Such is the usual college routine.

This school has many such traditions that reflect the pride and patriotism of its students. One tradition is the crest that looms over the campus behind the college.

The large white 'P' on the hill is among other symbols scattered against the slopes of San Luis Obispo. In addition to our 'P' there is an 'M' behind Mission High School, an 'SL' for San Luis Obispo High School, and around the curve north on Highway One there is a large eagle spread prominently across a rolling hillside representing Camp San Luis Obispo.

These letters and symbols spot the hillside and put an ugly man-made flaw in the natural beauty of San Luis Obispo. Besides their being placed in inappropriate locations, the letters are causing problems with erosion from gutters caused by the rain.

The community has had three 'P's on the hill, the last being erected in the middle 1960's by the ASI. At that time little was being said about the environment or ecology. Now our environment is becoming so polluted and disfigured that people are trying to save what is left and resurrect what has been demolished by the careless and unthinking populace.

This college has been known to stand aside in the current issues that have divided, closed, and brought about changes on other college campuses in California and throughout the nation. We have been noncommittal on many issues and even apathetic with a few. The ecology issue is non-political, and vital to the future of this college as well as the entire world. We feel that taking down the 'P' would be a positive step and a form of direct action that this college should take to show the community that something must be done to preserve the beauty of San Luis Obispo. Perhaps it would persuade other community members to do something about the other hillside letters.

Traditions are hard to change: It takes organisation and planning, however it can be done and should be done now.
Draft faces
C.O. rise

"There are more conscientious objectors today than ever before," was the comment by Hart Timone, one of the draft's draft counselors, in a recent interview.

Timone stated that the number of those who claim conscientious objection is on the rise, even among those who already in the army. "Now many people who are in the military lay down their arms and claim conscientious objection," said Timone, referring to a Pentagon news story. Timone related that in 1969 there were 101 Army men who attempted to change their classification to C.O., but that only five percent were successful. But by 1999, there were 100 men who tried, and that of these, twenty-one percent were successful. Timone stated, "Sure we'll see a drastic change in these figures with this new legislation."

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(740 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo)
MD: Did you get started in SNAP?
SM: It came through from being just friends with Dave Freeman, and when he left school after graduating, he really wanted to see SNAP go on. I felt sort of responsible for seeing that it did, just being a good friend of his, and knowing how much time he had put into it. I didn't want to see it die, so I said okay. "I'll try and help it go on.

MD: What are the basic goals of SNAP?
SM: Well, the basic goals of SNAP are the complete reorganization of the structure of America. MD: Are you referring to SDS, or other radical groups?
SM: Well, up until the last few weeks, we've had almost no affiliation with any other groups, however, it sort of came to the conclusion of the opinions of many people, that SNAP wanted to be SDS. We were lucky to have a person from Berkeley SDS to come down for a couple of days to talk to us and help us get together. Probably by next quarter we will be an SDS.

MD: Do you expect any hassle from the administration if you do change the name of your group?
SM: Yes, I always expect headaches from the administration just about everything.

MD: Have you ever been pressured by any groups, like the FBI or the CIA?
SM: Well, I haven't had anyone pressure me. I'm more from the CIA, and I'm pressuring you," but we've had things like that happen before. He drives by my house an hour for two days in a row. I'm aware of some people who are working for the sheriff's department or the police department, or some law enforcement agency who have infiltrated our group and have reported our activities directly to someone.

MD: What actions would SNAP take if SDS came onto this campus trying to start or stir up something?
SM: Well, things happen like that. There's a big concern among students and about violence on the part of most moderates and even some liberal professors. MD: Do you see the possibility of a large group of people from another campus coming on and going "Oh, wow, let's try that out." It doesn't work that way at all. Like, we had a person from SDS here, and he was mainly helping us by giving us knowledge of his experience with other groups wanting to come in and take over on what we are doing, and we welcome help from outside groups.

MD: Would the banning of SDS by the administration on this campus arouse or cool down student participation in the rallies?
SM: No, I think it would only further our goals. It's a blatant form of repression.

MD: Do you believe that peace can still be achieved through the traditional channels?
SM: I think the Vietnam war could eventually be ended, and nothing is going to happen if now people have finally gotten together to realize that the Vietnam war is only a small part of U.S. imperialism. I don't really think that U.S. imperialism all over the nation, and all over the world continues through the channels now available, unless radically different people have the power to change these channels. MD: By radically different, are you referring to members of groups like SDS, or specifically, who are you referring to?
SM: I'm not referring to anyone in particular, but I'm talking about people who see a radical political perspective of view, and the blacks and the working class people, instead of the upperclass people and the politicians.

MD: Right now, who would be your choice as leader for such a movement?
SM: This is not a movement of leaders, it's a movement of the people, and nothing is going to happen if it is going to be a movement of leaders among people. "All power to the people," is just worded racism and means that everything has to come from the people; not from a few leaders.

MD: In violence, any kind of offensive, defensive or retaliatory—a justifiable expression of anger?
SM: I think definitely there is room for violence to further the more radical cause in the fact that violence is not usually propagated by the people who are accused of propagating it. It is usually like people like police coming in and beating on people's heads, throwing tear gas at them that propagates the violence and I feel that any person is entitled to self-defense, and that no one should be considered a "agitator" unless he was just trying to defend themselves from bodily attack.

MD: What is the primary thing you're working for?
SM: Well, I have to put priorities on things actually because we're being politically reorganized by the system of the government; we're working for the end of U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia; we're working for the end of U.S. imperialism, and racism and institutionalized racism and the end of police harassment all over the place and power to the the school matter and the rallies.

MD: I perfectly agree with Kennedy that it isn't up to the governor to close down the schools. However, he believes it is up to the president and I don't believe it is up to the president, either. I believe it is up to the students. President Kennedy, as far as I'm concerned, is mainly a politician, and says things for his own benefit, and issues directives for his own benefit; not for the benefit of the students. As far as I was concerned, the directive to the students about the Iranian students hearing which he issued the original day of the hearing was very inflammatory and poorly worded, but really have inspired violence on this campus.

MD: What is your view on tenure?
SM: Well, tenure has been a misunderstood term on this campus. There are many different types of people here that aren't just one type that you can say is in the Cal Poly type. MD: What kind of student do you feel Cal Poly should be turning out?
SM: Should be turning out. Whatever kind of student each student wants to be.

MD: Do you feel anything should be done here to further the educational system?
SM: Oh, sure. Well, each college, I feel it's their responsibility to make sure they provide the best educational system possible in their college and not only that, but they can provide help to the community they are in. To better the educational system itself, by allowing the community to use their facilities and let the people in the community utilize the classes and the one-on-one tutorial program of helping people in the community to their educational system.

MD: You talked of U.S. imperialism in your speech at the rally last. Could you expand on this?
SM: I believe that our government has been vital in the speeding up of things that are going into other countries, underdeveloped countries, and exploited the raw materials and people in these countries. For the benefit of the large businesses is this, we do not have any kind of say in what is going on in these countries. We just turn the money of these export over to the people but to the rulers, and we have military bases there to buy arms from the United States to keep their down and from getting control of the government like we do this, if is the people control of the government we wouldn't be able to rip off their resources at the time and they would have something to say about it. A very good example of this is Iran and in Greece and Iran South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia and we support military dictatorship in Russia and in Greece in order to have outlets for our arms and Naval bases we have military bases in Southeast Asia in order to get large companies' defense contracts so can buy arms and create military bases in order to control it.

MD: From your speech Tuesday, it seems that you are sympathetic to the black cause. Why?
SM: The black man has been victimized by society the way I have a very bad time in this country and I was brought up on equality and freedom, and don't have any "white" and all that sort of stuff and I see it not coming down on this country, it will not.
Mr. McGee, June 26, 1970

Pacifists

The extremely poor section and its male chauvinism, and all this gives the home Hi portrait of a radical. I've been looked upon as a student because in the women's college I was a men's student. But I've been militantly in others. It couldn't happen without these people being behind it. MD: Would the student revolts continue on any significant scale and be the impetus of the war in Vietnam? SM: I think so. Maybe like four years it wouldn't have. MD: I think you see the connection between oppression of the people in Vietnam and U.S. imperialism all over the world. Even the students, I see this in my own communities. Just the general symptoms that are in a larger sickness in the society.

MD: Just for yourself, what do you feel is more important: your education here at this college, or doing things to help and the war and obtain equal rights and for all the things that SDS is fighting for?

SM: Well, I'm torn on two ways on this, like, I'd like to get a good education and the law school, and possibly become a lawyer and be able to work for a change and the SDS movement. And now, I know I've stood on the line now for what I believe in, and I face the possibility of expulsion at any time. I stand on demonstration I could have faced those charges, but it's something I believe in and I'm very strong in me to work out. It's a definite contradiction within myself at the time: whether to keep quiet now or face it whether to get on now. Because there might not be a later.

MD: If your life was ever in danger, would you use a gun?

SM: I doubt it, because I doubt I would have a gun to use at the time that my life would be endangered. At the time it would be endangered, no doubt I would not be able to get to the gun shelf, because I wouldn't have a gun to use. This is true, because I'd have to use up.

MQ: What is your reaction to the idea of the putting men on the moon?

SM: What the hell for? It's a big waste of time, a waste of money, to have a lot of effort and money as to how old it is and then say "groovy" or to put missiles up in space. I wouldn't have a gun to use at the time. MD: Would you ever break the law? and if so, what would need to be the legal one? SM: Well, I think I've broke the law before. The main impetus is breaking the law would be doing what I wanted to do, and not really care that there's some law saying what I can't do. It has to be the moral decision, not a legal one.

MQ: If students are caught with breaking the law, what do you think should be done to them?

SM: Well, first of all, I would kick the ROTC off, because they're the main propagators of warfare on this campus. If a lot of firearms on this campus are the Agriculture students with their shotguns in their living quarters, I think it really feels threatened by it too much—by the agriculture students and their shotguns. I think it really feels threatened. To see the shotguns—like we have a sign on our front door that says, "Check all guns at the door." The one on the front door is a joke. None of my friends have guns.

MD: Do you feel that capitalism will be destroyed to end racism? SM: I don't know.

MD: Do you think we are on the up or downswing of this so-called revolution. SM: Definitely it is going up, and the revolution is not tapering off everyday but getting stronger.

SM: Do you think anything has been accomplished from this interview? MD: Well, I'd have to wait and see the article in the newspaper, and if the newspaper tries to get across the point I'm trying to get across, then I see value in it. But if it doesn't it doesn't show, or I interviewed said somewhere along the line somebody's messed up.

Portrait of a radical

MD: Do you think there is a Woodstock today?

SM: I am sure no one left the concert disappointed. David Crosby, Steve Stills, Graham Nash and Neil Young presented one of the best concerts of the year and are truly the finest performers in America today.

Rock concert

by Ralph Allen

By Friday night, June 19, Bill Graham sold all available seats in the Oakland Coliseum for the long awaited Crosby Stills, Nash and Young Concert. The show opened with David Crosby, Steve Stills and Graham Nash "Getting to the Point." At first, I wondered if Neil Young was present, however, he joined them a few songs later. The beautiful part of the concert wasn't really the fine harmony displayed by the group performing together, but the great individual performance by each member of the group. The two finest individual performances were by Neil Young and Steve Stills.

SM: Neil Young could easily be one of finest guitarists in the music today. He has his "Crazy Girl" and "Down by the River" during his solo set in which he showed why he has gained that reputation. The versatility of Steve Stills is amazing. During the course of the night, he played the six and twelve string acoustic guitar, the string bass, the piano, the organ and finally a fantastic electric guitar. During his solo performance he played a new song entitled "Black Queen" which had a hard blues theme. He followed that with "49 Reasons" and finished with and extended version of "For What It's Worth" in which he rather specifically described his opinion of Spirito Agnew, Ronald Reagan and Richard Nixon.

After a short intermission, the acoustical portion of the concert was followed by an exciting electrical set. The group was joined by Calvin Samurai on bass and Grady "Dreadful" Young on drums. The group performed a variety of songs such as "Time Coming" and "Helplessly Hoping" were rendered. The lead guitar by Stills and Young was the best that I have heard for many years.

Throughout the concert, the group played new songs in an entirely new entitled "Silverman" and another named "Ohio", which was Neil Young's reaction to the Kent State massacre.

When they broke into "Carry On," the floor of the coliseum was filled with dancing bodies, a reminder of the Rolling Stones Concert of last October. For an encore, they did Joni Mitchell's "Woodstock."

Rock Vet

by Ralph Allen

On Sept. 1 Dr. Wallace Glidden will become head of the Veterinary Science Department here. Glidden, who succeeds retiring department head Dr. John K. Allen, joined the college staff in 1961, after experience in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps and practice in the Pasadena area.

The school veterinarian received his B.S. in animal husbandry from this college in 1953, and earned his Ph.D. veterinary medicine UC Davis in 1961. During his college years at Davis, Glidden worked as an assistant in research projects on muscular dystrophy.

Glidden and his wife, Marge, have three children, Sheryl, Teresa, 6, and Wally 1. They live at 54 Verde Dr., San Luis Obispo.

The veterinary science department is responsible for the health of the 2,681 head of beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep, and swine maintained here for use in instructional and enterpise programs.

The department faculty also conduct classes in animal health and sanitation for the benefit of students in animal science and dairy.

A veteranarian to replace Allen on the faculty has not yet been selected.

Allen, who earned his Ph.D. in veterinary medicine from the Colorado State College in 1954, has served with the Bureau of Animal Industry in Iowa, the federal Bureau of Animal Health and served as division superintendent of feeding operations for Swift & Company.

He and his wife, Alice, live at 7147 Alisal St. in San Luis Obispo. He plans to continue to live here.
MUSTANGS TAKE 3rd NCAA TITLE

Purcell ‘Coach of the Year’

Track Coach Dick Purcell has been named “1970 Coach of the Year” by the executive committee of the National College Division Track Coaches Association. Purcell guided the Mustangs to their unprecedented third NCAA track championship. After four extremely successful years at the helm of the track department Purcell has resigned.

Filling the vacancy left by Purcell will be Steve Simmons of Chapman College. Simmons spent last year as assistant track and cross-country coach at Chapman.

In last week’s track run off on the Macalester College oval in St. Paul, Minn., the Mustangs compiled 49 points. Leading the Poly scoring attack was Mohinder Gill with his winning triple jump leap of 51’4 1/4”. Gill is a foreign student from India. His best effort of the season, 53’2”, is the best in the nation to date.

Mathyas Michael had his season’s best time of 1:49.9 and successfully defended his NCAA title in the 880 yard run. Michael, from Ethiopia, and a sophomore, will have two more chances in this event.

Poly’s 440 relay team captured fourth place with a time of 41.3. The team is comprised of Ron Martinelli, Bobby Turner, John Haley, and Leo De Winter. De De Winter, the veteran of the track squad, has competed in all three national championships for the Mustangs. He placed sixth in the long jump by a foot. The winning time of the 440 relay was 40.4 which tied a meet record set by the 1968 Mustang team. The time was turned in by North Carolina Central College.

Turner clocked in at 9.7 in the 100 yard dash to grab third place. Winning time was 9.4 by Charles Smith, Occidental College of Los Angeles. Turner place 6th in the 220 with a 2.7 time.

Rounding out the scoring effort for the strong Mustang team were: Wayne Harbe fourth in the hammer toss and 4th in the discus. His placing attempts were throws of 160’9” and 155’1” respectively.

Captain James Lowe ran his season’s best time of 14.3 in the 110 year high hurdles. Two inches separated the first six places in the high jump. Da Fontaine leaped 6’8”, his season’s best, to take the 6th spot.


Tomorrow and Saturday the Mustang team will be after more titles in the National Track Meet in Bakersfield.

Bakersfield has been noted in having one of the fastest tracks in the nation. This factor should attract some of the best college runners in the country.

Mohinder Gill is favored in the triple jump. Mathyas Michael will see the 880 yard effort, while Bobby Turner will seek his best in the 100 yard dash.

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To excite each other
they ignore the world.

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THE ADVENTURERS

To excite each other
they ignore the world.
Stork decides future

The decisions on the future of education are being made by the courts and by the taxpayer, according to Dr. Max Rafferty, superintendent of public instruction.

Rafferty made the statement during his address to the opening session of the Summer Conference of the California Agricultural Teachers Association. Rafferty made his address June 22, 1970.

Rafferty said that excluding the possibility of a new influx of people to California, or an increase in the percentage of children who go on to college, school enrollment will be decreasing this decade and the next. He went on to say that he believes the decrease in students will hit the elementary and secondary schools in the 1970's and the colleges in the 1980's.

Rafferty said that there will be surplus of teachers in the near future, except in the areas of agricultural, home economics and women's P.E.

Rafferty said that it will be essential to relieve the property owners of the burden of education in the next decade.

Rafferty said that the state, now funding 34 percent of the education bill, has been "backing out of its responsibility to education," and should foot 60 percent of the bill. According to Rafferty, money that should be going to education is going into the rising welfare and Medi-Cal costs.

Rafferty also made it clear that the entire public school system is suffering from a backlash of violence from college campuses.

Students who think of quality first think first of Ross Jewelers
Summer Fitz: virility trek

He sometimes sees the President, though usually it's Ron Ziegler. He delivers moon rocks to foreign nations, in Air Force II.

Anzaxy Spiro Agnew lives in modern suburban comfort, with plenty of meat in the freezer, not very far from the beautiful Potomac River.

Saturday, June 20, Spiro Agnew was assuring $260 per plate Republicans in Cleveland that President Nixon "is not blocking the road to peace..."; and he was speaking firmly, reading: "We are not going to heed the counsel of the Harrimans and Vances and Cliftords—who history has branded as failures—and we are not going to heed the counsel of a Kennedy, a McGovern, a Fulbright or an O'Brien.

"Most of them have admitted defeat so often and called for retreat so many times that one suspects they may now have developed a psychological addiction to an American defeat." Spiro Agnew was declaring, gesturing sharply.

The dinner guests were applauding. They filled themselves with high-classed food. Now, at last, their rhetorical appetites were appeased.

Waiters danced and ducked as they carried dirty dishes to the massive kitchen to be washed for another fund raiser.

"Well," well-dressed Spiro Agnew was announcing, "the President of the United States is not listening to the counsel of defeatists who blame every deadlock at the conference table and every impasse in negotiation on the United States."

Two males were trekking manhood trails last Saturday: shirtless Capt. Nit Wit on Nit Wit Ridge, in Cambria; and snazzy Spiro Agnew in Cleveland, with $260 Republicans.

And so the virility story moves, with the men, toward the ultimate quiet of Winter's pool.

Rodeo club slate

The Rodeo Club has elected its new president, Greg Riedel, a senior animal husbandry major, the president-elect.

Assisting Riedel as vice president and the club's representative on the School of Agriculture and Natural Resources Student Council is Lynda "Buzz" Abrams, a second-year animal husbandry major.

David Hayes will be guarding the Rodeo Club's vault as treasurer.

The Rodeo Club has elected its new president, Greg Riedel, a senior animal husbandry major, the president-elect.

Assisting Riedel as vice president and the club's representative on the School of Agriculture and Natural Resources Student Council is Lynda "Buzz" Abrams, a second-year animal husbandry major.

Taking the club's minutes will be the new secretary, Marilyn Juhl. Miss Juhl is a junior physical education major.