'THEY SAY A MAN CAN'T OWN A MOUNTAIN'

by Sue Hagen photos by David Stubbe

Chronology of the Controversy

June 28—Fire burns nearly one acre of eastern slope near the peak of San Luis Mountain, owned by Alex Madonna.

July 1—Madonna begins construction of fire roads on the mountain.

July 7—Councilman Keith Gurnee asks the City Council to go to court to try to stop the road construction.

July 8—City sends letter to Alex Madonna asking his concern for potential scenic impact and erosion problems of the road grading.

July 11—Gurnee, acting as a private citizen, and two attorneys submit temporary restraining order in Superior Court to stop the bulldozing, but fail. They couldn't find a judge to look at their case.

July 13—Ten to 20 pickets led by Gurnee and SCBEO bear signs at the Madonna Road entrance to the Madonna Inn protesting the road construction.

July 16—More than 100 people attend City Council meeting to discuss the road controversy—attendee split between Madonna supporters and peak preservation advocates. Mayor Kenneth Schmidt says the City will not try to buy San Luis Mountain from Madonna—yet.

July 18—Gurnee and the two attorneys drop their attempt to get a court decision to stop Madonna's road construction.

July 19—An estimated $2,000 damage done to trucks in the Madonna Construction Company truck yard.

July 21—City Council receives letter from Madonna in reply to its July 8 letter. Madonna reveals "deep concern" for the peak, states that he is only trying to protect the mountain from future fires. Council approves immediate and detailed study that could lead to the City's purchase of San Luis Mountain.

July 22—Vandals attack Madonna construction equipment on the mountain, knocking a grader out of service and leaving a D-9 bulldozer "barely operational." Damage is estimated to be several thousand dollars.

Aug. 1—Builder working on San Luis Mountain again; one month since construction began.

Aug. 26—Madonna says the road project is almost complete and no new cuts are planned. Presently—Madonna's fire roads provide for vehicle access to the peak. Leveling and foliage preservation to make the roads blend into the scenery are underway.

As KCPR enters its "Magnificent Seventh Season," outpost celebrates the beginning of its fantastic fifth year. Outpost was born as the ideal, theVacant Post, in 1978. Outpost is produced bi-weekly by people who cover issues of interest on campus and around the community.

Yesterday's editor, Kay Rice, completed her two-year stint with us. Kay is now a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley where she's working on her M.A. thesis.

We would sincerely appreciate your reactions to outpost. Letters to the editor may be sent to outpost magazine, Journalism Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California 93407.
‘MOUNTAIN’

continued from page one

outpost: But what about the ones who like the mountain in its natural state, and snow climbing to the top?
MADONNA: Some 50 people a year climb the mountain. How can you compare that to the one million or more people a year who would enjoy the trip up to the top of the mountain to have a good time?

outpost: But what about the ones who enjoy climbing to the top?
MADONNA: All the mountain is good for now is hiking. That’s all we can do with it at this point. Nothing can be grown on it. But if I build on it, well, you can still hike it.

outpost: The hikers don’t seem to think so. Development would ruin the atmosphere for hiking.
MADONNA: Some guy wrote a letter to the newspaper complaining that he could no longer enjoy hiking up the mountain since the fire roads were built in the first place, the road didn’t hinder hiking. You might have to cross over it ten feet or so, but you can keep on hiking beyond that. In the second place, he never asked me if he could go on my property.

outpost: Would you have let him if he had asked you?
MADONNA: Another gentleman wanted to buy It and give the city the lake and mountain as a gift. But the city didn’t accept it. Incidentally, I believe Keith Gurnee was one of the big opponents of the proposal. The next plan was for low-cost housing. I bought the mountain to stop that.

outpost: Isn’t Keith Gurnee the counter­clman who opposes your roads so strongly?
MADONNA: Gurnee instigated all the problems. Had he stayed out of it, we could have accomplished much more.

outpost: How’s that?
MADONNA: Gurnee has ten or 15 pickets out here one weekend while we were working on the road. We wanted to hurry and cut to the top before anything happened.

outpost: Did the pickets or the publicity hurt Madonna Inn’s business?
MADONNA: Our business increased this summer by $2,000 a day, mainly due to the publicity. We attracted a lot of Iceland tourists who were just curious and more tourists than usual. All this mountain thing has done more good than harm.

outpost: How extensive was the publicity?
MADONNA: The Sunday London Times ran a four-page color spread, we had articles about us in Canada, East Africa, and German papers, the Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, Arkansas Gazette, and, I believe, some in Santa Barbara, Orange County, San Diego and Bloston papers, and even in Playboy.

outpost: Not to mention the local papers...
MADONNA: Like I said, they took a lot of things out of context. We’re thinking about starting our own newspaper and calling it the Mountain News. It would be a full-sued paper with Sunday funnies. I think that the people feel about the news media today is prompting me to start a new paper.

outpost: What do you personally think of all the controversy?
MADONNA: Our philosophy is that either you own a piece of property or you don’t. If you buy a loaf of bread, you want to take it home with you. You can’t have a piece of land, you want to have the right to do what you think is best with it.

outpost: Do you think that development is the best thing for San Luis Mountain?
MADONNA: Yes. Nothing can grow on these mountains, so the best thing to do is to develop the peaks and save the bottomland for farming. I think conditions are going to change worldwide. In traveling through Europe, I’ve seen some beautiful places I’ve seen that have villages or parks or farms on top of the mountains. Every beautiful mountain had a building on top. There you can see that their trend has been to develop the mountains and save the valleys to grow food for their own survival.

outpost: What type of structure would you build on the peak?
MADONNA: We’ve done quite a lot of study as to what we’d like, and what sort of buildings could fit up there. The view from the top is far greater than looking from the bottom up.

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Keith Gurnee contends that Cal Poly is the major cause of inadequate housing, traffic congestion, poor wages, high prices and high density building in San Luis Obispo.

The City Councilman, aware as both community member and recent student at Cal Poly, believes that the University's present size is not harmonious with the capacities and needs of its adjacent community. A City and Regional Planning graduate of Cal Poly, Gurnee has been opposed to its growth trend since before his 1971 election to the City Council.

To remedy these problems, Gurnee argues that immediate controls on and possible setbacks of Cal Poly growth are essential. In the fall of 1974 he first proposed that Cal Poly file an Environmental Impact Report on annual enrollment increases. His initial request was rejected, but since that time he has been investigating other means for controlling the booming Cal Poly population.

Dr. Robert Kennedy, President of the University, questions Gurnee's contentions. He believes that the 18,000 enrollment ceiling is a number "well within the City's existing General Plan, and even within the proposed revised General Plan currently under consideration." (The revised plan would cut back the population goal from 80,000 to 66,000.)

He also believes that a setback in students at Cal Poly would have a detrimental effect on San Luis Obispo. According to Kennedy, Cal Poly has been a large economic asset to the community.

At a mid-October City Council meeting, the two men had a chance to express their totally opposing views. Gurnee proposed four resolutions, and Dr. Kennedy responded on behalf of Cal Poly.

Gurnee's first proposal is to develop plans to repeal or waive section 213668 of the Advisory Board Law in the California Educational Code. Within the code is a provision for the establishment of Advisory Boards for institutions in the California State University and Colleges System. Each board is to assist its University in developing master plans as well as in solving community conflicts. Section 213668 exempts both Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo and Pomona, from requiring boards. Gurnee contends that this exemption implies that Cal Poly has little concern for San Luis Obispo.

According to Kennedy, the exemption was made because the two Polytechnic Universities consist of unique programs, and are considered statewide service institutions. Contrarily, the other Universities in the system are considered regional service institutions due to their general nature and geared to suit the needs of their surrounding communities. Cal Poly is geared to meet the needs of the entire state, and the State Board of Trustees finds it not applicable to provide for a local Advisory Board to serve statewide institutions.

Gurnee's second resolution proposes that the State Board of Trustees require Cal Poly to file an Environmental Impact Report on its master plan. An EIR, he believes, is an excellent tool for determining how Cal Poly may affect San Luis Obispo, and what ceiling enrollment the University should maintain.

Kennedy says that the issue of filing an EIR on master plan revisions and changes of enrollment has been reviewed by attorneys representing the Trustees of the California State University and Colleges System. In their professional opinion, the master plan modifications adopted for the San Luis Obispo campus in February of this year did not require the filing of an EIR.

Currently, there is no legal requirement for the University to file an EIR, and Cal Poly does not intend to do so, according to the University president. An Environmental Impact Report requires considerable time, staffing and money. Kennedy contends that unless required by law as in the case of building construction, it would be unreasonable for the University to file a report.

The third resolution proposed by Gurnee concerns the reassessment of ceiling enrollment figures at Cal Poly. He believes that the Trustees' decision in 1972 to raise the ceiling from 12,000 to 15,000 Full Time Equivalent students was in error. He intends to make a formal request to the Trustees to reconsider the limit. San Luis Obispo is incapable of adequately handling the 3,000 more students as far as he is concerned.

President Kennedy, however, contends that the ceiling of 15,000 FTES is completely reasonable. The Trustees' increase was based on extended utilization hours on campus. That is, the increase was made after a decision to schedule classes from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., instead of the original 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. schedule.

Gurnee's fourth and final resolution proposes distribution of unique Cal Poly programs to other institutions in the State System to relieve the burden of all the students in the state who want to take a certain major only offered at Cal Poly, he contends.

In short, the University has made an effort to allocate unique majors at other campuses, but it is the Board of Trustees that has prevented the relief Gurnee requests.

Councilman Jesse Norris believes that the 18,000 ceiling figure is reasonable, and that the community can withstand that amount.

"Personally, I'm tired of it," is the way he sums up his feeling about the Cal Poly growth issue. Norris doesn't think the growth is bad and doesn't see any reason to keep going over the issue. Steve Pederson, Councilman, is "quite opposed to Gurnee's approach to the problem." Councilman Myron Graham wishes that Gurnee would "take it up with Kennedy" alone, rather then utilizing City Council meeting time.

It would appear that Councilman Gurnee stands alone in his resolutions and proposals. The Council doesn't appear to support him, nor does it seem to care to discuss at length his resolutions. Perhaps the belief is that other processes would better deal with the problem.

What will happen now? There is no doubt that the present community situation, especially housing, needs attention. Surely San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly will increase their actions cooperatively to respond to the needs of the community and the students. Without this cooperation, there can be no progress.

President Kennedy agrees with Gurnee on this count, but adds that establishing the programs at other institutions would be extremely costly. A proposal had been made to the Board of Trustees by Kennedy to establish an architecture program at the University in San Diego, but was rejected primarily due to monetary limitations. In short, the University has made an effort to allocate unique majors at other campuses, but it is the Board of Trustees that has prevented the relief Gurnee requests.

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by Anne Zarren
photos by David Stubbs

Misogynists have pointed to the lack of famous women architects, painters and doctors as proof of female inferiority, when it has really only been proof of biological necessity. Sex meant bearing children, and women were home having babies while men were busy becoming famous and writing history books.

For centuries women have been slaves to the mechanisms of human reproduction. This one simple fact has defined our entire existence, in good ways and bad.

What does family planning mean to you?

My first thoughts were about the changes that birth control has brought to women and society in our own lifetime. It's really mind-boggling when you stop to think about how birth control, which we tend to take for granted, has radically altered the possible life choices available to women, simply by allowing us to choose when and if we will have babies.

For example, our traditional roles in society have often been dictated by social conventions based on the real and imagined biological differences between men and women. Throughout history our individual identities and unique talents have been subordinated to our status as breeders, limiting reality to a crude equation based on the indisputable fact that men impregnated and women bore the consequences.

One result is that the influence women have exerted on the development of society has often been indirect rather than direct, as indicated in the saying, "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." It's fine to think that we can influence the course of history by being good mothers, but let's face it, women have always had ambitions other than parenthood, just as men have.

Cheryl Lazzara (right) receives the happy news from Mary Lamia, secretary-counselor at Family Planning, that she is an expectant mother. The Lippa I.U.D. (above) is one birth control device available at Family Planning.
Mary Lemus, secretary and part-time counselor for Family Planning, has been working with the program for three years. She describes it this way: "We never try to moralize to the patients. They come in and we let them make their own decisions, and we give them the information and resources to utilize. A lot of people won't go to their family doctor because of shyness or fear. But patients like to come here because they know we'll give them the information and they're free to make their own choices."

For "Kathy" the choice would have been abortion, if she had been pregnant. I met Kathy in the waiting room on my first morning at Family Planning, and she generously agreed to help me with this article. After we chose a fictitious name for her, she told me that she was awaiting the results of her pregnancy test. Kathy was hoping that she wasn’t pregnant, and when I asked her why, she took a deep breath and answered with the same words that I imagine women have said to themselves for centuries: "I'm not ready..." After a slight pause, she added, "I'm not married."

Underneath her soft, calm voice I thought I recognized the feeling of desperation and panic that can accompany the suspicion of unintended pregnancy, a feeling universally familiar to women in times past.

While I sat there absorbed in my own thoughts, the tension eased from Kathy's face as she overheard someone discussing the results of her test. She smiled happily and said, "It's negative! I'm not pregnant!"

Kathy has been using the pill for two years, and aside from her pregnancy scare, she is very satisfied with this type of birth control. But her story underscores the fact that current birth control solutions are not completely foolproof.

What works well for one woman may not be the ideal solution for another. And when a woman has to weigh such factors as rumored health hazards and failure rates, she may feel that choosing a form of birth control is a risky undertaking. The manufacturers of birth control methods are fond of quoting statistics showing that pregnancy itself is more likely to be a hazard to a woman's health than the use of contraceptives. While this is probably correct, women would be well-advised to put pressure on legislators to see that funding for birth control research continues in the hope of discovering a completely safe, reliable method.

The two most frequently chosen contraceptives among women who visit Family Planning are the Pill and the intrauterine Device (IUD). Family Planning personnel encourage women to look for a particular method, feeling that this ought to be a choice that women make freely. However, they do discuss the advantages and disadvantages of all methods, including diaphragms, foam and prophylactics, so that women may be fully informed when she decides which type is right for her.

The ultimate goal of Family Planning is to enable women to control their own reproductive destinies, ideally with the help and cooperation of the man in their lives. The trend now is for men to be more involved in the practice of birth control than they used to be. Mary Lemus talked about this with me on my second morning at Family Planning.

"We all like the guys to come in. Sometimes they come in with girlfriends or to make appointments for wives or for information about vasectomies, or just to find out about things. We don't have services to treat them, like for VD, but we can give them information and make referrals."

"We all think it's especially nice for them to come in, because birth control isn't just something that happens to women. That age is past when it was just something women did by themselves. They should both be informed, and involved in choosing a contraceptive that suits both of them, not just her."

One of Mary's happiest duties is bringing the news of pregnancy to a woman who has planned for it, like Cheryl Laseover of Baywood Park. With the help of the Pill, Cheryl and her husband are able to plan when they will have children and how many they will have.

Right now everything is right for them. Their daughter, Jennifer, is two years old, and they decided they are ready for a second child. So when Mary brought the good news to Cheryl one afternoon recently, the counselling room was alive with the kind of contagious joy and excitement woman feel when one of us is pregnant and happy about it. As a time like this, woman think of the babies we want to have, the ones who bring joy with their conception, the ones we eagerly await. A baby, after all, is a new little human being, whose entry into the world ought to be cause for celebration. A baby is a miracle, to be invited into our lives when the time is right.

Family Planning services like those described in this article are available from Family Planning clinics in San Luis Obispo, Grover City, Atascadero and Paso Robles. They are also available (but not free) from the Health Center at Cal Poly, the county health department, and private physicians.

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If you attended last weekend's Nuclear Energy Forum, perhaps you are as undecided as I am about whether or not nuclear power is the ultimate answer in solving the predicted United States energy shortage.

Speaking before the reported third-largest audience in the history of the Cal Poly Men's Gymnasium, Friday night, Dr. John W. Gofman (opponent) and Dr. Edward Teller (proponent) displayed a highly emotional round of debates, each attempting to discredit the other's position on the evils and benefits of nuclear power.

Both men, experts in the field of physics and nuclear research, took different approaches in winning the audience's favor. Gofman, aiming at logic and practicality, tended to become sarcastic when referring to the "unnecessary need" of nuclear power and its uncontrollable wastes. Teller, with a more political position, conveyed the need for the United States as a whole to develop nuclear power before another country less qualified in developing safety measures, poses a moral threat to the world.

Dr. Gofman argued that there are currently several ways of conserving energy that should be initiated and enforced by state and federal regulatory agencies. One of Gofman's colleagues, Lee Schipper, an information specialist with Energy and Resources Group at U.C. Berkeley, reported that recycling, plugging leaks, and improving transportation, lighting and motors would save one third of all the energy we use today. Schipper also noted that it is cheaper now to save a kilowatt than to generate a new one.

His other opposing point was the issue of properly disposing of nuclear wastes.

We apparently have been and are currently being exposed to different sorts of radiation and other dangerous particles. There is a notable annual death rate of approximately 400,000 attributed to different forms of cancer. How many of these deaths are the results of radiation or nuclear particles is unknown. According to Dr. Gofman, there will be an increase of at least 500,000 premature deaths annually with the additional nuclear and chemical particles released.

On the other hand, Teller and his colleagues hold that nuclear wastes were not a problem and aimed their discourses at nuclear power as a clean, cheap energy alternative. He further indicated that nuclear power could bring at least twenty percent savings on all electric bills.

The audience was receptive to all speakers, though ovations were only given by obvious supporters. Nuclear power advocates were seen parading with red, white and blue "WE NEED DIABLO CANYON" buttons and derivatives. Project Survival supporters, however, were a bit more subtle wearing only multi-colored buttons.

Was the Nuclear Energy Forum beneficial? To satisfy his own curiosity, and as a closing note to the forum Saturday afternoon, moderator Art Seid-bourn, called for a count of individuals who had previously formed an opinion on the nuclear energy issue and hadn't changed their minds. Seventy-five percent was the unofficial count.

continued on page seven
Hats off to all the rock and roll fans who missed Climax Blues Band in Chumash Auditorium on Sunday, October 12. I won’t go into the review of the band since the story has already been published. Climax played to a half-full house, not meaning that their musical ability rates only a 500 person crowd. The crowd loved the band, and Climax showed their appreciation by pouring out a variety of blues tunes and hard rock.

Climax is an England-based, white-working class, blues/rock band, that had no trouble finding the energy needed to get 600 Poly people off their cans and shaking it. Blues tunes are not reserved only for black acts, and rumors were heard that Climax Blues was a soul band. There’s nothing wrong with soul music, but it seems some faction of the Poly campus has been screaming for hard rock. Well, here it was, and the concert was published about as much as the advertising policies of this school would allow. In order for concerts to be a success, it takes an audience. The ASI Concert Committee is working to bring in a variety of all types of acts to this campus, but the success of this concert must support concerts with their attendance in order for more concerts to be financed. A band doesn’t need a big name to be good. Climax Blues Band proved that Sunday night. Big names cost big money, and for all you people out there that buy Elton John and John Denver records, forget about those kinds of acts to show up in San Luis Obispo.

Ticket prices are scaled to how much the production costs, and let’s face it, inflation hit popular music a while back, and the failure to pass on the expense to students costs Cal Poly relatively well-known acts. This column is not set out to be a slap in the face; the article is just a rude awakening to sleepy Cal Poly.

Tom Scott and the L.A. Express are considering the top bill for the Homecoming show on November 7 due to his concern on finishing his latest album. Emmylou Harris has been signed for the opening act for the November 7 date, and at this point, Tom Scott and the L.A. Express are considering the top bill for the Homecoming Show. More on that show later.

The big name show is coming November 20, Thursday night at 9 p.m. in the auditorium on Sunday, October 12. I won’t go into the law of the concert scene.

At this time Bob Bleggae has cancelled for the Homecoming show on November 7 due to his concern on finishing his latest album. Emmylou Harris has been signed for the opening act for the November 7 date, and at this point, Tom Scott and the L.A. Express are considering the top bill for the Homecoming Show. More on that show later.

The big name show is coming November 20, Thursday night at 9 p.m. in the Men’s Gym.

Look for one more Climax show on Sunday, December 7, three days before finals. It could be a big one, too, so don’t let the ASI Concert Committee down.

THE CLAM

continued from page six

With a total of eleven dynamic, qualified speakers, each firm in his or her position, it was difficult to determine if either side had gained a clear advantage. In this reporter’s opinion, the opponents of nuclear power built a strong case, however the final decision rests with the voters. The fate of nuclear power advancement in California will be placed on the June ballot. The decision is yours.
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