American Bicentennial Issue
A Bicentennial Slogan

Among all the Bicentennial broadsheets there's a contest being conducted to determine America's official slogan for the 1976 celebrations. People who care to vote can choose from among five possibilities. The advertisements for the contest have appeared in TV Guide, among other publications. The contest pretty well typifies the general approach toward the Bicentennial — an emphasis on form rather than substance.

Our personal favorite for number one slogan is "Take Pride in America's past, take part in America's future." This is a theme common to the other four slogans. To be meaningful you must specify what part of America's past you are taking pride in. This is so to the point that America has not done things that one can be proud of. But to do otherwise implies American history has been the culmination of liberty and justice for all, and it has been less than that.

This isn't pickpocketing over a silly contest. Slogans without evidence to back them up are propagandizing. In any form that's hardly an appropriate way to mark the Bicentennial.

The first part of the slogan, "Take pride in America's past," is a disservice to the groups among five possibilities. The advertisements for the contest have appeared in TV Guide, among other publications. The contest pretty well typifies the general approach toward the Bicentennial — an emphasis on form rather than substance.

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The first part of the slogan, "Take pride in America's past," is a disservice to the groups who have been left out of the mainstream of American life. These include Blacks, Chicano, Native Americans, and to a large extent, women, among others.

Whether you believe you must specify what part of America's past you are taking pride in or not, it seems that America has not done things that one can be proud of. But to do otherwise implies American history has been the culmination of liberty and justice for all, and it has been less than that.

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end of the month shoe sale

ALL REMAINING MEN'S SALE
SHOES NOW ONLY
$85

WOMEN'S WARM FALL BOOTS
NOW ONLY
$9.85

ALL REMAINING WOMEN'S FALL SHOES
NOW ONLY
$6.85 AND $9.85

THESE ARE THE LOWEST PRICES EVER DON'T MISS IT!

Copeland's FINE SHOES
Downtown San Luis Obispo
Open Mon-Sat 9-6/9-
Thu-Sat 11-9
When the United States of America declared its independence nearly 200 years ago, San Luis Obispo was a growing mission that was founded four years earlier; landmarks from its past can still be found around the city. Mission San Luis Obispo De Tolosa, built of adobe bricks made by the local Chumash Indians, is still standing in the middle of town.

There are many more historic sites around the city but the San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum is one of the more interesting places to visit in town. With the help of the museum's curator, Louisiana Clayton Dart, one can find it possible to relive the history of San Luis Obispo.

The San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum was formerly the city library, donated by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 at the cost of $10,000. The building is one of our in town which was built from stone quarried from the top of Bishop's Peak. (The building is still owned by the city and has been occupied by the museum since February 26, 1956.)

Louisiana Clayton Dart who has been the museum's curator for almost 20 years said, "This year the museum is celebrating its 20th birthday, and in those years we've had visitors from every country in the world and from every state in the nation. Besides her job as curator she is kept busy lecturing at many civic affairs.

However, on the job, she informs the visitors of the historical importance of many antiques found in the museum. She says all the pieces in the museum were either given on loan or donated from the residences of San Luis Obispo county. "The most popular exhibit in the museum is the parlor of 1865," says the elderly curator.

The parlor is an exact replica of a parlor from the 19th century. "We have a mail cart used by the city from 1900-1910," she says, "which was drawn by horses." The museum also holds a collection of Chumash Indian artifacts which contains a fine selection of ancient Indian baskets.

The growth of San Luis Obispo County can be seen in the Irene Carpenter collection of photographs. "There are over 500 old photographs in the collection. They were donated to the museum by her nephew Harry F. MacDonald," says Dart. "The museum has such a variety of things to see," says Dart, "anything from antique typewriters to human hair reels, made from the hair of children by their mothers, we even have golf clubs that belonged to William Randolph Hearst."
To look at the El Corral Bookstore today it is hard to visualize it's past or how the whole thing came about.

The Bookstore began in May of 1916 as an alternative to the book dealers within the City of San Luis Obispo. On May 7, 1916, a meeting was held to discuss the formation of a Campus Bookstore. Here is an excerpt from the minutes of that meeting:

"During the years in the past the school has had its students purchase all their books and drawing materials locally. This arrangement has proven very unsatisfactory due to the fact that the local stores will not order a sufficient supply in their fear that some may be left over and thus diminish their profits on the original sales. This frequently results in a student looking for two to three of the first weeks of school waiting for books to arrive from the East. It is the director's belief that many a good student has thus been given a poor start with the result that he was later dropped as a poor student. "There appears to be only one possible solution to this difficulty and that is that the school have a 'Student Cooperative Society' handle the sale of all books and supplies. This arrangement would give the student body the added advantage of retaining the dealer's profits as well as obtaining the books when needed, without unnecessary delay. If this system were adopted it would probably be the result of considerable feeling among the local book dealers..." 

Teresa Muma moved that a 'Student's Cooperative Store' be organized to handle the sale of all books and supplies during the first semester of the 1915-1916 school year if possible. After some discussion the motion was unanimously passed."

By pursuing these goals, the El Corral Bookstore has an obligation to students to meet the needs of

EL CORRAL BOOKSTORE
MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE

A Unique Idea
In Living

Blenner Glen is a privately owned residence hall adjoining the Cal Poly State University campus that was designed in 1968 to meet the needs of you and all campus community life centers around their campus home. The comfort and convenience of Blenner Glen offers you, the Cal Poly Student, an alternative to traditional dormitories. In addition, Blenner Glen is conveniently located near shopping areas and other community facilities, as well as just a short walk from campus.

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Until 1938 the store was located in a very small area of the Old Anderson Hall and was managed by Coach Adolph O'Daniel. In addition to his other responsibilities, Athletes and other students earned part of their school expenses by serving soup and beans to Bookstore patrons. Occasionally the store would close and reopen again El Corral moved. This location proved good for twenty years.

During the time the store also operated a coffee shop across the hall, which was taken over by the Dining Hall when its present facility was opened. After World War Two many students began returning to school on the GI Bill causing increased demands on Bookstore sales. Again it was time for El Corral to expand.

Form 1893 until 1970 the store was in the Library's west wing. After completion of the Julian A. McPhee University Union Building the El Corral Bookstore finally moved into its own specially constructed facility.

El Corral Bookstore's present quarters represent many years of planning on the part of the University's administration, students and staff. The facilities were designed by Cal Poly Students and were constructed by the inmates of the Soledad Correctional facility. In 1966, the Foundation was assigned the management of the Bookstore. The Bookstore Manager reports directly to the Foundation Executive Director who in turn reports to the Foundation Board of Directors. The bookstore manager is advised by the Bookstore Advisory Committee which acts as a liaison among the students, faculty and staff with El Corral Bookstore, reviewing bookstore operations, needs and services. The committee includes the Foundation Executive Director, the Director of Business Affairs (State), two faculty representatives, one staff member and four student representatives. The Bookstore Advisory Committee holds monthly meetings during the regular school year and is a vital link with the campus community.

El Corral Bookstore has an obligation to students to make every effort to have available at the appropriate times and in sufficient quantities, the books and supplies needed to complete their courses of study, items that supplement and complement the educational efforts and enhance the cultural and social significance of the university are also made available together with items and services which serve the personal needs of students.

In pursuit of these goals, the El Corral Bookstore has become an integral part of campus community life providing service and interacting with all campus organizations and the Associated Students, Inc.
Unsung Heroines: Fighting For Freedom

by RODERICK NORDELL
Assistant chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

I have just realized that the deadline for this assignment on the role of women during the American Revolution falls on the same day as my wedding anniversary. So, knowing my co-celebrant's views on how much we owe the likes of:

- Mercy Otis Warren, who helped kindle rebellion.
- Abigail Adams, who challenged the "iniquitous" absurdity of men keeping slaves while fighting in the name of liberty.
- Deborah Sampson, who fought as Pvt. Robert Shurtleff in the Revolutionary Army and removed a bullet from her own thigh to avoid detection and cashiering as a woman.
- Eliza Lucas Pinckney, who initiated the development of indigo into an export business valued at more than a million pounds a year. Agnes Harriott, who left scrupulous floors to become Lady Franklin, nursed British troops in her mansion, and figured in an early episode asserting the principle of civilian control over the military.
- And Mary Bartlett... Mary who?

If her name sounds less familiar than the others, it is because she was simply one of the many unsung women who stayed home and minded the store while the Founding Fathers were away founding.

Mrs. Bartlett managed the family farm in New Hampshire while her husband was at the Continental Congress. She is one of the women being studied by a Cornell scholar, Dr. Mary Beth Norton, who observes that "the war produced a generation of extremely independent women"—while the law lagged behind, firmly subordinating women to men.

There were thousands of anonymous women keeping the rest of the country going for every Molly Pitcher who found a niche in the history books by joining her husband at the front, bringing water to her fellow soldiers and taking his place at the cannon when he was killed.

The whole spectrum of revolutionaries' worthiness is getting bicoastal attention, as exemplified by such forthcoming books by Dr. Linda DePauw's "Founding Mothers: Women of America in the Revolutionary Era" (Houghton Mifflin) and Elizabeth Evans's documentary record from diaries and she ephemeral journalism, "Wuthering the Storm: Women of the American Revolution" (Viking).

I tried calling a friend, actress Joanne Harmon, who has been researching and performing a one-woman show about our nation's forgotten women. She immediately thought of Mercy Warren, who wrote scorching satire on colonial government not only fired dissent but called for such ambitious utopian effects as "a swarm of... wenches, hungry harpies, and ungovernable danglers, colliding from the neighboring villages, hovering over the stage in the stage of beasts, led by Massachusetts in the form of a basilisk."

Mrs. Warren gave Governor Hutchinson the stage name of Rappini. Sometimes her work was attributed to men because no one could believe a woman would "utter so openly and flagrantly." One of her attacks on Tory politicians was printed the day before the Battle of Lexington.

After independence she wrote and fought to preserve what had been won. At 60 she would shoulder to shoulder with Samuel Adams in the anti-Federalist political wars, challenging the unamended Constitution and those who favored "the compromise of a strong government on any so me principles; and were for supporting it by force, at the risk of distorting the fairest features in the political face of America."

John Adams said Mercy Warren's pen had "no equal that I know of in this country"—though he protected the way she pictured him in her pioneering history of the Revolution.

Meanwhile, Mercy's friend Abigail Adams was not only taking care of things at home but writing to husband John and son John Quincy, both to become presidents. "Give me the man I love," she would write in one letter, while protesting"the legal and political subjection of women in another.

After casting her influence on the side of moral and religious integrity, she nevertheless had no illusions about the perfection of people or governments. "If all America is to be ruled and undone by a pack of cowards and knaves, I wish to know it," she writes.

During the siege of Boston, she wrote a tribute to George Washington, warning him not to return. After the war, with a reputation in both Britain and America, she began her "Liberty and Peace" with a short, eloquent phrase: "Lo freedom comes."

Education also was bestowed unquestionably on a Marblehead, Massachusetts, scrubbing girl. Agnes Harriott, who caught the interest of Charles Henry Frankland, Collector of the Port of Boston. Eventually she married him, and as Lady Frankland — or Louise per se — she wanted to reduce the risks of 1775 by leaving her Hopkins riot for their Boston mansion. The Provincial Congress gave her permission to travel, according to a recent article in the New-England Galley magazine, with attendants and "six trunks, one chest, three beds and bedding, six waiters, two pugs, one small key of pickled tongues, some hay, three bags of corn, and such other goods as she thinks proper."

But she stopped by soldiers, in defiance of her congressional pass, and here is where the situation brought up the principle of civilistic control of armed forces, which the United States still seeks to protect today. Soon the soldiers were countermanded, and Lady Frankland was provided an escort to her mansion where she opened the dining hall to send the wounds of British soldiers from the Battle of Bunker Hill. And the Provincial Congress let be known that "the Congress determined to retain their power over the military."

Other echoes of today are heard in some legal ramifications of the story of Deborah Sampson, who housed her stepfather, and Mrs. Warren's efforts to obtain the benefit of the 18th century — like the widower's efforts to maintain his influence as he pictures him in her pioneering history of the Revolution. Meanwhile, Mercy's friend Abigail Adams was not only taking care of things at home but writing to husband John and son John Quincy, both to become presidents. "Give me the man I love," she would write in one letter, while protesting "the legal and political subjection of women in another."

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Following the lecture, there will be a lone home at Vista Grande sponsored by the Cal Poles Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists. The informal question and answer-type reception will be from 5 to 9 p.m. because of space, said NiX President Mark Loewer.

Dr. Robert Hudson, Head of the Journalism Department, will give an informal presentation on "Journalism During the American Revolution" on May 16. To the help of special sound effects by Don Kilding, equipment technician for the department's sound lab, and a few periodical and Bi-centennial commercial artwork helped in events like Paul Revere's Ride.

Engineer-Lebnian, of the Graphics Communications Department will give a talk, "Ink on Paper" in the Pressroom, following the lecture. As a follow-up, the history of printing and publishing with attention on modern computational methods.

Political cartoonist Paul Conrad will highlight the two-week celebration of the May 1 through 20 Bi-centennial display sponsored by the Journalism and Graphic Communications Department.

"The Leaders and Multicultural American Journalism" will be on display in the University Union Lobby, said Chairman Leon Nicolet. "The display will tell the story of news reporting and the relationship between the news and technology throughout the years."

The 50 panel display from the Smithsonian Institution will demonstrate that revolutionary periods in American journalism have occurred when imaginative journalists have made the most of technology at their disposal.

From hand-set type to the mix of modern offset printers of today, technology is the prime factor in determining the quantity and accuracy of information.

Conrad, the Los Angeles Times syndicated cartoonist, will lecture on "When in the Course of Current Events," May 31 in Chnessc 51. Following the lecture, there will be a luncheon at Vista Grande sponsored by the Cal Poles Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists. The informal question and answer-type reception will be from 5 to 9 p.m. because of space, said NiX President Mark Loewer.

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George Washington: The Founding Father

by Richard L. Stroul

Christian Science Monitor News Service

Gouverneur Morris made a little wager with Alexander Hamilton at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. He was in awe of nobody on earth, he boasted. "Well General," said Morris familiarly, putting his hand on his shoulder. The general said nothing. Instantly Morris saw his mistake; he said later he felt like sinking through the floor.

There is other testimony. Abigail Adams was not a woman easily impressed, and her firm-eyed New England upbringing did not quail before the Virginia gentry. When American troops encircled Boston she went out to headquarters to meet the new commander. Abigail melted—there is no other word for it. To her mind came instantly a line from Dryden, she said later, "Mark his majestic stride! Anybody who could flutter Abigail was worth observing.

His schooling hardly went beyond what we would call today the elementary grades, yet he somehow picked up a dignified rhythm in his prose. Rudyard Kipling, in his book for children, "Rewards and Fairies," had the Indians call Washington "big hand," and the latter inspired his poem "If you can keep your head when all about you...Yet make allowance for their doubting, too."

In Virginia, in 1758-59, Governor Dinwiddle had a problem: King George II ordered him to send somebody across the Alleghenies into the Ohio wilderness to see if the French were there, and to ward them off if they were. Whom should he send? There was that strapping young surveyor Washington, with a connection to the great Fairfax family. Could somebody of 22 control older men? Washington knew the woods; he had gone over the Blue Ridge with a surveying party at 16; he was militia major at 20; he looked competent. So he was dispatched. All he had to do (with winter setting in) was to travel 500 miles through Indian-haunted, murmuring forest, do a little fighting, maybe, and get back again. He did it.

He was also there, at 29, to help extricate Braddock's scarlet-coated survivors. He was the only one of the aides not wounded. His reputation spread abroad and at home the state appointed him Commander in Chief of All Virginia Forces.

Washington was not a prig, liked music, danced with gusto; had a sense of humor too. Inheritance and marriage made him an immense landowner, and the pattern of his life seemed to stretch comfortably ahead. He was an outdoor man, rose at dawn, made the circuit of his estate, walked off the page 11

Vincent L. Ray
Life Pension Group
1 R A
Estate Conservation
543-2857

This is the heritage of Security Pacific National Bank, whose early history dates back over a century—to 1871—when the City of Los Angeles had a population of less than 8,000.
The years 1769 to 1783 were monumental ones in the history of the United States of America. On the Atlantic seaboard thirteen colonies were emerging as a new nation while, at the same time far to the west on the coast of yet another great ocean, Western Civilisation made its first inroads into California.

In some ways the two were similar. They both had strong leadership and a determination to follow through in their tasks — the one toward independence and the other toward discovery and settlement. Yet, they were separated by more than just a continent, for they also were worlds apart. They had different cultures, habits, language and even dress. But eventually the two would merge and each would contribute immeasurably to the universal character which America has continued to enjoy.

Junipero Serra, perhaps the best known of all the early pioneers in California, died on August 28, 1784, and lies buried in his beloved Carmel Mission. His was a wellless and unique contribution to the history of the West Coast. In 1782, a little more than half a century after the Spanish arrived at San Diego, Mexico gained its independence. However, it was unable to press the advantages offered by its northern territories and California lay ignored.

In 1846, war broke out between Mexico and the United States. In California it was a time of limited land action and the Naval occupation of major ports. Caps which were captured by American troops have a very familiar ring to the reader of the Colonial-California Time Line — Among them San Diego, Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

In 1848, scarcely a week before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo ended hostilities and ceded California to the United States, gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill. A new phase of history began as an avalanche of gold-seekers made their way across deserts, mountains, and the ocean to find instant riches.

Then, in 1850 California became the thirty-first state in the flag when it was admitted to statehood. As the years passed, more and more people came to the Golden State. The pueblo of Los Angeles became one of the largest cities in the world, San Francisco, a jewel built amongst the hills, refused to die when struck by a murderous earthquake and fire in 1906, and continues to be called the cultural center of the country. San Diego, the birthplace of California, has grown to become America’s largest Naval installation and the home of oceanographic research that is known throughout the world.

Within less than two hundred years from its settlement and only a little more than a century after becoming a state, California became the most populated state in the United States — it had come a long way from the days of Junipero Serra, Juan Crespi, Padro Fages, Juan Bautista de Anza and Gaspar de Portola.

History is made by people and the people of our community, large and small, have contributed to the California story. Now California joins with communities all over the nation in creating the story of America as it prepares to celebrate its Two Hundredth Anniversary.
Another long standing tradition in San Luis Obispo is Riley's Department Store. Originally, J. Cracker and Company, the store changed its name several times from the former to Riley-Cannon Company and finally to Rileys.

Not only has the business changed its name numerous times but it has also changed its merchandise regularly to keep up its policy of selling only popular quality and famous brand names.

The company was first located at Garden and Higuera in 1887. In 1918 the store moved to its present location, Chorro at Marsh. In 1964 Rileys expanded to what is currently University Square. In 1970 they opened a sister store in Morro Bay. The latest addition is Rileys in Plaza del Camino.
San Luis Obispo in 1776 — no Cal Poly, no downtown and even no Madonna Inn. The main worry of the mission padres Overseas a new tile-roofed roof for their tiny abode Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. Still a possession of Spain in 1778, the four-year-old mission was plagued by roof burnings from attacking Indians, according to recorded council histories.

While the rest of the region turned its attention to the task of gaining independence, the padres turned theirs to the roof. It was necessary to build the mission roof with tiles, thus preventing future destruction of the buildings.

Few people realize that San Luis Obispo’s mission was a trend setter in the roofing business. After the original tile roof implementation and success at the mission, the mission was adapted by all the other missions throughout California.

During the middle of the eighteenth century San Luis Obispo Mission was home to many of whom were Indians converted to Christianity. According to Louisiana Clayton Dart, curator of the San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum, the inhabitants of the area during that time included two padres in charge of the mission, five Mexican soldiers to help guard the mission and the rest mainly Chumash Indians.

Dart explained that the major event of 1776, aside from the 240 colonists received for several days at the mission before their journey to Sonoma, was the visit from Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza. He was on his way to San Francisco from Mexico with settlers for the untamed San Francisco Bay area.

The 240 colonists resided for several days at the mission before departing on their journey to Sonoma. Pedro Font, a chaplain traveling with the group recorded in his 1896 journal that the mission as “...situated in a beautiful place on a slight elevation...”

Gradually, the mission and the town developed and enlarged. Populations grew and town leaders were plagued with problems a bit more difficult than building a better roof. But it is interesting to realize that San Luis Obispo has preserved a bit of 1776 in the form of Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa.

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A school that is built on a hill cannot be hid.

The Vocational High School Is Now A University

by STEVE WARNOFF
Daily Staff Writer

"A school that is built on a hill cannot be hid."

The Vocational High School is situated on a hill and its presence cannot be hidden. The school, which is now a university, was founded in 1907 and has grown significantly since then. Today, it offers a wide range of academic programs and facilities, including state-of-the-art laboratories, libraries, and athletic facilities.

The school has a long history of providing education to students of all backgrounds and abilities. It was founded as a vocational school in 1907, and has since evolved into a comprehensive university offering undergraduate and graduate programs in a variety of fields.

The faculty at the Vocational High School is dedicated to providing students with a high-quality education. They are experienced educators who are passionate about their subjects and committed to helping students achieve their academic goals.

In conclusion, the Vocational High School is now a university, offering a range of programs and opportunities to students from all over the world. It is a testament to the hard work and dedication of its faculty and staff, and a reflection of the school's commitment to providing an excellent education to all who seek it.

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Reg. 10.18
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H.I.S. Brushed Cotton Now 9.85
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Reg. 6.20
PLUSH BOTTOMS Washed Cords Now 9.85
Reg. 10.23
PLUSH BOTTOMS Colored Denims Now 9.85
Reg. 10.30
DELAI Brushed Cotton Now 12.85
Reg. 12.21
DELAI Cardis, Ass't. Colors Now 12.85
Reg. 12.21
DELAI Plushed Cotton Now 12.85
Reg. 12.21
DELAI Washed Blue Denims Now 9.85
Reg. 9.23
ECLIPSE Washed Blue Denims Now 9.85
Reg. 9.23
ECLIPSE Cardis, Ass't. Colors Now 9.85
Reg. 9.23

WOMEN'S TOPS

SWEET BABY JANE Gingham Now 7.85
Reg. 9.16
SBJ Oriental Crepe and Now 6.85
Reg. 8.10
SBJ Washed Cotton Tops Now 6.85
Reg. 8.15
SBJ Sleeveyard and Now 6.85
Reg. 8.15
SBJ Solid Nylon Blousons Now 8.85
Reg. 10.14
SBJ Nylon Tops Now 3.85
Reg. 5.07
FRENCH ACCENT Print Shirts Now 2.85
Reg. 4.19

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

ECLIPSE Cardigan, Striped Now 9.85
Reg. 10.23
ASORTED SWEATERS, AS BY CECILY, DARREN, TOMEY, COLLAGE ECLIPSE, Now 1/2 Price
Reg. 2.85
OCEAN PACIFIC Hawaiian Print Cotton & Silk Now 7.95
Reg. 10.15

SHORT SLEEVE, LONG SLEEVE, PURITAN Cardigans, Crews Now 8.85
Reg. 10.15
COLLAGE SWEATERS, various styles, Now 8.85
Reg. 10.15

copeland's clothes
AN HISTORICAL LOOK AT SAN LUIS OBISPO
George Washington: Revolution Leader

continued from page 7
his farm on horseback, took a band in whatever was
forward no matter how trivial and if the dogs started
a fox, as like as not he would give a bark and be off. (In
1798 he hunted foxes 60 days.) In the evening there might
as well, and his willingness to take risks showed up later
at Trenton and Princeton. For a man like this, it was
almost obligatory to be a member of the House of
Representatives.

As President Washington showed "manful physical and
erudite spirit," he was the colonel-generals expert on the
wilderness and its warfare; he inspired confidence. They
made him a commander-in-chief.

At such an appointment the dramatist looks for a
spurting-glitretting genius. But Washington was not the
charismatic type like Nelson or Andrew Jackson or
Napoleon. One can imagine the scene if Napoleon, say,
who had been picked. There would have been an oral roll of
drum, trumpet, and band. He was not a prig, liked music,
danced with gusto; had good times with fellow officers and wore his hair
in a queue tied with a ribbon.

Instead of that the delegates, still a little uncertain at
what they had done, heard Washington say, "I this day
declare, with the greatest sincerity, I do not consider myself
equal to the command I am honored with." He wished
not to be considered for which he pledged an
exact account. Then he sat down. The dramatist gives
him up in disgust.

But what would a military genius like Napoleon have
done in months to come; one wonders, with an army that,
licked shoes, mess, clothing, gunpowder, medicine —
and discipline; an army where one detachment of New
Jersey troops stubbornly refused to swear allegiance to
the united colonies (as Washington tried to persuade
them); "New Jersey," they said, "is our country.

This was a different kind of leader in a different kind
of war. Only little by little did colonists learn to appreciate
him. Dependence on him grew. It was a war in which the
largest fee was not to win battles but to keep an
army in the field at all, to carry them through Valley
Forge; in how to fight a mobile and unconventional
struggle in which the very absence of heavy equipment
would mean that he could move twice as fast as a
conventional army.

Leader and led went close together in that kind of army.
Once at Monmouth, in 100-degree heat, the American
troops wavered and started falling back. Then through
came that big white brute of a horse they all knew, with
Washington (a splendid rider) on it in a sweat-stained uniform, and young Marion de
d'Estaive watched as he rode all along the lines amid the
shouts of soldiers cheering him by his voice as an example
and resting on the standard the fortunes of the fight. I
thought then, as now, that never had I beheld so superb a
man.

The big question was always even after Washington
became president whether this new system would work.
Monarchy was in control everywhere. It was a political as
well as a military war. His answer was that maybe one
third of the colonists were opposed, one-third indifferent,
and that a dominant third led the way. What happened if
Washington won? Hamilton did not believe that people
could govern themselves without in modern history to show they could. America's challenge to
hereditary power shook the world, but the consequences
were as uncertain as man's first step on the moon.

What would Washington do? Hamilton seemed to be
imposing him. At least he pointed out significantly early
in 1783 that the officers were restless to dishonor quietly
without their pay, which the amorphous Congress had
failed to provide, that the army intended to use its
honor to "procure justice for itself." There was
opportunity for an ambitious man here, he implied.

The pivotal point was reached at Newburgh, New
York, March 15, 1783. Anonymous circulars went
through the camp. An unauthorized meeting was called;
grievances were palatable and pathetic.

Quite suddenly Washington appeared at the
meeting and appealed to them. Had they fought the war
for what? he asked. He was no Patrick Henry in his
courage: he had not sworn them off their feet; he could feel
their anger still smoldering. He had a letter in his pocket
from a congressman promising pay and took it out, then
stared helplessly. They watched anxiously.

Nothing was wrong. He drew out something only
innocents had seen him wear, a pair of eyeglasses,
"Centenarian," he said, "you will permit me to put in my
spectacles. I have not only grown grey but also blind in
the service of my country.

This was a different kind of leader
in a different kind of war. Only little
by little did colonists learn to
appreciate him.

It was a small, homely act, but is did what his speech
had failed to do, secured the ordered veterans wiped their eyes
and disbanded. Perhaps historian James Flexner in
"Washington; the Indispensable Man" in "condemnation
of four volumes," exaggerates, but he calls it "probably
the most important single gathering ever held in the
United States." President or king? — And could the country work
in such? Washington's struggle for just treatment of the
veterans pledged him, almost automatically, to strive for
a strong central government. When the war ended. The
success came in the hot summer of 1784 in the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia. They
did choose him chairman at once. He made few formal
speeches, but his presence held them together as if had
raised the flag.

This was no abstract, shadowy figure, made apparent­
ly of stone, with false teeth that lilted wretchedly, and
turned a* much by the painting of Gilbert Stuart into a
national caricature as by Parson Weems' silly Sunday
school fables.

He was a very human figure who went trout fishing
from the Philadelphia convention, who wore wide
home to his beloved Mount Vernon that it now looked as
through the convention would last all summer and to
see Washington page 14

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George Washington: Our First President

continued from page 13

send him his umbrella, the new one in the study also his "Blue Coat with the Carrión collar".

Had they nailed up the honeysuckle? And — "P.S. have you trimmed the Carrión that were too thick?"

He was a private person; it was noted that he delivered his first inaugural address (New York, April 30, 1789) "with trembling voice and trembling hands." He was not a spheimos; he was generous and enjoyed paying compliments to women and engaging in ritualistic flattery. But there was something about him that awed people.

It may have been the formidable temper, kept under iron control beneath that formal exterior, but evident nonetheless. Occasionally it burst out. When poet Philip Freneau in the National Gazette once too often charged him scurrilously with wanting to make himself king: "He got into one of those passions when he cannot control himself," Jefferson noted. (Jefferson, by the way, though a member of the Cabinet, was subsidizing Freneau as a translator in the State Department.) Washington was not a man of deep philosophic observation like Jefferson nor of quick intuitive perceptions like Hamilton; they were two characters born to one another. But Washington could control them both, using what was valuable ignoring the rest. One did not take liberties with a sleeping temper like that — as soon as with an A-bomb. The sense of that power comes down to us today, two centuries later, like a charge over an electric wire.

The founding fathers — they were memorable figures. Patrick Henry for eloquence, John and Sam Adams for sturdy independence, John Jay for diplomacy, Hamilton for finance, Jefferson for intellect, Franklin for wisdom. But for character — Washington. In any land, in any age, he would have been great.

Face To Face
With The
Founding Fathers

PATRICK HENRY

THOMAS JEFFERSON

JOHN ADAMS

JAMES MADISON

JOHN MARSHALL
La Musica De Poly

If Cal Poly's marching band is the "Pride of the Pacific," the University Singers make up the "Voice of Califomia's Heritage." The University Singers' annual California mission tour this year will have our nation's 170th anniversary with music with a Spanish flavor.

Post tours have dealt mainly with Renaissance and modern music. But because of California's Spanish heritage, the theme this year is different.

On Saturday, March 24, the Singers, accompanied by the Chamber Orchestra, will travel north for two days, performing in the San Francisco, Castello and Salinas missions.

The March 24th group will have in Southern California to sing in the missions there. They will return here to sing in San Luis Obispo's mission.

Michael Ross, manager of the singers, said, "In the past several years we have required one of the singers, but it was cancelled this year because of financial help." This year's tour will encompass 1,300 miles and will be longer than the previous tours, said Russell.

According to John Russell, University Singers director, the annual tour began in 1970 because "Renaissance period music is written for a cathedral, and the nearest thing to a cathedral in California is the missions. The music sounds less performed in a resonant room, and the missions are resonant."

In addition to the traditional overnight trips, the choir will sing in single-day performances in John on March 17 and San Miguel on March 21.

According to Russell, total cost of the tour will be $4,700. Since the University Singers are not AAU funded, the tour is being paid at donations from private parties and the missions. Russell said: "The singing performers will be acting in private homes and other donated accommodations along the route. The missions give financial help towards meals and lodging, said Russell.

The singing performers will be singing in private homes and other donated accommodations along the route. The missions give financial help towards meals and lodging, said Russell.

"It sounds as if we are going to do as we can."

Two Centuries Of AG

Agriculture has been a long way in 200 years. In 1776, about 90 percent of the American people lived off the land, growing their own food. Today, less than five percent of Americans are involved in farming.

Cal Poly plays a large role in today's agriculture. The School of Agriculture is the largest school at Cal Poly, with 3,538 students, according to Assistant Dean John W. S. Cal Poly is ranked in the top five major agricultural schools, nationally.

In its 200th year, agriculture has seen many changes. Agriculture has been a substantial part of California's economy ever since the state's founding.

In 1860, what is now California's agriculture was being practiced in the Alta California region.

In the early 20th century, agriculture became a major industry in California. The state's economy has been dependent on agriculture ever since.

In the 1940s, World War II stimulated the demand for food and fiber, which increased the need for agriculture.

In the 1950s, the development of new technologies, such as tractors and irrigation systems, helped increase agricultural productivity.

In the 1960s, the demand for food continued to grow, leading to increased production and efficiency in agriculture.

In the 1970s, the expansion of international trade led to increased competition for agricultural products.

In the 1980s, the deregulation of the agricultural market led to increased competition and uncertainty for farmers.

In the 1990s, the increase in the demand for sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture led to increased innovation and research.

In the 2000s, the increased focus on climate change and sustainability has led to increased innovation and research in agriculture.

Food shortages, land and energy shortages and outrageous prices are the question agriculturalists have to answer.
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