Credit / No-Credit

Story on Page 4
Brown's Bid

The latest California poll shows Gov. Jerry Brown far ahead of all his potential rivals in the June primary election. The results of the nationwide balloting for delegates to the Democratic National Convention show Brown outdistancing his rivals by about 3 to 1. Clearly, Brown's bid for the presidency is being taken seriously. The question is, should it be?

Brown is regarded a little suspiciously by some people. A 38-year-old ex-terminarian who still people who expect less and want more questions with with questions and works 14-hour days is just not your average senator. He is leery of the present front runner, a man who smiles a lot, takes many non-positions on the issues, and drops phrases like "while purity without a second thought. The Democratic party, Brown reasons, just has to do better than that.

Brown is politically inexperienced and, at times, he is a poor administrator. This is the result of his intense personal desire to take a hand in almost every decision made. His is a personal style of politics and this is in refreshing contrast to previous governors who conveniently forget about voters the minute after they were elected. His philosophy of government is considered "stale" by the old party hacks and indeed it is. Instead of promising more and more when in fact there is less and less to offer, Brown suggests an almost painful honesty about the need for lowered expectations. He doesn't believe that a governor can actually "run" a government. A leader can "express" a sure, a philosophy. Although often criticized for relying more on imagery than substance, Brown seems to enjoy living in a simple apartment downtown Sacramento rather than the government's mansion simply because that is his lifestyle. He enjoys living simply and this fact upsets many of his critics. Always on the lookout for a gimmick, they are thrown off by these examples of sincerity. Yesterday's solutions are being offered for today's problems, says Brown, and that won't do. He has something to say and he believes American voter is ready to listen. If they don't listen, then presumably he is ready to lower his expectations.

Brown may be a bête in the political woods but it is too early to write him off as a figment of the media and a phone who mouths den pronouncements while returning to music recital. He takes his race for the Presidency seriously. More importantly, so do California voters and an increasing amount of voters nationwide. If Brown's success continues, the Peanut Man will be in for quite a shock come June 6. This is good news for those voters who want more than a quip and a smile in the White House.

Pathetic Faith in Higher Education

by Charles McCabe

There are few things as enduring, and as pathetic, as our American faith in the magical power of education—especially of what is called the higher variety. This faith has sustained the waves of illiterate immigrants who have become Americans since the latter part of the 19th Century. These people wanted their children, and especially their sons, to "have this education" that they didn't have. This meant money and security. The way to security was to go to school.

The bright boids could leap-frog in a generation, from a ghetto or a non-Jewish slum, to a Wall Street law firm, became an eminence in the theater, or prominence in public life; but only if he could read and write, and do a lot of such.

This simple faith is no longer with us. Elementary schools are now seen by society as ways of keeping kids off the streets, and out of robbing the bedrooms of their friends' parents. What little they can find there. Learning is still seen as part of schooling, of course, but plain deception is more likely society's purpose in keeping the elementary schools open in the large cities.

Now, thanks to the recession and other factors, we are developing an entirely new class in this country: the unemployed or underemployed educated man, the man for whom the educational system has failed on its highest level. PhDs working in parking lots, and trained teachers swamped with out salaries and responsibilities are no joke. They are here. Guys with degrees in medieval history are driving taxis, and glad to get the work. Girls with doctor's degrees are waitresses and struggling to make ends meet as as little as it not working at all.

The more education a man has these days the less likely he is to get a job. Compared with 16 percent for bachelor's degrees, and 17 percent for master's degrees, the job decline was 20 percent for new PhDs. The decline of the university, as well as the recession, has a lot to do with the plight of the PhD. About 70 percent of each year's PhDs apply for university teaching jobs. However, the sharp drop in the past decade has meant that the expansion of universities will be less than was planned. University enrollment appears to have reached a stable point of about nine million.

Yet the graduate schools go on as if all is well. Though accurate figures are not available, graduate education does seem to have fallen to the same degree in employment opportunities. Why do these young people continue to pursue themselves, at great expense in time and energy, for jobs they know aren't there. Do they still believe the myth of the Ph.D., the more the better, the sure highway to felicity?
Traffic Court Bypassed

by SUSAN RIFE
Daily Staff Writer

Traffic officers sometimes may find themselves relieved of court appearances by the traffic court. The Department of Motor Vehicles has announced that in a plan submitted to the Legislature last week, DMV Director Herman Illias cited a $95 million savings resulting from transfer of traffic cases from the courts to an administrative hearing board.

Under the plan, violators, what are now criminal offenses, will become civil offenses, thus lifting the stigma of being labeled criminal for a traffic violation.

Injuries caused by the plan range from decreasing violations to illegal lane changes and speeding. Not included in the plan's scope are drunk or reckless driving or operating a vehicle with a suspended or revoked license.

The DMV says the plan will reduce the workload of Municipal Court judges by eight percent statewide and of other Court employees by 60 percent. Part of the reasoning behind the mammoth savings is that DMV officials call the higher pay scale of the judiciary.

Ted Edger, master of the San Luis Obispo DMV, said costs will go down because the pay scale is higher in the judicial system than in the DMV. A DMV says supervisor Bruce Hannel said the pay scale for the proposed ad-


duction officers is only one-third of what municipal judges are paid.

He added, "I would imagine that, based on the judicial system as it stands now, the increased efficiency of an administrative board would cut the judges."

San Luis Obispo Judge Harold Johnson disposed DMV contentions that costs could not be substantially without a correspond-


ding drop in quality.

"That will be the quality of the people they hire," he asked. "There will be that many more people working in the court system, but there will naturally be an increase in the number of people hired to handle these cases in the DMV."

Hannel explained that the court in a plan submitted to the Legislature, the hearings officers would be a reality because DMV employees are already in the system to handle the proposed system.

Hannel sees the plan as instrumental in bringing about a program of cohesive traffic control. The system as it now stands, he said, has three stages and three separate law enforcement agencies at the initial citation stage. The DMV in connection with driver's records and the judicial system for the meting out of punishment for offenses.

The proposal, Hannel said, would cut the system down to only two stages and cut out with the combination of drivers' records with punishment.

The proposal would put a computer terminal in the hands of every hearings officer, who would thus have access to an offender's statewide driving record.

Hannel said:

"The plan would be a nationwide system linked into DMV computers in Sacramento."

Should the plan be enacted by the Legislature, the hearings officer would be stationed primarily in urban areas. Only nine counties out of over 50 in California are considered urban by the DMV, but isolated cities within rural counties such as San Luis Obispo would also have officers. In outlying rural areas, traffic officers would still appear before a Municipal Court for judgement and punishment. Although these courts will be provided with computer services to the Sacramento DMV headquarters.

The DMV contends the plan will "avoid judicial insensitivity" and will "enhance early detection and control of hazardous drivers."

"Various jurisdictions assign penalties differently," Hannel said. "With the plan, we have the facility of viewing the complete driver record in an instant."

Johnson said dealing with traffic offenders probably belongs in the judicial system.

"Judges and attorneys have a better perspective on these matters," he said. "The DMV is just another governmental agency. From the offenders standpoint, I think they'd rather have judges and attorneys hearing their cases."

"This is why the DMV is called a much stronger hold," he added. The DMV cites a favorable public opin-

tion poll response to the possibility of taking traffic cases out of court. 71 to 77 per-


cent of those polled favored the DMV handling traffic cases.

But Johnson thinks moving the cases out of court would be a mistake. "It tends to dehumanize the offense," he said. "People's rights are protected better by people with the background judges have here."

Johnson speculated and Hannel ad-

mired that costs would be much higher in a semi-rural area such as San Luis Obispo than in a major metropolitan area.

Johnson said, "It makes more sense in the metropolitan areas, where there are so many more traffic cases. Sure, after a big holiday weekend we have a lot of people in court, but we set aside time for it and it's not a problem."

San Luis Obispo DMV manager Edgar Johnson said, "Biggest problem we don't have the need for. But other than space considerations, there would be no great problem handling the schedule of cases to be heard. The court system is completely bogged down.

"If the DMV handled cases, there would be less waiting time and an opportunity to hear both sides of the case."

Hannel said the plan would be a lot of work for the DMV in order to create facilities for hearings and training of employees.

Should the plan be adopted by the Legislature, there will be a three-phase roll-up of the initial planning stage. An 18-month implementation study would begin in July 1978, followed by a two-year pilot program in selected metropolitan areas. This would continue into a two-year nationwide phase, with full statewide opera-


tion of the plan expected by 1982.

So within the next six years, accrued traffic violators may no longer be criminals in front of a judge, but only civil offenders in a "relaxed atmosphere" for punishment by the DMV.

Women's Day: Examining New Roles

The days of the quilling bee are gone, but women still need a way to exchange thought and ideas, especially in the workplace.

Women's Day 1972 was considered a step forward for the women's movement, although many feel there is a lot of work to be done. Women now serve on boards of directors and chair important committees. They are serving as vice-presidents of major corporations. Yet they are still considered the weaker sex in many companies.

"As a result of last year's day we have had many women return to college. We are interested in having women cross their lives by taking advantage of the services offered through a community college," said Judy Bach of Corpus Christi College. "It makes sense to me."" said Judy Bach of Corpus Christi College. "It makes sense to me."

Although the three years of funding for Out Runts runs out next year, the college is planning to continue with the annual women's day in the future.

Mr. Hanel's speech will be given at 8 p.m. Friday night in the Great Auditorium. Admission is set at $1.50 for adults and $1 for students. An agency for the workshops on Saturday begins at 8:30 a.m.

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Grading The Credit No-Credit System

by JIM SWEENEY  
Daily Associate Editor

Credit no-credit grading is not as simple as it appears to be on the thin report cards here which bear its modern moniker. It is not a new concept.

Since the grading system's inception here in 1969, it has been used by Cal Poly POM for a variety of purposes—not all of which it was originally designed for.

The system of grading was made possible through an action of CRUC Chancellor Glenn Dukum's office that permitted this type of grading. Now all of the CRUCs...

'The whole pitch was that students should be able to take a course out of their chosen field without worrying about the grade.'

Some campuses have a program of this type or one similar. The original theory came during a student movement in 1968 for a pass-fail grading system. The idea was to encourage students to try outside courses under conditions where they wouldn't be comparing with students in the major of the course. This led to the current credit/no-credit programs. "The whole pitch," said Jared Holley, director of admissions, records and evaluations here, "was that students should be able to take a course out of their chosen field without worrying about the grade."

Holley worked on the concept which received approval of credit/no-credit grading before it was approved by Pres. Robert Kennedy.

But, although he said it is a good program, Holley is afraid the system is being abused by some students. "In my opinion," Holley said, "it's credit no-credit grading is being used by some students to take courses in their degree—i.e. take courses which they are a little nervous or apprehensive about."

Specifically, Holley was referring to math, physics, chemistry, life sciences and general science courses which are part of most major curriculums. Holley believes this can be taken credit no-credit. Only major or "MC" courses must be taken for a letter grade.

Holley supported his case with statistics from last Winter Quarter.

For that quarter, 5,051 courses were taken credit no-credit. Of these 1,790—more than one-third of the total—were taken in the School of Science and Mathematics. The trend isn't new, according to Holley. Records indicate Cal Poly students have taken increasingly more classes credit no-credit each year since the system's birth. From a 1.3 percent of total campus grades in Fall quarter 1971, the sum of credit no-credit grades rose to 7.1 percent of total campus grades during the same quarter this year.

With the growth of the system, has followed an almost equal growth of misconceptions which innocently misled students.

The basic guidelines of the system are outlined in the college catalog, but questions arise about the transfer of credit, credit/no-credit, and general specialties.

If the Brontosaurus had been more romantic, electricity would be cheaper.

Sources of Energy — No. 3. of a series

There's power in numbers

Millions of years ago, wing-beating animals and plants popualted the earth, as land and sea plants dived off air, all free accumulations of rainfall. These remains eventually buried under millions of tons of earth, or earth-stratifications, and slowly permeated into layers of soil, and of peats and coal and gas.

More and more, we come to depend on these energy sources—to heat our homes, factories and power plants. The Brontosaurus and these other creatures exist in greater numbers, no doubt then would be greater than ever before.

Until 1882 California produced all the natural gas it needed. In 1930, there were many new energy sources and clean source of energy. As demand grew, we started buying gas from Texas. Then from Canada. And now our supplies are diminishing. One day natural gas may no longer be available for better fuel.

Other sources of energy

Gas is one of 5 kinds of natural energy. POGWE is produced by living things. Another is potential energy as stored up in the wind, or tides, or water. But even by optimistic estimates, it would supply only about 10% of our needs by 1965.

A third is water power. POGWE has one of the most extensive hydroelectric systems, but nearly all economic and acceptable water power sources have been absorbed over the years. That's why natural gas and oil are our main sources. Fuel and wind power some day may help them, since generating electricity, but they are not available for producing raw.

Facing the problem together

The demand for electricity continues to grow, partly because population continues to grow. The problem of meeting this growing demand is urgent. For our part, we will continue our efforts to develop all available

How credits or no-credits transfer to other universities depends on the policy of each campus. Holley said. He knows that his knowledge, every curriculum has accepted Cal Poly units. Although Cal Poly once offered credits in CS, the university now honors credit, no-credit, or partial classes "however they were given at the original institution." Holley said.

Like an F, no-credit cannot be erased from a student's transcripts, assured Holley. In the case of the "M," the class can be taken over with the last grade listed on the record. The student's grade average will be 1.0 point lower each time it is repeated, until the student's grade average is no lower than 2.0.

"It is quite a job for us here," said Holley. The Records Office must check each application for credit/ no-credit grading for the student's grade point average. A student must not have a GPA less than 2.0 and be major courses. The impact is felt at the Computer Center where the credits and credit/no-credit given. Holley could not estimate the added cost of the paperwork that it was not budgeted for it was absorbed by the Records Office and Computer Center.

The final drawback seems to be employers' views of credit/no-credit grades. "If you were an employer, what would you think," asked Gene Rittenhouse, director of the placement office.

"From the little feedback I get," said Rittenhouse, "the employer wants to know why they take a credit no-credit. People are looking for work, human beings and they would rather see a grade. "I think most employers would rather see a grade because that is what they are paying for."

San Luis Tire

"The Professionals in Wheel Alignment & Brakes" and STEEL WHEEL RACING DECALS REPORTS AND ADVICE

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Cal Poly’s Math Team Adds Up

Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Yale, Rutgers, Princeton, Cal Poly... Yes, Cal Poly. A three-man team representing the university’s math department managed to hold its own among the “big name” schools in a nation-wide math competition.

Cal Poly’s team members Richard Warus, Timothy Pierce and Christopher Wright took 1st place among 205 teams, in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition. A total of 2,205 undergraduates from 655 institutions in the United States and Canada participated in the competition. The California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, finished first in the competition.

The thirty-sixth annual competition, administered by the Mathematical Association of America, began as a memorial to educator William Lowell Putnam.

Putnam believed in stimulating healthy rivalry in mathematical studies in colleges and universities, according to George Lewis, math department instructor. Cal Poly has participated in the event since 1960, under the direction of Lewis. The competition consists of a 12-problem test and “half of the students, who are fairly sharp to begin with, aren’t able to get a single problem,” says Lewis.

Looking ahead, San Luis Obispo businessmen can expect a boom in business over the Poly Royal weekend. It’s happened every year, estimates of the extra income which finds its way into the waiting lungs of San Luis cash register fingers have run as high as $3 million.

One study done by business students here sets a more modest figure of $1 million. And a 1973 study by the Cal Poly Office of Institutional Research concluded the income of $1,000 visitors left “a significant economic impact upon the city and county.”

But for all this extra cash in the coffers, the Associated Students, Inc.—the Poly Royal sponsor—turns a comparatively meager profit of about $1200. This belief, many, including ASI Vice President Phil Bishop, is not right.

Bishop approached Cal Poly administrators earlier this year with the new idea that the university should persuade various city groups to donate funds for the annual spring show and tell.

The only outcome of these meetings was a decision to leave the wording of the San Luis Obispo paper string snappers in the Poly Royal Board, the student group which runs the festival.

This year, that means John Crowhurst, Crowhurst—who wears the title of Poly Royal General Superintendent—is the Poly Royal student chairman this year and he’s sure what the city’s role should be in Poly Royal.

“I look at it as a great deal of feeling on campus that Poly Royal is not producing as much as it should. On one hand I agree, but on the other I question if that is the purpose of the event.”

“Is it to be a money maker or an open house for the campus?”

Whatever the answer is to that one, the fact remains that San Luis businessmen may not give a hoot about the let side but they do enjoy that cold, cold cash. And a few years back the Student Affairs Council decided to do something about it.

The council voted to eliminate money from the Poly Royal budget used for promotional purposes.

Since then, the burden of paying for the posters and Poly Royal query promotional items that help lure the huge crowds has fallen—was planning—by SAC—on the San Luis Obispo Professional Committee.

Every year the city—through this committee—contributes about $1200 to the Poly Royal coffers.

Both Crowhurst and San Luis Obispo Mayor Kenneth Schwartz believe this is enough.

“The queen and her entourage,” says the mayor, “promote San Luis in their own tour.”

But, he adds, any more contributions would be inappropriate because the idea behind the hooha is that “it (Poly Royal) be wholly student-supported.”

Crowhurst agrees. He said while the city could perhaps be more helpful with controlling traffic or providing free bus service during Poly Royal, there isn’t much more they can monetarily do to help out.

The Poly Royal Board—with a total budget of about $25,000—is required to turn about a $1,200 profit each year and has had little trouble doing so. (In fact, they’ve raised their reserve fund to $5,000 over the years).

Any additional profit is simply led into that already dollar-heavy reserve fund.

And so, said Crowhurst, Poly Royal is making enough money to keep him and most of ASI happy. The San Luis Obispo businessmen aren’t complaining either.
Carter Backed By Five Former Brown Supporters

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Five former supporters of California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. mid Wednesday they opposed "any favorite son candidacy," which may be an effort to stop a candidate from using the primary process.

The group said it supports the primary process itself and opposes "any favorite son candidacy," which may be an effort to stop a candidate from using the primary process.

The schools offer studies in fields ranging from the physical sciences to soils and from crop production to agricultural management. For acceptance into the program, students must have junior standing or above by January of 1977, have at least a 2.5 GPA, and have completed their basic science requirements. While enrolling in New Zealand, students will gain credit equal to 45 quarter hours for the academic year.

The application deadline for the New Zealand program is May 15.

Personnel from the University of Canterbury will present a slide and talk show on Thursday, April 18. All who are interested are encouraged to attend.

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14 Aggies To Study In New Zealand

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Concert Rebroadcast

The 55th annual Home Concert will be rebroadcast in its entirety Friday at 8 p.m. on KCFR, 91.1 FM. The program includes performances by the Cal Poly Men’s and Women’s Glee Clubs and the University Jazz Ensemble.

Fashion Show

All persons interested in taking part in the Black Student Union’s Fashion Show, May 16 at the Grange Hall, may call Mr. Lee at 854-6576. There will be five runways, one for each category, with the following categories: White, Black, Mixed, Asian, and Middle Eastern.

SAC Positions

Filing for ASI offices and SAC positions opens Monday, April 19 and closes at 4 p.m., Tuesday, April 27. All persons desiring to run for SAC or SAC must obtain an official position from the Activities Planning Center in the University Union, Room 217. There will be a mandatory meeting for all candidates or representatives April 28 at 4 p.m. in the University Union, Room 219. For further information call 56-2476.

Correction

Correction to Correction — The S5th annual Home Concert will be rebroadcast in its entirety Friday at 8 p.m. on KCFR, 91.1 FM.

Passover Seder

The Jewish Student Union will hold a Passover Seder April 14 at 6:30 p.m. at Congregation Beth David. Cost is $3 and everything necessary for the Seder will be provided. Reservations must be made by Friday, can be made by calling Ross or Lee at 543-0816.

Socks Judging Team

Cal Poly’s Soil Judging Team will participate in the National Collegiate Land Judging Contest at the University of Illinois in Urbana Friday, April 28. Team members are Jim Vangeldes (captain), Paul Ring, Steve Kind and Cliff Fanning will be accompanied by Dr. Terrence Cooper of the Soil Science Department.

Assassination Plots Thwarted

WASHINGTON UPI—The Central Intelligence Agency at least twice stopped assassinations plotting to kill elected officials in the United States, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said in a magazine article released Wednesday.

The CIA also has thwarted plans to kill prominent American Jews with letter bombs Laird said in a magazine article released Wednesday.

The CIA also has thwarted plans to kill prominent American Jews with letter bombs Laird said. Laird, a member of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, said CIA espionage efforts a few years ago uncovered military preparations by one non-Communist country to invade another.

details cannot yet be made public he said. "But we quickly and privately brought the countries together, laid out the facts, induced them to negotiate. CIA espionage thus prevented a war."
Heather Coyle took up tennis.

"I hated tennis when I started. I even cried the first time I tried to play...As soon as I started beating boys, I began to like tennis. I love to deflate male egos," she said.

"I really admire our top players, but our entire team is strong, even the lower half, the part that doesn't compete in league matches.

"There is a thin line between the ability of the players on the competing teams and the remainder of the team. They are good players who really bust a gut," she said.

When she came to Cal Poly, Heather decided to drop track and continue in tennis.

"Tennis is a game where you want to have fun. Track is too competitive. If I lose at tennis it's okay, because I still have fun," she said.

Heather finds intercollegiate tennis competition much more difficult than her high school opponents.

"I find this oneiegther intense and pleated I got on the team," she said.

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"There is a thin line between the ability of the players on the competing teams and the remainder of the team. They are good players who really bust a gut," she said.

Heather's tennis record has been attributed to her ability to work with her brother, her brother's assistants, and her involvement in the team. She is a member of the Year Award from the Women's magazine and the Women's Team of the Year Award from the Magazine.

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