The remedial write-angle

See story on pages 4 and 5
Selecting a draft law

Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter says he will pardon all draft evaders in order to end the bitter divisiveness haunting the country these past two years. The reception to this proposal from veterans organizations suggests it will not accomplish its result. Mathematics suggests that blanket pardons will increase rather than diminish the divisiveness from which we suffer.

There are, however, many veterans who eventually consider that blanket pardons for draft dodgers represent a grave threat to their own personal and courageous service. The Justice Department states that there are now but 5,100 draft evaders and deserters still at large.

The Carter proposal that desertion cases be revised in cases where there was no purpose of desertion seems nothing new. All any desertion proponents need to do is submit a legal review of his case to turn himself over to the Department of Justice.

I share the view that the Selective Service Act, as it operated during the Vietnam war, was clearly unacceptable. Was it just to impose some more men into the military service and pay them $200 per month while permitting the two parties to use those same men as a basis of the same age and citizenship to continue their civilian employment at the same legal minimum wage of $2 per hour?

Where was the equity in forcing men who did not want to serve and could not afford, to go in college and perform military service, while enabling men who could afford a college education?

Drafts should have been paid at least the legal minimum wage. Those required to do combat should have had better wages. And the men involved. We now recognize this by paying combat-duty bonuses. And there should have been no draft evasions, educational or otherwise.

But there were in our republic, under democratic processes, ample and proper means for correcting these injustices.

A fact that has been overlooked in this whole process is that the Selective Service Act was replaced by the all-volunteer system. This system should always pertain in peacetime. It will suffice and provide the needed manpower required to operate highly technical, modern weapons.

It was a recognition of these facts which caused the Selective Service Act to be replaced by the all-volunteer system. There should always be a legal system which should never be replaced by military law that the pay and allowances for our military people are equitable, and particularly if we can stop the snipping at military pay and allowances. Stability in the military career, its pay, retirement benefits and gratuities is what is most essential now.

There should, be, even in peacetime, a standby draft act. But it should not be a "Selective Service Act." It should be a law to be used only when the President with the approval of Congress.

A factor in the proposal to pardon draft dodgers and deserters is the right of the armed forces as a whole in peacetime to those who would shirk military service in the future.

Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times

How significant is the Presidential election?

Considering the fears for the future of the Republic which find voice in every election, it is interesting that only a large percentage of the electorate has actually cast ballots in presidential elections. In this case it is estimated that only 47% of the voters took part. Even so, this is a higher percentage than in 1972, when only 44% voted. Many factors have contributed to the lower participation in presidential elections over the years. Among them may be the lack of interest of the voters in the process, and the increasing sense that presidential elections are often beyond the control of the individual voter.

Several significant changes have taken place in presidential campaigns in recent years. One is the increased use of television advertising, which has become a major factor in the success or failure of candidates. Another is the growing importance of the "key" or "pivot" states, which are typically those with the largest population and the most electoral votes. These changes have had a profound impact on the strategies of political campaigns and the role of the media in shaping public opinion.

A second requirement is that the electorate must be divided into clear choices between the contesting parties on the issues. Clear choices are not easy to come by, but with the proliferation of new political parties, they are becoming more difficult to achieve. Nonetheless, the electorate must be made aware of the differences between the major political parties and their platforms on the issues of the day.

Finally, a really important election is one which involves issues that are perceived by the voters as being of crucial importance. In the past, the issues that have been most important to the electorate have been those related to the economy, foreign policy, and national security. As such, candidates must be able to present clear and compelling arguments on these issues in order to win the vote.

With regard to another requirement — that the electorate be presented with clear-cut differences in party platforms — it is interesting to compare this year with 1972. Four years ago, candidate McGovern advocated major cuts in defense spending and called for a program of income redistribution. Policy differences between McGovern and Nixon ran the gamut of issues: Vietnam, welfare reform, business, sub­ stance, health care.

This year the differences between Reagan and Ford are much less clear. While the two candidates have some fundamental disagreements, there is also a greater degree of overlap in their platforms. This makes it more difficult for voters to make clear-cut choices between the two candidates.

Another Viewpoint

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Another Viewpoint

If an election is to be regarded as historic, one may ask what class indicate the probable importance of a presidential campaign. There are perhaps three criteria, and while these may appear self-evident, it is remarkable how seldom all three are met.

First, there must be a clear consensus among the voters as to what they want. Elections are supposed to reflect the popular will, but in the absence of a strong consensus it is all too easy for legislation to bog down in Congress. In short, for an election to be important there must first be a popular mandate.

Second, there must be a clear and compelling argument on the issues. This year, for example, the issue of the federal government's role in economic affairs has been a significant factor in the campaign. Reagan, for example, has argued for a smaller government role, while Ford has called for a more active role.

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Philosophy prof warns, beware of reasoning

by ELENA KOPTER

A half dozen courses on campus.

Danger that Pirsig writes about, according to Dr. Ron Dundon of Philosophy department, was the first in a series sponsored by the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities. Organizers claim the series entitled “What to Man?” to designed for students and faculty members if “we don’t teach him, we will go insane, like he did.”

Dundon’s talk, during college hour yesterday, was the first in a series sponsored by the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities. Organizers claim the series entitled “What to Man?” to designed for students and faculty members if “we don’t teach him, we will go insane, like he did.”

Dundon explained what he thought was the essential theme in Pirsig’s book, a book that he said could be used for a text in about a half dozen courses on campus.

The debasement of reason is the danger that Pirsig writes about, according to Dundon. “There is a real danger that we don’t accept that science to the heavens, and he wanted to be able to predict. His real dream in life was to be a religious prophet, but because he had masturbated as a young boy he was not considered worthy. He had to fulfill his dream to be a prophet of the natural world instead. But it was this great desire that governed his scientific work,” Dundon said.

A telltale sign of irrational reasoning is the fear of God. “Not the fear of God in a religious sense, but the fear of including God in a scientific way. To give a metaphorical explanation was a final answer would drive a scientist crazy,” Dundon explained. “It would be admitting that something in the material explanation was missing. Can you imagine what chaos that would cause in a laboratory?”

Instead of arguing such a hypothesis, it would be simply be discounted. The thought of it would be absurd. The subject was intolerable, not wrong or right. It is intolerable because it leads to new questions, like what would such a source be made of and where is it from?” Dundon said.

Pirsig’s way of dealing with science and the mind is by looking at things as a whole, according to Dundon. “Instead of arguing such a hypothesis, it would be simply be discounted. The thought of it would be absurd. The subject was intolerable, not wrong or right. It is intolerable because it leads to new questions, like what would such a source be made of and where is it from?” Dundon said.

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Mini-classes teach return to basics of reading, 'ritin, 'rithmetic.
Some students are reluctant to admit a handicap...

Admitting your writing is poor comes close to personal criticism.

"We'll try to get the student to associate punctuation marks with the mental processes that generate the sentences," he said. "Focusing on the process diminishes the impression of the arbitrariness of punctuation."

In addition, List explained the fundamentals of organization are the same for essays as they are for paragraphs. Therefore, in a short course it is more expedient to deal with the structure of paragraphs than the whole essay.

Sheik, who is teaching sentence structure, believes students are taking advantage of the courses because they recognize their own level of ability or the quality of their instruction in high school.

List believes more than one-half of students coming out of high school have a disability in composition.

"A high school diploma has become an attendance record rather than a record of achievement," he said.

"Large classes and a focus of attention away from basic literacy makes it impossible to master writing skills." List said courses that border on remedial are plagued by certain problems. One is that not all faculty like to participate. Even students who recognize they may need them stay away.

"Some students are reluctant to identify or admit a handicap," he said. "This is crucial because writing is close to developing your own identity. Admitting your writing is poor comes close to personal criticism."

Dr. Robert McDonnell, head of the Cal Poly English department, said the mini-courses, as the department refers to them, is a response to a belief on the part of the public that students need more work on the fundamentals of writing. He pointed out remedial-type courses are being offered on the college level simply because students haven't learned necessary writing skills.

continued on page 6
In the event a portion of the recently approved federal funds are used to construct a sorely needed new library, architecture students may become campus sons again.

If funds are received by campus planners the new library will replace the one presently occupied by architecture laboratories and the child development day care center, loudly called "the jungle.'

The removal of the jungle possibly by early next year, will add another name to the list of present problems faced by the architecture student, said Dean Hassenl. "Next year we'll have room for 2,500 students more than the old architecture building."

The new architecture building, which should be ready for occupancy by winter quarter, will accommodate all the students who will be forced to leave the jungle.

"It would be nice to rent off-campus space for the students, but the campus has done at Golden Glen for fifth year students in the past. Hasslein said. "It will take years to get a permit to rent off-campus space."

Hassenl doesn't expect students will be upset over the loss of the jungle, adding “everyone knows the jungle was just temporary space during a crisis situation and would have to be torn down someday. From the campus master plan we knew if we got a new library it would go there."

Remedial English

continued from page 2

"Society hasn't valued those fundamentals sufficiently by providing adequate teaching facilities," said McDowell. "Society says it wants students to learn how to spell. Then it gives a student of that level an English class to accommodate all the students who will be forced to leave the jungle.

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AGSI secretary opening

Applications are now available for the position of Associated Student, Inc. secretary. Duties of the AGSI secretary include attending BOC, SAC and SAC Workshop meetings and acting as official recorder for the ASI.

This is a paid position and typing skills are required. Applicants will be interviewed and recommendations will be made available in the ASI office in the University Union and should be submitted to the AGSI office, 110 Union.

New credential discussion

Dr. Edward Ernst, Cal Poly instructor, will speak Oct. 11 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 152 of the University Union.

Hays ride and apples

A hay ride and an afternoon of picking apples has been organized for senior citizens and all interested students. It will be Oct. 8 and is sponsored by the campus Student Community Services Senior Citizen organization.

The hay ride and apple picking will be on San Luis Caravanaan at 9 a.m. at the Cal Poly Health Center.
Boise State looms as worthy foe

by MIKE McLANAHAN
DAILY HERALD WRITER

Pac-10 football is in full swing and the Boise State Broncos could be a worthy foe when they take on the Mustangs in tomorrow night's game.

The Broncos, 4-2, were narrowly defeated by Southern California last week in the Big West Conference. Their offensive attack is led by quarterbacks Peter Pickard, who was 14-for-14 in the game, and Ryan Childs, who was 14-for-29. The two quarterbacks have a combined 11 touchdowns and seven interceptions.

Coach John Harper said the two receivers have great speed and excellent hands. The Mustangs, underdefended after their two losses, have emphasized the air game in this week's practices. Billy Childs, Cal Poly's explosive flanker, was sidelined in last week's loss to Cal Poly.

No major adjustments were made this week according to the Mustang's coaching staff. Because of last week's loss, the offense wasn't able to practice much on their passing game, but this week passing was emphasized. Gametime is set for 7:30.

Announcements

Services

Audio Equipment

Automotive

For Sale

Calculators

For Sale

Audio Equipment

TWO VINTAGE SADDLE COVERS
WITH Toolbox $150

CIRCUIT BOARD $30

CALIFORNIA CRIMINOLOGY

CALIFORNIA CRIMINOLOGY

Housing

For Sale

For Rent

Audio Equipment

Automotive

For Sale

Audio Equipment

Automotive

For Sale

Audio Equipment

Automotive
San Luis Obispo area paradise for golfers

by CRAIG REEM

Any sunny day is a good day for golf enthusiasts to pick up their clubs and travel just a few miles to either direction to find a challenging course.

The five golf courses available in the San Luis Obispo area do not have restricted times to keep the public out. Even the one private course is available for Joe Public.

About the only prerequisite is a little experience. Having tried golf before, you know how to move the fairway and putt-putt along around the San Luis Obispo green, the opportunities are plentiful.

The golf courses: Morro Bay Golf Course, on State Park Road in San Luis Obispo; Morro Bay, open to the public, is a shortened nine-hole. The par-31, rated at 86, is a municipal course open exclusively to the public. No special days are allowed.

Green fees are $6.75 on weekdays and $8.00 on Saturdays, Sunday and holidays. The second nine-holes fee is $11.50. Cal Poly students with valid student cards receive a 30-cent discount.

Reservations are taken, until noon everyday. No single players are allowed.

Black Lake Golf Course, at 300 Willow Road in Nipomo, is open from 7:30 a.m. to dusk on weekdays and 8:30 a.m. to dusk on weekends.

Reservations are required with a minimum of two players.

The best time to get a round is during the week. It is advised that students can have a quiet, relaxed game on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Ladies' Days are a shortened nine-hole.

The 18-hole, par-71 course has a difficulty rating of 68. Green fees are $8.50 on weekdays and $8.50 on weekends and holidays.

Laguna Lake Golf Course, at 1375 Los Osos Valley Road in San Luis Obispo, is a shortened nine-hole. The par-31, rated at 86, is a municipal course open exclusively to the public. No special days are allowed.

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San Luis Country Club, On Country Club Dr., is a private-course open to members and bona fide guests only except on Mondays.

The Monday fees are $20.00 for the 18-hole, par-72 course. Course hours are 7 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Associated Students, Inc. at Mustang Stadium, said 1,700 reserved seats remaining.

Eric Andersen, Cal Poly student, choice is on 18 hole at San Luis Bay Inn and Golf Course at Avila Beach. He can choose between five golf courses in San Luis Obispo area. (Daily photo by Dave Beek)

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1230 Higuera

FOOTBALL PLAYER OF THE WEEK

BOB ANSARI, QB, 5-10, 175, Jr.
The senior from Upland gained 100 yards in 19 carries, scored once and returned a kickoff 65 yards to set-up the go-ahead TD when trailing 7-6. Mustangs defeated Cal State Northridge.

ROCKY CHAPMAN, TB, 5-9, 175, Br.
The senior from Upland gained 100 yards in 19 carries, scored once and returned a kickoff 65 yards to set-up the go-ahead TD when trailing 7-6. Mustangs defeated Cal State Northridge.