College: A career in itself

by KATIE KEEVIL
Daily Staff Writer

Even the great universities can't get rid of the problem of students who take more than four years to graduate. Call it in share of "professional" students.

The students, difficult to identify because there are no statistics on them, are locked up professional because they take more than four years to graduate from college. Despite attempts to establish a strict rule about these students, research shows that some of the students spend more than five years even in the average student requires to earn a degree.

There are a variety of reasons students take additional years in college. Some drop out and re-enter after one or two years. Others may become professional because they have to work their way through college and take lower units as they finish classes and work.

According to a variety of sources, students think of Poly as "not very Poly because they like the atmosphere." The theory that college is an easy and fun than the working world may be one reason they don't leave.

Poly's unique structure, which requires students to declare a major upon enrolling, may also deter some students from dropping out if they decide they like Poly. A switch in majors may be one reason students don't leave Poly because some units don't transfer to other schools, which makes up a large portion of the units, often have the same units of which don't transfer.

Poly's "full-time" registration may force students to graduate on time if they can't get needed classes.

Many departments at Poly list in the curriculum outlines that students should take 18 to 19 units each quarter in order to graduate in four years. This recommendation apparently is not followed by some members of the student body.

According to Poly Directory of Admissions Jerald Holley, there is no statistics on professional students.

"Unless students are in academic difficulties, no one really checks their records except the girl who puts the grade label on," said Holley.

Tom Dunigan, director of institutional research at Poly, said there is some information on professional students. He referred to a 1973 study on students who graduated from Poly between June, 1971 and September, 1973. It showed students spending an average of 14 quarters or almost five years in college before graduating. About two thirds of the students were transfers.

The study also showed that only 14 per cent of the students body graduated after the traditional four years of college, while 61 per cent took more than five years. Another six per cent spent more than six years in school.

Dunigan said studies on professional students have not been kept up because of a shortage of computer space and staff.

Dr. Robert Alberti of the Counseling Center on campus said he has noticed several reasons students become professional. He said some like the security of college.

"They may use the academic world as a crutch. It is a difficult thing to terminate schooling when it's been part of your life for 15 or 16 years."

There are no restrictions on students who do choose to stay at Poly as long as they want, according to admissions director Holley. But he did say California State they realize 18 units won't work, so they have a provision which makes it legal for students to be dismissed if they are not making satisfactory progress in school.

Holley said he doesn't know if it's ever been used.

Holley said students are not restricted from taking classes outside of their major, except for some architecture classes, which he said has only enough faculty members to teach those in the architecture department. He added that restricting students to classes relating to their majors "might be a good administration device, but students might not like it."

Dunigan said the 1973 study showed the average student graduated with 18.5 extra units. These figures excluded the School of Architecture and Environmental Design, in which students in the then five-year program graduated with at least 34 extra units.

Some students who have placed themselves on rigid schedules might think it unfair that professional students can take classes outside of their majors when those in the major can't get the same classes.

Others might think it odd that professional students are allowed to stay as long as they want at Poly when the university turns every thousands of applicants. But Holley said he was not aware of a problem with professional students.

Alberti, who graduated from Poly in 1958, said it is a convenience for the administration so "fit students into little boxes."

"We tend to expect as an institution that a student comes here right after high school (but more probably after junior college,) puts blinders on and finishes after four years. In my opinion, the model doesn't fit."

Alberti, who finished college in four years because he was "something of a conformist," doesn't believe the traditional four year average always fits at Poly. He believes students should not feel guilt about taking more time in school if they choose.

"We're so tight and structured, nobody wants to think of what's happening to us. What happens to a faculty member who loses interest, or the student who burns himself out at the end of four years?"

Chuck Stem, a psychology instructor here, said Poly's size as well as structure may force students to stay at the university longer. He thinks registration hassles are often the reason students spend more time here.

"One bad quarter once a year means 15 or 14 units over four years. It's a curse for students to get through. They say, 'Take these classes, and then you can't get the classes.'"

Even though most students would find it difficult to graduate in four years. He said...
Mocking justice?

At one time or another, we are all likely to pass through the court system. A fair, just, efficient, objective system, right?

On a visit to municipal court recently, I was confronted with some rather frightening happenings. During the various hearings that were going on, I got the impression that the judge and court employees were on their lunch break.

The bailiff in the court room continually disrupted the proceedings by jingling his gun, keys and other toys from his belt as he walked down the aisle. He was also nodding his head and smirking when other officers were testifying.

Before going to court, I had the preconceived notion that it was fair and just. Upon arriving and seeing for myself this thing we call justice, I concluded otherwise. To say I am disappointed in our local judicial system is an understatement.

When it comes to real obstruction of justice, this judge and these court employees are the ones who are guilty.

An institution of secrecy and intrigue

I am studying journalism, not because I want to be another "Woodstein" but because I enjoy writing. I like the concise, factual journalistic style and I try to be accurate and objective.

I am not purposely looking for t...
Mendenhall dead at age 56

Charles Mendenhall, 56, Cal Poly agriculture information specialist died yesterday morning in Sierra Vista Hospital following a heart attack Tuesday.

One of Cal Poly's most expected and well-known staff members, Mendenhall originally came to Cal Poly to study animal husbandry in 1941. He attended Poly until 1943.

While a student, Mendenhall was a printer for El Mustang, predecessor to the San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune.

After leaving Poly, he worked in public relations for the Stockton Union Stockyards and then spent 11 years as farm editor of the Modesto Bee.

In Modesto, Mendenhall helped several local children through college. He referred to many of them as "my kids."

Steve Stagnaro, long-time friend, said in a phone interview from Santa Maria yesterday that Mendenhall had helped many students through school.

"He gave students food and a place to stay, those that couldn't afford it themselves and needed help. He also traveled to see some students who had left school, with hopes of bringing them back to Poly."

Stagnaro, a former Poly student, said that Mendenhall had given him a lot of help along the way.

"He encouraged me and my journalism career. He was happy to know that I was succeeding at what I was doing."

At Poly, Mendenhall held other positions in addition to an information specialist. For a time he served as coordinator of student affairs and associated student information offices.

He was president of the Poly chapter of the California State Employees Association and also served as president of the University Club.

Another long-time friend, Mendenhall, John Henley, Public Relations said, "Charles was a beautiful person. A very nice guy."

Henley, who also worked for the Modesto Bee, came to Cal Poly with Mendenhall.

"I've never known anyone so loyal to this university as Charley was," said Henley.

Mendenhall is survived by a twin brother John, of Livermore, California. An adopted son lives in Modesto. Funeral arrangements are pending at Rei Chapel, 901 Nipomo, San Luis Obispo.

Woodside Gardens was designed and is maintained for students interested in a quiet place of residence.

Applications are now being accepted for the Summer and for next school year.

Woodside Gardens is maintained for students interested in a quiet place of residence.
Poly attractive to full-timers

by KATIE KEVEL
Daily Bell Writer

A California State University at Hayward study indicates that warm days, cool nights and winking beaches are not enough to make Cal Poly students prolong their education.

"The study shows there are more full-time students only than any of the other 18 California State University and College campuses. According to Roger Anderson, dean of admissions at California State University at Chico, the more full-time students there are on a campus, the sooner students at that campus graduate," Anderson said because Poly is located in a rural area, more students think of college as a full-time occupation. He said commuter colleges have more part-time students holding jobs or engaging in "distracting activities.""...commuter colleges have more part-time students holding jobs or engaging in 'distracting activities.'"

There was also a considerable difference among-age students—according to Edmond, Poly's average full-time students are between 17 and 20 years old, while Cal State Los Angeles, the same age was 21.7 years old.

"This was rather surprising. We'd assumed the gap to be over 10 years," Edmond said.

Professional students

(Continued from page 1)

many curriculums set up in the school catalogues require students to take 18 courses during the fall and spring quarters, they realize 18 unisworn work, so they drop 1 or 2 of the projects. They set it up for a easier way of keeping up.

Slem said students have to take more classes at Poly than at some other schools to graduate. "As a four year student at UC Berkeley, they give four units for these two Work at Poly, in a sex period, students have to take with five units of work."

Slem thinks students who spend more time in school are the "thoughtful" students. "It might be that students who have control over their destinies. They're approaching, realistically, taking into account what's best for them."
Enthusiast jumps out of planes for the chute of it

There's a mystique about skydiving, I don't consider it any more dangerous than some other major sports.

by STEVE THORN Special to the Daily

The aircraft is hovering at 8,000 ft. and your nerves are raw as you make the leap. For a few moments you're sure you'll pull the cord and the reassuring tug of the parachute slows you down to a safe descent.

Roger Plank, a junior mechanical engineering student at Cal Poly, has experienced this feeling several times and has now formed a club on campus where interested students and skydiving enthusiasts have been submitting applications as late as the early sixties. Plank has been working to organize the Skydivers since May 1973.

"There's a danger, a mystique about skydiving," said Plank. "It is pursued with a high degree of safety and would in no way be participating in the actual physical flight to the ground." Plank's determination paid off, as the administration finally recognized the Skydivers as a legitimate campus organization last quarter.

The administration told me there would never be a skydiving club on campus," said Plank. "They dismissed skydiving as nothing more than a thrillseeker sport. The excuses they gave just made me work harder to get a skydiving club on campus."

Plank's determination paid off, as the administration finally recognized the Skydivers as a legitimate campus organization last quarter.

"The administration told me there would never be a skydiving club on campus," said Plank. "They dismissed skydiving as nothing more than a thrillseeker sport. The excuses they gave just made me work harder to get a skydiving club on campus."

The administration told me there would never be a skydiving club on campus," said Plank. "They dismissed skydiving as nothing more than a thrillseeker sport. The excuses they gave just made me work harder to get a skydiving club on campus."

Plank's determination paid off, as the administration finally recognized the Skydivers as a legitimate campus organization last quarter.

"The administration told me there would never be a skydiving club on campus," said Plank. "They dismissed skydiving as nothing more than a thrillseeker sport. The excuses they gave just made me work harder to get a skydiving club on campus."

The Tay-Sachs prevention program is being sponsored by the Student Community Services under the supervision of the Los Angeles General Hospital. The test was free and the services of the people who worked for the program were voluntary.

One of the concerned students who was having the test, Kathy Blackman, explained why she decided to be tested. "Why take the chance of hurting your children? When it's the test available you can know for sure whether you're a carrier," said Blackman. Carol Richter, another student being tested, explained her reasoning. "There's no risk to myself. It's just for my children if I ever have children."

No blackouts forecast for summer—probably

SACRAMENTO (AP)—A few, cautiously worded statements from supply companies Wednesday predicted a summer free from blackouts as a result of deep drought conditions.

Utilities' spokesmen punctuated their every statement, however, with big contingencies. "In the event of drought," one spokesman said the prices of having to cut back would be proportionate to any eventuality. "Right now the price on blackouts is flat," he said.

One thing is sure, Energy Commission Chairman John Masulli said in an interview with Associated Press, "Electric power to California is a question of plenty."

"We said the loss of 18 billion kilowatt-hours of power from Pacific Gas & Electric Co. would cost $640 million to be replaced by burning more fuel in power plants," said Masulli.

He said the cost of 18 billion kilowatt-hours of power from Pacific Gas & Electric Co. would cost $640 million to be replaced by burning more fuel in power plants.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs prevention program is being sponsored by the Student Community Services under the supervision of the Los Angeles General Hospital. The test was free and the services of the people who worked for the program were voluntary.

One of the concerned students who was having the test, Kathy Blackman, explained why she decided to be tested. "Why take the chance of hurting your children? When it's the test available you can know for sure whether you're a carrier," said Blackman. Carol Richter, another student being tested, explained her reasoning. "There's no risk to myself. It's just for my children if I ever have children."

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.

The Tay-Sachs disease testing concluded

Cal Poly students and all interested persons were tested for Tay-Sachs Disease Tuesday to check for possible defective genes. The genes could have a fatal effect on future generations.

Blood tests were administered from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in classroom 107, upstairs. More than 300 people had tested and Lisa Driller, a member of the Tay-Sachs task force, expressed hopes of doubling that figure by the end of the week.

The test involves the drawing of a teaspoon of blood from the arm or wrist. In six to eight weeks the results will be sent back to the individual.
Johnson disenchanted by Munich Games

Gerald Jones is just as surprised

By SCOTT CRAVEN
Daily Staff Writer

Picturing the Olympics, the first thing that comes to the competitor's mind is going up against the best world athletes and the chance of coming away with a cherished medal.

But for Jan Johnson, the Munich Games left the young man disillusioned. Typical of recent Olympics, controversy sprung up and the young pole vaulter was right in the middle of it.

The eastern block of countries, with Russia and East Germany leading the way, complained about the type of poles the Americans were using.

"They said it was an unfair advantage, but I don't know why," said Johnson. It was just a different brand name. Unfortunately, Russia and East Germany won a certain amount of power.

The poles used by the Americans, notably Johnson and Bob Seagren, were banned.

"I ran around 80 minutes before the competition looking for a pole," said Johnson. "I ended up borrowing a Californian's pole, but it still wasn't the right size."

Johnson managed to win the bronze medal with a jump of 17'-1. The gold medalist was East German Wolfgang Krug with a 17'-6 jump. Bob Seagren took the silver with a leap of 17'-8.

"I think my finish was about right," said Johnson. "I was the third or fourth best vaulter there. I was happy, I got a medal and that felt good. At 21, I was a pretty young vaulter for a 21-year-old.

The Olympics did leave a bitter taste for the young man.

"At first, and maybe a few months later, I felt ripped-off, disenchanted with the Games. "My bitterness showed up in late interviews with the press.

"But then, I let it go. I don’t think about it anymore. I can’t change it. I don’t like to think about the facts that I didn’t have a pole. I could’ve gotten the gold. It’s a story I have to face every time."

"Frank Shorter said he could’ve won the Olympic marathon in Montreal if he had a pole. That doesn’t matter, it is only matters who’s best on that given day. You could say, you could’ve set the world record if that situation wasn’t better than one.

"That’s not the way it works, though." Johnson feels that he did his best in the Olympics.

"I always do better in big competition," he said. "I know of the competition, the better I do. It sounds arrogant, but it’s the only way. I’m not excited about dual meets, but it’s a different story with large meets. It’s a kind of competition."

After the Olympics, Johnson gave up competition to teach high school biology and physical education. That is, until 1975.

"I went back to college to complete my Masters in bio-science. I graduated in May, '75 and went back into competition just to get myself into condition."

"Later I received two offers to start my PhD from Louisiana State University and the University of Illinois. That would take many years."

This offer set Johnson's mind in motion.

"I always do better in big competition," he said. "I know the competition, the better I do. It sounds arrogant, but it’s the only way. I’m not excited about dual meets, but it’s a different story with large meets. It’s a kind of competition."

After the Olympics, Johnson gave up competition to teach high school biology and physical education. That is, until 1975.

"I went back to college to complete my Masters in bio-science. I graduated in May, '75 and went back into competition just to get myself into condition." Later I received two offers to start my PhD from Louisiana State University and the University of Illinois. That would take many years.

This offer set Johnson's mind in motion. Johnson has to get used to more than the training required in his competition.

"I always do better in big competition," he said. "I know the competition, the better I do. It sounds arrogant, but it’s the only way. I’m not excited about dual meets, but it’s a different story with large meets. It’s a kind of competition."
Mustangs pound out 24 runs in rout of 49ers

by COREY BRITTON
Daily Staff Writer

The Mustang baseball team poured out 24 hits to Long Beach State's 7, en route to a 23-5, six-inning sweep over the 49ers.

The scoring for the Mustangs was ended in the third, after one run was scored. Smith walked, stole second and scored on a single by Mike Costa to make the score 1-0.

The first inning saw little hitting from either side and was ended by Paul Des-Mat Mullins. Mullins scored the first on a fly by Paul Des-Mat Mullins.

The first runs came in the second inning with a triple by Mike Costa to make the score 3-0. Then, Long Beach ended the inning with a run on a double by Mike Felig.

In the second game, the Mustangs had 11 base hits, while Eric Bauer allowed only nine hits for his first win of the season against no losers.

Cal Poly scored five runs in the first inning on two walks, three singles and one triple. In the second inning, Danzy Gans hit his first of two home runs of the game with a single on 0-0 just as Steve Moore collected the second home run of the day for the tigers, to close the gap at 11-1.

But the Mustangs had 11 on their base and went to the place more and more, and scored more and more, scoring twice in the fifth on a single home run, and four times each in the sixth and seventh innings.

Long Beach ended the scoring in the final seventh inning as Rich Day walked and Pellett added his second home run of the day to make the score 21-1.

All of the Mustangs that played in the second game of the doubleheader had at least one run batted in, some having two, and Felig led all players with four, followed by Smith and Tom Morris with three apiece.

The Mustangs will take their 1-0 CCAA league record
Washington terrorized—gunmen take hostages

WASHINGTON (AP)—In Washington, five heavily-armed gunmen invaded the headquarters of the Islamic Center and seized scores of hostages. At least 11 persons were injured—shot, stabbed or beaten. A city councilman was shot and the mayor of Washington was barricaded in his office against the invaders. The one known killing was at the District of Columbia building. The victim’s employer identified him as Maurie Williams, II, a staff reporter for radio station WJUR.

A police spokesman said the invaders were the work of Black Muslims, and were identified as members of the Senate. A police spokesman, said the gunmen were talking to each other on the telephone. One of the facts to six invaders holding about 100 hostages at the headquarters of B.B.’s Jewish service organization, the temple north of the White House. Then, at least one gunman invaded the Islamic Center. A mosque at Embassy Row, taking 15 hostages. Then, came the shootings at the District of Columbia Building, within sight of the White House grounds. By late afternoon, police said the district building building had been evacuated, save for those held hostage or barricaded in their offices. Council President Sterling Tucker was among the hostages.

This decline in the state’s unemployment rate reflects a continuation of the trend repeated last month, when an increase of 358,000 jobs during 1978 showed that California created new employment at a rate 50 per cent higher than the national average, Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Tex., said, added, “I am not under the assumption that the labor statistics showed “a marked increase in employment as of the second quarter of 1978.”

The Department of Employment Development, which Gillis directed, said that the labor statistics showed “a marked economic recovery is continuing in California.”

New evidence in King death

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Counsel Ralph A. Sprague told the House Committee on Assassinations today he has uncovered new evidence “indicating that others may have had knowledge of or participated in the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.”

Sprague also told the committee in a brief opening statement that his staff had obtained evidence of knowledge on the part of some individuals of the assassination before it occurred.”

In both investigations, Sprague told the committee, the staff has been unable to thoroughly check witnesses’ stories or determine whether they are corroborated or untrue. The chief counsel gave only the hints of what his evidence is before the press and public were dismissed from the committee room so Sprague and his staff could give a detailed briefing to committee members.

Sprague indicated evidence of a conspiracy in the King assassination was in contrast to a Justice Department investigation that concluded no evidence had been found that King was killed by anyone other than James Earl Ray, saying about Ray, “He is currently serving a 99-year sentence on conviction of that assassination, but offered through an attorney to testify if the committee will listen to his story that there was a conspiracy to kill King and he was set up to take the blame.”

Sprague told the committee that his staff has new information, additional information on facts already known in the two investigations and “some new information, additional information on facts already known in the two investigations and “some new information, additional information on facts already known in the two investigations and “some new information, additional information on facts already known in the two investigations.”

Sprague also told the committee in a brief opening statement that his staff had obtained evidence of knowledge on the part of some individuals of the assassination before it occurred.”

In both investigations, Sprague told the committee, the staff has been unable to thoroughly check witnesses’ stories or determine whether they are corroborated or untrue. The chief counsel gave only the hints of what his evidence is before the press and public were dismissed from the committee room so Sprague and his staff could give a detailed briefing to committee members.

Sprague indicated evidence of a conspiracy in the King assassination was in