Each year, a theme is selected for Poly Royal, something that will encompass the spirit of the entire campus, and something that is meaningful for Poly people and visitors alike.

"Experiencing New Frontiers" is the 1981 theme, one that is well suited to Poly—a university of people with the shared goal to approach the technological future with open minds and able hands, and at the same time to explore new frontiers in itself with some new emphasis on less technically-oriented spheres: education, the humanities and communicative arts.

But the theme contains a special and different meaning for each individual at Poly, and each sees it in light of their own experiences here.

For Carla Wendent, president of the Cal Poly Cutting and Reining Club, new frontiers are experienced through exposure. Wendent, who is pictured on the cover of this issue, said the theme encompasses "branching out into new experiences, new lifestyles."

To others, frontiers are not just external, but internal as well. Hazel Jones, Cal Poly's vice president of academic affairs who was interviewed by the Mustang Daily about her decisions in implementing future funding cuts, said these frontiers should include "incorporating new knowledge into old curriculum."

Sifting out the new knowledge for application, she said, can sometimes be difficult. "That's been a new experience in learning for me."

Frances Parker, head of the home economics/child development department, which was recently formed by the merging of the child development and home economics departments, also thinks new frontiers result from integration.

"We have to seek out new interactions within the university: developing research between different disciplines, integrating our expertise between disciplines, finding common researchable topics," Parker said. Parker comments on the effects of the controversial merger inside this issue.

"We would look forward to new frontiers of openness between the administration and faculty. We would hope the university could become a forum for the open expression of all ideas, especially those relating to the conservation rather than the waste of energy."

A member of the administration, Safety Director Donald Van Acker, said he was concerned with environmental protection.

"New frontiers are going to include emergency preparedness and the hazardous disposal of chemical wastes," Van Acker said.

The editors deal with student exposure to the chemical PCB from dorm light fixtures and the discovery that a landfill dump site in Poly Canyon was once used for toxic chemicals.

"There is an increasing need for safety knowledge and the implementation of that knowledge," Van Acker said, particularly as Cal Poly increases its emphasis on research.

The frontiers of Leslie Binsacca, chair of the Poly Royal Board, are more immediate: "Experiencing New Frontiers" has double meaning for me," she said. "It means exploring new, expanding horizons for students at Cal Poly who are exploring, and at the same time it means visitors to Poly Royal can see new frontiers through the technologies and ideas shown by the displays and exhibits."

The editors

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RILEYS
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The 90-year-old house had been almost perfectly restored when a fire gutted the house.

The documentation project of two Poly architecture majors will make it possible for the Piru Mansion to be rebuilt.

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The stained glass in the house, along with the furnishings and tile work were what made the historical house a mansion, said Hardison. He said the stained glass was the most valuable thing in the entire house, but their detailed photographs will help in reconstructing the windows. After the Sylmar earthquake of the early '70s, glass people replaced some of the panes, so they will be called upon again, said Hardison.

Damage to the house was arbitrarily set at $2 million. When the house was built, it cost $50,000 at a time when the average house cost about $3,500.

Hardison and Butler, both graduating architecture students, were intrigued by the origin of the house and have come to what they consider a sure conclusion. They believe they are correct in naming Samuel and J.C. Newsome as the architects of the Piru Mansion.

Most Poly students are familiar with the spectacular Victorian home located on Islay Street in San Luis Obispo. The house, which features a large palm tree on its lawn, was copied from a book published by Samuel and J.C. Newsome, said Hardison.

Hardison said that besides their identification of details characteristic of the Newsome's designs, he and Butler found that the architects had built other houses for the original owner of Piru Mansion, D.C. Cook. Piru Mansion had a fireplace in every room, and all ceilings were 12 feet high. The Newhalls, both in their mid-60s, have a great affection for the house, and are trying to keep busy with their business concerns, said Hardison. They have put a lot of effort into restoring the house, and now that they must rebuild, they have an even bigger challenge ahead of them.

The documentation project of two Poly architecture majors will make it possible for the Piru Mansion to be rebuilt.
Cutting and reining are the tricks of their trade

BY LISA CHEVES

CUT (cut). v.t. (CUT. Cutting), 1. to divide into parts with a sharp-edged instrument.

Most of us wouldn't think of a horse as a sharp-edged instrument, but in reality, that's just what a good cutting horse is. In the horse world, cutting is when a horse divides a herd of cattle, keeping one cow from going back into the herd.

Reining is a technique used in cutting, but is not that essential in stock work. It is given the most attention during a show, or in cuing horses to do various tricks.

Remember all the old westerns where horses come to screeching halts (slides), or where the yank of a rein miraculously causes a horse to spin around several times on his hind hooves (spins)? This is where the technique of reining comes into play. And what western would be complete without roll backs (another cued trick), where the horse runs straight into a fence, but turns around right before the moment of impact?

The main difference between the westerns and reality is that these tricks take lots of training and a horse with cow-sense.

The name is sort of misleading, said Carla Wendt, president of Cal Poly's Cutting and Reining Club. In actuality, Cal Poly hasn't had a cutting show in four years. However, the club sponsors the show team and is involved in many aspects of the horse world.

The club held a team penning last month at a local stable, which was a great success, said Wendt. Team penning involves teams of riders cutting cows out of a herd and penning them for timed scores.

A stock horse can show under several different categories, said Wendt, but it all builds up to working with cattle. Cutting is accomplished by cueing the horse by foot and training the horse how to track a cow. She said cutting has gained more interest at Poly recently, partly due to a new instructor and trainer. Jack Leslie. Wendt said last year there were more people riding English, whereas this year the emphasis is on western.

Leslie said the purpose of having a school horse is to "prepare students both in the class and out to satisfy the needs of the horse industry."

Cal Poly obtained a quarterhorse stallion this year, and Leslie, in addition to several students, has been involved in its training.

According to Wendt, because Cal Poly has such a good animal science program, good facilities and a good trainer, students are able to directly experience the making of a quality horse. "It gives us a much better opportunity if we're doing it all right here," she said.

Leslie said most people showing an interest in the horse program at Cal Poly are from the city. He considers his responsibility even greater since many students have no agricultural background yet they have a strong interest in the field. He does not feel city dwellers detract from the horse program. In fact, Leslie said different backgrounds "remind us of things we may have forgotten."

The new instructor, coming to Poly straight off a ranch, echoed Wendt's opinion by saying education comes in concentrated doses of observing.

"If they're going to seek the horse industry as a livelihood, they should take a course such as colt breaking," said Leslie.

Right now, interest in horse classes is high, and it is difficult for a student not majoring in animal science to get into many of the courses. Learning how to breed mares is important, said Leslie, and Wendt pointed out that this is one area where Cal Poly's program needs extending.

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Wendt believes that despite many improvements in horse programs at Poly, there is still a lot more room for growth. "We need an indoor arena," she said. Training comes to a standstill in the rain because of a lack of covered facilities.

The horse program has tremendous potential for the entire student body, said Leslie. Good, strong programs attract students of all kinds, he said.

In addition to the Cutting and Reining Club, Cal Poly has the Rodeo Club and the Polo Club, which both offer distinct opportunities for students interested in horses.
Hang glider pilots:
freedom in flight

BY SUE BOYLAN
Special to the Daily

"Free as a bird. I am rid of the earth. I can fly."
Like the dreams I had dreamed as a child. I can master the sky.

from "Master the Sky"

by Rick Masters

A commonly-held misconception about hang glider pilots is that they are potentially suicidal crazes who think it’s fun to jump off cliffs and mountainsides. However, it should be noted that hang glider pilots don’t jump off cliffs and mountainsides—they fly off them.

Pilots don’t think that flying is merely fun—for some it’s addicting.

"I have to get my fix of flying! At least a couple of times a week or I’m not as productive," said Carlos Miralles, a senior aeronautical engineering major at Cal Poly. Miralles has been hang gliding since 1975. But is it dangerous to fly off mountainsides strapped underneath an oversized kite? Accidents in this sport can be fatal. A Cal Poly student was killed while hang gliding in May 1978.

A trained hang glider pilot isn’t in any more danger than a motorcyclist going down the freeway," said Rick Masters, a mechanical engineering major who has been hang gliding for two years.

Equipment design and an understanding of the concepts involved in flight have advanced to a point where most accidents occur because of pilot error rather than equipment defects, the two pilots said. Also, most pilots now wear parachutes.

Training and practice increase hang gliding safety. "The less you know the more chances you’re taking," Miralles cautioned.

The Hang Gliding Company in Pismo Beach introduces people to flying on the flat sand at Guadalupe Dunes in the south county. Gradually, as the beginner’s ability to handle the glider increases, they are able to move up to higher launch sites.

Training doesn’t stop with advance pilot ratings. Masters and Miralles said a pilot must study meteorology to learn as much as possible about the winds they ride on.

Hard-core hang glider pilots are so dedicated to the sport that Miralles said, it is not uncommon to forsake jobs, classes and homework, just about anything to head for the nearest launch site if conditions look "soarable.”

Conditions are soarable when the wind’s blowing into the glider’s path at the launch site and pilots are able to find warm rising pockets of air to circle in once the glider is in the air. Using these air pockets, much the same way birds do, is called thermalizing.

An experienced pilot can use thermals to make a flight last two or more hours and fly as high as several hundred feet above the elevation of the launch site.

Twenty-three-year-old Miralles, who plans to graduate in June, said in late February he took off from the launch site on Cuesta Ridge, about three miles north of Cal Poly and "worked the thermals and ridge lifts" to rise to an elevation of 4,500 feet.

On that flight, Miralles decided that conditions were good enough to try a cross-country flight. He was able to fly over Cuesta Grade and land in Santa Margarita, about eight miles away.

But there are also days when the flight from the 1,125-foot elevation of the Cuesta Ridge site to the landing area, is a mile and a half away on a farmer’s land behind campus, takes 10 minutes or less. This type of flight Miralles described as, "little more than a buggy sled ride."

"When Carlos flies all the time he gets really good grades," observed David Ductor, another Cal Poly student and hang glider pilot, and also one of Miralles’ roommates. Ductor, a pilot since 1971, said, "He doesn’t put any time into studying, but he can just crank on a test."

Miralles admitted that the quality of his grades seems to be proportional to the amount of time he spends flying compared to the time he spends studying.

Currently Miralles has a glider design in production. The Aolus has been manufactured and is being sold through Spectra Aircraft Corporation of Concord, California since December 1980. Miralles began working on the design for the Aolus glider in 1978. The glider has a tail which gives it a more bird-like shape than the currently popular gliders.

The unique tail design makes the glider, "safer, more stable and allows it to perform better," Miralles said.

Although working on graduation and life after Cal Poly is a higher priority item now, Miralles and Bill Dodson, another senior aero major, have begun work on another glider design.

Miralles said he is not the only Cal Poly student to have a hang glider in production. Brian Porter, a one-time world champion, has two glider designs to his credit, the Easy-Hiser and the Voyager. Miralles said, Still, it’s hard to understand exactly why the county’s 100 hang glider pilots (of whom about 20 are students) are compelled to strap themselves beneath brightly colored Dacron sails and take to the air, trusting themselves to the wind.

Miralles states his case simply. "Ever since I can remember, I’ve wanted to fly," he explained. He’s working toward his private pilot’s license.

Rick Masters considers flying airplanes "Pong hang-gliding," that it’s just like an electronic simulation of the real thing.

"In fact, the best way Masters can describe it is through guitar playing and song writing, in which he expresses his feelings about flying without the protection of walls. He marvelled, "Just imagine the whole world around you."

The higher a hang glider pilot flies, the more the countryside expands out in front of him, until, said Masters, "You’re flying with the hawks and the eagles."
Poly neighbors recall...

BY MARIA CASAS
Staff Writer

The year was 1901. The town of San Luis Obispo was nestled between the easting coastal hills and the Santa Lucia mountain range. The neighboring Pacific Ocean complemented the picturesque beauty and moderated the milieus's climate.

But the price of seclusion for the Central Coast community, which sought for recognition and a chance to grow, was neglect.

In Sacramento, the California state legislature was searching for a suitable site for a vocational high school where students could be educated in the arts and sciences, and prepare them for a non-professional way of life. San Luis Obispo met these prerequisites, and so the century shared its infancy with the newly born Cal Poly.

“Before, there was nothing but vegetable fields,” said Francis Brenn, who was born and raised in San Luis. Her home is perched high on a hill overlooking the city and the campus. Moving from the big city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to San Luis Obispo in 1927 was exciting for Pauline Dubin.

“I was thrilled with the little town and all the geraniums and lilies,” said Dubin. “In the big city there were just sidewalks.”

Dubin, who lives just a few blocks from campus, recalled how San Luis Obispo appeared in the early 1900s. The old mission resembled a New England-style church—not a Spanish mission; the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart replaced the three-story wooden mission; the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart replaced the three-story wooden church with a board school for girls and a convent for the nuns. A Woolworth's store stood where the church with a boarding school for girls from a high school to a college, California Polytechnic State University was located.

But the price of seclusion for the peaceful timer was neglect.

Captain Donald Englert of the San Luis Obispo Police Department came to town-gown relations. “They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected.”

“The school turning co-ed in 1956 was an all-male school, Dubin felt the students were unruly.”

“The boys were dressed up in kindergartner,” said Dubin. “They've grown up now. I've never met more perfect gentlemen.”

The recently retired city clerk, Jean Fitzpatrick, came to San Luis Obispo in 1942. In the past 28 years he has worked as city treasurer and associate administrator. He noticed the same kinds of changes.

“The school turning co-ed in 1956 was good for the town. People thought that bringing girls to school here would make the guys dress up. The problem was, they girls dressed in the guys.”

The release of all this youthful energy became particularly apparent to those who had to control the pranks and parties of college students—a sore problem was the girls dressed like the guys.”

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Father George McMenamin about students: “They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected.”
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Faculty group: concern + balance = Diablo

BY CYNTHIA BARAKATT
Staff Writer

When Cal Poly President Warren Baker was asked to comment on the faculty members picketing outside Chumash Auditorium where Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, an advocate of nuclear power, was speaking, he said: "It's a part of university life."

The protestors couldn't have agreed more.

The protestors, the Cal Poly Concerned Faculty and Staff, are a group of faculty and staff members who air their views on issues concerning the university and the community.

"We're trying to be a watchdog organization which makes sure the university does not become one-sided," said mathematics professor Dr. Bob Wolf, a spokesman for the group.

The organization originated with 160 signatures on a petition expressing concern about the opening of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant after the Three Mile Island accident in the spring of 1979. Diablo Canyon is about 12 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

Although there is no formal membership, there are about 50 names on the phone list and meetings, which take place every other Monday, attract an average of 20 to 25 people, according to Wolf.

While the group's aim is to make sure both sides get aired on major issues concerning the university and surrounding community, the main focus of the Concerned Faculty is Diablo Canyon and the energy path of the future, said political science professor and co-chairman of the group, Dr. Richard Krausdorf.

He said that the group's anti-nuclear stand is as it should be, a counter balance for pro-nuclear groups in the university and the community.

"Our aim is creating an atmosphere where a diversity of viewpoints is heard," he said. Both sides should continue to voice their opinions, he said.

The fate of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, standing idle while safety hearings continue, is the main concern of the faculty organization.

The plant is within three miles of the recently discovered Hosgri earthquake fault system, a major safety question to Wolf.

Although PG & E nuclear engineer John Sumner asserts the plant is built to withstand the ground motion generated by a quake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale and will not fail during an earthquake, Wolf said he feels the risk of operating a nuclear plant that close to a fault is too big to take.

But Sumner called the delay "ridiculous" and said he cannot justify the $2.5 million per day it is costing the utility and the taxpayers to buy energy from other sources while the plant remains closed.

"The plant will not get any safer from any more hearings," he said.

The amount of radiation given off during normal operation of the plant also concerns the faculty group. Landscape architecture associate professor and co-chairman of the group Walter Tryon said that while people are told radiation associated with nuclear plants is not harmful; the precautions taken in handling radioactive material, however, such as the use of protective gear, creates confusion in the public mind about the real effects of radiation.

"It's difficult to understand what something really means," he said.

Sumner said that only minimal amounts of radiation are released from the plant under controlled conditions. People are exposed to more radiation from the natural background and medical equipment than from nuclear plant emissions.

"There's no question that nuclear power is as safe as anything else in this society," he said.

Diablo Canyon will eventually be granted a license Sumner said, because it would be a waste of invested time and money not to operate the built facility.

Wolf said the plant will be licensed because proponents of nuclear power know that a denied license would be "the nail in the coffin" of the nuclear industry.

The Concerned Faculty opposes nuclear energy as a means of producing power in the future.

"I don't see nuclear energy as needed anywhere in the world," said Wolf. "It's a poor energy path. There are so many things that are simpler, safer, cheaper." The Concerned Faculty member said efforts should be made to develop renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and tidal energy.

The Concerned Faculty will continue to speak out against nuclear energy and will take on other campus and community issues that members feel are important, said Krausdorf.

He said the group is currently at work on a proposal providing for a campus energy coordinator who would work to ensure efficient use of energy on campus and explore means of conservation.

Although no protests or other activities are planned, the Concerned Faculty will continue to take advantage of chances to air their views.

"As a group, we are committed to speaking out at every opportunity," said Tryon.
Sex discrimination inquiry: Can Poly clear Title IX hurdle?

BY RALPH THOMAS
Editorial Assistant

Sex discrimination has been a much talked about issue at Cal Poly over the last few months. One aspect of the issue has been the question of whether Cal Poly is in compliance with Title IX—a federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in federally assisted programs and activities.

During the last two weeks of January Cal Poly was visited by two investigators from the Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights. The investigation came as a result of a complaint filed in the spring of 1979 by five Poly students charging the university for noncompliance with Title IX—specifically in the area of athletics.

The university has “limited control” over this program, according to Howard West, associate executive vice president of academic affairs. He said the investigation’s time schedule does not require a response until 90 days after the visit.

“I could very well be June, July or August before we get back their (the DOE) reactions to the compliance review,” said West, who is in charge of Cal Poly’s intercollegiate athletic program.

West said he does not have “severe concerns” about the investigation.

“I don’t want to try to hide anything. I want them to find some way of resolving them,” West said.

Despite his lack of concern about the compliance review, West said he feels there are two areas the investigators might recommend improvement in: equity for men and women in athletic scholarships and the distribution of scholarships for athletes to be distributed proportionately according to the number of participants.

Concerning the area of distribution of scholarship assistance, West said there has been “a confusion about how to calculate equity.”

He said Title IX requires financial aid for athletes to be distributed proportionately according to the number of participants.

West estimated the facility is third on Cal Poly’s master plan priority list, but that it is still years away.

West said he supports movement toward equity, although he is not sure how they will respond.

“Title IX requires financial aid for athletes to be distributed proportionately according to the number of participants,” West said. He predicts Cal Poly the cost of giving men athletic scholarships has been considerable than it has for women. This is caused by higher cost of housing women athletes in the regular on-campus dormitories as opposed to the lower campus dorms—Heron and Jasper halls where the men are housed.

West pointed out that it costs the university $877,000 to house the 105 men athletes on scholarships and $833,000 to house the 53 women on athletic scholarships.

After the 1981-82 school year Heron and Jasper halls will not be used to house athletes, according to West.

The questions of equity were observed by the investigators and West said he is not sure how they will respond.

“They’ll have to draw their own conclusions based on whatever factual evidence and rationale that they choose to use,” said West.

If the investigators do find the university guilty of sex discrimination, according to West, the ultimate penalty would be the withdrawal of federal assistance from the university.

West said this type of penalty is now being tested in a federal court and might be found illegitimate. If this happens West said the federal government would have no jurisdiction over Cal Poly’s intercollegiate athletic programs.

Since Title IX’s beginning, West said, Cal Poly has been striving, along with other universities, to meet any equity in athletic programs. He comments Title IX for being impetus of this movement.

“There may still be some inequities—but I don’t believe that they are major,” West said. He predicts that the university’s athletic programs will reach complete equity—except for some facilities.

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Poly Canyon springs could leach buried toxics

The Poly Canyon trash dump, where chemicals were dumped between 1972 and 1976, is now the subject of state and federal investigations.

State officials' investigation underway

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

A preliminary investigation by California Department of Health officials indicates that a Poly Canyon trash dump where toxic wastes were once buried poses "no immediate hazard to human health," although there is a "strong possibility" of leaching in the landfill.

A report from the health department, dated March 17, says the Poly Canyon landfill is located in the area of two springs—one of which runs "directly through the fill"— and that "there is a strong possibility of rainwater leaching through the landfill and eventually entering Brizzioli Creek."

The creek runs through Poly Canyon before transversing the northern section of campus and eventually flowing into San Luis Creek.

The state investigation follows a February Mustang Daily article that detailed the allegations of Mike Ahler, an equipment technician at the Poly Canyon chemistry department. Ahler told the Daily that between 1972 and 1976 he transported toxic waste materials accredited the university—would be taken in coordination with county officials.

The dump site—located about a mile in from Poly Canyon's entrance—was carved out of the side of a hill on the right-hand side of the road. This area of Poly Canyon continues to serve as an excavation site used to supply the university with road construction materials, according to Douglas Gerard, executive dean of facilities planning.

The trash dump was closed during the mid-1970s when San Luis Obispo County set forth new regulations for continued operation of the site, according to Gerard. Rather than comply with these regulations, the university moved to seal the dump.

Ahler said the materials he transported to the dump "are judged to be sufficiently contained by the landfill to prevent any measurable contamination of the environment by that waste" provided the landfill is not excavated.

Since 1977, Ahler said, wastes accumulated by the chemistry department have taken on to an off-campus state-licensed dump site in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

"This decision was made not because of imagined difficulties with the Poly Canyon dump site, but to comply with various government regulations which we eventually discovered," the equipment technician said.

Poly memories

During the mid-'30s, Cal Poly had one of the winningest football teams in California. Between 1933 and 1935, the team had a record of 17 wins, four losses and one tie—with a perfect record in 1933. In 1933 and 1934 the Mustangs were the conference champions.

The ancient Greeks it was oivos, the drink of the Gods. The early Romans called it cinum, and fought and died over it. The French called it vin and built their nations pride upon it. It was glorified in song and dance by the Spanish, who called it vino. To Americans it is known simply as wine.

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The economic saga of Proposition 13 continues. Although it may seem as if the measure, passed in June of 1978, has stopped hurting education in California, some warn that the Novocains provided by the now-obsolescent state budget surplus has worn off.

The legislature is now wrestling with the state’s first balanced budget in four years. Limiting spending to the amount of revenue will mean across-the-board cuts in the funding of the California State University and Colleges system, with compensation for the nation’s double-digit inflation rate.

To Cal Poly, this next phase of inadequate funding will come in the form of a projected increase in the general fund budget of only 0.6 percent.

“All parts of Cal Poly will be affected,” said Hazel Jones, vice president in charge of academic affairs. “We distribute pain equally.”

But, she says, Cal Poly is already sore from previous budget cuts and the austere fiscal environment of the last four years.

Said Finance Director Tom Flores, “We are still dealing with the impact of Proposition 13. The full force of the impact has been delayed.”

The CSUC felt the continuing pressure in making up next year’s budget. Governor Jerry Brown’s proposed budget required the trustees to trim nearly $38 million from their initial request.

The system made these unanticipated cuts by slashing $15 million designated for new programs and program changes, by reducing an inflation adjustment for supplies and services to 5 percent, and by increasing student fees.

For example, the inflation adjustment for utilities was reduced to 16 percent, and by increasing student fees.

Brown was to result from the recommendations of a Chancellor’s advisory group.

Business Affairs Director James Landreth was appointed to that committee in 1978 and has seen both sides of the falling ax.

What most concerns Landreth is the proposed cutback in funding for overtime pay (from $1.2 million to $732,000) for university employees at Cal Poly. Certain campus jobs require a lot of overtime, and this reduction would drain money from some other facet of administration.

“Public safety by its nature requires overtime,” said Landreth of the campus Public Safety department, which includes police and fire protection. “There are emergencies, special events, and there must be an allowance for illness, to provide leave replacements.

Financial affairs and records also require overtime — the first because of the extra time required to make up budget proposals, and the second because of work involved to get grades out on time.

Landreth said there are two probable routes that will supply the needed overtime funds. A position can be held vacant, and the salary money would be diverted into overtime. Another option is to critically look at various departments to eliminate inefficiency.

Landreth explained it this way: “There is no logical way to make any more reductions because of inflation.”

Another target of cutbacks has been positions, a factor that hurts Poly in two ways.

By next year, Cal Poly — the most impacted campus in the system — will lose 20 faculty positions. It is in continuous to me that we will lose this many when we are so impacted. After Proposition 13, when we lost $1.5 million, we lost 15 and a half faculty positions,” said Vice President Jones.

“We are jammed with students. We turn away more students every year. But there is not enough equipment money. With our emphasis on lab work it’s impossible to keep the lab equipment up to date. Even now it’s obsolete or outdated,” Jones said.

When equipment breaks, Jones said, the university often doesn’t have the money to fix it, so it is discarded.

The CSUC was exempt from this, but it participated voluntarily by requiring the Chancellor’s office in Long Beach to approve all hiring. Cal Poly lost 29 positions through attrition.

The CSUC budget was reduced by $14 million

Funding cuts worry officials -- and raise student fees

BY JIM MAYER
AND KATHRYN MCKENZIE
Poly News Co-Editors

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The players are divided into two sets: the primary player (winner) and the secondary players (losers), ranging in number from two to as many as will fit in the rooms.

The ultimate aim of the game is freedom—for the primary players, freedom to control; for the secondary players, freedom from control. For the secondary players, there are various levels of freedom obtainable as the game progresses.

The secondary players should be aware that the skilful primary player can determine this value marker by controlling their perception of their objective. For example, if a primary player—having purchased sufficient advertising triangles, he can force the secondary players into the belief that a choice of twenty detergents and the option of buying crotch deodorant and flowered toilet paper is, indeed, freedom.

The amount of money distributed is arbitrary, but the primary player must start the game with one thousand (1,000) times the combined total of the secondary players. The same conditions apply to property squares, factory diamonds, material goods cards, influence and political clout quotas, and other assets which can be added to the game proceeds, provided all players agree on their validity.

The playing board is a conical pyramid. The secondary players move around in a continuous horizontal circle at its base; the primary player moves vertically upwards to the peak, his rate of ascent determined by the ruthlessness of his play, and his rate at which the secondary players foresee their human dignity quota cards.

Under category 2) are skill manipulates. Be it a secondary player threatens to expose the dangers of his work place, say, the primary player's nuclear power plant, his place in the game could be terminated by the expenditure of a half card, modified by the words "car accident." If a secondary player lands on one of the regularly spaced red squares, he must pick a red card from the Death pile. If the card is modified by the words "retired" or "disabled" in italics, the player merely leaves the room; if not, if the card is specified by asbestos or blinding light, the player is placed at the oblong wooden box with the word "saw" painted on it, and is forgotten.

If the primary player lands on a blue square he must pick a blue card from the Deltoy pile. The delay in time to his ascenst is specified by "trade unions, unrest, environmental movement," "public outrage," or Ralph Nader, but the skilful player need not be concerned. If for instance, the two categories of "public outrage," pacifism and active resistance, threaten the primary player's armament profit standing and policy of foreign exploitation, he may see instituted a "conscientious objector status," thereby institutionalising the movement into the game. If the category of "environmental movement" is utilised by the secondary players, the primary player may start, if he picks a favorable public relations card, an anti-litter or recycling program, thus directing the movement along safe channels.

Once the primary player passes the three-quarter (¾) mark on his vertical track, marked "control level," he may now buy the paper headband marked "success;" his ascent to the peak is guaranteed because he now controls the secondary players' moves. It is to have reached this high level, the primary player must have achieved the following.

1) Reasonable control of the press. On the assumption that extremists make good copy, the primary player need only divert attention to them. He can, then, direct the economy, form and topple foreign governments, and control universities, while the secondary players, fearful of radicals in their ranks, turn their energies to stamping out those who threaten the primary player's control—the primary player is thus protected by the secondary players.

2) The position of being paid for being rich.

3) Convinced the secondary players that the gross national product must always increase. If the secondary players argue a tie between level of GNP and number of environmental degradation squares accumulated, the primary player has many options open to him, as mentioned previously.

Once the primary player reaches the peak of the pyramid, he may replace the "success" headband with the plastic crown marked "winner." The secondary players may now pick a card from the Last Resort pile: a "no change" card means the game continues as is until the winner picks a "retired" or "death" card and another player takes over his role; if a "revolution" card is picked, the primary player loses all his gains, which are evenly distributed among the secondary players, his pyramid is leveled, and the game progresses as the secondary players decree. Complications frequently arise—this move should not be relied upon.

Warning: This game has been known to last for years.

Author Andrew Jovess is the Mustang Daily editor and a senior journalism major.

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CONSERVING

We are pleased with the results of the various conservation programs this year: "Energy Awareness Week," the "Greek Conservation Contest," and our "Off-Campus" conservation activities. Due to the success of these programs, students are conserving and spending less on their energy bills. We hope you will take time out to visit us, ask questions and pick up some energy saving tips.

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Progress prerequisite

"Experiencing New Frontiers" has become a cliche for celebrations of student achievements like Poly Royal. But, nevertheless, it is a focal point and apropos.

Some of these frontiers are inviting, and the progress toward them displayed in these exhibits is encouraging. The flipside of progress is frontiers that make us victims; the discovery of the foxes buried in Poly Canyon, the erosion of funds that support state universities and the inequalities among the students and professors because of race and sex in the institution. The creeping paper of Poly Royal is only a wet Band-Aid on these hemorrhaging sores.

All these frontiers—whether invited or unexpected guests—are diverse by nature and our interest in them is just as diffused. We are all affected to different degrees, and generally our interest correlates with the efficacy of the challenge. We should not assume that everyone is concerned that the wild North Coast rivers stay wild.

But what all of these frontiers have in common—and to assure that the next generation doesn’t repeat the last—is an attitude. A mind frame based on rationality, not emotion, to assure good decision making.

The bottom line is that as advocates we are open minded and committed to change. It doesn’t matter what someone’s point of view is, but how they got it. It doesn’t matter whether someone is for or against, but why they know why.

Unfortunately, “open minded” has become an overused word and its meaning diluted. But it still equates to objectivity and is based on rationality. Objectivity demands that we seek out information from a variety of sources, that we analyze discrepancy and then make a decision. Objectivity encourages dissent and never, positively never, denies an opinion.

The war of the bumperstickers continues. To the “Question Authority” that arose from the chaos of the last decade comes the rebuttal: “When they answer, will you listen?” Both sides must act.

Then we must act. For without action, Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, man “is not yet man. What he thought can never ripen into truth.” We must challenge the opposition and not be put off by its apparent size or influence.

Every society will have its masses and its elites; the greater power lying overwhelmingly in the latter. What we must agree to, no matter which frontier we pursue, is to do everything we can within the realm of ethics to influence the influential, we must never close our minds off from those challenging us.

Alturism, of course, is an essential component to an ethical campaign for change. There are those that question whether there is any altruism in democracy, or if there is altruism in theory, if there is room for it in practice. We must bet there is because it is the basis of this attitude change.

Is this revolution of attitude too much to ask? The achievements you see this weekend are only the light under the door. It isn’t too much if we have the courage to change—not to accept smaller cars, pollution and tuition, but to an attitude based on rationality.

Picking the best candidate in an election of a field of many is rarely easy. But when you find a tomato that is firm to the touch, it is often difficult to find a firm politician. The issues in elections are not always clear and so the differences which separate the various candidates often become blurred.

But when the citizens of San Luis Obispo stepped into the voting booth March 4, the picking was easy. There was only one issue and almost all the candidates for the mayoral and San Luis Obispo City Council posts lined up behind it.

The one issue that divided the voting constituency and kept the candidates from hiding behind a veil of political double talk and vague, abstract statements, was that of growth. One faction wanted to maintain a strict curb on the population growth to protect SLO’s fragile environment, ensuring that San Luis retains its small-town atmosphere, and keeping the rate of growth below the city’s ability to provide water and sewer services.

Another group wanted to ease growth rules in an effort to encourage light industry. To the area to create more jobs and keep a lid on rising housing costs by making housing more available.

The limited-growth position emerged as the mandate of the voters when its proponents, Melanie Billig and Allen Settle, were swept in to the mayor and council seats by wide margins, and growth moderate Ron Dunin topped the six council contenders with the most votes. Furthermore, Glenn Deane, who was nosed out by Settle and Dunin, with probably be appointed to fill the council post vacated by Billig when she became mayor.

With the election of Billig, Settle and Dunin, the city growth question would appear to be answered. But in reality the population control controversy has just begun, for the new council must sit down and deliberate to what exact degree the city growth “beast” should be kept at bay.

There has been pressure from some to keep the growth rate as low that only a trickle of people enter the city yearly. Though this option might appear attractive, it is tantamount to suicide.

If the council is overzealous in preventing “Los Angeles in Poly Royal,” allowing the city to expand its boundaries too far in too short a time—it might simultaneously transform the city into another Carmel, a city with its own aloofness, its own social strata, one in which only the rich can afford to live in.

If the council adopts a “no-growth” policy, then the reduced supply of homes will increase the high demand for housing because of the city’s low one percent vacancy rate, could cause the price of homes to escalate. This would be aggravated because there is a temptation for government officials to approve expensive single-family units housing projects over the low income type to make up the property tax lost by limiting the number of people which can live in a community.

Should housing cost jump, the burden would be felt by the rich, who can buy a home at about any price. Not would it be felt by most students, who can band together with friends and collectively rent a house or apartment. The burden. The burden would be shouldered by the middle and lower class workers with families, who can’t afford an increase. So they would be forced out, leaving the city for the students and the rich.

This scenario could be avoided if the council sticks to its plan of limited growth (2 percent or less) and rests the tax rate at the current level by increasing the property tax rate. This would reassess the city’s needs, to determine if there are any necessary services not being performed, such as litter pickup, and to encourage more small business and perhaps stores to come to San Luis through tax credits.

San Luis Obispo citizens made a wise decision when they voted to maintain the area’s natural beauty and the small town atmosphere by limited growth. But this privilege should be granted to all classes of people, not just the rich. But it could be only the rich who remain in San Luis, should the growth strategy adopted by the city council not prove a success.

Author Tom Johnson is Mustang Daily managing editor and a junior journalism major.

The management of the Mustang Daily would like to thank all the students whose patience and expertise made the Poly Royal edition possible.

Special thanks go to:
Photo Editor Dan Senn and staff.
Artists Chuck Barber, Mark Lawler, and Ross Parsons
Tammy Smith, Sara Kachadoorian, and the rest of the publications crew.

Easy pickin’s in growth issue
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"You've come a long way, baby" seems like a phrase which could describe recent efforts at Cal Poly, for it has changed and expanded tremendously in the last 30 years.

Historically, research did not play a significant role on the Cal Poly campus for two major reasons, according to several faculty members. This includes the fact that past university presidents at Cal Poly have never been regarded to be research-minded, and also the very nature of the California State University and Colleges system as determined by the state legislature.

As Dr. George G. Clucas, of the political science department and the first director of research development at Cal Poly, put it "Under President Julian McPhee (president from 1933-1960), research was just not a part of this campus's priorities."

"It was just not encouraged on the campus," he continued, "and certainly not recognized as far as promotions and achievement go."

During McPhee's term as president of the university, the merits of vocational education were emphasized at Cal Poly. Until 1966, research or at least sponsored research was not pursued on campus.

This was a stated fact in the university catalogues of that period.

Clucas explained that when President Robert Kennedy took office, "the pressure was mounting" since many instructors wanted to engage in various aspects of research. However, he added that the matter was strongly controversial, because other instructors just as strongly opposed to research, maintaining that it would detract from the applied atmosphere at Cal Poly or from instructors' classroom performances.

Clucas stated that Kennedy was aware of the situation when he became president in 1966, and he took the first steps toward opening the campus to sponsored research by creating the University Research Committee in conjunction with the Academic Senate, and later establishing the office of Research Development.

According to Lucas, the main purpose of the office was to be a visible sign to the campus that it was acceptable to pursue research.

Clucas said that one of the functions of the office was to make instructors aware of what institutions were seeking research proposals, to help instructors in writing proposals and to assist in other aspects of gaining sponsored research.

The role of research at Cal Poly under Kennedy was to allow instructors who were interested in pursuing such goals to do so, but only to the extent that it did not interfere with Cal Poly's "hands on" policy towards education.

"Kennedy had to tread very carefully," said Clucas. "After all, it was just the whole research thing was a 'no-no' until Kennedy opened it up.

According to Robert Lucas, the present director of research development, when president Warren J. Baker took office in August of 1979, the pursuit of research on this campus was given an even greater impetus for growth.

In his 1979 fall conference address, Baker noted the importance of research at Cal Poly and committed himself and the institution to a more vigorous research program.

"The research committee has looked at its research role and has said that research plays an important role in professional development and professional development is important for every faculty member at Cal Poly," said Lucas, adding that through this statement, professional growth has also been given a high priority at Cal Poly.

This increasing commitment to research has been apparent as both the dollar volume and the number of research projects have increased significantly over the years. Research funding levels in 1979-80 were almost ten times that of 1968-69, and the number of awards and grants for research has almost doubled.

"Five years ago, we were chasing after $1,500 grants from the Department of Forestry," said Lucas, "now we're looking at a one million dollar grant from the State Department."

According to Lucas, several recent developments may also help to improve the research environment at Cal Poly.

Lucas said that a new administrator was recently hired by the Foundation to oversee the administration of sponsored programs. He explained that this new administrator would help provide a force for greater cohesion in research administration.

Lucas explained that the office of research development has also been augmented with an administrative assistant who will assist faculty in identifying potential sponsors and in preparing proposals. Lucas said the tremendous amount of time and effort which must be expended just to prepare a research proposal may frighten off instructors.

He added that with the advent of this new position, "the research office will be able to keep in closer touch with instructors and help to insure that proposals which are sent are in their best possible form."

Changes in the campus application procedures have also been improved and proposal review time reduced by decreasing the number of signatures required.

But despite the increasing commitment to research at Cal Poly, certain other factors have stunted that growth.

Clucas said several limitations upon research are the result of its role in research as defined by the state legislature, which in the Donahoe Act assigned primary responsibility for research to the University of California system and set up the state university system primarily for instructional purposes.

Teaching loads, therefore, are much lighter for faculty in the UC system to allow time for research, and specialized research facilities are provided for them. In direct contrast to this, the CSUC cannot re­

ly on state funds and must seek from other sources to provide faculty time and the needed materials to support research.

Clucas explained that instructors at Cal Poly are all working under full teaching loads of 12 or more units. Thus, faculty who wish to pursue research here must do so either on an overload basis or on released time which must be funded by an outside source.

Lucas named a shortage of adequate facilities for research as another factor which limits research growth.

"It seems to me," said Lucas, "that the space to do one's work has always been a problem with faculty who want to push further."

Lucas added that Cal Poly is changing, that research has come a long way, and there is room for further growth as Poly begins to overcome the barriers.

The excitement for the students and faculty that are involved in research is bound to carry over into the classroom," said Clucas, "but you've got to understand that it [research] is never going to be the tail wagging the dog at this institution."
Poly's experiments on shuttle

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

While America's space shuttle transport system is two years behind schedule, the Cal Poly Space Program is already planning to test the environmental conditions of space by constructing experiments scheduled to be launched into orbit early in 1983.

At that time, amidst the space shuttle's 63,000-pound payload, there will be a cannister from Cal Poly measuring 2 1/2 cubic feet in size and weighing about 60 pounds, which will be designated "Payload 279." A battery-operated control system will activate the self-contained experiments once the space vehicle is injected into earth orbit.

The space shuttle program is just now getting off the launchpad itself. Cal Poly's payload will be shot into orbit in much the same manner as the projected flight of the space shuttle Columbia. The Cal Poly Space Program, a student-run organization operating under the auspices of the university's physics department, has designed experiments to test what effect the zero-gravity space environment has on various chemical and metallurgical reactions, according to the organization's program director, Bryant Moinihan.

The first experiment involves the electrolytation of metals. The process used in the construction of electrical components and chemical machines—which is expected to be more efficient in the weightless environment, said Noley Baker, the program engineer.

Another experiment, Baker said, will indicate how oscillating chemical reactions are affected by the absence of gravity. Such oscillating reactions are thought to occur in heart neurons, he explained; thus the experiment could shed light on how the heart would be affected during long-term space travel.

The university's space program is also constructing an experiment "to come up with a metal that is full of bubbles," or a thought to occur in heart neurons, he explained; thus the experiment could shed light on how the heart would be affected during long-term space travel.

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Baker noted that such a light weight metal, formed in a zero-gravity environment, would have many practical applications on earth.

The final experiment, according to the space program's 1980 "Current Research and Status Report," involves immiscible alloys, which are produced from metals that "do not normally mix in their liquid state." As temperatures approach absolute zero, the report says, the electrical properties of these metals become "superconductive."

Since gravity separates metals of different densities, the report continues, a weightless environment could provide a class toward producing distortionless immiscible alloy wires.

Baker, a junior electrical engineering major, said similar experiments as these should be conducted on earth so that comparisons between the effects of gravity and zero-gravity environments may be made.

Moinihan, a junior business major, explained that the Cal Poly Space Program was on a three-phase schedule. Phase one, already completed, was the selection and blueprinting of the experiments. Moinihan said.

The second phase, now in progress, involves design and construction of the payload and will conclude with the actual launching, he said. The final phase is the interpretation and publication of the experimental results, which should occur sometime around 1985, Moinihan said.

Class prepares students for wild blue yonder

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

As parents and alumni fly into San Luis Obispo this week for the 1981 Poly Royal activities, a few Cal Poly students are preparing for aviation adventures of their own.

The students are enrolled in General Aviation, or Aero 102, a course designed to provide the training necessary to pass the written examination for the Federal Aviation Administration's private pilot's license.

What aeronautical concepts should the student have mastered after completing Aero 102?

Interpretation of weather data, cross-country planning, aerodynamic principles, federal regulations and other pertinent information are topics discussed in the course, according to Shannon Barrett, who taught the course during winter quarter.

Barrett, a commercial pilot for Swift Aire, said the General Aviation course teaches students why an airplane flies, how to control the craft and how the engine system operates.

Students who pass the course, the pilot said, "should have an understanding of the fundamentals and the knowledge it takes to pass the FAA private pilot's test."

Barrett emphasized, however, that Aero 102 relates only to the FAA written examination. To receive a private pilot's license, he explained, one must log a minimum of 40 hours of in-flight experience and pass a medical examination and a flight check in addition to passing the written exam.

Students who wish to take actual in-flight lessons must do so independently of the university, the pilot said.

According to the university catalog, Aero 102 is not open as a credit course for aeronautical engineering students. Barrett said only eight of the 45 students enrolled in his class are aeronautical engineering majors while the rest represent a "good cross-section" of the university.

Barrett, a professional pilot for the past nine years, said "two or three" of his students are looking toward flying as a profession while some others are flying as a pleasurable hobby. The rest of his students, he said, simply take the aeronautical course as an elective.

Barrett said that in the past General Aviation was taught once a year to about 150 students at a time. It will now be available three quarters out of the academic year provided student interest remains the same, he said.

"They will use people in the aviation profession to teach the course," Barrett said.

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Saturday, April 25
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Sunday, April 26
9 a.m. ‘til 2 p.m.
By Michael Whisley
Staff Writer

The printed text which you are reading comprises the only student written, set-up, printed and produced newspaper in the nation.

Most student newspapers are written by students, but every other campus in the country must send the print-ready copy off-campus to be printed. The reason for this lies in the massive amount of labor and long hours of work it takes to publish a newspaper.

Who is responsible for this fantastic feat? University Graphic Systems, a completely student-run business with a projected annual budget of $300,000. In the true spirit of Cal Poly’s “hands on” approach to learning, UGS contracts to print any student club or organization needs as well as printing the Mustang Daily, the Cal Poly Foundation Annual Report, the Annual Giving Report, the commencement program, a variety of booklets, club yearbooks and the alumni newsletter, Cal Poly Today.

For close to ten years UGS has been giving students experience in managing, business and public relations. The more than 60 student employees who work at UGS hold positions ranging from general manager to crew, for terms of one year.

This leads to rapid movement of the number of students who can benefit from the experience, explained General Manager Brian Trehus, a communications major. “It’s so much like the real world it’s scary,” Travis added.

McCalla is one of the 60 employed by the student-run business. The employees are paid the minimum hourly wage. No, in contrast to the management positions, which draw a salary.

Every year for the past six years UGS has increased its sales and profits, said Travis. Every quarter students apply for jobs with UGS, but Travis explained that the system can only take a certain number of students. UGS handles only printing jobs which pertain to Cal Poly, but this keeps them quite busy putting out posters for concerts, Poly Royal and other campus events. When Printek takes on a job, said Travis, the customer almost always has a design or has gone through one of the many graphic design students who freelance. At this point an estimator tells the customer what the job will cost, and then orders the needed materials.

The graphic communications department is dependent on funds from the state and private donations to take care of their equipment needs, said Travis. Some of the equipment is quite old and takes a lot longer to do certain jobs, like color editions of the Daily, be added, UGS, like any business operation, pays the graphics department for the use of their presses, as well as buying all its own materials outside campus. A few years ago UGS bought a Web press especially to fulfill the printing contract with the Daily.

Tammy Sams, the publishing division manager, added, “It’s a fantastic learning experience. When I graduate I will have a year of managerial skills that I really enjoy working with UGS.”

Graphics presses for national attention

By Maria Casas
Staff Writer

“Once you know the basics, the bottom line is your own creativity,” said Tom Foley, a faculty member in the computer science department describing the possibilities of the new computer graphic machines at Cal Poly.

The graphic artists include two color Tektronix with visual screens purchased by the computer center and two Hewlett Packard visual screens with a plotter donated by Hewlett Packard. The Tektronix computers are enriched with state-of-the-art color which allows for a program’s pattern to be defined in 64 different colors.

With the speed of computers important for good graphics, this brings about a minor problem for the Tektronix. Since it cannot stand alone, it requires a host with other computers which involves time sharing from Los Angeles. This process is slow since it must go over many telephone lines.

The two visual screens and plotter by Hewlett Packard are capable of plotting charts, bar graphs, functions, drawing lines, circles and shading sections of a plot in different colors.

“IT’s a visual world we live in,” said Foley. “It’s a great business.”

Hewlett Packard computers have their own basic interpreter and can stand alone or be hooked up to a host if necessary.

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“We are unbelievably grateful to Hewlett Packard for their excellent terminals,” said Foley. “A lot of Cal Poly students are working for Hewlett Packard. They are high on Cal Poly.”

These computers are not meant for an ignorant programmer,” said Foley. “You need a decent computer background and be able to read manuals.

Some students are using the new computers to complete their senior projects. One project consisted of writing a program that draws a three-dimensional surface. The program had to be capable of having other people use it and understand it.

A university-wide committee is also exploring the possibilities of acquiring a CAD-CAM computer, Computer Aided Design, Computer Aided Manufacturing which can be purchased through grants or private industry. Not only would the School of Engineering benefit, but others would also.

General Motors and Lockheed, two of the big companies which use CAD-CAM to design their cars and airplanes, have said that a CAD-CAM have will require that a design be made and then be reproduced on the computer. The design can be viewed in three dimensions. Here changes can be made only to the parts not acceptable, without erasing the whole design. This whole design is set up as a mathematical function which is defined.

“Whoever invented the car put the horse buggy out of business,” said Foley.

The saying, “a picture paints a thousand words” is quite true in relation to graphic computers. Information can be interpreted in just about any field can be compacted into functions that a computer will handle.

“Computer graphics is fun,” said Foley. “The students enjoy it, and the word you will most often hear when you walk by the room where the computers are ‘wow!”

UGS prints Cal Poly’s needs

Coloring with computers

By Maria Casas
Staff Writer

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Kennedy Library

BY KATHLEEN HORIZON

Staff Writer

It started as a paper dream in 1968. Today it occupies a large plot of land on the Cal Poly campus. Dedicated with formal recognition ceremonies on April 2, 1981, the Robert E. Kennedy Library became the newest building on campus.

The library director since August, 1980, Dr. David Walsh, is pleased with the new library. It is a larger building, is much better arranged, and has more space, he said.

Executive Dean of Facilities Planning E. Douglas Gerard said the new library is almost five times the size of the old library. The new library has 208,000 square feet and the old one, the Dexter Library Annex had only 46,000 square feet. The library cost $9.04 million to build, $800,000 to design, and another $1,231,800 to equip.

The library employs more than 70 full-time staff members and about 150 student assistants. This year the budget, not including salaries, was over $1.3 million. Half of this money was used to purchase books and subscribe to periodicals, Walsh said.

Designed by the architectural firm of Marquis and Associates of San Francisco, and contracted to R.E. McKee of Los Angeles, the library took about three years to build.

The initial planning took place in the late '60s and funding was not received until the building codes had changed, so the library had to be partially redesigned to fit the new codes, said Gerard.

Services for the disabled students include ramps, automatic doors, and an elevating wheelchair to reach high shelves. To facilitate ease in movement, the carpeting in the library has no padding underneath it, said Walsh.

Decks over the courtyard will soon be open for use as reading terraces. The furniture was cut out of the final budget, and Walsh said that it might be built on campus.

Looking up: The Robert F. Kennedy from the inside up.

There are 96 steps in the main stairwell and it takes 20 seconds to ride the elevator from the first to the fifth floor. There are public telephones, water fountains, restrooms, photoduplication centers, directories and elevators on all five floors.

Half a million items are used each year by patrons. Of these about 210,000 were used outside the library, and 292,000 inside the library. Of those, 112,000 were from the reserve room and 14,000 of them were senior projects, said Walsh.

This will not be the last construction project on the Cal Poly campus. Already in the works are plans to renovate the old library at a cost of $2.2 million. Other projects are the remodeling of Jesperson and Heron Halls for $2 million, the erecting of an Engineering South for $10 to $12 million and adding to the agriculture facilities for $3 to $4 million, said Gerard.
Home ec, child development piece it together

BY MARY McALISTER
Staff Writer

The highly protested merger of the child development and home economics departments has progressed smoothly, with a few of the fears and some of the resentment among seniors still remaining.

The merger became effective on July 1, 1980; a name for the new department hasn’t been chosen yet. It was a move intended to be smooth, and the School of Human Development and Education to reorganize the campus in which administrators felt was a more logical scheme, and also to save on administrative costs—for example, the child development department was eliminated.

When news of the proposed merger reached students and faculty last spring, it drew a series of protests centering around a perceived loss of departmental identity, and reduction in faculty and facilities.

Some students still resent the procedure employed by the administration and the image that might have been created, but nonetheless accept the situation and are trying to make it as comfortable as possible.

“Overall the merger is going very well,” said Jean- nise Schmidt, child development instructor and lab coor- dinator. “On a scale of one to 10 I would give it an eight.”

Much of the credit, she added, belongs to the new department head, Dr. Frances Parker, who is an ad- ministrator. Schmidt noted that Parker is straightforward and fair to everyone and that she consults as much as possible with the faculty.

“We must have effective leadership for this to work,” she stressed.

Instructor Lyn Boulter agreed with Schmidt that the merger was going quite smoothly, and she attributes the success to the efforts of the faculty to coordinate programs to meet individual needs.

Pat Hoover, senior child development major, agreed that the merger is going well except for some added red tape in connection with graduation.

Holly Hamacher, a senior child development student, said the mechanics of the move are “getting better” but there is still resentment among child development ma- jors.

Child development majors resent the merger because the two departments are totally different, she added.

“There are two majors that don’t belong together,” she said. “Child development is involved in education while home economics is more connected with art.”

She said that the merger further clouds other students’ views of what child development and home economics students are learning.

“Everybody feels walked on because people associate child development with rearing children,” she added.

Kathy Schott, child development junior and student sensor from the School of Human Development and Education, agreed that the negative impression associated with the home economics department worries many of the child development students.

“There was the impression of the child development department merging with home economics,” she said.

“Instead of the two merging together. This created the impression of a dominant/submissive relationship.”

Child development majors never really had a place of their own, she noted, and now they have lost some lab and office space, and feel a loss of direction and sup­ port.

Schott also said that the merger was conducted without student input and was therefore more difficult to prove workable.

Despite these setbacks, she added, she does feel that the departments have quite a bit in common and may find that the merger may create benefits.

“It may seem like options are reduced,” she said, “the exposure and influence of home economics will be good and students will not be as limited in their careers.”

Some benefits have already been realized, according to Dr. Harry Busselen, associate dean of the School of Human Development and Education, who agrees that the merging of the two departments has progressed in a smooth manner. Busselen noted that facilities, faculty last spring, it drew a series of protests centering around a perceived loss of departmental iden­ tity, and reduction in faculty and facilities.

“Administratively, it is better organized because departments have merged,” he said. “Personnel actions move more smoothly and there are now more full professors in the merged department than there were in child develop­ ment.’

He noted that when the administration deals with allocation of resources and faculty positions, it can deal with two voices at once and the greater number of involved mean less unfavorable consequences of such actions than there were in child development.

Teacher Schott said she has noticed some benefits since the merger as she has seen added cooperation in the use of home economics department facilities for the child development lab.

Also, she noted, they have efficiency and a source of support they did not have before, and have felt the benefits of pooling of resources.

Instructor Patricia Engle envisioned a long-range benefit of a specialized graduate program that was re­ jected in 1976 but may be possible with the larger base of the combined department.

The overall attitude appears to be positive and en­ couraging among both students and faculty, who are accepting the situation, and trying to make the best of it.

Hoover said that both students and faculty realize they must accept the change and push for it.

Hamacher said that although they are not overjoyed, students are accepting the merger and making the best of it.

The name of the new department is child development-home economics, he noted, and there are actually three majors within the department: dietetics, home economics, and child development, so the child development majors have not lost their sense of identi­ ty.

Apparently they are satisfied with the situation, he said, because he has not seen any delegation of students protesting the change.

Hoover agreed, saying, “Overall, everything is status quo, as things have subsided and everyone is getting along.”

much change in curriculum or emphasis.

“The best thing to do is to make it work,” she ex- plained. “You only create more problems by fighting—you must work within the system.”

“Since the merger is a result of the need to save on administrative costs, it’s a good thing and we have to live with it,” he said.

He noted that the administration deals with allocation of resources and faculty positions, it can deal with two voices at once and the greater number of involved mean less unfavorable consequences of such actions than there were in child development.

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Hoover agreed, saying, “Overall, everything is status quo, as things have subsided and everyone is getting along.”
Demand exceeds the supply of willing engineering pros

BY KAREN GRAVES
Staff Writer

Engineering students are plentiful at Cal Poly, but professors are in short supply.

Cal Poly is recruiting for 18 faculty positions in the School of Engineering and Technology, said Dean Robert Valpey. This shortage of engineering professors is a nationwide problem.

One reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the shortage of Ph.D. graduates. In 1980, 2,751 Ph.D.'s in engineering were awarded in the U.S.—and 963 of these were given to foreign nationals. Private industry typically hires three-fourths of the remaining 1,788 Ph.D. graduates, said Valpey, which leaves 447 Ph.D. graduates available to the 286 engineering schools in the U.S.

Another reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the high salaries available in private industry. A typical engineering graduate with a bachelor of science degree and no experience can earn from $20,000 to $24,000 a year after graduation. In comparison, the annual salary level of a second-year associate professor at Cal Poly is $24,000.

But these problems are often offset by the small community atmosphere of SLO which many faculty candidates look for, said Valpey.

The shortage of engineering professors definitely affects engineering courses.

The first option is to cancel the class and not expand other sections. But if an individual needs the class to graduate, he will be given a seat in another section.

The second option is to cancel the class, but enlarge other sections to take the overflow. This option is limited by room size, said the dean. Also, the increased class size means more work for the instructor in grading homework and dealing with students.

Another option available is to shift faculty members around so that students are hired to teach labs, said Valpey.

"In many cases, students do better in that lab than they would with a professional instructor," said Valpey. This is because the student instructors remember what areas of the class were difficult for them and make allowances for this in their instruction.

Ways to solve the problem of faculty shortages in the School of Engineering are being looked into, said Valpey. A new salary schedule has been approved by the California State University and Colleges system trustees, but it has not yet been funded by the state legislature.

If the new salary schedule, called an overlapping salary schedule is approved, it would mean, for example, that an assistant professor can have a salary equal to that of an associate professor.

The new salary schedule is opposed by the United Professors of California because collective bargaining is in process and it is an unfair labor practice to change the salary schedule at this time, said history professor Lloyd Beecher, president of the campus chapter.

Cal Poly has also turned to private industry for help. There is a large program involving donations from private industry, which average from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Yet, "this money is used for faculty professional development needs, rather than supplementing faculty salaries," said Valpey.

Valpey is also looking for someone who would be willing to donate $1 million to have a building named after them. This type of donation would provide $100,000 in interest to supplement faculty salaries.
BY LORI ANDERSON

Instructors preach what they practice

Students aren't the only ones learning at Cal Poly. Cal Poly professors also follow the "learn by doing" approach in keeping up to date on what they're relating to students.

Instructors from almost all departments are involved in some kind of work or research outside the classroom. Basil Fiorito, a child development professor, is the head of the local chapter of Parents Anonymous in San Luis Obispo.

Fiorito sponsors the self-help group for abusive parents and works as the liaison between the group and the community.

The professor said he meets with the group weekly. At Cal Poly, Fiorito teaches pairing and marriage, family counseling, helping relations and family crisis. He said he feels his involvement with Parents Anonymous has enriched his ability to teach. "It gives me real experiences to make concrete some of the ideas and concepts we study," he said.

In watching parents struggle and deal with angry emotions, Fiorito said, "It makes it real to me and helps me to relate that to the students."

Architecture professor Carleton Winslow is also involved in what he teaches outside the classroom.

Winslow said he is a member of a partnership architecture and interior design firm based in San Luis Obispo. He is spending up to 10-15 hours each week with the firm. He has also taught extension classes on Hearst Castle, mission of the Central Coast and the King Tut exhibit.

The only problem Winslow finds in teaching and working is time. "You don't get much sleep," he said.

"It's not easy to teach at the same time as you are working," said the instructor. "Partnership is a good arrangement."

Winslow said the work with the design firm helps him in his teaching. He compared the work to that of a doctor who must be in active practice to retain his medical skill.

The book Winslow has co-authored is titled "The Enchanted Hill" and deals with the history of Hearst Castle, the Hearst family, the construction of the castle, and its gardens.

And his co-author Nickola Frye have plans for a second book, said Winslow.

Throughout the year, Baur said he works on tax return preparation. His number of accounts varies with the number of opportunities he has to work.

Baur said he is involved to a small extent in the preparation of financial statements, which is helpful in teaching his beginning accounting courses.

"I have basically taught one course in tax accounting per quarter," he said, a class enhanced by his involvement in day to day accounting.

Baur said his work is a practical application of what he teaches. "It does help to be doing it in conjunction with teaching it," he said.

Dr. N.L. Eatough, a chemistry professor, is involved in air investigation studies and water analysis. Eatough said he and a research group take samples of the air in San Luis Obispo County and determine the dust and particulate matter existing there. The purpose of these studies is to detect changes and their causes.

Eatough is also involved in a nationwide survey to determine the amount of sulfur in the air and time it takes to oxidize from one form to another.

Eatough said he has analyzed the sulfur content in the air inside one of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's stacks at Morro Bay and at three other locations in San Luis Obispo.

"We generate a tremendous amount of sulfur in the air here," Eatough said.

Throughout the year, Baur said he teaches basic chemistry, physical chemistry, environmental chemistry and industrial chemistry, also does water analysis in the area. Main concerns are the concentrations of nitrate and mercury in the water, which has been found to be above the legal limits in certain locations in San Luis Obispo.

In reference to his work and teaching, Eatough said, "I think they compliment each other." "What we do in class and what we do in the field go hand in hand," he said.

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Looking Forward

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You've never had ice cream like this before!
BY SHARYN SEARS

TO VETERAN CAL POLY STUDENTS, THE WEEK BEFORE FALL QUARTER IS THE LAST WEEK OF SUMMER VACATION. BUT TO FRESHMAN AND NEW TRANSFER STUDENTS, IT'S A FUN WEEK BEFORE FALL QUARTER IS THE LAST WEEK IS CAL POLY'S WAY OF ORIENTING THE NEW STUDENT TO THE UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY.

"WOW" WALTERS is the president of W.O.W. Board Chairman Jim Georgiou (second from left); "W.O.W. is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics."

WOW Chairman Jim Georgiou (second from left): "W.O.W. is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics."

W.O.W. Board members are Racheal Rothenbauer, first vice-chair; Paula Drazek, second vice-chair; Dawn Brosnick, corresponding secretary; Gary Pfeifer, recording secretary; and Bill Spencer, treasurer.

"W.O.W. is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics."
Poly pre-law

Grads challenging trials of law school

BY A.R. VENGEL
Special to the Daily

Not only is there an increasing number of Cal Poly students going on to law school, but their ability rivals that of law students from UCLA, Berkeley, and other renowned universities, according to two pre-law advisers.

Professors John Culver and Allen Settle of the political science department both said that more and more students at Cal Poly are seriously considering a career in law.

"Ten years ago, about 35 students each year were interested in going to law school. Out of those, say about 15 would go. Today out of 150 students who are seriously thinking about going to law school, one-fourth of those go on," said Culver.

Approximately one-half of those Poly students who go on to law school are political science majors. The other half of the students are from various majors: architecture, engineering, math, agriculture, English, business and journalism.

"These students seem to do just as well as any political science major," said Culver.

"Our students, comparatively speaking, do quite well in law school. Some think that coming from a school such as Cal Poly, compared to coming from UCLA or a bigger school, students won't be as well trained. But students find themselves right up there with the rest of them."

Although students from Cal Poly may not have as much of a background in knowledge, they find themselves well trained if not better than others in skills such as reading, writing and speaking.

Culver attributes this to Cal Poly's "hands on" approach in education.

In a survey conducted by Culver and the pre-law club at Cal Poly, they found that continuing law students valued their student-faculty contacts.

"Students felt that the close contacts with faculty members enabled them to do more writing and be more creative. Students also felt that they received more than academic or major knowledge. They had the opportunity to develop their own competence," said Culver.

One of the most highly valued parts about an education at Cal Poly by students is the chance to do a pre-law internship.

Students serve internships as paralegals running a law office and doing research; with the municipal court, the superior court, or the district attorney's office; or with just about any public or private law firm.

Both Culver and Settle recommend that a student interested in law to serve such an internship before pursuing law school.

"It's not all in-service work and courtroom theatrics. Lawyers have been glorified through television," said Culver.

Most of a lawyer's work is in research and serving papers. Many cases never make it to the courtroom.

"All lawyers don't make a lot of money," said Culver.

Criminal law, which is a major field, isn't very lucrative. Usually the people who need criminal lawyers don't have much money. Most lawyers salaries run from $7,000 to $85,000.

Another misconception is one that only the best and brightest students go to law school.

"Take any other professional training, it's hard work. Students find that it isn't the difficulty of the work but the volume of it. The first semester is usually the hardest. It takes some adjusting and after that, students usually know how they are doing. They know if they're going to make it or not. They lose a lot of the fears and apprehensions that were built up," said Culver.

Scott Walton, a Cal Poly graduate, now attending Golden Gate Law School in San Francisco, emphasizes the importance of writing skills and practical experience such as serving an internship and being involved in school organizations, clubs and activities.

Cal Poly graduate David Robertson, now attending University of San Diego law school, claims that students from Cal Poly who attend USD are well prepared and rate in the top 25 percent of the class or better.

Both Culver and Settle said that Cal Poly students who go on and graduate from law school do just as well as other law school graduates.

Students at Cal Poly go on to law school for several reasons. Michele Lambert, Cal Poly's 1981 Pre-Law Club president, chose to go on to law school because of the challenge.

"I think law is intriguing, challenging, and stimulating. I don't know if I want to practice law. Going to law school will give me an edge in almost any job field I choose," said Lambert.

"One of the biggest fears I do have is not getting accepted to a law school. I think a lot of students do." Lambert graduated in winter of 1981. She hasn't yet decided which law school she will attend.

Cal Poly political science major Debbie Green is also contemplating going to law school.

"Law school isn't for everyone. It doesn't take so much intelligence. You have to be ambitious, competitive and dedicated. If you want it bad enough, you'll get in somewhere. Don't let your GPA stop you," said Green.
Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room

BY ROBERT LEWIS

Losing its past as one of the last great male locker rooms, Cal Poly Polytechnic educational philosophy according to students, and gives Cal Poly a definite advantage in business knowledge over other California business schools. 

When senior Judy Underhill came to Cal Poly as a freshman with the intention of filling two years of general education requirements before transferring to the University of Southern California, "But when I looked at what was offered at USC, it just didn't make sense," she said. Business courses at Cal Poly, she feels, deal "in the real world." 

"When you get out in the real world," she said, "you need to be ready for any kind of challenge," said senior accounting major Lor- rajean Atwood, who said she had to require three to four hours of homework each school night to "keep her mind on the books." 

"It's unlike any other class I've taken," she said. Cal Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room Poly businesswomen ...
California's $14 billion agriculture industry does not live by precious water and sunshine alone. Along with the sparkling wet stuff wrested from Sierra-fed waterways, California's farm industry—the nation's largest—sprays dusts and dumbs 334 million pounds of chemical pesticides per year on crops ranging from avocados to zucchini.

The state ranks first in pesticide usage in the United States.

 Within the last decade, new ideas concerning the use and safety of agricultural pesticides have been finding their way through the maze of industrial and academic researchers, state and federal governments and agriculture agencies, and finally to the farmers themselves.

Perhaps the most significant among these alternative approaches to pest control to rise in the wake of the new environmental consciousness concerning the application, disposal and safety of toxic pesticides is the concept of Integrated Pest Management, or IPM.

"If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides, " said John Taylor, Poly crop science graduate and vice president of Philip and Taylor Produce in Oceanside, the county's largest grower, packer and shipper of celery, about rote spraying with petroleum-based chemicals. "You know what's happened to the price of oil, " he added.

Richard Greek, county assistant agriculture commissioner, estimated that 600,000 pounds of pesticides are used in San Luis Obispo county every year. "That is the most reasonable estimate at this time, " he said. Reporting is so erratic that no guess could be made on the trends in pesticide usage, he said.

Not only are massive blanket applications of pesticides expensive, they represent an unsound approach to pest management that ultimately leads to sometimes drastic effects on humans and wildlife, higher pest populations, increased use of chemical pest controls, and the emergence of resistant strains of the insects the pesticide was intended to control, according to a 1977 fiscally sponsored report on Integrated Pest Management.

This is underscored by estimates that 85 to 95 percent of the national population will have DDT or other similar chemical residues or by-products stored in their fatty tissues, according to a 1980 Los Angeles Times investigation of pesticides.

Also, a Cornell University study states that while pesticide use has increased ten-fold in the past 30 years, crop damage during the same time has doubled despite the pesticide backlash movement. The best alternative right now, and for the future, reported several agricultural sources, is IPM.

"Pesticides are a necessary and useful tool in the production of food for the world's growing population, " crop science department head Corwin M. Johnson said. "If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides. But the cosmetic appearance of produce is a big selling point in this country."

This adds to the economic pressure farmers feel, Johnson said. The past practice has been to apply pesticides as a kind of insurance against crop failure, due to cosmetic or other crop damage, which annually amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars in California.

It was suggested that perhaps this has helped give farmers the reputation among environmentalists as being too willing to spray potentially harmful chemicals at the first sign of infestation or disease. "We sometimes get a reputation as chemical lovers, " Johnson replied, "but here at Cal Poly, we all believe in IPM and biological control. IPM programs must be tailor-made for each crop. Poly biological science Professor Kingston Leong said."

Data on weather, growth rate or the crop, insect populations, pest lifecycle and other factors must first be collected, then extrapolated to provide a one-year in-advance prediction, on which the IPM program is based. "It's a very complex procedure, and it's still in its infancy, " Leong said.

Once the crop is in the ground, constant monitoring for diseases and pests is started. Populations of pests and their natural predators are noted, with a weather eye on the balance between the two. At this point in many IPM programs, biological and natural controls are relied on.

Only when undesirable insects or diseases threaten to reach what is known as the "economic threshold" for that crop are pesticides used. "We utilize all the beneficial organisms we can, " Leong said.

"Pesticides: Is there an alternative to chemical warefare?"

BY MARY CORBIN

Story and photos by Jim Malone

Above: one of Poly's 160-gallon pesticide sprayers. Below: Crop science student Gale McIntyre burns weeds as an alternative to herbicides.

Jobs growing for women in agriculture

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Integrated pest management

From page 12

can, and spray (pesticides) only when it gets bad," Johnson said. "Then we use the most specific chemical we can for the pest you're after. But we don't spray until we absolutely have to.

Fewer applications lead to fewer accidental exposures of humans, a fact that enhances IPM programs attractiveness to farmers and environmentalists alike. At Cal Poly, pesticide safety has been a prime concern ever before the advent of IPM practices. "We're striving for no accidents," Johnson said.

Prior to any use of any toxic material, Poly crop science students must attend a four-hour agricultural chemical safety course, a non-credit class offered every quarter since 1964, Johnson said. "We also abide by a campus rule which states that any time a Class I, most toxic substance is used, an instructor or technician must be present.

By law, closed loading systems, which prevent any human contact with toxic substances, must be used with Class I pesticides. Crop science, which uses 80 percent of the pesticides in use in all Poly's enhanced of progressive attractiveness to farmers and provides adequate protective gear for applications.

The department must also file maps and pesticide data with the San Luis Obispo County Agriculture Department at the first of the year for the following 12 months, according to Johnson. Then the department must file three applications, including a notice of intent to apply pesticides, and a post-application use permit for each individual application.

Campus Safety Officer Donald Van Acker said that the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the county agriculture department, both of which make frequent inspections of safety practices at Poly, have found the crop science and other campus pesticide users' safety programs to be "excellent."

Johnson also pointed out that Poly is tivated the use of informational warning signs at treated fields in the 1960s, before their use was required by law. He said he could recall only two serious incidents of accidental exposure to a toxic substance during his 21 years as crop science head.

Though fewer and safer uses of chemical pest control are achieved through IPM programs, pesticides will remain an important tool in most management schemes. Professor Charles Crabb stated. Other vital tools useful in IPM plans are the non-conventional controls, Crabb said.

The most common of these, Crabb said, are microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and nematodes, microscopic soil-borne worms. These organisms prey on specific pests, but not affecting any beneficial insects that may be present. Some of the non-conventional act to disrupt the insect's life cycle, said Crabb.

Insect Growth regulators will either hold a bug in an immature, harmless stage of development, or force them into maturity and an early retirement. Sex attractants are chemicals which mimic female insect's hormones, called pheromones, and confuse the males so they are unable to mate.

Artificial pheromones are not effective in severe infestations, Crabb explained. Feeding deterrents and stimulants are applied to plants or microorganisms to discourage plant feeding or encourage ingestion of insect-killing microorganisms.

All of these techniques will find their places in IPM programs Crabb said, but none of them alone is a panacea. "Non-conventionals are not the final answer," he emphasized.

"Pest management is here to stay, if we hope to provide food for the world," Crabb said. "And Integrated Pest Management is the technique of the future." Only 10 percent of California crop pests have viable IPM schemes ready, he said.

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Fresh alcohol distillation brewing

The alcohol from this still, located on campus near Stenner Creek, won’t be sold as moonshine—but it may someday fuel Cal Poly-owned vehicles.

By RICK JONES

Senior David Wyatt says he’d like to see all of Cal Poly’s vehicles running on alcohol within two years. Wyatt, one of the founders of the Cal Poly Alcohol Science Club, which manages the project, has nearly completed an alcohol distillation plant which he hopes will eventually produce enough alcohol to power a 10,000-gallon third of about 10,000 gallons. Wyatt also hopes to produce enough to fuel small to people with cars altered to run on alcohol.

The plant is currently being built on concrete pads that once housed the Cal Poly swine unit. It’s located near Stenner Creek, just south of Highland Avenue. The plant, which was first conceived by project leader Marc Merritt, will house a still and fermentation vat. Eventually, it will be able to ferment and distill 100 gallons of fuel-quality alcohol daily.

However, crop science professor Howard Rhoads thinks that Wyatt’s prediction is a little premature. “That dream is nowhere off in the future,” said Rhoads, one of the project’s advisors. “We just aren’t set up to handle that now.”

For Wyatt, the plant as a whole is not in use yet, and probably won’t be until sometime after Poly Royal. Also, the project’s original funding is almost used up, and an effort is underway to get more money for it.

Three different departments are involved in the alcohol still—chemistry, mechanical engineering and crop science. Rhoads says this is because crop science provides input on the fermentation process necessary to make the alcohol, while mechanical engineering designed the equipment for the project. And chemistry is also needed to complete the knowledge for processing the alcohol.

Project members found the design for their still through Mother Jones magazine. Wyatt says that the design is antiquated and is, at best, temporary. “I’m not really satisfied with the present still,” explains Wyatt. “But we’ll have to use it. This is a learning experience and if it fails, I’m sure we’ll learn even more about alcohol.”

Wyatt had been experimenting with fuel alcohol before he joined the project. He had built a four-foot square still out of plate glass and plywood, which he could fit into the back of his Volkswagen box. The still worked by letting a column of fermented mash run down the back of the plate glass. The sun would heat the mash, and the alcohol would seep from the rest of the liquid.

"On a nice day, it would produce about a pint of 100 proof alcohol each hour," says Wyatt. "It worked OK until it blew up. We didn’t have plans to rebuild his solar still. Next time, though, he’ll use clear fiberglass, which allows for expansion contraction of the alcohol.

"I guess what I’m trying to show through this project, is that anyone can build one of these in their backyard and reach some sort of self-sufficiency," said Wyatt.

The fermented mixture, which when distilled makes alcohol, is called “beer.” It can be made from materials like sugar cane, sorghum, corn, wheat and even newspaper.

A ton of newspaper can make as much as 40 gallons of fuel alcohol. Sugar cane can produce 300 gallons of alcohol per acre.

"The common denominator is sugar," says Merritt. "Any product can be interchanged, as long as the sugar content is the same."

"I found that the rice pilaf from 1865 is local restaurant works really well," Wyatts, one of the best and cheapest sources of "beer" is restaurant garbage.

Production costs however are a major drawback in the distillation of fuel alcohol. The cost for the “beer” is usually low, but energy to heat it is expensive.

To distill alcohol, the “beer” must be boiled. The steam is caught in a cylinder, which cools the vapors. Because alcohol has a lower boiling point, it continues to rise as the rest returns to the “beer.” The alcohol is then drained from the top.

Whenever more energy is used to heat the “beer” than is produced in alcohol, production is inefficient. "I don’t think we’ll be able to use alcohol on a big scale for 10 years," says Wyatt. "But through our research, I think we’ll be able to help others become self-sufficient."

A $40,000 grant from the California State Department of Food and Agriculture has helped finance the project.

"It took us three proposals, but we finally got it," says Wyatt. "But we’re running it up really quick.

Both Wyatt and Merritt hope to see a plant eventually powered by solar energy. Until then, wood will be the primary fuel for the still.

Another plus for the project is the slurry, which remains after the alcohol has been removed, which has proven to be a boon to livestock owners.

During distillation, most of the sugars are removed, but the proteins remain. Ideally, ranchers could feed these animals as well as having a cheap fuel for their equipment.
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JUST LIKE STEALING CANDY FROM A BABY....

OF ALL THE CALVES IN THE RODEO ... I GET STUCK WITH THE ONE THAT TOOK SELF-DEFENSE.

By Mark Lawler
ed the game as a springboard to four straight wins and closed out the season with seven wins in its last eight starts.

The Mustangs posted three shutouts during that stretch over Puget Sound, 24-0, Cal Poly Pomona, 36-0 and Jacksonville State in the first round of the playoffs, 15-0. Throw those three games out of the window and the backbone of the Poly success is exposed—winning in the clutch.

"This was not a team that just went out and blew people away," said coach Harper. "We had to win the critical games"

"Our season was basically divided into two halves. The statistics speak for themselves. In the first five games of the season our offense scored 27 points a game and our opponents averaged 26 points a game. We were 3-2 at the time and not quite the stuff that national champions are made of. At that point, it was difficult to look at us and say that we would be the national champions," he said.

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"We didn't win the championship because we had the top receiver, leading passer or career-leading rusher in Cal Poly history—but it helped.

They are random memories of Cal Poly's finest hour in athletics. For others, the 60-minute stint at the Zia Bowl was the culmination of years of sweat, pain and toil.

But, if given the chance, each one of the green-clad gladiators would suffer all of the hardship and toil.

The 1980 season was a cruise of misfortune, uncertainty, transition and dominance all rolled into one. The boat ride began with spring drills in San Luis Obispo with its chief port of call in Colorado and its final one in New Mexico.

In Joe Harper's 13th season as the head coach at Cal Poly, on the 13th of December, Poly won its 13th game of the year, a 21-13 decision over Eastern Illinois, and docked back on the Pacific Coast as the reigning champions of Division II football.

Our magic carpet ride begins in Santa Clara at the beginning of Poly's second season. It was the first true test of a scrutinizing and disappointed Cal Poly team. The Mustangs had showed signs of brilliance en route to a 2-2 record with come-from-behind wins over Northern Colorado, 17-16, and UC Davis, 28-25 and losses to Cal State Fullerton, 30-23 and Fresno State 31-25.

The game was an offensive showcase as the two teams combined for 1,001 yards in total offense, and when the dust had cleared, the No. 10 ranked Mustangs had upset the No. 2 ranked Broncos, 42-28. Cal Poly us-
The refs you love to hate may be Poly students

BY ANDY BERGER
Special to the Daily

You know them. Formally, they're known as umpires, referees, and officials. The zebras. Informally, they've been called words that would make a sailor blush, and start a foreigner ruffling through his "English Made Easy" dictionary on a never-ending search for the exact meaning.

Some of the zebras, or "the men in blue," as they've known in the major leagues, even have names. Some of them are actually college students, and a fair number roam about Cal Poly during the day and tackle hostile parents, coaches, and reading Magic Johnsons at night.

There is a good reason for officiating high school athletic contests while attending college, but few people enjoy being known as temporarily insane. Rather, they cite the love of sports, the desire to help young athletes, and the effect of concentrating on something other than school.

Officiating also grows on a person, somewhat like a wart. Mike Boyar, a 22-year-old business major, has been calling the plays as a baseball referee since he was a high school sophomore, including four years on the prep level.

"My dad has refereed football and baseball close to 20 years, and I know a lot of his friends. That's how I got started," says Boyar.

Boyar is an unusual referee because he takes assignments through two locals—the Northern Central Coast Officials Association, and one in his hometown of Ventura where he's in town. The NC-CA, a member of the CIF—Southern Section, assigns him to games outside of County limits.

Becoming an official gets its strength from the well-worn adage of "it's not what you know, it's who you know." Aside from Boyar, another Poly student had a referee, among his friends. Junior Gary Martin, a San Luis Obispo native, says that when he graduated from San Luis Obispo High School, he was nudged into officiating by some referees he knew.

"Having worked with the sports teams during high school, I knew some officials who said I should consider it," says Martin. "I wanted a part-time job during my first summer out of high school, and officiating was one opportunity available to me."

Martin, who will officiate anything and everything from high school basketball to community college softball, including Babe Ruth baseball and city league softball, enjoys the change of pace from the usual routines of homework, homework, homework...

"It's completely different from everything else," he said. "At the same time it's totally exhausting. I gain some exercises, and get a break from other things."

Tom Munter, an agriculture management major from Lindsay, sees his job as something more than a break.

"Without the desire to provide a good, fair contest for the kids, I have no business being out there," says Munter, who referees football, baseball, basketball and softball. "I detest people who tend to forget this."

Most of the time, those nice, well-versed college students become Public Enemy No. 1 once they take the field. After all, how many people root for the ref?

Boyar knows all about that. "In Ventura, I was red-carded a couple of times. It was pouring outside, the gym roof had a leak, and there were people stationed around that was to keep the roof from blowing."

"So, the ball came downcourt, and while I was backpedaling to stay up with the players, I hit a water spot and went flying. The crowd went wild. They loved it," he said.

Martin, who carries a baseball catcher's (for ball and strike) glove given to him by his grandfather and "if there was any honor worth being hung," agreed. "For the guy you quite often have to take, it's sometimes mixed worth it."

San Luis Obispo's
Historic Downtown Shopping Center

HISTORY

The year was 1906; the same year as the infamous San Francisco Earthquake. It was also the same year that began the Golden State Creamery in San Luis Obispo.

Over the next 40 years it became one of the most important milk processing centers in the state. In 1974, the Creamery ceased operation and was turned into a San Luis Obispo version of Ghiradelli Square in San Francisco.
The season was as wild as they come. It’s a wonder Hollywood hasn’t bought the script to use in its popular basketball Bounces. There haven’t been so many sub-plots.

Bakersfield rolls out to a 31-24 halftime lead and stays in the game back in the last half. Holding onto a 56-55 lead with a half-minute to play. Poly fouls an at-large team, Eastern Montana, a team whose leading scorer tallied eight.

Calling six timeouts when you’re allowed five gives the other team a technical free throw and the ball. McMahon dunks the three throw, giving the Roadrunners a 58-56 lead, and Bakersfield inbounds the ball. Right in to Pete Neumann’s arms. Neumann, a 6’6’’ senior center from Costa Mesa, whirs around and tosses up a prayer. It’s not answered, but he is fouled on the play.

Bakersfield picked the wrong person to foul. Neumann, playing the best game of his career, already has 25 points and is nine of ten from the free throw line. With a large “0:01” showing on the game clock, Neumann hit nothing but the hoop. The Mustangs then went into a three-point lead and with the help of Wheeler’s free throws, held on for the win.

Controlling a 5’8’’ guard who slithers through the crowd is not easy; stopping a 6’8’’ scoring machine is another story. That’s what the Mustangs ran into when they traveled to Springfield, Mass., for the national championship tournament.

In the semifinals, Poly collided with John Ebeling, an All-American forward and junior center. Without him, his team, Florida Southern, was not even a second rate team. With him, it is the national champion.

Ebeling scored 24 of his team’s 54 points. Florida Southern ended a drought into when they traveled to Springfield for the national championship. The best was yet to come. New Hampshire averaged close to 15 points against the Mustangs. Poly knew it was good at the end of the game.

Neumann was absolutely awesome. The big blond hit 16 of 18 shots from the field in the two games, scored 15 the first night and 28 the next, and was everybody’s choice for the tournament MVP. Ernie Wheeler (the player), who also believes in second chances, hit eight of nine field goal attempts over the weekend.

Said Ernie Wheeler (the coach), “We played very, very well in the East. I think that teams have to be on the up-and-down to play games like that. We just played great defense.”

The best was yet to come. New Hampshire College, a team whose losing record is 8-8 in elevator basketball shelves, and whose coach enjoys body surfing at Avila Beach, came to town.

The question on nearly everybody’s mind was: what would happen when the nation’s top defensive team matches wits with the country’s third leading of fame? New Hampshire averaged close to 80 shots per game and 88 points in game en route to a 23-6 record.

“The key to the game was to hold them to 50 shots,” said Wheeler. “We felt we had to control the tempo. I also thought we had to contain Delguidice.”

Chris Delguidice was the second scoring leader for the Penmen, was a slippery point guard that could shoot the wart off of a kosher pickle at 25 feet. Entering the game, he had averaged 14.3 points per contest assuring a spot on the Division II free throw shooter, connecting on over 85 percent of his attempts.

The Penmen lived up to their reputation as a running team when they traveled to Springfield. Cur¬
tin Miller took the opening tipoff and hit a 23-foot before the referees had removed their masks. The game was over. Against New Hampshire’s non-existent defense, the Mustangs tied the Penmen for point for point and held a 64-58 lead.

Wayne Wheeler then came out of the game. Several Penmen had fouls Bakersfield’s franchise, 6’-6’’ 55 lead with a half-minute to play. Poly hadn’t bought the crowd ever to see an indoor game at Cal Poly. More than 3,200 fans packed the main Gym to watch the Mustangs down New Hampshire College, 77-73, in the NCAA East Quarterfinals on March 14.

The setting is exotic Potomac, a Fri¬day night in February. Both Cal Pyls are 9-2 In Cal State Collegiate Athletic Association play, and the winner will most likely take the conference championship.

But more than that on morning of Feb. 20, the Broncos are put on NCAA probation for seven recruiting viola¬tions in football, cross country and track. They come. It’s a wonder Hollywood hasn’t bought the

Ernie Wheeler, 24; Pete Neumann, 50; Rob McKone, 44.

The Mustangs were put in the same tour¬ney as three Eastern heavies, but it was a second chance. The Mustangs were put in the same tour¬ney as three Eastern heavies, but it was a second chance. The Mustangs were put in the same tour¬ney as three Eastern heavies, but it was a second chance.

Following a 23-8 conference victory over Cal Poly, the Mustangs will travel to the nation’s capital, take a limousine ride around the White House, and see a basketball game, they paid to see a basketball game. Considering that Cal Poly lost, 66-65 on Wednesday night in February. Both Cal Polys have their first games, and all Cal Poly has to do is to foul trouble early and “rode the pines” for the weekend of regional com¬petition as three Eastern heavies, but it was a second chance.

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Neumann was absolutely awesome. The big blond hit 16 of 18 shots from the field in the two games, scored 15 the first night and 28 the next, and was everybody’s choice for the tournament MVP. Ernie Wheeler (the player), who also believes in second chances, hit eight of nine field goal attempts over the weekend.

Said Ernie Wheeler (the coach), “We played very, very well in the East. I think that teams have to be on the up-and-down to play games like that. We just played great defense.”

The best was yet to come. New Hampshire College, a team whose losing record is 8-8 in elevator basketball shelves, and whose coach enjoys body surfing at Avila Beach, came to town.

The question on nearly everybody’s mind was: what would happen when the nation’s top defensive team matches wits with the country’s third leading of fame? New Hampshire averaged close to 80 shots per game and 88 points in game en route to a 23-6 record.

“The key to the game was to hold them to 50 shots,” said Wheeler. “We felt we had to control the tempo. I also thought we had to contain Delguidice.”

Chris Delguidice was the second scoring leader for the Penmen, was a slippery point guard that could shoot the wart off of a kosher pickle at 25 feet. Entering the game, he had averaged 14.3 points per contest assuring a spot on the Division II free throw shooter, connecting on over 85 percent of his attempts.

The Penmen lived up to their reputation as a running team when they traveled to Springfield. Curt¬tin Miller took the opening tipoff and hit a 23-foot before the referees had removed their masks. The game was over. Against New Hampshire’s non-existent defense, the Mustangs tied the Penmen for point for point and held a 64-58 lead.

Wayne Wheeler then came out of the game. Several Penmen had fouls Bakersfield’s franchise, 6’-6’’ 55 lead with a half-minute to play. Poly hadn’t bought the crowd ever to see an indoor game at Cal Poly. More than 3,200 fans packed the main Gym to watch the Mustangs down New Hampshire College, 77-73, in the NCAA East Quarterfinals on March 14.

The setting is exotic Potomac, a Fri¬day night in February. Both Cal Pyls are 9-2 In Cal State Collegiate Athletic Association play, and the winner will most likely take the conference championship.

But more than that on morning of Feb. 20, the Broncos are put on NCAA probation for seven recruiting viola¬tions in football, cross country and track. They come. It’s a wonder Hollywood hasn’t bought the
"Everybody needs heroes—and if they’re westerners or cowboys that’s all the better. I know most of my heroes are cowboys."

**BY RALPH THOMAS**

Cowboy sticks to ropin’...

To Rianda, rodeo is a sport; to Cal Poly’s head coach Roy Cooper, a career. With a genuine western drawl to add, he says, "But if you know what you’re doing, the chances are that you’ll get hurt."

He should know. In six years of rodeo competition, Rianda has never broken a bone. Rianda, an agricultural science graduate student, has competed as a Cal Poly rodeo cowboy for two years. During this time he has steered, wrestled, and broke some of the most fruitful events of his rodeo career, but he says his roping is just about even now. He doesn’t ride any rough stock—that is, bulls or broncs.

"I like to know when I’m going to get off, so I stick with ropin’," says Rianda, his lower lip bulging with a "dip" of Copenhagen. Rianda and the Poly Rodeo Team will compete in three performances lone more this weekend at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. The list of Cal Poly alumni who have made their marks in pro rodeo is topped by Tom Ferguson, six-time world all-around champion and the first rodeo cowboy to ever win over $100,000. Ferguson lost the world title two years ago. Rianda says he would probably try to make a living in pro rodeo if it weren’t for one thing— he’s getting married this summer to Cal Poly graduate Susie Stevko.

He smiles, "I can always rodeo—but these girls don’t come along too often.

**From page 3**

Rob McKone, another quiet performer who simply does the everything he was asked to, and then some.

McKone began college basketball at Weber State, and says that one of his highlights was playing against Sidney Moncrief and the Arkansas Razorbacks in Division I playoff action.

McKone, who went through a shooting slump midway through the season, still hit on enough of his towering rainbow shots to be the second leading scorer on the team, averaging 12.1 points a game. At 6’-11”, he was the third-leading rebounder on the team, and a second-team All-CCA-A selection.

At the other starting forward spot was Kevin Lucas. A powerful leaper with the ball. Schultz is.

"We had a group of guys that played very well, and did a wonderful job together," said Wheeler. "It was a team effort."
**Women's v-ball team ranks seventh at nationals**

**But struggling with little campus recognition**

**BY TOM JOHNSON**

Managing Editor

The 1980 Cal Poly women's volleyball team was a victim of an unfortunate numbers game.

The unheralded volleyball team coached by Mike Wilton, beat a pair of volleyball powerhouse's to claim seventh place in the Division II National championship at Santa Barbara. The seventh place finish constituted the second highest ranking any Poly team has achieved in major college competition.

Such a tremendous performance would seem to merit at least a big rally in honor of the team or if not a tape parade down the streets of SLO Town. But yet the seventh place fact drew hardly a notice. For which the Los Angeles Times, edging 10th ranked Washington and a Utah team which had taken first and second the last two years at enemy Santa Barbara, the Mustang football team as to the Zia Locker known as the Zia Locker of New Mexico whipping Eastern Illinois 21-13 to lay claims to the Division II National championship.

But the Poly football team came home to thrilled packs of fans and several events held in their honor, the women's volleyball team members essentially came back to bust from their pasts and a simple pat on the butt for a job well done.

But Coach Wilton was not muddering to himself bitterly about the lack of attention the team received for its seventh place national championship and 34-14 record. For Wilton realizes he coaches a team of the future.

A team which has a growing core of loyal fans. "It is interesting to note that at first a hundred people showed up to watch us play. But by the end of the season when we played USC Santa Barbara about a thousand people came to watch us play. "It didn't bother me that not many fans came to watch us at the beginning. People haven't been educated that both men and women's volleyball are exciting to watch. Next year we'll draw big crowds." But there are few masochists, with the exception of Chicago Cubs fans, which would support a team which is a loser. The challenge Coach Wilton wants to put people in the stands after he is going to have to produce a winner. Fortunately, Wilton has the performers to do just that.

Only one player, Kathy Lynch, is graduating this spring. So the team which finished 10-2 in the Southern California Athletic Association, the team which took seventh place in the nationals after only its second year in the Division I, is essentially the same team you will see next year.

Marie Lundie sets it up. Other Mustangs shown: Nancy Tresselt, 11; Sandy Aughinbaugh, 44; Christine Collett, 5.

The gallery of players entrusted with the future of women's volleyball on this campus is:

- Marie Lundie. "In my opinion," said Wilton, "she is one of the top setters in the United States." I don't think those who played against her would doubt Wilton's lavish praise. Junior setter Lundie was named the most valuable player in the SCAA last year, the second year she has made the all-league team.
- Sandy Aughinbaugh. A freshman with unlimited potential. She has all the key ingredients to be a blue chip competitor: great ability and great desire. Her ability did not go unnoticed by the SCAA officials who named her to the all-league team along with Lundie.
- Alleen Semonsen. Semonsen is not very tall at 5'7", but has compensated by making a special effort to get herself in top physical shape.
- Sherri Walker. She anchors the team's center blocker spot and proved one of the keys in propelling the Mustangs to the seventh place finish.
- Tina Taylor. A sophomore hitter who has made "phenomenal strides" in the last two years.
- Chris Collett. This freshman center blocker "really held her own and improved vastly" according to Coach Wilton.

The 1980 Cal Poly women's volleyball team may have had its best year ever. It started the season when some might have doubted the team's potential. It ended the season first or second in major college competition. The Poly women's volleyball team is sure to be a force to be reckoned with in the years to come.
Food Booths

From beef ribs and bagels to egg rolls and cha gio

P.S., Poly Royal

BY DAVE BRACKNEY
Staff Writer

Year in year out, Poly Royal proves to be a con­
coction of delight. From ice cream to fried ar­
ches, there is probably something among the 80
food and beverage stands dotting campus to please
almost any taste.

Not only are these stands provide a necessary service
to hungry students and visitors, they also prove to
be an important source of revenue to their sponsor­
ing campus organizations. However, the profits gain­
ed by them do not come without a good measure of
time and hard work.

For the groups sponsoring these stands, the pro­
cess of planning for Poly Royal can take months, and
merely comes to a climax when stands open for
business on Friday morning. Joe Barcolino, Poly Royal's
time vice superintendent, said campus groups generally begin this process when they
require a campus location for their stand, doing so by
the first week in March.

Barcolino, an agricultural management major, assists in selecting a location to every club's stand upon receiving their
requests. After receiving a location, Barcolino said each club is responsible for planning
its stand during Poly Royal.

"You might say that these people in charge of the
groups have a lot to do."

Barcolino said. One of the biggest tasks
involved in operating a concession stand is order­ing
food and paper supplies well in advance of Poly
Royal. The biggest supplier for Poly Royal is Cal
Poly's own Foundation Food Service. According to
Barcolino, campus groups are given a financial in­
centive for purchasing through Foundation Foods.

Normally, Barcolino explained, the Poly Royal Ex­
ecutive Board receives 35 percent of the profit from
each stand, using the money to finance other Pu­

ly Royal activities. However, clubs that buy
their supplies from Foundation Foods have only 30
percent of their profits taken by the executive board.

However, many clubs find it necessary to buy all or
some of their supplies off campus. A few examples:

- The Chinese Student Club, which has elected to; sell
10,000 egg rolls at 75
cents apiece, is buying
several of its ingredients,
including oyster sauce and
water chestnuts, from a
grocer in San Francisco's
China town.

- The Vietnamese Student Association, selling a dish
called cha gio, is also pur­
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She 'attempted the impossible'
Queen for two days

BY MARIA CASAS

Gail Baker Stanton once wrote, “to achieve all that is possible we must attempt the impossible. To be all we can be we must dream of being more.” A young girl read this and was so inspired by it that she decided to make it her philosophy on life.

Today this girl, Candy Eckert, who felt she was attempting the impossible by running for Poly Royal queen, will be reigning over the activities at the 49th annual Poly Royal.

Eckert, a 21-year-old junior majoring in computer science from Oakdale, exhibits a friendly personality along with a youthful enthusiasm.

“I never thought about running for Poly Royal queen before being nominated by the Interphase Club,” said Eckert.

“I don’t think I fit the queen image,” said Eckert. “But that’s fine because people don’t think I’m a computer science major.”

Upon receiving a degree in computer science, Eckert hopes to apply her knowledge to agriculture or aeronautics.

Ever since second grade Eckert wanted to be an astronaut. She would have liked to attend the Air Force Academy in Colorado but was unable due to the fact that she wears contacts. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena told Eckert to concentrate on building airplanes rather than flying them. Eckert was not content with this.

“I didn’t want to watch someone fly the airplane I had made,” said Eckert.

In the summers of 1978 and 1979 Eckert worked closely with airplanes as a crop duster. She waved the flag that lined up airplanes before spraying the field.

“I worked seven days a week in the sun all day,” said Eckert. “When the airplane was on line, you learned to get out of the way real fast.”

Eckert is now directing more of her efforts in computer science toward agriculture, but is not totally neglecting aeronautics. “They might need dairies in space some day.”

In agriculture Eckert would like to apply her knowledge with computers to manufacturing companies or feed companies which now use computers.

Other activities for Eckert include snow skiing and racing Hobie Cats along with two friends on a team called the SLO Cats. The race, which includes 317 boats, takes place in Baja and San Felipe.

Making friends, keeping a sense of humor, and having high hopes are all of great importance to Eckert.

Eckert also feels that hoping for the best but never expecting too much is enough to prevent being let down.

“I like to think I try,” said Eckert. “I expect it of myself. I never try to get my hopes up high because it is easy to let yourself down.”

And try Eckert did for Poly Royal Queen. She did not tell anyone, including her mother, that she was running for queen. And what a surprise it was when her name was announced.

“My roommates were screaming and jumping up and down,” said Eckert. “I just stood there.”

With a big radiant smile, Eckert recalled the conversation that occurred when telling her mother the good news.

“Guess what I did last night?” I went to the Poly Royal Queen pageant,” said Eckert.

“Who won? Someone I know?” said Mrs. Bowman.

“Me,” said Eckert.
P.S., Poly Royal

Tale of two posters

Board made late switch

The 49th annual Poly Royal poster displayed about San Luis and on cam­pus is actually the second of two posters produced for the event.

After $2,000 was spent to produce 2,900 of the original posters, the Poly Royal Board decided at their April 2 meeting to revoke their approval of the "modernistic interpretation of this year's Poly Royal theme. "Experiencing New Frontiers," created by graphic arts major Janis Wasch and art major Marcellus Pope.

An additional $2,500 was then spent to produce 2,500 copies of the second poster, a more traditional approach designed by graphic arts student James Wilde.

"It's our big weekend— we feel pretty good, that's why we start preparing six months before Poly Royal," he said.

Pride motivates workers; 6 months of preparation

BY MIKE TRACHIOTIS

Pride and preparation— these are two main ingredients that make up the mixture for Plant Operations, public safety, and grounds people when getting ready for Poly Royal.

According to George Mead, lead grounds worker, during Poly Royal each worker takes pride in keeping his area prepped and in good shape for the extravaganza.

"It's our big weekend— we feel pretty good, that's why we start preparing six months before Poly Royal," he said.

Some of the arrangements include fer­tilizing campus lawns, pruning the trees and shrubs, and bedding plants. The grounds department used to buy flowers and plants from off-campus nurseries, but since they have been bed­ding the foliage on-campus they estimate savings of $1,500 annually. "Because of the cost savings from grow­ing the foilage on-campus they received what they thought was the board's approval," said Mead.

The plants are grown in greenhouses on campus, and the workers said they take good care of them.

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"The plants are grown in greenhouses on campus, and the workers said they take good care of them."
Executive Board the power behind 49th celebration

BY DAVE BRACKNEY
Staff Writer

More than 100,000 people will attend Poly Royal this year, making it the largest campus activity put on by any college or university in the Western United States. The excitement and activities of Poly Royal may last only two days each April, but behind those two days goes an entire year of planning and preparation most observers will never see.

The chief braintrust putting together Poly Royal is the Poly Royal Executive Board, which consists of 22 students and faculty members who are largely responsible for the event's success or failure.

"The Executive Board actually runs Poly Royal," Leslie Binsacca, the board's general superintendent explained. "We make the governing decisions, and coordinate the programming and implementation of the entire event."

The Executive Board cuts no corners to insure the success of Poly Royal. Binsacca, a senior journalism major, said, "We start meeting the week after the previous Poly Royal to plan next year's." Binsacca said. "And after 49 years, Poly Royal is running like a well-oiled machine, although I must admit there are days that throw us off."

Hard work, Binsacca said, is one of the key ingredients for making Poly Royal a success.

"Each board member has specific duties," she explained, "and to do your job well easily means putting in 10 hours of work each week."

"The reason I'm on the board is my enjoyment of the work. It's not a thing you do for recognition," she explained. "But after you've been through a couple of Poly Royals, you can see that there are good reasons behind every one of them."

In addition, Binsacca said the board is in charge of publicity, public relations, providing visitor bus service, sponsoring the parade and queen's pageant, and solving the problems we run into along the way.

"And after we assign everyone a location for their activity," Binsacca said, "we have to sit back and listen to everyone complain about where they ended up."

After assigning locations, Binsacca said the Executive Board is responsible for seeing that every organization turns out. "When I first served on the board, I thought a lot of these rules were overbearing and useless," Binsacca remarked. "But after you've been through a couple of Poly Royals, you end with Poly Royal on Saturday. Planning for the 1982 Poly Royal will begin next week, when members of the current board sit down to evaluate the successes and failures of this year's event."

Shortly thereafter, board members for the 1982 Poly Royal will take office, although they will not formally meet until September. The board's biggest task, Binsacca said, is to supervise the work of the Poly Royal General Board, which actually puts on the many displays and events.

The General Board, Binsacca explained, consists of some 175 members, one coming from each campus organization involved in Poly Royal. The members of the General Board actually make Poly Royal," Binsacca said, "because they're the ones who actually plan the different events and displays that people visit. The more time, effort and imagination they put into their work, the better Poly Royal turns out."

"The Executive Board actually makes Poly Royal," Binsacca said, "but when you stop and think about it, those organizations would get no money at all without Poly Royal, so it's a good investment."

Being an Executive Board member, Binsacca admitted, carries little recognition for the amount of work involved.

"The reason I'm on the board is my enjoyment of the work. It's not a thing you do for recognition," she explained.
P.S., Poly Royal

Every year of Poly Royal, more and more events were added to the celebration to increase student interest and participation.

1934: First honored guest, first Poly Royal queen, stock horse contest and band contest.
1936: Chuck guessing contest, businessmen’s milking contest, plant identification and estimating weight of hogs and horses.
1937: Aeronautics exhibit, agriculture inspection and electrical demonstrations and air conditioning exhibit.
1938: Shooting demonstration, tractor driving contest, and women’s nail-driving contest.
1939: Collegiate rodeo and advertisement for Poly Royal.
1940: Tractor-pulled trailers, award to best display, alumni meetings and pictorial edition of newspaper.
1941: Entomology and agronomy contests.
1942: Civilian defense demonstration and sack sewing contest.
1943: War bonds auction and mass calisthenics.
1946: Dedication to war victims.
1947: War bonds auction, sack sewing contest.
1948: Willows to show off their work.
1949: Tractor-pulled trailers, award to best

The theme for the first Poly Royal was “Country Fair On A College Campus.” The first annual fair’s activities lasted one day, and included agricultural judging contests, a barbecue with a band concert, a parade, baseball game and dance.

From page 8, and are started a few weeks before the open house. Six months before Poly Royal, the grounds crew chooses places for the flowers around the campus. “In essence, we’re showing off our work. The school looks good because we have so much greenery—people appreciate it since there is a lot of color,” added Mead.

People don’t have any idea about how much garbage we actually dispose of,” said Mead. He estimates that over 1,000 cubic meters of garbage are disposed of—enough waste to fill up the University Union parking lot.

Planning is the whole key to a successful Poly Royal. “When you plan something right you do it right,” said Richard Brug, chief of the campus police and public safety.

Before Poly Royal can take place, people in public safety check over the general plan submitted by the Poly Royal Committee. They check fire safety, make sure there are enough fire extinguishers and that safe cords are used, and coordinate electrical setups and open flame areas.

Safe locations for the games are coordinated by Environmental Health Officer Donald Van Acker, and the card-board sheets used to construct the Haunted House are sprayed with fire retardant.

On the first day of Poly Royal, Van Acker, Brug, Fire Captain Carmen Johnson, a Poly Royal Board representative and the police force stand by to respond to any fire or medical problems. The police force has four cars patrolling the campus with two officers in each, 24 hours a day taking care of any problem, except at the rodeo when some people come drunk. “Drunks get out of hand to families and students, we have to enforce the rules. Actually, it’s not a big problem. I think the reason is that families have an indirect way of controlling the students behavior. Students don’t want to do anything to embarrass themselves,” commented Brug.

For the two days during Poly Royal, Brug estimates that he spends close to $1,500, which is accounted for in the budget at the beginning of the year. This includes police overtime, student help, fireman overtime, and any emergencies that might come up.

The fire department has a full squad ready at all times, including two emergency medical technicians. The EMTs will be on patrol during the day and night.

For 91 years we have been serving customers from places far and near. Our hometown atmosphere together with our vast array of imported items and deli favorites makes for a fun trip to our store.

Make David Muzio’s a stop on your way through San Luis Obispo.

870 Monterey St. 541-0900
Central Coast beaches offer diverse pleasures

San Luis Coast

BY CARLA SIMI

Is there life beyond Poly Royal? For those individuals who have had their fill of "experiencing new frontiers," or who just want to take a break from all the excitement, the nearby beaches offer a pleasant source of respite suitable to a variety of tastes.

The stretch of coastline between the northern end of Morro Bay and the area south of Oceano encompasses several beaches, each of which are unique and unusual in their own right.

The diverse nature of this section of the Central Coast suggests that visitors new to San Luis Obispo and the surrounding communities are likely to find their favorite type of beach area included among the descriptions in the following "character sketch."

Sand meets surf in a quiet, relaxing atmosphere north of Morro Bay at Morro Strand and Atascadero State Beaches. Morro Strand is the more northern of the two, but both beaches are long stretches of gentle, sandy oceanfront ideal for beachcombing, surf fishing or just walking along the shore.

The Morro Bay Area has retained its mellow nature despite its popularity among travelers visiting the Central Coast. The State Park on the south side of the town of Morro Bay does not have beach access, but provides campgrounds and picnic facilities along with a marina and museum of natural history.

One of the oldest sites in the state park system is the park's picnic areas at Spooner's Cove. The area's natural beauty of the park is an attraction in itself. The cliffs and breakers combine to create the perfect setting for some gorgeous sunsets.

The next beach down the road is the Cal Poly favorite—Avila. Closest to San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach draws sun-bathers by the scores when temperatures begin to climb.

Frisbee, swimming and socializing are the mainstays at this county-owned beach, where local students mix with San Joaquin Valley visitors, all seeking relief from hot days.

Extending north of Avila is a narrow strip of sand known as Port San Luis. This beach usually comes to life when the sun goes down, as boaters dot the shore and cars line the road.

Turned around the southern corner of Avila is Port San Luis, a small expanse of sand with a particularly unique reputation. Pirate's Cove affords a well-sheltered spot for those individuals who prefer to soak up some rays at a clothing optional beach. As the coastline angles slightly eastward, Shell and Pismo Beach come into view. Shell Beach is another narrow strip protected by high cliffs from a portion of the winds common to this county.

Access to the sand at Shell generally involves locating a trail down the cliff and carefully picking one's way toward the beach. Rip currents in this area make swimming here somewhat hazardous, although surfers often brave the dangers in search of good waves.

Pismo Beach has a character all its own, representing the only beach in California where the sand is firm enough to support travel by standard highway automobiles and where driving is permitted.

A windy, narrow road leads to the park's main picnic area at Spooner's Cove, where barbecue stands and tables are available. Camping is also permitted nearby.

A favorite spot for surfing can be found along the reef at Hazard Canyon. About two miles before Spooner's Cove, the beach can be reached by parking on the road and hiking in along the marked trail.

Both Spooner's Cove and Hazard Canyon are good places for those who enjoy poking among the tidepools. In addition, the natural beauty of the park is an attraction in itself. The cliffs and breakers combine to create the perfect setting for some gorgeous sunsets.

The latest in exquisite dining on the Central Coast
Julia Morgan:
She made a castle from a cabin

BY LESA PORCHE
Special to the Daily
Copyright 1981 by Lesa Porche

It was a cool San Francisco evening in the spring of 1919. Thirteen floors above the city, in the Merchants' Exchange Building, a small dark-suited woman bent tirelessly over a drafting table.

It was past working hours and the only sound in the office was the faint scratching of a drawing pencil on tissue paper. The woman was architect Julia Morgan.

The last employee to leave that day, Walter Stellberg, announced a visitor. Miss Morgan looked up from her work and the visitor, William Randolph Hearst, presented himself with the statement: "...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..." And so began a friendship and building project that spanned over a quarter of a century.

William Randolph Hearst and his San Simeon retreat at Hearst Castle have always attracted the curious—the movie fans curious about the glamorous stars that were his guests, historians curious about his eclectic art collection, and psychologists about his driven personality.

His architect, Julia Morgan, remains a bit of a mystery herself. Friends and relatives say her personality was so modest that she shunned the slightest bit of publicity.

The mystery is further heightened by the fact that she requested in her will for all her documents, drawings and personal correspondence to be destroyed at her death.

"...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..."

—William Randolph Hearst

Everything was burned in San Francisco when she died at the age of 86. Everything, except several boxes in her home that were salvaged by her nephew, Morgan North.

The materials in the boxes, now officially called the Morgan Collection, were donated to Cal Poly in September 1980 by the widow of Morgan North, accordin to the library's Special Collections Head Bob Blesse.

In the collection are early sketches of Hearst Castle and other buildings, pictures of Julia Morgan, and letters of correspondence between her and Hearst.

The collection is only valuable to those students and faculty doing research on Julia Morgan or her work, Blesse said. "Because the papers are so valuable and fragile, we must restrict their use," he explained. "But we are now in the process of putting the correspondence on microfiche, to prevent possibility of damage to the originals."

Those who need to use the collection can see it in the Special Collections section of the Robert E. Kennedy Library, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cal Poly architecture professor Carlton Winslow, who wrote a book on Hearst Castle titled The Enchanted Hill, thinks that the pictures and sketches found in the boxes may answer some of the questions surrounding Julia Morgan and Hearst.

Construction on the castle, which began in 1919, ended in the mid '40s, expanded way beyond its original conception. Hearst had wanted a place to store his immense art collection, but it ended up including a menagerie, four guest cottages, two lavish swimming pools, extensive formal gardens, in addition to the main house.

The castle, about 40 miles north of San Luis Obispo, is now a major tourist attraction in Central California. It was donated to the state after Hearst's death, because of the tremendous upkeep it would have required as a residence.

Winslow has six theories as to why he thinks Hearst built the castle. The first he calls "The Expanded Toy Box Theory" in which he says Hearst's purpose in collecting paintings, sculptures and wild animals was because he had the money and wanted to delight his friends. The second theory is "The Expanded Camp Theory," in which the hill and the buildings can be considered a camp made permanent, especially since the hill was originally a campsite.

Winslow says his third theory is the "Warehouse Museum Theory", that the buildings were designed to contain the large art collection. Then there is the "Corporate Headquarters Theory" alluding to the fact that Hearst stationed himself and his corporation at the castle.

Winslow's fifth theory is the "Resort Hotel Theory" where kings, presidents, playwrights and movie stars came to stay and everything was free, except the telephone bill.

The last theory is the "Phoebe Apperson Hearst Memorial Building Theory." Winslow says this theory suggests the closeness between Hearst and his mother, the person he looked up to most of all in his life.

Winslow adds that the theories are as eclectic as Hearst's art collection, and the real answer to why the castle was built is probably a combination of them all. Winslow says no one will ever completely understand Hearst and his castle and some mystery will always remain.
Poly square dancers mix fun and fund-raising

BY KATHLEEN MORRISON
Staff Writer
"Swing your partner, do as so." The coupling slide smoothly across the hardwood floor. The caller, Don Bensow, is instructing another 15-week Poly Square Dancing class. The toe-tapping music filters through the air, as the caller, George Crissman, and vice-president Scott Klittich discuss the Poly Square Dancing.

The Poly Square Dancing class is the oldest square dance club on the Central Coast. Crissman joined three years ago, and there were only eight members; he has since seen the club grow.

The group dances at the Central Coast. Crissman stops at Port Poly on his way to work, and this time nobody lost the master tapes.

The Poly Square Dancing class is an excellent square dance experience. Buffett stunned the music world with his next album, "Son of a Son of a Son of a Sailor," which went platinum (one million units in sales).

Jimmy Buffett found it hard at first to fit into a specific category of music. His twangy, semi-southern voice was a bit too blunt for the halls of Nashville, and his voice was a bit too blunt for the halls of Nashville, where he started his career. But he didn't make it in the pop music category with his first album either, an LP for Barnaby Records entitled "Down to Earth." He often sold enough albums (324) to rake in $50,000 for a new guitar.

From "Down to Earth," Buffett went down to Key West off Florida and lived on a tiny island with a pop music category with his first album either, an LP for Barnaby Records entitled "Down to Earth." He often sold enough albums (324) to rake in $50,000 for a new guitar.

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Jimmy Buffett also appealed to the national diet with his other albums, "Coconut Telegraph," which went platinum (one million units in sales).

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In "Changes in Latitudes," which went platinum (one million units in sales).

If you're genuinely concerned about people and the environment, and if you're a graduating civil, electrical or mechanical engineer, PG&E would welcome your help.

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Gregg McConnell, assistant director for the spring production of “Storybook Theatre,” shows a cast member the proper expression for the scene.
A guide to go

Quick Stops
1. Arctic Circle
2. Scruffy and Lloyds's
3. The Spindle
4. Benjamin Franklin's
5. Electric House
6. Pita Piper's Sandwich
7. The Mushroom
8. Assembly Line
9. Louisa's Place
10. The Old House
11. Chocolate Soup

Family Dining
1. Apple Farm
2. Ask Two Coffee Shop
3. Farm Boy
4. Stuffed Olive
5. Coffee Shop
6. Fairley's Jr.
7. Michael's Delicatessen
8. The Graduate
9. Chapter One

Family Dining
1. CAFE ROMA
2. THE OUTSIDE INN

Chinese Food
1. BING'S
2. MRS. HUNG LOW
3. SHANGAI LEES
4. POKING PALACE

Mexican Food
1. NINA'S MEXICAN FOOD
2. PEPE'S DELGADO'S
3. TORTILLA FLATS
4. MAYA RESTAURANT
5. LES HERMANOS

Italian Food
1. CAFE ROMA
2. THE OUTSIDE INN

Elegant Dining
1. MASON & SULLIS
2. HOB NOB
3. CIGAR FACTORY
4. 1866 RESTAURANT
5. MADONNA INN
6. MOTH INN
7. SEBASTIAN'S
8. WINE STREET INN
9. A MEDITERRANEAN CAFE

BY VICKI WIGGINTON
Staff Writer

Poly Royal offers plenty of fun and entertainment, probably more than enough to satisfy the average visitor. But for those hearty souls who want to continue on into the evening hours and beyond, San Luis Obispo offers a variety of things to do.

For those bar hoppers who may want to sample the unique wares of San Luis, walking the "Miracle Mile" may be a new adventure. The Mile is a walk made by many students on their 21st birthdays, and consists of the downtown mile-long stretch of Higuera and Monterey streets. The idea is to stop in at every bar along the route, and consume at least one drink at each.

The Miracle Mile starts at a favorite dancing spot, Tortilla Flats. A large wood dance floor and loud rock and disco music (canned) provide the perfect atmosphere to start the mile. Just up the street from Tortilla Flats you'll find McClintock's Saloon (1068 Higuera), a favorite cowboy hangout...where the trane of Wild West culture in San Luis. McClintocks usually features country music, and foot stomping replaces dancing.

From McClintocks you proceed up Higuera to Sully's (1000 Higuera), a real hangout for true dart fans. Sully's has a number of pinball machines as well as a mini-shuffle-board set; not to mention the "best popcorn in town.

After Sully's the Miracle Mile takes a left turn to Monterey Street, and you enter the Dark Room (1037 Monterey). The Dark Room is small but popular, often featuring the only live jazz in town.

For those who have survived the first six bars, a long walk up Monterey will bring you to Mason and Sullis. The newest restaurant on the Miracle Mile, Mason & Sullis offers the most reasonable happy hour in town (15-cent well drinks), and nightly entertainment by a duo playing contemporary pieces.

Just across the street is the 1865 Restaurant (1865 Monterey), famous for their gold margaritas. The 1865 offers live music and dancing, for those still able to stand.

The last stop on the Mile, and one not often attained. It can't be explained, but must be experienced.

Drinking is definitely not the only evening entertainment in San Luis. For those with plenty of energy left, how about roller skating the night away? SLO Skate Company (1136 S Garden) rents skates for a reasonable fee, and provides a diagram of where in town you can or can't skate is few streets downtown are off-limits to skaters.

Two movie theaters are available downtown. The Fremont (1035 Monterey) offers current feature films, while the Rainbow Theater (967 Osos) shows foreign films, oldies but goodies and occasional artist spotlights (two or three Woody Allen movies at once, for example).

The Madonna Plaza Theater is three theaters in one. Located in the Madonna Shopping Center, it features three different current movies.

For visitors in the mood for a long hot soak under starry skies during Poly Royal, the most romantic spot in San Luis has to be the hot tube. Sit high in the hills near Avila, hot tubs can be rented at Sycamore Mineral Springs for as few as two people and as many as 50. What could be more ideal than two people alone in a hot tub...just you, the stars and a bottle of wine? Reservations are recommended, as it's a popular place, especially on the weekends. Cost is $45 a person.

If you're not too exhausted by all this to take a 15-mile drive, an excellent evening's entertainment can be found at the Great American Melodrama in Oceano. It's old-fashioned vaudeville at its best, complete with heroes, villains, barbershop quartets, shootout on the floor, and a piano player beside the stage tinkling the ivories.

Beer, popcorn and hotdogs are available for the audience to munch on as they boe and cheer the characters in the production. Shows always include a play and a vaudeville routine, and reservations are a must for these usually sold-out productions. Cost is $8 in advance and $7 the day of the show, and reservations can be made by calling 469-3409.

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Two Tickets To Paradise
Baby Hold On

Billy Joel Piano Man
including:
Careless Love
Come To Me
The Diary Of Billy Joel
Mambo Italiano Transfer Print

Cheap Trick
In Color
including:
I Want You To Want Me
Big Eyes
I Want You
You've All Talk, Check Sex On

Steve Forbert
Alive On Arrival
including:
Goin' Down To Atlanta
Big City Cat
I'm Gonna Be That Man

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