A proposal to help fund the Cal Poly marching band was rejected Tuesday and band director William Johnson has warned that the banding group might not be able to perform at football games next year.

The proposal to fund the band through a 25-cent surcharge added to the price of home football game tickets was unanimously voted down by the Inland Empire Athletics Board Tuesday.

"We simply cannot operate on a $9,000-a-year budget," said Johnson in a recent interview. He continued, "I personally am not going to direct a band that is not self-supporting financially."

Willie Huff, chairman of the IEA, and ASI president, said Wednesday that the proposal for a surcharge on football tickets was rejected by the IEA because it is "unfair taxation."

"The band should be financially viable themselves, or it shouldn't be allowed," Huff stated. "If they're not willing to raise their own funds to have a band, then there doesn't have to be a band, he commented.

The athletics department is also opposed to a 25-cent surcharge on football tickets, said Huff, because "the prices may already be raised by 50 cents in the fall, and an additional 25 cents might make it too small for a turn out at games," said Huff.

The proposal, which meets to decide financial issues for classroom organizations concerned with student members and four non-student members. Though three of the non-student members were absent from Tuesday's meeting, Huff said he "didn't think the decision would have been any different if everyone had been there."

The proposal was brought to the IEA by Johnson "mid-winter quarter" according to Huff. "It was discussed at a couple of times at the student senate and twice at meetings this quarter decided that Tuesday was time to make a decision."

Johnson, who attended the meeting Tuesday with Jon Ericson, Dean of the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities, and Dr. Betty Swanson, music department Huff, "There decision was made by only four students and one faculty member. Huff said, "I want to do it on my own."

"I believe the people of the school appreciate the band, but the control of the decision is in the hands of night people, and there's a real problem when three of those people aren't there," Johnson commented.

"Every student that attends the football games would probably be willing to pay 25 cents extra to ensure the marching band plays," declared Johnson, who sees the surcharge as fair because it only taxes the people who actually attend the games.

Johnson says that everyone wants the band, but he hasn't shown us that," said Huff. "There's been no evidence presented to the board that people go to football games to see the marching band," he continued.

Huff criticized Johnson for not getting students involved in a development program of any kind. But Johnson says he "refuses to allow students to go out on fund raisers, as it is not in keeping with goals and objectives of the marching band."

Band members give their all, practicing and performing approximately 15 hours every week during fall quarter. They also have to study and work—they shouldn't be required to go out selling cookies or having car washes, too," Johnson stated.

Johnson said he can see other alternatives to raise funds for next year. "The IEA cannot subsidize any more than they are presently and donations are unpredictable from year to year," he stated.

Huff said he "believes the band is given enough money to do a good job, but not enough to do the job. Johnson wants to do. He cited the band's annual trip as an example. "It's a major reason behind their financial problems."

"If they cut out the away trip, that's enough money to fund the whole year with no problem," according to Huff.

Reichenberg argues that "the traveling is a necessary incentive to keep students interested and involved in band."

"I believe the people enjoy all the work these kids do," Johnson commented. "Maybe they just won't be appreciated til they're missed."
County groups join in suit against oil leases

From page 1

"You're starting a process you cannot stop," Reichenberg said.

Bolar rejected Watt's claim that the oilier would not be harmed by oil exploration as "bureaucratic nonsense." He said harm to the sea otter will come in the developmental stage, but, like Reichenberg, added that the chances of stopping development after years of exploitation would be virtually impossible. "If the oil companies go in and explore and find something, they'll find a way to develop it despite the consequences," he said. Explorational and developmental effects cannot be separated, he claimed.

Bolar said the groups have a "geographic responsibility" to join in the suit, and will add strength to the chances of stopping development alter years of exploitation. He also added that the chances of stopping development after years of exploitation would be virtually impossible.

Reichenberg stressed, however, that the CAC and NRDC's suits. "It may be that there are legal reasons for not raising the air quality concerns in that document, Reichenberg explained.

The two groups may file an amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief in support of the NRDC's suit and raise air quality concerns in that document, Reichenberg explained.

Reichenberg said that though this may be the last effort to save the 34 tracts in the basin, Lease Sale 73 and two other lease sales scheduled to take place before 1985, will keep the groups in the off-shore oil environment. In the case of the NRDC suit, it looks like we're in this for the long run," she said.

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. was ejected from the state Senate chamber Thursday when he showed up to congratulate a farm labor board appointee and was surrounded by reporters.

Brown did not go onto the Senate floor itself or the spectators' gallery behind it, but went to the foyer outside the door that leads to the floor. The Senate adjourns later that day.

An angry Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, D-Los Angeles, rose on the Senate floor and ordered Brown to leave.

"The governor's holding a press conference in the back of the chamber. I am instructing the governor to leave within 60 seconds. He is not in order in the Senate," Roberti said.

A Senate sergeant-at-arms gave the message to one of Brown's security people, and the governor left immediately.

A few minutes later, Roberti stormed through the door connecting the foyer with the Senate floor and began yelling at Brown. Gray Davis, Brown had left the foyer seconds before.

Syria readies for Israeli conflict

RAYAR, Lebanon (AP) — Syrian missiles were poised for action near this eastern Lebanese city Thursday as the United States sought Soviet help in heading off a new Middle East war. In southern Lebanon, Palestinian guerrillas rocketed northern Iraq again, wounding eight people, sources said.

 Israeli jets, which shot down two Syrian helicopters gunships near Rayar Tuesday, refueled from routine flights over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley after Syria moved the Second surface-to-air missiles into position.

Wednesday, reporters and officials sources said.

However, villagers said they saw high-flying Israeli jets make reconnaissance passes over the area but that the planes were out of range of the SAM-6 missiles and none were fired.

This correspondent saw four tracked vehicles, each mounted with three white-and-black painted, 20-foot-long SAM-6 missiles, in a field about three miles south of Rayar, which is some 35 miles east of Beirut and less than 10 miles west of the Syrian border.

From page 1

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Hikers conquer coast trail, fulfill dream

BY SHERRY HEATH
Staff Writer

When he was in the seventh grade, he decided he wanted to do two things in life: hike the Pacific Crest Trail and do "something big" for world hunger.

Last year, Nathan Duddles' dreams became reality after the 20-year-old crop science major got the idea to link the two together. The result was "Hunger Trek 1980," a 2,600-mile "epic journey" for Duddles and his three compatriots that drummed up $78,000 in donations for the world's hungry.

The expedition began last April at the California-Mexico border, and for the next six months, the four young men—Steve Flanagan, Nathan Duddles, Charlie Mosley and Doug Rapp—slowly worked their way northward up every major mountain range in California, Oregon and Washington. By the time they reached British Columbia, Canada, the group had conquered some of the most rugged terrain in North America.

But it didn't come easy. The first hurdle was finding an organization that would promote the "hike-a-thon." After two years of searching, Duddles met with Food for the Hungry International, a Christian world relief organization headquartered in Arizona, and soon people were pledging money by the mile for hunger relief.

When the foursome finally hit the trail, the first in a long line of afflictions settled upon them in the form of insects. Duddles said. The San Gorgonio and San Gabriel Ranges abound in ticks, he said, and after plowing through a section of brush, two of the hikers plucked around 50 of the leeching creatures from their pants.

Duddles also found a black widow spider quietly spinning a web behind the shoulder strap of his pack one morning as he was about to hoist it onto his back.

As the hikers climbed northward into the Sierra Nevada they encountered a much more chilling adversary—snow. Winter 1980 had dumped twice its average amount of the white stuff on an already hazardous trail, and life "became a moment by moment struggle," according to Duddles.

The "perfect" providing the foursome with a welcome relief, said Duddles. They were given a TV appearance, a newspaper article, and a letter from that state's governor, and were encouraged by many people in churches along the way.

The hiking was relaxed and the weather was "perfect", providing the foursome with a welcome relief, he said. They particularly enjoyed the extinct volcanoes, flowery meadows and cascading waterfalls, but they knew they couldn't "just lay around" so they pushed on into Washington after five months of walking and 2,000 miles.

This was the final section of the trek, but the hikers certainly weren't home free. They had been in the heart of California when Mt. Saint Helens erupted in May, but now in August, she was a direct threat to their progress, said Duddles.

We had our problems in getting along but we never seriously contemplated splitting up," he said. "We ran into a lot of people who had been in groups who couldn't believe we were still together. As far as I know, we are the only ones who have made it the entire way without breaking up," he added.

That, plus knowing people were counting on them, gave them strong incentive to keep going. By the time they reached northern California, they had been sick, sniffed in the night by bears in Yosemite, and right in the middle of the May earthquakes epicentered around Mammoth Lake.

They averaged about 18 miles per day, but when they entered Oregon and the Cascade Range, they made up for some time lost in the hazardous Sierras by traveling 20 to 21 miles daily. This was "suicide" said Duddles, but in order to stick close to their schedule, they had to "really push it for about two weeks," he said.

It was in Oregon that they received most of their publicity, Duddles said. They were given a TV appearance, a newspaper article, and a letter from that state's governor, and were encouraged by many people in churches along the way.
The no nuke trinity: Browne, Nash, Raitt

BY JEFF LEVY Staff Writer

The scene was anything but ho-hum at Cuesta College Auditorium Friday night when surprise guest Jackson Browne joined Bonnie Raitt and Graham Nash for a rocking evening to support the anti-nuclear power cause.

This non-ho-hum trio, playing before an audience of about 810, was responsible for producing the "No Nukes" album and played major parts in the movie of the same name, so it was only natural that they played many of the songs they did in the movie.

When you put these three superstars together, it can only be described as legendary. The result was the biggest concert to hit this area since they first played here in 1978.

At the concert, after a brief, inspiring speech by spokeswoman Donna Boatright, and an explanation that all the musicians and technicians were "donating their time and energy because they believe in a non-nuclear future," Graham Nash was introduced and proceeded to sing seven songs, passing in between songs to converse with the crowd, and answer some on-stage questions.

"The power is in the hands now locally. The fight is going to be won and lost here," said Raitt.

Before singing a song only twice before performed in public, Nash explained that it was written for his wife Susan, (consequently titled, "Song for Susan"). He explained that Susan once asked him why he had not written a song for her sooner, and Nash could not figure it out either until he realized that anybody he had ever written a song for was no longer with him. When a heckler called out, "Are you going to stay with her?" he replied, "You bet your bottom!"

Nash sang four songs from his new album, and three old favorites including, "Carry Me Home." He also sang two encore, the first which everyone was waiting for, "Cathedral," and the second, "Our House," first recorded as a member of "Crosby, Stills and Nash." Nash than surprised the audience which went wild when he introduced, "my great friend Jackson Browne.

"Our struggle is your struggle," said Browne, and we're all here for the same reason."

Browne then proceeded to introduce the song, "Crow On The Cradle," written in the late 1960s about nuclear proliferation. Browne and Nash sang it, recreating the highlight of the movie "No Nukes" where they first performed the song. It was the high-point of the concert.

After a 20-minute intermission, the main attraction, Bonnie Raitt, and her band were introduced. She seemed most adamantly willing to voice her opinion about nuclear power. She also sang about ten songs, including one which she prefaced by saying, "It's a love song called, 'Lone Has No Pride' but I don't have anybody to sing it to...Well, if you want me to love you, PG & E, you better (blankity blank) give it up."

She sang her hit, "Runaway" which she also performed for "No Nukes" as well as other hits and new songs. When someone shouted, "Shake it Bonnie," she thought for a moment and said, "Something a gonna be shakin' around here...but it won't be my fault."

Later, about half the audience crowded the stage, and when the song was over Raitt and Nash said, "Good night," they went wild. They wanted an encore from Raitt, and they were not going to let Jackson Browne out of town after only doing one song.

Well, they got her to come back on stage, and she said, "I'd like to have Jackson and Graham join me for this one," which was Browne's cue to lead the trio in a nine-minute rendition of "Running On Empty," and then the finale, "Teach Your Children Well."

Raitt, who comes from a Quaker background, said that she has always been "against anything where powerful people stumped on those with little authori-

Raitt, Nash, and Donna Boatright discussed the reasons for their anti-nuclear beliefs at a press conference. The two musicians helped found Musicians United for Safe Energy and have done a number of benefit performances to support their cause.

The money from their concerts either goes for lobbying in Washington, D.C., or it goes back into the community. The Cuesta College proceeds went to this area's own People Generating Energy.

Nash spoke for the passage of some sort of referendum to prohibit Diablo Canyon's opening. "In Australia, they passed a referendum in 1974 to stop the opening of a nuclear power plant after the government was all ready to open it," he said. "That was the end of that. And if you pass similar laws here the government isn't going to have to worry about any more cement museums around so they'll stop building too." He continued, "There would be more jobs in San Luis Obispo if we switched to alternate methods of energy."

Boatright said that there would be a series of hearings in San Luis Obispo concerning whether or not to open Diablo Canyon. The hearings start on May 19. Raitt said, "If I only doing one tonight."

If the hearings do not produce any results, according to Boatright, the next step is to blockade the plant. At the concert P.G.E. was already taking applications for people to either help out, or be at the blockade.

"I live in L.A. and I know about the hassles with Diablo Canyon," said Raitt, who has been opposed to opening the plant ever since she found out about it. She said, "If nuclear power is so safe up here, then why wouldn't PG&E talk to '60 Minutes?'" They turned down an interview request with one of that show's producers, according to Raitt.

The concert was part of a "week-long blitz" by nuclear foes which started with concerts Thursday night in Santa Barbara, and continued Sunday in Santa Rosa.

"The power is in the hands now locally," said Raitt. "The fight is going to be won and lost here."
Art evolution mirrors east, west culture

By Sherry Heath • Staff Writer

A man's concept of where he comes from and where he's going "Makes all the difference in the world," when it comes to art, an art historian said Wednesday evening. Kamila Alleyn, a spunky Czechoslovakian who has studied and taught in Prague and London and now lives in Los Angeles, painted a picture of how Western and Oriental philosophies have created entirely different modes of art.

The diminutive Alleyn, who has her own business presenting art lectures and tours and says she "is better at communicating art than doing it," captivated her audience as she shared slides and stories that traced the evolution of Western art and contrasted it to the "essence" of early Oriental art.

Alleyn, who said she became interested in art because her father "dragged" her around Prague art centers under the promise of ice cream if she'd come along, began by explaining that the ancient Greeks were traditionally concerned with portraying man as the prime creation and image of God. Centuries later, Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam," painted on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome, closely embodied the strong, muscular ideal so typically presented in early Western culture, she said.

Artists also concentrated solely on figures in classical Greece, and didn't introduce nude female forms until much later, she said. When the goddess Aphrodite was first sculpted and unveiled on the Island of Naxos, "Rocks of pilgrims swarmed in and they were so taken by her that they forgot she was made of stone and embraced the statue," said Alleyn.

These early artifices portrayed in art were threatened when Rome conquered the Greeks in the second century A.D. But "the Greeks conquered Rome culturally," she said, and became more and more realistic until Rome collapsed around 500 A.D., said Alleyn.

Then the barbarians of the Slavic countries brought anarchy and chaos to the world of Western art. "The Dark Ages saw a definite decline in artistic values," she said.

She showed a primitive-looking painting of a Christian martyr being sewed in half by two warped figures, then commented that the artists of this age "didn't know and didn't care how to render the form of the human body. They just said 'forget it' and tried to convey the idea that the body is irrelevant — it's the soul that counts." By 1500, the Renaissance, or "rebirth" of artistic expression, was in full bloom as artists like Leonardo Da Vinci, Sanzio Raphael and Michelangelo molded the soul into the god-like bodies, she said.

In Michelangelo's statue "David" we see a "vast and defiant 12-foot nude with all of the old Greek characteristics," said Alleyn. But there is a difference. "David is a champion. You can see the look of concentration and determination in his face. You know that he'll do what is right. David has a goal, the two elements are married in him," she said.

Western ideals are all wrapped up in this one sculpture, said Alleyn. "You see the essence of man in him — he is heroic. He is the portrayal of the Greek concept that man is the center of the universe and the Christian belief that man should subdue the world and rule over it," she said.

Then she flipped to a slide of a soft, flowing pen and ink drawing of a "timeless panorama" called "Fishing in a Mountain Stream," painted by an 11th century Chinese artist. The handscroll depicted a misty mountain scene that "was probably done from memory," said Alleyn.

"Now tell me, do you think this little fisherman wants to conquer the world?" she laughed. "Nobody could have done this in 17th century Europe."

The difference in the "essence" of the Oriental art lies in their idea of where life originated, she said. According to Chinese lore, there was a huge egg that broke open and half of it became the earth while the other half became heaven. A creature grew up out of the earth's side of the egg and died, leaving its hair to become the forests, its breath the wind, its voice the thunder and its flux the people.

This provides the typical early Chinese view that man is just an insignificant part of nature. She quipped, "now David would understand a tie with nature, but on the same part as these other creatures? Are you kidding?"

A definite contrast of the serene versus the heroic is displayed in the beliefs of the different cultures and this carries into the complexity of the art also. Western painters try to give the illusion that a flat surface is three-dimensional. This is done by having the painting show light gliding across the surface, giving a scene a pretense of reality, she said.

But the Chinese were "disinterested in that," said Alleyn. "Everything was done in two dimensions — there is no pretense or illusion and they like it that way."

Not only do artistic values differ in terms of painting and sculpture, but the architecture of these two cultures also reflects the ideas of what beauty is, said Alleyn.

A Japanese pagoda, the Golden Pavilion, "batches on the essence of Oriental philosophy," she said. The structure, which is nestled in the woods beside a quiet pond, exemplifies the desire of the Japanese to integrate their homes and lives into nature, she explained.

Switching scenes, she then took us to Greece and the ancient temple, the Parthenon. "It is heroic, and dominates its surroundings parked up on top of that hill — just like man," said Alleyn.

In concluding her presentation, Alleyn showed slides of two paintings similar in mood. "Walking on a Mountain Peak" by a Chinese artist and "Preaching to the Birds," a Western painting depicting St. Francis of Assisi. Both "express the idea of a basic unity of nature, but in a very different sense," she said.

The Oriental painting is from a bird's-eye view looking out across space. There is little detail in the misty scene, but the feeling and philosophy of the artist is peacefully woven in.

St. Francis, on the other hand, is a solid figure talking to a detailed bird. Francis is telling his feathered friend that "It's Creator loves it," she said. Actually, the idea is expressed that the monk is in preaching to all of humanity by showing how happy and free the birds "who have nothing, yet everything to be, are nature." Western man is admonished through this painting to learn from the creatures that happiness comes not from "amazing as much as you can get," but through living simply like the birds, and like the early Orientals, to pursue peace with God and nature, she said.
Candidate needs set goals for ASI responsibility

From page 1

John Schouten said he also wants to work with the ASI and the senate to make the student budget surveys available to students. "I want to work towards an external affairs committee," he said. "I want to see some kind of agreement between the city and the ASI," he said. "I think the ASI has the right to place a student on each committee too. Those students would form a student affairs committee. Since they would have copies of the agendas in the city, they would be able to keep the students informed.

He said it is important to place the students in a position to know what is going on before things happen.

Jeffery, in defining the functions of the ASI, said: "It's function is to reflect student concern and provide an atmosphere where diverse groups can interact and exchange information.

Jenner is in the process of publishing the Student Opinion Profile, a student evaluation of faculty members, he said. This was one of his own ideas as an ASI governor and it will be published late in the spring.

"We want to improve the morale and make the students aware of what's going on here," he said.

From your standard color...
**Sports**

**Speed bike ready**

Engineers bank hopes on Phoenix

BY CYNTHIA BARAKATT

Take three upperclass mechanical engineering students, add a couple of hours of practice driving a competitive land speed bike and what results? A human-powered bicycle, and a team of riders who will "sweep" the events at the International Human Powered Vehicle Championships at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds this Saturday and Sunday.

Kari Naito, Steve Blair and Andy Tau have all worked on bikes that have raced in the same competition the past three years, and have experienced the frustrations and disappointments of mediocre finishes and mechanical failures. But this year they're ready for the competition.

"With the exception of a wreck, I don't see how anything could go wrong," said Blair. "There won't be any excuses this time."

Beckman, Blair, Tau and about ten other mechanical engineering students have put in approximately 3500 hours since last July designing, constructing and testing the bikes. The team will average between 50 and 70 mph at the competition this weekend.

The bikes have three wheels, two in front and one in back, and has a steering mechanism similar to a car or go-cart. In addition to the six gears, the vehicle is equipped with a brake-cam, a device developed by the International Patent Development, which works to aid the power and endurance of the two riders.

**Track team needs lifetime bests**

BY ANDY BERGER

Special to the Daily

Every silver lining has its cloud, and Cal Poly's men's track team is on the verge of finding this out the hard way.

Preparing for a dual meet with Fresno State this Saturday on the Bulldog's track, the Mustangs currently have nine athletes in Lincoln. Middle distance runners are Verdon Weiss, a bona-fide contender for a double in the national meet, is still recovering from a low-grade viral infection and hasn't run in 10 days. Head coach Steve Miller is afraid that Sallay, only junior, will be lost for the rest of the season.

Things aren't much better in the sprints. Joe Sial Siai is still bothered by a nagging sore leg, as he hasn't been for much of the season, and Blair Kent, another national leader in a pair of events (100, 200), hasn't run in 10 days.

Things aren't much better on the track in the past few weeks andEdited by ADAM MILLER, "We don't have to improve a mark. With the marks we already have, we'll win the national championship. Without those three, things, we're in trouble."

Trackers also comes in the form of Fresno State. The Bulldogs have, according to Miller, improved greatly in the past few weeks and Edited by ADAM MILLER, "We don't have to improve a mark. With the marks we already have, we'll win the national championship. Without those three, things, we're in trouble."

Fresno has a pair of studs on the track in Eric Polley, a 1:49 half-miler and 24:44 1,500 runner, and in Frank Williams, a low and intermediate hurdler. According to Miller, his team matches up well with Fresno in certain events.

"Our strengths are in the sprints and middle-distance distance," he said. "In order to win, we have to do well in those areas."
Opinion

Dicey path

Some anti-abortionist Congressmen are treading a dicey path through nebulous territory in their attempt to legislatively define when a person's life begins so that abortion, in accordance with the 14th Amendment forbidding the taking of "life, liberty or property without due process of law," would be illegal.

Last Thursday and Friday, a Senate subcommittee on the separation of powers held hearings on the human-life bill sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.). The witnesses seek to resolve a question left open in the U.S. Supreme Court's 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision that legalized abortion. The question: When does life begin? If Congress can't agree on how to make illegal both abortion and some birth-control techniques that work after conception.

According to Sen. John East (R-N.C.), who conducted the hearings, "If life does begin at conception, then the unborn person is protected under the Constitution.... Roe vs. Wade would be negated."

Nearly all doctors who testified at the hearing did indeed agree that biological life begins at conception, which is no great surprise, but their comments were limited to that immediate question. They talked about zygotes and chromosomes, fetuses and ovaries—everything but pregnant women.

The hearings and the bill, simple in themselves, pose problems of procedure and set dangerous precedents.

For example, Helms-Hyde backers are trying to throw out legislatively a Supreme Court decision that they lack the constitutional arguments to have overturned judicially or the political clout to change the normal process of amending the Constitution. With this bill, Congress is trying to dictate law to the courts and, if passed, others who command a simple majority could redefine anything without having to submit fundamental changes to state legislatures as is now required for constitutional change.

At the hearings, no discussion was permitted of the constitutional issues, if enforcement if such a law were passed, or the philosophical and religious questions raised—a strange way to write legislation. East promised to call witnesses on every aspect of the question later, but the prospects of meaningful testimony seem slim.

The congressmen are also relying on science to resolve the abortion issue, a dilemma best suited to and firmly rooted in religion and philosophy. The problem is not to decide when life begins, but to decide if the fetus' right to protection is greater than the woman's right to choose her destiny. Is a woman forced to maintain her pregnancy merely a vessel? Is a woman who has an abortion a murderer?

If the bill becomes law, she and the performing doctor presumably would be. Should they be executed? Given a life sentence? Here another danger exists—what if the fetus is the result of rape or incest? Such a fetus has as much right to exist as one planned. To deny it life, or to punish the mother by making her maintain her pregnancy, would be an attempt by Congress to force on women value judgments that have nothing to do with the sanctity of life, but rather with concepts of punishments and responsibility.

Should the woman or the government make these judgements? The hearing did not address these far more pertinent questions.