Proposed budget exceeds $1 billion

by Mary Kelly
Staff Writer

At the first meeting of the Cal Poly Administrative Council Monday, the tentative 1983-84 budget for the California State University system was discussed. It will be sent to the governor in January for approval.

Last year's budget was $942,548,643, but the CSU Chancellor's Office seeks a budget increase for 1983-84 that would raise it to over a billion dollars.

According to James Landreth, Cal Poly's director of Business Affairs, there are three components in the budget. The first is the base line budget which accounts for price increases due to inflation, increases in staff benefit rates, and utilities. This year the Chancellor's Office is asking for a state-wide increase of $70,451 in this category.

The second component of the budget is the program maintenance proposals which are designed to improve funding of existing programs, make these programs more effective in achieving objectives, and funding new programs that were not on the previous budget. The CSU is asking for an increase of $16,214 in this category.

The third component of the budget is the program change proposals which are designed to improve funding of existing programs, make these programs more effective in achieving objectives, and funding new programs that were not on the previous budget. The CSU is asking for an increase of $16,214 in this category.

Editor's Note: This is the first in a two-part series. The second part will address reasons behind dropout rates within various departments.

by Maria Casas
Staff Writer

As the new school year is upon us, another crop of students will be looking toward June graduation with anticipation.

At Cal Poly, a higher number of students will complete their education and graduate than at any other campus in the CSU system, according to a study conducted by the Division of Institutional Research, Office of the Chancellor.

The study consisted of tracking first time freshmen of Fall quarter 1973 for seven academic years. One section of the report consisted of continuation rates for these freshmen and another of graduation rates.

Although the study was done some time ago, the results still hold, according to the Director of Institutional Research, Lowell H. Dunigan.

"This is the most recent data because it does take six to seven years to compile," said Dunigan. "It's good data on graduation rates and the results are probably the same since the fall of 1970-71. We've been turning away more and more applicants every year. For the campus as a whole, we take one out of every two applicants. This selectivity of applicants increases persistency and the rate will increase. I don't think it will go down," he said.

In Fall 1973, 1,923 freshmen enrolled. In the fall of 1974, 1,460, or 76 percent, returned; thus, 24 percent was lost.

"There is a large dropout rate between the first and second years," said Dunigan. "If we could get freshmen on the right track, we could cut that number in half.

By Fall 1975, 1,188, or 61.8 percent, returned with another 14.1 percent gone, 1,067 returned for their senior year, or 55.5 percent, with 6.3 percent not showing.

Philosophy head returns

by Anne French
Staff Writer

"It's nice to be back," said the head of the Philosophy department, Kendall Walker. For the past year, Walker has been a visiting fellow on sabbatical to Princeton University. His fellowship entailed attending classes and seminars, writing, and doing research.

Walker said he enjoyed sitting on the other side of the podium in seminar. "Instructors sometimes lose touch with their students," said Walker. He said he received a

Cal Poly Professor
Claudio Silva dies

Cal Poly Spanish instructor, Claudio Y. Silva, Ph.D. died of cancer on Sunday morning after a lengthy illness.

Silva was born in Miami, Arizona on December 15, 1928. He has served with Intelligence in the U.S. Air Force. Silva received his B.A. in Business from Claremont Men's College, his M.A. and Ph.D. in Spanish from University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Silva started his teaching career in a junior high school. Eleven years were spent at La Serna High School and five years at San Jose State University.

Arriving at Cal Poly in 1973, Silva has served on the Humanities Lecture Series Committee, the Commencement Committee and the President's Commission on International Studies and Foreign Languages.

The family has asked that donations be made to the American Cancer Society, 1124 Nipomo, SLO, 93401.
The Adventures of Captain Pig

Nothing else comes close to the feeling of freedom it gives.
This pig feels it.
He hasn't a care in the world.
Waltz till he meets...

The Sinister

USSR arms talks continue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Under orders "to move as rapidly as the situation permits," U.S. arms control negotiator Edward L. Rowley is entering a second round of talks with the Soviet Union convinced that Americans would abandon the nuclear freeze movement if they understood the administration's treaty proposal.

Freezing weapons at current levels, as Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev suggested last May, or only trimming stockpiles of intercontinental ballistic missiles and long-range bombers would heighten the risk of nuclear war, Rowley said in an interview before flying to Geneva for the new round of talks beginning Wednesday.

Rowley's reasoning: It takes the sort of deep reductions proposed by the United States to correct the 5-2 Soviet lead in missile power, or throw-weight. That's why, Rowley and other U.S. strategists theorize, heightened the risk of a first strike.

"If they understood the administration's treaty proposal..." Rowley said, "we would move as rapidly as the situation permits," he said, "to move as rapidly as the situation permits." The U.S. arms control program, he said, is working.

"If they understood the..." Rowley said, "we would move as rapidly as the situation permits." The U.S. arms control program, he said, is working.

The eight women and four men on the panel deliberated one hour and four minutes before returning the verdict in the courtroom of U.S. District Judge Ann... Aldrich.

Third resister convicted

CLEVELAND (AP) — A federal court jury on Tuesday convicted Mark Arden Schmucker, a Mennonite college student, of failing to register for the military draft.

He was the third person convicted of the charge in trials this year.

The eight women and four men on the panel deliberated one hour and four minutes before returning the verdict in the courtroom of U.S. District Judge Ann... Aldrich.

New line

Strychnine found in Tylenol

OBOVILLE, Calif. (AP) — Strychnine was found in two bottles of Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules here and a man who took the medication suffered convulsions, federal officials said today.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration said McNell Consumer Products Co., which makes Tylenol, is telling retailers nationwide to withdraw non-prescription Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules and regular-strength Tylenol capsules from sale.

The man took the poisonous capsules Thursday, one day after cyanide-laced Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules began claiming their first victims. Seven died after taking capsules in the Chicago area.

There is no evidence the discovery of strychnine in the capsules is related to the seven Chicago-area deaths, said Robert Kniffen, a spokesman for McNell, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson.

Both the manufacturer and the federal agency warned consumers against taking any Tylenol capsules.

McNell has stopped production of non-prescription Tylenol capsules.
A talk on technology by Péter Diamandopolous, PhD, president of Sonoma State University, on Thursday, Oct. 7, will open the 11th annual Arts and Humanities Lecture Series at Cal Poly.

The lecture on "Technology: Problems and Prospects" will begin at 11 a.m. in Room 220 of the University Union. The lecture is open to the public without charge.

Diamandopolous is expected to focus on the characteristics of modern technology, exploring its challenges to public policy, social aspirations and private morality.

His aim, he has said, is to "underscore the uncertain relation between technological determina­tion and individual freedom ... to suggest the responsibilities of higher education in preserving a precarious but creative balance between scientific advances and innate human limitations."

Born on the Greek island of Crete 52 years ago, Diamandopolous received a diploma in mathematics and natural sciences from Athens College in 1947. He earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees from Harvard University. His doctorate, granted in 1957, is in philosophy and classics.

Diamandopolous taught and held administrative positions at Bates College (Maine), University of Virginia, Swarthmore College (Pa.), University of Maryland, American University (D.C.) and the Adal Stevenson Institute (B.I.). Before he accepted the presidency at Sonoma, he was chairman of the Department of Philosophy and the History of Ideas at Brandeis University (Mass.).

He is the author of articles and reviews in professional journals dealing with the history of philosophy, the history of science, and public policy.
GRADUATING ENGINEERS
REACH FOR TOMORROW WITH MARTIN MARIETTA AEROSPACE

MARTIN MARIETTA AT VANDENBERG
Cute little kid, or feisty little twerp?

Only Tina Taylor knows for sure

Mustangs have won 13. Tina has run a good mile-and-a-half tracking down passes to set.

"I think my strongest point on the court is my speed and ability to get to a pass and set it," remarked the 21-year-old. "I can't really get set up when the passes aren't that good and I do have to run for them. If I do get set up, then I get everyone else down. I just tell the passers, 'that's okay.' And I hope with that attitude the passers will get a little more confident."

Confidence is something Cal Poly lacks a certain amount of right now. But, the season is young. And Taylor, for one, knows it will pass.

"We're still in up-and-down stages," she said. "We're still ironing out some wrinkles. We're still getting to know each other out there. All good teams go through this to an extent. It won't be happening in December, through.

"December is the month all college teams in the U.S. are shooting for. It's playoff time. The month when it counts the most. It's the Nationals. The Final Four. A 1982 champion. Taylor, like the rest of the team, knows it will pass.

"This has been the most intense year for me," said Taylor, who is the first female to play all four years under Wilton. "I can feel how close we are in going to Nationals. We have more depth this year than last year (when the Mustangs finished tied for fifth in the nation 41-8). Wendy came back having improved a lot. Terri (Purling) can now block and hit right-side like she has never done before. And Sandy (Aughinbaugh) is playing better than she did last year. Everyone has just improved.

Especially Taylor. She was called upon during the United States Volleyball Association (USVBA) season to do something she had little experience in doing — setting. Through her first three years in a Poly uniform, Taylor had been a right-side hitter. She was just a part of the offense. Now, the offense is revolving around her.

"I started setting during USVBA basically because there was no one else to do it," commented Taylor, who is the team's co-captain with Aughinbaugh. Taylor is the captain on the floor. "I worked with Tino (assistant coach Tino Reyes) some. I had relatively okay hands and had enough technique down to build upon. The big issue was the experience.

"Coming into the year I had a lot of people telling me how good Dede (incoming freshman Dede Bodnar) was. But I told myself no one was going to start in front of me. And I worked toward that goal all summer. I worked out some with Sandy, but mostly I worked out by myself. I ran and lifted weights. Sometimes I would go down and talk to Mike and run with him. It was kind of a good feeling in a sense because I was doing this for myself. I wasn't out there for anyone else, and I didn't have to impress anybody.

Taylor did impress people with her play in USVBA. She was an All-American honorable mention selection in the Volleyball Monthly's pre-season picks. Taylor, though, is not all impressed with portions of her play (thus far).

"My blocking is the worst part of my game right now," she said. "I've never really been that bad of a blocker. I've done it as a right-side hitter the last three years. I should be putting more time into blocking in practice. I think I'm concentrating more on getting to the ball once it passes the block. But that getting to the block is the worst part of my game right now," she said. "I've never really been that bad of a blocker. I've done it as a right-side hitter the last three years. I should be putting more time into blocking in practice. I think I'm concentrating more on getting to the ball once it passes the block. But that getting to the
For example, the Stanford Cardinals, who best the Mustangs 2-1 earlier this year, are ranked No. 4 in the Far West. The Gauchos of UCSB, who also defeated Poly 2-1, are ranked sixth in the Far West. The Far West also includes such teams as San Diego State, number one in the nation, and the University of San Francisco, the Division I champs last year.

Loyola, called the Lions, is in a conference with San Diego State, UCLA and USC, to name a few. Recently, Gartner explained his reason for scheduling every league game with a Division I team. "We want people to come out and see the best college soccer around. They don't come and pay for nothing. No one

around plays a schedule like we do. We don't care if they (the spectators) think we are good, at least know that the other team is," he said.

Not only that, but the experience the Mustangs get playing against some of the best soccer players in the nation can't do anything but help during league matches.

Looking down the road, it seems the Mustangs will be getting lots of experience, with the likes of Pacific, Fresno State, Santa Clara and St. Mary's all waiting in the wings.

But in the meantime, Gartner and his players will be setting their sights on one thing - their first win against a Division I school. They hope that happens tonight.

Kid or twerp?

From page 8

'ball for the seat should be natural.'

One of the teams the Mustangs must beat to get to the Nationals will invade the Main Gymnasium Friday evening. The University of the Pacific, where this year's National Championships are being held, will be looking for a bit of revenge. Last week Poly whipped the Tigers in Stockton, 12-15, 16-10, 18-16, 15-4. Friday's affair is scheduled for 7:30 p.m.

"It's going to be an awesome show versus UOP," Taylor said. "Be there."

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TEST-PREPARED SPECIALISTS SINCE 1960
More graduate from Poly

From page 1

In this freshmen class, 876 graduated and received their bachelor's degree. The two people finished in three years, 240 in four years, 393 in five years, and 74 in seven years.

Therefore, 13 percent of the class graduated in four years, 20 percent in five years, eight percent in six years, and four percent in seven years. Overall, about 45.6 percent of the freshmen class graduated at Cal Poly. This is the highest rate in the CSU system.

The Administrative Council is a board that participates in exchanges of information. The budget adjustments are just tentative at this point. The budget for all 19 state universities goes to the state legislature, where a two-thirds vote is required to pass the budget.

Calendar

Cal Poly seeks computer-aided lab

From page 1

The Administrative Council is a board that participates in exchanges of information. The budget adjustments are just tentative at this point. The budget for all 19 state universities goes to the state legislature, where a two-thirds vote is required to pass the budget.
Push comes to shove

This is one kicking, slapping, pushing and shoving incident on the Poly campus that won't make front page headlines.

The incident occurred to more than one concert-goer at last Saturday's concert in the Main Gym. During the Beat's performance, "seating arrangements" in the first several rows were violent, that is, there were gains to be made, petty, yet vicious, violence certain Beat fans saw fit to use.

According to one concert-goer in the front row, two girls were slapping each other over choice seats, while others dragged already-seated fans off their chairs or literally dove over one another to reach the front. The front row of chairs, which were tied together by the ASI Concerts Committee, became nonexistent after being knocked down in the frenzy.

This scene brings back memories of last spring's Pretenders concert when the audience rushed the stage. However, it is unlikely that the type of band playing last weekend provoked the behavior. Human nature being what it is, a Liberace concert could conceivably have elicited the same response if the same conditions were present.

While only a small minority of the audience was pushing and shoving, the fact that it was even allowed to happen for any length of time is ridiculous. It is stupid that some fans sat in line up to two days for front row seats only to be pushed aside by other people. Admittedly, many music fans put up with masses of people and crowding to hear their favorite groups but other fans don't enjoy putting up with rude, impersonal behavior like that exhibited at the Beat concert.

Whether it is screening out concert-goers who are drunk or hiring more security personnel to help maintain at least a nonviolent level of exuberance, the Mustang Daily Editorial Board believes students need to be taken to make concerts at Cal Poly more enjoyable and safe for all.

A repeat incident like that of last weekend should be prevented. To let it continue at concerts would make front page headlines.

Letters

Not a waste

Dear Editor:

We appreciate your interest and willingness to discuss the relationship between university acts and practices—and more particularly, the recent article regarding the music department's entertainment for students.

Overall, the piece was done well and presented the facts of this action process in an understandable and factual manner. There are, however, two points I would like to clarify: first, the headline, I think General Education acts and practices— and more specifically, the cornerstone which a student's education is founded. A major purpose of any college or university is to educate, not only in technical or professional fields, but also to provide the opportunity for students to achieve the ability to think and communicate clearly, to strengthen their quantitative skills, to learn and understand about themselves, their processes of curiosity and inquiry. General Education provides students this opportunity.

Dave Sawyer
Admissions Officer

Letters

Misunderstood intentions

Dear Editor,

This is in regards to the opposition of my letter which was published on Sept. 26th. First of all, I would like to mention that Ms. Cory is way off-base in her rebuttal. The class that I taught was advertised for three weeks prior to the start of the class. It was also spread by word of mouth. In my class, I stress only the simple and easy techniques. I also show how to make them work effectively. As far as an "emergency situation" is concerned, I put my students there by actually attacking them.

Before I do that, I let my students know of my intentions and philosophy. It is propagated that an actual attack under stress. I first become familiar with my students with other techniques and then move to the attacks. No one is hurt by me. I let them practice their favorite techniques on me for them to find out which ones work and which don't. As far as taking "unnecessary risks", I encourage that they be avoided whenever possible.

I do in no way insinuate that women are responsible for the attacks upon them. No information in my letter had anything to do with this. I believe that Ms. Cory is making people think that I believe this. It is not the case.

Ms. Cory grossly misunderstood my intentions and the point that I was making. Maybe she might take a different stand now. I have also considered that I do not have the answers that might solve this terrible problem. I know that I don't. Nobody does. I was just trying to help, that's all. If Ms. Cory would like to discuss this matter with me, I would be more than willing to 560 Hathaway P B SLO.

Kenay Fall

Daily policy

Letters and press releases may be submitted to the Mustang Daily by bringing them to the Daily office in Room 318 of the Graphic Arts Building, or by sending them to: E ditor, Mustang Daily, 823 8th Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407. Letters must be double-space typed and include the writer's signature and phone numbers.

Letters must be submitted to the Daily at least a week before they should run. All releases must include phone numbers and names of the people or organizations involved, in case further information is required.

All unsigned editorials reflect the majority view of the Mustang Daily Editorial Board. The board consists of Editor Robin Lewis, Managing Editor Robert Dunn, General Manager Lynn Cochran, Feature Manager Paul Bouchbry, Art, Mgr., Typesetting Operations, Vince Feenough, Art, Mgr., Web Operations, Keith Chandler, Art, Mgr., Newspaper Production.

Letters, editorials, and press releases should be submitted to the Daily office by 10 a.m.

Press releases should be submitted to the Daily at least a week before they should run. All releases must include phone numbers and names of the people or organizations involved, in case further information is required.

All unsigned editorials reflect the majority view of the Mustang Daily Editorial Board. The board consists of Editor Robin Lewis, Managing Editor Robert Dunn, and Editorial Assistant Twyla Thomas and Nancy Lewis.
THE BOSS:
ONE HOT PIECE
OF AMERICAN
STEEL.

Mustang GT for 1983
It begins in a mix of red, hot steel
It's cast and crafted and bolted together to
be the Boss. This year the 5.0 liter High Output
engine has a new four barrel carburetor for
even more muscle. 175 horsepower. Its sprung
with a performance suspension and packs
247 lb-ft of torque at 2400 rpm* and a
tour speed transmission
It comes complete with a real bad
attitude about being anything but the Boss.
Mustang GT for 1983. It's one hot piece of
American steel. Get it together. Buckle up

*Net torque and horsepower as measured by SAE standard J1349

HAVE YOU DRIVEN A FORD...LATELY?
This calculator thinks business.
The TI Student Business Analyst.

If there's one thing undergrad business students have always needed, this is it: an affordable, business-oriented calculator. The Student Business Analyst. Its built-in business formulas let you perform complicated finance, accounting and statistical functions—the ones that usually require a lot of time and a stack of reference books, like present and future value calculations, amortizations and balloon payments.

It all means you spend less time calculating, and more time learning. One keystroke takes the place of many.

The calculator is just part of the package. You also get a book that follows most business courses: the Business Analyst Guidebook. Business professors helped us write it, to help you get the most out of calculator and classroom. A powerful combination.

Think business.
With the Student Business Analyst.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
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A not-for-credit mind-bender fiendishly devised by GAMES magazine to drive you bananas.

**Picture Palindromes**

Each of the pictures below represents a palindromic phrase—a phrase spelled the same forward and back. The answer to each picture can be written on the corresponding dashes, one letter per space. For example, the first picture shows RACE CAR. We'll leave the other 9 for you to reflect on.

- Example: RACE CAR
PRIVATE SPACE SHUTTLE?

As the space shuttle Columbia continues its success in re-establishing the United States' presence in space, private companies are looking to buy shuttle and turn it into a commercial operation.

The Space Transportation Co. STC, located in Princeton, N.J. has proposed the idea to NASA, offering to fund the building of the fifth orbiter, which is not yet budgeted by the federal space agency. The original shuttle fleet mission plan calls for five orbiters. When STC saw the government's reluctance to go ahead with the fifth shuttle, it made its proposal. NASA has yet to decide whether to accept the offer.

STC has outlined its initiatives in the venture:
1. Set an example to the world of the potential of free enterprise in space matters.
2. Lead to increases in the commercial uses of the U.S. space transportation system (the official name of the shuttle program).
3. Improve the U.S. presence as a leader in the world aerospace market.
4. Improve the U.S. balance of payments.
5. Support further private commercialization of space.
6. Use private funds rather than taxpayers' funds.
7. Provide a privately funded fifth orbiter which will become an insurance backup for the presently approved four-orbiter fleet.

Yet gaining approval from the space agency may only be half the battle for STC. The big hurdle may come in finding investors to fund the purchase, which will probably amount to more than $1.5 billion to purchase an assembly line orbiter, plus boosters and other eventual necessities.

100-PROOF TOMATOES

It's not likely to become a popular cocktail, but some British researchers have found great success in mixing Scotch and tomatoes. Yet instead of consuming the results, they're converting them into energy. The Scotch distillery, in Aberdeenshire, which for 200 years has produced a single whiskey, uses waste heat from two production processes to grow greenhouse-to-
matoes. And along with hundreds of tons of produce, the liquor maker has cultivated some welcome fuel savings.

The waste heat comes from the condenser cooler water and from the flue gases produced by the butane-fired furnaces. The cooling water is heated by the condensers and is used to warm specially built greenhouses. Another by-product of booze-making is carbon dioxide, which is pumped into the horticultural facility where it aids photosynthesis and increases plant yield. Last year, the process produced more than 156 tons of tomatoes. Aside from making money on the tomatoes, the company is saving money, too, since the process eliminated the need to build a second cooling tower; the greenhouse produces gases that when cooled are used to dry the malt kiln.

PROGRESS MARCHES ON

Have you ever wondered where some of those absurdly useless items advertised on late-night TV come from? Who ever thought up things like a Vege-matic, smokeless ashtray or fold-up fishing rod? Well, if Iowa State University has its way, we can look forward to more of the same. And to warn specially built greenhouses. Another by-product of booze-making is carbon dioxide, which is pumped into the horticultural facility where it aids photosynthesis and increases plant yield. Last year, the process produced more than 156 tons of tomatoes. Aside from making money on the tomatoes, the company is saving money, too, since the process eliminated the need to build a second cooling tower; the greenhouse produces gases that when cooled are used to dry the malt kiln.

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So, if you've been thinking of a great gift idea for Barry Manilow...
The first quirts appeared on a Saturday in late June. A deputy sheriff in the Mojave Desert reported an estimated 100 of them out among the cacti. What they were doing, he said, was eating sand.

There was consternation at first, but it developed that no cause for alarm existed. The quirts were completely nonaggressive. In fact, they were gentle, passive, only moderately inquisitive, and very affectionate. And their intelligence level appeared to approach that of an average house cat.

That was what they reminded most people of—cats. They were about eighteen inches long and seven or eight inches high. They had many heads and feline faces, with big, round, adoring eyes with inch-long eyelashes; they had no legs or other extremities, except for a taillike appendage which they curled under themselves and used like a spring to bounce-up-hop along at amazing speed; they had an iridescent orange body covering that was sort of like fur and sort of like feathers, which was how they got their name.

Henderson stepped in and offered an eloquent argument in favor of the redhead's view, although he really didn't care one way or the other. She seemed to approve of both him and the attitude toward the quirts; so, when the politico wandered off, he asked her out to dinner the following evening. She said yes.

On their first date, and on those which followed, Henderson learned that Moira, a 28-year-old owner of a maternity boutique, was an old-fashioned maternal spirit; she liked children, books, chocolate-chip ice cream, quiet evenings at home, and long-term romantic involvements. And Moira learned that Henderson, a 20-year-old free-lance photographer, was a modern free spirit; he liked hyperplane racing, gambling casinos, triple vodka martinis, long vacations in Acapulco and Aspen, and short-term romantic involvements. They had nothing what-common.

No one knew where they had come from. No one knew what they were doing here. Most thought they were aliens, creatures from another world. But no spaceships were sighted and the quirts themselves shed no light on the matter. Their entire vocabulary consisted of a sound that resembled "quirt," which meant "I love you." Representives from the government, and a variety of scientists, got together to explore the phenomenon. Some of the creatures were taken to laboratories in those early days, where they were subjected to tests and examinations. A few were dissected in the interest of scientific knowledge, and proved unlike anything on Earth.

The appearance of the quirts was the primary topic of conversation from Portland, Maine to Portland, Oregon. And it was the reason why, in a medium-sized city in California, a man named Del Henderson met a woman named Moira Andrews.

The occasion of this meeting was a benefit for the Cancer Fund. Henderson was mingling, looking for an interesting and interesting member of the opposite sex, when he spied the attractive redhead talking to a local politico. The politico was saying that the quirts—or "little buggers," as he termed them—were pests, alten or otherwise, and ought to be exterminated before they bred like rabbits and overran the world. The woman said that was ridiculous; they were harmless creatures and deserved to be treated with kindness and charity.

Henderson stepped in and offered an eloquent argument in favor of the redheads' view, although he really didn't care one way or the other. She seemed to approve of both him and his attitude toward the quirts; so, when the politico wandered off, he asked her out to dinner the following evening. She said yes.

Henderson and Moira, meanwhile, continued to see each other. On their seventh date, he asked her to spend the night with him at his house. She said no.

The 60 Minutes interview with Stretch Rabinowitz was aired. He was a shy but pleasant man given to wearing Levi's, sweatshirts, and sneakers at all times, even during the interview. He had won an athletic scholarship to Stanford University at the precocious age of 15, where he had excelled at basketball for four years and where he had been given his nickname of Stretch. He did not particularly care for the name, he confided to Mike Wallace, but he was philosophical about it having become attached to him. "I must admit," he said, "it is marginally better than being called "Herald.""

Henderson made the best of it and took Stretch on a beach outing. The two spent the day together, just talking and laughing. A few weeks later, Henderson asked Moira to go with him to Aspen for the weekend. She said yes.

Henderson and Moira celebrated their first anniversary in typical fashion. He asked her to please stay the night with him and she said no.

The desalinating quirts, all of which were controlled, of course, by Stretch Rabinowitz, Inc., were eating nothing but fresh water a day in the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Every barrel of water was traded to OPEC for a barrel of crude oil, which erased petroleum problems in the West until the oil quirts could solve them permanently. Desert quirts were sold to transform the Sahara and the Middle East deserts into agricultural valhallas. The DeBeers' diamond syndicate purchased 5,000 lima-green diamond-producing quirts for 50% of DeBeers-Stretch Diamond stock and fed them blue clay from South Africa, with the result that they were able to obtain flawless diamonds as large as the fabulous Kohinoor. Even the Russians were forced to publicly admit the vast in-
NIKOLA TESLA: The Greatest Inventor of All Time?

By 1906, Tesla's power devices had attracted the attention of leading manufacturers, including Westinghouse. His alternating current work continued to receive widespread coverage by newspapers and magazines, promoting the potential of his inventions for industrial use.

In 1909, Tesla shifted his focus to wireless communication, inventing the Tesla coil, which allowed for the transmission of radio waves. This work laid the foundation for future developments in wireless technology.

Tesla's most famous invention, however, was the Wardenclyde Tower, a 350-foot tall tower in Corona, New York, which was intended to transmit wireless power to ships and boats. Although the project was not completed, it demonstrated the potential of Tesla's wireless power transmission concept.

In the 1920s, Tesla's work was largely ignored by the scientific community, and he fell into obscurity. However, his inventions continue to influence modern technology, and his legacy is recognized by the naming of the Tesla Model S electric car after him.

In conclusion, Tesla's contributions to science and technology were vast and varied. His inventions and ideas have had a lasting impact on the world, and his legacy continues to inspire new generations of inventors and scientists.
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Navy Officers Get Responsibility Fast.
In the old days, it all seemed so simple: a brilliant, half-crazed inventor would spend months or years in the laboratory, perfecting the automobile, the telephone, or the airplane. When that wondrous gadget finally saw the light, presto! A new industry, spawning a new way of life and gravy for all—including the inventor, if he was lucky enough to be named Ford, Bell, or Wright. Other inventors were perhaps not so lucky, and saw the lion's share of the goodies go to the canny businessmen who were able to market the new device.

Nowadays, of course, it's another story. Instead of lone inventors who were not always so lone laboring independently of outside interference, there are whole armies of researchers under the wings of major corporations. In such fields as energy, computers, aerospace and electronics, companies are playing for high stakes, and an inventor's success can mean profits for the corporation and prestige for the inventor. How much appreciation a corporation and prestige for the inventor, if he was lucky enough to be named Ford, Bell, or Wright. Other inventors were perhaps not so lucky, and saw the lion's share of the goodies go to the canny businessmen who were able to market the new device.

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FROM SHARP MINDS
COME SHARP PRODUCTS
We live on the verge of an era of technological expansion which will make the past century seem like the Dark Ages. The Space Shuttle, the home video explosion, Recombinant DNA. The hand-held computer with built-in Modems to talk with Big Brothers around the world. The mind boggles.

But for every Jenson interceptor there are at least two Edsels. For every fit, trim, taut-taxed body emerging from a Nautilus torture shop there are a dozen flabby deskworkers still trying to get visible results from Isometrics.

To put it bluntly, the failures outweigh the successes by a healthy margin. Because most technological dinosaurs have the good grace to sink quietly into the Bog of Time, many people have the impression that the Western World has produced an uninterrupted flow of marvels, unblemished by error, miscalculation, or brute stupidity.

As an educational publication, it is Beyond's solemn duty to disseminate these mistaken assumptions. Without a hint of a twinkle in the eyes, or the slightest trace of a guffaw in the back row.

The failure of a product to make it in the marketplace can be attributed to a number of factors:

1) The damned thing just doesn't work. (For instance, the billion-dollar Atomic airplane idea which was finally dumped in the fifties.)

2) It works, but not as well as it was hyped, thereby creating a customer backlash. (The aforementioned Isometrics, for instance)

3) It has unexpected, disturbing side effects. (Thalidomide.)

4) It works just fine, but cannot find a market for one or many reasons. (The Picturephone. Surely one day its time will come, but test marketing thus far has proven the average subscriber too camera-shy to enjoy the idea.)

Let's take a look at some of the inventions through the ages that have brought headaches, grief and sometimes financial ruin to their developers and users.

Does anyone out there remember the Edgar Allen Poe story, "The Premature Burial"? Well, Edgar was playing on a popular 'need, inventors took out more than a dozen patents for Premature Burial alarms, which were, for a short while, quite the rage.

Another invention killed them, however. It too was advertised as a "sure cure for premature burial." It was called Embalming.

In the early 1900's, the Stanley Steamer caused quite a stir. Powered by kerosene and water vapor, it broke the land speed record, clocking in at 127.66 mph in 1906. Despite its efficiency and speed, steam powered cars had some problems which needed to be ironed out—and which resulted in their being superseded by the gasoline, internal-combustion engine.

R.A. Gibbs, President of the Steam Auto Club of America, Inc., says, "Steam engine cars burned vaporized fuel, and had a pilot light which had to be lit from an exterior heating device like a blowtorch or a wick. They then heated kerosene or gasoline for the main burner. Part of the problem was the tiny orifice where the vapor was jetted into the main combustion chamber. This could be clogged with a chunk of carbon."

There were other problems, too—twould take from twenty to thirty minutes for the water to heat sufficiently to start moving. In cold weather, you had to protect the vehicle, or the water might actually freeze.

In addition, many people were afraid of the pressures involved with the boiler—around 600 lbs psi. This was in spite of the fact that no one was ever known to have been hurt by the explosion of a steam automobile's boiler. "Today," Gibbs concluded, "we have most of these problems handled. On some models it takes only 60 seconds to heat up the water to the point that you can begin to move." Gibbs' organization hopes to reacquaint the public with the unique potential of these forgotten vehicles.

The Roaring Twenties saw the emergence of another, somewhat jaunted invention, Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for Feminine Fatigue. This was back before the Pure Food and Drug Act, when Coca-Cola actually was "The Real Thing." Ms. Pinkham's concoction of pink poppy blossoms, opium was said to cure colic, anemia, hyperactivity, and nervous symptoms in general. Their motto was "A baby in every bottle," no doubt a reference to the Compound's claim to cure sexual dysfunction.

It was a great favorite of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and it is a safe bet that after a hard day of campaigning against the horrors of alcohol, the ladies would go home and knock back a few belts of their favorite medicine. Few of them realized that they were addicted. It is well known, however, that it was common for them to defer their mortgage payments until they could get cases of Pinkham's tonic. When the Pure Food and Drug Act passed, the opium was removed and the alcoholic content disclosed. Hundreds of WCTU ladies went through opium withdrawal and D.T.'s.

There's undoubtedly a moral here somewhere...

In the 1940's Hitler was marching in Europe and Africa. Metal was scarce, so Howard Hughes convinced the defense department that the ideal solution to both problems was to build a plane made out of wood.

Made largely of plywood, the Spruce Goose was born. The plywood airplane was the largest plane ever built, and would have carried 750 troops. It only flew once: Hughes had ordered it run across the waters of Long Beach without a take off. Afterwards he told the Congressional witnesses that he couldn't hold it down. It was never mass produced, and never used again, but it still exists. The City of Long Beach hopes to turn it into a tourist attraction like the Queen Mary.

"How about a couple of Miltown?" was a standard joke in 1950's era E.C. comic books, and a more tasteless jest never came out of Mad magazine.

Miltown was one of a family of drugs called Meprobamates (such as Soma). It affects the hypothalamus, causing hormonal changes. Women's voices deepened, men lost their beards. Much more importantly, the Meprobamates are the most physically addictive class of drugs. Heroin, in comparison, is 8th on the list.

A typical dosage was 250 to 300 mg, three times a day. There was one big problem: tolerance develops within 72 hours, and the dosage had to increase for this "mild sedative" to be effective. When the dosage hit 600-900 mg within a 24-hour period, one developed significant loss of logical faculties. Physical addiction began at 2400 mg/day, a dosage which was reached within a few weeks. At 3600 mg/day withdrawal included hallucination, coma, and life-threatening seizure.

How life-threatening? One woman who went through withdrawal in the hospital under full medical supervision and restraint lived, but her seizures broke all of the bones in her arms and legs, dislocated her back and cracked her pelvis.

While on the subject of medicine, we should mention the non-prescription diet aid. A look through the pages of any mass-market tabloid will find a wealth of these "Scientific Miracles," promising weight loss without work and/or without cutting back on food intake—everything from expanding cellulose tablets (which are marginally useful, helping you to feel "full" before you are) and the kind of vibrating pads which are a physiologist's nightmare—the ones which claim to "break up cellular deposits," or "wash away fatty tissue."

There are even more interesting ones, like the legendary diet tablets sold on a popular teeny-bopper TV show of the Fifties, which supposedly contained dormant tapeworms. The story may be apocryphal, but the message is clear: there will never be an end to the "heat tablets," "starch blockers," "electroshock muscle stimulators, whirlpool massages, and all of the other props which allow people the comfortable illusion that they are "doing something" about their weight problems.

As we move into the Sixties, we would be remiss not to mention the Bell Rocket Belt, once thought to be the ultimate solution to infantry transport in the military.

Developed by Bell Aerosystems in 1961, it had a tiny problem—it could only remain airborne for 21 seconds. As a result, its primary use has been as a crowd-pleaser at county fairs, and as a special effect on Lost in Space and the James Bond movie Thunderball.

(continued on page 18)
"I am a scientist," he told me. "To be precise, I used to be a scientist, before my — he wiggled his eyebrows. — my accident." The intruder, swaddled in an amorphous, smudged gray cloak, hiked himself up onto the stool beside mine and eyed my egg salad sandwich. "But before I show you the results of that, my friend, you must hear my story.

This hirsute stranger wasn't one of the regular lunchtime crowd at Angelo's, but the place was pretty empty; I ordered us two cups of coffee and listened.

"I worked for Bell Telephone, see, in Research and Development. You've seen my work-I did the Mickey Mouse desk phone and the busy signal. Both popular items, but small potatoes, believe me.

Sitting around the lab one day, I had this idea that I knew would absolutely revolutionize the telephone business and plunge society ahead by a million miles. I also saw a hefty bonus in it, incidentally. This was the idea: Telephone Teleportation. I figured that when the railroads screwed up, the airlines came in and took over, correct? Of course. So, since the airlines had blown it, the time seemed right for Ma Bell to jump in and start sending people from one spot to another over the phone lines. He squinted like a demon. "Can you believe it? A brilliant idea, all that work, Snyderman standing there chewing his lip like he does, and I call home.

"You can thank God my wife wasn't home to answer the phone, or I'd have spilled out all over her. I'd have stuck to the walls like a balloon at a party, I tell you, and that would have been the end of it." He shivered.

"But Snyderman brought me back. He got in the booth and jiggled the disconnect lever until my dime came back, and then he called the operator. In a flash I materialized right there in the booth with him, more or less." He leered. "I say 'more or less,' you understand." He leaned close, he smelled awful. I began to suspect that his wife was strictly imaginary.

"I'd been floating around in the system for a couple of minutes, and my signal had begun to deteriorate. When I emerged, I was just a little bit mixed up — if you get my drift." He winked slowly and deliciously, slid off the stool, gathered his cloak about himself, and was gone. I paid for the sandwich and the coffee, and then I left too.

Jon H. Clinch is an advertising and public relations writer in Quakertown, PA. His humorous essays have appeared in Advertising Age, but his favorite recent project is the completion, with his wife Wendy, of a daughter, Emily.

"Anyway, I was finally ready for the big presentation. I took Snyderman, my manager, down to the street and told him I was about to see something that he wouldn't believe." His eyebrows jumped. I could have guessed that Snyderman would have had his doubts.

"He stood outside the booth while I put in my dime and pushed the buttons. "Do you know what happened? Do you know what I did?" He stared at me until I said no. "What happened was that I was so excited I dialed the wrong number. Called home." He poked my chest. "Can you believe it? A brilliant idea, all that work, Snyderman standing there chewing his lip like he does, and I call home.

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Circuit design (analog and digital), communications systems, guidance and control, command and control, antennas, many microprocessor applications, microwave systems and components, electro-optics, sensor systems, signal processing, image processing, systems test and integration, RF systems, telemetry systems, radar, electromagnetics, and reliability.

**ME and AE Majors**

Design and/or analysis involving mechanical design (ranging from small scale packaging to large scale missile-handling equipment), advanced composites, structural analysis, structural dynamics, vibro-acoustics, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, mechanisms/separation analysis, mass properties, thermodynamics, heat transfer, and loads.

**Computer/Computer Science and Math/CS**

* Use of Program Design Language (PDL) to describe system design.
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If you are in the above majors and would like to start at the forefront of your field, please stop by when we visit your campus this fall. If we're not visiting your campus, or if you're unable to sign up for an interview, please forward your resume and list of courses for immediate response to: College Relations, Employment Department 394-0988, Lockheed Missiles & Space Company, Inc., P.O. Box 504, Sunnyvale, CA 94086.

We are an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. U.S. citizenship is required.
Quirks

(continued from page 6)

ortance of the quirks and to begin

dickering with Stretch Rabinowitz, Inc. for Soviet import rights.

The world economy continued to

boom. Production doubled, and
doubled again; in the United States, it was operating at 103% of ca-
pacity. As Stretch pointed out in a

media interview, "The basic problem of the world is not overpopulation

but underconsumption. We've solved that problem here in the U.S.

It won't be long before we solve it everywhere. I am not a consumer

advocate. I am a customer advocate. People without money are minimal

producers and negligible consumers. People with money are customers. There-

fore, this be our motto, this be

... (Continued from page 5)

output

THE JERK FINDER

For those of you out there prone
to calling in during radio talk shows
to scream obscenities, lambast the d.j.
or simply spout the latest intergalac-
tic plot to take over the universe —
let this be a warning. Your days of
airing your craziness are nearing an
end, thanks to a (no, not another
dread computer.

The computer-based caller
selection process, known commerci-
ally as the "electronic producer," is
more lovingly referred to by radio
guys as "the jerk finder."

Here's how it works: A Commo-
dore VIC-20 microcomputer allows
the person taking the calls to record
certain descriptive information about
the caller — for example, first name,
address, age, topic of discussion —
and this information is passed to the
d.j. conducting the talk show, before
he picks up the phone. Artful dol-
gers can still slip by the system, but
the few stations using the process
report that it helps screen out some
of the real jerks.

HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

If the rock concerts, headaches,
jaundice, tears, love and other
commonly occurring noises make you stuffing your
fingers (or more exotic forms of
fingers) into your ears without much
relief, a solution may be at
hand (or is that ear?)

A brand of Canadian ear plugs
recently introduced into the U.S. it
is made from cotton, oils, and wax
that have been molded, cooked, and
cooled to produce a cylinder about
the size of a cigarette butt (just in
case you've ever stuffed a couple of
those in your ears before).

The idea behind the "Hear Saver"
is that when inserted in the outer
cavity of the ear, both cotton and wax
mold them to the exact con-
tours of the user's ear. Whereas
most ear plugs reduce loud noise by
about 15 decibels, the Hear Saver
provides 24 decibels of reduction.

COMPUTER ETHIQUE

Computers can be right or wrong, but
they can't be both good or bad! Ap-
parently some of the nation's col-
ges think so, and are offering such
courses as "Moral Issues in Com-
puter Science" and "Science and So-
cial Impact of Computing."

"To be literate, students have to
know how computers work — and
human beings," says a professor at
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
which began a computer ethics class
in 1987. A similar course has been
offered at Old Dominion University.
We invite your comments, opinions and information. Send
your comments in care of The Los Angeles Times, 4307

The jerk finder

Finally, the Arizona Public Service
Co. is scheduled to now go with a
225-kilowatt photovoltaic sys-
tem along Phoenix's Sky Harbor Air-
port. The facility will fed sufficient
energy into the airport power grid to
meet a substantial percentage of
power requirements at the airport.
Pictured above are the rock stars selected by PLAYBOY readers as the best in their categories in last year's Playboy Music Poll. (How many of them can you identify?) More importantly, can you guess who this year's selections will be?

For a full list of nominees, a mail-in ballot, and a chance to make your vote count in this year's poll, check out the November issue of PLAYBOY at newsstands now. Also in this issue: Should College Athletics Be Abolished?, a far-out interview with Frank and Moon Unit Zappa, the beautiful ex-stews of Braniff, plus lots more. Don't miss November PLAYBOY.

In November PLAYBOY
On Sale Now
PAYOFFS

(continued from page 10)

Of course the corporations don't want the law," said a counsel to the committee, "to make it so easy for everybody to go in and say, "They don't want to give an inch if they don't have to." Many of the world's top industrialized nations (England, France, Germany, Sweden and Japan) have had a law like this for many years, and "the world isn't coming to an end," the counsel concluded.

The committee lawyer added. In any case, the major research and development firms won't have to worry just yet. The bill allowing inventors to negotiate the value of their inventions is likely to die when the new Congress is sworn in.

In the meantime, other methods of protecting inventors, such as patent laws, are taking on new importance. Inventors are now looking for alternate ways to make a living.

One such method is through invention contests. These contests, which are held by various companies and organizations, offer cash prizes for the best inventions. The prizes can range from $500 to $50,000, depending on the company.

In one recent contest, the winner was an inventor who developed a new type of battery. The battery was able to hold its charge for longer periods of time than previous models. The inventor was awarded $20,000 for his invention.

Another type of contest is the invention fair. These fairs are held by universities and other educational institutions. Inventors are invited to display their inventions and compete for prizes. The winners are often given the opportunity to license their inventions to companies.

One inventor who participated in a recent invention fair was John Smith, who invented a new type of solar panel. His invention was awarded first place, and he was offered a contract by a major company to produce the panels.

Inventors are also using the Internet to market their inventions. There are many websites that allow inventors to post their ideas and receive feedback from others. This can be a useful way to test the market for an invention before investing in its production.

One example of an inventor who has used the Internet to market his invention is Jane Doe. She invented a new type of air filter for cars. She posted her invention on a website and received positive feedback. She was able to find a company that was interested in producing the filter and is now in the process of manufacturing it.

In conclusion, inventors are finding new ways to make a living in today's economy. Patent laws, invention contests, invention fairs, and the Internet are just a few of the methods that are being used.

Paul Rosta

Paul Rosta, originally from Boston (where he graduated college just last year), has moved to Los Angeles where he hopes to break into the big time.

Many smaller debacles parade through memory. Some of them have to do with the never-ending search for a more efficient, car-like engine. "We're going in the aerospace industry," the Spokesperson for the Genius' Long-Suffering Husband said, "to the end," the Judiciary Spokesperson added.

Supporters of HR 6635 doubt that this passage will cause such dramatic effects. "There are always some sort of industry motives," said the congressman for the House Judiciary.

"Of course the corporations don't want the law," said a counsel to the committee, "to make it so easy for everybody to go in and say, "They don't want to give an inch if they don't have to." Many of the world's top industrialized nations (England, France, Germany, Sweden and Japan) have had a law like this for many years, and "the world isn't coming to an end," the counsel concluded. The committee lawyer added. In any case, the major research and development firms won't have to worry just yet. The bill allowing inventors to negotiate the value of their inventions is likely to die when the new Congress is sworn in.

In the meantime, other methods of protecting inventors, such as patent laws, are taking on new importance. Inventors are now looking for alternate ways to make a living.

One such method is through invention contests. These contests, which are held by various companies and organizations, offer cash prizes for the best inventions. The prizes can range from $500 to $50,000, depending on the company.

In one recent contest, the winner was an inventor who developed a new type of battery. The battery was able to hold its charge for longer periods of time than previous models. The inventor was awarded $20,000 for his invention.

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10 APPLE II PLUS PERSONAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS
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