Foundation Board approves $13,000 ramp
by Becky Marr
Staff Writer
The Cal Poly Foundation Board of Directors approved funds for an access ramp for the physically handicapped, last week in their third meeting this year. Facilities Planning Director Doug Gerard recommended that $13,400 be allotted for the ramp. The motion was swiftly and unanimously carried. "That was the fastest I've ever seen this board decide on anything," said Secretary-Treasurer Howard West.

The body also approved funding for a passive solar greenhouse student project that has President Warren Baker's support after adding two amendments. Two members asked that ottm schools, especially agriculture and architecture, be included on the project. Secondly, the foundation would not be involved in providing liability insurance.

The experimental project will be built in Poly canyons near the San Luis Obispo campus according to A1 Amaral, foundation's executive director. He said he estimated costs at $3,000.

The question of how much money would be needed and where it would come from was raised. A board member asked for a set amount of money "like the (Robert Agriculture Building) bridge project.

The board also agreed to accept as a donation a privately owned ranch near Cayucos. The ranch would become community property among the donor, Cal Poly and the foundation. It would be taxed as provided charity tax status. According to Robert Griffin, executive director assistant, the foundation could use the property as it seems best. If the property were sold, he said proceeds would go to international agriculture graduated programs.

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Letters

Energy conservation successful

Editor:

This is written in response to the concerns raised in “Energy Conservation Contract Is a Waste of Time,” on November 14. Three topics were brought to question: PG&E’s interest in energy conservation, the effectiveness of energy conservation at Cal Poly and the validity of the Energy Conservation Contract.

PG&E’s interest in energy conservation largely results from the scarcity of natural resources, yet the utility must meet high energy demands. Simply, it is more cost effective for the utility to provide energy conservation programs to educate customers rather than build new power plants. The California Public Utilities Commission approved the utility’s programs to encourage energy conservation measures and behaviors.

The benefits of energy conservation are widely recognized. An important section of the utilities’ customers is college students, as their energy consumption patterns will be those of the future. Campus conservation programs including Cal Poly’s, were initiated through the coordinated efforts between the universities and the utility. Cal Poly’s commitment to energy conservation is evident in the formation of an ASI Energy Conservation Committee, the development of campus conservation projects (i.e., the solar greenhouse, cogeneration facility) and the Residence Halls six-month energy conservation competitions.

This context is a means of informing students about ways to conserve energy in their lives. The format of the energy competition, including the monthly incentive contests (Energy Conservation Oath), has proved to be successful. The Energy Oath is a tool to facilitate knowledge and awareness of energy conservation practices. Last year, the Cal Poly Residence Halls saved $16,462 by cutting their energy consumption. This money returns to the state university budget where it helps to maintain lower "cost-of-living" fees for residence halls.

The State College system requires existing lighting in Residence Halls. Current plans for operations/Campus Maintenance is converting hall corridor lighting to efficient fluorescent lighting. A study on use of dimmer switches is also underway. Any suggestions regarding campus improvements can be directed to Plant Operations or the PG&E Campus Representatives at 544-5228.

Wendy Kemp
Mindly Neuman
Campus Representatives

Long overdue

It’s about time.

In all the fuss over Monday’s protest by some 200 students we think one more thing needs to be stressed: the students who participated in the rally deserve a round of applause.

Cal Poly had not seen such an uprising of students since the 1960s. The 200-plus students who rallied and marched on the administration may not be an indication of any great social change or political awakening—but they didn’t have to be.

The students who packed the administration halls Monday chanting for Baker served a very important message to this campus: students can be a vocal and volatile force.

For too long now, students have been a docile, compliant group. They have stood by, watching CSU fees double, with hardly more than a grumble or a letter to the editor in response. Whatever the political persuasions of Cal Poly students may be, it seems they have failed to raise much more than discussions on campus.

We applaud the fact that finally, a group of students got together, decided they weren’t happy with the way things were being run, and actually translated that frustration into action.

The Cal Poly administration needs to know that students care about their departments—and realize that administrative politics and departmental organization have a direct effect on the quality of their education.

The Mustang Daily editorial board is not glorifying the era of upheaval and student protest of the past, nor suggesting that students mobilize and stage massive protest over trivial issues.

But we think that if students have legitimate concerns about the administration of this campus, a rally such as Monday’s is an effective—and overdue—method of communication.

Editor

Not all deans exit a la Hasslein

Editor:

President pay hike weakens credibility

Let us attempt to put aside the obvious emotional aspects associated with the recent CSUC presidents’ 30% pay hikes—for example, the calculations of where the money comes from (I can guess: the fact that the reasons given for the needed raises are exactly the same as that for faculty, only much more severe for the latter; the questions about the hike’s obscene magnitude and lousy timing; etc., etc.

I think the biggest damage I see to the CSUC system is the likelihood that we have just totally blown any credibility we had in Sacramento. I can hear some of my esteemed calves within the Jarvis-type bellowing: “you guys bitch about the lack of money for higher education and now tighten your budgets are you somehow found an extra $4,000,000 in our coffers.”

So as for the CSUC community I think we should expect no sympathy from Sacramento for an increased budget next year. In fact, I’d now expect more budget cuts and higher fees given the anger that the hikes have generated amongst our legislators.

Couple this with the destruction of the last few threads of faculty-administrator collegiality by this move, and we have a sad situation.

But the system has behaved so stupidly that perhaps we deserve it.

What do you think?

A.J. Bubs
Professor of Physics

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From my position, through retirement, resignation, or other form of termination.

Editor:

Not that it wasn’t time, however. As I said in an open letter to the School of Engineering faculty, “It is my belief that it is time for a younger, brighter, more energetic person to undertake the leadership of the School of Engineering and Technology.”

Robert G. Valpey, Ph.D., P.E.
Dean Emeritus

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Dorm Antics

HEALTH LARGE WANT TO PLAY SOME FLAG FOOTBALL

INDIFFERENT DIFFICULTIES NECESSITATE A REASSESSMENT OF ALLOTED TIME PARAMETERS VS-A-VS THE RESTRICTIONS OF DESIGNATED COMPETITION GEMS

OH COME ON LANCE, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS ROLL WITH THE BALL AND DON'T LET ANYONE RIP YOUR FLAG OFF, IT'S SIMPLE

Letters

Learn best by expression

Editor:

Expression of thought is one of the best means of learning. Asking questions, stating your ideas, and debating issues results in feedback, constructive criticism and/or acceptance. What better way to learn? Perhaps Mr. Tatro has a better way. In his letter to the editor of Nov. 11, he stated that he couldn't "believe the people on this campus" because "they protest against anything and everything, even if they know absolutely nothing about the subject." For example, he believes that "the people protesting the invasion of Grenada have no idea exactly what they are protesting." Give others a little credit Mr. Tatro. They may surprise you. These people are merely trying to learn through expressing their beliefs; and they have every right to do so. If you could stop criticizing others for a moment, you might just discover that people know a little more than you would like to believe.

Do you feel that certain beliefs merit no question—no discussion? If there is opposition to beliefs, shouldn't this be left open for debate? What are we doing here at Cal Poly if not to ask questions, debate issues and learn from others?

Tolerance and acceptance of other's viewpoints are the only ways to learn and grow. If you do nothing but surround yourself by people who believe what you do and books that teach what you already believe, you cannot help but become a stagnant human being. Your mind lacks stimulation. You begin to see things strictly in terms of black and white. Are there no shades of gray?

Open your mind and see the potential of those around you.

Ann Nordyke

Last Word

Bible studies give security to the insecure

Walking through the University Union one cannot help but notice various signs and posters suspended on the railing and plastered on the wall. If you were to closely look at these signs and posters, you would find an assigned room along with the time and subject matter discussed.

The subject, which has been getting ever so popular in the recent years, is Bible study. Bible study is composed of reading the Bible, pondering on the meaning of life, and then going out and sharing your enlightenment with others.

The fad comes into play when you see "Born Again Christians", with their one pound wooden crosses, handing out pocket Bibles and urging you to come to their meetings.

I went to one of these meetings and was greeted with a big hug by Brother John—as if we had been long-lost friends. While I was sitting in the classroom looking over the ice-cream social calendar, various Newman Club members came and talked to me. I am one who likes his space and can do without the hugs and overfriendly handshakes.

Do not get me wrong, I am a Roman Catholic and I pretend that I was a fan all along. I am a loyal football fan watching all sixteen games, while the "fair weather raUgious-goers." This is similar to a "fair weather football fan." The loyal football fan watches all sixteen games, while the "fair weather fan" will go to the championship game pretending that he was a fan all along.

Relating this to "Born Again Christians," they have a good time not respecting any rules or regulations for half of their lives and when it really counts, they hop on the reform bandwagon.

Author Christopher Williams is a history major.

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No Substitutions
Lopez Lake fishing derby offers sunken riches to anglers

Nearly eighteen tons of rainbow trout, plus one tagged fish worth $10,000, are expected to attract increased numbers of Southern Californians to this year's trout derby at Lopez Lake on the Central California coast.

Last year's top money fish, "Ethel," was caught by a Camoga Park fisherman on the last day of the four-month derby. "Bonnie," this year's top money fish, carries a tag worth $10,000 to the fisherman lucky enough to catch her.

Ten other rainbows, each bearing a $100 tag, will share the 960-acre lake, as well as a number of other fish carrying tags for fishing tackle and other prizes.

Fall plants began in September and will continue until late next spring.

State fish and game plants will account for 80,000 or more catchables, while the County of San Luis Obispo has purchased 50,000 rainbows from one-half pound size to five-pounders or more. Weekly plants will occur when the derby is in full swing.

All tagged fish except Bonnie will be goodwill for the full term of the derby, Nov. 25, 1983 to March 15, 1984. Bonnie, however, must be caught within the derby's first thirty days if the lucky angler is to secure the $10,000 cash prize.

Fisherman may enter the derby at no cost, but must register at the beginning of each fishing day. Full contest rules are available at the park marina.

Holiday crafts, trips in UU

Cal Poly's 13th annual Christmas Craft Sale, featuring the work of Cal Poly students, alumni, faculty and staff, will be held today and tomorrow from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the University Union Craft Center. The sale is open to everyone.

Items for sale will include ceramics, soft sculptures, photographs, quilts, wood crafts, glass art and stained glass. A percentage of the proceeds will benefit the Craft Center, which offers the university community a variety of classes, tools, supplies, and work space for projects. For more information call the Craft Center at 546-1196.

If a holiday getaway is on your Christmas list, ASI Outings has something for you.

A canoe trip down the Rio Grande River in Texas is scheduled for Dec. 10 through 23. In addition to canoeing between the canyon walls, participants will have the opportunity to relax in the hot springs, visit the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico and explore the ghost town of Tulington.

The trip costs $130, which includes food, transportation and canoeing equipment.

For details and sign-ups contact the Escape Route downstairs in the University Union or telephone 546-1287.
Vacation ski scene

—MAMMOTH MOUNTAIN
Total snow: 61 inches
Type of snow: packed powder
Coverage: good, no obstacles
Weather: clear
Comments: three surface lifts, two gondolas and 11 chairs are open.

—SQUAW VALLEY USA
Total snow: 6-64 inches
Type of snow: packed powder
Coverage: good, no obstacles
Weather: clear and windy
Comments: one tram and nine chairs are in service

—SIERRA SUMMIT
Type of snow: packed powder, hard pack
Coverage: good/fair, varies
Comments: chairs 1 and 2 are open to the top. A t-bar is also operating

—ALPINE MEADOWS
Total snow: 22-100 inches
Type of snow: packed powder
Coverage: fair, some rocks and bare spots
Weather: clear and windy
Comments: one tram, four triple chairs, one double chair and a surface tow are all going

—HEAVENLY VALLEY
Total snow: 45-72 inches
Type of snow: packed powder, custom
Coverage: good/fair
Weather: clear and windy
Comments: one tram, four triple chairs, one double chair and a surface tow are all going.

—KIRKWOOD
Total snow: 48-64 inches
Type of snow: powder, packed powder
Coverage: good, no obstacles
Weather: clear
Comments: all nine chairs are operating

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The fact is that Cal Poly students have more experience. They're not afraid to go in and do something," Gordon explained. "At other schools, they're so afraid of the equipment they won't touch it; they won't use it."

Once students are familiar with the theories and practices behind a process, they can easily be trained on state-of-the-art equipment once they get into the industry, he said. "The step up to the modern equipment is not a hard step."

Dean Philip Bailey of the School of Science and Mathematics agreed that experience is where Cal Poly's strengths lie. "This university, as poor as the Mathem atics department is, is making a whole lot of it," he said. "We've put our resources where our students are. The students are getting the most that we could give them."

"We don't have to be state-of-the-art," Bailey continued. "We just can't be ancient. It doesn't have to be right up-to-date, but it can't be 20 or 30 years behind. Good access and lots of hours of experience on equipment are the factors that make education here so valuable, he noted. "We're looking for an instrument that you can run 200 students on and learn it well."

State-of-the-art equipment is just superfluous in many universities, Gordon said, because only faculty and graduate students work with it. And while the universities' resources are channelled towards that equipment, undergraduate labs suffer from neglect. "It's not prestigious to build a lab," Gordon explained. "It doesn't bring resources into the university. It doesn't produce identifiable publications. Yet it's critical to the quality of the program."

Other universities have reduced their lab requirements to the minimum, and it takes their graduates six weeks to a year in the industry to start being productive, he noted. "The feedback we get on Cal Poly students is that they start producing right away."

"Woefully inadequate"

"We don't need the present generation, state-of-the-art," ELÆE Department Head Harris agreed. "But we need it for the ones we are recruiting. It's the underlying theory that really counts, so we're not really tied to the latest equipment."

But Cal Poly is still "woefully inadequate" in just basic equipment, he said. The problem is that the budgets for new and replacement equipment are ludicrously low, often amounting to less than 10 percent of a department's actual needs. Seventy percent of the 4,000 pieces of equipment in the ELÆE Department are less than five years old, Harris noted. "That means you're dealing with vacuum tube and transistor technology. The maintenance on that equipment is tremendously demanding. We can't get parts. If we upgraded our equipment to present-day technology, we could spend more time improving the educational process."

One catch: the cost of this upgrading would cost anywhere from $750,000 to $1 million to accomplish. Harris said. The budget this year for both new and replacement equipment localized $23,000. "At that rate, it'll take us 40 years just in replacement equipment alone," Harris noted. Industry replaces equipment every five to 10 years, he added.

The university did a study last spring to see what it would cost to bring the campus up to adequate standards, Gordon noted. Aero/M E alone requires over $3 million.

"If I spent that in one year, I might be able to get the labs up to snuff." The labs would then require a budget of $500,000 annually to maintain, he noted. "This year's replacement budget for that department? Only $20,000—1/160 of what is needed."

Alternative sources

Fortunately, the university budget is not the sole source of income and equipment for some departments. "Computer Science would be dead in the water except for the fact that they have a high-quality, nationally-recognized program," Bailey said. "Their graduates are really sought after. Because of that, corporations are willing to help the department with that equipment. They have not been limited as much by the poor equipment budget this campus has."
Departments feel the pinch in both space and funds

From page 6

Corporations have a two-fold interest in donating their equipment to the school, explained Computer Science Department Head Emil Attala. "The company that donates this equipment feels it would be nice to have the computer science student trained on their own equipment," he said. When the student graduates, the company can benefit either by hiring the student, who is already intimately familiar with their equipment, or hope that the student, in going to work for a corporation, will request or order that equipment which he already has experience. "They cannot lose," Attala said.

Thus the computer science department is better off for new equipment than virtually any other department in the university. "We have the up-to-date equipment," Attala said. "We sometimes become the testing site of new equipment. They deliver to us equipment before the paying customer gets it. The students here are tigers—they just go after it."

But at the same time, computer science is facing the most critical equipment shortage of any department. While the state-of-the-art equipment is rolling in, there isn't nearly enough basic equipment—i.e. computer terminals—for students to use.

"It is sometimes frightful to see how many students are packed into a computer science lab," Attala noted. "We are talking about 15,000 students (in the university). In the past, only a very small fraction of the student body used computers on a steady basis. Within the next five years, the whole student body will demand some type of computing power."

"The student body at large needs more terminals," Attala said. "We could today use 2,000 more intelligent terminals around this campus. I think the student body would keep those terminals busy." Currently the campus has only "150 to 200 terminals, maximum," Attala said.

How is the department dealing with these shortages?

We cancelled classes," Attala said. "We don't open extra sections. We limit the number of assignments per class."

Even with these limitations, the student can get a good education—if he works at it. "The student's education is really a function of the student," Attala noted. "But he has to come in at 3 in the morning. He has to buy his own terminal. He's competing. And soon just say, 'To heck with it, I'll get my C.'"

Space is critical

But for many departments, such as computer science, the problem isn't getting the equipment so much as having a place to put it and the means to maintain it. There simply isn't enough space available on campus. Anywhere.

"When someone gives me equipment, I have to think twice," Attala said. "Where am I going to put it? How am I going to maintain it?"

"We wired up," Attala said. "In the past, anyone who would give us a gift, we'd accept it. Now we need to discriminate in gifts."

"The problem is not getting the equipment. Donations and free gifts are the easiest things to come by. Space is very critical. It is the most critical issue on campus as far as computers are concerned."

Others school Attala's concerns. Space is critically short for labs, for classrooms, for computers, for faculty offices and even for supply cabinets.

"The supply cabinets have been converted to faculty offices! Please see page 8"

Department of Computer Science

**Advertisement**

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Low budgets force university to do without

This space shortage is a greater threat to students' educations than the equipment shortage, most agreed. "It would be marvelous to have the necessary floor space to do the job that your faculty is capable of and that students are capable of learning," Busselin said. "But I don't see any hope, for the School of Human Development to get more space. I'm not knocking that engineering needed the new space. But it's catch-up around here, and it has been for years."

"We need different kinds of space than were recognized in the past," Harris said. This space includes room for demonstration classrooms with videocasting capability, computer labs, faculty and student project labs—adequate laboratories, I should say—and just more classrooms. "These are brand-new concepts that did not exist when this building was built in 1968," Harris said.

The space the E/L/E Department now has has scattered through various buildings, he continued. "Everything is piecemeal. What we need is a remodeling of Engineering East at the minimum. We have lots of plans—that's not the problem. The problem is the time and resources to implement those plans. Hence there is a degradation in education."

Faculty offices are by far the most critically short area. Harris continued, "The faculty need a place where they can be by themselves without interruption to provide professional development."

Aero/ME has one of the most critical problems in space right now. Gordon said. Six faculty members must wear ear protection in their offices located near the diesel levels. ‘The decibel levels are high enough to damage their hearing. Other offices have inadequate ventilation, and others are shared by two in structures when they don't even meet the state guidelines for single-person offices. Fortunately, all of that department's faculty office space problems will be alleviated when Engineering South opens—in 18 months.

No end in sight

"But I don't have any hope, (for the School of Human Development) to get more space," Harris said. "The only hope I have is that I think it's bottomed out."

"We've hit the bottom," Harris agreed. "The budgets are not going to get any worse—how much worse can it get?"

"The fundamental problem is the priority given to higher education by the people of California," Harris continued. "Once they see that economic conditions are correlated to higher education, we'll get funding. As soon as that's understood, we'll see changes."

"Since Proposition 13, the education in general in California has gone down on a very steep slope," Attala concurred. "And you can't continually do more with less. We're going to have to limit the student body and make it very difficult for students to come to this university unless we get more resources."

"The university is really quite aware of the problems and is helping in every way they can," Horton noted. "But the basic problem is money. I don't know if they realize that we can't help us in that area. They've been helpful in stimulating industry to support us in terms of direct grants and equipment grants."

Busselin agreed. "I'm not neglecting," he said. "There just isn't enough money. I get my fair share."

"You can point fingers and say that somebody is not doing their job," Gordon added. "It's just very symptomatic of the very low dollars-per-student spent compared to other universities. It's worse here than at other state universities—we have a higher percentage of engineering students, and the number of labs per student is higher."

While most colleges are in somewhat the same shape Cal Poly can't just sit still, Hill noted.

"We've essentially at the same point as other business schools are now," Wallers noted. "But we've got to move our butts or we'll lose it.

"Computers still pose the biggest challenge to universities in modernization," Attala added, due to the fact that many high schools now have computer courses. ("The student) is going to assume that this service will be there. It's a challenge to every school in America—how are you going to provide that service?"

"Unless the state of California in general pays attention to higher education and makes available the funds by which we could really produce a good college graduate, you'll find the universities in California turning into high schools," Attala stated. "And that's a fact."

From page 7 offices, said Dean Busselin of the School of Human Development and Education, "When you get to that point, you know how critical the problem is. "We have equipment we take out of the cupboard one day, put on the floor, use and put it away so we can get out another piece of equipment," he continued. "That's a ridiculous way to run a lab."

"The frustration of the students and the faculty is rather acute over this situation," he noted. Even the new Engineering South building won't solve all the problems for Aero/ME. Gordon said. "It'll solve some problems, but it's going to create as many as it will solve."

"The department will be getting space in the new building, it will have to trade off other space for it, resulting in a new loss of 20 percent," he noted.

The School of Business faces the same serious shortages. The department critically needs a computer lab by the fall term or facing losing its accreditation, said Professor Robert Hill. Money for the lab is a surmountable problem; space will not be so easy.

"Space is going to have to be something the administration works out," Wallers said. "We're almost camping out in the halls with our classes now."

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While most colleges are in somewhat the same shape Cal Poly can't just sit still, Hill noted.

"We've essentially at the same point as other business schools are now," Wallers noted. "But we've got to move our butts or we'll lose it.

"Computers still pose the biggest challenge to universities in modernization," Attala added, due to the fact that many high schools now have computer courses. ("The student) is going to assume that this service will be there. It's a challenge to every school in America—how are you going to provide that service?"

"Unless the state of California in general pays attention to higher education and makes available the funds by which we could really produce a good college graduate, you'll find the universities in California turning into high schools," Attala stated. "And that's a fact."
Students build toys for annual Porterville project

by Kathy Messinger
Staff Writer

Just in time for the holidays, the residents of Porterville State Hospital will be receiving educational toys constructed by Cal Poly second-year architecture students.

This is the seventh year that the project, Toys for Porterville, has taken place with the completed toys going to the hospital as donations, said Ken Kohlen, an architecture professor whose class was involved in the project.

The toys aren't ordinary; they are a required class project and are designed to meet certain criteria as educational tools for the hospital residents. There are about 100 students working on the project.

"The toys must fit requirements such as helping motor coordination, recognizing colors, shapes, textures, and responses to reward systems," said Kohlen.

The toy donations will not only benefit the residents, but the program is a problem-solving exercise for the students. The toys must be durable, yet fun and educational for the residents, said Kohlen.

On Monday, the day the final completed projects were due, the students were required to give a five-minute presentation on how their toys would be beneficial to the residents. Technicians were on hand in the lobby of the Dexter Library to view the presentations.

The average age of the 1,360 residents at Porterville is 30 years, but their mental development ranges from infant to four years of age.

"Most of the time we are working with large infants and regular store-bought toys just aren't built for our residents. Some of the toys here borrow ideas from commercial toys, but the creativity and quality of work in these toys just can't be bought off a store shelf," said Gary Johnston, Administrative Assistant at Porterville.

"If a resident 6-foot-6-inches and 250 lbs. is playing with a toy we have to make sure it doesn't break, but is still fun for them to play with," said Dave Mensing, architecture student involved in the project.

The residents are never left to play with the toys alone, there is always a staff member supervising the activities, Johnston added.

"The class was told about the project at the beginning of the quarter, but had the last two weeks of class time to work strictly on this project," said Mensing.

Cost is an important factor in this project, agreed Kohlen and Mensing. "I urge my students to try to get donations on the materials they will be using to try to cut down the costs," said Kohlen.

Some of the toys were large wood rocking horses, large wood blocks with different color and shape fittings around the sides, adding devices, and large material blocks with letters on all sides.

The students were permitted to use the support shop, wood and metal working facilities, and even the sewing machines in the home education department for the project. Some were using these for the first time, said Kohlen.

After the presentations, the toys were loaded in trucks and taken to Porterville State Hospital, located just east of Visalia between Fresno and Bakersfield, where they will be displayed in the hospital lobby.

The community is then invited to see what the hospital is doing and the types of donations it is getting and how it will benefit the residents. At this time the staff also gets to look at the toys to see what they can use with their residents, said Johnston.

Next year Kohlen is hoping to include special facilities in San Luis Obispo.

Over 100 second year architecture students have participated this year in the annual Toys for Porterville Hospital. These students have constructed various toys for the handicapped and mentally retarded children in the hospital. Bruce Shimizu (top left) constructed one such toy that makes and blows out soap bubbles. Donna Endo (top left) tested out a xylophone in the shape of a hippo. Gloria Dougherty (left) and Ruth Butler (right) demonstrate a basket toy for handicapped children (right).
January date is set
for protest at Diablo Canyon
by Caroline Parra
Staff Writer

The Alameda Alliance Diablo Project Office has selected Jan. 15 as the starting date for the People's Emergency Response Plan.

The response plan is an extended activity in which individuals can participate in expressing their opposition against the Pacific Gas and Electric Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant at the plant itself. Alameda Alliance spokeswoman Pam Metcalfe said. Those actions include—but are not limited to—marches, vigils, leafleting and civil disobedience.

Metcalfe said Monday morning the most important element of the response plan is that people show their opposition to the nuclear power plant.

"We've set a date for people to come down—and as long as people make it last, the plan will succeed," she said. Metcalfe said the object of the plan is to make a statement.

"We hope by maintaining a presence out there it will have an effect and stop the plant from operating," she said. Metcalfe said the goals of the plan are not only shown in which individuals can participate in expressing their opposition against the Pacific Gas and Electric Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant at the plant itself, but to also educate people about why the Alliance and other groups oppose nuclear power.

The Alliance is interested in taking part in actions which could risk arrest must take part in the Alliance's school-training. She added any person taking part in the plan must show the Alliance has set forth. Those agreements include no violence, no drugs or alcohol, no weapons and no damage to any property.

Learning the language is on the lunch menu
by Becky Marr
Staff Writer

Parlez-vous Francais? Spanish als Deutsch? So hable Espanol? If you do, the foreign language department invites you to lunch with others who are also bilingual.

French, German, and next quarter. Spanish, any language spoken at the one-hour, once-a-week lunch gatherings.

"People bring their lunch and get together with others who speak the language," said Fredericks Churchill, Foreign language instructor at Cal Poly. "It keeps you in touch with your language skills."

It's also extra practice for students learning the language, she said.

Christine Marchant, French instructor, said participants do not have to be proficient at the language. "Anyone can come. You needn't have a conversational level," she explained. "Just hearing the language for an hour helps. It isn't like a class."

The French language table meets this quarter in the faculty dining room from 1 to 2 p.m. on Wednesdays. The German language table meets for an hour at noon on Tuesdays in the Sandwich Plant. Look for the "Sprachcafe" sign. said, Churchill, who drives students to lunch with Veles State. Spanish instructor, that department's lunch table will begin next quarter.

Sheila Chalmers, French instructor, said tables in the faculty dining room will be reserved from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, starting next quarter.

She said Tomlinson Fort, Jr., vice president of Academic Affairs, approved the reservation on a trial basis. It will be evaluated by their office at winter quarter's end.

She suggested that students are welcome to the tables. He said he was aware that the people who eat in a language they are not familiar with occasionally enter the dining room, but shouldn't be.

"Cal Poly Heavy and The Student Life's time and place information about the German language table each week," said Fort.

Stahl stated that students are welcome to the tables. He said he was aware that the people who eat in a language they are not familiar with occasionally enter the dining room, but shouldn't be.

"Cal Poly Heavy and The Student Life's time and place information about the German language table each week," said Fort.

By participating in the presentation with others, students and a WOW counselor who served as a leader, students are able to try and get responses to the results of the survey, the students sense that they are not alone in their beliefs even if the majority feels differently, said Walters.

We do not attempt to draw any conclusions about the survey," Walters said. "It is simply a tool.

The questionnaire is given casually and is not intended to take students more than five or 10 minutes to complete.

A forced response situation generally is more accurate," said Walters. However, he did admit that there were problems with the questionnaire's format, such as parents looking over students' shoulders and attempting to give the "right answer."

"We're combining our efforts with the testing office to try and make it more understandable. It's possible another similar survey may be used for policy decision making," Walters said.

Week of Welcome surveys could help in policy making
by Michael Stump
Staff Writer

Remember registering for WOW and being handed a 28 question test, before even having any conception of books, studying or finals.

The first two questions were not too bad. Potential students were asked their ages and if they were a freshman or transfer student. But then came the bad: Potential students were asked their new environment," said Bob Walters, WOW coordinator.

"The presentation was designed to provide support for students who were wondering if their values were going to fit into place in their new environment," said Bob Walters, WOW coordinator.

"The idea was taken from the University of North Dakota and implemented at Cal Poly because students generally have a misconception of what it's like to go away to college," said Walters. "Before students come to school they tend to be nervous, and all kinds of questions are going through their minds. They wonder if their roommates drink and things like that..."

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No panes giving library a touch of glass

by Chris Matthews

"The most interesting materials of this century will be those transparent in nature."

Laslo Moholy-Nagy
The Bauhaus, 1932

"Blown glass, which is glass formed by the artist blowing on a long pipe, at the end of which is a glowing glob of molten glass. Rounded and fluid, the vases and bowls sometimes serve a utilitarian purpose, or can be attractive decorative pieces."

Finally, fused glass is created in a process where, in the kiln, glass sags or slumps into a mold; in a similar way, the artist can attach forms to any piece he has already formed by blowing a long pipe, at the end of which is a glowing glob of molten glass. Rounded and fluid, the vases and bowls sometimes serve a utilitarian purpose, or can be attractive decorative pieces."

**Please see page 13**

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"Language without intent, vision without sight, words without meaning. They look right and they fill the page, but you can't use these words every week without reducing them to drivel. By now they mean as much as hello and goodbye."

Jon Landau
"Confessions of an Aging Rock Critic"

Burnout. NASA use this word to describe the separation of different stages of a rocket. But to a critic, this word has nightmare dimensions. It means that the medium (whether it's movies, records or restaurants) which initially inspired and motivated the person to write has become a job and a chore. Jon Landau, a former critic and now a record producer for such people as Bruce Springsteen, described this dilemma in his book, "It's Too Late To Stop Now."

When he was starting out, he would play music to enjoy himself," wrote Landau. "Now he turns it off when he wants to enjoy himself." Dave Marsh is one person who is familiar with this feeling. For more than a decade, Marsh has been a rock critic, writing for such publications as "Creem" (he was a founding editor), "Rolling Stone," and "Musician" to name a few. He also writes books. His latest book, "Before I Get Old," is the story about the Who, arguably the most interesting, enigmatic and complex musical group rock has ever produced.

In reading this book, you can see symptoms of the burnout which Landau described. Besides bringing the book on the Who, "Before I Get Old" is also an example of a person who has lost the love he initially had for music. This statement isn't what Marsh meant to say in the lines of this new book; rather this statement can be seen between the lines of his writing.

In many ways, this book is similar to another rock biography which Marsh has written—"BORN TO RUN" (about Bruce Springsteen). The difference between the two books is the point in time which Marsh wrote the books. Marsh originally wrote Springsteen's book in 1975. "Before I Get Old" was written eight years later. During the course of this eight year period, Marsh's enthusiasm and genuine love for music which had fired the Springsteen book had diminished to a low ebb. In sightful,6 summarizing.
A lot of Marsh's writing has been reduced to cliches and overstatement. Marsh has a tendency to "namedrop" other rock legends when he compares and analyzes songs. For example:

"With the exception of 'Like A Rolling Stone,' there is no other record which starts so threateningly.''

The problem with this type of analysis is that it's superficial and too dependent on the reader's knowledge of that particular song. He doesn't describe to the reader why a particular song is great; instead he places it into a category with other rock "classics" to justify his claims. It's a cheap and lazy way to write.

This is the major problem Marsh's current writing—superficiality. It is evident everywhere. A good example of this is the research Marsh did to write the book. His bibliography is impressive at first glance but on closer inspection, Marsh never personally talked to the members of the Who in writing and compiling the book.

Marsh is an incompetent and bad writer—it's just that his style makes his writing unimpressible.

Please see page 13
It's not just a show of modern glass art, it's more like "pseudo-organo-machina".

Marsh - good writer with bad attitude

From page 12

Barnes' Who biography - "Maximum R&B" - Marsh really opens up and you can learn a lot about the band. And it is a high price tag for 500 pages of recycled information.

Marsh could have redeemed the book and saved it from reading like a research paper for a history class if he had some intriguing and interesting commentary on the Who's career. Unfortunately, Marsh examines many of the issues surrounding the Who rock and roll, religion, commercialization, artistic pretensions, a generation's death wish, etc.) superficially.

An example of this is the last 100 pages of the book. It is by far the most interesting segment of the biography as it describes how the past ten years have changed one of the most innovative and idealistic rock and roll bands into jret another, commercial rock group/company.

Marsh dramatically details in this section the deterioration of drummer Keith Moon, the suicidal denouement breakdown of guitarist Pete Townshend, the group's conservatism and the corporate sponsorship of their last tour.

In his attack of the present day Who, Marsh uses this section detailing their collapse as a contrast to the band's earlier days. An example of this is the book's concluding paragraph.

The American farewell tour ended in Toronto. The show was broadcast live on pay television all over North America. The final concert varied not at all from the band's usual set. At the end, one broke a guitar.

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From page 11

firing it and allowing the pieces to melt together. For a showing of fused glass, Jim and Conine McLaughlin present the large, colorful "Kage-mas", which is intricately and painstakingly done. Jim also displays two pieces which are a little less literal and moire abstract: 'Can You See It Make" and "Changing Perspective". Each uses a creative use of unlikely glass pieces such as lessons, bottles fused to glass plates, and institutional wired glass.

There are numerous examples of blown glass in the exhibit. Donna Folger and Marlene Tatsuno have made some lovely free-form vases and dishes. In a combined effort, Nancy Monkin and Will Caplton show two unique vases with intriguing, bubble-like graphic forms suspended in their heavy bases.

A new-wave influence is also exhibited, here, as Philip Teresi fuses chunky icy glass cubes to brightly colored and moderately designed glasses in his "Chip Group." Perhaps the most outstanding of the blown glass pieces is Ron Alers' "Wings 89.9.4 a tall vase with softly curving winglike forms on each side.

The examples of fused glass are inventive. For instance, Betsy Bertrando created several bowls and "glass adornments" by fusing shards of Tiffany glass. The result is a kaleidoscopic, opalescent effect in the bowl. Her husband, Luther Bertrando, also had included some bowls that were made by the same technique, although not with Tiffany glass.

Frank Zika offers some unique works in fused glass with "Wings over Wisconsin" and "New Wave for Paris". These are clear, transparent plates with jutting, scale-like pieces attached to them.

The works of George Jerichow are a combination of techniques and clarity in his personal graphic vocabulary. He describes his works as "pseudo-organo-machina." They are the resolution of a polarity of the organic and natural with the man-made and technological. "Bowl" and "Oribecks" are two similar objects in milky white with a single lip of color at the rim.

The exhibit is located in the Kennedy Library, on the first floor underneath the staircase to the second floor, next to the circulation desk.
Book ignores question of Who's integrity

From page 13

The very best rock criticism has always related music with the popular culture and issues of the time. One of the best on this subject is "Mystery Train" by former Rolling Stone Editor Greil Marcus. In this book, Marcus related over 50 years of rock history to American conscience and values. It gives answers to the question: Why is popular music so vital and reflective of culture?

Marsh fails to even ask the question. It's a shame, because the book would have been a lot more interesting if he decided to tackle those issues. Instead he hastily sidesteps them: ignoring the hypocrisy which they pose. In a way, he has gotten old: he's sold out too.

"Never Cry Wolf" lets Disney grow up

From page 11

By some act of grace he is saved from his fears by a mysterious Eskimo, Ootek, and after learning lessons of outdoor life the hard way—like falling with full pack and firearms through a hole in the frozen lake—he gains the knack of survival.

The wolves he studies are nothing like the sharp-toothed machines that mark him in his recurring dreams. They are family-oriented, and affectionate to each other and their young. When caribou are scarce the wolves eat field mice, and Tyler begins to understand their ways by sharing their lifestyle, including meals of mice—grilled, roasted, filleted.

When Ootek returns later with an English-speaking Eskimo named Mike, Tyler learns of the love and myth of the wolf. With them he is able to track down a caribou herd and witness the attack, and he sees that the wolves only weed out the sick animals, which further tears down his image of wolves as vicious marauders.

(If I had problems with this. If this scientist didn’t know the wolves would attack the weakest of their prey, something I learned in his 101, then he must have been sent to the Arctic to study them."

But Tyler’s rosy world of peaceful coexistence with the wolves is quickly destroyed. Mike must sell wolf pelts to support his family, and Rossie returns with a new plane, rich friends and an eye for the pelts. The result—all the wolves Tyler has been studying for six months are killed. And Tyler in response decides not to return to civilization but to remain in the Arctic.

This is a movie to ignite children’s imaginations—adventure, far away places, cute animals and daring things. But it goes one better. The Arctic scenes are grand and yet surreal, the action shots are as if Albert Bierstadt, Salvador Dalí, and Frederic Remington had combined their talents.

But the images are directed by Carroll Ballard, whose first film was "The Black Stallion." Ballard captures the coldness of the Arctic wilderness and seems to transmit it—my cousins, who were frightened, much as I was shocked to learn the film used trained wolves. The movie also has some new Disney twists. You can generally tell the good guys from the bad in this movie, but then there are some characters who betray themselves.

There is even some nudity. Granted, it’s lightweight compared to some other PG movie fare—shots of Tyler warming himself in the cold, and a humorous sequence jackets on in the theater. While we see Tyler adapting to his new environment, we realize through slow-motion dream sequences of wolves attacking him that he is still frightened, much as children would see themselves in his place.

"Never Cry Wolf" still retains some of the Disney charm. The wolf pups are cute—children in the audience invariably sighed when they saw the animals—and the wildlife action shots are suspenseful, although I was shocked to learn the film used trained wolves. The movie also has some new Disney twists. You can generally tell the good guys from the bad in this movie, but then there are some characters who betray themselves.

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In the end, Aughinbaugh doesn’t mind getting greedy

by Brian Bullock

Staff Writer

The clunk, clunk time, the stretch run. In sports, whatever the most crucial part of the competition is called, it is a time when a team wants to get the ball to its star. Some athletes enjoy the pressure of having a chance to decide the outcome, while others look to teammates when the game is on the line.

For Cal Poly’s Lady Mustangs volleyball team, Sandy Aughinbaugh is the one who enjoys having the outcome of the match riding on her shoulders right arm. She is the heart and soul of Cal Poly’s spikers who would rather take charge of a situation rather than setting up a teammate for the final shot. Her role as “Ms. Clutch” isn’t a role she was handed.

“I came out my senior year at high school and worked with the team. It took a lot of hard work and patience the first year,” noted Aughinbaugh. During her first year as a member of the Lady Mustangs in 1979, Aughinbaugh had an excellent opportunity to watch and learn from some of the best Mustang women squads spring into action.

There will be quite a bit of flopping about this opportunity to watch and learn from some of the best. Julie Leland, has a relatively young squad, with five pushed to the back burner during its two-day meet also turn in some strong performances and San Francisco State.

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With Lundie and Walker gone, Aughinbaugh and Taylor drove the Lady Mustangs to finish the 1982 season 29-10, again ranked fifth in the nation.

During that 1982 season, Aughinbaugh led the Lady Mustangs in kills with 680, kill attempts with 1,366.

Sandy Aughinbaugh gets a hug from head coach Mike Wilton after being honored at last regular-season home match.

East Los Angeles College.

The importance is not winning the meet,” stressed head coach Duane McRoy. “We’re using this meet as a qualifying meet for nationals.”

McRoy said he thinks a number of his swimmers will achieve the time standards necessary to qualify for the national meet in March. The meet, which McRoy called “more relaxed” is conducive to good times, as rest periods are longer, thus resulting in a two-day meet.

Among the swimmers McRoy expects to qualify include, Linda Tucker (100 and 200 butterfly), Lisa Verbeke (1,650 freestyle), Susan Watt and Jill Mary Laubacher (50 free), and Anne Gatlin (200 backstroke).

The 1981 season for the Lady Mustangs has been the pinnacle of success for women’s volleyball at Cal Poly. Anchored by the “Big Four,” the spikers finished the regular season 14-8, ranked fifth in the country.

However, being the youngest of the team’s superstars, left Aughinbaugh with little recognition.

With Lundie and Walker gone, Aughinbaugh and Taylor drove the Lady Mustangs to finish the 1982 season 29-10, again ranked fifth in the nation.

Meanwhile, Saturday in the soccer final at noon, the USF versus the University of San Francisco versus Laguna Beach match.

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Senior spiker leads
Poly in playoffs

From page 15

and defensive saves with 77. She was also third on the team in total blocks, with 47, and third in digs with 33. Recognition followed.

Following the end of regular season competition, Aughinbaugh became the first volleyball player at Cal Poly male or female, to be voted to the All-America Team. That season she was also selected by the People's Republic of China's Women's Junior Volleyball team as the toughest opponent they faced in their tour of the United States.

This season it seems every time the Lady Mustangs need a big point, everyone looks to Aughinbaugh. Not only do her teammates look for her to slam down a shot, but do so the audience and the opposing defense. When the ball is set to her side, there seems to be a collective gasp, followed by a cannon-like boom, usually followed by cheers from the Cal Poly fans. Her "Mr. Clutch" role is one she now enjoys.

"I enjoy the responsibility of being the one that puts the ball down when we need a point," Aughinbaugh commented.

This season the playoffs mean a little more than in the past, because there were times this season that it didn't look like we would make it," she added.

Now that the Lady Mustangs are in the playoffs, Aughinbaugh has the opportunity that every great athlete should have: that is to go out a winner. But win or lose in the playoffs Aughinbaugh is a winner in anyone's book.

Sandy Aughinbaugh, lunging for a dig, will lead the Cal Poly women's volleyball team Friday night in a first-round playoff match in the Main Gym versus San Jose State.