Thought control endures

By Michael Marter

Though contemporary American society has not reached the drastic levels of mind control depicted in George Orwell's 1984, striking examples of subtle forms of mind control exist, said a city and regional planning professor at Cal Poly.

Edward J. Ward said Americans should become more involved in monitoring the political process in order to check the progression of an Orwellian society.

Ward spoke yesterday as part of the Continuing Arts and Humanities lecture series. "George Orwell's 1984: Fantasy or Prophecy?" His topic was "Political Community and 1984: Moral Terror and Orwellian Prophecies."

Ward has been a faculty member at Cal Poly since 1970 and has worked on city planning projects in Pittsburgh, Massachusetts and Washington D.C. He has degrees in landscape architecture, urban planning, and government.

Ward referred to the world Orwell depicted as "an insane world of demobilization through terror in which the individual was systematically obliterated by an all-powerful system. The people are therefore passive, content and spacey, caught in the dragnet of the established authority, he said."

Ward said those American or human nature as a whole, has not submitted to the total tradition. "Citizens and their same need to be reawakened," Ward said.

"Mind control in Orwell's 1984 was aimed at depriving people of their freedom of thought and speech. In our world, mind control is much more subtle and benevolent but with the same potential negative consequences—although to a lesser degree," Ward discussed five aspects of mind control present today. People may not consider some of these areas to be as effectively powerful as they really are, Ward said, but they can be deceiving. "People commonly believe they have more strength to resist attempts to modify their behavior than they really have. We also underestimate the power of the social pressures to make us conform, comply and obey," Ward explained.

"Each of 1984's technologies of mind control is aimed at undermining or overwhelming an attribute control to the human spirit."

For instance, in 1984 freedom of action was controlled by obedience training, freedom of thought was filtered with Newspeak, memory.

City and regional planning professor Edward Ward speaking on moral power and Orwellian prophecies yesterday in U.U. 229.

The Student Senate also passed a resolution calling for the center, Communicative Arts and Humanities, Department Head Jon Erickson's secretary said, are Susan Currier, and Donald Laxare of the English Department; Kendrick Walter, Philosophy Department Head and athletic representative, helping with screening of athletic applicants; Blanche Rosenthal, Foreign Language Department; Raymond Sneacker, Speech Communications Department and head of the debate program; and Harold Kerbo, Social Science.

The faculty given the awards of 20 nominees from the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities, Department Head Jon Erickson's secretary said, are Susan Currier, and Donald Laxare of the English Department; Kendrick Walter, Philosophy Department Head and athletic representative, helping with screening of athletic applicants; Blanche Rosenthal, Foreign Language Department; Raymond Sneacker, Speech Communications Department and head of the debate program; and Harold Kerbo, Social Science.

Three faculty from the School of Business were chosen, Dean Kenneth Wallis's secretary said, are Susan Currier, and Donald Laxare of the English Department; Kendrick Walter, Philosophy Department Head and athletic representative, helping with screening of athletic applicants; Blanche Rosenthal, Foreign Language Department; Raymond Sneacker, Speech Communications Department and head of the debate program; and Harold Kerbo, Social Science.

The bylaws passed with 74 percent of the students voting for the center, Communicative Arts and Humanities, Department Head Jon Erickson's secretary said, are Susan Currier, and Donald Laxare of the English Department; Kendrick Walter, Philosophy Department Head and athletic representative, helping with screening of athletic applicants; Blanche Rosenthal, Foreign Language Department; Raymond Sneacker, Speech Communications Department and head of the debate program; and Harold Kerbo, Social Science.

In an election which saw 20 percent voter turnout, the Recreation Center failed with 77.6 percent of the student's voting against it. With 42.4 percent of the student body voting for the center, Communicative Arts and Humanities, Department Head Jon Erickson's secretary said, are Susan Currier, and Donald Laxare of the English Department; Kendrick Walter, Philosophy Department Head and athletic representative, helping with screening of athletic applicants; Blanche Rosenthal, Foreign Language Department; Raymond Sneacker, Speech Communications Department and head of the debate program; and Harold Kerbo, Social Science.

The Senate also passed a resolution calling on the staff of the Library and Computer Center to investigate ways to ensure that time-sharing services are still available when the 24-hour ready room closes.

The terminals in the Computer Center ready room, which is open 24 hours, are being moved to the Reserve Room in the Library, which is open until 1 a.m.

The Student Senate recommends that the staffs of the University, the Computer Center, and the Library resolve this situation before full implementation of the current plans results in hardships," said the resolution authored by Bill Taylor.

Taylor's resolution estimates that moving the time-sharing services would reduce accessibility by 6.2 percent.

The Senate also passed the resolution calling for the information in the back of the Cal Poly catalog to be updated to include information that is pertinent to an instructor's field of teaching, but currently not in the catalog.

"What I want to do is add to experiences," said author of the resolution and Communicative Arts and Humanities Senator Lars Farn, Lars Farn. He added experience in the back of the new catalog should be unique and not experience common to all teachers, such as graduate education or teaching assistant.
This is one case in which students will benefit from a lost freedom, and the Mustang Daily editorial board is thankful. The freedom is being able to drive fast, as students are apt, along the snaking stretch of Slack Street and Longview and Hathaway avenues, part of which borders campuses to the south, San Luis Obispo Traffic Engineer R. L. Tilton called the driving "calm style" because of the breakneck speeds with which drivers and bicyclists take the hills and turns of this residential stretch.

Now the city planning and public works departments have removed that freedom by installing two sets of stop signs along intersections of the road. A fourth set is scheduled for installation in two weeks, said Tilton.

The resulting benefit to students is a safer journey to and from campus. More than a few Mustang Daily reporters living near those streets have wondered how long it would be before they would have to cover an inevitable fatal collision there.

The editorial board thanks the Public Works, Community Development, Fire and Police departments, as well as nearby residents of the road for taking steps to lessen the chances for such a collision.

A petition by 13 residents from eight nearby households presented to the city council in July 1983 prompted the stop signs. The residents had originally asked for complete closure of the streets with a cul-de-sac at the intersection of Longview and Hathaway. But because the road is a principal fire route, according to Tilton, the signs were installed as a compromise.

Stop signs have been installed at the intersections of Hathaway Avenue and Carpenter Street, Hathaway and Longview avenues and Longview Avenue and Slack Street. Two more signs will go in at Hathaway Avenue and Kentucky Street on May 22, said Tilton.

"It's hard for us to see a lot of this," Tilton said. "The stretch of road will still be a "turkey shoot" because bicyclists will not heed the stop signs. The temptation to coast down Hathaway in order to pick up speed climbing Kentucky Street, for example, may be too much for them.

But city Traffic Officer David Bell said police will step up surveillance of the road "for at least a month" to stop cyclists and drivers to run stop signs. The editorial board urges students to resist the temptation.

An apparent protestor of the signs has already taken one of the signs down, said Tilton, but those who grieve the loss of San Luis Obispo's own little Autohobahn should consider the gain of a safe way to school, for the local children, for yourself.
CIA tests, Jonestown deaths fulfill Orwell’s prophecies

Campus

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was reduced through selective amounts through control of the past. Doubtthink all but destroyed reality Ward said.

Our civil liberties and personal integrity in contemporary 1984 are not likely to be stomped upon by political parties with absolute power, but rather by what Ward called “a bewildering array of seemingly benighted mini-systems that control, not coercive-

ly, but through the covert operat-

tions of cure, care, communications and management.”

Ward cited experiments conducted by the CIA during the 1960s and ’70s designed to illicit behavior modification by chang-
ging patterns of perception, thought and action. In addition, experimentation with mind-altering drugs and electric shock treatments has been widespread. These experiments have been con-
ducted in the interests of mentally disturbed people, Ward said, but they do represent forms of mind control and coercion of others.

Genetic engineering represents a similar case, said Ward. Although most genetics projects seek to alleviate medical problems such as birth defects, they could be applied to other uses. Ward said with the introduction of such technology, “we become monstrons and...it becomes a little easier to rationalize their application for other purposes.”

Another form of subtle mind control, said Ward, is the rapidly increasing forms of surveillance in both public and private sectors. Ultrasonic and infrared detectors sense motion, body heat or noise. “Bugging devices, voice stress analyzers, lie detectors and employee screening are becoming standard equipment in the business world,” Ward explained.

Such devices foster suspicion and an erosion of interpersonal trust, in addition to reducing per-

sonal autonomy.

Ward said historical records contain failties to make them more desirable politically and socially, as described in Orwell’s book.

Textbooks have up until recently portrayed the American Indian as “savage murderers of innocent white travelers.” Ward said. The books failed to mention military massacres of Indians, broken treaties, or the diseases spread among Indian populations by white settlers, said Ward.

Many books have also done a poor job of depicting the intern-

ment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Ward also questioned the American bureaucratic society that is often dominated by profes-
sional “experts.” “We should be concerned about excessive cent-

ralization and dominance of our institutions in our lives and the

real and potential abuses of authority and power,” Ward said.

“When control is cloaked as a cure, surveillance as a security device, and oppression as a rehabilitation program, civil liber-

ties can be set aside and freedoms put on hold without arousing resistance or rebellion,” Ward explains.

Ward believes people should assess their limits as individuals to withstand societal forces. Indi-

viduals need to be loved, respected, recognized and wanted, Ward said, all of which gives our lives meaning. But such identifica-
tions are usually gained through social interaction where forces can hinder reality.

Ward cited the People’s Temple in Guyana where 910 people died as a result of coercion. The coercion made the unthinkable thinkable, said Ward, and provid-
ed an excellent example of Doubtthink in that “people believed in things easily proven false by the simplest of empirical tests.”

Obviously the forms of mind control employed in Jonestown are not a prevalent aspect of American society, but they serve as examples of what people will resort to when coerced, Ward said.

However, the forms of coercion present in contemporary society are nevertheless widespread and very subtle, making individuals susceptible to their influence, Ward explained.

To prevent Orwell’s warnings or predicitions from becoming complete reality in American society, Ward advocates more direct public involvement with the political and business institutions that control our lives.”

FFA conference fed fire to members

by Frank Van Brocklin

Staff Writer

The 56th annual State Future Farmers of America Leadership Conference was successful in stirring the embers of enthusiasm in chapter members, the general chairman for the convention said Tuesday in a KCPR interview.

Richard Schmidig said the theme for the convention, hosted by Cal Poly May 6-8, was “Feed the Fire.”

“At last year’s state convention, they started an idea that in order to be active you have to at least have a spark. They followed it up this year with ‘Feed the Fire.” In other words, once you have ini-

itated that spark, you have to kindle that fire. It is your fire that burns on its own. You have to care for that fire. And once the fire is burning in the utmost manner, then of course everybody’s getting out of this organization what they put in and perhaps a lit-
tle bit more,” Schmidig said.

The theme for the conference referred to an FFA dedication to increase membership, better voca-
tional agricultural education, and kindle the in-

terest of chapter members.

Schmidig said during the past year California FFA members challenged themselves to achieve and experience first hand.

“If you had actually been present at the conven-
tion, you would have noticed the enthusiasm, the will, the drive, the desire that the FFA members ac-
tually had, and you would have to say the challenge that the state officers brought before the 19,000 members in the California association did work,” he said.

The keynote speaker for the conference, State Sen. Ann Vuiich, D-Dinuba, is a major propo-

sate in California agriculture, according to Schmidig.

please see page 10

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with purchase of any size pizza.
by Leanne Alberts

Marriage is something that most college students put aside until after graduation. But a few Cal Poly students have decided not to wait. They've chosen to marry while still in school. These students take on responsibilities and obligations that would seem immense to the average unmarried student, whose biggest concern is probably deciding which parties to attend every weekend.

Nancy Stringer, a Cal Poly journalism student, doesn't have time to worry about her social life. Besides going to school, Nancy divides her time between her 10-year-old daughter Kindra and her husband, Boyce, who is also a student.

"I went to college a year and a half before I got married," Stringer said. "After I was married I stopped going to school and went to work. Looking back, I'm glad I took time off because I needed to decide on a major and exactly what I wanted to do with my life."

After four years of working Stringer decided to go back to school, but her educational plans were once again interrupted.

"After I went back to college I got pregnant and had to leave school again," Stringer went on. "When my daughter Kindra turned one I went back to school at a junior college in Washington."

When my parents learned that Boyce and I were going to get married they advised us to wait, but at that point it didn't really matter," Stringer stated. "I knew that a lot of students are advised to wait, but we feel the final decision should be based on the individual's maturity and ability to deal with responsibility."

Stringer believes that being married has enabled her to concentrate more on her studies and has helped her become a better student.

"Because I am so busy I have to budget my time," Stringer explained. "I designate certain times in the day for studying and when that time rolls around I study, but I might not get the chance to do it later on."

Stringer sometimes feels removed from the students at Cal Poly not because she is married, but because she is older.

"At the age of 34 I'm a lot older than most students on campus," Stringer said. "I find that younger students are usually parochial, protected and less tolerant. They tend to judge everyone and everything according to their own standards."

Jean Liestaadt, a Cal Poly political science major, also feels removed from the students on campus at times.

"People are always surprised when they find out that I'm married," Liestaadt explained. "It's always a negative surprise so I don't tell anyone anymore."

Liestaadt's husband, Ken, is a fourth-year Cal Poly architect student. The two were married after attending Cal Poly for one year.

"We weren't advised against getting married because our parents were good friends and Ken and I had known each other for a long time," Liestaadt explained.

On the domestic front Liestaadt and husband cooperate and split up the chores 50-50.

"I do the cooking because I want something good to eat and he does the dishes and nobody claims the house," Liestaadt explained, trying not to laugh.

One of the benefits of marriage for the Liestaadt's is that they are able to provide support for each other's academic goals.

"He (Ken) wants me to finish college so I can make all of the money," Liestaadt joked. "Seriously though, we are committed to getting our work done and we help each other over the rough spots whenever we can."

Denise Hubbary, a Cal Poly student currently working on her master project and scholarship, is the newlywed of the journalism department.

"My husband and I were married during spring break despite the fact that my friends advised us not to," Hubbary said. "So far I'm still adjusting and it's hard because I'd like to spend more time with my husband, but I also have to study."

"I wish I'd finished school before I got married," Hubbary regretted, "but so far everything seems to be turning out alright."

"We take turns cooking and cleaning because we were living together when we didn't get into male and female roles," Hubbary added. "It's another benefit of living together. Actually, my husband is more domestic around the house than I am."

"We're still getting used to each other because we've only been married two months and we know each other only eight months before our marriage."

Erich Fletcher, a Cal Poly journalism student, has had little difficulty adjusting to her marriage.

"My husband and I were married last July, but we have been living together for the past five years," Fletcher explained. "If we hadn't lived together first, and had gone straight into marriage without being used to each other, we would never have made it."

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Where to tie the knot is dilemma for college sweeties

by Lisa Shildler

Lifestyle Editor

Marriage—while important for college students, all important decisions that lead to a thousand other decisions. Planning and organizing a wedding, from the color of the bridesmaids’ dresses to how many people to invite, takes strong opinions and firm decisions for everything.

One of the biggest questions facing Cal Poly students who are getting married is where to hold the wedding. Should the wedding be in San Luis Obispo where they live and go to school, or should it be in one of the hometowns of the couple? If so, which one? Families and friends of both the couple have to be taken into account for this decision.

Some couples go home for their wedding. Senior Political Science major Jean Linsteadt was married in her hometown of Ridgecrest. “We’d only lived here for a year and most of our friends and family were still at home, so it seemed like the most natural thing to do,” she said. The decision was made easier for Linsteadt because her husband is also from Ridgecrest, where they were high school sweethearts.

But many couples meet at Cal Poly and have hometowns at opposite ends of the state, and San Luis Obispo seems like a logical choice. The Old Mission, where about 75 percent of the marriages performed are to Cal Poly students, is one place that offers a middle ground.

“If the couple met here, this is where they grew togeth­her. All of their memories and togetherness are here in San Luis, their friends and their experiences,” said Theresa, a secretary at the Old Mission. Theresa believes another reason many Cal Poly students choose to be married in the Old Mission is because the church is very active and tries to do a lot with college students, so that the Mission comes to mean more to them than their church at home. And Theresa said many couples just like being married in a mission.

Senior journalism major Alan Kennedy agrees. “How can you pass up having a wedding in a mission and having a reception at the Monday Club? The architect for the Monday club was the same lady who did Hearst Castle,” said Kennedy. “It’s so traditional you can’t beat it.”

“We both have lived here for three or four years. It’s our town right now,” said Kennedy, who will marry Landscape Architecture senior Barbara Oliver next month, two days after they both graduate. With family members coming from Oregon, San Diego, Sacramento, Tucson and Los Angeles for graduation, they decided to make a clean sweep of the weekend and get married as well.

Joyce Howell, an Agriculture Business Management senior, also chose the Mission for her and her fiancé’s wedding in September. “It’s the church he went to all the time. It’s a gorgeous church, really traditional,” said Howell.

Howell also wanted to be married in San Luis Obispo because it made it easier for plans to be made. “I’m from Redding and he’s from San Diego and this is right in the middle. We couldn’t drive either place every weekend and we didn’t want our parents planning it,” she said.

Engaged couples have over 30 churches to choose from in San Luis Obispo of every denomination, or non-denominational. But not every one of these churches hold many student marriages.

In over two years at the Church of Christ on Lawton, minister Mark McMurry has not married any Cal Poly students. “I don’t know if there is a large number of students getting married. The ones I’ve been in contact with say ‘Hey, no way. I’m waiting till I get out of school,’” said McMurry.

Cal Poly student Erik Johannessens turned this belief around. He married the former Donna Harper last July, and is finishing his degree in Construction this quarter.

“One of the advantages to being married while going to school is all the time you would spend going out to bars to meet girls to go out with on the weekend is spent with your wife. You don’t spend the time and money and you’re a lot more emotionally stable. You don’t have to worry about trying to get someone to go out with you,” said Johannessens.

The Johannessens were married on the Tigers Folly II in Morro Bay, with a reception at the Achievement House afterwards. They decided to be married on the Central Coast because Donna’s parents had moved to Morro Bay, and because Erik’s hometown in Northern California was too far to travel.

“And because all of our friends from school are here, the people we deal with on a day to day basis. And it was during the summer so most of the families treated it like a vacation,” Johannessens said.

Students affect marriage license applications at the San Luis Obispo County Government Center. A marriage license issued from there is valid all over the state for nine days, and most licenses issued in this county are taken elsewhere for the marriage, according to Bonnie Underwood, a legal process clerk at the San Luis Obispo County Clerk/Recorders Office.

And most Cal Poly students must have traditional ideas about weddings. According to Julie Rodewald, a legal process clerk II, an average of four marriages a week are performed at the Government Center by the Clerk Recorder, but very few of these are Cal Poly students. “It’s not usually Cal Poly students that come in and utilize this,” she said.

Store cuts book prices

The cost of going to Cal Poly will drop a little in June. El Corral student clerk II, an average of four marriages a week are performed at the Government Center by the Clerk Recorder, but very few of these are Cal Poly students. “It’s not usually Cal Poly students that come in and utilize this,” she said.

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The national tour of the Agricultural Leadership Program helps program members see how one piece of the world puzzle fits with the next to form an overall picture, a Cal Poly agricultural education professor said.

"The trip doesn't just broaden their agricultural background. It opens their minds to the world," Joe Sabol said.

Sabol said participants in the tour learned how such seemingly unrelated subjects as American battleships and olive production might relate.

He said if American battleships patrol the Mediterranean Sea, Italian tax dollars are freed to support Italian agriculture. This allows Italian olives to be produced at a lower cost and shipped to the United States to undersea by American olives.

Of the tour, Sabol said, "It made us all look at more than our little olives, our little cotton, or our little rice, because everything is related to everything else.

"And it really forced these young leaders to look at a bigger picture," he said.

This year class four more toured New York City, Jersey City, areas in Connecticut, and Washington, D.C. on April 1 through April 13. The New York City portion included a special City Hall session for meeting New York City government officials, a Broadway show at $40 per ticket, and a luncheon with members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Other activities ranged from visiting with members of the Metropolitan Opera Association to visiting with students of an East Harlem public school.

Sabol said an emotional highlight of the tour was meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick. "It was one of the two times I cried. It was very moving. The trip was a very emotional trip. There were a lot of things that moved us, and Joan Kirkpatrick was one of them," he said.

It was Kirkpatricks's commitment to the welfare of the United States and agriculture that moved Sabol.

The second time Sabol cried was when the tour group heard Florida Senator Paula Hawkins speak at a congressional office meeting. "Again, it was very emotional. She really stood out for America. She said, 'You've got to believe in America and believe in agriculture.'"

The members' tour of Washington, D.C. was arranged by Congressman Jerry Lewis and Tony Coelho. The tour included:

- Visits to the White House and meet with President Reagan, Senator Pete Wilson, and Senator Alan Cranston. 
- Visits to the Supreme Court, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Interior Department.
- During the congressional tour members met with Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., House Minority Leader, Jim Wright; House Minority Leader, Bob Michel; House Majority Leader, Leon E. Panetta; Senator Alan Cranston, and Senator Pete Wilson.

In all, members of the leadership program had the opportunity to visit with about 30 members of Congress, as well as tour the White House and meet with members of the White House staff.

Other stops on the tour included:
- West Point U.S. Military Academy, Queens, Brooklyn, and New York City neighborhoods; and Connecticut farming sites.
- This busy itinerary required constant and coordinated planning.

"My job on the trip was to be a backup to the executive director and to provide any assistance as it was needed as far as planning and following through in emergency situations was concerned," Sabol said.

Gene Rapp, executive director for the national tour, organized the tour and kept it running day-to-day. Sabol said Rapp's role was important in that no fixed itinerary could be counted on. Schedules had to be flexible.

"For example, Tip O'Neill gave us 24 minutes. He didn't come when we said for him to come. He came when he wanted to come," Sabol said.

Rapp assigned day leaders from the program members. "He gave them very, very detailed information to prepare them for any eventuality," Sabol said.

Apart from his backup duties, Sabol also functioned as a note-taker and as a note collector for the group. Each day, the three day leaders would take notes on the day's proceedings and give them to Sabol.

From these he has prepared a 43-page journal of the trip to be delivered to the leadership program members, the national tour hosts, and the foundation sponsors of the tour.

Sabol said part of Rapp's intent was to prepare members for their international tour in 1986. "I think all behavior on the trip was lost to get ready for India next year," he said.

Rapp got team members to keep a close monitor of the baggage, form buddy systems, and watch their diets so they ate correctly.

"The whole thing was play like we're in another country," he said.

For additional preparation, the group met with officials from the Indian Embassy in New York and Washington, D.C.

The key to the trip was to broaden the viewpoints of these potential California agricultural leaders. "They're already in leadership roles but they're relatively small. But through the program we think they're on their way to bigger roles," Sabol said.

"It was a chance of a lifetime to meet all these people," he said.

"I received so much respect from these people because they know who we are, the future leaders of agriculture in the number one agricultural state.
Agriculture program promotes awareness in leaders

By Frank Van Brocklin

The Agricultural Leadership Program broadens the understanding of young agriculturalists to help them assume leadership roles in California agriculture, the dean of Agriculture and Natural Resources said.

Dean Lark Carter said every year, university students from throughout California are selected to participate in the leadership program.

Four universities coordinate the program, which consists of two seminars, a national tour, an international tour, and an international seminar.

The four universities are UC Davis, Cal Poly Pomona, and Central Coast University of Agriculture.

The seminar leaders address questions about the political, economic, and cultural aspects of agriculture.

"It's not fancy kites, cameras or kimonos that we are going to see," said Lark Carter.

The program promotes agricultural leaders to be aware of the need for farm leaders to recognize the need for new leaders.

"The program is not a course in agricultural production. It is a course for developing well-rounded agricultural leaders, informed in social, economic, political, and cultural issues.

This seminar, the fourth seminar in a different seminar system, UC Davis covers economics and international trade.

Lark Carter said that the program is increasingly becoming dependent on the need for unity between all sectors of agriculture in California.

The program is to broaden these people as humanists as well as broadening them as agriculturalists," Carter said.

Carter said that the program provides a leadership program in agriculture, and our goal is to give them a broad background.

The seminar leaders are also aware of the need for farm leaders to recognize the need for new leaders.

"The seminar leaders are trained to teach them as agriculturalists," Carter explained.

LaSalle said that the seminar leaders are aware of the need for farm leaders to recognize the need for new leaders.

"We try to get into their own social situations and try to get into all levels of society," LaSalle said.

"We try to get them to open doors to us that would not normally open to them," LaSalle said.

LaSalle said that the seminar leaders are aware of the need for farm leaders to recognize the need for new leaders.

"We try not to do too many countries because we can't get a good feeling of what's going on in a country if we just drop in," LaSalle said.

LaSalle said that similar programs in other states fail because their programs do not allow enough time for each country to cover too many countries.

"The size of a country and the distance to be traveled in it are figured in when determining how much time to spend in each country," he said.

For example, 11 days were spent in China but only three in Hong Kong.

"The tour next year might include India and Nepal. If we do India next year, we'll take 10 or 11 days and in the smaller countries less time," he said.

LaSalle said that the tours can expand the members' understanding but do not give a complete picture of the countries.

"We can't expect to become experts in that time, but we get a lot of doors and windows opened to us that normally would be closed," he said.

"We were terribly frustrated in the Soviet Union being unable to see the things we were after. Yet we were able to make accomplishments through persistence," he said.

"We know countries try to put their best foot forward so we try to be sensitive to that, yet either quietly or independently we get those doors open to us that would not normally be open to us," LaSalle said.

The seminar leaders are trained to teach them as agriculturalists, and our goal is to give them a broad background.

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"We try to get into their own social situations and try to get into all levels of society," LaSalle said.
Awareness not for farmers only but also spouses

From page 1

Seventy-two seminars peer give constructive criticism of each member's communicative and leadership skills.

"They have those skills that are needed by a leader, whether he be a leader in the local Farm Bureau, or a member of the State Assembly," he said.

In addition to the regular seminars, members attend five special seminars, conducted by business and the armed forces. A food distribution seminar given by Safeway Stores, one on finance by Security Pacific Bank, one on marketing and corporate farming by Atlantic-Richfield, and one on defense by the Strategic Air Command are frequent special seminars.

In the national and international tours, leadership program members meet with governmental, social and economic leaders.

Carter said the specific content of the seminars and the travel tours differs each year. Applicants for the Agricultural Leadership Program are proposed by six regional selection committees. A total of 90 people apply for the 30 available positions. Carter said usually about 60 to 70 applicants are selected at the regional level, they compete before a final selection committee to determine if they will be part of the leadership program.

Once applicants are selected at the regional level, they compete before a final selection committee to determine if they will be part of the leadership program.

Members' spouses attend the first and last seminars. "It is important that the spouse feel he or she is a part of the program, even though he or she is not participating in the whole program," Carter said.

Carter said, "Once the candidates are in the hopper at the state-wide selection, then it's go for the top candidates regardless of where they came from." Carter said.

Applicants for the program must be between the ages of 27 and 40.

The spouses of the applicants are also considered. Carter said it is essential to the program that each applicant's spouse supports his or her candidacy for the program.

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THE two-year program initiated with a formal graduation ceremony, held during the at seminar at Cal Poly Pomona. A date in the program was the day it was adopted from the seminar program. The date is that total of 330 members have completed the program. After graduation, participants come members of Agricultural Leadership Associates, which strengthens the bond between relates and strengthens their commitment to California agriculture, Carter said. They're reinforced by their peers, others who have graduated before them, to go into areas where they can exercise their leadership positions. He explained. "Graduates of the program have gone on to fill governmental, trade associations, corporate, and political leadership positions.

Two outstanding examples of political leaders who graduated from the program are San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Jerry Diosdolor and State Senate minority leader Jim Nielsen. Three state assemblies and the chairman of the Council of California Farmers are also graduates of the leadership program. In June, the Agricultural Leadership Program will be reviewed in depth for the first time in its 10-year history. The dozens of the participating universities, the president of the Agricultural Education Foundation, and the campus coordinators will evaluate the curriculum to determine if it is meeting the program's goals and if those goals need to be changed. "I don't anticipate a fruit basket effect in terms of program changes," Carter said. He said some changes will be made to keep the program up to date with changes in California agriculture.

The program was established in 1970 with original funding coming from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. "They felt this was an important program for the state and reflected the character of American agriculture and the nation as a whole," Carter said. The Kellogg Foundation underwrote the program and kept it alive until private sources of funding could be solicited. "They entered in like a catalyst would," Carter said.

The leadership program is currently funded by earnings from an endowment set up by the James G. Bowes Foundation and donations from various agricultural interests throughout the state. These include agriculture suppliers, trade associations, and banks. Carter said program members invested only time and the money needed to travel to the campus seminars. The program foundation covers meals, national tour, and international tour costs. He said others have started to adapt the California program to their own agricultural needs. "This is another example of the leaders as trendsetters, setting a model and example that spreads to other parts of the nation," he said.

Carter sees an expanding role in the future for the Agricultural Leadership Program graduates.

y Leanne Alberta
Dj walker

As part of a series of programs sponsored by the Cal Poly Architectural Engineering Department, a professor of architecture design discussed his extensive work in vernacular architecture Wednesday night.

James Warfield, a professor at the university of Illinois, presented his program titled, "Architectural Mosaics: Ingres and Alley Gates: Character in the American Landscape," with slides, gallery exhibits, and lectures.

Warfield explained to the audience seated in the Architecture Gallery, at the title of the program appropriately, the theme of his presentation. "As architects we are sometimes criticized by the clients and the general public for not being able to think out of the box. We are supposed to come up with ideas, and others, we must design buildings in a certain systematic and sometimes boring ways," Warfield explained. "The purpose of my program is to show that non-pedigree, or vernacular architecture, architecture native to a particular country, is just as beautiful and useful to certain cultures as our skyscrapers are in our society.

Warfield worked with the Peace Corps in Bolivia during the 1960's and has traveled extensively throughout the world. His program reflected the various architectural forms he witnessed in the countries he visited. "I try to help my students develop an appreciation for vernacular architecture. I stress that they should judge a structure in relationship to the site it's built on," said Warfield.

Frank Lloyd Wright, once said, 'Never build on a mountain,' but Cliffmore, located in Southern Spain, and monasteries in Greece prove that buildings can be erected in mountainous regions.

Warfield added. Form and light are the second characteristics an architect should look for when judging vernacular architecture. These are two essential tools that many European architects were not aware of until they examined the mosque of Western Asia.

There is one very impressive mosque in Western Africa that looks like a giant palm tree. Warfield explained. "It's much an important building to tropical perspective. It's a perfect example of why it's important to transport art and another culture," Warfield stated.

Materials are another important element in vernacular architecture. "I'm very happy of you out here in California because you have such a variety of materials native to this region," Warfield said. "In the Midwest we have nothing similar, basically all we have to work with are wood frames."

Warfield said that structure is also very important in vernacular architecture. He explained how the old covered bridges of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, constructed around the turn of the century, were designed in this manner to protect the huge trusses that support the bridges. Climate and energy are other important characteristics of vernacular architecture. According to Warfield, this can be seen example in Tropical America.

"In India, towers called wind catchers, project from the roofs of houses and are designed to direct the wind to catch and bring the wind down through the towers," Warfield said. "The wind is then directed across cooling ponds located beside the houses and funneled back through the house."

"This is just another example of how vernacular architecture plays a vital and essential role in the daily lives of many people around the world," said Warfield.

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\textbf{Professor explains foundations of world’s buildings}

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The first fusion reactor to be started is still 20 to 40 years away, the deputy division leader of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory Mirror fusion project said Thursday.

In a speech entitled “Overview of the Mirror Fusion Test Facility: Fusion’s Giant Step Forward,” Deputy Division Leader Tom Innes of the Fusion Energy System Division said, “the first person who will turn on the fusion reactor hasn’t been born yet.”

Innes spoke to a capacity crowd of 45 in an Engineering East classroom on the facility’s goals and its progress. He also described the equipment Lawrence Livermore Laboratory used to create a nuclear fusion.

Unlike a fission reaction that separates atoms, fusion draws two light weight atoms together by extreme heat. The process used to join the two atoms together in a plasma form must be done in a magnetic field, rather than a steel containment structure which can not withstand the heat such as at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant.

The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has developed as designed three magnets, but has only found one to be successful.

“The magnets look like the seams of a baseball,” Innes said.

In reference to the economically infeasible start up of a fusion reaction, Innes said, “we’ll add to our energy budget and make PGE & E a little richer.”

When receiving funds for their project, Innes said he amount the receive from the government depends on the amount and progress.

“The last gas crunch we had was the last push for fusion,” Innes said.

He also added that the United States is a third class prone in fusion. Japan is in the lead for fusion and European countries are second. He attributes their lead to the government’s support with funding.

When comparing fusion and fission, Innes said that a fusion reactor will never cause a meltdown, but it may cause a freeze-up problem.

“If there is a bump, you would never know it until it became a ball of ice,” said Innes, referring to the liquid nitrogen used.

Another comparison he made between fusion and fusion was the amount of time it would take for a nuclear reaction to become environmentally safe. “If a fusion reactor was shut down and covered with earth, it would be safe in 10 to 100 years. With fission, the concept of thousands of years is hard to understand.” Innes said.

Future Farmers see state’s future from page 3

"The main thrust of her message was the future of agriculture, especially in California, is definitely on the rise. We’ve had some tough years. We’ve had some good years. We’ve had their problems with pesticides. But she said the future is definitely getting better. The prices are coming back up. And farming is getting to be a more profitable enterprise to get into,” he said.

Schmid also noted FFA members can expect better support for their associations in the future.

“When proposition 13 passed a few years back and when some other budget cuts happened that weren’t foreseen, it really put a damper on FFA and vocational agriculture, especially in the state of California. We’ve had some new funding in the past few years. It’s definitely helped the FFA and the future of agriculture in the state,” he said.

“Another one of the most important speakers that we had was the national officers. It was good to see them and hear them. We don’t get to see too many at the national level. She had a lot of good messages to share with the FFA officers. She showed her dedication, her enthusiasm, and she definitely put a spark into many FFA members.”

The concluding business of the 1964 conference was the installation of the 1964-65 state officers, which were nominated and elected at the conference.

“We now have a state president who is a young lady and we have two other state officers who are also young ladies, meaning we have a total of six FFA state officers, three male and three female, so it should make for quite and exciting year for the FFA in the state of California.” Schmid said.

Prior to the opening ceremonies of the convention, FFA members competed in many state finals competitions on May 6. Different judging teams competed, including: poultry, livestock, horse, ornamental horticulture, natural resources, and land judging teams.

“The reason that those contests were so important to the FFA members is that in many of those contests once you win at the state level at Cal Poly, that is the final state contest. More than 2,600 Future Farmers of America members and their guests, representing 214 high school chapters, attended the four-day conference.

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Campus Interviews For Graduates/Undergraduate Engineers

May 17, 1984
Sports
Cal Poly runner in Olympic Marathon Trials

By David Kraft
Staff Writer

The task this weekend is simple for the Cal Poly baseball team: win three games against Northridge. Win, and then play the waiting game.

The task is equally simple for the Mustangs. Win just one game of a three game series against Cal Poly, and then play the same waiting game.

It all adds up to a big weekend of games at Simpson Stadium, with a doubleheader tonight at 5 p.m. followed Saturday at noon.

Win just one game of a three game series against Northridge. Win, and then play the waiting game.

The Mustangs and Matadors are in a battle with U.C. Davis for the second playoff berth in the western region. The Aggies have finished their season, winning the Northern California Baseball Association title with a 29-21 record.

The Mustangs, with a sweep, would finish the year in second place in the CCAA, generally regarded as the toughest Division II conference in the nation, with a 30-22 overall record. A Matador win in any of the games would probably secure Northridge a playoff bid.

One statistic in the Mustangs' favor is that Cal Poly finished the year 10-14 against Division I teams, including games with Fullerton, Fresno State and Santa Barbara, all of whom have been ranked in the Division I top ten. Davis, on the other hand, finished just 2-6 against Division I teams.

Another possibility is that the selection committee could choose just three teams from the west. Playoff spots are given in accordance to the number of schools in a region. The west has just 16 teams; hence, only two playoff berths while other regions have four. The committee could select three teams from the west if it so desired. All the politics involved look like the Democratic Presidential race, but Cal Poly head coach Steve McFarland knows exactly what his team needs to do.

"I would think we have to sweep to even be considered for a playoff spot," he said. "I would think a sweep would get us in."

"If we don't sweep, then Northridge should go to the regional," McFarland said. "They should be selected committee should take one of us or maybe both."

The Mustangs and Matadors split a doubleheader earlier this season at Northridge. Northridge beat an ailing Greg Gilbert in the opener, but the Mustangs rallied to win the nightcap.

The Mustangs will again start Gilbert Friday night against Northridge in the first game. Gilbert, who lost three straight starts after injuring his ankle, rebounded to beat Cal Poly Pomona Saturday. Gilbert now sports a 7-6 record with a 3.46 earned run average.

McFarland said that either Steve Snyder or Mike Briare will start the nightcap, depending on what the outcome of the Olympic marathon trials will be.

McFarland knows exactly what his team needs to do. The outcome of the trials will be the deciding factor for the Mustangs. McFarland said that his team has an advantage over the rest of the field.

"We can't hold anybody back," McFarland said. "If we have to use Snyder out of the pen to win the game, we will."

Women's track team member Robyn Root is running a few quick quarter-mile miles around Cal Poly's windy track.

The light workout is a tune-up for this Saturday, when Root travels to appropriately—Olympia, Washington to compete in the Olympic marathon trials. Root steps off the track looking like she could run quarters all day. And she probably could. It seems the sprightly junior thrives on running for exceedingly long periods of time.

She certainly has enough experience. Root earned All-America honors as a freshman in cross country and duplicated that feat her sophomore year with a 10th place finish.

When Root isn't running in a Mustang uniform, she trains and races with husband Jon. The two were the first coed team to finish in the 1983 Levi's Ride and Tie race. Road and Tie is a relay including two running and a bicycle leg.

The runners take turns riding and running over long distances of tough terrain.

The path to marathon runner has been a relatively short one. After hearing there would be a marathon for women at the Olympics a year-and-a-half ago, Root decided to give it a shot. She trained for a year—not by marathon standards—before qualifying for the Trials at the California International Marathon in Sacramento.

Root surprised the competition— herself—by placing seventh in 2:44:15, topping more than five and a half minutes of her personal best. Her time was well under the qualifying time of 2:51.16.

"I had to be at the starting line," she explained. "It was a very difficult race."

Hopefully she will be able to pull off another surprise performance this weekend. Only the top three finishers in the Trials make the Olympic team, the fourth finisher is an alternate.

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"I was raised in this— that's what I know."

Root and the rest of the top 200 runners will receive all expenses paid trip to Washington by the Olympic Committee. The committee has gone to great lengths to cater to the needs of the athletes.

"It didn't hit me that I was going to Washington," Root said. "I never thought that the mail from the Olympic Committee would be so extensive."

"I'm excited and nervous," she admits. "I want to do really well but with being sick I'm not sure what I can do."

Still, Root remains philosophical. "I can only do my best."