Compromise agreement for offshore drilling

Panetta is 'pleased' with limitation of leasing tracts

By Michael Finucane

President Donald Hodel and his department had worked out a compromise agreement with Secretary of the Interior Leon Panetta which limits offshore leasing tracts that will be available to potential developers.

The fifth-term congressman planned to brief the San Luis Obispo County supervisors later that day on the visit of Hodel and his staff to the area Aug. 20.

"My hope is that, in the end everybody will view this as a balanced agreement which will be in the interest of our coastline and will protect three-fourths of our coastline until the year 2000," Panetta said.

More than two months ago Hodel and his department had asked for 116 tracts (nine by nine miles square) off of Morro Bay, Panetta said. The 47-year-old lawyer-turned-politician had quashed a request that a total of 14 tracts, all 18 miles or more offshore.

"Overall, I consider it a balanced agreement," said Panetta, who is known for championing environmental causes.

Hodel and undersecretary Carol Hallett are touring the Coast residents on the possibility of increasing offshore oil drilling in California.

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Is changing finals fair?

The topic in class today is what day the final exam for your lecture class will be, and your professor has slyly suggested that he give the exam at the last class meeting instead of during finals week. Because he's planning to go out of town early, the exam won't be given at the regularly scheduled time.

After all, the final is scheduled for 7 a.m. Friday morning of finals week, and your professor figures no one would want to hang around at school that long (or get up that early) to take the test. So, in a wave of democratic spirit, the class enthusiastically approves the new time. Everyone's happy, right?

Wrong.

For some students, the addition of a final exam during the last week of classes — while they are struggling with term papers, late midterm or class projects — is enough to put a person over the brink of academic destruction. They need that extra time to adequately prepare for the test.

We're not arguing against giving finals early. If a professor wants to give a final early — and then show up for the regularly scheduled time as well — we think that's fine.

The system is being abused, however, by professors who merely give finals early so they can get an extra week of vacation.

We know of at least one case in the economics department where a professor is giving his final early and is refusing to give students the option of taking it at the regular time.

The Cal Poly administrative code states that if a final is given early, the "examination will be held at the regularly-scheduled time and place for those students who are unable or unwilling to attend the final examination at the rescheduled hour."

Professors who are forcing their students into taking their exams early should re-evaluate the situation.

It's not fair to force a student into taking a final early when he doesn't want to.

All we're asking is that everyone play by the rules.

SLO Christians are not narrow-minded

Editor — In response to Ken Ditze's "Food for Thought" column in the Summertime last week, Ditze made many comments on religion that I agree with. The breakdown of Christianity into denominations can well be a dividing force, and I agree wholeheartedly that belief in Jesus Christ should be a unifying force.

After all, Christ set Himself up as the head of the church, and none of us can recall reading about denominations anywhere in the Bible.

However, Ditze's solution — keeping faith a secret — is not the way to combat the problem. Jesus told His followers to go and teach all nations — that was His final command. Secretly and hidden faith won't teach anyone. I don't know much about Judaism or Moslems, but Christians can't just smile and nod when questioned about their faith and still be obedient to their call.

I don't know what the solution is. I'm not even sure there is a solution. Human nature causes arguments, and outward silence cannot quell that inward impulse — on any personal issue, including religion.
Eya Koeh, business administration: I think it would be good to get a fictional story or two occasionally, and maybe some more articles about what’s happening abroad. Also, political issues ought to be covered, like the bottle bill in California.

Bob Cushing, Campus Store employee: There is always coverage of sports like football, baseball, and basketball. It seems there should be better coverage of some of the minor sports such as water polo and swimming.

Bruce Marguerite, engineering technology: Perhaps a column telling students things like how to cook good cheap meals, or inexpensive things to do on the weekend. Activities for a limited budget, contributed by different students.

Dody Beiko, speech communication: There’s no pizza! We need to have issues which are conflict-oriented. This campus is not isolated. There should be better coverage of some of the minor sports such as water polo and swimming.

Bruce Merguerite, engineering technology: Perhaps a column telling students things like how to cook good cheap meals, or inexpensive things to do on the weekend. Activities for a limited budget, contributed by different students.

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By Brenda Bieke

Research on the earth geomagnetic field and the development of new courses in world history and global issues are just two of more than 70 special projects and programs for which Cal Poly faculty and staff were awarded grants this year.

To receive such grants, which range from less than $1,000 to almost $1 million, faculty and staff members write proposals to various agencies and industries which offer funds for specific projects. Cal Poly saw an increase in the number of proposals sent out in 1984-85, a trend which is continuing statewide for the 1985-86 academic year, said Research Development Director Robert Lucas.

"We’ve seen a 50 percent increase the 1984-85 fiscal year. Since January we sent out 90 proposals," Lucas said. As of the May 28, 1985 issue of Grants and Research News, a newsletter published several times a year by the Research Development office, over 120 proposals were completed in the 1984-85 academic year. In 1983-84, 91 proposals were sent out, while in 1981-82, only 69 were mailed. Proposals are sent out months before the money is needed; sometimes it takes up to a year for a grant to be awarded. According to Diane Long, political science professor at Cal Poly, about one in 10 proposals actually receives the requested funding.

An increased number of faculty and staff from a greater number of schools are now involved in writing proposals. "It’s true historically that some schools are more involved in proposals than others. Traditionally, there is much activity in the schools of Agriculture, Engineering and Mathematics; there’s been an increase recently in the School of Human Development and in the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities."

More projects are conducted in technical fields than the liberal arts, in part because of national funding imbalances. Even with the National Endowment for the Humanities matching every dollar the state gives with three quarters the amount, the humanities budget still falls far short of the amount the state gives with three quarters the state (California state) legislature as a research university like Berkeley," Long said. The state legislature designated the U.C. system as research-oriented and the Cal State system, to which Cal Poly belongs, as teaching-oriented, she said.

"Cal Poly professors and staff compete nationwide for grants. "Proposals come from all over the United States. We’re very fortunate when considering the resources we have," said Long, who is also director of the Cal Poly Center for Practical Politics. Other grants awarded this year include $75,000, also from the U. S. Department of Education, for a project that will provide outreach academic and career guidance to 170 minority and/or disadvantaged students; $102,000, for a project involving a range of professional development activities for state home economics teachers; and a project that will provide outreach, academic and career guidance to 170 minority and/or disadvantaged students; $102,000, for a project involving a range of professional development activities for state home economics teachers; and the National Science Foundation awarded $122,000 to Satwant Rihal, Architectural Engineering, for research on the behavior of architectural building components during earthquakes.

Proposals are written not only for research but for projects to improve curriculum, provide training programs, or support students enrolled in special areas.

"Professor Long was awarded $40,000 recently from the United States Department of Education for the first of a two-year project. The project is for the development of curricula to incorporate an international perspective into undergraduate programs and for the development of new courses in World History, World Systems and Global Issues."

"Right now people are very interested in international relations, especially businesses, since so many are multinational now," said Long. "Recent graduates they’re employing have no knowledge of other cultures, and it’s hurting them," she said.

"Obtaining grants for social and political sciences depends on the priorities of those with the funds," Long said. "Many industries are more interested in the kinds of grants which enhance their companies than they are in the social sciences. They are less likely to fund something in the political sciences," she said. The same is true when seeking government funds. "Getting grants depends on the government’s posture," she said.

"It’s very difficult for a school like Cal Poly to get grants because it is not designated by the federal government as a research university like Berkeley," Long said. The state legislature designated the U.C. system as research-oriented and the Cal State system, to which Cal Poly belongs, as teaching-oriented, she said.

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ions from industry, alumni, family, friends

Robert E. Griffin, assistant director of the Cal Poly Foundation, is one of those people involved. Donations generally come to the university through the Foundation. "The Foundation serves as the university's official recipient of gifts. Unless the donor specifies the gift goes to the university, it goes to the Foundation," said Griffin. The Foundation routes cash through Cal Poly after accepting, are a non-tax deductible charitable contribution. Donors generally donate to the Annual Giving office, while livestock donations, which the university receives, are handled by the Animal Industries Department. "We sell them if they don't fit into our investment objectives," said Griffin. Administrative officials are joined by department heads and student deans in the quest for donations.

There should always be something in it for the donor, too — either tangible or intrinsic. (The donor) must know exactly what it is," Griffin said. Once a gift has gone through the necessary paperwork, the Foundation distributes it to the appropriate department. An effort is now underway to streamline this process and keep administrative costs down. "We're trying to centralize the processing of gifts," Griffin said.

Administrative officials are joined by department heads and student deans in the quest for donations. "Basically, you have to go out and get it," said Harvey Levinson, head of the graphic communications department. "We've done a very good job in gifts in kind. Most contributions have been in the corporate sector," said Strom. IBM donated $2.5 million worth of computer equipment for the CAD/CAM system this year while the Xerox Corp. gave to the university computer work stations worth over $1 million. Strom said the university gets from former students as well. "We have a good, loyal alumni. These gifts are earmarked for specific projects or departments. Strom said he would like to see unrestricted gifts expand. That gives the (university) president the ability to put money where there's a need and there hasn't been a donation," he said. Donations come not only from the business community but from former students as well. "We have a good, loyal alumni. These gifts are earmarked for specific projects or departments. Strom said he would like to see unrestricted gifts expand. That gives the (university) president the ability to put money where there's a need and there hasn't been a donation," he said.

An endowment program is one involving six levels of contributions. Twenty German universities and foundations have been involved in DADD, ranging from Philippi, Universitat, founded in 1527, to the more modern Universitat Regensburg. Student groups accompanied by a professor can participate in academic study tours covering German business, agriculture and culture. Tours can last from seven to 21 days.

All of the undergraduate programs can be paid for by grants and scholarships offered through DADD. For faculty and graduate students, DADD has two programs in the United States. There will be an interdisciplinary seminar in German Studies at UC Berkeley. In addition, four to six undergraduate students can work at the Leo Baeck Institute in New York City. Scholarships for research can be applied for with the fellowships.
'A life spent in the company of the ‘fitness king’

By Stacy Herkeri
Staff Writer

An out of shape junk food junkie who loved to chain smoke cigarettes by the pack is how the “first lady of physical fitness” described herself before she met her husband.

Elaine LaLanne, wife of fitness king Jack LaLanne, was the keynote speaker at the Women’s Network meeting Wednesday at William Randolph’s restaurant. The fitness convert shares her husband’s doctrine of proper diet and exercise and for more than 25 years has been preaching the message to audiences nationwide to develop a better exercising and dieting philosophy.

A former TV and radio personality, she spent 17 years on the National Jack LaLanne television show and 3 years as a country-western disc jockey.

“I know a lot of you want to know about Jack LaLanne and his secrets,” she joked as she introduced herself to the audience. “He is going to be 71 in September.”

Jack, a former sugar addict himself, began exercising in his early teens.

“Before he became interested in physical fitness Jack was a total wreck,” she said. “He had boils, pimples, arch supports and a neck brace.”

Most people weren’t interested in physical fitness, or the “physical culture business” as it was more commonly called, when Jack began body building. He had a small clientele when he opened his first gym in Oakland in 1936. After a few years in business he soon became recognized as a health fitness expert, and was offered his own health show at KGO, a television station in San Francisco where Elaine was working.

“He used to see me smoking my cigarettes and eating bearclaws, danishes and chocolate donuts,” she said. “I don’t think be could stand it anymore so one day he came over to me and said, ‘you should be eating apples, bananas and oranges ... if I didn’t like you I wouldn’t have told you that.’ ”

That was the beginning of a lifelong relationship of fun and fitness for Jack and Elaine. “I had no idea that exercise would change my life,” she said. “I always thought you just grew ... that’s what happens to you when you got older.”

When Jack first asked Elaine out she rejected him. “I was really through with men, I really was at the time,” she said. “Then one day he brought this beautiful model in town over and she was having lunch with him ... I thought if she can have lunch with him go she!”

On their first date they went to dinner, then to a bar called the ‘Black Cat’ to have a glass of wine. “Jack sang ‘Because You’re Mine’ to me in front of everyone and I just melted,” she said. “Then I knew I liked him; I thought ‘he can sing too.’ ”

The dynamic duo of fitness went together for 6 years before getting married. “I became a convert,” confessed Elaine. “I wanted to preach the methods just as much as Jack did ... so now we have two on the team.”

Elaine describes her relationship with her famous husband as being wonderful. “We danced one night at a company party and we’ve been dancing ever since.”
Cal Poly athlete shares religious beliefs with Europeans

By Lisa A. Hauk

A Cal Poly softball player who toured Europe this summer with Athletic In Action said people remember the team more than the team's winning record.

Susan Bertelsen, a second baseman for the AIA team, was chosen to represent her country in the first ever World University Games held in Japan. She was on tour with 25 other college students and said the team was the most important aspect of the trip.

"I don't believe they will remember me or the other five players on the team," Bertelsen said.

"They will remember the team and the impact they made on each country we visited. They want to know how you do business in America and how you react to their customs and values." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team was able to communicate and share our values with the people we met. It was a unique opportunity to see the world through the eyes of others and learn about different cultures." Bertelsen said.

"I think the team will be remembered for our kindness and willingness to learn about other cultures. They were always respectful and open to new experiences." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for our dedication to our faith and our commitment to sharing it with others. They were always willing to share our message and make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for our hard work and determination. They were always pushing themselves to do their best and to be the best they could be." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for our passion and enthusiasm. They were always-energy filled and enthusiastic about life and their faith." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for our love and compassion. They were always willing to help others and to make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for our faith and our commitment to Christ. They were always willing to share their faith and to make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their dedication to their families and their education. They were always willing to make sacrifices for the good of others and to be the best they could be." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their hard work and their willingness to learn. They were always willing to learn and to grow as people and as Christians." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their sense of humor and their ability to have fun. They were always willing to laugh and to enjoy life." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their ability to communicate and to share their message. They were always willing to share their message and to make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their ability to work together as a team. They were always willing to put the team first and to work together for the good of all." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their ability to make a difference in the lives of others. They were always willing to reach out and to make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.

"I hope the team will be remembered for their ability to communicate and to share their message. They were always willing to share their message and to make a difference in the lives of those they met." Bertelsen said.
By Janet Harber

After more than a week at Cal Poly, visiting Japanese students say they are more impressed by the "wide spaces," in California. "There is so much space here," said Meika Sha, an interpreter for students from the Sunshine Welfare and Business College of Tokyo. "In order to play tennis or baseball, we have to pay a great deal. But there are courts everywhere here and you can play any time you want.

Seventy-one students from the college arrived in San Luis Obispo Aug. 11 to study social welfare, sociology and English. This is the sixth year that the Sunshine students have been studying at Cal Poly and touring the Central Coast area, said Kate Furus, the American coordinator for Sunshine College.

The social welfare and business college students are here to learn about the social welfare system in the United States," said Sha. "It is much more advanced here in the U.S.

Sha is not directly involved with the social welfare group of students. She is the English interpreter and instructor for the English and business students. "Weekly, Sha explains where the students will be touring and what each place signifies, Sha translates this into Japanese language," said Furus. "She has been the best interpreter for the group," said Furus. "She has been a great help with the understanding of the group.

The students, ages 18 to 21, have toured various agencies and institutions such as Achievement House, California Mens Colony (CMC) and the Cabrillo Facility.

"The students were nervous at first when we went inside the Men's Colony," said Sha. "But they became used to it. The general impression of the students was that this prison is very different from a Japanese prison. The Japanese don't have this much freedom. The inmates look like they really live here and they can wear their hair any way they want. In Japan the prisoners have to wear their hair like a priest, they all look the same and they must do everything in a group. They have no time of their own.

Of course, the students have done more than just the required school work and tours. They have seen San Francisco at night, danced in discotheques, shopped and soon will go to Disneyland.

The amount of space in San Luis Obispo and most of California has left the biggest impression on the students, said Sha.

However, some of the students are intimidated by the open space. "The students miss the big city," said Sha. "This is like the countryside in Japan and in Japan there are no discotheques and nightclubs. One must have a car to live in California, you have to drive so far to get to the city.

The space factor was also emphasized by Sha and the students as the number of people in California. "It is very different from where we live," said Sha. "It would be beautiful and colorful in the daytime, but during the weather is very nice especially compared to Tokyo, where it is humid. Washington is much more like Tokyo."

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Kumu Enokida, a visiting student from Japan, writes home using her new Cal Poly stationery.

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Japanese students get a taste of California

By Janet Harber

After more than a week at Cal Poly, visiting Japanese students say they are more impressed by the "wide spaces," in California. "There is so much space here," said Meika Sha, an interpreter for students from the Sunshine Welfare and Business College of Tokyo. "In order to play tennis or baseball, we have to pay a great deal. But there are courts everywhere here and you can play any time you want.

Seventy-one students from the college arrived in San Luis Obispo Aug. 11 to study social welfare, sociology and English. This is the sixth year that the Sunshine students have been studying at Cal Poly and touring the Central Coast area, said Kate Furus, the American coordinator for Sunshine College.

The social welfare and business college students are here to learn about the social welfare system in the United States," said Sha. "It is much more advanced here in the U.S.

Sha is not directly involved with the social welfare group of students. She is the English interpreter and instructor for the English and business students. "Weekly, Sha explains where the students will be touring and what each place signifies, Sha translates this into Japanese language," said Furus. "She has been the best interpreter for the group," said Furus. "She has been a great help with the understanding of the group.

The students, ages 18 to 21, have toured various agencies and institutions such as Achievement House, California Mens Colony (CMC) and the Cabrillo Facility.

"The students were nervous at first when we went inside the Men's Colony," said Sha. "But they became used to it. The general impression of the students was that this prison is very different from a Japanese prison. The Japanese don't have this much freedom. The inmates look like they really live here and they can wear their hair any way they want. In Japan the prisoners have to wear their hair like a priest, they all look the same and they must do everything in a group. They have no time of their own.

Of course, the students have done more than just the required school work and tours. They have seen San Francisco at night, danced in discotheques, shopped and soon will go to Disneyland.

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