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Coming our way

"Transition through time" as a Poly Royal theme applies well to us. This is not to say that the Poly Royal theme is the umbrella that encompasses a broad spectrum of events and trends of the 1970s, and alludes to changes for these next 10 years as well. We have abandoned our files and gleaned a sample of the past year.

Cal Poly entered the 1980s with a new president—Dr. Warren J. Baker from the University of Michigan. Making few changes at first, Baker has set the school on an altered master plan—one preserving quality of education here but depending less on state monies. The administration building, pondering decisions he must reach.

The former dean of engineering is also redefining what general education means for a technically-oriented university. The president says all students, whether in political science or mechanical engineering, must be prepared to deal logically with social problems.

Another twist in the rarely stable social and political framework existing in the state universities is the new role teachers are forging for themselves. Collective bargaining should now be a powerful negotiating tool for them, too. But there is a more pressing problem for the Congress of Faculty to handle—Proposition 9.

The expected passage of Proposition 9, and the yet-to-be-felt effect of Proposition 13, pose what most administrators believe to be one of the greatest threats to education in the 1980s. Should the newest tax-cut measure be adopted, mandatory tuition is likely to be forced on students unable to afford it.

When President Jimmy Carter announced Jan. 23 the possibility of a draft registration, the country wondered if college students would react the same way they had the previous decade. Ironically, 63 percent of all Cal Poly students would support draft registration, should it be adopted, according to a poll conducted by a Cal Poly journalism class.

Problems come and go, but not without solutions. We have a new leader who has to deal with new problems. He must face faculty unions and the possible crunch of Proposition 9. One would think our new president lonely atop the administration building, pondering decisions he must reach. Not true, though, as those problems are also ours. He is there to help us manipulate this transition through time.

Cover shot

Poly Royal Co-Editor Ray Acevedo took our cover shot from the balcony of the University Union, facing south-west and capturing the Plaza clock at sunset.
New chief faces issues, ready for fund cuts

**BY JOE STEIN**

Daily Staff Writer

Cal Poly administrators will probably be turning away as many more applicants for admission in the next year, as the population of the rest of the California State University and Colleges declines, said Cal Poly's recently-appointed president, Dr. Vern J. Baker. The engineer-administrator came to Cal Poly last summer after being hired in May 1979 by Cal Poly's search committee to succeed retiring president Robert E. Kennedy. Baker came to Poly from the University of Detroit, where he had been vice-president for academic affairs.

Baker is the seventh president of Cal Poly, 41 years old, the youngest president in CSUC history. Baker brings to the position a reputation for academic and financial problems of soil composition. He has civil engineering background training from the universities of Notre Dame and New Mexico and has also studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Arizona and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Education. He is considered an authority on financial and educational problems of soil composition.

In a recent interview, Baker spoke of Poly's increasing difficulty in a time of fiscal uncertainty among Poly and CSUC officials.

"I think the system will suffer a decline in enrollment," Baker said from the 19 CSUC campuses, the vocationally-oriented wing of state-supported higher education. The wing is the more academically-oriented University California.

Cal Poly's enrollment, however, will decline little, if at all from its current 10,000, said Baker. Poly refused, however, to say how many student last year, he said, since there is no room for them. "This year it could be as few as 9,000 students."

Baker cited his top priorities including getting money and support from non-government sources so that Poly can renovate campus facilities and provide more money for research.

"I'm philosophically, I'm not opposed to it," said Baker, against tuition at Poly if it is not reduced, the income high school students need to go on to higher education.

Baker came to Poly from the University of Detroit, a year after he took over as a year after he took over as Poly's student senate president. Baker said such a tuition would be too high for most students.

Both Poly and CSUC officials are bracing for a possible rise in tuition fees. As the cost of living increases, CSUC trustee should vote by the end of May expressing how "Jarvis will affect the CSUC's purse." Baker: open house weekend

President Warren G. Baker is optimistic about Cal Poly's future enrollment figures and his job, but not so sure of the expected effect of Proposition 9. He is shown here in his office during a recent interview.

"I am Poly and the rest of the system last fall's weak in expected income as a result of a tight state budget forced by Proposition 13, the property-tax limitation law which state voters approved in 1978. Whether Proposition 9 passes or not, however, Baker wants many of the members of the community to finance the renovation of Cranidal gym, for improving Poly's drama facilities, to buy more equipment for Poly's musicians, to buy more lab equipment for Poly's science and technology students and to build an endowment. Baker also wants outside support for research at Poly, "otherwise we may find ourselves ten years from now with an outdated curriculum and an outdated faculty," he said.

"Some of that is occurring," Baker said. "It can be done. It will take time.

Baker said he's found few surprises here at Poly. "I expected pretty much what I found. There's a tremendous dedication to teaching here. The student body has a tremendous sense of purpose. It's a hard-working student body. The student-faculty relationships are quite good. This is a fundamental strength of Cal Poly."

Baker, however, laments the red tape he must hack away to see his goals through. "I do get frustrated occasionally in trying to accomplish things in a bureaucratic system."

But, he said, "I find most rewarding working with the people here."

Baker, his wife Carly and their four children (ages 16, 15, 6 and 3) live in the campus 'White House' between Poly's Health Center and Mustang Stadium.

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variety of meet, chat, Pictured at sunset. One
familiar sight on the
science lawn, above
and soak in

Pamela Bucci
The financial support of alumni and donors is the solution to Cal Poly's shrinking budget, according to those responsible for garnering that support. There must be a significant increase in private support if Cal Poly's excellence is to be preserved," said President Warren G. Baker.

Annual Giving is the yearly drive for the private support that Baker mentions. The program was started four years ago by its predecessor, Kennedy.

"Cal Poly has always been a cost effective university," said Clyde Hostetter, the Annual Giving Coordinator. "We have kept our budget cut to the bone. But with money becoming tighter and the pasting of Proposition 13, we are being penalized for our efficiency. We have no fat to trim."

The Annual Giving program started as a modest level and kept a low profile. With state funding decreasing the university has put more emphasis on the program. "The president gives this program top priority," said Al Amaral, executive director of the Cal Poly Foundation.

Last year, the university received $1,070,000 in donations. This year, the annual fund has already earned $100,000 and Steve Biddell, the Annual Giving coordinator, expects another $740,000.

The largest donors last year were alumni; they contributed $377,795.36. Other donors were business, industry, foundations and parents of students.

"It was encouraging to see that parents provided strong support for the university," Hostetter said. "That is a good indication that they must be pleased at the job we are doing."

Since Baker's arrival, the courting of business and industry funds has been emphasized.

Hostetter said, "Our president has had experience in this area. He came from a private university where the only funding came from private sources. He knows the importance of substantial donations."

"He is the right man for the job," said Hostetter. "He came along at the right time."

The largest contributors belong to the Julian A. McPherson Associates. Membership to this group requires a minimum donation of $50,000.

In 1979, eleven members belonged to the Associates, including such diverse groups as Chevron Oil Co. and the Mustang Boosters. Individuals also are members.

Donald and Jarette Victor are other than the state are "An increase in the budget of Annual Giving is obtained for next year," said Al Amaral. "This will allow the program to hire another person. Annual Giving pays for itself. The program benefits the university."

"It is a testimonial we have for our students," said Hostetter. "Our students are in demand in business and industry. Because of the education they receive here, they can start at the job right away."

In the Cal Poly catalog, the fund raising is listed as "university survival." In these times of state cutbacks and inflationary costs, fund raising may well be called "university survival."

"Now we are entering a new era, an era where the costs of quality education and Mustangs must be paid for," President Baker said.

BY SEANNA BROWDER

Donations ‘essential’ to growth

BY RALPH THOMAS

Toll, $39,000 put weekend together

BY EARL BROWN

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Practice makes...

Tighten those shoulder pads and snap on those chin straps...it's football time again for several dozen Cal Poly athletes. Spring training is here, and that means long hours and hard work for the Mustang football team in its search of the perfect season.

Two Mustangs study a play at left while Head Coach Joe Harper enlightens a lineman, above. A receiver tries to find the handle on the ball, bottom left, while one tired player takes a quick rest in between drills.

Photos by Vince Bucci
Royal munch

Guide to campus food

All Cal Poly food concessions must pass a health inspection prior to opening for business. The inspection is carried out by the Poly Royal food services team, consisting of representatives of the campus Health Center. Poly Royal student board, Cal Poly food services and the San Luis Obispo County Health Department. The team issues an operating permit if the inspection finds no health violations.

"Then there is an ongoing, on the spot, inspection to see to it that the initial guidelines have been met," said Dr. Eugene Madsen of the Cal Poly Health Inspection finds no health issues an operating permit if the Health Department. The San Luis Obispo County board, Cal Poly food services and advocates of the campus Health Center, Poly Royal student team, consisting of representatives of the campus Health Center must pass a health inspection. The inspection is carried out by the Poly Royal food services team, consisting of representatives of the campus Health Center. Poly Royal student board, Cal Poly food services and the San Luis Obispo County Health Department. The team issues an operating permit if the inspection finds no health violations.

Madsen described the food operations as "fifty little restaurants that will be open for two days." It is possible to lift the operating license, "Madsen commented, adding that none have been lifted in recent Poly Royals. Food services provides a printed guideline for those operating food concessions. It outlines financial rules concerning what percentage of the profits are to go to Poly Royal, operating rules governing employees, the booths themselves, temperatures hot and cold foods are to be maintained at and how they are to be stored.

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April 25, 1984

Mustang Daily - Kirk Angel
The tower was built in the 16th century. volleyball nets & BBQ!

A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court? Not quite, but to a Cal Poly student who studied at Oxford—University in England, the cultural and educational differences were almost as great. Rhonda Elliott, visited Oxford, a center of higher education since the 12th century, last fall with the Experiment in International Living Program. The program gives students a taste of foreign living.

The 22-year-old social science major said teaching methods at Oxford vary from those at universities here. Oxford students have a tutor supervising their work on a one-to-one basis. Lectures are optional and the instructor may hand out a three page list of suggested readings at each lecture instead of a course outline.

During the eight weeks she was at Oxford, Elliott completed an independent study project on disciplinary rules and procedures in British industries, under the guidance of a tutor. That comprised her senior project and 24 units of credit as well.

One of the series of lectures Elliott attended was given by Lord McCarthy, a member of the House of Lords—the upper and largely ceremonial house in the British Parliament. When Elliott began to work on her independent study project, much of her research referred to this lecture.

While at Oxford, Elliott had four weeks of actual lectures and four weeks of independent study time to work on her project. She said the education she gained fit perfectly with Cal Poly's "learn by doing" theme.

Elliott said one of the biggest differences between the British and American educational systems is that the British system is geared more toward one field of study. "The English don't have a concept of a broad education," she said.

The method of testing at Oxford is also different, said Elliott. Students are given a huge comprehensive exam after the third year of study—it covers all the material learned the previous three years. This may often be the first college exam students have had. Students also go through the same type of exam after their fourth year of study.

Eating arrangements are also different at Oxford, said Elliott. At St. Catherine's College, where she once ate dinner, undergraduate and graduate students have separate tables. Instructions, called dons, eat at one end of the dining hall on an elevated platform. Students must stand as the dons enter the dining hall and no one is allowed to begin eating until the dons are seated.

Some instructors require students to wear robes to lectures, the length depending on the student's year in college. Also, most men students wore jackets on campus and were generally more formal in dress than American students. Elliott said.

Another difference the Cal Poly student noted was the intellectual patterns of speech Oxford students used. While in the downstairs pub of the Oxford Union one evening, a student named Rupert Soames sat with some students in the American program and began telling them they had made a total mess out of the English language. They later discovered this student is the grandson of Winston Churchill, famed orator and British prime minister during World War II.

**Family Style Restaurants that have been serving San Luis Obispo for over 20 years... A Poly Tradition!**

**Seven Course Dinners!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef Stroganoff</td>
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<td>Beef Liver</td>
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<td>Onion Sauce in Wine</td>
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<td>Dressing &amp; Cranberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickory Style Spare Ribs (extra meaty)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Stuffed Corned Game Hens</td>
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<td>Wine-mushroom sauce</td>
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<td>Prime Rib,</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
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<td>Complimentary glass of wine</td>
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**Dinners Include:**

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Many alumni fare well

BY KATHY MCKENZIE
Daily Staff Writer

All universities in the United States can boast of having famous alumni, and Cal Poly is no exception. In fact, if one takes the time to look through old Poly publications, it seems as if this university has produced more than its share. Probably the most recognizable name to come out of Cal Poly is John Madden, former coach of the Oakland Raiders.

Madden got his bachelor's degree in physical education in 1969 and his master's in 1961 from Cal Poly. It's not surprising to hear that Madden played sports while at Poly - football and baseball. Or that he had his first coaching job at nearby Allan Hancock Community College in Santa Maria. He went on to become head coach of the Raiders in 1969. Other figures in the sports world who graduated from Poly include Ozzie Smith, short-stop for the San Diego Padres; Mike Krug, the Chicago Cubs' star pitcher; and Gary Davis, a running back for the Miami Dolphins.

Not only that, but Cal Poly will soon have a graduate in outer space. Lt. Commander Robert "Hoot" Gibson, who graduated in 1969 in aeronautics engineering, is scheduled to be one of the first space shuttle pilots.

The flight engineer of the space shuttle program at NASA is also from Cal Poly. A 1969 mechanical engineering major, Vic Riddell started working for NASA right after graduation. Closer to home, Dr. Merna McMillian, head of the San Luis Obispo Mental Health Services, graduated from Poly in 1971 in English. She also received her master's in education here.

Gerald Fialho, who attended Cal Poly from 1951 to 1955, is now responsible for the overall management of Hearst Castle and the Hearst and San Simeon beaches. He has been employed by the California State Parks and Recreation department for 23 years.

There are some who apparently liked Cal Poly so much that they couldn't bear to leave after graduating. Dr. Vic Buscola, Cal Poly's athletic director, has his bachelor’s and master's degrees from Cal Poly - the first in physical education and the second in education. He replaced Joe Harper as athletic director in 1973 after receiving his doctorate from Arizona State University in 1972.

Alumni services director Steve Juddell is also a two-time Poly graduate. He graduated in journalism in 1969 and got his master's in education in 1976. Juddell estimated that 8,000 San Luis Obispo County residents are Poly alumni.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION has donated the Poly Royal Rodeo Women's all-around trophy saddle...
Five-year veteran Pauline Hardy believes parking will be the biggest problem she and her fellow university police officers will face at this year’s Poly Royal celebration.

"We are disappointed that the outside is still bare concrete," Martinez said. He said many library staff members were involved in planning the new facility. "We laid out a plan for the whole building — what areas should be adjacent to what," he said.

The Robert E. Kennedy Library will have seating for 2,500 students, and space for 625,000 books. There will be a central courtyard on the ground floor, and each of the four floors will have a reading terrace that overlooks the courtyard.

There will be 13 group study rooms, five photoduplication rooms, three typing rooms, a faculty reading room, a seminar room and a microform room containing both microfilm and microfiche. All of the public areas will be carpeted.

"It's a more functional facility," Martinez said.

The other change will be the installation of computer terminals in each of the study rooms. "We plan on having a computer to read. The label is on the cover of each book, in and out, to renew books, and to register and clear changes," Martinez said.

The total cost of the new facility will be $11,540,000. With a gross footage of 203,650 feet, it will be the largest building on campus.

Besides having more space and seating, there will be a larger parking lot. The students are also very happy with the new library, said Whitmer. "They want to move to the new building, and we try to treat students as adults, not kids," he said.

Both Whitmer and Hardy said students enjoy pulling pranks such as water fights or igniting fireworks. The agree blowing off steam is necessary every now and then, but when damage, theft or safety hazards occur, officers step in. Examples of these are broken windows in walls, stolen traffic signs, broken glass, slippery floors and smoke inhalation.

The students are growing up and for many of them this is their first home away from home, said Whitmer. Officer Hardy put it another way: "This is their home and everyone likes to boogie a little."

The two most important considerations for the University Police are protection and enforcement of campus laws and helping the campus population, said Whitmer. With so many people around, the force abandons all but two of its parking officers mainly in a crowd-control capacity. The ROTC also provides about 25 people to help control traffic. According to officer Hardy, there is little time to write individual citations.

"We try to keep things moving and with so many people around it doesn't make sense to stop anyone for very long. It's impossible to enforce the letter of the law," she said.

CAMPUS POLICE READY: PARKING BIGGEST PROBLEM

BY GUILLERMO BROOK
Daily Staff Writer

Five to sixty thousand students at one time is nothing the Cal Poly Police can handle, Whitmer will ask any one of the uniformed guards which is the job of Public Safety Director Richard Brug and

There is little problem with fights or pranks, Whitmer added, saying "several years ago, there used to be a problem with vandalism, but that is not the case anymore. He attributes the decrease in vandalism to the fact that Poly Royal does not continue late into the evening as it used to.

Public service is what most of campus police work is all about and the degree to which the department offers aid was underlined by an hour and a half ride-along with officer Pauline Hardy, a five year veteran of the force. During the brief ride there were no exciting 80 mile-an-hour car chases, rather, jump starts and unlocking automobiles proved to be the order of the day.

When asked about the differences between, being a campus officer and a downtown officer, Hardy replied, "we are responsible for more service (such as jump starts) and don't have to get involved in family fights or bar fights which is where most injuries to officers occur."

Policing the Cal Poly campus is easy in some respects and difficult in others, and Lt. Whitmer. The campus is relatively isolated from town, which makes the job somewhat easier for the officers. On the other side of the coin, the campus is quite large and spread out. Additionally, the resident student population is high—approximately 3,000 students live in the dorms. More than 1,000 more than any other Cal State campus relating to students can be a big obstacle. Lt. Whitmer put it, "Our officers have to deal with a generally younger and more intelligent group of people than we had in town, and we try to treat students as adults, not kids."

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Parking will be the biggest problem she and her fellow university police officers will face at this year’s Poly Royal celebration.
Cadet Michael Canada strikes a serious pose as he explains orders during a recent training session at Camp San Luis Obispo.

**ROTC teaches army leadership**

**BY BARRY SHORTZE**  
Daily Staff Writer

For the last 28 years, students at Cal Poly have had the opportunity to participate in Army ROTC. The program offers students skills in leadership, management and an opportunity to be commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the Active Army, Army Reserve or the National Guard.

Military Science courses help prepare the student for positions of leadership for military and civilian jobs. Students at Cal Poly like that practical experience they gain because it greatly enhances their job opportunities in civilian occupations once discharged from the military.

There are approximately 125 students enrolled in ROTC at Cal Poly, 20 of them women.

Ann Brennan, a senior chemistry major, said she likes the experience she will gain in the Army. By being able to work in her field of concentration, Brennan feels she will have a competitive edge over other people in the chemistry field.

Are there equal opportunities for men and women in the military? Ann Brennan thinks so as does Lt. Col. Stewart, head of the ROTC program at Cal Poly. He said the military has been the leader in the fight for equal rights for women.

"Women get the same type training and experience as men," said Stewart.

Greg Leathers, a freshman ag business major, said he came to Cal Poly because of the ROTC program. "It is not as scary as people seem to think," said Leathers.

"The people really do care in the Army," he said.

Leathers said he likes the choice the program offers of either active or reserve duty after graduation.

The ROTC program is really two programs, a basic course and an advance course. The basic course in the first two years of the program and there is no military obligation to the student. The curriculum includes military leadership and management courses, military tactics and the history of the American Military.

If the students desire to earn a commission in the Army, they must complete the entire Military Science program. That means after completion of the first and second year of Military Science programs, students must enroll in the advanced ROTC program during their third and fourth years.

A former graduate at Cal Poly, Major John Trachy, assistant professor of military science, said the program prepares the student to be a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army.

Students enrolled in the advance course sign a commitment to serve in the Army for six years, he said. That commitment can be in the form of six years active reserves or three years active duty and three years inactive reserves—the student chooses which.

Upon graduation, according to Major Trachy, almost all Cal Poly graduates decide to go into active duty.

In addition to the scholastic programs offered, students may apply to basic camp, and if the elect to complete the program they go on to an advance camp.

"Attending basic camp gives the student the opportunity to skip the first two years of any ROTC. Upon successful completion of camp, they are qualified for enrollment in the Army ROTC advance course.

Basic camp is a six week summer course held at Fort Knox, Ky. There students are taught what leadership is all about. They go through a rigorous program of physical fitness, learn individual self unit tactics, map reading, rifle marksmanship, communications and the like.

Advance camp is attended by the junior and senior years and is fine tuning of the training learned in basic camp.

Once a student has graduated from the ROTC program, they are commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the U.S. Army. Most student decide to continue with their major area of academic study and to use and develop skills learned at Cal Poly.

The Army offers 16 ROTC branches a student may decide to go into after graduation. Some include aviation, medical research and development and engineering. Others include infantry and tank.

Major Trachy said that while a student is in college, their basic education comes first. The cadets get good grades academically, they will do well in Army, ROTC, he said.
Living in Poly Canyon is a life for caretakers

BY HAROLD AUGENHEIM
"It’s nice, a lot of fun. It’s a nice life."

That’s how Keith Foiles describes life in Poly Canyon. Foiles, an educational engineering consultant, has been the canyon’s caretaker for the past two years. Foiles lives in a box-like cabin called Modular House by a wooded stream and runs down Poly.

Modular House is all electric. Foiles gets his water from a spring which feeds a water tank. He has a wood stove for heating. There’s oak in the canyon, he said, and deadwood cut from the stream can be cleaned for kindling. Animals often pass by. Cal Poly lets its cattle range the canyon 10 months out of the year, Foiles said. "Anything built up here has to be cattle-proof," he said.

"Deer will come down during the winter from higher elevations. Coyotes can sometimes be heard at night. Vandalism is a problem," Foiles said. "People come up from the dorms at night with a couple of six packs and party. Instead of taking them the cano out, they just throw them somewhere."

There’s a telephone towered to the outside of Modular House that Foiles can use to call reports of anything to the campus. Foiles also helps teach two classes. Construction of Poly, he said. "People come up from the canyon projects, centers around canyon and spends four nights a week attending meetings having something to do with Poly Canyon."

The work sometimes requires heavy equipment. Foiles can operate heavy equipment-that’s one of the reasons why he was chosen as caretaker. He also has a backhoe for four years before coming to Cal Poly, he said. "A lot of things around wouldn’t get done if we had to dig by hand." Foiles said. Foiles also helps teach the classes Architecture 240 (Laboratory) and 450 (Special Problems), which centers around canyon projects.

The work has taken its toll on Foiles’ studies. "We lost $70," Foiles said. The co-op gets a yearly stipend from the state, but it isn’t nearly as much as it needs, Foiles said, and with budget cuts in the future, the stipend may vanish altogether.

"My grades have fallen a lot in each quarter," Foiles said. He estimated he works at least 20 hours a week on canyon projects, and spends four nights a week attending meetings having something to do with Poly Canyon. As another part of his agreement, Foiles must choose as caretaker. He can operate heavy equipment. Security work is part of his caretaker’s contract. The work has taken its toll on Foiles’ studies.

"I earn my rent the first week of each quarter," Foiles said. He estimates he works at least 30 hours a week on canyon projects, and spends four nights a week attending meetings having something to do with Poly Canyon. The work sometimes requires heavy equipment. Foiles can operate heavy equipment—that’s one of the reasons why he was chosen as caretaker. He also has a backhoe for four years before coming to Cal Poly, he said. "A lot of things around wouldn’t get done if we had to dig by hand," Foiles said. Foiles also helps teach the classes Architecture 240 (Laboratory) and 450 (Special Problems), which centers around canyon projects.

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BY SUSAN MEE
Daily Staff Writer

Building a prize-winning Rose Parade float may seem a fun and easy venture. Fun, certainly; easy, definitely not.

This year, Cal Poly's Rose Float, Hard Rock, captured the Founders Award at the 1980 Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena on Jan. 1. Each year, the two Cal Poly's—San Luis Obispo and Pomona—collaborate to transform vision into animated reality.

Sponsored and built by the Rose Float Club and Committee, the 50-foot, flower-covered float depicted five cavemen and a dinosaur, which kept up with its tail. The trophy, the 16th major award won by Cal Poly, was given in the decorated category.

About three days before the parade, the float is taken to Pasadena for storage. Club members then begin to put on the flowers.

"If you put the flowers on any earlier than three days prior to the parade, they wilt and start to die," said Christensen.

While the Hard Rock float did not experience any breakdowns, the float did have some problems with its engine.

"The engine wasn't powerful enough to run all the animation and to push the float up the hills. So we had to cut off some of the animation," said Christensen.

Five people rode inside the float.

"Peter Bradstreet, the construction chairman, drove the float. The other riders are usually people with a lot of technical knowledge. We divide the riders between Pomona and San Luis Obispo," Christensen remarked.

Even though the club is funded by the ASI, donations are essential.

"Ford Motor Company donated an engine to us a couple of years ago. We will have to use that one until we can get another. We are very donation dependent," said Christensen.

For domestic or foreign parts, or precision machining and rebuilding, consult the engine experts, Performance Machine 544-5483, 15 Higuera, San Luis Obispo.
First Poly Royal Queen remembers times past

BY JOHN KELLER
Daily Staff Writer

The number of women who had to be honored as royalty began to decrease as the years passed, and the Poly Royal Queen position became more inclusive.

Horton Bailey, a Morro Bay resident and former Poly Royal Queen, shared her memories of the pageant.

"It was a big, glamorous affair, because it is," said Bailey, author of two books on sea otters.

"The Poly Royal Queen contest, according to this first winner, was based on popularity and not much else.

"You know how you vote for someone, you know. Well, I was an usherette at the theaters and I think I knew more kids that way," she said of her jobs at the Obispo and Elmo theaters, no longer in San Luis Obispo.

She felt another girl from her high school entered in the contest — Lucy Browne Schmidt — deserved the first Poly Royal throne.

"She should have been queen," Bailey said. "You know, kids don't know what they are doing. She was really regal."  

But Schmidt disagreed.

"Wrong," Schmidt said. "She should have been queen."

"She was a beautiful queen who was outstanding. No, she was a perfect student and she made a wonderful queen," she said, after pausing.

Besides that, she was voted in, Schmidt said, who was 17 years old at the time. But the former records office supervisor from El Moro remembers the memory.

"I got so many votes," she said.

Arm-twisting threats by the guys helped her, too.

"Always threatened," she said, but there may have been some arm-twisting and they helped each other with threats by the guys they didn't vote for this time, she said.

But Bailey, an 18-year-old senior at San Luis Obispo High School, for five years before retiring to Morro Bay, has written extensively about sea otters since the early 1980s. This one, a love story, is an addition to her collection of short plays.

"I don't know how I got started in writing except I started slowly and it snowballed."

More than 100,000 visitors will attend Poly Royal this week — a different country fair than in 1934 when about 1,000 people attended, according to Bailey.

Queens must do more these days — such as picture taking sessions with clubs and at events and speaking at other schools — than celebrate Poly Royal.

"Ours, there was nothing to it...just be there."

1980 Queen looks to future

BY BEVERLY BRIGHTNALL
Daily Staff Writer

Poly Royal starts early for Donna Rooney, the 1980 Queen.

Traveling statewide, Rooney promotes Cal Poly's annual two-day open house.

"It is good experience in public speaking," said the brown-haired, brown-eyed Rooney, who admitted to being shy.

Rooney, a dietetic and food administration major, represented the Dietetic Club in the Poly Royal Queens pageant.

The participants in the pageant were judged on poise, appearance and speaking ability. Each girl was asked two questions about their interests and Poly Cal.

Since the pageant, Rooney has traveled to the Rockies and Santa Barbara speaking to alumni groups.

She attended the 28th Poly Royal button kick-off with San Luis Obispo Mayor Lynn Cooper and Cal Poly President Warren Baker.

"I think the theme this year ("A Transition Through Time") is neat. It lets students see how Poly was."

Rooney was born and raised in Morro Bay. She enjoyed painting, sewing, tennis, all water sports and arts and crafts.

She will graduate in June after two years at Poly. She hopes to land a dietetics internship in a hospital, but not before she marries Daniel Vordale, an ornamental horticulture Poly graduate.

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Local DJ see page 15
Jarvis swings his Prop. 9 ax...

Howard Jarvis, the blunt and brusque symbol of tax reform, continues to trample where others fear to tip toe. He was co-author of Proposition 13 passed in June 1978 which slashed property taxes. Now, he campaigns for his latest initiative Proposition 9 which would cut the average Californian's state income tax by 54 percent. Some have called this an ill-considered and blind swing of the ax at the state constitution. Jarvis: It's about freedom - financial and political.

The interview took place at his Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles office, headquarters of the Tax Reduction Movement.

Daily: What guarantees can you give me that I'll be able to finish my education if Proposition 9 passes? I can't afford private education.

Jarvis: Who do you want to pay it? Have you got someone in mind that would like to pay for your education? You know if you don't pay, somebody else like me has got to. You wouldn't pay for your tuition - I ain't going to do it.

Daily: Do you think free education has served California well?

Jarvis: What we have in this school system is everything but education - that is, there are don't don't educate schools in the business of manufacturing permanent welfare recipients. It's the biggest drag, the biggest boogeyman, the biggest corruption of public money in California.

Daily: Why do you say that?

Jarvis: Because the records prove it. Sixty-three percent of the high schools students are functionally illiterate. In order for you to go to college, they have to reverse the thick to the eighth grade level because you can't read them.

I believe in education, but if you pay all your tuition, I, as a taxpayer, still pay more than you do. I bought the building and the ground that put the college there for you. I'm paying $2,000 so you can get there for $1,200, and I'm not going to pay anymore.

Daily: I've heard that part of Proposition 9's appeal is that it helps the little guy without much money. How does tuition help a family that can't afford to send its children to college?

Jarvis: The only difference between the public school system and the Mafia is the schools steal more money. -Jarvis

Jarvis: I was from a poor family. I worked my way through four years of college. I worked an afternoon shift at the Utah Copper Co., 360 days a year, a four years. I rode an interurban train, for 18 miles to college and I paid all my own way and I got straight A grades.

I don't expect guys your age to work your way because I think I've worked my way through four years of college. I worked an afternoon shift at Jarvis: I was (from) a poor family. I can't afford to send its children to college. The little guy without much money. How college there for you. I'm paying $2,000 building and the ground that put the schools are pretty clever liars. I read in the newspaper that he's come upstairs and I said it was $6.5 billion, in the school system told you, "They give you a bunch of garbage."

You ask about, for example, minority students, who planned to go to college, who can't afford tuition, and who are already working to help their families?

Jarvis: Good for them. They have to work too. I think that as long as the school system is not producing education, that when I pay $50,000 a year in taxes, I don't get any education for it - I get a scam. The school system is not an education institution anymore, it's a political Mafia for money. The only difference between the school system today and the Mafia is that the schools steal more money than the Mafia.

I don't like it - I wish we had some education. I'd like to pay for education, but I don't like to blow my money on garbage.

Daily: How much does it help your campaign having the support of people like Carol Hallett (R-Atascadero, and Republican leader in the state Assembly) and (Lt. Gov.) Mike Curb?

Jarvis: It helps because they're respectable people. We have some bright people, both Democrats and Republicans, and that's why Proposition 9 is going to pass in California about 3-to-1.

Daily: Why does their public-figure support help you, but having Gov. Brown against you not worry you?

Jarvis: Brown don't count for anything. He's a dead duck politically because he hooked up with (Tom) Hayden and Jane (Fonda) and the public thinks they're garbage.

I don't give a damn what Brown does, no. He said he's going to vote against it — well, I'm going to vote for it, so I'm going to cancel out his vote. Of course, he may vote absentee because he hasn't been in the state much in the last 200 days.

Daily: While campaigning for Proposition 13, you made much of the support of (Nobel prize-winning conservative economist) Milton Friedman. I read in the newspaper that he's going out of Proposition 9.

Jarvis: He has not. You can read in the damn newspaper anything you want. It's a funny thing — all the people that were against (Proposition 13) when Friedman was for it, they said he was a shill. And now that he makes a qualified statement they think he's great. That's a hypocritical bunch of bastards.

You're inferring that if you go to Cal Poly you'll get an education... they don't give you one. They give you a bunch of garbage. -Jarvis

The reason Milton Friedman said what he said is because he was afraid that if we passed (Proposition 9) the legislature would increase the taxes on corporations. (Proposition 9) don't decrease corporate taxes — the corporations don't get a nickel. And Friedman has always felt we should reduce taxes on corporations.

Read a letter to him he said you from Friedman: "I believe it is better to let Proposition 4 (passed in November 78, putting a ceiling on annual increases in state and local spending) for a while before we move further to use the initiative process on specific taxes. At the same time, I will not raise increased Proposition 9 in the legislature.

Daily: How about waiting for other already passed by the Legislature, for example, Proposition 13, which has repealed the business inventories and provided cost-of-living increases to those that California will not be pushed, higher brackets by tax increases, proposals Proposition 9, which has repeals, goes into the state constitution.

Jarvis: The Legislature never will, until I file a proposition passed to try and Proposition 13 to hide behind, unless they pass a clause in it that can repeat it, no. So that it is a big fat fraud. They think it there.

Daily: Do you think Proposition 9 will result in increased spending, or will taxes that raised business and sales taxes increased.

Jarvis: No, it won't cut it a Gavin (Proposition 9, that because your school has got money this year than it had last. After every city council meeting every county has more money so unless it has money. And (Proposition 9) passes, your ez district will still have more money than now.

Daily: Because of oil decentralization.

Jarvis: Oil decentralization is one centralization, if what Proposition 13 said on national TV is right, control would produce $5 billion for this year for California taxes. And if true, instead of having a 46.3 percent surplus, we'll have a $2 billion surplus. You don't count on that: I say the Oil only produce $3 billion yet net loss to the state of California Proposition 9 will be less than $1 billion. Why do you spend that much money so much with government figure? Jarvis: I've been watching the bullshit figures. They have time-between.

I said that if (Proposition 9, passed, all the schools would be cut 400,000 elderly citizens saying (Proposition 13) passed, they're in state benefits — that was a lie said (Proposition 13) was for that was a lie. Jerry Brown. Proposition 13 passed, said it's the best thing that ever happened to California, after 25 months it was the worst thing either lying one place or the other, the lie died of the surplus. They said it was $1.5 billion surplus, instead of $8 billion, they said it turned out to be $6.5 billion.

So this a long time since you read your figures in Sacramento in the school system told you. You're up against cuts, the school system is pretty diesel for most of them.

People are also Proposition 9 is for the rich California.

Jarvis: They're lying, it's propertied people you have a $15,000 income, you've reduced your property value amount to 27.50 a month.

Brown said since $12,000, you only get about a 4 percent reduction per year (State Franchise Board number).

Jarvis: No, I didn't say that. They just said, you have less than $15,000, very little income tax, most, none at all. They have a free ride on the rest of us. If you get in a higher bracket, you will get 63 percent reduction, and the others 35 a month. William Hamill estimates a relief 55.3 percent. And that will be for you for you only 25 percent reduction. So that the bulk goes to the wealthy. Brown says different, he's a liar. Jarvis: Daily: How could you cut with cuts in, for ease, health care, Jarvis: Don't measure up at all. Jarvis.
BY ANDREW JOWERS

Dr. Glenn Dumke, soft-spoken and open, has been chancellor of the University of California system for the last 20 years. He has been a leading proponent of Proposition 13 of the Master Plan, which is widely regarded as independent, competing with universities at CSUC. He opposes Proposition 97 as a threat to all education in California. The event took place at: CSUC, Golden Gate Hall, Long Beach.

Why a large, tuition-free plan system such as the CSUC is growing as it is? Has it served us well? Do I think there is any single, not the value of the type of service and product at the has provided for the state. If you look at all the predictions of the economists in the country, that this elusive, constant reduction ($256 million out of the nation's). We produce quarters, and we turn out the state. We turn out the students. If we had to cut out 83,000 of our students, we would have to cut out 83,000 of our people who run this state. The Department of Finance has shown that $5 billion budget. We have emphasized and emphasized that
disregarded all the better-off California has. The facts are completely different. In the first place, I would say 98 to 99 percent of educational administrators are right out of the faculty. They have moved up through the faculty ranks and become presidents, even on small campuses. And from being hostile to the faculty or working against their goals, the classroom, they're there because they're trying to expedite it and help it.

Secondly, much of our administrative staff is not due to educational administration. It's due to government regulation. It cost about $2 billion a year, a billion American higher education to fulfill the requirements, to fill out the blanks, to conform with the Office of Federal Education. It's a question of the effect on those people who run this state. We have emphasized and emphasized that educational institutions are over- administered, that administration is essentially the enemy of the faculty, that they don't see things the same way.

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Spring '79

Track

Men: The Mustang track squad breezed through its dual meet schedule and took the Division II team championship by 44 points over their nearest competitor. Junior Jim Schonenbrock scored 3 points in the long jump to help the Mustangs score 107 1/2 points to 93 1/2 for nearby UC at Davis. Senior Bert Williams garnered a first place finish in the Division II intermediate hurdles. Junior Danny Aldridge also placed first in the 1,500 meter run at the Division II finals.

Women: The team finished second in the league and broke eight school and league records along the way. Junior Maggie Keyes registered four of the eight records.

Baseball

Men: The 1979 team produced a bumper crop of fine individual performances, but the team as a whole reaped a mediocre harvest, finishing 20-27. To add to coach Berdy Harr's woes, three players were deemed ineligible to compete in the Division II finals because they violated junior college transfer regulations and all the games they played in were forfeited.

Women: The softball team posted a winning season under coach Judy Harris, tallying a 19-18 record. The team traveled to the Western Regionals, winning one of three games.

Tennis

Women: The tennis team finished with a 9-9 record under coach Sonja Murray after it was forced to forfeit the last two matches due to a van accident.

Volleyball

Men: After nothing a first place finish in the CCAA in 1978, coach Mike Wilson's team moved over to the tough California Intercollegiate Volleyball League which has produced national champions the past 10 years. Not surprisingly, the team's record slumped to 6-12.

Women: Coach Mike Wilson's team tied a school record for most wins in a season, finishing 13-10 overall and 5-5 in the league.

Mustang Roundup

Spring '79 -- Spring '80

Fall '79

Football

Men: Joe Harper's football squad battled back from crippling injuries to finish in the Division I top 20 and sail to a CCAA championship with a 7-3 record.

The Mustangs faced an uphill battle from game one as they had to play without the services of starting quarterback Craig Johnston and without a healthy Louis Jackson, the explosive Mustang running back.

Senior Reid Lundstrom was pressed into service as quarterback and senior Paul Dickens was thrust into the starting tailback role. Lundstrom ranked sixth in the nation among quarterbacks, hurling 13 touchdown passes and Dickens became only the fourth player in Cal Poly history to gain over 1,000 yards.

Winter '80

Basketball

Men: Coach Ernie Wheeler's basketball team shocked the CCAA by going from a mediocre .300 equal to the top of the pack in the span of a single year. The Mustangs breezed through the league with a 9-3 record (22-7 overall), but ran into a brick wall in the regionals, losing to league rival U.C. Riverside in the finals.

Women: The women's basketball team also enjoyed a banner season, finishing 11-8 deadlocked for second in the SCAA. The most positive event in the season was the continued development of guard Laura Buehning who led the Mustangs in almost every category. Buehning's statistics gave her the nod as player of the year in the SCAA and earned her a trip to the Olympic trials.

Wrestling

Men: 1980 proved to be a betterktime season for Vaughn Hitchcock's grapplers. Hitchcock pulled this year's squad as possibly the best in the school's history and his prediction did not appear wrong when the Mustangs closed out their dual meet season ranked sixth in Division I. The Mustangs bowed over the other teams in the regionals, sending all team members to the Division I finals. But the team failed to place in the finals as seven of ten members fell in the first two rounds. Freshman Jeff Barkdalse provided the only pleasant surprise, as the unranked wrestler grabbed an eighth place finish. Third-ranked Gary Fischer placed fourth.

Swimming

Men: Under Coach Mark Johnson, the team brought home glory from the Division I finals as four individuals tallied All-American honors.

Women: The team fell a scant four points short of being crowned national champions, taking a strong second in the AIAW Division II Swimming and Diving Championship.

Cross country

Men: No team dominated its sport more effectively than coach Steve Miller's 1979 cross country team. The Mustang harriers strolled through the Division I finals, outdistancing their nearest competitor, Sacramento State, by a full 5 points.

Women: Lance Harter's women's team took its cue from its male counterpart and saij• in the U.C. Berkeley vitational establishment it has a contender for the Division II track crown. Douglas, Maggie Keyes and Jan Draemer have qualified for the meet in the AIAW finals.

Track

Men: The team has been beset by early season blues to. school's history and his prediction did not appear wrong when the Mustangs Poly is mired in last place in the CCAA.

Women: The team's strong third showing in the U.C. Berkeley vititational establishes it has a contender for the Division II track crown. Douglas, Maggie Keyes and Jan Draemer have qualified for the meet in the AIAW finals.

Tennis

Men: The team rebounded from last year's 5-10 record, 10-20 overall, as the team place fourth in Division I. The Mustangs by placing second in the AIAW Division II Swimming and Diving Championship.

Women: After winning its first four matches, the team is in the throes of a six-match losing streak. The women made the refinement allayed by assistant coach Steve Anderson.

Baseball

Men: The team has bounded back, case of the early season blues to. out of its last six games, at press time. Poly is in last place in the CCAA with a 5-10 record, 10-20 overall.

Women: The softball team has posted a winning season under coach Judy Harris, tallying a 19-18 record. The team traveled to the Western Regionals, winning one of three games.

Soccer

Men: The Cal Poly soccer team showed much more in the league in the last year it attracted a fairly large following. Soccer fans had something to about as the team place fourth in the league with a 2-10-4 record.

Gymnastics

Women: The gymnastics team completed one of its finest seasons, placing a close second to Poly Pomona in the league finals.

Swimming

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Volleyball

Men: The Mustang team, despite individual performances by Mike Brown and Craig Cummings, suffered in the league with a 2-10-4 record.
Guys-on-the-go are very specific about wanting Ocean Pacific


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Sports

**Cal Poly athletes say ‘no’ to boycott**

BY TOM JOHNSON
Daily Sports Editor

President Carter’s plea for a boycott of the Summer Olympics, which received a warm smattering of applause from the polled American public, has evoked a round of hoots from Cal Poly Olympic hopefuls.

Six of Cal Poly’s brightest; sports luminaries and Olympic possibilities — wrestler Scott Keaton, swimmer Heather Davis, Dan Aldridge, Maggie Keyes, and Jim Schankel — expressed disappointment at Carter’s call for an Olympic boycott in response to the Dec. 21 Soviet-backed Afghanistan coup and continued Soviet presence in that country.

Though all six athletes expressed regret at the Olympic boycott, the degrees of disappointment differed dramatically. Sophomore swimmer Davis, a 1979 All-American who finished this season undefeated in the 50-, 100- and 200-yard breaststroke, lifted up the strongest condemnation against the proposed boycott.

“When I heard President Carter was talking about boycotting the Olympics, I wanted to call him and complain. He is not solving the Afghanistan problem, he is only screwing a few people — the nation’s top athletes,” said Davis.

Sprinter Harvey also voiced a vehement objection to the boycott plan, arguing the Olympic games should not be used as a political forum.

“Carter shouldn’t use athletes as a political pawn. They say that it (the Olympics) is not political, yet we are considering the boycott,” said Harvey, a member of last year’s All-American mile relay team and one of the top men in the 100- and 200-yard sprints.

On the other hand, track stars Aldridge and Schankel and top-flight wrestler Heaton took the news of an Olympic boycott in stride.

Heaton, the Mustang grappler who sits at the top of the 177-pound weight-class rankings with a 36-1 record, adopted an almost fatalist stance on the boycott issue. He said, “I’m a little disappointed. But there is nothing I can do about it — I’m not going to go against the president’s wishes. Right now I’m not looking at the Olympics but at the national finals.”

Aldridge, an integral part of the cross country team this year and an All-American in both cross country and track and field, backed Carter’s decision.

“I thought there would be a lot of die-hard athletes but there was the right strategy then we know. Aldridge said, Schankel was very disappointed. But the Olympics aren’t as important. I wouldn’t stop training even if we didn’t have the chance to go to the Olympics.”

“If I place in it, then I know I would have made the team. But just as important competing,” said Schankel, who could fill up the spots in his sport’s pentathlon class. 5,000- and 10,000-meter steeplechase races and as the top man on Cal Poly coach Miller’s cross country team.

After beating Osaka and Santa Rosa to own the Sports Edilitorship, it was trackster Keyes who probably stood greatest chance of success in the Olympics. However, she said she was torn on the issue.

“As an athlete I really mad because if they put in a lot of time training for the Olympics, who first heard the boycott proposal I felt really bad. See Boycott, pg.
Limited budget, but victorious teams

BY BARRY SHORTY

The Mustang Booster Club, $54,000 was raised for men and women athletic scholarships this year. Out of the $54,000, $16,000 was for women athletic scholarships. The school supports eight teams for women and eleven teams for the men. All teams have to follow certain rules set forth by their perspective organizations. The men follow National Collegiate Athletic Association rules (NCAA) and the women follow the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW).

The two organizations differ in who pays for the expenses when an athlete is invited to come look at the school. For men, money is spent for the athletes’ travel expenses, housing and meals is paid for by the school and is approved by the NCAA. Under AIAW rules, women athletes invited to look at Cal Poly have to pay for their own transportation, meals and housing.

Individual coaches do the majority of recruiting for their teams and most of the athletes that come to Cal Poly are recruited in California. Each coach is given $100 per year to pay for their own recruiting expenses. They recruit athletes by visiting high schools, getting recommendations from other coaches and from athletes that have graduated from Cal Poly.

Until this year, recruiting athletes for men's basketball teams at Cal Poly have been pumping a huge dose of adrenaline into the Mustang booster club. The wrestling team earned NCAA Division I National Regional Title while 30 men to the NCAA National Championships. The women's basketball team was invited to compete in the AIAW Western Regionals for the first time in the school's history and the women's swim team won the SCAC swimming and diving crown and sent 12 athletes to the AIAW Division II Nationals.

If that isn't enough, this year the men's basketball team won the CCCAA Conference Title and the men's cross country team won the Western Regionals and the National Title in NCAA Division II. Dr. Victor Buccola, director of athletics, said, “It's been an excellent year for Cal Poly teams.” Cal Poly's excellent year can be credited to the coaches who have recruited some fine athletes with a very limited budget. Through the Mustang Booster Club, $54,000 was raised for men and women athletic scholarships this year. Out of the $54,000, $16,000 was for women athletic scholarships.

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El Corral Bookstore
The year in concerts

BY JIM HENDRICK

Sunburst and relaxing in their small beach chairs on the sidewalk in front of the Main Gym, two young female students patiently waited to get a good seat for the Kenny Loggins concert. They had spent the whole day waiting and now that the sun was setting, their apprehension mounted. More people were coming every minute, crowding their shrinking place in line.

By the time the doors opened, the girls caught in a rush of bodies flinging themselves towards the front of the stage. Caught-up in the excitement of the moment, they found a pair of seats near the stage. Caught-up in the excitement of the moment, they found a pair of seats near the stage. Caught-up in the excitement of the moment, they found a pair of seats near the stage.

As fall faded into winter, the year in concerts...
from David Grisman to Toto

Dwight Twilley

David Grisman

Toto

Leo Kottke

Photos by Vince Bucci

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Jarvis on 9

From page 2

(Proposition 9 than you ever had before. The only danger to health care and schools is we have a stupid legislature and stupid school people. They would like to keep all the money at the top and they would like to take all of it. They don’t want to give the students anything. They want to steal all the school money for the administrators of the school cartel. I want to cut down their thievery, because that’s all it is. (You’re) from Cal Poly. God, if you want to see a lousy county, it’s San Luis Obispo. That’s the dumbest, crookedest county. I went there one time and I tried to find out what their bonded in. I finally found a little gray-haired old gal sitting way in the back – you can’t find anything from there assholes in the front office. She got all the records. They were in this shoebox, so help me Christ. And you know what I found out about that goddamned screwball outfit? They built a road to San Simeon about 40 years ago. (The only direct road between San Luis Obispo and San Simeon is state Highway 1, completed in 1937.) They have never paid anything except the interest on it. That’s the kind of a government you’ve got in San Luis Obispo.

Daily: During the Proposition 13 campaign, you were playing on people’s fears.

Jarvis: I didn’t have to play on their fears – they were going to lose their houses. The only fear I played on were the politician’s, because he thinks he’s got to get out of the marinated political grease. And he thinks, “this guy’s going to get my job.” Well, by God, they’re right – this guy is going to get their job. They’re going to go back to work shining shoes, where they belong. And that goes for a lot of professors, too.

Daily: What about the Tax Simplicity Act?

Jarvis: It’s a fraud. It says we’re going to put all the tax on business and none on people. When you raise taxes on business, it raises all prices and that’s all. Business don’t pay any taxes of any kind to anybody anytime. They won’t tell you that at that stupid college of yours because they don’t want you to know that.

If you go to the May Company and buy a pair of shoes, do you think they pay the taxes on the shoes? No way. What do you think Exxon does with the gas tax you pay. Every week they send it to the government. Do you drive a car?

Daily: A Datsun.

Jarvis: You’re contributing to the unemployment in the United States, right? General Motors just laid off a lot of people, so you helped them. Is that what they teach you at Cal Poly? Why the hell don’t you go to school over there Japan? You’re buying their goddamned products. Tokyo ought to pay your tuition — the Japs.

Daily: Shouldn’t I buy an American car?

Jarvis: Because it’s the best thing available to you. You’re a jackass to buy a Datsun. Anybody that has any brains you’d lose your ass and you’d deserve it — you people know better. You need some education, and I’d contribute to your.

Daily: I’d appreciate it. Jarvis: Yes, because the people of Proposition 13 passed, the spirit came out around the states. Do you think, how will happen with income tax? Jarvis: Yes, because the people of Proposition 13 passed, the spirit came out around the states. Do you think, how will happen with income tax? Jarvis: Yes, because the people of Proposition 13 passed, the spirit came out around the states. Do you think, how will happen with income tax?
Jarvis: Good. I would like to have the government pass a law tomorrow that everyone who's an environmentalist can't have any gas. You'd be an environmentalist till the next morning, you'd forget all about that horseshit. If we don't get gas and oil, guys your age will starve to death in the United States to last 200 years. Oil and gas in the United States to last 200 years. We've got enough going up fast, so now your age will be an environmentalist, til the next day. They're (school personnel) all shitting their pants up there. They're going to have to get a big shovel and clean up all the shit because we're going to shove (Proposition) 9 right down their goddamned throats.

Daily: I've heard you say that Proposition 9 was all about freedom. Do you mean economic freedom, spending your money how you want?

Jarvis: Economic and political freedom are exactly the same thing. If you can't have your money that you earn, you're a slave. If you can't own property, you're a slave. The Constitution of the United States says a citizen shall be protected in their life, liberty and property. Not life, liberty and education, food stamps, welfare and foreign aid. Property because if you don't own property, it's not a free country. There's a hell of a lot of people in schools who don't want a free country anymore. They just want to mooch. They don't give a damn for freedom because they don't know anything.

Daily: Cal Poly's big in science and engineering. Should they be cut?

Jarvis: That's pretty good, agriculture. Although, a student who goes there and studies agriculture now is not very bright. We've only got about 5 percent of the people working in agriculture - it's not a field. They're mechanizing it so fast, pretty soon there won't be any illegal aliens in the fields. Agriculture is a scientific standpoint, maybe. If you know how to weed a potato with a carrot and get a watermelon - that is a field.

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Spring TOYOTA "We Service What We Sell!"
Computer Center ‘runs’ campus

By Greg Cornings
Daily Editorial Assistant

The glass-walled room has a disarrayed look to it. At one end of its 58-by-29-foot space stands a row of man-high metal cabinets, some with arrays of lights blinking on the front. An assortment of other complex-looking electronic machines is ranged along the walls, in the middle of the room, apparently wherever there is a place big enough. On the back wall, a box with its front cover removed contains a colorful multitude of wires.

It is here in this room that a service vital to the functioning of the university is performed. This is the nerve center. In this room of the Cal Poly Computer Center computer files hold information pertaining to almost every phase of the university’s operation. Information is brought here from various offices and departments, to be stored, organized, worked up into statistics and reports.

If these computers were to shut down... "Our whole operation depends on the Computer Center," she said. "We'd be in trouble without it."

 Likewise, the admissions office, personnel office, library, and other offices depend on the Computer Center.

These administrative departments use the center’s IBM 360/50, an outdated but, by necessity, still useful machine. The 360/50 processes data that has been keypunched onto batches of computer cards. This means the center must employ keypunch operators and other specialized personnel.

Software specialist Dunham said the IBM "batch" computer is to be replaced in about a year. The new system, he said, will have terminals in various administrative offices; from these, office personnel can process information through the computer without having to walk down to the Computer Science Building which houses the center.

The Computer Center, which is organized as a service department under the administrative side of the university, also provides computer services for students and teachers of computer science. In fact, four of the center’s five computer systems are intended just for students’ and teachers’ use.

"We treat the education role as equally important," said Dunham, referring to the balance between administrative and instructional computer services.

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Dave Gregory may be an electrical engineering major but he likes to think of himself as a counselor.

A counselor of the airwaves, a smiling voice on A.M. Band 1440, Gregory said he listens to gripes and grumbles of teenagers during his rock weekends. He said some call to relate personal experiences they're afraid to tell anyone — such as rape or beating — at home — just lonely.

"Some people will call up and ask me what they should do," said the DJ.

Sometimes young women fans go as far as sending addresses and phone numbers of where they can be reached, said Gregory. One letter contained a picture of its sender, another smuggled a picture of a jockey spread.

This is what Gregory said makes his job at KSLL in San Luis Obispo special. It's not only the two sets — being a disc jockey, which he's always hoped for, and helping people, which he delights in. Not only that, the guy added, getting paid to do that dream come true.

"I'm just myself. For me, it's a dream job. Being a disc jockey. which I've always hoped for, and helping people, which I delight in. Not only that, the guy added, getting paid to do that dream come true."

Dave Gregory's first job as a DJ was doing religious programming in 1974 at Lompoc Station KNZ. He worked there through the summer of 1977 when he transferred from Hancock College to Cal Poly. On weekends he would make the 50-mile trek to Lompoc for the morning broadcasts then head back to his room in the dorms.

In the fall he moved to Lompoc. But three months later, in January, 1979, he again made the 50-mile route to his new job at KSLL.

Gregory moved to San Luis Obispo last summer but admitted he doesn't know where he'll be after graduation.

"I really like it here," said Gregory, "The future is really a big question."

For now, the engineering student is content to be a weekend DJ and one of two on-call maintenance workers at KSLL.

"I'm just myself," he said.

For Gregory, part of being himself means letting listeners talk to him. Later in the same shift one traveling listener commented:

"I just happened to be truckin' down the highway and turned you on, and what in the hell are you guys playing?"

Gregory didn't seem to mind the remark and continued to chat with the caller about a new Eric Clapton album.

A woman listener also called to ask him out. But the student DJ politely told her he was married, thanked her for the invitation and discussed the meaning of love.

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Gregory, who also worked the graveyard shift Saturday morning.

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The shift was typical, Gregory said, as he prepared to leave. Meanwhile, he slipped his final song of the shift onto the turntable and signed off.

"So this is Dave and I'll probably be seeing you again Saturday morning."

"From seven to nine you had to be up again — like you were a fresh DJ," said Gregory, who also worked the graveyard shift Saturday morning.
CAMPUS FOOD SERVICES

POLY ROYAL 80

VISTA GRANDE

Relaxed fine dining. Dinner reservations recommended. Open Friday, April 25, 11 am to 9 pm, Saturday, April 26, 9 am to 8 pm and Sunday, April 27, 9 am to 8 pm. Located on campus near the Grand Avenue entrance and close to the resident halls. Relax and let Cal Poly students serve you in this delightful restaurant with a breathtaking view of the city.

STUDENT DINING ROOMS

Open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Located southwest of El Corral Bookstore. Stop by and enjoy a complete meal served cafeteria style in the active atmosphere of campus life. Friday: Breakfast 6:30 am to 9:30 am. Lunch 10:30 am to 1:30 pm, Dinner 4:30 pm to 7 pm. Saturday: Breakfast 8 am to 9 am, Lunch 10:30 am to 1:30 pm, Dinner 4 pm to 7 pm. Sunday: Breakfast 10 am to noon, Lunch 12:15 pm to 2 pm, Dinner 4 pm to 7 pm.

BURGER BAR

Open Friday, April 25, 10 am to midnight and Saturday, April 26, 10 am through 1 am Sunday. Will reopen Sunday, April 27, noon through 11 pm. Located next to the recreation room on the first floor of the McPhee University Union Building. The Burger Bar offers a variety of sandwiches, salads and desserts. For quick service and excellent foods, build a burger and much, much more.

POLY ROYAL 80

POLY ROYAL BUFFET

Saturday, April 26

9 a.m. 'til 8 p.m.

Sunday, April 27

9 a.m. 'til 3 p.m.
Ethnicity searching for answers
Ethnic admissions not equal

BY MELISSA HILTON
The majority of ethnic students consider campus life on DePaul a little different from the experiences of their white colleagues. Many DePaul faculty and staff find it difficult to understand why they feel this way.

"It's been a very interesting year of working with students," said Dr. Ted Seidman, the university's vice president for student affairs. "Our goal is to provide a rich and diverse educational experience for all students on campus."

However, some students feel that the university has not done enough to create an inclusive environment.

"I don't think the university has done enough to address the needs of ethnic students," said a junior from Chicago. "There are still too many instances of discrimination on campus."

The issue of ethnic discrimination on DePaul's campus has been a topic of discussion for several years. In 2004, a report by the university's Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action found that ethnic students were disproportionately affected by discrimination.

"We have made progress in addressing the issue of ethnic discrimination," said Dr. Seidman. "But we must continue to work towards creating an inclusive environment for all students."

Despite the progress made, some students feel that more needs to be done. They call for increased visibility and support for ethnic students on campus.

"I think the university should do more to promote the voices of ethnic students," said a sophomore from Milwaukee. "There should be more opportunities for ethnic students to engage in leadership roles."

The university is currently working on a number of initiatives to address the issue of ethnic discrimination on campus. These include the creation of an ethnic studies program and the establishment of an ethnic student organization.

"We are committed to addressing the issue of ethnic discrimination," said Dr. Seidman. "We will continue to work towards creating an inclusive environment for all students on campus."

The issue of ethnic discrimination on DePaul's campus remains a complex and ongoing challenge. The university continues to work towards creating an inclusive and diverse educational environment for all students.
Oil greed threatens life, coastline, livelihoods

The fishermen and the boy walked slowly along the deserted Morro Bay waterfront. The man wrinkled up his nose and took a sniff of the air. It had a putrid taint to it. Not what it used to be, he thought.

Turning his head toward the shore, the man pointed to the wildlife sanctuary where the birds used to nest. The boy looked, but was distracted by a still, black mass lying a few feet away. A dead bird.

The fisherman shielded his eyes from the water's reflection, and sighted the spot where his fishing boat used to be berthed. Tall metal towers broke up the horizon, forming a backdrop for Morro Rock. The water had a black sheen. Oil.

Carpentieria—stretching from Morro Bay, down along Montaña De Oro State Park, around Point Buchon to Point Pinos—has plans to lease large areas of our coast. Seven million people visited our coast last year—how many will return to Don's to eat imported seafood, knowing it could be typical of much of the Central Coast.

The county depends. Seven oil platforms visible from Santa Barbara and Point Conception—additional harbor and warehouse space for drilling operations. Lease sale proponents say the project will provide needed jobs here, but most will be filled by imported workers from the oil companies. Not only will this influx strain housing, water and sewer services, it will add little to the local tax base—once built, the platforms need little man-power. Also, since the platforms are outside local jurisdiction, local governments cannot tax the oil.

Far from helping the county financially, oil platforms would hurt San Luis Obispo County's trade on which about 40 percent of the county depends. Seventy million people visited our coast last year—how many will return to Don's to eat imported seafood, knowing it could be typical of much of the Central Coast.

Finally, there is the argument that we have no choice but to drill, that we simply need the oil. What we really need, if we're to hope for any long-range solutions, is energy conservation and a more responsible attitude toward the environment.

The group formed specifically to fight Lease Sale 53 is the Central California Coastal Coalition, which can be reached at 544-1777 and 544-6067. Help them—donate time, donate money.

There is a public hearing on the highly inadequate draft environmental impact report made up by the Bureau of Land Management. It is scheduled for 8 a.m. in the Cuesta College auditorium, June 27. Be there.

Workers fight county trash

BY SHIRLEY HOWELL

Many people who live in San Luis Obispo County say the beauty of the countryside is one of the main reasons why they live here. The Central Coast.

What a lot of people don't realize, however, is the beauty of the countryside is being threatened by what seems an endless influx of trash, from junk yards once developed for dumping to trash cans overflowing with trash.

But the trash is not the whole story. Ecoslo, a non-profit corporation that promotes recycling and waste reduction, estimates that about 160 million pounds of trash end up in local trash dumps each year.

Ecoslo is, in a real asset to the community. Judy Neuhauser, former office manager for Ecoslo, says the organization was formed in 1971 by two concerned citizens—Dick and Bonnie Walters—and Richard Krejsa, a biology instructor at Cal Poly and Richard Krejsa, a biology instructor at Cal Poly and Richard Krejsa, a biology instructor at Cal Poly.

The group began as a centrally located distribution center for environmental information in the county, it soon blossomed into much more, Neuhauser said.

Today, Ecoslo organizes community environmental projects, initiates and supports legislation to protect the environment, provides a switchboard server for local groups such as Sierra Club and Audubon Society, offers the use of the group's warehouse and library.

As an example of the services the group provides, Neuhauser said a local clean-up organization had participated in a clean-up event at San Luis Obispo. They were participating in a clean-up event with the Cal Poly Sierra Club Action Club and Conservation Council. The group received educational materials, and its members with newsletters and a local library.

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Many conservation experts are fearful that species extinctions are an "environmental barometer." said Donaldson. In essence, if we are wiping out certain species, we might be soon wiping out the human race.

Donaldson said, "It has an element of truth in it.

The San Joaquin Valley, for example, is now all cottonfields and other agricultural areas. This is not a good environment for the kit fox," said Donaldson.

While urbanization and agriculture are reasons for the depletion of the animals, Donaldson pointed out that overhunting and--climate changes do not effect the species.

"Overhunting is blown out of proportion. Very few species are extinct because of this," he said.

The California Department of Fish and Game, along with national agencies, are monitoring the threatened and endangered species. San Luis Obispo County also has a general plan for conservation. Donaldson mentioned such aspects as restrictions on development in critical habitats as one of the ideas for conservation.

Perhaps one of the most successful programs involves captive breeding. This program was done successfully with the Peregrine Falcon, and may soon be tried with the California Condor.

But Donaldson spoke of a problem with the Condor and the idea of captive breeding.

"The Condor only lays one egg every other year, and that's not until they are five or six years old. If you figure that we have about 30 condors in California, and half of those are female, then you are talking about a small percentage of birds that lay eggs" said Donaldson. Whatever the chance of success, the captive breeding program may be the last chance for the condor.

Drawing by Paul Martini

**Western Wear for Men, Ladies, & Kids**

**Outdoors**

**Ship is your Classroom World is your Campus**

**Bridle and Saddle**

SAN LUIS OBISPO - ARROYO GRANDE CALIF.

**Brickman answered, "The city would be conducive to giving us more space if we had the image.**

McClanahan said, "We also accept motor oil, scrap aluminum and cardboard."

Brickman said that if it had more room, the center could expand its collectibles to items such as refrigerators, wood scraps and larger pieces of scrap metal.

When asked why the city cannot donate more space, Brickman answered, "The city would be conducive to giving us more space if we had the image."

McClanahan said, "We also need a change of attitude from the City Council and from the community."

The two recyclers explained that the council didn't seem to view the center as being very important, and had given them feedback about being "unattractive."

To better their image, Brickman said, "We need publicity. Most people don't know we exist."

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Arroyo Grande

481-6910
Cultures preserved

From page 1

"We’re trying to bring the level of awareness up on campus," said Bruce Johnson, treasurer of the club. The club sponsors many events, among them the Black Student Union Seminar and Reader’s Theatre. Reader’s Theatre highlights the written works of famous blacks such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X.

Johnson also said he doesn’t feel minority speakers and hands get adequate publicity on campus. He stated that if, for example, Pablo Cruise, were to perform on campus, they would probably get a deal of great publicity, but the club members performing on campus earlier this month, didn’t get its fair share of publicity.

The main goal of the United Black Student Awareness Council is to "cause the school and the community to get sympathetic to the minorities," according to Johnson.

Project makes area liveable

BY DEBBIE WARREN Daily Star Writer

What started out as a fifth year architecture design project has bloomed into a major undertaking for 16 architecture students.

Ken Stone and Scott Gaudineer began the Backyard Vitalization Project in an attempt to revamp the concrete patio behind the architecture building into a more usable and eye-pleasing area.

Stone says the area was "originally designed as a workyard. This was a place where projects could be constructed." Also, says Stone, students use Poly Canyon for that purpose so the group has decided to transform the concrete patio into "a place to gather, to be social, to catch some rays."

Looking over the area as it is, Stone comments, "You can see it is one of the worst places on campus. There’s nothing really exciting about it.

The black concrete patio is surrounded on three sides by dorm rooms, the fourth side faces the architecture building. There is no view from the area and little sun reaches the group.

Before designing the patio a survey of 200 Poly students was taken. The students listed and ranked activities they would like to have done there and for what.

According to Gaudineer, the results of the survey showed students wanted an "informal space," but one that is "flexible" and has a "multitude of functions."

With these results in mind, a conceptual design was made. It included a multi-level outdoor lecture area, an audio-visual wall for slide presentations, vending machines, a barbecue, a dining area, a hoop, a variety of plants and wall graphics, with a large portion of the area being covered by an overhead awning.

After going through a Procedure for Student Initiated Projects, the drawings were made. With the great breaking ceremony days away, the project is under way. "And we’ve already received financial backing from the club," comments Ken Stone.

"And we’re receiving financial backing from the club," comments Stone. "The club agreed to donate the money to purchase materials for the project."

The Pilipino O/C Exchange hopes to culminate the project in a banquet. The event would feature food and dancing from the Philippines, Indonesia, Mexico, Spain, and China.

"We’ve got more than 250 students at Poly that can’t speak English. They are not aware of the opportunities they have in this country," said Bacerra.

The club’sRepeat sponsors Pancho’s QQ, which will be provided "as an idea," now. This was the idea of the Pilipino O/C Exchange’s Bacerra. The highlights Pilipino culture and features folk dancing, costumes and music, displays.

Bacerra added that they are currently discussing that it “isn’t right toward minorities.”

The emphasis of the group, according to Bacerra, is "to bring the past to the present.

"Now that it is the 1980s, some tend to think that the Black students encountered the first time with minority students. They found agricultural minority farming jobs just as they did 100 years ago."

Rutman said, "As a student, I feel I’ve gained a lot by interacting with all different people. It’s invaluable.”

EOP Director Pezzolillo said, "I feel a lot to gain by interacting with minority students.”

And Patton said, “Just cause the school and the community don’t look like Cal Poly. The student body has a lot of minorities, and yet the O/C has not yet been formed."

According to Patton, the students are discouraged. "I hope they will create a tremendous amount of problems for black people," Patton said.

"There’s always something to pop up like this that will just wipe everything away again.”

"If I had to pay 1,000 dollars for it, I just could not go,” said Patton.

"But Patton, Aguiar, and Gonzales said, but specific goals have not yet been set.

"They do not have any figures, they do not have any numbers,” said Tito Aguiar, an industrial technology senior who has served as president of M.E.C.H.A. and chairman of the Latino Federation.

"Their plan is strictly hypothetical.”

Dean Brown admitted earlier affirmative action plans at Cal Poly "had not been as successful as initially had been hoped for,” adding, however, that "institutionally. I think certainly the commitment of the president and others is clear now.”

James Patton, a senior speech communications major and president of the United Black Students Awareness Council, agreed.

"If Jarvis 11 passes that will create a tremendous amount of problems for black people,” Patton said.

"There’s always something to pop up like this that will just wipe everything away again.”

"If I had to pay $1,000 to $2,000 to go to school every year, I just could not go.”

But Patton, Aguiar, and the university’s administrators all said every Cal Poly student would benefit if more minority students were admitted.

“Cal Poly has been functioning under the assumption that everybody’s the same,” said EOP Director Pezzolillo. "They do not have any place with minority students.”

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YOU DO THE SCHOOL WORK...

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Poly students Rich Jose and Rick Bernardi peddle their artichokes to an unidentified customer. The artichokes were grown on campus. (Bottom) Glenn Johnson opens up shop in the back of his van.

The School of Agriculture has many enterprise projects dealing with livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetables. The crop science projects are open to any student who applies, but priority is given to department students, said Charles Atlee, crop science professor and an enterprise project advisor.

Crop science major, Pete Gumas, was also out on the rainy Saturday morning before Easter to sell the peas he and three other Cal Poly students grew as part of their project.

Students can earn money from the projects, but a percentage of their profits are paid back to the Cal Poly Foundation. No credits are given.

Atlee said this example of Cal Poly's learn by doing motto is "a better learning experience than in the classroom." Students are able to take the classroom information and use it to grow, harvest and market a crop, he said.

Dyer said the program has helped him to start "thinking like a farmer." Gumas used the opportunity provided by the project to "see if I was cut out for it farming," and to learn first hand about growing and marketing a crop. Gumas said he found out he doesn't like the manual labor involved in harvesting peas. "It's long and laborious."

This year, Atlee said, the pea growing season was affected by the weather, forcing the students to harvest the crop all at once, instead of being able to plant the seeds periodically to allow for staggered harvesting.

Weather, midterms and finals all effect the amount of time students must, and are able, to spend farming, Atlee said.

The work Gumas and his partners put into their crop paid off. He sold 25 pounds of the peas he brought to the market to one woman.

Atlee said the woman planned to entertain members of her visiting family by having them get together to talk and shell the fresh peas. "She said it would be cheaper than taking them to the movies for the afternoon," Atlee said.

The farmer's market isn't the only place where enterprise project produce is available. Students have sold produce to grocery stores and restaurants in the county, as well as to the campus store and to Cal Poly food services for use in the cafes.

Atlee said the projects "aren't terribly lucrative" but students can earn money. Depending on the market price for the produce, the crop yield and effort put in by the students, the project farmers could earn from five cents to five dollars an hour, he said.

The students grow a very good quality product, according to Atlee. They aren't allowed to advertise Cal Poly produce, so they must rely on word of mouth for business, he said.

The cost of the produce is kept "fairly on par with the market," Atlee said. "We have a gentlemen's agreement with local merchants. They know that we won't try to undercut their price."

Right now, the enterprise project fields are in a quiet period, near the end of the current harvests and not far into the growing cycle of new crops. Atlee said activity will pick up and enterprise project produce will be available on the market again during the summer.

Students harvest the green

BY SUE BOYLAN
Dally Staff Writer

"No broccoli today?" asked the woman as she looked over the boxes of produce.

"No," answered agricultural business major Mark Muscato. "That's not my project.

Mark grows and markets mixed vegetables through the crop science department's student enterprise project. Mark, and one of his three partners in the project, soil science major Dave Dyer, sold some of their harvest at the Farmer's Market in the parking lot of Giant Foods.

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Dairy milked for all its worth

BY SUE BOYLAN
Daily Staff Writer

If Old McDonald of nursery rhyme fame had the cows that are milked at the Cal Poly Foundation Dairy, he'd be one proud milkman.

The university dairy girls have earned honors for high milk production and the Holstein Association has given the Cal Poly Dairy Progressive Breeding awards for 30 consecutive years.

Dr. Gene Starkley, head of the dairy science department, said the herd has the highest production rate per cow in the state. The herd was judged by the American Jersey Cattle Club to be the second most productive herd in the nation in 1979, he said.

The herd is a number of breeds of cattle: Guernsey, Jersey and Holstein.

Herdsman Gerry Wagner said 300 dairy cattle are in the herd, about 125 of which produce milk. The rest of the herd are dairy bulls, calves and cows that are "dry"—not milked for two months after they give birth.

Under the supervision of Wagner, dairy science students do the work that keeps this productive and award-winning dairy operation going. Wagner, a Cal Poly graduate and herdsman since 1967, said the dairy is a good place for students to learn the responsibilities and skills necessary for running a dairy.

"Good management and good cows help give the students a goal to work towards—high production. If it wasn't for the work the students do, there wouldn't be such a high class milking system. Wagner said.

With Wagner's direction, the students handle all duties involved in running the dairy, such as feeding, tending to newborn calves and sick, breeding and pregnant cows, and milking.

Five students milk a 24-cow string for one hour between noon and 5 p.m. and between midnight and 5 a.m. Milkers are paid $3.28 an hour and often live on campus to be near the dairy.

"You tell a milker if he is late, because the cows will be ready for milking and be bellowing for him."

For milking, the cows are lined up at two feeding troughs alongside the milk parlors that are to be milked and fed at the same time.

Using an automatic pumper, milking takes about 50 minutes for all 24 cows. The pumper does the same job as milking by hand; instead of squirting the milk from the cow into a bucket, the milk is taken directly from the cow and sent through pipes into an adjoining room. There it is kept in a holding tank at 35 degrees Fahrenheit.

The university herd produces about 600 gallons of milk a day—an average of about 5 gallons of milk a day per cow. A gallon of milk straight from the cow weighs 8.6 pounds.

The milk is picked up from the holding tank and taken to the dairy processing plant on campus every day. Here students process milk to make various dairy products.

Dr. Starkley said the dairy processing plant produces whole, low fat, buttermilk and half-and-half. Cal Poly milk is also made into many different flavors of ice cream, yogurt, cheese and cottage cheese at the plant.

The dairy foods produced are sold to the cafeteria and the produce store on campus. Cal Poly milk is also available in two Williams Brothers markets in San Luis Obispo. These sales use about 60 percent of the milk produced each week; the other 40 percent is sold to Meadowgold Dairy and trucked to Watsonville for processing.

The majority of the students involved in the dairy program come from dairy families, but Wagner said there are students from urban areas that have come to Cal Poly to learn how to run a dairy herd.

California ag in 'good shape'

BY RAE GRAHAM
Daily Staff Writer

California is in good shape agriculturally, according to the director of the state Food & Agricultural Department.

Dr. Richard Rominger, speaking to an audience of about 200 people here on April 3, said agricultural production in California is "good, if not great."

Because of California's booming agriculture industry, Rominger said it will not hurt California as much as other states, he said.

Also, pesticide regulation responsibility needs to be given to the agricultural industry, he said, because it contains the most knowledgeable people.

"California has always had the best programs but you can always make the best better," said Rominger.
Campus growth hang on funds

BY TOM JOHNSON
Daily Sport Editor

The sum of all hopes and aspirations of the Cal Poly administration concerning campus growth have been projected on a sheet of paper no larger than a small poster — the Cal Poly Master Plan.

Executive Dean of Facilities Planning Doug Gerard said the Master Plan, which calls for $22 million to $25 million of construction, provides a blueprint and timetable with which the administration can map out where and when each new building will be erected, assuming funds are available.

"The Master Plan lets us build with an order by laying out future building sites, major entrances, and parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots. The Master Plan forces us to plan for the future and is a parking lots.

The administration has set its immediate sights on the construction of a new engineering building, dubbed Engineering South, to accommodate the growing number of engineering students. Optimistically, Gerard said, the school would like to get the engineering building project underway by 1982 and completed by 1984.

Because enrollment and state funding determine when or if the remaining buildings were constructed on the Master plan will be built, Gerard said he and his colleagues are uneasy about the June 3 elections. It is uncertain whether Proposition 9, popularly called Jarvis II, will cut funding and alter the Master Plan.

"It will not affect it directly, as our money comes from the Capital Outlay Fund which is derived from the state's oil lease revenues," Gerard said. "Historically, the money has been set aside for construction of college buildings, but it could be used for other programs. If it (Proposition 9) passes and essential services are cut, there might be pressure on the state Legislature to divert the money to other projects."

Enrollment in higher education is expected to level off during the 1980s. This, coupled with the fact that there are 25,000 unoccupied spaces in the CSUC system, might cut, there might be pressure on the state Legislature to divert the money to other projects.

Gerard said the administration is uneasy about the June 3 elections. It is uncertain whether Proposition 9, popularly called Jarvis II, will cut funding and alter the Master Plan. Assuming the funds are available, Gerard said that a new agriculture building is on the docket following the completion of Engineering South. The new building would be located adjacent to the Food Processing store near the campus fire station.

The Master Plan also calls for a new auditorium, a new physical education building, a sports stadium, and new parking lots to be constructed.
Tractors do battle

BY LORI ANDERSON
Daily Cal Poly Writer

A 12,000 pound tractor will compete against itself and its opponents this weekend by dragging three to four times its weight as far as it can.

The sport is tractor pulling and the action will begin on the Cal Poly airstrip at the 11th annual Poly Royal tractor pull.

The object is to pull a sled, known as a weight transfer machine, as far as possible down a 200-foot track.

Celebrating tractor pulling to traveling up Comma Grade—the farther you go, the harder it gets—Gary Weisanger, director of the Agricultural Engineering Society which produces the pull, said just the greater the tractor's speed, the more momentum, and therefore distance, it gained, even though time and speed were not what was judged.

Speeds of 15 to 20 mph are reached, but the tires often spin at 100 mph, the agricultural engineering professor said, adding that the friction, or drag, on the sled decreases as its speed increases.

A weight box moves forward on the frame of the sled as the machine is pulled down the track, transferring the weight from the drive wheel of the sled to the skid pan, where drag is created.

Either the drag stops the puller and his distance is measured, or he travels the entire 200 feet of the track and receives a "full pull."

Tractor pulling is "very competitive," said Weisanger. The distance is measured to the nearest inch from behind where the sled stops.

Sometimes the difference between winning and losing is only an inch.

If more than one puller records a full pull, the contestants making the full pulls must compete again until a winner is decided.

Weisanger said that contestants are usually allowed only one chance in each of the pulling events. But at Poly Royal, Friday is used as a practice day.

Starting at 11 a.m., pullers can try different gears, tires and strategies.

At 10 a.m., Saturday, the "sanction" pulls take place. These are the pulls where the winners are decided on.

The annual Poly Royal tractor pull will begin at 11 a.m. Friday and 10 a.m. Saturday. It will be held at the university airstrip.

Architecture department

BY TOM KINSOLVING
Daily Staff Writer

As heating bills skyrocket and people in cold areas of the nation shiver throughout winter in drafty, poorly designed homes, a question is posed to Cal Poly: Is Cal Poly's highly regarded architecture department doing anything about students design philosophies based on energy conservation?

The answer depends on who you ask.

"My impression is that all our design labs, without exception, are very, very conscious in designs into energy savings," says Kenneth Schwartz, associate dean in the architecture department.

Schwartz, a former San Luis Obispo mayor, claims today's architect is facing an increased demand for designs of more energy efficient buildings. Hence, there is more likelihood that architects will be working with such designs as passive solar.

Professor Kenneth Haggard, one of the designers of the first passive solar buildings in California, has a different view from Schwartz. Although he has some classes devoted entirely to passive designs, he says, "Our universities are no further behind in promoting energy efficient designs. This he adds, coupled with the fact that it was only last year that a passive solar heating course was made mandatory for architecture students, is why schools such as Cal Poly are "bringing up the rear in energy conservation."

Haggard admits there been "a lot of fighting" within the architecture department faculty over different design ideologies.

"Some instructors think that passive is the way to go," he says. He explains that in the past, students in the architecture department were exposed to a diverse number of topical attitudes.

Architecture department head Raymond Yli disagrees with saying the predominance in the architectural department is energy consciousness, though he concedes there is a diversity in design philosophies.

"Sure there's a variety of thought, but a school could not afford to spend a varying degrees," he says.

Greeks on the increase, need of family cited

BY MARY KIRWAN
Daily Staff Writer

Pledging, which can take the same amount of time as a six unit class, has become one of Cal Poly's most popular activities. This quarter over 100 students are going through the mysterious process of entering one of the campus' 16 Greek houses and the numbers are increasing.

In the last decade, Greek members have more than doubled, approaching the 1,000 mark.

There are many reasons for this. The local, state and national trend of fraternal popularity is increasing, according to Randy Donant, the Interfraternity Council advisor.

National statistics show college students are seeking a group to belong to. "Fraternities and sororities are almost like a national trend," Donant said.

Psychology professor Chuck Slem said students coming from small, tightly-knit communities often feel there is a need to belong to a larger organization.

"Nepotism often results from a cut off of support," Slem said. "So the way to avoid being nobody is to find somebody."

Greek membership also offers a "feeling of prestige and power," he added. But fraternity and sorority students often feel they are part of something important, something they want to be a part of. He added that many students find a sense of identity and often make it a point to belong to a fraternity or sorority.

There are no orgies past pledging. "The city hasn't either," said Donant. "We don't even have to give them some time to study. What if somebody's mom calls?"

Overtly competitive, the result of spending too much on something when the rewards, are much lower than the effort, can occur in pledging, said Slem. "When the rewards are not consistent with all the time and money a person has gone through to get membership in an organization, people often will inflate the importance of the organization and make it consistent with the energy they exerted."

In a much referred to experiment, one group of students performed a "boring" task for $1 while another group did the same task for $20. Students said $1 task was more interesting than the $20. "Who in their right mind would do a task like this for a dollar? So, you make your attitudes consistent with your behavior."

Whereas campus surveys show 15 percent of college students drink alcohol, the percentage among fraternity men is higher than that of any other college subculture. Students take an average of 10 units a week, and then have to spend 20 to 30 hours at the fraternity house. Pledging is like taking a crash course in time and money budgeting according to Dave Watson, former president of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. "But I did better when I was in pledge than any other time. People have library hours where they must spend from two to six hours in the library a week. The GPA drops more once you become an active," he said.

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Women at Poly progressing, forging new roles

BY CATHEY SPARNAK
(Poly Editorial Assistant)

Along with the rest of the country, Cal Poly has seen many changes in the women's role during the past quarter century as women were readmitted to the campus.

Admitted to Cal Poly in 1956 after a 25-year absence, women faced many obstacles—such as where to find a women's restroom on the all-male campus. But lack of facilities—ladies' dorms and streetlights on the dark campus grounds—were only minor problems compared to some of the prejudices "pioneer women" at Cal Poly had to overcome.

"The faculty thought it was going to ruin their curriculum," said Mary Kennedy, wife of former Cal Poly president Robert E. Kennedy. Kennedy, who came to San Luis Obispo with her husband in 1940, said there were mixed feelings about the admission of women to the university. She said many at the school were a "scorn because it was all-male and university officials received letters from alumni about the school could be ruined if women were allowed to attend."

The fear was that it would take away from the emphasis on education," said Kennedy, adding that at least one person was overjoyed women were finally being admitted back at Cal Poly—the dean of women at San Luis Obispo High School.

"She was always concerned about the Poly boys hanging around the high school," Kennedy reminisced with a chuckle.

When the university opened in 1901, Cal Poly was co-educational. The first graduating class of 1906 had four men and four women and the faculty included two women professors—one in domestic art and another in domestic science.

In 1912 the women's dorm was converted into a classroom, and female students had to find housing in the community. After World War I, overall enrollment declined and in 1924 legislation was passed in Sacramento to stop women attending Cal Poly on the basis that there was no adequate housing or other facilities for them.

It took another legislative act, in 1966, to allow women back. Since the first year of their appearance back on campus, women's enrollment has risen to the present 40 percent. And the '70s have seen a marked increase in enrollment of women in non-traditional majors such as architecture, engineering, business, agriculture and graphics.

Lorraine Howard, associate dean of women, agrees the women's role at Cal Poly has changed drastically over the years.

Hired in 1964—one of the first women in the Cal Poly administration—Howard said she was asked not to use her Ph.D. title when she came to the university because her superiors might be offended.

Women were discriminated against in subtle ways during the 60s. Howard said. Although women could come and go from their dorms as they pleased, women had to be back to their rooms at a set time each night or suffer penalties. Few spoke against this system, she said.

Although women students have status on campus, Vice President for Academic Affairs Haaf Jones said there is still a lack of women in teaching administrative positions at Cal Poly—the school of engineering and the school of architecture have only one woman professor each. Although advances are being made, discrimination still exists in the form of all-male committees who select applicants for many positions. These committees often reject women applicants.
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