Candidate protests draft

By Harold Atchison

About 40 people sat in Chumash auditorium yesterday to hear David Bergland, the Libertarian candidate for United States Senate, attack the draft for being "immoral" and "stupid."

"Sloves make lousy defenders of freedom," he told the mid-day audience, and described the draft as "the classic victimless crime." The crime is turning 18, and the penalty is two years at hard labor.

In a speech cut short by scheduling problems, the Costa Mesa attorney laid out his argument against the draft. The draft is immoral, he said, because it "violates the primacy of human liberty."

"You have the absolute right to exercise control over your life," he told his listeners. "With the draft you lose that right."

The foundation of the Libertarian Party, Bergland said, is respect for one another's rights, and added that government ought to start showing us some respect.

The national chairman of the eight-year-old party gave no other argument against the draft. With a larger pool of military manpower, he said, there is a greater willingness to get involved in wars between "client states." Those wars could lead to "the war that must be avoided: the nuclear war between the United States and Russia."

"Libertarians aren't opposed to the idea of a military," he said, "or to national defense. What we're opposed to is imperialism—the United States meddling in other nation's affairs."

Bergland said our nation's policy of "no entangling alliances" had worked fine until it was exchanged for imperialism at the price of a holy war. When a student from the audience said that was isolationism, Bergland told him he was wrong.

"We should have an absolutely free market for international trade," he said; it was political manipulation that Bergland said he objected.

Bergland listed several pro-draft points he said people often bring up and answered each one. "Some say we need a strong military force to guarantee our supply of oil," he said, and stated that we should use our international market for energy would cut our dependence on OPEC.

To the charge that the all-volunteer force is filled with "bad eggs," Bergland said, "I'd like to know what they're worth," and added that money for enlistment and training should be diverted to the military in large numbers.

Bergland said calling enlisted soldiers "mercenaries" was bad labeling. "These people are not paid to be with us, they are paid accordingly," he said. A woman from the audience asked Bergland if he thought women should be drafted and he said no one should be drafted.

Bergland didn't advocate draft evasion, but did say people could and should resist the draft through vocal, political means.

"People should just get up and say, No! This is my life, my future," he said.

Until last year, Bergland was a law professor at the Western State University College of Law in Chico. He has been the Libertarian party candidate for vice-president, state senator and state attorney general.

BY MIKE CARROLL

CAR 'met expectations' in demand.

One Teheran resident quoted in a recent Newsweek article referred to the effect of the latest Iraqi air raid as causing "pandemonium, a real wailing and gnashing of teeth."

He added that gym registration tended to obscure which courses were in demand. Many students, he said, came out of the gym with complete schedules, but it was difficult to tell if they got the courses they wanted or if they were forced to wait.

Please see page 3

BY TOM KINSOLVING

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Please see page 3

War divides Cal Poly opinion

Thousands of Iranians had climbed to their rooftops on Monday, claiming "Allah Akbar" (God is Great), some firing small arms into the sky at unseen Iraqi fighter planes.

Major oil refineries have been bombed, a Japanese oil tanker was attacked by Iranian machine gun fire at Shatt al Arab, a muddy waterway between Iraq and Iran.

The Irish-Iraqi war, now in its second week, has gripped the attention of the world.

Japanese, Western Europe and the United States are worried of a possible blockade of the Persian Gulf's Strait of Hormuz, which could cut off enough oil to precipitate a serious worldwide recession. Analysts predict the price of a barrel of crude to more than $200.

Why have Iraq and Iran, two Islamic nations united in the war against Israel and opposed to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, now turned on one another?

Some of the causes, declared by Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, have included disputes over territorial sovereignty and charges that Iran is fomenting internal instability in Iraq.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, however, said both the Iranians and the Americans have as their common good the overthrow of the revolutionary regime in Iran. They want to replace us with American puppets..."

Cal Poly Professor Joseph Weatherby, who teaches middle eastern politics, predicts that even in the event of an Iran-Iraqi peace settlement, there is no assurance of permanent peace between the two nations.

"It's a longstanding conflict that goes back at least 7,000 years," said Dr. Weatherby, author of the conflicting Islamic doctrines of the two regimes. Most Iranians are Shiites and the United States is predominantly Sunni.

Weatherby said Iraq and Iran are politically "diametrically opposed," adding that Iraq is now attempting to establish nationalistic dominance in the Arab world.

He said he thinks the United States, having severed relations with Iraq a year ago, is not plotting with the Baghdad government against Iran, nor is it supplying weapons to Iraq.

An Iranian Poly student, who withheld his name, accused the American government of instigating the war and called the Iraqi demand for territorial sovereignty "bulls—...of course the conflict could result in World War III. When asked why Iraq was being publicly supported by "Arab nations such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Kuwait, the Iranian student replied, 'They want to stop the spreading revolution.'"

An Iraqi Poly student, also withholding his name, said Iran has reneged on territorial agreements and that military action is "the only way to settle it."

Inside today

The battle between the two feuding nations, the United Proffers of California and the Congress of Faculty Associations, continues. For stories on the up-coming election that will decide which professors to represent the faculty at the collective bargaining table and the new salary plan for professors that has resulted in a law suit, see page 9.
Planes deployed to Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pentagon announced today that the United States is sending four highly sensitive AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia to help bolster the oil-rich nation's air defense capabilities.

The move came amid increased concern that the current Iran-Iraq war could spill over into Saudi Arabia or other Persian Gulf countries.

Pentagon spokesman Thomas B. Ross told reporters at a briefing that in response to a request by the Saudi government the United States has initiated the temporary deployment of airborne Warning and Control Systems aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

"This deployment is purely for defensive purposes. It is designed to track aircraft for the purpose of providing additional warning for Saudi Arabian defenses," Ross said.

The spokesman said one of the planes—which are called AWACS—had already taken off for Saudi Arabia from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma and the other three would be leaving "within a matter of hours." He said that the planes would be flying directly to Saudi Arabia with aerial refueling, covering the distance in 17 to 18 hours.

The U.S. deployment will involve a total of approximately 300 U.S. military personnel as well as support cargo planes to fly supplies to ground facilities in Saudi Arabia, according to defense officials.

In announcing the AWACS deployment, Ross stressed that the move did not mean the United States was taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war.

"The United States government unequivocally reaffirms its position of neutrality," he said, adding that Washington favors the soonest possible ending of hostilities in the Persian Gulf region.

Defense officials said the sending of the radar planes was decided upon in response to a request which Saudi Arabia formally made to the U.S. on Monday. That request followed several days of intensive consultations with the Saudis.

The AWACS planes, which are modified versions of Boeing 707 jets, are intended to upgrade Saudi Arabia's air defense capabilities—particularly in detecting any possible low-level attacks.

According to defense officials, the U.S. planes are able to detect low-flying aircraft as far as 250 miles away. This would give them the capability to consider vital Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the world's oil is exported from the Middle East to western countries.

SACRAMENTO (AP)—President Carter has never won an election in California.

And although Reagan's once-overwhelming lead in his home state has been steadily shrinking, there's no sign that tradition will change in 1980.

Although Democrats have had a 20 percent registration edge over Republicans for 30 years, the state has voted Republican in six of the past seven presidential elections. However, Democrats have captured a majority of other political offices in the state over those same years.

The key factor in California's presidential race could be Anderson's showing.

In a September survey, pollster Mervin Field reported the Illinois Republican was attracting exactly double the percentage of Democrats as Reagan's campaign says it will spend in the state.

Those figures ran in line with New York and Texas as prime battlegrounds—at least in terms of spending—of the 1980 presidential campaign.

In other races on the California ballot, Republican U.S. Senate candidate Paul Gann's effort to deny Democratic incumbent Alan Cranston a third term has failed so far to catch fire even in GOP ranks. But Republicans expect some gains in congressional and legislative races.

Ticket splitting between Democratic and Republican candidates has long been a California tradition and there's no sign that trend will change in 1980.

Carter, in one recent poll, more than a third of California's voters said Reagan would do a "poor" or "very poor" job as president. But those same voters gave Carter and independent presidential candidate John Anderson even lower marks.

Despite the odds against a spitting Republican Reagan here, the Democratic president is mounting a $2.1 million challenge in California, nearly 50 percent more than Reagan's campaign says it will spend in the state.

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SACRAMENTO (AP)—President Carter, preparing to take his battle for re-election to the nation's industrial heartland, announced Tuesday he will seek extended environmental deadlines to help ailing steel manufacturers compete with overseas manufacturers.

"Saying 'a healthy and modernized steel industry is vital to our nation's economy and also to our nation's security,' Carter also unossed a liberalized tax depreciation schedule to save steelmakers.

The measure could result in domestic steel prices rising by as much as 25 percent, industry officials said.

The president announced the measures at the Executive Office Building next to the White House just before he begins campaign visits to several key steel-producing states. The nation's five leading steel states—three of which Carter will visit Wednesday and Thursday—have more than 120 electoral votes out of 270 needed to win.

Carter will campaign visits to Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania on Wednesday, and a couple of campaign stops before and after those same key states.

But Field said that unless Anderson dramatically improves his overall 18 percent percentage point share, he might drop quickly to the floor level—substantially boosting Carter's chances.

Carter pledges to aid industry

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Christianity not prostituted, says DJ

SAN BERNARDINO, Cali  (AP) — Rick Painter has been accused of "prostituting Christianity" because he runs beer commercials during the Dodger games and plays songs by atheists on his religious station.

But, he said, "We're reasonably close to having the faculty and facilities needed for an institution of this size."

One of the disadvantages of CAR is its inability to provide students enough alternatives when the courses chosen are filled up. Painter noted.

Nevertheless, less than 1 percent of students this quarter chose to fill in Box 9A on their CAR forms, the one space for listing an alternative course. Painter said just over a hundred students out of the 18,200 who went through the CAR procedures used Box 9A correctly.

The misunderstandings surrounding Box 9A may force administrators to do away with it later this year, he said. But an increase in the number of spaces for alternate courses may occur within the next few years, the registrar indicated.

Painters summed up his opinion of CAR by saying it was "in some ways" an improvement over the old system, although the computer system must be improved as time goes on.

Overall, new students did not seem to mind their first bout with CAR.

"It worked out pretty well for me," said Eric Julien, a freshman in electronic engineering. Julien received all but one of the courses he selected on the CAR form. "I 'see a lot of time and effort,'" he said.

Russ Williams, on the other hand, said he was not happy with the system. The freshman environmental engineering major received only 13 of the 16 units he requested.

Mike Cameron, a freshman in architecture, had no complaints with the system since it gave him the classes he wanted.

Half of the schools in the California State University and Colleges system now have computer assisted registration.

MANAGEMENT UNDERSTUDY

As Management Understudy, your initial assignments will expose you to all production departments within the company (press, art, camera, mailing). From this background, you will have the opportunity for rapid advancement as we expand our operations throughout the sunbelt.

We are looking for individuals with strong potential. Background in printing or graphic communications preferred, with a B.S. degree or equivalent desirable.

Van/De Publishing Co. a division of Harte-Hanks Communications, Inc., will be on campus, October 10, to interview December, March and June graduates. Please sign up for interviews at the Placement Office.

For further information, contact:

Director of Human Resources

Van/De Publishing Company

1661 Gohard Street

Huntington Beach, CA 92647

A.S.I. RECREATION AND TOURNAMENTS

COMMITTEE PRESENTS

FALL QUARTER MINI CLASSES

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<tr>
<th>COURSE</th>
<th>INSTRUCTOR</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>DAY/CLASS STARTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tastee</td>
<td>Matt Roberts</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>Monday, October 6</td>
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<td>5:00 pm</td>
<td>Mustang Lounge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disco Dance</td>
<td>Robert White</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Tuesday, October 7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7:30-8:30 pm</td>
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<td>Reg Sign Language</td>
<td>Alva Wingo</td>
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<td>7:30-8:30 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massage</td>
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<td>Astrology</td>
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<td>Charles Mckay</td>
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<td>5:00-7:00 pm</td>
<td>Mustang Lounge</td>
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Sign-ups begin Sept. 29 thru Oct. 10 at the UU box office. Classes begin Oct. 6. For further information call 544-2476.

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DR. FREDERICK SEITZ ON ENERGY INDEPENDENCE.

"Nuclear energy is vital for reducing our dependence on expensive foreign oil."

Dr. Frederick Seitz
President Emeritus
Rockefeller University
and Past President
National Academy of Sciences

"America basically depends on oil, coal, gas, and nuclear energy as fuels to generate electric energy. President Carter declared that the U.S. must reduce its oil imports by nearly a half. To accomplish this we must rely more on other fuels, but especially nuclear.

"Coal is abundant in America, but it is associated with potentially serious environmental problems. Health, transportation and labor problems are also frequently related to coal.

"Natural gas is a valuable source that is getting more difficult to find. Its clean burning qualities make it better suited as a home fuel and for certain production processes.

"Solar energy holds promise for the future, but we still haven't found an economical way to generate electricity from it.

"Of all our alternatives, nuclear energy is in the best position to move ahead to help achieve our goal of reducing foreign oil imports. Furthermore, it costs less to generate electricity with nuclear energy than it does with oil, coal, or gas.

"Last year nuclear generating stations saved the equivalent of nearly 20 billion gallons of oil in America. When California's Diablo Canyon nuclear generating station is in full operation, it alone will save 840 million gallons of oil a year. It also will save customers hundreds of millions of dollars annually simply because nuclear fuel costs less.

"Clearly, we must reduce our dependence on foreign oil. Just as clearly, we need to rely on nuclear energy to help meet that goal."
libertarianism and people should be able to live as they wish, for recreational purposes and wilderness areas," Bergland said in an August speech in San Jose. "Our national park, Bergland said, is Disneyland."

But deregulation and the elimination of government subsidies are realistic answers to America's most urgent problems, Bergland added. "Nuclear energy is the classic example of the combination of big business and big government," he said. The question of nuclear power would quickly be answered if power companies were held liable for the damages caused by an accident, Bergland said. "You would find them on islands in the middle of oceans, or buried in the desert if the companies had to take the calculated risks by themselves," he said. Bergland predicted that the new Electric Corp. of America would be fully responsible for the safety of the Diablo Canyon plant, it would probably never open. The 44-year-old Costa Mesa lawyer, who has run for the vice presidency of the United States, the California Senate, attorney General of California, and is a founding member of the Orange County Region of the Libertarian Party, applies the same non-involvement to most issues.

The 1985 Iraq war was partly caused by American involvement in Iran, Bergland said. But he said President Carter's "waffling neutrality policy" is the proper action. Bergland also warned that involvement of any kind could start another Vietnam. "It is their petroleum and we would be way off base to even threaten to go to war," Bergland said. "Do you want to go to war for Exxon?"

Bergland said. The questionable safety of nuclear power is translated into votes and his chances of winning. Bergland, who is often asked what he called "the wasted vote question," said, "When people ask me, 'If I vote for Cranston or Gann the voter is telling the politicians, I want more of the same. Vote for what you think is right." Bergland reasons that even if he doesn't win, his campaign will be a success. A five percent showing begins to look pretty big to the people in Washington, he said. But Bergland also has a goal of a wareness. He wants to make 80 percent of the electorate aware of the party, its platform and its progress.

Bergland cites the success of Libertarian Richard Rudolph in the Alaska House of Representatives. "One man can make a difference," he said. "In Alaska the income tax was repealed largely because of Rudolph's efforts; he said. "The Libertarians are the only one's who raise the personal liberty issues," he said. But Republicans and Democrats are quick to hop on the bandwagon if an issue like tax is introduced, he said.

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City relief group needs new cash

BY LISA ASATO

Consider for a moment the welfare mother whose foodstamps are five days late. Consider the senior citizen who cannot walk to the bus bench for a ride to his doctor’s appointment. Consider the farmer whose crops have been destroyed by a flood. Consider the city that is in jeopardy. Now consider the city of San Luis Obispo after it withdrew its funding. Prior to that, the city had been the primary source of funding for Grass Roots. After many meetings and appeals with the city council, the city granted Grass Roots $600 a month to cover rent.

Grass Roots receives contributions from the city and county of San Luis Obispo, the United Fund, CETAs, and the Senior Citizen Service Employment Program—which provides salaries for three employees—private, individuals, and the community organizations.

Grass Roots began in 1964 with President Lyndon B. Johnson’s “War on Poverty” Program. Six outreach centers were established in San Luis Obispo County. The main emphasis of the Grass Roots offices was that of aiding and educating the minority and low-income people of San Luis Obispo County.

When the federal government withdrew funding for the outreach centers, a group of concerned citizens petitioned the city of San Luis Obispo for $600 a month to run the program.

Grass Roots II, a non-profit human services agency, was established, and Maxine Lewis was named the director. Since then, Grass Roots II—now at 1371 Pacific Street—has been providing clients outside the 1371 Pacific Street office a wide variety of services: citizen advocacy, survival techniques, transportation for elderly, emergency food and clothing, para-legal advice, referrals and general information. Grass Roots II also sponsors an annual Thanksgiving Dinner, as well as Christmas baskets for the needy people in the county. Clients are carefully screened to verify vegetable gardens, and Grass Roots will help anyone who qualifies.

Consider the student who has incurred out-of-pocket expenses, and consider the senior who has been on disability for years. Sometimes the problems everyday, from the parking to the lack of taxes, can be quite frustrating. The tears, the laughter, the sorrow, all of it, because I have been there, too.

When asked about Grass Roots’ current financial situation, Lewis says, "The future is uncertain. We still need money for the program." Grass Roots II is currently in need of $3,000 per month to stay in operation.

Maxine Lewis has been the director of Grass Roots for the past fourteen years. She is one of many who learned how to read and write through a program established by Grass Roots during the 60s. She has grown from a woman who could barely read and write to a citizen advocate, attending various meetings including landlord-tenant disputes on behalf of her clients. She is well known in law as well as dealing with the red tape of governmental bureaucracies.

She can also help clients complete their own divorce papers.

Lewis is a tall woman who enrolled in the demo garden program. One would think dealing with people’s problems everyday, from the parking to the lack of taxes, can be quite frustrating. She is a vehicle advocate, attending various meetings including landlord-tenant disputes on behalf of her clients. She is well known in law as well as dealing with the red tape of governmental bureaucracies.
ECOLOGY ACTION CLUB

Recollecting project expands

BY ANGELA VENGER
Staff Writer

Cal Poly's Ecology Action Club will expand its present newspaper-recycling project to include aluminum and glass collection.

A project that began organized newspaper recycling on campus will be expanded to cover dorms according to Mike DiMilo, club president.

"Hopefully we'll be able to start sometime in the next two to three weeks," said DiMilo.

The dorm recycling project will include the collection and separation of glass and aluminum as well.

"I have to get a few proposals written and give them to various administrators to be approved before we start," they seem very enthusiastic about the project," said DiMilo.

A representative from each dorm, who would be responsible for informing students and encouraging their involvement in recycling, is one project consideration. They plan to put together a slide show on the project for the dorms.

"I think the project has a great potential but I have no quantitative numbers on what we expect to collect," said DiMilo.

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In addition, she said, the 20-foot-high roadbed - with a stretch of rail only four feet above the water - sits on porous peat. She said her worry here is that the soaked peat could push upward. If the line goes, she said, Santa Fe would have to route it to the Bay Area on Southern Pacific tracks.

While hopeful the shoring job would succeed, she noted that the fill beneath the rails is composed of "sand and straw" which can take great pressure from above, but not side pressure from tons of winu-whipped tidal waters occasionally moving at 10 miles an hour.

The rail line is the only thing holding back 5,700 acres of floodwaters drowning the Lower Jones Tract from another 45,000 acres of harvest-ready farms and the main aqueducts serving a million residents and other East Bay cities. Even if the 4½-foot diameter pipelines do break, the East Bay has some six months of water in reservoirs.

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Faculty unions coming: which is best?

As the time nears for employees of the California State University and Colleges to select an agency to represent them in collective bargaining, Dr. William Crist, president of the Congress of Faculty Associations, has been busy visiting campuses promoting his organization.

An election, possibly this spring, will decide if 20,000 CSUC employees will be represented by the CFA, or the United Professors of California, which is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, or choose not to be represented.

Crist, who spoke to Cal Poly faculty members of CFA two weeks ago, told of the need to inform other faculty of the advantages of the CFA and persuade them to join the organization.

Crist said the CFA, affiliated with the National Education Association, the American Association of University Professors and the California College and University Faculty Association, has more to offer because of the common interests shared by the affiliates.

The CFA has objectives firmly based in its affiliate associations and is more closely tied to those associations than the UPC and its affiliates, said Crist.

Before the election is held, the Public Employment Relations Board will designate in what manner the CSUC employees will be represented. While the UPC would like to represent all the employees as one large unit, the CFA has filed a petition seeking division of the employees into three units.

The first unit would consist of faculty, librarians, department chairmen and managerial positions. The second unit would be comprised of "academic support people," such as health center employees, nurses and technicians not directly related to academic functions. The third unit would be made up of all part-time employees in either of the first two categories.

In this manner, three different contracts would be negotiated to meet the specific interests of each group, Crist said.

Seeking broad-based faculty input, the CFA favors the system of department chairs, who are selected by department colleagues instead of department heads, who are appointed by the university president, said Crist. Department chairs are considered faculty and would be allowed to participate in faculty union, while department heads, under the system at Cal Poly, are considered administrators and could not take part in collective bargaining.

A new faculty salary schedule drawn up by the California State University and Colleges chancellor and campus presidents has spawned an unfair labor practice suit and a call for the Chancellor's dismissal.

The salary proposal, conceived by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and the campus presidents will be presented as an information item at the November meeting of the CSUC Board of Trustees. It would include the number of steps to reach full professor at maximum pay.

The proposal calls for a revision of the current salary plan to attract faculty from competing business and industry fields and to provide an incentive to maintain and improve the quality of teaching.

While starting pay for assistant professors would remain at $17,964, under the new plan maximum pay for full professors would jump to $50,712—$5,000 more than now is paid to the top-earning professors.

According to the plan, all faculty who move up a step toward full professor would receive a 2.5 percent pay hike. Advancement would be based on merit and subject to the approval of the campus president.

But the proposal also calls for three additional steps above the highest paid full professor to be reserved for "distinguished professors," defined as faculty of national or international reputation in their field and comparable to those earning the same title at major universities. The proposed top salary for distinguished professors is $42,572.

There would be only a few faculty members in the entire CSUC system who qualify for this rank, according to the proposal.

Funding for the subsequent steps is requested as an additional sum from the governor as well as through a decrease in across-the-board raises which essentially results in the same amount of scheduled additional funds for the 1981-82 fiscal year, even if the proposal is not implemented.

An alternative request would be the usual across-the-board increase with an additional sum exclusively for the steps above present salary ranges, limiting advancement in the lower steps according to available funds.

Author Cynthia Barakatt is a junior journalism major and Mustang Daily staff writer.
Ethnics may play presidential spoiler

EDITOR'S NOTE: Black and Hispanic voters could well prove the turning point in this year's presidential election. More than ever before, both groups are politically organized and turned on to local issues and candidates. PNN political correspondent Mary Ellen Leary reports on how minority leaders see the election shaping up, and their view that the presidential candidates will have to ride local coattails to the White House. Leary also reports on politics for the London based Economist magazine.

BY MARY ELLEN LEARY

Pacific News Service

The evident concern in both the Republican and Democratic Presidential campaigns over the outcome of this year's black and Hispanic vote is a telling reminder that Jimmy Carter's 1976 victory was incontestably a "minority" victory. The President's huge margin among Third World voters was the one clear factor that sent him to the White House. This year it is equally incontestable that a wholesale minority turn-off on election day could send the President packing back to Georgia. So could a significant minority shift to the Republican column, a possibility that cannot be ruled out, given the demonstrated appeal of Ronald Reagan's positions on such issues as family and economic revitalization among black and Hispanic voters.

But the growing clout of minority voters appears to have changed focus this year. More than ever before, say leaders in the minority communities, voters from those communities will be drawn to the polls both on election day, but how to position themselves on the coat directed at black and Hispanic city counselors, state legislators and school board candidates. It is an historic voter surge in traditional voting patterns.

Though it is too early to project voter turnout, there are already some signs that the minorities will not sit out this election, as some experts have predicted. In heavily Hispanic Los Angeles, registrar Leonard Panish notes that a "normal" 100,000 new registrations have occurred since July, "not a big growth, but not a decline either."

Since any growth normally tends to favor the Democratic Party, this fact alone could be crucially important to Jimmy Carter, who lost California, for instance, by a mere one percent in 1976. In fact, 10 states with a total of 139 electoral votes were in Republican columns in 1976 by margins of less than two percent of the state vote. Another seven states, including such key blocks as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas, were in the Democratic column by equally slim margins.

Since the New York Liberal Party's endorsement of John Anderson threatens to put that key state into Republican control this year, President Carter is concentrating on the South, the Southwest and the West to find minority support—especially California's 45 electoral votes. The Democratic vote hunters are keenly aware of the 17 million legally eligible blacks and 11 million Hispanics. And so, of course, are the Republicans.

Consequently, both parties are expending tremendous effort toward getting their man aboard the increasingly independent minority bandwagon.

In California, Sen. Ted Kennedy has promised a visit on behalf of the President, and Gov. Jerry Brown, who is "number one" among his state's Hispanic voters, has committed his own political aids to work directly in the "battleground" cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, 47 Hispanic states to post, and Wally McQuire, a recent Brown aide, is mustering Brown supporters among the minorities to set up a strong voter corps for election day.

These operatives are certainly aware of the traditional—liberal vote and that Hispanics (some 68 per cent did not vote in 1976, according to the Census Bureau). But they also fear that Hispanics are emerging this year into cohesive political forces, organized along partisan lines.

The Hispanic Republican Assembly, though it organized back in the Nixon era, is suddenly getting strong support from the Republican National Committee in a major drive to expand. It includes virtually every Hispanic who held office prior to the Carter era, and is out to double its present 4,000 members this year.

Led by Los Angeles businessman Fernando Oaxaca, who served in the Ford Administration, its vitality can be judged by the fact that three out of the seven new Hispanic candidates for the California legislature are Republicans.

The Democratic counterforce is called Hispanic American Democrats (HAD), which now has chapters in 22 states. Its clout is demonstrated by the number of Hispanics chosen as delegates to the Democratic Convention this year. Four years ago they numbered only 46; this year they numbered 310.

Said HAD leader David Lizarraga, a Los Angeles community developer, "We realized political power would not be given to us, so we set out to penetrate the Democratic Party system. We are organizing, block by block, in city districts, legislative districts and congressional districts, to make ourselves felt. We will get Hispanics to the polls this year.

Other Hispanic leaders credit the recent census with fueling the sense of political clout among qualified voters. The campaign to persuade Hispanics to participate in the census stressed political issues pertinent to low-income people: Government funding of services, unemployment benefits, urban assistance. "Basically Hispanics will be guided by bread and butter issues in their votes," said Esther Estrada, a San Francisco official of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "They may be disenfranchised. A few may turn to Reagan or Anderson, but the majority," she predicted, "will stay Democrat. And I think they are turned on to voting. The census count made them recognize they can have power."

Such views have fueled the skepticism of the Congress Black Caucus toward Carter. Said Don Hopkins, an aide to Caucus member Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Cal.), "A large number are going to the polls, but to pull the lever for the Presidency. They'll be interested in the lower part of the ticket: local offices and local issues like rent control."

Nonetheless, President Carter is certain to benefit by the increased minority support he is receiving from California's two big city black mayors, Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and Lionel Wilson of Oakland. He can also count on considerable support from 232 other black elected officials in California and the 328 black officials appointed by Gov. Brown.

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The first of the four organization changes took effect July 1, when an intercollegiate department of aeronautical and mechanical engineering departments, which also took effect on July 1, as did the much-publicized merging of the physical education department and child development departments.

Heading the new child development home economics department is Dr. France, J. Parker, formerly of New York State University College. She began as the department head at the beginning of fall quarter.

The final change was the absorption of the sociology and political science departments into the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities. The departments previously made up the Division of Social Sciences. The former head of the division, Associate Dean Dr. Warren De Lee, has returned to teaching full time at Poly, said Jones.

No other changes are planned at this time, said Jones. When departments want them. However, she said, some of the newly created departments may request that their names be changed, in order to include the different disciplines within the department, said Jones.

"The changes were kind of a natural thing to do," she pointed out. "The grouping makes sense..."

Any changes in the future, said Jones, would only come after study and consultation.

Bus fare to be on Open Channel
Cal Poly students will have the chance to voice their opinion on a proposed bus fare hike on KCP's Open Channel program, Thursday Oct. 2 at 6 p.m.

Dave Romero, director of Public Services for San Luis Obispo and Sylvia Drucker, member of the City Planning Commission and Mass Transit Committe will be the featured guests. Susan Mee will be the host.

Both Romero and Drucker will discuss the proposed 15 cent increase, proposed for all bus lines. They will also discuss the recent cutback in Sunday service and the problems that are currently facing the bus lines.

Calls and questions are encouraged.

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There are seven operational Atlantic Fleet and six in the Pacific. According to a New York Times report Monday, only six of the 13 were ready for combat in September because of manpower shortages.

Navy spokesmen here said they could not speak for Pacific Fleet carriers.

The carriers assigned to the Atlantic Fleet include the Nimitz, currently in the North Atlantic; the Kennedy, deployed to the Mediterranean Sea, and the Eisenhower, operating in the Indian Ocean.

Those are combat ready, Chief of Naval Operations Adm. De Ley, has said, despite earlier manpower problems that initially affected the "readiness" status of the Kennedy.

Thurman America is finishing its yards overhaul in Portsmouth and obviously is not available for combat, said the spokesman. The carrier returns Tuesday to Philadelphia to begin a two-year service overhaul, and the carrier Forrestal is in limited availability at port in Mayport, Fla., after recently returning from a six-month Mediterranean cruise.
Hollywood comes to SLO

The hot lights and glitter of Hollywood have been brought to San Luis Obispo, as San Pedro Productions is currently filming the movie "Personal Best."

Mariel Hemmingsway, granddaughter of renowned author Ernest Hemmingsway, will star in this tale of an athlete striving to win a space on the Olympic team.

Caught in action at the movie's shooting were (clockwise): Mariel searches through her wardrobe to find a comfortable pair of running shorts; Director of Photography Mike Chapman points out a lighting problem to a concerned director Robert Towne; two set hands take a break between shootings; Scott Glenn, recently featured in "Urban Cowboy," iron out difficulties with one of the crew and Judy Anderson, Olympic pentathlon qualifier, takes it easy until her next scene comes up.

Photos by
Rich Christie

Story by
Tom Johnson
New salary plan spawns suit

From page 9

An original draft of the proposal marked "confidential" released two weeks ago has prompted the Congress of Faculty Associations to file an unfair labor practice suit with the Public Employment Relations Board, according to CFA President William Crist.

The suit charges that the CSUC failed to consult the state academic senate before drafting the proposal which violates a past practice and traditions clause in the Borner Act governing collective bargaining.

Although the faculty has no collective bargaining agent to negotiate salaries, the academic senate has the right to be consulted and discuss major changes in CSUC policy before they are presented to the Trustees. A suit, possibly this spring, will decide whether the CFA or the United Professors of California will represent CSUC employees in collective bargaining or whether the employees will forgo collective bargaining and choose no representation.

In a press release issued late last week, Crist said, "Trying to ramrod this new merit pay plan before the election without any of the traditional prior consultation is not in the best interest of the CSUC and will only detract from any effort to reach agreement on solutions to the problems outlined in the administration's proposal."

The salary proposal also triggered a call for the dismissal of Chancellor Dumke by the UPC. UPC President Warren Kessler accused the Chancellor of being an obstacle to collective bargaining and said he felt the salary proposal violated the spirit of collective bargaining before the election.

Although the salary proposal sparked the call for Dumke's dismissal, the UPC's dissatisfaction with the Chancellor has deeper roots.

In an open letter to the Board of Trustees, the UPC requested a review of the Chancellor's performance over the past several years.

"He has failed to advocate the needs and the mission of the state universities. He has contributed to enrollment decline and dragged his feet on affirmative action. He is not the type of chancellor that the largest system of education in the nation needs or desires," said Kessler.

"Chancellor Dumke has held the system back when it could have been growing and will be an obstacle to progress in the '80s," Kessler said.

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The Cal Poly water polo team, which is still looking to reach the NCAA meet, is excited about this season following its best start ever.

The team is idle this weekend as it will host Cuesta College next Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. "This is the brightest season that we have ever had," said the team's assistant coach Paul Cutino. "We have won twice as many games as last year and we still have 15 more games to go."

Defense has been the team's strongest aspect as it has only given up 15 goals out of 51 tries when it was in a penalty situation, which gives the attacking team a 6-on-5 advantage.

"Not even the outstanding national champion teams can post as good a 6-on-5 statistics as we have so far," Cutino said. "It has been just the little mistakes that have killed." A little mistake eliminated Cal Poly from the championship round of the Whitlifter Invitational last weekend. Long Beach State ousted Cal Poly from the tournament with 56 seconds left in the game when the Mustangs failed to make the defensive switch.

The team opened the invitational with a 4-3 loss to Pomona-Pitzer. Poly came back and racked up back-to-back wins over Claremont, 8-3, and the Santa Barbara JV team, 10-5.

The invitational put the Mustangs in the championship round of the 2003 NCAA meet. Phil Lindenbaum and Bryan Buck collected three assists.

The Trojans replaced Oklahoma, which lost to Stanford 31-14 and tumbled from fourth to fifth with 1,024 points while Pitt remained No. 6 with 992 points after routine Temple 36-2. Although idle, Notre Dame moved from eighth to seventh with 895 points while Georgia, a 3-4 winner over Texas Christian, leaped from 10th to eighth with 864 points. Missouri advanced from 12th to ninth with 775 points for a 31-7 triumph over San Diego State and North Carolina, a 17-3 winner over Maryland, jumped from No. 14 to No. 10.

Meantime, three Florida teams placed in the Top Twenty for the first time in history. Miami, Florida, and Florida Atlantic all made the Top Twenty for the first time this season while Stanford and South Carolina, rivals after a week's absence. In addition, Arizona State, Washington, Michigan, Auburn and Maryland all dropped out.

The Trojans will look to continue their winning ways against the University of Southern California and Arizona State this weekend.

By The Associated Press

Alabama king of AP heap

Steve Rigler led the defense with seven blocks, with two in 6-on-5 situations.

Steve Wright, last year's leading scorer, still leads the team with 10 goals for the season. Ron Hensel has eight and Birmaham seven.

The team is coached by Russell Hafferkamp. He was part of the 1976 U.S. Olympic water polo team and was selected for the All-American team for that tournament.

"He is the best water polo coach this school ever had and he has devoted his spare time to help this program," Cutino said. "A lot of the older guys on the team have gone through four coaches but Russ has turned this team around this year."

Scorching Bakersfield heat awaits Poly soccer

The Cal Poly women's soccer team will receive a true test of its season today at the Cal Berkeley Invitational.

Despite coming off a third place finish in the Fresno State Invitational, coach Lance Harter is excited about the season's prospects.

"We are building up the Berkeley Invitational this weekend at the West Coast," Harter said. "The meet organizers have assembled a wonderful list of the best from the west for this weekend."

Included in the meet will be No. 3 ranked California, No. 9 ranked Washington and Cal Poly, which is rated 12th in the nation.

The meet will be a testing ground for the top spots in Regional 8 national qualifying and has shaped up to be the toughest region in the nation.

Harter is pleased with the performance of his team.

"As far as our program stands for this year, we are way ahead of schedule," Harter said. "Legacy Keys and Eileen Kraemer ran very close to their personal bests at Fresno. Keys, the only senior on Harter's squad and a transfer from Arkansas, finished third behind Kim Schnurpfeil of Stanford and Joan Hansen of Arizona. Kraemer finished second behind Schnurpfeil.

"We are looking to work on our packing running now," Harter said. "We are trying to form our pack around Eileen and beginning to take form and when it does we will be potent."

Keys is back in her All-American form as a rigid defense with seven blocks, while Stanford and South Carolina, rivals after a week's absence. In addition, Arizona State, Washington, Michigan, Auburn and Maryland all dropped out.

Bakersfield, in its second season of competition, is off to a sluggish 0-4 start. Bakersfield lost to Northern Illinois, Southern California, Cal State Los Angeles and Chapman College.

Bakersfield heads into the Cal Poly game with a young team as only two seniors are listed on the roster. Despite the team's youth, Cal Poly assistant coach Terry Mott expects a tough match.

"Bakersfield promises to be very strong this year," Mott said. "They have a lot of Latin American players on their team and the heat will not be much help for us either."

Bakersfield employs the slow deliberate Latin American style of soccer according to Mott. Bakersfield runs only if it has to. Basically Bakersfield will be more of a workout for us in preparation for Northridge here on Saturday," he said. "Northridge is one of this year's top teams in the league."

The Northridge game is Saturday at 7:30 p.m. and the instant in Mustang Stadium.

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Steve Rigler led the defense with seven blocks, with two in 6-on-5 situations.

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Designated hitter controversy

BY VERN AHRENDES
Sports Editor

A baseball takes a funny hop or try this one on for size. Baseball is truly an odd game. In a strange turn of events the National League rejected a motion to add the designated hitter rule in meetings during the summer. The rejection of the proposal is not what is odd but who is leading the rejecting is what is odd.

The designated hitter, which has been used by the American League since 1973, enables a team to use a replacement batter for a pitcher each time the pitcher is scheduled to hit. The vote by the National League representatives was the dissent that the vote has ever been. The official tally of the August vote was four in favor of the proposal, five against and three abstentions.

A 7-5 majority is needed to pass the proposal. The teams voting against the proposal were Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Montreal and Cincin­nati. abstentions turned in by Houston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Reports following the meeting said Philadelphia was in favor of the proposal but when it was disclosed that the rule would not be in effect until 1982, they decided to wait until the winter meetings to make its decision.

But stop and think, who in the National League could better benefit from the designated hitter rule than Los Angeles, Montreal, Cincinnati, Houston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia?

The rule could only add more potency to each of these clubs' offenses especially with the talent that each of these clubs possess.

It is clear to have to have both leagues using two separate systems of offenses but the longer that such a dichotomy exists the more polarized each league will become. The two league offenses have been too close to make a rule a compromise during World Series competition by altering the rules.

The diehard National League insist that their game will be poisoned by such a proposal when in reality the game could only be improved. The strongest argument against the proposal that I have heard is that the rule detracts from the ational League's strategy and fairness against the proposal that I have heard is that the rule would not be in effect until 1982, they decided to wait until the winter meetings to make its decision. And one of those who is stuck in the middle of the designated hitter decision and have yet been unable to make a decision either way but the club representatives will have to. After such a close decision this summer, the final decision must be made this winter. If the two leagues are to unite under one system, then this is the year to decide. A prolonging of the debate can only hinder the process of the game and the way one league will be better than another but whether the benefits of the designated hitter rule warrant its adoption. After seven years the National League should know for sure if the designated hitter lives or dies.

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The renters’ dilemma

Thousands of us at Cal Poly rent but look forward to eventually owning our own homes. Home ownership, however, is fast becoming a dream for many because of the high cost of housing. In the rest of the country, owning a home is considered a dream by many, but in most European countries where renters are close friends of their landlords and occupy small flats for decades.

Attitudes in the United States are different. Homeowners are held in high esteem; renters are not. Landlords discriminate as they please almost to spite federal arbiters of toothless anti-discrimination laws. Many landlords don’t want blacks, poor people, children, pets or the elderly. Landlords can always rent to keep out or drive away certain tenants.

And rent control doesn’t work, either. In New York City, landlords are dodging Depression-era rent controls by selling their property to their tenants—for tidy profits. In one documented case, the couple’s rent for their one-bedroom apartment went from $250 to more than $1,000.

That’s depressing. Home ownership once meant security. It meant guaranteed shelter, guaranteed and fixed monthly payments. Now even that’s changing. State-chartered variable-rate mortgages. So now mortgage payment fluctuates from month-to-month, too. “Owning” your own home (now only the rich have clear title to their homes) now offers no more security than do landlords.

Something is wrong here.

Predictions of doom for the real estate boom have not been borne out. More and more people are spending increasingly larger chunks of their income for housing. In a report released without fanfare recently, the U.S. government said nearly 45 percent of the country’s renters qualify for government assistance and don’t know it.

This is disturbingly un-American and the people who profit from it are the wealthy speculators.