Paul Fields, This Man, Is Out To Rebuild A Community
Pipeline To Crime

Constructing the 706-mile trans-Alaskan oil pipeline has been presented as a way to make Alaska rich and help generate much-needed jobs. But in the long run, the line may have its possible effects on the environment.

Indeed, after a two-month investigation, the Los Angeles Times has exploded this myth and shows the project to be a throwback to the lawlessness of the Old West. When the proposed pipeline was being debated, the one thread running through it was its possible effects on the environment.

However, in its stories the Times has illustrated the great mixture of the social chaos which has brattled Alaska with the breakdown of the law at the local and state levels. The Times reported "hooligans, Maltz figures the courts will operate with impunity. Illegal casino style gambling has been the traditional hallmark of organized crime—operate openly within reach of a telephone and a public prosecutor in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Valdez."

The newspaper reported in Fairbanks, in one year, assaults on police jumped 500 per cent, sex offenses and rapes 150 per cent, drug offenses 171 per cent, fencing stolen goods 100 per cent and drunkenness 84.2 per cent.

The Times also reported in Anchorage, the state's largest city, "violent crimes, theft, gambling and prostitution are booming."

The Times found the project's big events are plagued by massive showers of people ranging from 10,000 in small towns each month to large trucks in larger communities.

In 1972 the pipeline was projected to cost $2 billion. The current estimate is $6.4 billion. Although initiation has taken its toll, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., has a consortium of eight major oil companies. Unfortunately, the project's backers have been left under the unions.

Alaska's attorney general, Arvum. G. Coran, and Alyeska is "willing to accept a certain level of theft in order to buy labor peace. They'll do nothing to provoke the unions. They've stayed 10 miles away from state law enforcement people." Congress has not proven that the pipeline is the start of a burden for one state to carry on by itself.

The Times and the Times-Standard, a federal crime strike force has been investigating Alyeska for more than a year but the United States' authorities general in Anchorage has insisted crime is not a major problem in the state. The Justice Department has been neglecting its responsibilities.

The United States should take a long look at itself as to why it's willing to settle the souls of Alaska and look the other way at the same time. An economist for the state of Alaska said in the Times that ultimately consumers at the gas pumps are "going to have to pay for every bloody bit of this."

As usual the oil companies will be the big winners and everyone else will be the losers.

The Athletic Dorms: Another Hole In The Wall

by CURTIS BYRD

Over one month ago the Mustang Daily ran an article, "The Saga of Chase Hall: From Halls to History Pros In One Year."

I believe it touched only one side of the two-way street dividing the history pros from the athletes who live in the halls.

On the professorial side of the street such halls as Chase Hall, and others on the other side stands Heron and Jespersen Halls; "the homes of athletes."

Let's take a look across the street to see what the athletes have to say about these complaints, keeping in mind that they have lived in the buildings and are aware that the architectural design, color and landscape arrangements are similar among the three buildings.

It is the consensus of the athletes that as long as there is just one pay telephone for 52 people their phone problems will continue to exist.

On the professorial side are the halls such as Chase Hall, and others on the other side stands Heron and Jespersen Halls; "the homes of athletes."

The working and studying conditions for many of the athletes are very difficult because of the conditions the rooms are in. For instance they joked about a six-foot eight-inch basketball player studying across the 4x5 desk with two dresser drawers.

The light fixtures in the center of the rooms provide such bad lighting that the athletes say that you have to have two desk lamps to compensate for the dim yellow light.

Some kind of interior renovation is desperately needed. The walls are made out of some kind of concrete material that has paint on it so chipped that it could be mistaken for some kind of freaks design.

During the winter months it was told that the concrete walls get as cold as 40 degrees. The floors which have no carpet, get almost as cold during the winter months.

Along with the home of the athletes being below the standard of other campus housing, they live in a danger area. The rise of buildings were condemned in 1971, and the administration has chosen to leave the buildings open despite the known liability risk.

There is some talk of replacing the broken down structure of Chase Hall with new support beams, and replacing the roof but no discussion about Heron and Jespersen Halls.

"Many of the history professors complained that they could not provide the college with a first rate job in subpar conditions, and suggested in the article that the college review it's priorities and perhaps make some adjustments."

The average athlete is required to spend as much as three to four hours daily practicing for their particular sport. They are also required to maintain their academic responsibilities in these subpar conditions.

Along with that they give up a good portion of their weekends representing Cal Poly against other State Colleges and Universities.

A question that comes to mind is should the campus priorities be reevaluated? Should the athletes continue to function in the subpar conditions? What kind of junior exists at this institution?"
SAC Passes Union Fee Hike

A graduated plan to increase University Union fees from the current level of $20 to $35 in the 1975-76 school year was approved in past Wednesday afternoon meeting by the Student Affairs Council. The graduated fee increase proposal recommended by Cal Pizza President Robert Kennedy to the University Board of Regents would increase union fees each year by 25%, 100%, and 50% for the next three years. The approved increase would bring the current fee of $20 up to $29 in 1976, $45 in 1978, and $70 in 1979.

The resolution passing the graduated fee increase plan was forwarded to President Kennedy who heads the authority over UUBG's university standing committee. Bruce Orr, representative from Business and Social Science, Fred Heaton, representative from Architecture and Environmental Design, and Associated Students, Inc., President Mike Hurstado, who heads SAC's concern with the University Union budget, the Council formally asked lor input that this time students be given the chance to participate in the process of reaching the fee increase.

The recommendation of SAC would raise fees from $7 to $10 during Winter Quarter and from $10 to $20 during Spring Quarter of this year.
The most frequently heard criticism of the plan was the apparent lack of student input in the decision-making process. This was charged by several SAC members that there was no student representation on the committee responsible for reaching the fee increase.

Final(ly), Test Center Saves Grades

With finals winding down, two weeks away, some students are having a hard time sleeping, eating, and working, but help is available.
The Learning Assistance Center, with assistants and student volunteers, is offering evening seminars in test preparation and studying, which will run from Tuesday, Nov. 19 to Friday, Dec. 12.
The seminars are designed to help students avoid losing points and retain their class notes and outlines to the seminar to enable them to get direct help for their classes.
The schedule of activities varies from day to day, with general test preparation on November 29 and Dec. 1. The seminars are designed to help students prepare for final examinations by providing a variety of instructional methods, including lectures, discussions, and practice tests.
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Three days have been devoted to intensive study sessions to help those students who have fallen behind. The seminar was held on Tuesday, Dec. 1, in the library room Rm. 216, from 4 to 6 p.m. Two days of essay test tips will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 3 and 4, in the library room Rm. 208A at 7 p.m. Practice tests will be discussed Monday, Dec. 8, in the library room 208A at 7 p.m. and again Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the same time, at 11 a.m.

The Council, with Governor's concerns in mind, then adopted the draft resolution which rejected the graduated fee increase.

Big Brother's Helper

The lonely eye of a camera is keeping a constant watch on all activity that goes on beneath the Engineering West Building. No, it is not part of President Kennedy's plan to stamp out alcohol on campus. Nor is the CIA investigating the rumor that aggie driving red pickup trucks have communist affiliation. The camera is merely the major tool in another exercise in— you guessed it— learn by doing. Kevin Hodges, of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design here is preparing a 20-minute time lapse documentary on the new arche building.

The camera takes a picture about every two minutes. Clearly a candid worthwhile project. But one should still think twice before doing anything evil-like drinking beer-wide in range of the camera.
Harmony May Soon Be Singing A New Tune

by SANDY NAX
Daily Staff Writer

Harmony could be called a one horse town, except for one problem; it has a dog and two cats, but no horse. It is 28 miles north of San Luis Obispo, just off Highway 1 between Cayucos and Cambria, population 18. Obviously, Harmony is a quiet community. But if a cabinet maker and a bus driver have their way, the town will be dancing to a new, upbeat tune—a song of rebirth.

The rusty chords of Harmony's theme song, its creamery and cheese factory, are ringing eerily. Paul Fields and Ralph Casper are the resurrectionists of Harmony. They bought Harmony in 1970 with the purpose of reviving it as a tourist attraction.

The creamery was founded in 1869 by two men, Messrs. Izard and Everett. Running intermittently for several years, it had several owners until 1910, when Morris W. Jones bought it.

Opened under the name of Diamond Creamery, it established a high reputation for its quality product. During the green feed months, 150 employees turned out 10,000-12,000 pounds of butter and 3,000 pounds of cheese daily.

Down to 16 employees, the creamery was forced to shut its doors for the last time in 1969, as beef cattle became more profitable than dairy cattle.

How did two men get the idea of buying a town? Casper, a Coast Union High School bus driver, used to work for Fields, and Fields, who with his brother Doris had lived in the north country for 20 years, needed a place to put his cabinet shop. They bought Harmony on Someone. They both decided to buy it, and as a result they are the only owners of a bonafide town complete with its own zip code, 93455, and 90 post office boxes.

Casper, his wife Jan, and their three children migrated here from Southern California, and lived in Atascadero for eight years until they bought Harmony five years ago.

The deserted town presented a challenge—middle age crowd, to clear the cob webs and polish its dignity, forgotten past..."We didn't have to go through the hassle of rezoning, but money is not the reason for it. We expect to make a profit for whatever we spend, but it will take a long time. In the long run it will be profitable," said Casper.

Schedued for completion in about eight years, restoration has cost the two families $85,000 so far and no one knows how high the final total will reach.

"We don't know how much it will cost, after it is complete. Costs keep changing and we are paying as we go," said Casper.

The money to buy the town and pay for the renovation was obtained from private sources and bank loans, according to Fields.

The entire two-acre town is owned by the two families except for one building, a private residence rented to Tom Lyle, one of Harmony's seven downtown residents. According to Jan Casper, the number of shops leased out will determine when the venture pays off.

"We don't really expect to have the loans repaid for possibly 10 years," she said.

Two residents, a garage, cheese storage facility, cheese factory, and the creamery comprise the town of Harmony.

When the renovation is complete the two families hope to have 20-25 shops, in four of Harmony's six buildings, catering their wares to visiting tourists.

Plans for the creamery include eight shops, ranging from antique shops to sweet shops, even a wedding chapel will be located in the old cheese storage structure.

The creamery now is home for an Artisan food restaurant, a gift shop, pottery shop, Wrightson shop, and an upholstery shop. The old garage down the street from the creamery is a blacksmith's shop.

They are open weekends, with the pottery shop open everyday.

In search of an interesting location and suitable space, the Haines are in the San Fernando Valley, scouring for a place from his ranch home two miles south of Harmony into the town.

One of the shops open is the Kiln God Stoneware. It's a pottery shop owned and operated by Mike and Terrill Barnes, Dave Sterling and John Storchman.

The Burrens are from the San Fernando Valley, Sterling is from Clairemont and Storchman is from Richmond, California. They estimate that 25 per cent of their business last year was walk-in tourists. The proprietors of Kiln God Stoneware have been in business for two years. They came to Harmony because they thought it would be a nice place to hang out. "Since we ship all over, it doesn't matter where we locate our business. It has good retail advantage," said Sterling.

They ship their pottery and snowman department stores, nurseries, and gift shops all over the country.

Once Harmony expands they expect to handle more business due to the influx of tourists.

On the international scene, Harmony has the distinction of having its own foreign ambassador...sort of.

Barry Clarke became Harmony's representative to South Africa in 1975, when he returned to his home land after studying for a year at Coast Union High and living with the Fields family.

Harmony may be a small spot on the map, but it has the eminence of having two mayors and no city council.

"Mr. Fields and Mr. Casper used to alternate being mayor, now they are both mayor," said Jan Casper.

Casper and Fields own the town and control the growth and expansion...to a point.

The rebuilding has cost them $85,000 so far, and nobody knows what the final total will be.

Originally, Harmony was known for commercial development, but in 1960, the zoning changed to agriculture. The Caspers and Fields wanted to change the zoning back to commercial in order to develop the plants.

Unlike the owners of a similar shopping complex in San Luis Obispo, who subcontracted the construction of the old cheese storage structure, Casper and Fields are doing all the rebuilding themselves.

"We want to do it the way we want it," said Casper. "If you want to make a change, you don't have to go through the hassle of getting everything approved," said Casper.

As they rebuild, many interesting moments of the past are found. Purchase receipts from some homes and junk from frequent customer William Randolph Hearst have been discovered. The Haines, who have lived in Harmony for eight years, have been doing research on the history of the town.

"We went to the movies during that time," said Jan Casper. "The movie he returned to his home land after studying for a year at Coast Union High and living with the Fields family."

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The Director—Hip on HEP (Daily photo by Tony Hertz)

Low Esteem Of Drama At Poly Reflects The Mood Of America

It's not held in high esteem at Cal Poly, it's only indicative of the state of the theater in America, according to Dr. Mike Malkin.

In a letter here Thursday on the demise of the theater at Cal Poly, Malkin said, "Cal Poly is a much better institution for the American" than the theater arts departments at Yale, UCLA or the University of Michigan.

"In a national level, we are only doing around. We must stop the misdirection of the students," he said. "Although theater is growing in America, Malkin warned.

"The majority never rises above glancing mediocrity," Malkin drew chuckles from the audience on several occasions when he claimed that Cal Poly "was in a unique situation" and "lacked the lack of sweat here."

The drama professor cited an "evasive warping of spirit"—based mostly on the technological aspect of the university. He said of most people that the highest point of the mind and human spirit "is a career and happy sex life."

According to the famed psychologist Franz Fanon, the arts—and in this case, theater—is a primal need of the species. And this need, said Malkin, must be fulfilled.

Theater can flourish in barbarism—but in a civilization it must be cultivated, he told a half-empty room in the University Union at 11 a.m.

Malkin’s speech was the fourth in a continuing series of College Hour presentations offered by the School of Communicative Arts and Humanities.

The pay, but for something more valuable—experience. He was only 21.

"I did everything from carry cell phone for Yvonne De Carlo to reach Jane Russell how to say," he said.

Quijada stayed in New York for one year before returning to Santa Cruz for his masters degree in acting. But before long he was back on Broadway working seven days a week, only this time he was performing as well as working behind the scenes.

Now, after appearing in "Company" and "Follies" and having tried of New York City life, Quijada is doing what he enjoys most next to theater, counseling.

What Quijada also wants to do is direct a smash-hit of "Dames At Sea" for The Little Theater and stay in shape at the same time.

"In my business you have to be in condition, well said," he said. "Some people play, I direct."

Wiping the sweat off his face after demonstrating a dance routine to the 10 auditioners Sunday, he's convincing when he promises everyone in the cast will lower 10 pounds or his money back.

With sleeves rolled up, and faded jeans, Quijada seems to fit right in to the relaxed San Luis Obispo atmosphere.

From Broadway To Poly—An Actor's Success Story?

by SUSIE WHITE

What a kind of person would leave a successful Broadway theater career and move to San Luis Obispo to become a HEP counselor at Cal Poly?

Twenty-five-year-old Michael Quijada would.

Not only a HEP counselor, he also is directing "Dames At Sea" for the San Luis Obispo Little Theater, 360 Monterey. The play runs through January 23, 24, 30 and 31.

Quijada, originally from Fresno, has danced, sung and acted in the town most young performers only dream about—New York, better yet Broadway. He worked for Hal Prince, the most successful producer in New York, and appeared with Liza Minnelli in the television special, "Liza with A Z."

Quijada made his break while a student at the University of Santa Cruz, when he wrote Prince a letter asking for a job. "I wrote Hal and said him he wasn't going to live forever and since he was the greatest producer he should have an apprentice—me. He wrote back saying he gets hundreds of letters from students, but never once warning him he was going to die."

Next thing I knew he wanted to meet me in L.A."

Prince and Quijada met, and soon after he was in New York.

-End-
Housing, Pieces Of The Puzzle

by NUE STRENNON
Daily Staff Writer

Uncovering the cause of the current housing crunch is like putting together a jigsaw puzzle—missing pieces make it hard to come up with the whole picture.

Factors in San Luis Obispo such as a two percent vacancy rate and square footage are between three and five percent combined with a residential development rate of 300 units per year, makes the search for housing a difficult problem.

The following are housing puzzle pieces as seen by San Luis Obispo—housing specialists.

—A mismatched national economy.
—A lack of available land.
—A changed city building permit process.
—An unfavorable atmosphere for building.
—Developers and lenders accustomed to a city process which must now deal with environmental aspects.

Wait Lambert, former manager of Torrance Village and presently campus housing coordinator at Cal Poly, attributes at least part of San Luis Obispo's difficulties to the unstable national economy.

He explained inflation has hit his hard area of construction materials and interest rates on loans to developers. Leans are the key in purchasing which is the scarce resource of all.

Lambert also pointed out that building costs continue to spiral, while developers must wait from three to six weeks for city project approval.

Consulting with Lambert about the lack of land was Leonard Ilagad, sales agent for Palm-Truxton Realty.

She pointed to the land around Cal Poly, which is zoned agricultural on one side and officially developed on the other.

Complicating matters, said Ms. Ilagad, is the shortage of houses on the market due to people buying old houses and renovating them, either to live in or rent out. This shortage has forced rents sky rocketing upward and gives the owners the advantage of being able to sell the land to developers.

Finally, she observed that the cost of a new home has increased to the point that even the above-average family can't afford to buy one.

Consequently many are force to live in apartments hearing no room for students and new residents who move into the area.

(continued on page 7)
Housing: Jigsaw Puzzle

From page 6, it appears that in 1968, 90 percent of people under the age of 30 were financially capable of buying their own homes, a figure that dropped to 40 percent in 1975.

One person who feels the city is partially to blame for the current housing shortage is a vocal critic, a former Cal Poly student who became a financer, developer and president of Aero-Recreation Properties, Inc.

He concurred the housing shortage is a five-year-old problem. The national problem is a five-year-old problem, he said, adding that many developers have left the area because current permit processes are so restrictive and complicated.

He pointed to the risk developers must take when weighing whether or not to jump into new projects. Having to figure all construction costs a year in advance, a hundred thousand dollar loss could easily result from a five-year project on a two million dollar project.

Doherty doesn't see much chance of the housing situation improving in the San Luis Obispo area. He said that many developers have left the area because current permit processes are so restrictive and complicated.

On the other side of the coin, one member of the city's Planning Department doesn't think current policies are overly stringent.

Doherty explained adding that Santa Maria has a standard procedure developers must follow and a well organized permit process with a willingness on the part of the city to aid developers once a project has been approved.

Doherty pointed to this tract of homes, Los Verdes Park, which took two years for the entire project to be approved and building to begin.

He believes the problems stem from the present stand by the city of growth majority within city government, which has directly slowed residential housing building in San Luis Obispo. He compared building in Santa Maria Obispo to Santa Maria 'the difference between night and day'.

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Concerning communications between developers and city officials, he said the city "doesn't listen to the developer because they think we're a bunch of crooks."

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Lights To Go Out Saturday Night
For Cal Poly's Football Seniors

For most people retirement means a golden watch and a cocktail party at age 65. But for a football player retirement comes as a matter of necessity. In an effort to make a much earlier exit, Saturday night will be the last time any of the seniors play football in an organized situation, again.

Ken Laeland, a senior co-captain, may have summed up the situation best when he said, "It all happened so fast. It seems like we were all just freshmen." This group of seniors must be a little disappointed in their final year. Most of them played on two CCAA championship teams and this year, will be treading water in an organized situation, again.

Since the Cal Poly football program can't use a stopping stone to the pros, most players get their degrees on time.

The final weekly bulletin listed the official cause of death as heart failure, but the 53-member medical team treated him in his month-long battle to survive said he suffered from eight other ailments. It listed Parkinson's disease, acute heart attacks, stomach ulcers with massive bleeding, bacterial peritonitis, inflammation of the intestinal lining, acute kidney failure, thrombophilic inflammation of the veins, bleeding blood clots, pneumonia in both lungs, toxic shock and finally, heart stoppage.

Saturday the seniors will be leaving and was wrestled to the floor entirely by Secret Service agents. The Secret Service — which Laeland and the Allman Brothers, among others, formed with the Allman Brothers, Nuxilin on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 9 p.m., $1.50 at the door.

Franco's Death

MADRID, Spain UPI — Generalissimo Francisco Francesca's doctors said Thursday day he was stricken by less than three years ago in this situation. Less than three years ago in this situation, the generalissimo's doctors said, he was stricken by less than three years ago in this situation. Less than three years ago in this situation, the generalissimo's doctors said, he was stricken by less than three years ago in this situation.

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Unconcert

The Special Events Committee is sponsoring an Unconcert with Mark Natalin on Sunday, Nov. 25, at 8 p.m. Tickets for the festival style seating are $1 for students and $2 for the general public.

Natalin is a veteran of the Butterfield Blues Band and has also performed with the Allman Brothers, John Lee Hooker, James Cotton, and the Blues of the Purple Sage, The Golly, a local band, will be the backup group

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With Our Technical Staff
November 25

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With Our Technical Staff
November 25

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1020 Railroad Av. San Luis Obispo
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Italian Cuisine

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