Each year, a theme is selected for Poly Royal, something that will encompass the spirit of the entire campus, and something that is meaningful for Poly people and visitors alike.

"Experiencing New Frontiers" is the 1981 theme, one that is well suited to Poly—a university of people with the shared goal to approach the technological future with open minds and able hands, and at the same time to explore new frontiers in itself with some new emphasis on less technically-oriented spheres: education, the humanities and communicative arts.

But the theme contains a special and different meaning for each individual at Poly, and each sees it in light of their own experiences here.

For Carla Wendt, president of the Cal Poly Cutting and Reining Club, new frontiers are experienced through exposure. Wendt, who is pictured on the cover of this issue, said the theme encompasses “branching out into new experiences, new lifestyles.”

To others, frontiers are not just external, but internal as well.

Hazel Jones, Cal Poly’s vice president of academic affairs who was interviewed by the Mustang Daily about her decisions in implementing future funding cuts, said these frontiers should include “incorporating new knowledge into old curriculum.”

Sifting out the new knowledge for application, she said, can sometimes be difficult. “That’s been a new experience in learning for me.”

Frances Parker, head of the home economics/child development department, which was recently formed by the merging of the child development and home economics departments, also thinks new frontiers result from integration.

“We have to seek out new interactions within the university: developing research between different disciplines, integrating our expertise between disciplines, finding common researchable topics,” Parker said. Parker comments on the effects of the controversial merger inside this issue.

“We would look forward to new frontiers of openness between the administration and faculty. We would hope the university could become a forum for the open expression of all ideas, especially those relating to the conservation rather than the waste of energy.”

A member of the administration, Safety Director Donald Van Acker, said he was concerned with environmental protection.

“New frontiers are going to include emergency preparedness and the hazardous disposal of chemical wastes,” Van Acker said. The safety director has had to deal with student exposure to the chemical PCB from dorm light fixtures and the discovery that a landfill dump site in Poly Canyon was once used for toxic chemicals.

Van Acker comments on the dump inside.

“There is an increasing need for safety knowledge and the implementation of that knowledge,” Van Acker said, particularly as Cal Poly increases its emphasis on research.

The frontiers of Leslie Binsacca, chair of the Poly Royal Board, are more immediate:

“Experiencing New Frontiers” has double meaning for me,” she said. “It means exploring new, expanding horizons that students at Cal Poly are exploring, and at the same time it means visitors to Poly Royal can see new frontiers through the technologies and ideas shown by the displays and exhibits.”

The editors
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RILEYS
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The 90-year-old house had been almost perfectly restored when a fire gutted the house. The Piru Mansion, built in 1890, was located on Highway 126, 10 miles west of Magic Mountain. Poly architecture students Phil Hardison and Steve Butler, both driven to preserve rather than tear down old structures, became interested in the house and decided to document it and try to determine its origin for their senior project. Documenting a house involves taking complete measurements and photographs, and making drawings, so that if anything ever happens to the house, the owners would have something to go by if they wanted to rebuild. Hardison and Butler never dreamed that a request for their documentation would coincide with the completion of their project. The 90-year-old house had been almost perfectly restored when a fire, ostensibly ignited by a blow torch during roof work, gutted the entire inside of the house. However, enough of the walls are left to get all the first floor measurements necessary to rebuild. And the owners will attempt to rebuild. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Newhall are newspaper people from way back, and currently own and operate the Newhall Signal. They will start from a tower and a chimney, the only parts of the house still intact. The outer walls of the house are brick, which adds to the charm of the house, but hindered the firemen, who spent three hours fighting the blaze.

The stained glass in the house, along with the furnishings and tile work were what made the historical house a mansion, said Hardison. He said the stained glass was the most valuable thing in the entire house, but their detailed photographs will help in reconstructing the windows. After the Sylmar earthquake of the early ’70s, glass people replaced some of the panes, so they will be called upon again, said Hardison.

Damage to the house was arbitrarily set at $2 million. When the house was built, it cost $500,000 at a time when the average house cost about $3,500. Hardison and Butler, both graduating architecture students, were intrigued by the origin of the house and have come to what they consider a sure conclusion. They believe they are correct in naming Samuel and J.C. Newsome as the architects of the Piru Mansion.

Most Poly students are familiar with the spectacular Victorian home located on Islay Street in San Luis Obispo. The house, which features a large palm tree on its lawn, was copied from a book published by Samuel and J.C. Newsome, said Hardison. Hardison said that besides their identification of details characteristic of the Newsome’s designs, he and Butler found that the architects had built other houses for the original owner of Piru Mansion, D.C. Cook. Piru Mansion had a fireplace in every room, and all ceilings were 12 feet high. The Newhalls, both in their mid-60s, have a great affection for the house, and are trying to keep busy with their business concerns, said Hardison. They have put a lot of effort into restoring the house, and now that they must rebuild, they have an even bigger challenge ahead of them.

The documentation project of two Poly architecture majors will make it possible for the Piru Mansion to be rebuilt.

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Section 04

BY LISA CHEVES

Cutting and reining are the tricks of their trade

The club held a team penning last month at a local stable, which was a great success, said Wendy. Team penning involves teams of riders cutting cows out of a herd and penning them for timed scores.

A stock horse can show under several different categories, said Wendy, but it all builds up to working with cattle. Cutting is accomplished by cueing the horse by foot and training the horse to cut different parts of the body. Reining is a technique used in cutting, but is not essential in stock work. It is given the most attention during a show, or in cutting horses to do various tricks.

Remember all the old westerns where horses come to screeching halts (slides), or where the yank of a rein miraculously causes a horse to spin around several times on his hind hooves (spins)? This is where the technique of reining comes into play. And what western would be complete without roll backs (another cued trick), where the horse runs straight into a fence, but turns around right before the moment of impact?

The main difference between the westerns and reality is that these tricks take lots of training and a horse with cow-sense.

The name is sort of misleading, said Carla Wendt, president of Cal Poly's Cutting and Reining Club. In actuality, Cal Poly hasn't had a cutting show in four years. However, the club sponsors the show team and is involved in many aspects of the horse world.

The new instructor, coming to Poly straight off a ranch, echoed Wendy's opinion by saying education comes in concentrated doses of observing.

"If they're going to work on the horse industry as a livelihood, they should take a course such as Colt Breaking," said Leslie.

Right now, interest in horse classes is high, and it is difficult for a student not majoring in animal science to get into many of the courses.

Learning how to breed mares is important, said Leslie, and Wendy pointed out that this is one area where Cal Poly's program needs extending.

Wendt believes that despite many improvements in horse programs at Poly, there is still a lot more room for growth. "We need an indoor arena," she said. Training comes to a standstill in the rain because of a lack of covered facilities.

The horse program has tremendous potential for the entire student body, said Leslie. Good, strong programs attract students of all kinds, he said.

In addition to the Cutting and Reining Club, Cal Poly has the Rodeo Club and the Polo Club, which both offer distinct opportunities for students interested in horses.
Hang glider pilots: freedom in flight

BY SUE BOYLAN Special to the Daily

"Free as a bird. I am rid of the earth. I can fly." Like the dreams I had dreamed as a child. I can master the sky."— from "Master the Sky" by Rick Masters

A commonly held misconception about hang glider pilots is that they are potentially suicidal crazies who think it's fun to jump off cliffs and mountainsides. However, it should be noted that hang glider pilots don't jump off cliffs and mountainsides—they fly off them.

Pilots don't think that flying is merely fun—for some it's addictive.

"I have to get my fix off flying! at least a couple of times a week or I'm not as productive," said Carlos Miralles, a senior aeronautical engineering major at Cal Poly. Miralles has been hang gliding since 1975. But is it dangerous to fly off mountainsides strapped underneath an oversized kite? Accidents in this sport can be fatal. A Cal Poly student was killed while hang gliding in May 1978. However, it should be noted that hang glider pilots are not jumping off cliffs and mountainsides— they fly off them.

Miralles admitted that the quality of his grades seems to be proportional to the amount of time he spends flying compared to the time he spends studying.

Currently Miralles has a glider design in production. The Aolus has been manufactured and is being sold through Spectra Aircraft Corporation of Concord, California since December 1980.

Miralles began working on the design for the Aolus glider in 1978. The glider has a tail which gives it a more bird-like shape than the currently popular gliders.

The unique tail design makes the glider, "safer, more stable and allows it to perform better," Miralles said.

Although working on graduation and life after Cal Poly is a higher priority now, Miralles and Bill Dodson, another senior aero major, have begun work on another glider design.

Miralles said he is the only Cal Poly student to have a hang glider in production. Brian Porter, a one-time world champion, has two glider designs to his credit, the Easy-Hiser and the Voyager, Miralles said. Still, it's hard to understand exactly why the county's 100 hang glider pilots (of whom about 20 are students) are compelled to strap themselves beneath brightly colored Dacron sails and take to the air, trusting themselves to the wind.

Miralles states his case simply. "Ever since I can remember, I've wanted to fly," he explained. He's working toward his private pilot's license.

Rick Masters considers flying airplanes "Pong hang gliding," that it's just like an electronic simulation of the real thing.

In fact, the best way Masters can describe it is through guitar playing and song writing, in which he expresses his feelings about flying without the protection of walls. He marvelled, "Just imagine the whole worlds around you.

The higher a hang glider pilot flies, the more the countryside expands out in front of him, until said Masters, "You're flying with the hawks and the eagles.

Training doesn't stop with advance pilot ratings. Masters and Miralles said a pilot must study meteorology to learn as much as possible about the winds they ride on.

Hard-core hang glider pilots are so dedicated to the sport that Miralles said, it is not uncommon to forgo jobs, classes, homework, just about anything to head for the nearest launch site if conditions look "soarable."

Conditions are soarable when the wind is blowing into the glider's path at the launch site and pilots are able to find warm rising pockets of air to circle in once the glider is in the air. Using these air pockets, much the same way birds do, is called thermaling.

An experienced pilot can use thermals to make a flight last two or more hours and fly as high as several hundred feet above the elevation of the launch site. Twenty-three-year-old Miralles, who plans to graduate in June, said in late February he took off from the launch site on Cuesta Ridge, about three miles north of Cal Poly and "worked the thermals and ridge lifts to rise to an elevation of 4,500 feet.

On that flight Miralles decided that conditions were good enough to try a cross-country flight, he was able to fly over Cuesta Grade and land in Santa Margarita, about eight miles away.

But there are also days when the flight from the 1,250-foot elevation of the Cuesta Ridge site to the landing area, is a mile and a half away on a farmer's land behind campus, takes 10 minutes or less.

This type of flight Miralles described as, "little more than a bumpy sled ride."

"When Carlos flies all the time he gets really good grades," observed David Dodson, another Cal Poly student and hang glider pilot, and also one of Miralles' roommates.

"He doesn't put any time into studying, but he can just crank on a test."

Miralles admitted that the quality of his grades seems to be proportional to the amount of time he spends flying compared to the time he spends studying.


Photos by

Vince Bucci
Poly neighbors recall...

BY MARIA CASAS
Staff Writer

The year was 1901. The town of San Luis Obispo was nestled between the easting coastal hills and the Santa Lucia mountain range. The neighbor­ ing Pacific Ocean complimented the picturesque beauty and moderated the milles’s climate.

But the price of seclusion for the Central Coast community, which sought for recognition and a chance to grow, was neglect.

In Sacramento, the California state legislature was searching for a suitable site for a vocational high school where students could be educated in the arts and sciences, and prepare them for a non-professional way of life. San Luis Obispo met these prerequisites, and so the century shared its infancy with the newly born Cal Poly.

“Before, there was nothing but vegetable fields,” said Francis Bressis, who was born and raised in San Luis. Her home is perched high on a hill overlooking the city and the campus. Moving from the big city of Pitts­burgh, Pennsylvania to San Luis Obispo in 1927 was exciting for Paul Dubin.

“I was thrilled with the little town and all the geraniums and lilies,” said Dubin. “In the big city there were just sidewalks.”

Dubin, who lives just a few blocks from campus, recalled how San Luis Obispo appeared in the early 1900s. The old mission resembled a New England-style church—not a Spanish mission; the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart replaced the three-story wooden church with a boarding school for girls and a convent for the nuns. A Woolworth’s store stood where the church with a boarding school for girls from a high school to a college, California Polytechnic State University. Cal Poly began to attract students from all over the state. The students immigrating into San Luis Obispo to attend school brought with them a diversity of personalities, values, cultural traits and fads that would transform a once serene town into a hectic one some 10 months of the year. The seasonal migration began to look more like an invasion.

“You can tell the students have gone home (in the summer), because I can find a parking spot in front of my house,” Dubin said.

During World War II when Cal Poly was an all-male school, Dubin felt the students were unruly.

“The boys were fresh out of kindergarten,” said Dubin. “They’ve grown up now. I’ve never met more perfect gentlemen.”

The recently retired city clerk, Jean Fitzpatrick, came to San Luis Obispo in 1942. In the past 28 years he has worked as city treasurer and associate administrator. He noticed the same kinds of changes.

“The school turning co-ed in 1956 was good for the town. People thought that bringing girls to school here would make the guys dress up. The problem was, the girls dressed in the guys.”

The release of all this youthful energy became particularly apparent to those who had to control the pranks and parties of college students—a sure spot in town-gown relations.

Captain Donald Englert of the San Luis Obispo Police Department came to town 20 years ago as a patrol officer.

Father George McMenamin about students: “They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected.”

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BY MARIA CASAS

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BY MARIA CASAS

BY MARIA CASAS
... 80 annual migrations
From page 6

"Things students did are different," said Englert. "Moral standards have changed and a lessening of inhibitions led to going out and having fun. It's come in contact with all people."

More students has not just meant more parties, Englert pointed out, but bigger ones as well.

"Twenty years ago students still consumed alcohol," said Englert. "The difference is that parties before were not money generators. In the last five years party throwers have added another, separate and distinct violation: selling alcohol without a license."

"And then there's the harder stuff."

"In the 1960s there was hard drug use by students but they didn't remain students for long," he said.

Fitzpatrick has come into contact with students and their parties and is glad they are part of the neighborhood.

"Some kids had a party and everyone went nowhere," said Fitzpatrick. "The next day these big, husky kids in ties went to every house and apologized for the noise."

"Sometimes if they see me doing yard work, they come and help me out."

The students fit into the town and I enjoy them." Doc.

Father George McMenamin, who has assigned to the Old Mission in 1956, has noticed a few changes from a different standpoint—the priest.

In 1956 an evening mass was not held on Sundays and it was rare when the morning masses were full, he recalled. Today, the Sunday evening service is jammed with students, almost 800 showing up for it each week.

Father McMenamin, said, "They dress different and are not as hippy as the flower children era is over."

The dress is still informal at church, but Father McMenamin said he is glad to see that students come to pray no matter what they are wearing.

Dubs sees students in church and around her neighborhood; a fraternity is right up the street from her.

"They asked me to be a judge in a sing-a-long with a sorority," Dubs said. "They are perfect gentlemen." Father McMenamin is glad the students are here because it makes the city enhance the cultural awareness of the city.

"They make a little noise, but it is a college town, and that kind of thing is expected," said Father McMenamin. "It's interesting how San Luis Obispo has an international flavor because foreign students are entertained in homes. This is beneficial to our society."

The growth of Cal Poly does not bother Bressis, who goes to town in the morning to avoid traffic.

"The city is growing but you have to give way to progress," said Bressis. "Can't expect to keep it small while other cities are growing. If people want to live here they should not be deprived of the opportunity. It would be selfish to keep people out."

"We're lucky to have Cal Poly," said Dubs. "It brings so much. There's more life."

"Sometimes businesses don't appreciate students because of their dress styles," said Fitzpatrick. "They forget they are adults. I personally enjoy Cal Poly students," she added.

"A lot of problems in town are blamed on students. They come to town and barge citizens. They live here, rent houses, and pay taxes. People should change the attitude that they are just students."

"People have to recognize that students are citizens in our town and we should take care of them."

The Legal Clinic maintains an agreement with ASI of Cal Poly to provide free consultations to students regarding any problem a student may have. This consultation can sometimes be conducted over the phone, and the Legal Clinic encourages students to call whenever a problem arises.

Perhaps the most important aspect of this relationship is that the Legal Clinic uses a reduced fee schedule for Cal Poly students, staff and faculty.

What special relationship does the Legal Clinic have with Cal Poly students, staff and faculty?

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Faculty group: concern + balance = Diablo

BY CYNTHIA BARAKATT
Staff Writer

When Cal Poly President Warren Baker was asked to comment on the faculty members picketing outside Chumash Auditorium where Lt. Gov. Mike Curb, an advocate of nuclear power, was speaking, he said: "It's a part of university life."

The protestors couldn't have agreed more.

The protestors, the Cal Poly Concerned Faculty and Staff, are a group of faculty and staff members who air their views on issues concerning the university and the community.

"We're trying to be a watchdog organization which makes sure the university does not become one-sided," said mathematics professor Dr. Bob Wolf, a spokesman for the group.

The organization originated with 160 signatures on a petition expressing concern about the opening of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant after the Three Mile Island accident in the spring of 1979. Diablo Canyon is about 12 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

Although there is no formal membership, there are about 50 names on the phone list and meetings, which take place every other Monday, attract an average of 20 to 25 people, according to Wolf.

While the group's aim is to make sure both sides get aired on major issues concerning the university and surrounding community, the main focus of the Concerned Faculty is Diablo Canyon and the energy path of the future, said political science professor and co-chairman of the group, Dr. Richard Kasnour.

He said that the group's anti-nuclear stand is as it should be, a counter balance for pro-nuclear groups in the university and the community.

"Our aim is creating an atmosphere where a diversity of viewpoints is heard," he said. Both sides should continue to voice their opinions, he added.

The fate of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, standing idle while safety hearings continue, is the main concern of the faculty organization.

The plant is within three miles of the recently discovered Hosgri earthquake fault system, a major safety question to Wolf.

Although PG & E nuclear engineer John Sumner asserts the plant is built to withstand the ground motion generated by a quake measuring 7.5 on the Richter scale and will not fail during an earthquake, Wolf said he feels the risk of operating a nuclear plant that close to a fault is too big to take.

But Sumner called the delay "ridiculous" and said he cannot justify the $2.5 million per day it is costing the utility and the taxpayers to buy energy from other sources while the plant remains closed.

"The plant will not get any safer from any more hearings," he said.

The amount of radiation given off during normal operation of the plant also concerns the faculty group. Landscape architecture associate professor and co-chairman of the group Walter Tryon said that while people are told radiation associated with nuclear plants is not harmful; the precautions taken in handling radioactive material, however, such as the use of protective gear, create confusion in the public mind about the real effects of radiation.

"It's difficult to understand what something really means," he said.

Summer said that only minimal amounts of radiation are released from the plant under controlled conditions. People are exposed to more radiation from the natural background and medical equipment than from nuclear plant emissions.

"There's no question that nuclear power is as safe as anything else in this society," he said.

Diablo Canyon will eventually be granted a license Sumner said, because it would be a waste of invested time and money not to operate the built facility.

Wolf said the plant will be licensed because proponents of nuclear power know that a denied license would be "the nail in the coffin" of the nuclear industry. The Concerned Faculty opposes nuclear energy as a means of producing power in the future.

"I don't see nuclear energy as needed anywhere in the world," said Wolf. "It's a poor energy path. There are so many things that are simpler, safer, cheaper." The Concerned Faculty member said efforts should be made to develop renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and tidal energy.

The Concerned Faculty will continue to speak out against nuclear energy and will take on other campus and community issues that members feel are important, said Kasnour.

He said the group is currently at work on a proposal providing for a campus energy coordinator who would work to ensure efficient use of energy on campus and explore means of conservation.

Although no protests or other activities are planned, the Concerned Faculty will continue to take advantage of chances to air their views.

"As a group, we are committed to speak out at every opportunity," said Tryon.
Sex discrimination inquiry: Can Poly clear Title IX hurdle?

BY RALPH THOMAS
Editorial Assistant

Sex discrimination has been a much talked about issue at Cal Poly over the last few months. One aspect of the issue has been the question of whether Cal Poly is in compliance with Title IX—a federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in federally assisted programs and activities.

During the last two weeks of January Cal Poly was visited by two investigators from the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. The investigation began as a result of a complaint filed in the spring of 1979 by five female students charging the university for noncompliance with Title IX—specifically in the area of athletics.

The university has not received a response from the DOE since the investigators left, according to Howard West, associate executive vice president of academic affairs. He said the investigation's time schedule does not require a response until 90 days after the visit.

"It could very well be June, July or August before we get back their (the DOE) reactions to the compliance review," said West, who is in charge of Cal Poly's intercollegiate athletic program.

West said he does not have "severe concerns" about the investigation.

"I don't want to try to hide anything. I don't want to try to hide anything. If there are problems, they ought to be identified and we ought to try to find some way of resolving them," West said.

Despite his lack of concern about the compliance review, West said he feels there are two areas the investigators might recommend improvement in: equity for men and women in athletic facilities and development of new facilities to replace Crandall Gym. He estimated the facility is third on the master plan priority list, but that it is still years away.

Concerning the area of distribution of scholarship assistance, West said there has been "a confusion about how to calculate equity."

Cal Poly's master plan includes the construction of a new physical education facility to replace Crandall Gym. West estimated the facility is third on the master plan priority list, but that it is still years away. Concerning the area of distribution of scholarship assistance, West said there has been "a confusion about how to calculate equity."

He said Title IX requires financial aid for athletes to be distributed proportionately according to the number of participants.

For Cal Poly the cost of giving men athletic scholarships has been considerably cheaper than it has for women. This is caused by higher cost of housing women athletes in the regular on-campus dormitories as opposed to the lower campus dorms—Heron and Jasper where the men are housed.

West pointed out that it costs the university $377,000 to house the 105 men athletes on scholarships and $333,000 to house the 55 women on athletic scholarships.

After the 1981-82 school year Heron and Jasper halls will not be used to house athletes, according to West.

The questions of equity were observed by the investigators and West said he is not sure how they will respond.

"They'll have to draw their own conclusions based on whatever factual evidence and rationale that they choose to use," said West.

If the investigators do find the university guilty of sex discrimination, according to West, the ultimate penalty would be the withdrawal of all federal assistance from the university.

West said this type of penalty is now being tested in a federal court and might be found illegitimate. If this happens West said the federal government would have no jurisdiction over Cal Poly's intercollegiate athletic programs.

Since Title IX's beginning, West said, Cal Poly has been striving along with other universities, to eliminate any inequities in athletic programs. He commends Title IX for being impetus of this movement.

"There may still be some inequities—but I don't believe that they exist," West said. He predicts that the university's athletic programs will have complete equity—except for some facilities.

West said he supports movement toward equity with or without Title IX. "It is both appropriate and right for there to be equality of opportunity—we're committed to that," he said.
Polycanyon springs could leach buried toxics

State officials' investigation underway

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant
A preliminary investigation by California Department of Health officials indicates that a Polycanyon trash dump where toxic wastes were once buried poses "no immediate hazard to human health," although there is a "strong possibility" of leaching in the landfill.

A report from the health department, dated March 17, says the Poly Canyon landfill is located in the area of two springs—one of which runs "directly through the fill"—and that there is a "strong possibility of rainwater leaching through the landfill and eventually entering Brizzioli Creek." The creek runs through Poly Canyon before transversing the northern section of campus and eventually flowing into San Luis Creek.

The state investigation follows a February Mustang Daily article that detailed the allegations of Mike Ahler, an equipment technician in the Cal Poly chemistry department. Ahler told the Daily that between 1972 and 1978 he transported toxic waste materials never supposed to be buried there. The past dumping of toxic wastes at the site was "illegal," the report says.

Mark White, director of the state health department's Abandoned Sites Project, said the owners of the landfill—meaning the university—would be liable for any environmental damage that occurred because of past dumping of toxic wastes.

The report also indicates the results of two ground samples taken at the landfill last quarter would be known by mid-May.

The genesis of Cal Poly's toxic waste problem occurred during the early 1970's, when the chemistry department's procedures for toxic waste disposal were at a crossroad. Previously, many chemical wastes were simply poured down the drain, and the department's faculty and staff feared the materials would create an unreasonable burden for the San Luis Obispo sewage treatment plant.

Moreover, if the chemicals wastes passed through the plant unaltered, contamination of San Luis Creek could result. According to Ahler, it was against this backdrop that his department sought an alternate method of waste disposal.

Little did Ahler know then that the alternate method would be the subject of federal and state investigations near-ly 10 years later.

"The most reasonable and practical alternate method of disposing of such waste was—and still is—burial in a secure landfill," the equipment technician said. The most secure landfill known to us at that time was located at the closed Cal Poly dump site, Ahler said.

Among the substances he transported to the dump were heavy metals such as cadmium and zinc, organic solvents including hexane and benzene as well as certain types of hydrocarbons, Ahler said.

Ahler said organic solvents were simply poured onto the landfill rather than being buried in their containers. The equipment technician called this procedure an "accidental good fortune" since it "allowed for a smaller amount of residue to remain in the dump."

Pouring the solvents onto open ground, Ahler explained, allowed 90 percent of the substances to evaporate.

Benzene, which was in common use in the chemistry department prior to 1978, also ended up at the Poly Canyon landfill. Ahler said. Benzene is now recognized as a cancer agent—it was one of the chemicals dumped at the contaminated Love Canal area of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A Feb. 18 Daily article triggered a federal investigation of the trash dump which was spearheaded by the U.S. Coast Guard. The day after the article was printed Coast Guard and county officials made a preliminary investigation of the site.

On the West Coast, according to Alfonso Fonse, San Luis Obispo County's emergency services coordinator, the Coast Guard serves as the federal government's investigative arm when toxic waste disposal problems arise.

Jerry Hamilton, a pollution investigator with the Coast Guard, said soil samples of the Poly Canyon landfill would be taken in coordination with county officials.

The dump site—located about a mile in from Poly Canyon's entrance—was carved out of the side of a hill on the right-hand side of the road. This area of Poly Canyon continues to serve as an excavation site used to supply the university with road construction materials, according to Douglas Gerard, executive dean of facilities planning.

The trash dump was closed during the mid-1970's when San Luis Obispo County set forth new regulations for continued operation of the site, according to Gerard. Rather than comply with these regulations, the university moved to seal the dump.

Ahler said the materials he transported to the dump "are judged to be sufficiently contained by the landfill to prevent any measurable contamination of the environment by that waste," provided the landfill is not excavated.

Since 1977, Ahler said, wastes accumulated by the chemistry department have taken on an off-campus state-licensed dump site in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

"This decision was made not because of imagined difficulties with the Poly Canyon dump site, but to comply with various government regulations which we eventually discovered," the equipment technician said.

Poly memories

During the mid-'30s, Cal Poly had one of the winningest football teams in California. Between 1933 and 1935, the team had a record of 17 wins, four losses and one tie— with a perfect record in 1933. In 1933 and 1934, the Mustangs were the conference champions.

The ancient Greeks it was oivos, the drink of the Gods. The early Romans called it cinum, and fought and died over it. The French called it vin and built their nations pride upon it. It was glorified in song and dance by the Spanish, who called it vino. To Americans it is known simply as wine.

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* Mustang Daily April 24 & 25, 1981

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BY JIM MAYER
AND KATHRYN MCKENZIE
Poly News Co-Editors

The economic saga of Proposition 13 continues. Although it may seem as if the measure, passed in June of 1978, has stopped hurting education in California, some warn that the Novocains provided by the now-dwindled state budget surplus has worn off.

The legislature is now wrestling with the state's first balanced budget in four years. Limiting spending to the amount of revenue will mean across-the-board cuts in the funding of the California State University and Colleges system, with no compensation for the nation's double-digit inflation rate.

To Cal Poly, this next phase of inadequate funding will come in the form of a projected increase in the general fund budget of only 0.69 percent.

"All parts of Cal Poly will be affected," said Hazel Jones, vice president in charge of academic affairs. "We distribute pain equally."

But, she says, Cal Poly is already sore from previous budget cuts and the austere fiscal environment of the last four years.

"We are still dealing with the impact of Proposition 13. The full force of the impact has been delayed," said Finance Director Tom Flores.

The CSUC felt the continuing pressure in making up next year's budget. Governor Jerry Brown's proposed budget required the trustees to trim nearly $36 million from their initial request.

The system made these unanticipated cuts by slashing $10 million designated, for new programs and program changes, by reducing an inflation adjustment for supplies and services to 5 percent, and by increasing student fees.

For example, the inflation adjustment for utilities was reduced to 16 percent, Flores said, despite estimated increases of 24 percent for lighting, 22 percent for gas and 15 percent for oil.

"We will be underfunded in that category by $1.5 million systemwide," Flores said.

The system made these cuts by requiring the Chancellor's office in Long Beach to approve all hiring. Cal Poly lost 29 positions, a factor that hurts Poly in two ways.

"By next year, Cal Poly — the most impacted campus in the system — will lose 20 faculty positions. It is inconceivable to me that we will lose this many when we are so impacted," said Vice President Jones.

Another target of cutbacks has been positions, a factor that hurts Poly in two ways.

"We are jammed with students. We turn away more students every year. But there is not enough equipment money. With our emphasis on lab work it's impossible to keep the lab equipment up to date. Even now it's obsolete or outdated," Jones said.

"When equipment breaks, Jones said, the university often doesn't have the money to fix it, so it is discarded.

The CSUC was exempt from this, but it participated voluntarily by requiring the Chancellor's office in Long Beach to approve all hiring. Cal Poly lost 29 positions through attrition.

The CSUC budget was reduced by $14 million in cuts demanded by the next year (78'-79), with reductions coming from instructional and support budget funding.

"The proposals was dismal," said Budget Officer Rick Ramirez.

"We are in a period of void right now," referring to waiting for the final form of the governor's budget. The proposed budget was submitted to the state assembly in January and will be finalized in June, Ramirez says. "Everyone is sitting on the edge of their chairs, waiting."

Yet, there are still alternatives, according to Hazel Jones. "Our hope now is to get private money from outside sources. The Governor's Cabinet will help in this. They're people who understand the ways of getting to legislators, and ways of getting to corporate dollars."

Inevitably, Jones said, there will be a deterioration in the quality of education because of budget cuts, but Cal Poly will survive.

"We're still alive and viable. The students get brighter and brighter every year. But there will be more pressure on everyone.

"We will work hard to prevent this lower quality of education. But it is an insidious, subtle thing that keeps eroding away what we're doing."

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Funding cuts worry officials -- and raise student fees

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The players are divided into two sets: the primary set, consisting of the primary player (winner); and the secondary set, consisting of every other player (losers), ranging in number from two to as many as will fit in the rooms.

The ultimate aim of the game is freedom—for the primary player, freedom to control; for the secondary players, freedom from control. For the secondary players, there are various levels of freedom obtainable as the game progresses.

The secondary players should be aware that the skillful primary player can determine this value marker by controlling their perception of their objective. For example, if the primary player has purchased sufficient advertising triangles, he can force the secondary players into the belief that a choice of twenty detergents and the option of buying crotch deodorant and flowered toilet paper is, indeed, freedom.

The amount of money distributed is arbitrary, but the primary player must start the game with one thousand (1,000) times the combined total of the secondary players. The same conditions apply to property squares, factory diamonds, material goods cards, influence and political clout quotas, and other assets which can be added to the game progresses, provided all players agree on their validity.

The playing board is a conical pyramid. The secondary players move around in a continuous horizontal circle at its base; the primary player moves vertically upwards to the peak, his rate of ascent determined by the ruthlessness of his play, and the rate at which the secondary players forfeit, their human dignity quotas cards.

Under category 3) are skills, manipulate. Be it a secondary player threatens to expose the faults of his work place, say, the primary player may require power plant, but place In the game could be terminated by the expenditure of a half card, modified by the words "car accident."

If a secondary player lands on one of the irregularly spaced red squares, he must pick a red card from the Death pile. If the card is modified by the words "retired" or "disabled" in italic, the player merely leaves the room; if not, if the card is specified by asbestos or balled lung, the player is placed at the oblong wooden box with the word "lives" painted on it, and is forgotten.

If the primary player lands on a blue square he must pick a blue card from the Delilah pile. The delilah in 1915 to his present is specified by "rules unless unrest, environmental movement, "public outrage," or "Ralph Baker", but the skillful player need not be concerned. If for instance, the two categories of "public outrage," pacifism and active resistance, threaten the primary player's armament profit standing and policy of foreign exploitation, he may institute a "conscientious objector status," thereby institutionalizing the movement into the game. If the category of "environmental movement" is utilized by the secondary players, the primary player may start, if he picks a favorable public relations card, an anti-litter or recycling program, thus directing the movement along safe channels.

Once the primary player passes the three-quarter (3/4) mark on his vertical track, marked "control level," he may wear the paper headband marked "success"; his ascent to the peak is guaranteed because he now controls the secondary players' moves. i.e. to have reached this high level, the primary player must have achieved the following:

1) Reasonable control of the press. On the assumption that extremists make good copy, the primary player need only direct attention to them. He can, then, direct the economy, form and topple foreign governments, and control universities, while the secondary players, fearful of radicals in their ranks, turn their energies to stamping out those who threaten the primary player's control—the primary player is thus protected by the secondary players.

2) The position of being paid for being rich.

3) Convinced the secondary players that the gross national product must always increase. If the secondary players argue a tie between level of GNP and number of environmental degrada- tion squares accumulated, the primary player has many options open to him, as mentioned previously.

Once the primary player reaches the peak of the pyramid, he may replace the "success" headband with the plastic crown marked "winner." The secondary players may now pick a card from the Lost Resort pile: a "no change" card means the game continues as is until the winner picks a "retired" or "death" card and another player takes over his role; if a "revolution" card is picked, the primary player loses all his gains, which are evenly distributed among the secondary players, his pyramid is leveled, and the game progresses as the secondary players decree. Complications frequently arise—this move should not be relied upon.

Warning: This game has been known to last for years.

Author Andrew Jowers is the Mustang Daily editor and a senior journalism major.

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**Winner and losers**

**How Uncle Sam and the Corbins invented Khakis**

Right after World War II, Howard and Lee Corbin looked down at their baggy civilian pants and thought, "We looked better in the Army." It was Uncle Sam's prerogative, comfortable pants that inspired the Corbins to make a better trouser. Today, Corbin, the people who tailor our trousers, still stitch perfection into every pair we sell.

Now, you have a choice of over 400 fabrics and 20 styles that are triumphs in fit and comfort.
Progress prerequisite

"Experiencing New Frontiers" has become a cliche slogan for contemporary developments like Poly Royal. But, nevertheless, it is a focal point and apropos.

Some of these frontiers are inviting, and the progress toward them displayed in these exhibits is encouraging. The flipside of progress is frontiers that make us victims; the destruction of foxes buried in Poly Canyon, the erosion of funds that support state universities and the inequalities among the students and professors because of race and sex in the institution. The crepe paper of Poly Royal is only a wet Band-Aid on these hemorrhaging sores.

All these frontiers—whether invited or unexpected guests—are diverse by nature and our interest in them is just as diffused. We are all affected to different degrees, and generally our interest correlates with the efficacy of the challenge. We should not assume that everyone is concerned that the wild North Coast rivers stay wild.

But what all of these frontiers must have in common—to assure that the next generation doesn't repeat the last—is an attitude. A mind frame based on rationality, not emotion, to assure good decision making.

The bottom line is that as advocates we are open minded and committed to change. It doesn't matter what someone's point of view is, but how they got it. It doesn't matter why. But, nevertheless, it is a focal point and apropos.

The war of the bumperstickers continues. To the "Question Authority" that arose from the chaos of the last decade comes the rebuttal: "When they answer, will you listen?" Both sides must listen.

Then we must act. For without action, Ralph Waldo Emer­son wrote, man "is not yet man.

Every society will have its masses and its elites; the greater power lying overwhelmingly in the latter. What we must agree to, no matter which frontier we pursue, is to do everything that increases the realm of ethics to influence the influential, we must never close our minds off from those challenging us.

Alturism, of course, is an essential component to an ethical campaign for change. There are those that question whether there is any altruism in democracy, or if there is altruism in theory, if there is room for it in practice. We must bet there is because it is the basis of this attitude change.

Is this revolution of attitude too much to ask? The achievements you see this weekend are only the light under the door. It isn't too much if we have the courage to change—not to accept smaller cars, pollution and tuition, but to an attitude based on rationality.

Easy pickin's in growth issue

Picking the best candidate in an elec­tion is a field of many where is easiest. But it might be easy to find a tomato which is firm to the touch, it is often difficult to find a firm politician. The issues in elections are not always clear and so the differences which separate the various candidates often become blurred.

But when the citizens of San Luis Obispo stepped into the voting booth March 4, the picking was easy. There was only one issue and almost all the candidates for the mayoral and San Luis Obispo City Council posts lined up behind it.

The one issue that divided the voting constituency and kept the candidates from hiding behind a veil of political double talk and vague, abstract statements was that of growth. One faction wanted to maintain a strict curb on the population growth to protect SLO's fragile environment, ensuring that San Luis retains its small-town at­mosphere, and keeping the rate of growth below the city's ability to pro­vide water and sewer services.

Another group wanted to ease growth control in order to encourage light industry to the area to create more jobs and keep a lid on rising housing costs by making housing more available.

The limited-growth position emerged as the mandate of the voters when its proponents, Melanie Billig and Allen Settle, were swept in by a major and council seats by wide margins, and growth moderate Ron Dunin topped the six council contenders with the most votes. Furthermore, Glenna Deane, a controlled-growth candidate who was nosed out by Settle and Dunin, will probably be appointed to fill the council post vacated by Billig when she became mayor.

With the election of Billig, Settle and Dunin, the city growth question would appear to be answered. But in reality the population control controversy has just begun, for the new council must sit down and deliberate to what exact degree the city growth "beast" should be tamed at bay.

There has been pressure from some to keep the growth rate so low that only a trickle of people enter the city yearly. Though this option might appear attrac­tive, it is tantamount to suicide.

If the council is overzealous in preven­tion, "Los Angeles style" will be introduced to San Luis—allowing the city to expand its boundaries too far in too short a time—it might similarly transform the city into another Carmel, a city with quaint shops and beautiful homes, but in which only the rich can afford to live in.

If the council adopts a "no-growth" policy, then the reduced supply of homes would meet the high demand for housing because of the city's low one percent vacancy rate, could cause the price of homes to escalate. This would be aggravated because there is a tempt­ation for government officials to ap­prove expensive single-family unit hous­ing projects over the low income type to make up the property tax lost by limiting the number of people which can live in a community.

Should housing cost jump, the burden would be felt by the rich, who can buy a home at about any price. Nor would it be felt by most students, who can band together with friends and collectively rent a house or apartment. The burden would be shouldered by the middle and lower class workers with families, who can't afford an increase. So they would be forced out, leaving the city for the students and the rich.

This scenario could be avoided if the council sticks to its plan of limited growth (2 percent or less) and resists the temptation to build more housing.

Funds that support state universities and the inequalities among the students and professors because of race and sex in the institution. The crepe paper of Poly Royal is only a wet Band-Aid on these hemorrhaging sores.

Let's hope the city council resists the temptation to build more housing.

Altmurism, of course, is an essential component to an ethical campaign for change. There are those that question whether there is any altruism in democracy, or if there is altruism in theory, if there is room for it in practice. We must bet there is because it is the basis of this attitude change.

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### Research topics span spectrum

Research has become a growing source of interest for many faculty members at Cal Poly, and the following is a summary of some of the faculty members who are involved in major research projects at Cal Poly.

**Dr. Curtis Dean Piper**, head of the soil science department:
- Received a $127,110 grant from Shanskii Corporation to study the feasibility of using Basic II as a soil amendment to improve water infiltration.

**Dr. Larry P. Ratiburn**, head of the agricultural education department:
- Received a grant of $143,408 from the government of Mexico for an agricultural education program for Mexico.

**Dr. James L. Glass**, of the agricultural engineering department:
- Received a grant from World Bank of $117,600 to bring chief engineers in India to study U.S. irrigation and water management techniques.

**Dr. Kenneth A. Hoffman**, of the physics department:
- Has received over $35,000 in grants from the National Science Foundation to conduct various paleomagnetic studies concerning polarities and related behavior of the geodynamics.

**Dr. Joseph E. Grimes**, of the computer science and statistics department:
- Has received over $113,000 in grants from NASA-Ames for development and application of software for dynamic analysis of the Tactical Rotator Aircraft.

**Dr. Carl Gustavus Munch**, of the agricultural engineering department:
- Received a grant of $40,200 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to study the application of solar energy to the industrial dehydrating process.

This has been meant as only a brief listing of some of the individuals involved in various forms of research on this campus. Many other members of the Cal Poly faculty have been and are involved with various forms of research, both private and university related.

**Lucas**: Lucas said that a new administrator was recently hired by the Foundation to oversee the administration of sponsored programs. He explained that this new administrator would help provide a force for greater cohesion in research administration.

Lucas explained that the office of research development has also been augmented with an administrative assistant who will assist faculty in identifying potential sponsors and in preparing proposals. Lucas said that the tremendous amount of time and effort which must be expended just to prepare a research proposal may frighten off instructors.

He added that with the advent of this new position, "the research office will be able to keep in closer touch with instructors and help to insure that proposals which are sent are in their best possible form."

Changes in the campus application procedures have also been improved and proposal review time reduced by decreasing the number of signatures required. But despite the increasing commitment to research at Cal Poly, certain other factors have stunted that growth.

Lucas said several limitations upon research are the result of its role in research as defined by the state legislature, which in the Donahoe Act assigned primary responsibility for research to the University of California system and set up the state university system primarily for instructional purposes.

Teaching loads, therefore, are much lighter for faculty in the UC system to allow time for research, and specialized research facilities are provided for them. In direct contrast to this, the CSUC cannot re- lease any state funds and must rely on other sources to provide faculty time and the needed materials to support research.

Lucas explained that instructors at Cal Poly are all working under full teaching loads of 12 or more units. Thus, faculty who wish to pursue research here must do so either on an overload basis or on released time which must be funded by an outside source.

Lucas named a shortage of adequate facilities for research as another factor which limits research growth.

"It seems to me," said Lucas, "that the space the do one's work has always been a problem with faculty who want to push further."

But Lucas added that Cal Poly is changing, that research has come a long way, and there is room for further growth as Poly begins to overcome the barriers.
Poly's experiments on shuttle

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

While America's space shuttle transport system is two years behind schedule, the Cal Poly Space Program is already planning to test the environmental conditions of space by constructing experiments scheduled to be launched into orbit early in 1983.

At that time, amidst the space shuttle's 65,000-pound payload, there will be a cannon from Cal Poly measuring 2¼ cubic feet in size and weighing about 60 pounds, which will be designated "Payload 279." A battery-operated control system will activate the self-contained experiments once the space vehicle is injected into earth orbit.

The space shuttle program is just now getting off the launched itself. Cal Poly's payload will be shot into orbit in much the same manner as the projected flight of the space shuttle Columbia.

The Cal Poly Space Program, a student-run organization operating under the auspices of the university's physics department, has designed experiments to test what effect the zero-gravity space environment has on various chemical and metallurgical reactions, according to the organization's program director, Bryant Moinehan.

The first experiment involves the electrólizing of metals, a process used in the construction of electrical components and chemical batteries—which is expected to be more efficient in the weightless environment, said Noley Baker, the program engineer.

Another experiment, Baker said, will indicate how oscillating chemical reactions are affected by the absence of gravity. Such oscillating reactions are thought to occur in heart neurons, he explained; thus the experiment could shed light on how the heart would be affected during long-term space travel.

The university's space program is also constructing an experiment "to come up with a metal that will hold for 32 hours and is buoyant to get off the launchpad itself." Cal Poly's payload is to be 66 cubic feet in size and weighing about 60 pounds, which is expected to be more efficient in the weightless environment, said Noley Baker, the program engineer.

Baker noted that such a light weight metal, formed in a zero-gravity environment, would have many practical applications on earth.

The final experiment, according to the space program's 1980 "Current Research and Status Report," involves immiscible alloys, which are produced from metals that "do not normally mix in their liquid state." As temperatures approach absolute zero, the report says, the electrical properties of these metals become "superconductive."

Since gravity separates metals of different densities, the report continues, a weightless environment could provide clues toward producing distortionless immiscible alloy wires.

Baker, a junior electrical engineering major, said similar experiments as these should be carried out on earth so that comparisons between the effects of gravity and zero-gravity environments may be made.

Moinehan, a junior business major, explained that the Cal Poly Space Program was on a three-phase schedule. Phase one, already completed, was the selection and blueprinting of the experiments. Moinehan said.

The second phase, now in progress, involves design and construction of the payload and will conclude with the actual launching, he said. The final phase is the interpretation and publication of the experimental results, which should occur sometime around 1985, Moinehan said.

Class prepares students for wild blue yonder

BY MIKE CARROLL
Editorial Assistant

As a parent and alumni into San Luis Obispo this week for the 1981 Poly Royal activities, a few Cal Poly students are preparing for aviation adventures of their own.

The students are enrolled in General Aviation, or Aero 102, a course designed to provide the training necessary to pass the written examination for the Federal Aviation Administration's private pilot's license.

What aeromedical concepts should the student have mastered after completing Aero 102?

Interpretation of weather data, cross-country planning, aerodynamic principles, federal regulations and other pertinent topics are discussed in the course, according to Shannon Barrett, who taught the course during winter quarter.

Barrett, a commercial pilot for Swift Aire, said the General Aviation course teaches students why an airplane flies, how to control the craft and how the engine system operates.

Students who pass the course, the pilot said, "should have an understanding of the fundamentals and the knowledge it takes to pass the FAA private pilot's test."

Barrett emphasized, however, that Aero 102 relates only to the FAA written examination. To receive a private pilot's license, he explained, one must log a minimum of 40 hours of in-flight experience and pass a medical examination and a flight check in addition to passing the written exam.

Students who wish to take actual in-flight lessons must do so independently of the university, the pilot said.

According to the university catalog, Aero 102 is not open as a credit course for aeronautical engineering students. Barrett said only eight of the 45 students enrolled in his class are aeronautical engineering majors while the rest represent a "good cross-section" of the university.

Barrett, a professional pilot for the past nine years, said "two or three" of his students are looking toward flying as a profession while some others are flying as a pleasurable hobby. The rest of his students, he said, simply take the three-unit class as an elective.

Barrett said that in the past General Aviation was taught once a year to about 150 students at a time. It will now be available three quarters out of the academic year provided student interest remains the same, he said.

"They will use people in the aviation profession to teach the course," Barrett said

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Graphics presses for national attention

BY MICHAEL WIRSLLEY
Staff Writer

The printed type which you are reading comprises the only student written, set-up, printed and produced newspaper in the nation.

Most student newspapers are written by students, but every other campus in the country must send the print-ready copy off-campus to be printed. The reason for this lies in the massive amount of labor and long hours of work that it takes to publish a newspaper.

Who is responsible for this fantastic feat? University Graphic Systems, a completely student-run business with a projected annual budget of $180,000. In the true spirit of Cal Poly’s “hands-on” approach to learning, UGS contracts to print any student club or organization needs as well as printing the Mustang Daily, the Cal Poly Foundation Annual Report, the Annual Giving Report, the commencement program, a variety of booklets, club yearbooks and the alumni newsletter, Cal Poly Today.

For close to ten years UGS has been giving students experience in managing, business and public relations. The more than 60 student employees who work at UGS hold positions ranging from general manager to crew, for terms of one year.

This leads to rapid movement of the number of students who can benefit from the experience, explained General Manager Brian Travis, a graphic communications professor.

"It's so much like the real world it's scary," Travis said. "It's so wonderful the way it's organized that the system can only take a certain number of other students graduate.

The graphic communications department is dependent on funds from the state and private donations to take care of their equipment needs, said Travis. Some of the equipment is quite old and takes a lot longer to do certain jobs, like color editions of the Daily. UGS, like any business operation, pays the graphic department the cost of their presses, as well as buying all its own materials outside campus. A few years ago UGS bought a Web press especially to fulfill the printing contract with the Daily.

Tammie Sams, the publishing division manager, explained, "it is a fantastic learning experience. If I graduate I will have a year of managerial practice. I really enjoy working with UGS."

BY MARIA CASAS
Staff Writer

"Once you know the basics, the bottom line is your own creativity," said Tom Foley, a faculty member in the computer science department describing the possibilities of the new computer graphics machines at Cal Poly.

The graphics computers include two color Tektronix with visual screens purchased by the computer center and two Hewlett Packard visual screens with a plotter donated by Hewlett Packard.

The Tektronix are enriched by state-of-the-art color which allows for a program's patterns to be defined in 64 different colors.

With the speed of computers important for good graphics, this brings about a minor problem for the Tektronix. Since it cannot stand alone, it requires a host with other computers which involves time sharing from Los Angeles. This process is slow since it must go over many telephone lines.

The two visual screens and plotter by Hewlett Packard are capable of plotting charts, bar graphs, functions, drawing lines, circles and shading sections of a plot in different colors.

"It's a visual world we live in," said Foley. "It's great for business.

Hewlett Packard computers have their own basic interpreter and can stand alone or be hooked up to a host if necessary.

We are unbelievably grateful to Hewlett Packard for their excellent terminals," said Foley. "A lot of Cal Poly students are working for Hewlett Packard. They are high on Cal Poly.

These computers are not meant for an ignorant programmer," said Foley. "You need a decent computer background and be able to read manuals.

Some students are using the new computers to complete their senior projects. One project consisted of writing a program that draws a three-dimensional surface. The program had to be capable of having other people use it and understand it.

A university-wide committee is also exploring the possibilities of acquiring a CAD-CAM computer. Computer Aided Design, Computer Aided Design. These computers can be purchased through grants or private industry. Not only would the School of Engineering benefit, but others would also.

General Motors and Lockheed are two of the big companies which use CAD-CAM to design their cars and airplanes. To purchase a CAD-CAM here would require that a design be made and then be reproduced on the computer. The design can be viewed in three dimensions. Here changes can be made only to the parts not acceptable, without erasing the whole design. This whole design is set up as a mathematical function which is defined.

"We are trying to get the funding for this," said Foley. "If we do, students here would be sitting pretty in that their education would include state-of-the-art technology.

Computer graphics is working itself into every field of work. They are most evident in the movie industry and television.

Explosions and chase scenes in movies like "Star Wars" and "Battlestar Galactica," and the introduction logos on television's Night Foulow all use computer graphics.

Graphic artists are getting upset because the computer is taking over their jobs.

"Whoever invented the car put the horse buggy out of business," said Foley.

The saying, "a picture paints a thousand words," is quite true in relation to graphic computers. Information is sometimes more easily understood in just about any field can be compacted into functions that a computer will hold.

"Computer graphics is fun," said Foley. "The students enjoy the fact that the word you will most often hear when you walk by the room where the computers are 'wow!'"
By Kathleen Horizon

It started as a paper dream in 1968. Today it occupies a large plot of land on the Cal Poly campus. Dedicated with formal recognition ceremonies on April 2, 1981, the Robert E. Kennedy Library became the newest building on campus.

The library director since August, 1980, Dr. David Welch, is pleased with the new library. It is a larger building, is much better arranged, and has more space, he said.

Executive Dean of Facilities Planning E. Douglas Gerard said the new library is almost five times the size of the old library. The new library has 205,000 square feet, and the old one, the Dexter Library Annex, had only 46,000 square feet. The library cost $9.04 million to build, $800,000 to design, and another $1.231,800 to equip.

The library employs more than 70 full-time staff members and about 150 student assistants. This year the budget, not including salaries, was over $1.3 million. Half of this money was used to purchase books and subscribe to periodicals, Welch said.

Designed by the architectural firm of Marquis and Associates of San Francisco, and contracted to R.E. McKee of Los Angeles, the library took about three years to build.

The initial planning took place in the late '60s and funding was not received until the building codes had changed, so the library had to be partially redesigned to fit the new codes, said Gerard.

Services for the disabled students include ramps, automatic doors, and an elevating wheelchair to reach high shelves. To facilitate ease in movement, the carpeting in the library has no padding underneath it, said Welch.

Decks over the courtyard will soon be open for use as reading terraces. The furniture was cut out of the final budget, and Welch said that it might be built on campus.

Looking up: The Robert F. Kennedy from the inside up.

There are 96 steps in the main stairwell and it takes 20 seconds to ride the elevator from the first to the fifth floor. There are public telephones, water fountains, restrooms, photoduplication centers, directories and elevators on all five floors.

Half a million items are used each year by patrons. Of these about 210,000 were used outside the library, and 292,000 inside the library. Of those, 112,000 were from the reserve room and 14,000 of them were senior projects, said Welch.

This will not be the last construction project on the Cal Poly campus. Already in the works are plans to renovate the old library at a cost of $2.2 million. Other projects are the remodeling of Jesperson and Heron Halls for $2 million, the erecting of an Engineering South for $10 to $12 million and adding to the agriculture facilities for $3 to $4 million, said Gerard.

 Losing up: The Robert E. Kennedy from the inside up.

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**Dept. merger: anger gone, resentment lingers**

**Home ec, child development piece it together**

**BY MARY MCALESTER**

Staff Writer

The highly protested merger of the child development and home economics departments has progressed smoothly, with a few of the fears and some of the resentment among seniors still remaining.

The merger became effective on July 1, 1980; a name for the new department hasn't been chosen yet. It was a move, as the writer stated, and the School of Human Development and Education to reorganize the campus in which the merger was to effect the campus in which the department head was eliminated.

When news of the proposed merger reached students and faculty last spring, it drew a series of protests centering around a perceived loss of departmental identity, and reduction in faculty and facilities.

Some instructors still resent the procedure employed by the administration and the image that might have been created, but nonetheless accept the situation and are trying to make it as comfortable as possible.

"Overall the merger is going very well," said Jeanine Schmitt, child development instructor and lab coordinator. "On a scale of one to 10 I would give it an eight.

Much of the credit, she added, belongs to the new department head, Dr. Frances Parker, who is a good administrator. Schmitt noted that Parker is straightforward and fair to everyone and that she consults as much as possible with the faculty.

"We must have effective leadership for this to work," she stated.

Instructor Lyn Boulter agreed with Schmitt that the merger was going quite smoothly, and she attributed the success to the efforts of the faculty to coordinate programs to meet individual needs.

Pat Hoover, senior child development major, agreed that the merger is going well except for some added red tape in connection with graduation.

Holly Hamacher, a senior child development student, said the mechanics of the move are "getting better" but there is still resentment among child development majors.

Child development majors resent the merger because the two departments are totally different, she added. "There are two majors together that don't belong together," she said. "Child development is involved in education while home economics is more involved with art.

She said that the merger further clouds other students' views of what child development and home economics students are learning.

"Everybody feels walked on because people associate child development with rearing children," she added.

Pat Schott also commented on the issue of the child development department's image and said that the move has degraded the department.

"It is a matter of image," she said. "Linkage with home economics degrades the department because we were respected as a separate entity on our own.

"Home economics represents working in the home, and child development does not," she added.

She noted the idea of being in the home economics department reinforces the idea of the child development field as merely babysitting.

"Child development majors are professionals," Hoover added, "and should be treated as a field of their own.

Kathy Schott, child development junior and student senator from the School of Human Development and Education, agreed that the negative impression associated with the home economics department worries many of the child development students.

"There was the impression of the child development department merging with home economics," she said, "instead of the two merging together. This created the impression of a domineering submissive relationship.

Child development majors never really had a place of their own, she noted, and now they have lost some lab and office space, and feel a loss of direction and support.

Schott also said that the merger was conducted without student input and was therefore more difficult to prove workable.

Despite these setbacks, she added, she does feel that the departments have quite a bit in common and may find that the merger may create benefits.

"It may seem like options and a reader," she said, "the exposure and influence of home economics will be good and students will not be as limited in their careers."

Some benefits have already been realized, according to Dr. Harry Busselen, associate dean of the School of Human Development and Education, which contains the department.

"Administratively, it is better organized because of the larger base of faculty," he said. "Personnel actions move more smoothly and there are now more full professors in the merged department than there were in child development departments.

He noted that when the administration deals with allocation of resources and faculty positions, it can deal with two applications at once, and the greater numbers involved mean less unfavorable consequences of such actions compared to a drop in one department.

Teacher Schmitt said she has noticed some benefits since the merger as she has seen more cooperation in the use of home economics department facilities for the child development labs.

Also, she noted, they have efficiency and a source of support they did not have before, and have felt the benefits of pooling of resources.

Instructor Patricia Engel envisioned a long-range benefit of a specialized graduate program that was rejected in 1976 but may be possible with the larger base of the combined department.

The overall attitude appears to be positive and encouraging among both students and faculty, who are accepting the situation, and trying to make it work.

Hoover agreed, saying, "As long as we are respected and remain intact we have the best of both worlds," she said.

Apparently the department has retained its respect and identity, for Busselen noted that faculties, faculty and staff have remained the same and there has been no drop in students, as the school is still turning away applicants and is still getting transfers from other majors.

The name of the new department is child development-home economics, he noted, and there are actually three majors within the department: dietetics, home economics, and child development, so the child development majors have not lost their sense of identity.

"They are satisfied with the situation," he said, because he has not seen any delegation of students protesting the change.

Hoover agreed, saying, "Overall, everything is status quo, as things have subsided and everyone is getting along."

**ORIginaL**
Demand exceeds the supply of willing engineering profs

BY KAREN GRAVES
Staff Writer

Engineering students are plentiful at Cal Poly, but professors are in short supply.

Cal Poly is recruiting for 18 faculty positions in the School of Engineering and Technology, said Dean Robert Valpay. This shortage of engineering professors is a nationwide problem.

One reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the shortage of Ph.D. graduates. In 1980, 2,751 Ph.D.'s in engineering were awarded in the U.S.—and 963 of these were given to foreign nationals. Private industry typically hires three-fourths of the remaining 1,788 Ph.D. graduates, said Valpay, which leaves 447 Ph.D. graduates available to the 286 engineering schools in the U.S.

Another reason for the shortage of engineering professors is the high salaries available in private industry. A typical engineering graduate with a bachelor of science degree and no experience can earn from $20,000 to $24,000 a year after graduation. In comparison, the annual salary level of a second-year associate professor at Cal Poly is $24,000.

But these problems are often offset by the small community atmosphere of SLO which many faculty candidates look for, said Valpay.

The shortage of engineering professors definitely affects engineering courses.

The first option is to cancel the class and not expand other sections. But if an individual needs the class to graduate, "he will be given a seat in another section," said Valpay.

The second option is to cancel the class, but enlarge other sections to take the overflow. This option is limited by room size, said the dean. Also, the increased class size means more work for the instructor in grading homework and dealing with students.

Another option available is to shift faculty members around so that students are hired to teach labs, said Valpay.

"In many cases, students do better in that lab than they would with a professional instructor," said Valpay. This is because the student instructors remember what areas of the class were difficult for them and make allowances for this in their instruction.

Ways to solve the problem of faculty shortages in the School of Engineering are being looked into, said Valpay. A new salary schedule has been approved by the California State University and Colleges system trustees, but it has not yet been funded by the state legislature.

If the new salary schedule, called an overlapping salary schedule is approved, it would mean, for example, that an assistant professor can have a salary equal to that of an associate professor.

The new salary schedule is opposed by the United Professors of California because collective bargaining is in process and it is an unfair labor practice to change the salary schedule at this time, said history professor Lloyd Beecher, president of the campus chapter.

Cal Poly has also turned to private industry for help. There is a large program involving donations from private industry, which average from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Yet, "this money is used for faculty professional development needs, rather than supplementing faculty salaries," said Valpay.

Valpay is also looking for someone who would be willing to donate $1 million to have a building named after them. This type of donation would provide $100,000 in interest to supplement faculty salaries.

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IN THE UNIVERSITY UNION BUILDING
Students aren't the only ones learning. Architecture and interior design professionals also follow the "learn by doing" approach in keeping up to date on what they're relaying to their students.

Instructors from almost all departments are involved in some kind of work or research outside the classroom. Basil Fiorito, a child development professor, is the head of the local chapter of Parents Anonymous in San Luis Obispo. Fiorito sponsors the self-help group for abusive parents and works as the liaison between the group and the community.

The professor said he meets with the group weekly. At Cal Poly, Fiorito teaches pairing and marriage, family counseling, helping relations and family crisis. He said he feels his involvement with Parents Anonymous has enriched his ability to teach. "It gives me real experiences to make concrete some of the ideas and concepts we study," he said.

In watching parents struggle and deal with angry emotions, Fiorito said, "It makes it real to me and helps me to relate that to the students."

Architecture professor Carleton Winslow is also involved in what he teaches outside the classroom. Winslow said he is a member of a partnership architecture and interior design firm based in San Luis Obispo. He is keeping up to date on what they're doing by working 10-15 hours each week with the firm. He has also taught extension classes on Hearst Castle, missions of the Central Coast and the King Tut exhibit. The only problem Winslow finds in teaching and working is time. "You don't get much sleep," he said. "It's not easy to teach at the same time as you are working," said the instructor. "Partnership is a good arrangement."

Winslow said the work with the design firm helps him in his teaching. He compared the work to that of a doctor who must be in active practice to retain his medical skill.

The book Winslow has co-authored is titled "The Enchanted Hill" and deals with the history of Hearst Castle, the Hearst family, the construction of the castle, and its gardens. He and his co-author Nickola Frye have plans for a second book, said Winslow.

Throughout the year, Baur said he works on tax return preparation. His number of accounts varies with the number of opportunities he has to work. Baur said he is involved to a small extent in the preparation of financial statements, which is helpful in teaching his beginning accounting courses.

"I have basically taught one course in tax accounting per quarter," he said, a class enhanced by his involvement in day to day accounting.

Baur said his work is a practical application of what he teaches. "It does help to be doing it in conjunction with teaching it," he said.

Dr. N.L. Eatough, a chemistry professor, is involved in air investigation studies and water analysis. Eatough said he and a research group take samples of the air in San Luis Obispo County and determine the dust and particulate matter existing there. The purpose of these studies is to detect changes and their causes.

Eatough is also involved in a nationwide survey to determine the amount of sulfur in the air and time it takes to oxidize from one form to another.

Eatough said he has analyzed the sulfur content in the air inside one of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's stacks at Morro Bay and at three other locations in San Luis Obispo. "We generate a tremendous amount of sulfur in the air here," Eatough said.

Eatough, who teaches basic chemistry, physical chemistry, environmental chemistry and industrial chemistry, also does water analysis in the area. Main concerns are the concentration of nitrate and mercury in the water, which has been found to be above the legal limit.

In reference to his work and teaching, Eatough said, "I think they complement each other."

"What we do in class and what we do in the field go hand in hand," he said.

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**WOW! What a Welcome**

**BY SHARYN SEARS**

To veteran Cal Poly students, the week before fall quarter is the last week of summer vacation. But to freshman and new transfer students, it's a fun week before fall quarter is the last week is Cal Poly's way of orienting the new student to the university and community.

"I enjoy helping people," says Jim Georgiou, 1981 WOW Board Chairman. "I still see some of my 'wowies' from last year together and I feel I've helped form steady friendships."

No doubt this same feeling of satisfaction is shared by the nearly 300 upperclassmen who volunteer as WOW counselors. Prior to the big week in September, the counselors-to-be undergo months of training and preparation. Next year's counselors are already attending seminars on different programs and activities at Cal Poly so they can better educate their "wowies." Representatives from the Financial Aid Office, the campus Health Center, and many other school organizations tell counselors about their programs.

Also included in the training is valuable information dealing with interpersonal relations and how to effectively organize and lead a group.

"What makes WOW different from the orientation programs of other schools is that we don't just concentrate on academics," Georgiou says. In addition to informing new students about academics at Poly, WOW offers valuable seminars on such subjects as time management, stress reduction, study skills, and even how to deal with roommates.

Social life for the average "wowie" includes beach trips, barbecues, softball games, and perhaps a trip to the Lopez Lake waterslides or sandsking at the Montana de Oro dunes.

"WOW is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics," WOW Chairman Jim Georgiou (second from left); "WOW is different from other orientation programs because we don't just concentrate on academics."

Week of Welcome proves to be beneficial to all participants and helps to give new students some bearings on their first few months at Poly. Perhaps ex-WOW counselor Mike Gross phrased it best when he said his fondest memory of his WOW group was "to see 25 people come in totally lost, and know I had something to do with making them comfortable at Poly."
Poly pre-law

Grads challenging trials of law school

BY A.R. VENGER
Special to the Daily

Not only is there an increasing number of Cal Poly students going on to law school, but their ability rivals that of law students from UCLA, Berkeley, and other renowned universities, according to two pre-law advisers.

Professors John Culver and Allen Settle of the political science department both said that more and more students at Cal Poly are seriously considering a career in law.

"Ten years ago, about 35 students each year were interested in going to law school. Out of those, say about 15 would go. Today out of 150 students who are seriously thinking about going to law school, one-fourth of those go on," said Culver.

Approximately one-half of those Poly students who go on to law school are political science majors. The other half of the students are from various majors: architecture, engineering, math, agriculture, English, business and journalism.

"These students seem to do just as well as any political science major," said Culver.

"Our students, comparatively speaking, do quite well in law school. Some think that coming from a school such as Cal Poly, compared to coming from UCLA or a bigger school, students won't be as well known to the professors. But students find themselves right up there with the rest of the class or better." said Culver.

Although students from Cal Poly may not have as much of a background in knowledge, they find themselves well trained if not better than others in skills such as reading, writing and speaking. Culver attributes this to Cal Poly's "hands on" approach in education.

In a survey conducted by Culver and the pre-law club at Cal Poly, they found that continuing law students valued their student-faculty contacts.

"Students felt that the close contacts with faculty members enabled them to do more writing and be more creative. Students also felt that they received more than academic or major knowledge. They had the opportunity to develop their own competencies," said Culver.

One of the most highly valued parts about an education at Cal Poly by students is the chance to do a pre-law internship.

Students serve internships as para-legals running a law office and doing research; with the municipal court, the superior court, or the district attorney's office; or with just about any public or private law firms.

Both Culver and Settle recommend that a student interested in law to serve such an internship before pursuing law school.

"It's not all irsatory work and courtroom theatrics. Lawyers have been glorified through television," said Culver.

Most of a lawyer's work is in research and serving papers. Many cases never make it to the courtroom.

"All lawyers don't make a lot of money," said Culver.

Criminal law, which is a major field, isn't very lucrative. Usually the people who need criminal lawyers don't have much money. Most lawyers' salaries run from $7,000 to $85,000.

Another misconception is one that only the best and brightest students go to law school.

"Students that are taking other professional training, it's hard work. Students find that it isn't the difficulty of the work but the volume of it. The first semester is usually the hardest. It takes some adjusting and after that, students usually know how they are doing. They know if they're going to make it or not. They lose a lot of the fears and apprehensions that were built up," said Culver.

Scott Walton, a Cal Poly graduate, now attending Golden Gate Law School in San Francisco, emphasizes the importance of writing skills and practical experience such as serving an internship and being involved in school organizations, clubs and activities.

Cal Poly graduate David Robertson, now attending University of San Diego law school, claims that students from Cal Poly who attend USD are well prepared and rate in the top 25 percent of the class or better.

Both Culver and Settle said that Cal Poly students who go on and graduate from law school do just as well as other law school graduates.

Pre-Law Club members Shari Mullen, Joe Yetter and Eugenia Eyherabide search for the answer to a legal question in the law library.

ly the hardest. It takes some adjusting and after that, students usually know how they are doing. They know if they're going to make it or not. They lose a lot of the fears and apprehensions that were built up," said Culver.

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Both Culver and Settle said that Cal Poly students who go on and graduate from law school do just as well as other law school graduates.

Students at Cal Poly go on to law school for several reasons. Michele Lambre, Cal Poly's 1981 Pre-Law Club president, chose to go on to law school because of the challenge.

"I think law is intriguing, challenging, and stimulating. I don't know if I want to practice law. Going to law school will give me an edge in almost any job field I do choose," said Lambre.

"One of the biggest fears I do have is not getting accepted to a law school. I think a lot of students do." Lambre graduated in winter of 1981. She hasn't yet decided which law school she will attend.

Cal Poly political science major Debbie Green is also contemplating going to law school.

"Law school isn't for everyone. It doesn't take so much intelligence. You have to be ambitious, competitive and dedicated. If you want it bad enough, you'll get in somewhere. Don't let your GPA stop you," said Green.
Polynesian businesswomen invade the last great male locker room

BY ROBIN LEWIS

Losing its past as one of the last great male locker rooms, Cal Poly is now a male locker room that no longer separates the sexes.

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Poly businesswomen invade the last great male locker room

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Losing its past as one of the last great male locker rooms, Cal Poly is now a male locker room that no longer separates the sexes.
California's $14 billion agriculture industry does not live by precious water and sunshine alone. Along with the sparkling wet stuff wrested from Sierra-fed waterways, California's farm industry—the nation's largest—sprays and dusts 334 million pounds of chemical pesticides per year on crops ranging from avocados to zucchini. The state ranks first in pesticide usage in the United States.

Within the last decade, new ideas concerning the use and safety of agricultural pesticides have been finding their way through the maze of industrial and academic researchers, state and federal governments and agriculture agencies, and finally to the farmers themselves. Perhaps the most significant among these alternative approaches to pest control is the IPM movement, or Integrated Pest Management.

"If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides."

IPM combines biological controls, close insect and disease monitoring, judiciously applied chemicals, weather predictions, and computer research to spawn a new environmentally oriented "holistic" approach to pest management.

Idealistic types who long for the day when the use of all chemicals is eliminated in large-scale agriculture have a long wait ahead of them, several San Luis Obispo County farmers, agriculture officials, and Cal Poly professors maintained in recent conversations with the Mustang Daily. But they also agreed that the days of routine application of costly oil-derived chemicals, oftentimes made in the absence of dangerous pest population levels, are a thing of the past.

"It's just too expensive," said John Taylor, Poly crop science graduate and vice president of Philand and Taylor Produce in Oceano, the county's largest grower, packer and shipper of celery. "There is no point spraying with petroleum-based chemicals. You know what you've happened to the price of oil," he added.

Richard Green, county assistant agriculture commissioner, estimated that 600,000 pounds of pesticides are used in San Luis Obispo county every year. "That is the most reasonable estimate at this time," he said. Reporting is so erratic that no guess could be made on the trends in pesticide usage, he said.

Not only are massive blanket applications of pesticides expensive, they represent an unending approach to pest management that ultimately leads to sometimes drastic effects on human and wildlife, higher pest populations, increased use of chemical pest controls, and the emergence of resistant strains of the insects the pesticide was intended to control, according to a 1977 federally sponsored report on Integrated Pest Management.

This is underscored by estimates that 85 to 95 percent of the national population have DDT or other similar chemical residues or by-products stored in their fatty tissues, according to a 1980 Los Angeles Times investigation of pesticides.

Also, a Cornell University study states that while pesticide use has increased ten-fold in the past 30 years, crop damage during the same time has doubled despite the pesticide backlash movement. The best alternative right now, and for the future, reported several agricultural sources, is IPM.

"IPM programs must be tailor-made to chemical use," said Wells. "Pests are a necessary and useful tool in the production of food for the world's growing population," crop science department head Corwin M. R. Johnson said. "If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides."

"The costmetic or other crop damage, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides."

"If we could convince people to eat broccoli with aphids on it, then maybe we wouldn't need so many pesticides."

Jobs growing for women in agriculture

Cal Poly student Cindy Wells is one of the 41 women among 156 men in the crop science department, according to Lowell Dungan, Poly's director of institutional research. Wells, a crop major who grew up in an agriculturally oriented family, claims that agriculture jobs are more acceptable for women today than in the past. Also, many companies now are simply hiring more women.

"There are more jobs opening up for women today, such as research, chemical company jobs, consultant type companies, which check fields for pests, and sales positions," said Wells. "Women who are interested in the actual farming end of the business, and not in dealing with the dollars and cents of it, are working directly in the fields. Wells said, is still frowned upon.

In her dealings with different companies, Wells said she found that the businesses prefer women to men in checking fields for pests. "They believe women do a more accurate, thorough job and are more precise than men. It's a trend not just reflected in agriculture. While hundreds of thousands of men are out of work in the auto, steel and construction industries, many women are hanging on to their jobs or even moving up, according to a recent article in The Wall Street Journal."

"Women who are unemployable are working more, while the men who are unemployable work at 6.7 percent, about the same percentage it had been in the previous five months."

"This represents a major turnaround in the nation's unemployment scene. We are facing better for the first time since 1960 (when they did better than men for one month)."}

"Since World War II, there have always been more men working than women. Because men built up the experience and seniority, they were less likely to be laid off. Evidently that pattern is now changing."

"According to Dr. Corwin M. Johnson, head of the crop science department, there is a greater awareness in the crop science area of agriculture, as well as an increased number of job opportunities for women."

"Among the many jobs available to women are pest control advising, fertilizer and seed companies, crop management the program and knowledge aspect of growing and tending crops and applied research."

"A last reason Wells gives for the increase in women in crop science is that a larger number of women in crop science are obtaining college educations. Also, the plain fact is that today, more women than ever before are joining the men in the American work force."
Integrated pest management

From page 12
can, and spray (pesticides) only when it gets bad," Johnson said. "Then we use the most specific chemical we can for the pest you're after. But we don't spray until we absolutely have to."

Fewer applications lead to fewer accidental exposures of humans, a fact that enhances IPM programs' attractiveness to farmers and environmentalists alike. At Cal Poly, pesticide safety has been a prime concern ever since 1964, Johnson said. "We also abide by a campus rule which states that any time a Class I, most toxic substance is used, an instructor or technician must be present."

By law, closed loading systems, which prevent any human contact with toxic substances, must be used with Class I pesticides. Crop science, which uses 80 percent of the pesticides in use in all Poly projects, enhances program attractiveness and provides adequate protective gear for applicants.

The department must also file maps and pesticide data with the San Luis Obispo County Agriculture Department at the first of the year for the following 12 months, according to Johnson. Then the department must file three applications, each of a sufficient amount to contaminate the well, and after 30 days, the department must close the loading facility and provide a new one.

Campus Safety Officer Donald Van Acker said that the California Occupa­tional Safety and Health Administration and the county agriculture department, both of which make frequent inspections of safety practices at Poly, have found the crop science and other campus pesticide users' safety programs to be "excellent."

Johnson also pointed out that Poly initiated the use of informational warning signs at treated fields in the 1960s, before their use was required by law. He said he could recall only two serious incidents of accidental exposure to a toxic substance during his 21 years as crop science head.

Though fewer and safer uses of chemical pesticides are available through IPM programs, pesticides will remain an important tool in most management schemes, Professor Charles Crabb stated. Other vital tools useful in IPM plans are the non-conventional controls, Crabb said.

The most common of these, Crabb said, are microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and nematodes, microscopic soil-borne worms. These organisms prey on pests, not affecting any beneficial insects that may be present. Some of the non-conventional act to disrupt pest's life cycle, said Crabb.

Insect Growth regulators will either hold a bug in an immature, harmless stage of development, or force them into maturity and an early retirement. Sex attractants are chemicals which mimic female insects’ hormones, called pheremones, and confuse the males so they are unable to mate.

Artificial pheremones are not effective in severe infestations, Crabb explained. Feeding deterrents and stimulants are applied to plants or microorganisms to discourage plant feeding or encourage ingestion of insect-killing microorganisms.

All of these techniques will find their places in IPM programs Crabb said, but none of them alone is a panacea. "Non-conventional are not the final answer," he emphasised.

"Pest management is here to stay, if we hope to provide food for the world," Crabb said. "And Integrated Pest Management is the technique of the future. Only 15 percent of California's insecticides have any pheremones, and they can still—chemistry, mechanical engineering and crop science. Rhoads says this is because crop science provides input on the fermentation process necessary to make the alcohol, while mechanical engineering designed the equipment for the project. And chemistry is also needed to complete the knowledge for processing the alcohol.

Three different departments are in on the alcohol still—chemistry, mechanical engineering and crop science. Rhoads says this is because crop science provides input on the fermentation process necessary to make the alcohol, while mechanical engineering designed the equipment for the project. And chemistry is also needed to complete the knowledge for processing the alcohol.

Project members found the design for their still through Mother Jones magazine. Wyatt says that the design is an improvement and is, at best, temporary. "I'm not really satisfied with the present still," explains Wyatt. "But we'll have to use it. This is a learning experience and if it fails, I'm sure we'll learn even more.

Wyatt had been experimenting with fuel alcohol before he joined the project. He had built a four-foot square still out of plate glass and plywood, which he could fit into the back of his Volkswagen van. The still worked by letting Complete of fermented mash run down the back of the plate glass. The sun heat would burn the mash, and the alcohol would separate from the rest of the liquid.

"One day, it would produce about a pint of 100 proof alcohol per hour," says Wyatt. "It worked OK until it blew up. It's time for us to set up two plans to rebuild his solar still. Next time, though, he'll use clear fiberglass, which allows for expansion and contraction.

"I guess what I'm trying to show through this project, is that anyone can build one of these in their backyard and reach some sort of self-sufficiency," said Wyatt.

The fermented mixture, which when distilled makes alcohol, is called "beer." It can be made from materials like sugar cane, sorghum, corn, wheat and even newspaper. A ton of newspaper can make as much as 40 gallons of fuel alcohol. Sugar cane can produce 380 gallons of alcohol per acre.

"The common denominator is sugar," says Merritte. "Any product can be interchanged, as long as the sugar content is the same."

Addy Wyatt. "I found that the rice pila from 1865 is local restaurant works really well."

According to Wyatt, one of the best and cheapest sources of "beer" is restaurant garbage. Production costs however are a major drawback in the distillation of fuel alcohol. The cost for the "beer" is usually low, but energy to heat it is expensive.

To distill alcohol, the "beer" must be boiled. The steam is caught in a cylinder, which cools the vapors. Because alcohol has a lower boiling point, it continues to rise as the rest returns to the "beer." The alcohol is then drained from the top.

Whenever more energy is used to heat the "beer" than is produced in alcohol, production is inefficient. "I don't think we'll be able to use alcohol on a big scale for 10 years," says Wyatt. "But through our research, I think we'll be able to help others become self-sufficient."

A $40,000 grant from the California State Depart­ment of Food and Agriculture has helped finance the project. "It took us three proposals, but we finally got it," says Wyatt. "But we're using it up real quick."

Both Wyatt and Merritte hope to see a plant eventually powered by solar energy. Until then, wood will be the primary fuel for the still.

Another plus for the project is the slurry, which remains after the fuels have been removed, which has proven to be a boon to livestock owners. During distillation, most of the sugars are removed, but the proteins remain. Ideally, ranchers could feed their animals as well as having a cheap fuel for their equipment.
BY VICKI WIGGINTON
Staff Writer.

It's not a typical case of tilting at windmills. In this case, the windmill is real, and so is the energy it is producing for Cal Poly.

The wind generator, built at the ornamental horticulture unit, stands 60 feet tall, with three 14-foot propeller blades. It sits in a canyon that catches year-round wind currents in San Luis Obispo, providing energy for the solar greenhouse lights and blowers.

Built on a volunteer basis by ornamental horticulture students and faculty, the wind generator provides 10 percent of the electricity used by the greenhouse, and ornamental horticulture Professor Marshall Ochylski foresees an increase in that percentage next year.

"We're really happy with it—overjoyed," said Ochylski. He said last year's weather was unusually light on wind, and he expects an increase in energy production with this year's hoped-for increase in wind.

The idea for the windmill began with an article in Sunset Magazine, said Ochylski. Companies mentioned in the article were solicited by letter, and two agreed to supply Cal Poly with the necessary supplies. The generator was donated by Fertach Corporation of Visalia, and the towers by Tri-Fx Tower Corporation of Visalia, California. Construction began last winter quarter, and the wind generator has been in operation for a year.

Out of a total cost of $3,332.64, Cal Poly paid $1,500. That money came out of the agriculture education department's Boswell Foundation, which provides funds for the purchase of research facilities and teaching.

"It's free energy, non-polluting," said Ochylski. If you stand near the windmill "you can hear the free electricity."

"I think it's fascinating that there's free electricity. I think that's fantastic."

Ochylski said the windmill is unique to Cal Poly.

"I personally don't know of any other school that has one."

The windmill project was a good public relations project for Cal Poly, said Ochylski. An article was written in Sunset Magazine about the campus windmill, and "we received letters from as far away as Australia and New Zealand," he said.

Ochylski said the experience proved valuable to all involved.

"It was our idea of applied research," he said, following in the tradition of Cal Poly's learn-by-doing philosophy.

Next on the agenda for the ornamental horticulture unit might be a larger windmill. The windmill currently in use is the residential model, said Ochylski, and he would like to see them build the larger, industrial model once it comes into production.

"It's a simple-operating machine," he said. "All you have to do is plug it into your wall. I wouldn't mind having one in my backyard."

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Campus Map

Frawls

CALF ROPIN' IN THIS RODEO WILL DEFINATELY SWAY FOXY BRENDA TO GO OUT WITH ME.

JUST LIKE STEALING CANDY FROM A BABY.

OF ALL THE CALVES IN THE RODEO...I GET STUCK WITH THE ONE THAT TOOK SELF-DEFENSE.

By Mark Lawler
ed the game as a springboard to four straight wins and closed out the season with seven wins in its last eight starts.

The Mustangs posted three shutouts during that stretch over Puget Sound, 24-0, Cal Poly Pomona, 36-0 and Jacksonville State in the first round of the playoffs. In the championship game, a 42-yard punt return, a 58-yard touchdown on the ball in the final seconds to kill the clock. You always dream of falling on the ball, but it did not work out for me that day. When I started falling on the ball in Albuquerque, I knew the national championship was ours."

Jackson finished his career rushing for more than 3,400 yards, including carrying the ball 55 times for 241 yards against Boise State last season, and he led Division II with 1,424 rushing yards during the regular season.

"To take the title, it had to be a team effort and this is why we beat Eastern Illinois," he said. "They were just as strong and talented as we were, but they didn't want the championship as much as we did."

Whenever anyone starts talking about the game in Albuquerque, inevitably talk focuses on "the catch" that Martin made for the game-winning touchdown. "We had the top receiver, leading pass and the 33-yard fourth quarter clincher."

BY VERN AHERNDES Sports Editor

It has been almost 19 weeks, but people still talk about a cold and miserable day in New Mexico as if it were only yesterday.

Winter has slowly transformed into spring, the dull roar has died down and the celebrating has subsided, but the memory of Albuquerque and the Zia Bowl is fresh in the minds of many.

The snow-lined stadium, the freezing temperatures, the ripping wind, the blue lion painted on the helmets, the white, the punt returns, the cameras, "the catch," and the hot air balloons are all fragments of a shirt with a football and the lettering "Cal Poly-1980 NCAA Division II National Champion" silkscreened across the back.

"We didn't win the championship because we had the top receiver, leading passer or career-leading rusher in Cal Poly history—but it helped."

They are random memories of Cal Poly's finest hour in athletics. For others, the 60-minute war at the Zia Bowl was the culmination of years of sweat, pain and toil.

But, if given the chance, each one of the green-clad gladiators would suffer all of the hardship and scholarship to do it all over again.

The 1980 season was a cruise of misfortune, uncertainty, transition and dominance all rolled into one. The boat ride began with spring drills in San Luis Obispo with its port of call in Colorado and its final one in New Mexico.

In Joe Harper's 13th season as the head coach at Cal Poly, on the 13th of December, Poly won its 13th game of the year, a 21-13 decision over Eastern Illinois, and docket back on the Pacific Coast as the reigning champions of Division II football.

Our magic carpet ride begins in Santa Clara at the beginning of Poly's second season. It was the first true test of a spunking and disjointed Cal Poly team. The Mustangs had showed signs of brilliance en route to a 2-2 record with come-from-behind wins over Northern Colorado, 17-16, and UC Davis, 28-25, and losses to Cal State Fullerton, 30-23 and Fresno State 31-25.

The game was an offensive showcase as the two teams combined for 1,001 yards in total offense, and when the dust had cleared, the No. 10-ranked Mustangs had upset the No. 3-ranked Broncos, 42-28. Cal Poly us
"Zebras' in school
The refs you love to hate may be Poly students

BY ANDY BERGER
Special to the Daily

You know them. Formally, they're known as umpires, referees, and officials. The zebras. Informally, they've been called words that would make a sailor blush, and start a foreign ruffling through his "English Made Easy" dictionary on a never-ending search for the exact meaning.

Some of the zebras, or "The men in blue," as they're known in the major leagues, even have names. Some of them are actually college students, and a fair number roam about Cal Poly during the day and tackle wholeo parents, coaches, and boding Magic Johnsons at night.

There is a good reason for officiating high school athletic contests while attending college, but few people enjoy being called "temporarily insane." Rather, they cite the love of sports, the desire to help young athletes, and the effect of concentrating on something other than school.

Officiating also grows on a person, somewhat like a wart. Mike Boyar, a 22-year-old business major, has been calling the plays as a baseball referee since he was a high school sophomore, including four years on the prep level.

"My dad has refereed football and baseball close to 30 years, and I know a lot of his friends. That's how I got started," says Boyar.

Boyer is an unusual referee because he takes assignments through two outlets—the Northern Channel Coast Officials Association, and one in his hometown of Ventura when he's in town. The NC­COA, a member of the CIF—Southern Section, assigns mainly the higher level of games.

Becoming an official gains its strength from the well-worn adage of "if it's not what you know, it's who you know." Aside from Boyar, another Poly student had a ref's hat, among his friends. Junior Gary Martin, a San Luis Obispo native, says that when he graduated from San Luis Senior High School, he was nudged into officiating by some referees he knew.

"Having worked with the sports teams during high school, I knew some officials who said I should consider it," says Martin. "I wanted a part-time job during the first summer out of high school, and officiating was one opportunity available to me." Martin, who will officiate anything and everything from high school basketball to community college softball, including Babe Ruth baseball and city league softball, enjoys the change of pace from the usual routines of homework, homework, homework...

"It's completely different from everything else," he said, "At the same time it's totally exhausting. I gain some exercises, and get a break from other things."

Tom Muster, an agriculture management major from Lindsay, sees his job as something more than a break.

"Without the desire to provide a good, fair contest for the kids, I have no business being out there," says Muster, who referees football, basketball, baseball and softball. "I detest people who tend to forget this."

Most of the time, those kids, well-rounded college students become Public Enemy No. 1 once they take the field. After all, how many people root for the ref?

Boyer knows all about that. "In Ventura, I was red for the kids when I was about 10. I started playing baseball outside. One day the gym roof had a leak, and there were people stationed around that had to hide in the locker room."

"So, the ball came downcourt, and while I was backing down to stay up with the players, I hit a water spot and went flying. The crowd went wild. They loved it." Martin, who carries a baseball catcher's mitt and streetlight given to him by his girlfriend and fellow official Sam Lienesch, was "a little tripped out," he said. "I thought our running back would probably get a call, but it was a precautionary play for Craig with both running backs staying in to help block and only Tim and I in the pattern."

"Craig and I have been working together on patterns since I was a freshman and we have developed our own communications system. When he came out of the huddle and saw that they were still in the right man-to-man coverage, he looked straight at me and assumed he had made a mistake."

From the look in his eyes, I could sense he was going to throw to me all the way.

"I came out of the corner leaping at half speed and then I hustled with full excellence for the corner of the endzone," he said. "I looked up and it was the longest pass I had ever seen Craig throw, and I just kept floating, floating and floating and I thought that it was never going to come down." But the reassuring defense was one of the biggest reasons for Cal Poly's appearance at the Zia Bowl. "The big change in our defense was a shift from straight man-to-man coverage to a combination coverage," said senior defensive back Edmund Alarcio.

"Craig kept saying last spring, 'I want to leave this place and make the NCAA buy me a ring' I thought about that all summer long but I didn't really believe that we could win it all," said Alarcio. "When there were only a couple of seconds left in the championship game, I wanted to smile because I looked around on the sidelines and I saw LeCharls McDaniell crying and I just broke down."

There were mixed reactions from the champions but the thoughts and feelings of the whole team were captured by senior quarterback Craig McDaniel.

"For the seniors on the team, there has been a feeling of everything I had ever dreamed of. But the recharging defense was one of the biggest reasons for Cal Poly's appearance at the Zia Bowl."

"Eastern Illinois thought it could stop us by stopping one-on-one coverage. Both Tim and I were burning the corners, but Craig just didn't have the time to throw," he said. "The play was a 'Max 50 pass' which was a maximum protection play for Craig with both running backs staying in to help block and only Tim and I in the pattern."

"The man in bins," as one of the zebras has been known, "has had a lot of luck to win a national championship and let's face it, we were a lucky bunch of guys."
BY ANDY BERGHER

It is a known fact that how you get there doesn't count as much as how you get there. The Mustang basketball team certainly reaffirmed that saying in 1981.

Cal Poly used skill, luck and the belief that for their team, the NCAA tournament is a point to put their name against the largest crowd ever to see an indoor game at Cal Poly. More than 3,000 fans packed the MacGym to watch the Mustangs down New Hampshire College, 77-73, in the penultimate game of the season.

Power forward Kevin Lucas powers to net. Other Mustang cagers shown: Ernie Wheeler, 24; Pete Neumann, 50; Rob McKone, 44.

Power forward Kevin Lucas powers to net. Other Mustang cagers shown: Ernie Wheeler, 24; Pete Neumann, 50; Rob McKone, 44.

The setting is exotic Pomona, a Friday night in February. Both Cal Poly and Poly are 9-2 in California Collegiate Athletic Association play, and the winner will most likely take the conference championship.

Said Ernie Wheeler (the coach), "We played very, very well in the East. I think that teams have to be on the upswing to play games like that. We just played great defense."
Sports

Cowboy sticks to ropin'...

"Everybody needs heroes—and if they're westerners or cowboys that's all the better. I know most of my heroes are cowboys."

BY RALPH THOMAS

Rodeoing is "sure a dangerous sport," says Ralph Rianda, a home­
grown professional cowboy. With a gen­
tle western drawl he adds, "But if you
know what you're doing, the chances
are less that you'll get hurt."

He should know. In six years of rodeo
competition, Rianda has never broken a
bone. Rianda, an agricultural science
graduate student, has competed as a Cal
Poly rodeo cowboy for two years. Dur­
ing this time he has steer-wrestled to
first and third place overall finishes in
the West Coast region.

"Rodeoing ("wrestling") has been the
most fruitful event of his rodeo career,
but he says his roping is just
about even now. He doesn't ride any
rough stock—that is, bulls or bronce.

"I like to know when I'm going to get
off, so I stick with ropin'," says Rianda,
his lower lip bulging with a "dip" of
Copenhagen.

Rianda will be competing individually
in the Poly Royal rodeo, which will con­
duct three events (one more than in the past). The 23-year-old cowboy considers
himself lucky for never breaking any
bones in rodeo. His worst rodeo injury, a
knee injury, came just before his second
year of competition at Hartnell College in Salinas.

To Rianda, rodeo is a sport; to Cal Po­
ly, rodeo is a club. This concerns Rian­
da, but he's not willing to give anybody a
rough ride about it. "Cal Poly is losing
its image as a rodeo school," he says.

"I consider rodeo a sport—and that's
the way it should be treated at any col­
ge or university," says Rianda.

In the past the rodeo team has receiv­
ed a substance support from Students
Unification but Rianda insists it be incorp­
orated to travel to rodeos. He said the money was helpful but when
traveling they had to "stay at Ramada
Inns and look for the cheapest gas sta­
cions."

"I think college rodeo is one of the
cutest things going," says Rianda. He car­
rries a lot of hope stock in its future. He
has applied for a position on the AG
management faculty and says he would
like to "redevelop" Cal Poly's rodeo pro­
gram. He now teaches a competitive
rodeo class here. He comments, "I want
people to become educated about rodeo.

Rianda's family is well represented in
the rodeo scene. One sister, Robin, also
competes for Cal Poly and his brother,
Ross, is a Hartnell cowboy. Their father
does a moderate amount of rodeoing. They
live on one acre and a half acre
piece of land near Hollister and have
always kept horses.

Rianda, who confesses talking is one of
his favorite things, is not bothered by the
recent surge in cowboy fashion and
dress. He says, "I want people to become
educated about rodeo and estimates his total prize money to be about $15,000 in three years. College
rodeos allow the cowboys to compete
collegiately and professionally. For
the last two years, Rianda has competed
at the Grand Nationals at the Cow
Palace in San Francisco.

The list of Cal Poly alumni who have
made their marks in pro rodeo is topped
by Tom Ferguson, six-time world all­
around champion and the first rodeo
cowboy to ever win over $100,000.

Ferguson last won the world title two
years ago. Rianda says he would probably try to
make a living in pro rodeo if it weren't for one thing—he's getting married this
summer to Cal Poly graduate Susan
Stevko.

"I can always rodeo—but these girls
don't come along too often."

From page 3

12.7 points a game, and is a pesky
defender if ever there was one.

Teaming with Wheeler at guard was
Jim Schultz, Mr. Unselfish. He averag­
ed 4.4 points a game, and his highest ef­
fact was nine. But few, if any, would
argue that the Mustangs would be the
same without him. He holds every assist
record for the school, distilling off 552
assists in his two-year stint in San Luis
Obispo. Schultz, a 5'-10" transfer from Florida State University College, scored most of his points on free throws, but had 295
assists this season alone, eclipsing his
mark of 257 set last year. A magician with
the ball, Schultz is.

In the middle was Neumann, the quiet
center from Orange Coast College. A
sometime-starter in 1980, he took over
the post spot and anchored the defense
this season. Neumann led the team in re­
bounding while contributing 11 points
december, and led the team in field goal
percentage (55.4 percent).

As for the season itself, what else
would you expect the coach of the third
best Division II basketball team in the
nation to say? "It was a great, exciting,
wonful experience." One that, no
doubt, he would like to go through
again.

Rob McKone, another quiet performer
who simply did everything he was asked to, and then some.

McKone began college basketball at Weber State, and says that one of his
highlights was playing against Sidney
Moncrief and the Arkansas Razorbacks
in Division I playoff action.

McKone, who went through a
shooting slump midway through the
season, still hit on enough of his tower­
ning rainbow shots to be the second
leading scorer on the team, averaging
12.6 points a game. He was the third-
leading rebounder on the team, and a se­
cond team All-CCA A selection.

At the other starting forward spot
was Kevin Lucas. A powerful leaper
who simply did everything he was asked
and estimates his total prize money
to be about $15,000 in three years. College
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"I can always rodeo—but these girls
don't come along too often."

Cagers season reads like a Hollywood script

But the 'talent doesn't stop there. Follow­
ing the guards were Alex
Lambertson, a 6'-1" sophomore from
Fairfield, and Keith Wheeler, the 5'-11"
brother of Ernie and son of Ernie.

Lambertson and Wheeler are almost
the proteges of the other Wheeler and
Schultz, as Lamberto is known for his
dead eye and Keith is a proficient ball
handler. At the forward spot is Burris,
who came off the bench in 29 games and
played shooting forward, power for­
ward, and, at times, center.

One could believe that what made this
team a winner was the fact that they were,
indeed, a team.

"We had a group of guys that played very
well and did a wonderful job together,"
said Wheeler. "It was a team effort.

As for the season itself, what else
would you expect the coach of the third
best Division II basketball team in the
nation to say? "It was a great, exciting,
wonful experience." One that, no
doubt, he would like to go through
again.
Women's v-ball team ranks seventh at nationals
But struggling with little campus recognition

BY TOM JOHNSON
Managing Editor

The unheralded Cal Poly women's volleyball team is a victim of an unfortunate numbers game.

The team, which finished 10-2 in the Southern California Athletic Association and 19-14 overall, is one of the keys in propelling the Mustangs to the Division I national championship game.

But struggle with little campus recognition.

Robbie Martin: "I am going to give the pros a shot," he said.

The gallery of players expected to be on the list of pro prospects.

The two biggest returns of his life might have been last December, in the national championship game.

But struggling with little campus recognition.

Marie Lundie sets it up. Other Mustangs shown: Nancy Tresselt, 11; Sandy Aughinbaugh, 44; Christine Collett, 5.

The team which finished 19-14 overall, is one of the keys in propelling the Mustangs to the Division I national championship game.

Summer Jackson and offensive guard Mike Wilson is graduating from the Division II National Championship Mustangs.

Assistant coach Mike Wilson was not muddling to himself bitterly about the lack of attention the team received for its seventh place national finish.

But struggling with little campus recognition.

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Barcolino explained. The Royal Executive Board receives 35 percent of the profit of each stand, using the money to finance other Poly Royal activities. However, clubs that buy their supplies from Foundation Foods have only 30 percent of their profits taken by the executive board. However, many clubs find it necessary to buy all or several of their supplies off campus. A few examples:

- The Chinese Student Club, which wishes to sell some 10,000 egg rolls at 75 cents apiece, is buying several of its ingredients, including oyster sauce and water chestnuts, from a grocer in San Francisco's Chinatown.

- The Vietnamese Student Association, selling a dish called cha gio, is also purchasing some ingredients from Chinatown.

- Delta Tau fraternity, which will sell several thousand bagels, is purchasing from the Boston Bagel Co., a new shop in San Luis Obispo that specializes in bagels and spreads.

- The Boots and Spurs Club purchased beef ribs through Williams Brothers Supermarkets for its "ribs on a stick." The ribs were purchased and placed in a frozen storage on campus during some six weeks ago.

However, Foundation Foods does supply very large quantities of some foods. For example:

- The American Institute of Architects, sponsoring a chicken barbecue, purchased 1,000 pounds of chicken from the Foundation. It has been stored on campus since mid-March.

- The Circle K club, which will put on a pancake breakfast, purchased all of its pancake batter from the foundation. Lynne Birch, the club's treasurer, said this allows the club to order more batter from the Foundation during the breakfast, should the need arise.

"Last year," Birch said, "we were sometimes faster than they could make them for us, because we had to make them ourselves in a large refrigerator truck supplied by Foremost.

Every food stand must adhere to a strict code of more than 30 safety and sanitation rules mandated by the county department of public health before it can run out of food.

All food stands, for example, must be covered with a solid top for protection from sun and the elements. They must also be located within 50 feet of handwashing facilities or have a wash basin, with soap, water and towels on site. In addition, all food products must be stored at least six inches above ground. Food must also be kept at certain temperatures and served within a certain time period after preparation. Foundation Food inspectors are assigned to see that every stand is following the guidelines. If the group breaks any of these rules, the stand's operator has 1о minutes to correct it or face a shuts.

In addition to health and safety rules, Barcolino said all clubs must remain open throughout Poly Royal, even if they run out of food.
She attempted the impossible

Queens for two days

BY MARIA CASAS

Gail Baker Stanton once wrote, "to achieve all that is possible we must attempt the impossible. To be all we can be we must dream of being more." A young girl read this and was so inspired by it that she decided to make it her philosophy on life.

Today this girl, Candy Eckert, who felt she was attempting the impossible by running for Poly Royal queen, will be reigning over the activities at the 49th annual Poly Royal.

Eckert, a 21-year-old junior majoring in computer science from Oakdale, exhibits a friendly personality along with a youthful enthusiasm.

"I never thought about running for Poly Royal queen before being nominated by the Interphase Club," said Eckert.

"I don't think I fit the queen image," said Eckert. "But that's fine because people don't think I'm a computer science major."

 Upon receiving a degree in computer science, Eckert hopes to apply her knowledge to agriculture or aeronautics. Ever since second grade Eckert wanted to be an astronaut. She would have liked to attend the Air Force Academy in Colorado but was unable due to the fact that she wears contacts.

"The Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena told Eckert to concentrate on building airplanes rather than flying them. Eckert was not content with this.

"I didn't want to watch someone fly the airplane I had made," said Eckert. 

In the summers of 1978 and 1979 Eckert worked closely with airplanes as a crop duster. She waved the flag that lined up airplanes before spraying the field.

"I worked seven days a week in the sun all day," said Eckert. "When the airplane was on line, you learned to get out of the way real fast."

Eckert is now directing more of her efforts in computer science toward agriculture, but is not totally neglecting aeronautics. "They might need dairies in space some day."

In agriculture Eckert would like to apply her knowledge with computers to manufacturing companies or feed companies which now use computers.

Other activities for Eckert include snow skiing and racing Hobie Cats along with two friends on a team called the SLO Cata. The race, which includes 217 boats, takes place in Baja and San Felipe.

Making friends, keeping a sense of humor, and having high hopes are all of great importance to Eckert.

"I like to think I try," said Eckert. "I expect it of myself. I never try to get my hopes up high because it is easy to let yourself down."

And try Eckert did for Poly Royal Queen. She did not tell anyone, including her mother, that she was running for queen. And what a surprise it was when her name was announced.

"My roommates were screaming and jumping up and down," said Eckert. "I just stood there."

With a big radiant smile, Eckert recalled the conversation that occurred when telling her mother the good news.

"Guess what I did last night? I went to the Poly Royal Queen pageant," said Eckert.

"Who won? Someone I know?" said Mrs. Bowman.

"Me," said Eckert.

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SUGARLESS SHACK
P.S., Poly Royal
By MIKE TRACHOTIS

Pride and preparation—these are two main ingredients that make up the mixture for Plant Operations, public safety, and grounds people when getting ready for Poly Royal.

According to George Mead, lead grounds worker, during Poly Royal each worker takes pride in keeping his area prepped and in good shape for the extravaganzas.

"It's our big weekend—we feel pretty good, that's why we start preparing six months before Poly Royal," he said.

Some of the arrangements include fertilizing campus lawns, pruning the trees and shrubs, and planting beds. The grounds department used to buy flowers and plants from off-campus nurseries, but since they have been bedding the hollies on-campus they estimate savings of $1,500 annually. "Because of the cost savings from growing them ourselves, we can develop more areas over the entire campus," said Mead.

The plants are grown in greenhouses and nurseries, but since they have been bedded on-campus they estimate savings of $1,500 annually. "Because of the cost savings from growing them ourselves, we can develop more areas over the entire campus," said Mead.

The original, which was paid for with profits earned from events of the previous year's Poly Royal and donations from local businesses, was scrapped.

A degree of controversy surrounds the Poly Royal Board's decision to reject the completed Wasch/Pope poster, a stylistic rendition of the campus clock tower surrounded by floating "frontier" motifs such as a backpack, a calculator, a telephone and a tractor.

As reported in the April 3 Mustang Daily, the Poly Royal Board voted 8-6 to print Wasch and Pope's final artwork, "Experiencing New Frontiers," created by graphic arts major Janis Wasch and art major Marcellus Pope.

An additional $2,500 was then spent to produce 2,500 copies of the second poster, a more traditional approach designed by graphic arts student James Wilde.

"It's our big weekend—we feel pretty good," said Mead.

"We're a part of your future," said Farrell Smyth, a real estate company 543-2172

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"We're a part of your future!"
Executive Board the power behind 49th celebration

BY DAVE BRACKNEY
Staff Writer

More than 100,000 people will attend Poly Royal this year, making it the largest campus activity put on by any college or university in the Western United States. The excitement and activities of Poly Royal may last only two days each April, but behind those two days goes an entire year of planning and preparation most observers will never see.

The chief braintrust putting together Poly Royal is the Poly Royal Executive Board, which consists of 22 students and faculty members who are largely responsible for the event's success or failure.

"The Executive Board actually runs Poly Royal," Leslie Binsacca, the board's general superintendent explained. "We make the governing decisions, and coordinate the programming and implementation of the entire event."

The Executive Board cuts no corners to insure the success of Poly Royal. Binsacca, a senior journalism major, said, "We start meeting the week after the previous Poly Royal to plan next year."

"Each board member has a specific duty," she explained, "and to do your best job well easily means putting in 10 tasks and to make this year's Poly Royal a success, Binsacca said, "because they're the ones who actually plan the different events and displays that people visit. The more time, effort and imagination they put into their work, the better Poly Royal turns out."

"And after we assign everyone a location for their activity," Binsacca said, "we have to sit back and listen to everyone complain about where they ended up."

After assigning locations, Binsacca said the Executive Board must assign a location for every food stand, game booth, department display and special event planned by a campus group or an organization.

"And after we assign everyone a location for their activity," Binsacca said, "we have to sit back and listen to everyone complain about where they ended up."

After assigning locations, Binsacca said the Executive Board is responsible for seeing that every organization follows the fire and safety rules governing Poly Royal.

When I first served on the board, I thought a lot of these rules were overbearing and useless," Binsacca remarked. "But after you've been through a couple of Poly Royals, you can see that there are good reasons behind every one of them."

In addition, Binsacca said the board is in charge of publicity, public relations, providing visitor bus service, sponsoring the parade and queen's pageant, and solving the problems we run into along the way.

The Executive Board operates on a yearly budget of $50,000, the money coming from the 35 percent tax it charges on the profits of game booths, food stands and special events.

"It seems like a hell of a lot to charge," Binsacca said, "but when you stop and think about it, those organizations would get no money at all without Poly Royal, so it's a good investment."

Being an Executive Board member, Binsacca admitted, carries little recognition for the amount of work involved.

"The reason I'm on the board is my enjoyment of the work. It's not a thing you do for recognition," she explained.
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It all started as an agriculture show

BY CREOLA MILLER

What began as a preliminary agricultural show for students ended up as the largest open house this side of the Rockies.

Poly Royal was brought to life on March 31, 1939. The father of Poly Royal, Carl "Gus" Beck, a former Cal Poly faculty member. The preliminary agriculural show was to prepare students for the Inter-state Junior Livestock Show in San Francisco. Beck said its main purpose was to improve student's showing techniques. It was sponsored by the Cal Poly chapter of the Future Farmers of America. Jack Pelzer said in "Poly Royal History" in the March 24, 1939 issue of campus newspaper El Mustang, the exhibition also was regarded for the purpose of bringing the school's unique educational opportunities to the attention of the people of the state and to gain sympathetic support of the legislature. Pelzer continued to say that because of then-University President Judge M. P. Pier's pleading to the legislature, Cal Poly was saved from being abolished as an economic move.

The theme for the first Poly Royal was "Country Fair On A College Campus." The first annual fair's activities lasted one day, and included agricultural judging contests, a parade with a band concert, a parade, baseball game and dance.

The first annual Poly Royal was a great success, with more than 600 people attending. Because of the success of the country fair, it was decided to extend the show to a two-day event and select a queen to reign over the festivities, Dr. Dale Andrews, acting president of Cal Poly in 1934.

Since Poly was an all-male school, the queen contest was held at the local high school. The contest was to publicize Poly Royal throughout the year and in the San Luis Obispo community.

From 1933 to 1978, new events and improvements were added to Poly Royal to stimulate the growth of Cal Poly. Beck said that by 1937, the celebration became college-wide when the engineering students join the "agonies" in the annual fair. Poly Royal since then has continued to keep the tradition of its existence, to equal the growth of Cal Poly.

Makings of big weekend

From page 8

and are started a few weeks before the open house. Six months before Poly Royal, the grounds crew chooses places for the flowers around the campus. "In essence, we're showing off our work. The school looks good because we have so much greenery — people appreciate it since there is a lot of color," added Mead.

"People don't have any idea how much garbage we actually dispose of," said Mead. He estimates that over 1,000 cubic meters of garbage are disposed of — enough waste to fill up the University Union.

Planning is the whole key to a successful Poly Royal. "When you plan something right you do it right," said Richard Brug, chief of the campus police and public safety.

Before Poly Royal can take place, people from public safety check over the general plan submitted by the Poly Royal Committee. They check fire safety; make sure there are enough fire extinguishers and that safe cords are used, and coordinate electrical setups and open flame areas.

Safe locations for the games are coor- dinated by Environmental Health Officer Donald Van Acker, and the card- board sheets used to construct the Haunted House are sprayed with fire retardant.

On the first day of Poly Royal, Van Acker, Brug, Police Captain Cameron Johnson, a Poly Royal Board representative, and one of the Plant Operations representatives walk through the campus and make sure it's all safe.

Each of the 15 police officers works, and they average ten to 12 hours a day.

We have two cars patrolling with two officers in each. 24 hours a day taking care of all kinds of problems, like theft. We also have officers on foot walking through the campus; a crew of four; the rodeo; the rodeo. We have parking officers work traffic control," said Brug.

Brug estimates that he spends close to $1,500, which is accounted for in the budget at the beginning of the year.

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Outdoors

Central Coast beaches offer diverse pleasures

Is there life beyond Poly Royal? For those individuals who have had their fill of "experiencing new frontiers," or who just want to take a break from all the excitement, the nearby beaches offer a pleasant escape. Each one is unique and unusual in its own right.

The diverse nature of this section of the Central Coast suggests that visitors new to San Luis Obispo and the surrounding communities are likely to find their favorite type of beach area included among the descriptions in the following "character sketch."

Sandy meets surf in a quiet, relaxing atmosphere north of Morro Bay at Morro Strand and Atascadero State Beaches. Morro Strand is the more northern of the two, but both beaches are long stretches of gentle, sandy oceanfront ideal for beachcombing, surf fishing or just walking along the shore.

The Morro Bay area has retained its mellow nature despite its popularity among travelers to the Central Coast. The State Park on the south side of the town of Morro Bay does not have beach access, but provides campgrounds and picnic facilities along with a marina and museum of natural history.

One of the oldest sites in the state park system is the park's sports tables, pathways and a few buildings originally constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's with natural rock from the area. The family-type environment of Morro Bay's recreational spots makes the area a favorite choice whether planning a weekend vacation or an after­noon picnic.

Further south is Montana de Oro State Park. Not known as a local swimming hole, the park nevertheless offers many escape opportunities for adventurous souls.

The rugged geography of the park has created a reputation of not being particularly accessible, but those willing to make the effort will find the rewards worthwhile.

A windy, narrow road leads to the park's main picnic area at Spooner's Cove, where barbecue stands and tables are available. Camping is also permitted nearby.

A favorite spot for surfing can be found along the reef at Hazard Canyon. About two miles before Spooner's Cove, the beach can be reached by parking on the road and hiking in along the marked trail. Both Spooner's Cove and Hazard Canyon are good choices for those who enjoy poking among the tidepools. The next beach down the road is the Cal Poly favorite—Avila. Closest to San Luis Obispo, Avila Beach draws sun­bathers by the scores when temperatures begin to climb.

Frisbee, swimming and socializing are the mainstays at this county-owned beach, where local students mix with San Joaquin Valley visitors, all seeking relief from hot days.

Extending north of Avila is a narrow strip of sand known as Port San Luis. This beach usually comes to life when the sun goes down, as bohemians dot the shore and cars line the road. Turned around the southern corner of Avila is a small expanse of sand with a particularly unique reputation. Pirate's Cove affords a well-sheltered spot for those individuals who prefer to soak up some rays at a clothing-optional beach.

As the coastline angles slightly southeast, Shell and Pismo Beach come into view. Shell Beach is another narrow strip protected by high cliffs from a portion of the winds common to this county.

Access to the sand at Shell generally involves locating a trail down the cliff and carefully picking one's way toward the beach. Rip currents in this area make swimming here somewhat hazardous, although surfers often brave the dangers in search of good waves.

Pismo Beach has a character all its own, representing the only beach in California where the sand is firm enough to support travel by standard highway automobiles and where driving is permitted.

BY CARLA SIMI

Staff Writer

The rugged geography of the park has created a reputation of not being particularly accessible, but those willing to make the effort will find the rewards worthwhile.
Julia Morgan: She made a castle from a cabin

BY LESA PORCHIE
Special to the Daily
Copyright 1981 by Lesa Porche

It was a cool San Francisco evening in the spring of 1919. Thirteen floors above the city, in the Merchants' Exchange Building, a small dark-suited woman bent tirelessly over a drafting table.

It was past working hours and the only sound in the office was the faint scratching of a drawing pencil on tissue paper. The woman was architect Julia Morgan.

The last employee to leave that day, Walter Stellberg, announced a visitor. Miss Morgan looked up from her work and the visitor, William Randolph Hearst, presented himself with the statement, "...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..." And so began a friendship and building project that spanned over a quarter of a century.

William Randolph Hearst and his San Simeon retreat at Hearst Castle have always attracted the curious—the movie fans curious about the glamorous stars that were his guests, historians curious about his eclectic art collection, and psychologists about his driven personality.

His architect, Julia Morgan, remains a bit of a mystery herself. Friends and relatives say her personality was so modest that she shunned the slightest bit of publicity.

The mystery is further heightened by the fact that she requested in her will for all her documents, drawings and personal correspondence to be destroyed at her death.

Everything was burned in San Francisco when she died at the age of 86. Everything, except several boxes in her home that were salvaged by her nephew, Morgan North.

The materials in the boxes, now officially called the Julia Morgan Collection, were donated to Cal Poly in September 1980 by the widow of Morgan North, according to the library's Special Collections Head Bob Blesse.

In the collection are early sketches of Hearst Castle and other buildings, pictures of Julia Morgan, and letters of correspondence between her and Hearst.

The collection is only valuable to those students and faculty doing research on Julia Morgan or her work, Blesse said. "Because the papers are so valuable and fragile, we must restrict their use," he explained. "But we are now in the process of putting the correspondence on microfiche, to prevent possibility of damage to the originals."

Those who need to use the collection can see it in the Special Collections section of the Robert E. Kennedy Library, Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Cal Poly architecture professor Carlton Winslow, who wrote a book on Hearst Castle titled The Enchanted Hill, thinks that the pictures and sketches found in the boxes may answer some of the questions surrounding Julia Morgan and Hearst.

Construction on the castle, which began in 1919, ended in the mid '40s, expanded way beyond its original conception. Hearst had wanted a place to store his immense art collection, but it ended up including a menagerie, four guest cottages, two lavish swimming pools, extensive formal gardens, in addition to the main house.

The castle, about 40 miles north of San Luis Obispo, is now a major tourist attraction in Central California. It was donated to the state after Hearst's death, because of the tremendous upkeep it would have required as a residence.

Winslow has six theories as to why he thinks Hearst built the castle. The first he calls "The Expanded Toy Box Theory" in which he says Hearst's purpose in collecting paintings, sculptures and wild animals was because he had the money and wanted to delight his friends. The second theory is "The Expanded Camp Theory," in which the hill and the buildings can be considered a camp made permanent, especially since the hill was originally a campsite.

Winslow says his third theory is the "Warehouse Museum Theory," that the buildings were designed to contain the large art collection. Then there is the "Corporate Headquarters Theory" alluding to the fact that Hearst stationed himself and his corporation at the castle.

Winslow's fifth theory is the "Resort Hotel Theory" where kings, presidents, playwrights and movie stars came to stay and everything was free, except the telephone bill.

The last theory is the "Phoebe Apperson Hearst Memorial Building Theory." Winslow says this theory suggests the closeness between Hearst and his mother, the person he looked up to most of all in his life.

Winslow adds that the theories are as eclectic as Hearst's art collection, and the real answer to why the castle was built is probably a combination of them all. Winslow says no one will ever completely understand Hearst and his castle and some mystery will always remain.

"...Miss Morgan, we are tired of camping out in the open at the ranch in San Simeon and I would like to build a little something..." —William Randolph Hearst
Poly square dancers mix fun and fund-raising

BY KATHLEEN HORIZON
Staff Writer

"Swing your partner, do as so," the couple slide smoothly across the hard-wood floor. The callers, Don Benson, is instructing another 15-week Poly Twirlers square dance class.

The toe-tapping music filters through the air, as members George Crissman and vice-president Scott Klittich discuss the Poly Twirlers.

At the age of 17, the Poly Twirlers is the oldest square dance club on the Central Coast. Crissman joined three years ago, when there were only eight members, and he has seen the club regain popularity. It has grown to 68 members, each of whom pays $1 each quarter to promote his latest album. "Come Monday" has entered the annals of tapes.

A dance number usually lasts about 20 minutes, including the tips and singing call. Klittich tips last about 10 minutes and are a spoken call. This is followed by a singing call that incorporates a popular western song that has been transposed, and in which some of the filler words are taken out and square dance calls are substituted in their place, said Crissman.

Records are especially made by a square dance record company. They cost about 83 for a 45 rpm record, said Klittich. They are expensive since there is such a small market.

"There are approximately 30,000 square dance callers in the world. The callers are taught in one of the 40 square dance calling schools around the country. With only 10 members per class, the annual turnout is small," said Crissman.

The Poly Twirlers are sponsoring a special dance during Poly Royal on Saturday, April 25, in Chumash Auditorium. Crissman hopes this will develop into an annual event that may feature square callers as Wade Driver, Ken Bowen, and Mike Sikorsky.

The Twirlers are one of the 16 clubs in the Central Coast Square Dance Association, which reaches from Paso Robles to Lom- poc. "Since there are so many clubs, it would be possible to dance every night of the month," Crissman said, "but you would be too worn out to do anything else.

Square dancing is an enjoyable physical activity. Most dancers on the floor are unhindered and have a good time. It is a pleasant change and most people get sucked into it because it is fun," said Klittich.

"Most square dancers are cause-oriented and optimistic, and we are no exception," said Crissman. Among their extra-curricular activities, the Twirlers donate to the county blood bank and have 132 pints in their account.

They have also raised money for the Arthritis Foundation, and given benefits and square dancing exhibitions at local churches and the Monday Club.

The 'son of a sailor' stops at Port Poly

BY KARYN HOUSTON
Special to the Daily

If you're curious for some background on Jimmy Buffett, who played here Thursday night, you're not alone. The man with a Martin guitar and ever increasing fame is protecting his private life to the hilt. He will be out of the country until he begins his concert tour in April—which included Cal Poly on Thursday, April 23 to promote his latest album "Coconut Telegraph.

Jimmy Buffett found it hard at first to fit into a specific category of music. His twangy, semi-southern voice was a bit too blunt for the halls of Nashville, where he started his career. But he didn't make it in the pop music category with his first album either, an LP for Barnaby Records entitled "Down to Earth." He on­ly sold enough albums (324) to rake in $5,000 for a new guitar.

From "Down to Earth" Jimmy Buffett went down to Key West off Florida and lived on a tiny island with a population of about 20,000. The island was just the place for Buffett to find fuel for the subjects of his songs; eccentric artists, rich tourists and humble fishermen. Forget Nashville and on to something new was Buffett's attitude.

And it worked. He signed with ABC Records and completed his first album, "A White Sport Coat and a Pink Crustacean." Funny, the album did end up being recorded in Nashville, but Buffett had complete control in the studio. And this time nobody lost the master tapes.

"Loving and Dying in 3/4 Time" was Buffett's next album. "Come Monday" has entered the annals of white country music fame and Buffett found himself on the launching pad to superstardom.

But Jimmy Buffett’s real hop to fame came with the hit song "Margaritaville," on the album "Changes in Latitudes," which went platinum one million units in sales.

Now as a bona fide "superstar," Buffett stunned the music world with his next album, "Son of a Son of a Sailor." He perpetuated his island fantasies of long distance telephone calls, rent-a-cars and sailing.

Jimmy Buffett also appealed to the national diet craze on the album with "Cheeseburger in Paradise," written by a man who obviously loves cheeseburgers.

And now we have "Coconut Telegraph," Buffett's latest album.

Should you go out and buy it? If you are familiar with Buffett's early works and have followed his tunes to the top, you know that "Coconut Telegraph" is an excellent work.

Like his other albums, "Coconut Telegraph" is a co-minglement of different musical styles by different band members. Buffett dominates the album however, with his twangy voice that has finally found a well deserved niche in the music world.

If you're thinking ahead, we're thinking alike

It's going to take a lot of concerned people, working together, and planning ahead, to solve the nation's energy problems.

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Send your resume to PG&E's professional Employment Office, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94106.
Actor steps out of spotlight to assistant-direct spring play

BY DIANA BURNESS
Staff Writer
Gregg McConnell. The name is familiar to most students on campus. Actor, football player, 1978 Homecoming Host—his credits for extracurricular activities seem endless. McConnell is adding one more achievement to that list. This quarter he is the assistant director for Cal Poly Theatre's production of Paul Sills' "Story Theatre," a contemporary collection of Aesop's fables and the tales of the Brothers Grimm.

Working with Director Michael R. Malkin, McConnell will use this experience as his senior project in theatre. "I think it is an important element of "Story Theatre," said Malkin. "Since "Story Theatre" is done in a unique directing style, his input will be major throughout.""Malkin has only had one other assistant-director while he has taught at Cal Poly. Karen Hrost, a math major who graduated in 1978, was his choice for "Endgame," by Samuel Beckett. In 1978, McConnell played Clov in that production. "It will be an excellent challenge," said McConnell. "To try to direct more than a few people in a full-length show under a director who is demanding, and who is also a professional. He trusts me enough to let me try it, to let me work with him."Malkin seems excited about McConnell's upcoming involvement. "My feeling is that working on a larger scale with a larger cast over a longer period of time will greatly sharpen his directorial skills and instincts, as well as adding to his experience. And McConnell is experienced. He began his work with the Cal Poly Theatre by auditioning for "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown" in spring 1977 while recovering from a football injury. He was not cast in the show, but he returned to spring in the fall for "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," in which he was cast. McConnell had some advice for anyone interested in theatre: do what he did. "Don't talk about it," he said. "Just go and get involved. I auditioned on a dare. I can't stress enough to go ahead and try it. The experience of auditioning can only help." After "Sherlock Holmes," McConnell kept auditioning and getting leads in roles. His credits include the lead roles of Macbeth in "Macbeth," "A Threepenny Opera," "El Gato en "The Fantasticks," Nickles in "J.B."

"Greg is an experienced and talented actor," said Malkin. "And I know an experience like this will necessarily develop his understanding and awareness of theatre as a performing art, and actors as performing artists." McConnell has directed once before. His production of "Rats," by Israel Horowitz, last quarter was considered a success. The one-act play was a project for Malkin's directing class (Theatre 321). "People came to depend on me as a director," he said of the experience. "I had to instill confidence in them to perform to the best of their creative abilities. They had to see my confidence in them." McConnell thoughtfully considers the actors during one of the play's nightly four-hour rehearsals. "I'll be helping them generate energy for a maximization of imagination." And his reactions to the end result? "The performance becomes theirs," he said. "It's a joy to see it work for them. It makes me feel I'm doing something worthwhile." McConnell will apply what he has learned through acting and directing classes, and acting in productions, in his assistant-directing of "Story Theatre." "I'll be helping to create an ensemble effect, he said. "Helping them generate energy for a maximization of imagination. Early in the show, we need to install a freedom of motion and movement. It's an ensemble, yet individual resources will be welling from the group, coming to life."Join 1865 in celebrating POLY ROYAL 1981

FRIDAY APRIL 24 Margarita Halcyon Hour 4:00-7:00 $1.00 - Glass $4.75 — Pitcher Complimentary Chips & Salsa Dinner served from 4:00 p.m.

SATURDAY APRIL 25 Margarita Happy Hour 12:00-6:00 $1.00 - Glass $4.75 — Pitcher Complimentary Chips & Salsa Dinner Served from 3:00 p.m.

Dining on the Patio
Patrons served on first come, first serve basis
No Reservations

Listen To The Sounds of Alex Pianist 9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m.

1865 Monterey St. 544-1865

McConnell has sung with both the University Singers and the Polyphonics. In fact, he will miss the performances of "Story Theatre," on May 14,15 and 16 because he will be on tour with the Polyphonics. In 1978, he was chosen Homecoming Host, and received over those festivities. He won a Cal Poly post-reading contest in 1980, and he played football for the Mustangs in 1975, 1976 and 1978. He took some time off to recuperate from a neck injury. His last year on the team he was co-captain. But acting seems to have played a major part in his stay at Cal Poly. "Acting does such good for people," he explained. "It brings them out of themselves. Being able to get out of ourselves is a great asset. It opens them to see things in many different ways."
A guide to go

Quick Stops
1. Arctic Circle
2. Troubly and Loyd's
3. The Spindle
4. Benjamin Franklin's
5. Pita Piper's Sandwich
6. The Mushroom
7. Assembly Line
8. The Graduate
9. Chapter One

Family Dining
1. Apple Farm
2. Arch Two Coffee Shop
3. Farm Boy
4. Stuffed Olive
5. Coffee Shop
6. Fairley's Jr.
7. Michael's Delicatessen
8. The Graduate
9. Chapter One
10. This Old House
11. Chocolate Soup

Pizza
1. Great Pizza Park
2. Eddie's Pizzeria
3. Armadillo Pizza
4. Woodstock's Pizza

Italian Food
1. Cafe Roma
2. The Outside Inn

Chinese Food
1. Big's
2. Ming Hang Low
3. Shangai Low
4. Peking Palace

Mexican Food
1. Nick's Mexican Food
2. Pepes Delgado's
3. Tortilla Flats
4. Maya Restaurant
5. Los Hermanos

Elegant Dining
1. Mason & Stills
2. Hob Nob
3. Cigar Factory
4. 1866 Restaurant
5. Madonna Inn
6. Motel Inn
7. Sebastians
8. Wine Street Inn
9. A Mediterranean Cafe

BY VICKI WIGGINTON
Staff Writer
Poly Royal offers plenty of fun and entertainment, probably more than enough to satisfy the average visitor. But for those hearty souls who want to continue on into the evening hours and beyond, San Luis Obispo offers a variety of things to do.

For those bar hoppers who may want to sample the unique wares of San Luis, walking the "Miracle Mile" may be a new adventure. The Mile is a walk made by many students on their 21st birthdays, and consists of the downtown mile-long stretch of Higuera and Monterey streets. The idea is to stop in at every bar along the route, and consume at least one drink at each.

The Miracle Mile starts at a favorite dancing spot, Tortilla Flats. A large wood dance floor and loud rock and disco music (mixed) provide the perfect atmosphere to start the mile. Just up the street from Tortilla Flats you'll find McCinclocks Saloon (1008 Higuera), a favorite cowboy hangout...where the trances of Wild West are served in San Luis. McCinclocks usually features a country band, and foot stomping replaces dancing.

From McCinclocks you proceed up Higuera to Sully's (1000 Higuera), a real hangout for true dart fans. Sully's has a number of pinball machines as well as a mini-shuffle-board set; not to mention the "best popcorn in town."

After Sully's the Miracle Mile takes a left turn to Monterey Street, and you enter the Dark Room (1037 Monterey). The Dark Room is small but popular, often featuring the only live music in town.

For those who have survived the first six bars, a long walk up Monterey will bring you to Mason and Stills. The newest restaurant on the Miracle Mile, Mason & Stills offers the most reasonable happy hour in town (75-cent drinks), and nightly entertainment by a duo playing contemporary pieces.

Just across the street is the 1865 Restaurant (1865 Monterey), famous for their gold margaritas. The 1865 offers live music and dancing, for those still able to stand.

The last stop on the Mile, and one not often attained, is the Rainbow Theater (967 Osos) shows foreign films, oldies but goodies and occasional artistic spotlights (two or three Woody Allen movies at once, for example). The Madonna Plaza Theater is three theaters in one. Located in the Madonna Shopping Center, it features three different current movies.

More than a miracle mile

BY VICKI WIGGINTON
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For visitors in the mood for a long hot soak under the stars, dining in Poly Royal, the most romantic spot in San Luis has to be the hot tub. Set high in the hills near Avila, hot tubs can be rented at Hyacinth Mineral Springs for as few as two people and as many as 50. What could be more ideal than two people alone in a hot tub...just you, the stars and a bottle of wine? Reservations are recommended, as it's a popular place, especially on the weekends. Cost is $45 a person.

If you're not too exhausted by all this to take a 15-mile drive, an excellent evening's entertainment can be found at the Great American Melodrama in Oceano. It's old-fashioned vaudeville at its best, complete with heroes, villains, barbershop quartets, rustics on the floors, and a piano player beside the stage tickling the ivories.

Beer, popcorn and hotdogs are available for the audience to munch on as they box and cheer the characters in the production. Shows always include a play and a vaudeville routine, and reservations are a must for these usually sold-out productions. Cost is $46 in advance and $47 the day of the show, and reservations can be made by calling 489-3409.