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Alcala Park, San Diego, California 92110 714/291-6480
AUGUST 1980
San Diegans' Study Aids Chinese Claim Of Discovering U.S.

Old Stone Anchors Support Theories Of California Visit

By HERBERT LOCKWOOD
SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT Staff Writer

Italians and Scandinavians have long snarled and scrapped over whose boy, Christopher Columbus or Leif Ericson, discovered America.

They may now join in putting out a joint contract on two San Diegans who have established to their scientific satisfaction that there were Chinese on the coast of Southern California long before Chris or Leif found the East Coast, possibly as early as 1,000 B.C.

Dr. James R. Moriarity III, University of San Diego professor of history and archeology, and Larry J. Pierson, an archeological consultant, have evaluated remnants of stone anchors and are convinced they are Chinese in origin.

They base their claims on two discoveries.

On the far side of Catalina Island, there's a deep ocean trench called the Patton Escarpment Zone. In 1973, using a Navy ship, a U.S. Geologic Survey team was dredging the bottom at 6,000 feet and came up with a round, doughnut shaped stone object.

Dr. Moriarity examined the object and concluded that it was an early form of anchor stone used by Asians.

The object was studied by Dr. C.C. Woo of the U.S.G.S. station at Woods Hole following laboratory analysis. Dr. Woo said the stone had a manganese coating averaging three millimeters in thickness. The material is deposited roughly at the rate of one millimeter per thousand years, so this could put the date the stone went overboard at the time the Greeks and Trojans were scrapping at Troy.

The stone was a very fine grained dolomite, of which there are no deposits on the American Pacific coast. There are, however, huge deposits in North China, where it has been used for construction for thousands of years.

Dr. Moriarty thinks it is either a line weight for stabilizing the anchor stock on the bottom or a "messenger" stone for defouling anchor lines.

The hole in the stone object is most certainly man made, Moriarty said.

In 1975, two sports divers, Bob Meistrell and Wayne Baldwin, discovered what appeared to be man-made objects while diving off the (Continued on Page 4A)

Sailed In 1,000 B.C.

Palos Verdes peninsula near Los Angeles in shallow water.

They got in touch with Larry Pierson, who examined the objects, which he believes to be parts of weight anchors and compound anchors used with stone components.

One of the stones appeared to be the remnants of a roller. This was later identified as a mill stone used by the Chinese to crush grain. The object was tapered as most such mills become with long use and, Pierson believes, the now-useless stone was utilized as an anchor component with a wooden shaft through the center.

Here, too, the holes were of human origin.

Recently, in a publication called China Reconstructs, Chinese historian Fang Zhongpu cited Moriarty's work on the anchors and said this tied in with evidence on the Chinese side of extensive exploration of the Pacific.

Fang says the first recorded explorer of the American continent appears to have been a Buddhist monk called Huishen, who sailed to spread the word in the year 452 A.D. and returned in 499 with some astonishing tales. A description of his voyage was recorded in the 56-volume history of the Liang Dynasty and has been known in the west for some time.
Most Chinese scholars, Fang says, believe the land that Huishen described was Mexico. Huishen called it Fusang, which he said was 20,000 li east of Kamchatka. A li is about one third of a mile, and 20,000 would take Huishen to Acapulco.

The explorer described trees from which the people get thread and spin cloth; the wood was used for building and the bark for paper. This is a good description of the cactus-like century plant found throughout Mexico and in the desert in Southwest America.

Huishen wrote that the people did not make war. No iron was found (the pre-Columbians did not use iron) and copper, gold and silver were plentiful but not prized. The king’s name was “Ichi,” he said. The most influential tribe of the Mayas was the “Itza.”

In this history, the Chinese explorer is describing a country existing 1,000 years before the Spaniards came to Mexico.

This article can give little indication of the days and weeks Pierson and Moriarty have spent in study, the reconstruction of anchors of all varieties and the materials they are made of.

A well-decorated World War II veteran, Moriarty pioneered underwater archeology prehistoric sites at Scripps, finding many off-shore in the sea. On land, he discovered remains of the La Jolla man, one of the oldest on the continent. He is also a historian of note.

Still in his 20’s, Pierson is working on his master’s at USD, got into the archeology game after spending years as a diver investigating everything from industrial sites to treasure ships. An archeological consultant, he’ll keep going for his doctorate.

Both are conducting downtown digs for the city’s historic sites program. Here, land cleared of old buildings must be examined for historic potential. So far, they’ve found bottles galore.

Pierson has a theory about Huishen. He thinks he may be the original of the legendary Quetzalcoatl, said to be a white man, who brought many benefits to Mexico.

He thinks the white part is legendary.

“What did they know from white?” he asked.

Quetzalcoatl is said to have stopped human sacrifices to the gods, the sort of thing a Buddhist missionary would do, and taught the people many good things. Then, he announced he was going to leave and sailed away.

Pierson thinks that the explorer-monk was wrecked at Palos Verdes, went south to Mexico through the Imperial Valley, spent many years there teaching the benefits of a superior culture, then sailed away in a boat built to his specifications.

“And we hope publicity will bring out more sports divers. Any who have seen curiously shaped artifacts will, I hope, call us. We promise to follow up every sighting.”

Contemporary sources often speak of Chinese ships that carried up to 300 passengers, and some even mention private suites and staterooms, so the ships were husky enough for long voyages.

But how did they sail 7,000 miles, twice the comparable distance across the Atlantic?

“They let the Japanese Current help them. This took them to the coast somewhere between Washington state and Cape Mendocino. When they went home, they followed the coast to what is now Central America and caught the Equatorial Current going back to China,” Pierson said.

We predict that the story of the Chinese anchors will not only create a lot of publicity but tons of stories about won ton soup, hand laundries and fortune cookies.

And we may all get Huishen Day off.
Influence On Valley?
Mission Arches Could Soften Stadium Image
Arches and a tiled dome play a big part in the dazzling look of the University of San Diego Campus, left. The San Diego Stadium, top right, is at least as dynamic as any of the games played therein.

Photos by Michael Campos

The current hot war of ideas in architecture — the moderns vs. the historicals — can be clearly illustrated by contrasting projects, the University of San Diego and the San Diego Stadium.

It happens that both were products of one large architecture firm, the Hope Consulting Group — proving that architects are pulled every which way by the demands of clients.

Obviously the stadium had to be a study in handling huge crowds, so functional "modern" was an easy choice. It could have been "historical" — for example, laced with arches like the unforgettable Roman Colosseum — but there was no thought of spending money on such eyewash, so simple and striking honesty prevailed.

Though our stadium grates my eye, coming across as an efficient people-grinding machine, the design has received high praise as the best in the West, so I hardly favor dressing it in arches now. Or do I?

Arches are very big in California history. The first issue of the Harvard Architecture Review (an immense editorial effort by students of the Graduate School of Design) includes an article by Dr. David Gebhard on the archetypal influence of the California (Roman Catholic) missions. Twenty-eight of his 32 illustrations show missionlike rounded arches in a variety of non-religious buildings.

Gebhard, a UC Santa Barbara professor, writes: "At the turn of the century almost the whole of California became entranced with the image of the mission. California's Mission Revival (circa 1890-1915) was one of the state's great exports to the rest of the country."

Run-of-the-mill builders as well as architects "all tended to utilize a limited series of elements which would evoke the theme of the Hispanic Mission in the popular mind," according to Gebhard. "The vocabulary consisted of extensive stucco surfaces, tile roofs, arched openings, arched loggias, projecting parapeted gables, often with curved scalloped edges, and round or quatrefoil windows.

"For larger structures an entire mission facade might be produced with a pair of low-tiered bell towers pressing in on a scalloped central gable with an arched loggia below."

Among the advantages of the "mission image" was "that it could easily (and cheaply) be realized by any of the current techniques of construction ... The general faith in the modern age and its technology was not seen as being in any way in conflict with the historic images of the mission."

(Continued on F-6, Col. 1)
Mission Arches...

(Continued from F-1)

"After 1910," writes the professor, "the widespread acceptance and enthusiasm for the mission image broadened to include the whole of the Mediterranean tradition." Thus was the mood set, among other flamboyant constructions, the 1915 exposition in Balboa Park whose remnants are still a popular treasure.

The popularity of the "mission image" in everything from houses to railroad stations has to be seen as a major mood of the Roman Catholic Church, reaching the hearts of millions who had nothing to do with the church. When the Catholic University of San Diego was being planned in the 1950s, there was no question whether to go modern or historical.

Gebhard judges that "one of the great assets of the mission image was that it referred exclusively to a building as an object in the landscape." What we got in USD was a supermission superimage in the landscape.

As I wrote in 1959 (San Diego magazine): "The hilltop site is so exposed to view that no one traversing the San Diego scene can fail to notice the installation proudly seen from a distance the university is impressive ..."

However, I called the architecture a failure, mainly because the styling interfered with good space planning. And my points were reinforced surprisingly by a San Diego architect whose finest work had been done in the mission manner.

Richard Requa, writing in 1929 long before USD was conceived, said: "The greatest obstacle in the path of architectural progress in America is the prevailing notion that a building of architectural pretension must be designed in some recognized ancient and exotic style.

"It is the established custom to decide the question of exterior design even before the plan and practical requirements of the building are given serious consideration.

"Then follows the painful operation of distorting the plan and subordinating the purposes of the structure to the correctness of its external treatment. Seldom is such a building in harmony with its environment or a true expression of its materials and purposes."

Clearly, in 1929 Requa had been swept up by the rising tide of modern architectural thought that was saying in effect: "Go easy on history! There's a new world to make by thinking everything through again." In his own case, the new thought led him to make much weaker designs than when he was steeped in the Spanish.

If Requa were alive today he probably would be prospering as a Spanish-accented designer, for "period" sentiment is "in" again and bare-bones modern is on the defensive, as reported here July 27.

"Bare-bones" is certainly the nature of our mighty stadium. It seems to be a masterpiece of macho Nosturing to match the macho posturing of the sports-business conducted therein.

Its fitness to purpose would have to please Richard Requa, though I doubt he would settle for its fierce appearance as an object in the landscape.

The stadium was designed by architect Gary Allen while he was working for the Hope group. Now that he has his own office, Allen is seeking to be recognized as the best-qualified person to design the enlargement of the stadium to super-bowl size. His chances are not too good because he has not been cultivating the inside political track.

One thing working in Allen's favor is that he has just designed for Sacramento a stadium that is a considerable improvement on ours. The improvement lies in the astonishing new notion of combining a stadium and an office building in one structure — the idea of a young enterpriser, Gregg Lukebill. The offices consist of rings of comfortable floor space tucked under the ramps that hold the seats.

That may not be just the ticket for our stadium enlargement, but it does suggest that rentable space (profitable for the city) of one sort or another could be built into the enlargement. At a minimum, parking structures should be built so that much of the present blacktop can be converted to green park land along the river. And the parking structures could have rentable superstructures.

The surround of new structures might eventually cause the stadium to disappear as a bare-bones image in the landscape. Rounded arches might even make an appearance in that area one day. I, for one, wouldn't mind that, for the arch is an everlastingly satisfying element of visual design, universally pleasing. An increase of arches in our Mission Valley could help unify what is now a display ground for the confusions of the architectural world.

The very best we could do in the very special landscape of Mission Valley is to continue playing variations upon the mission inheritance while not distorting the plan.

That applies to individual buildings and it applies to the valley as a whole. Perhaps the stadium remodeling could trigger a revision of the entire valley. A really comprehensive plan is long overdue.

The Harvard Architecture Review, Volume One, is recommended for anyone wishing more detailed reports from the war front. The theme of the issue is "Beyond the Modern Movement."

Many good professional voices are heard, most of them supporting the various efforts to give more human interest to contemporary building by — paradoxically — paying more attention to what was done in past periods.

The review, launched by students, represents a set of views largely opposed by Harvard's dean of urban design, Moshe Safdie.

Both sides will bring their arguments to San Diego in the next few months. La Jolla Museum of Contemporary Art will show the work of anti-Safdidies, so to speak, in September. Safdie himself is being sought by UCSD's Extension Division for a lecture in the spring.
Farewell to the Red Planet

A faithful robot orbiting Mars finally runs out of gas

Precisely on schedule one day last week, controllers at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., sent an electronic command leaping across 164 million miles of space. With that, Viking Orbiter 1, which has been faithfully circling Mars once every 47½ hours for the past four years, expelled its last puff of steering gas. No longer maneuverable, its electrical systems silenced, the unmanned spacecraft will now slowly sink until it finally crashes into Mars some time after the year 2019.

Even the cool NASA professionals in the control room were not unmoved. With the orbiter's death came the end of another phase of the $1 billion Project Viking, the most ambitious mission to another planet to date. Back in 1975, twin spacecraft, each consisting of an orbiter and a lander, were sent off to Mars. A key objective: to determine if the Red Planet harbors life. After going into Martian orbit ten months later, the mated spacecraft split apart. Their spider-legged landers touched down on the surface, while the orbiters continued patrolling overhead, mapping the planet with their cameras and acting as relay stations for the instrument packages below.

The ships were superb performers. Because of a surprisingly effective design and careful use of fuel, they far exceeded their anticipated lifetime of 90 days. Before the demise of the orbiters—the first went silent in 1978—they sent back 15,539 photographs, including a final series of color views of Tharsis Ridge, site of three major volcanoes with an average elevation of 17 km (10.8 miles) and two smaller ones. Besides confirming past volcanic activity, Viking provided close up glimpses of the reddish, rocky Martian soil, monitored weather changes including violent dust storms and discovered significant quantities of water (as atmospheric vapor, polar ice and permafrost). But Viking failed to find any signs of life, although biological tests showed certain quirky chemical activity in the soil.

Despite the orbiter's death last week, the JPL controllers will still get occasional glimpses from the Martian surface. One lander remains operational and, although it has lost its partner in the Martian sky, it has been programmed to keep its antenna pointed directly to earth and send a weekly report from Mars until it too finally runs out of fuel in 1994.

View from Viking Orbiter 1 of Tharsis Ridge, the major volcanic region of Mars

Bye Columbus

Did the Chinese arrive first?

To the Chinese, Columbus has never been much of a hero. Three years ago, a Chinese historical journal denounced him as a "colonial pirate" for setting sail to pillage Asia. Now a Chinese scholar is claiming that Columbus may have been beaten to the New World by a 5th century Buddhist monk named Huishen.

Sinologists have long known of the monk's voyage to a mysterious land called Fusang. But its location has been a source of contention. So has the veracity of his tales, which were questioned even by his contemporaries. Still some modern scholars say Fusang could have been real, perhaps Japan or even the Pacific Coast.

In the latest issue of the official magazine China Reconstructs, Maritime Historian Fang Zhongpu purports to solve the puzzle. His prime evidence: a stone (80-lb.) doughnut-shaped stone discovered in 1972 off Point Concepcion, near Santa Barbara, Calif. Fang says that the stone is a clear sign of a pre-Columbian Chinese visitation, and he cites the testimony of some American scientists to back him. Roland Von Huene, the U.S. Geological Survey marine geologist who first spotted the curious object, recalls: "The center hole had clearly been made by tools."

James Moriarty, a University of San Diego marine archaeologist, identifies it as a so-called messenger stone, probably of ancient Chinese origin. Such a stone could be sent sliding down an anchor chain, via the hole, to strip away accumulations of seaweed. Another stone relic, discovered five years ago off Los Angeles by two sports divers, Wayne Baldwin and Robert Miestrell, also hints at an early Chinese presence. To Moriarty and his assistant, Archaeologist Larry Pierson, it looks very much like the type of millstone known to have been used by Chinese sailors as anchors.

Other scholars are not so sure. USGS Mineralogist Ching Chang Woo, who was born in Canton, tried to date the messenger stone from its mineral crust, but could not do so because the sea deposits of such materials at varying rates. Former U.C.L.A. Archaeologist William Clewlow allows that the stones are "enticing bits of evidence," but "just aren't conclusive."

Fang is far more positive. By the 3rd century A.D., he notes, Chinese merchant seamen had reached the Indian Ocean, and could reckon their sailing speeds and distances. "So it would have been quite possible for Chinese ships to cross the Pacific in the 5th century."

Key stone

Even the cool profs were not unmoved.
Artist 'Nonie' has works displayed around town

A Coronadan artist, known as "Nonie," exhibited her paintings this week in the windows of Kippy's, at the Paris Match Boutique as well as at the University of San Diego and the Coronado Shores.

The artist has painted and exhibited in Southeast Asia while on diplomatic assignment and in the Middle East with the United Nations peace keeping force.

Her paintings are also in many private collections throughout the United States, Israel, Thailand, Switzerland and Belgium. She recently returned from the Picasso exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Prior to becoming an artist she was a fashion coordinator and buyer at the Tailored Woman in New York, an editor at Harper's Bazaar, a model, a junior executive at Sak's Fifth Avenue and an interior designer in Washington D.C.

Nonie has made her home in Coronado since 1968 and is married to Tom Wedrick. She enjoys tennis, sewing, gourmet cooking, needle point and currently attends University of San Diego.

Her paintings will be on exhibit again at Kippy's in Mid-August.

Coronado artist 'Nonie' currently has some of her works displayed in the windows of local businesses.
High Praise Voiced
By USD Grid Coach

The first fall intrasquad scrimmage was the best in the 5 years that head coach Bill Williams has been at the U. of San Diego. The Toreros held a 110-play-controlled scrimmage Sunday.

"It was by far the best opening scrimmage since I have been at the University," said Williams.

"The offense was led by incoming quarterback Steve Loomis who completed 14-17 passes for 195 yards. The offense committed only 4 infractions in the 2-hour scrimmage while the running backs moved the ball well on the ground."

The M.H. Golden Co. has broken ground on the second phase of the student apartment complex at the University of San Diego. M.I. Golden is construction manager and general contractor for the project.

The $1.1-million project is designed to house 362 students and will include two staff apartments.

Bob Tudhope, project manager, said the development, which is scheduled for occupancy in the 1981 school year, will include four separate three-story buildings totaling 70,000 square feet.

An 8,000-square-foot student lounge facility completed last fall will serve residents of the project.

The Golden Co. was also contractor and construction manager for the initial phase of the apartments, which included 250 units.

Schoell & Paul, architect for the apartments, have designed the complex so that many of the second phase apartments will overlook Mission Bay.

The apartments will have stucco and woodframe on the exterior and the design will use arches, windows, balconies and elaborate trimmings.
Ray Ryland, a theology teacher at the University of San Diego, is a former Episcopalian priest. A married man, he became a permanent deacon in the diocese, the highest rank in the ministry that a married man used to be able to go in the American Catholic Church.

STIRRED BY CATHOLIC-EPISCOPAL ISSUE

Ecumenical Setback Feared

By RITA GILLMON

The recent announcement by American Roman Catholic bishops that a group of married Episcopal priests will be admitted to the Roman Catholic priesthood has sparked fears of a setback in ecumenical relations between the churches and sharpened debate over the celibacy of the priesthood in the Catholic Church.

Archbishop John R. Quinn of San Francisco, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said the move was a pastoral response to the needs of a particular group and in no way intended to impede progress in theological talks between Catholics and Episcopalians.

The 1,000 lay individuals and 70 clergy, former Episcopalians who are now members of the Pro-Diocece of St. Augustine of Canterbury, left the Episcopal Church following its decision to ordain women and to adopt a new Prayer Book. Most of the members are in Los Angeles.

Brother William Bilton, a former Episcopalian who is now a permanent deacon in his diocese, voiced mixed reactions to the move. "We question the use of the term "Anglican," one criterion of 'Anglicans' is to be in communion with the See of Canterbury," the diocesan statement said. "In all honesty and charity they (the priests) are properly referred to as former Anglicans."

The statement also expressed concern lest the direction taken in the decision to re-ordain the former Episcopal priests be interpreted as a move to a more conservative church, but in many ways they aren't," he said.

Only those priests who join the Catholic Church along with a congregation will be able to use some of their old Anglican rites. The others will take clerical jobs with Catholic Congregations where they will be using the new Roman Catholic rite, which is far more modern than the most conservative option provided in the Episcopal Church's new Book of Common Prayer.

"If they have trouble with the authority of bishops in the Episcopal Church, wait until they have to deal with Timothy Manning in Los Angeles," Mebedy said. Cardinal Manning is the archbishop of the Los Angeles Diocese.

Episcopal bishops must make decisions with committees comprised of laymen and clergy from the diocese. Catholic bishops may do so, but many do not, he said.

"In the Episcopal parish, the vestry has real power in a congregation," Mebedy said. "Since the Second Vatican Council many Catholic parishes have taken the..."
both sides in this question. These are people who want to continue using a rite their former church has discarded. It would be the same kind of mistake if the Episcopal Church would accept a group who wanted to hold to the Tridentine Latin Mass," said Bilton who is now a member of a Catholic religious order and a reporter for the Southern Cross, the diocesan newspaper.

Comments from leading ecumenists in the two churches are being delayed until after a meeting Monday of the International Anglican-Roman Catholic Commission in Venice.

The Ecumenical Office of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego said that while it is grateful for any effort that Episcopal priest connected with St. David's Church, is also in a position to view the situation from many sides.

Mehedy was a member of a Roman Catholic order for 18 years and a Catholic priest for 11 years. He is now married and for four years has served as a worker-priest for the Episcopal Church.

"On the surface this seems to be a sensational liberal move, but it isn't," Mehedy said.

"I know Jack Barker and William T. St. John Brown (the leaders of the Pro-Anglican group) and in fact it is the women's ordination issue and the prayer book they are concerned about.

"These people petitioned Rome to be accepted because they think they
Artifacts from a decade of archaeological digs at the historic Bancroft Ranch in Spring Valley were moved to the University of San Diego yesterday to begin a process that will make them useful to scientists and the public.

Dr. Alana Cordy-Collins, assistant professor of anthropology at USD, and Dr. Stephen Colston of USD's History Research Center will supervise the years-long task of processing and analyzing the 80 cubic feet of boxed materials.

"The artifacts have been numbered and cataloged, and we have the field notes of those who dug them," Cordy-Collins said. That has included over the years teams from Mesa and Southwestern Colleges and San Diego State University. A UCSD extension class led by Cordy-Collins is excavating at the site now.

"But we need to organize the material so that we can look at patterns through time such as changes in projectile points and what that might say about changes in game the people were hunting," she said.

She said most of the material comes from the Kumyaay Indian culture, which was occupying San Diego at the time of the Spanish and European conquests. Some material that does not look like Kumyaay could be from the earlier La Jollan culture, she said.

"There is also some historical material from the Europeans, and some interesting cross-cultural artifacts," she said. One is a porcelain arrowhead apparently made by an Indian from a shard of colonial pottery, she said.

Cordy-Collins said USD archeology students will aid in the tedious tasks of measuring, weighing and examining the materials and developing computer programs for analyzing them.

When the processing is finished, she said, the material will be returned to SDSU, which owns it, for permanent storage. It will then be available to interested scientists and lay groups.

The Bancroft Ranch House is a state historical site once occupied by California historian Herbert Howe Bancroft. Much of the original 80-acre tract has been covered by housing developments, Cordy-Collins said, although excavations continue on county-owned land adjacent to the house.
Los Angeles Times

AUG 3 1 1980

The University of San Diego continues its Noontime Concerts at 12:15 p.m. in the French Parlor of Founders Hall. Marcia Zeavin, cellist, will play Sept. 17. Debra Aramendia, soprano, will sing Spanish songs Sept. 24.

San Diego Union

AUG 3 1 1980

'Founders' Gallery: Paintings and sculpture by Neil Boyle, through Sept.