Why does Cal Poly coffee cost more?

By MICHAEL WINTERS
Staff Writer

The Cal Poly price of the old Columbian stand-by—a cup of black coffee—rose 20 percent June, despite roll-backs in critical costs from suppliers.

Nonetheless, Bob McKee, assistant to the director of food services, warns “be careful of straight comparisons.”

Students, faculty and staff at Cal Poly found themselves obliged to cough up an extra nickel for a small cup of coffee at the beginning of summer quarter, bringing the price from 25 cents to 30 cents.

Meanwhile, the average price for coffee futures on the New York Stock Exchange dropped 35 percent from Feb. 3 to June 27, going from $1.30 per pound to $0.83 per pound.

Closer to the retail buyer, the price of roast coffee fell 18 percent between April 1980 and April 1981, according to The Associated Press.

Farmer Brothers, which has a contract with the Cal Poly Foundation to supply all campus coffee as well as equipment and maintenance, sells their product at $2.92 per pound. This price represents a decrease of about 10 cents per pound over the last six months.

“Representatives of being ‘irresponsible’ Stockman amendment,” said an anonymous Food Service employee.

“A lot of factors” are responsible for the seemingly incongruous price increase, said Everett Dorchon, Director of Food Services.

“The things that go into coffee have gone up,” he said. Increases in each item—sticks, cups and creamers—have actually caused a 10.2 percent net increase in the price of a cup of coffee, in spite of the drop in the price of the central ingredient.

BY JUDY LUTZ
Staff Writer

Proposed report cards on teachers could benefit students but harm instructors if used incorrectly, according to political science and philosophy professors at Cal Poly.

“We want what we do to be institutionalized the grapevine,” said Joe Krizler, vice editor of the Student Opinion Poll created by the Political Action Club. The poll of students in 34 classes during the quarter resulted in a 37-page booklet grading 10 political science teachers and 13 philosophy teachers.

“I would shudder and be horrified if this was used for political purposes,” said Dr. John Culver of the political science department, referring to the possibility of an expanded SOP being used in promotion-retention tenure (PRT) decisions.

“They teacher evaluations are incredibly powerful instruments,” said Dr. Kenneth Winters, head of the philosophy department. He said the student ratings collected yearly in each department are included in PRT considerations and can affect teachers careers.

Krizler, a social science major, said he and Mike Jones, editor of the SOP and coordinator of the project, hope the ASI will approve funding to expand the SOP campus wide. Jones was not available for comment.

Teachers in every department would be evaluated by their students and the results would be published for student use, Krizler said.

“Krizler said the evaluations would not be used to punish or promote any teacher. “It seems to me if someone comes out with a busly score, it wouldn’t be new news…,” Krizler said.

“I should be done by the students for the students to give the students another method of selecting courses rather than just time of day,” said Culver. Like other professors in his department who were questioned on the subject, Culver said the SOP might be useful to students but was not necessarily an adequate assessment of teachers’ abilities.

“It will not gauge people to any degree of precision, but it lump people together, is a person tolerable, intolerable,” Culver said.

“I think this might be one way of getting indirect student input,” said President Clift Panetta, Dr. President. Clift Panetta. He advocates student representation in PRT committees but said SOP could not be used as a weapon to fire teachers. “You need to work on the teachers being more responsible to students’ education,” he said.

Krizler and Hawk agree that ASI funding would be necessary if the SOP were to be extended to the entire campus. Hawk hopes the foundation and the bookstore could be involved in funding and selling the SOP. Krizler said each department club could distribute the questionnaire in its own department.

BY TERRESA HAMILTON
Staff Writer

Rep. Leon Panetta in a recent press conference accused the House of Representatives of being “irresponsible” in passing budget cuts before analyzing them.

The budget cuts were contained in an 800-page booklet full of grammatical errors, missing pages and “inadvertent” roll-backs in critical costs from supply.

Political science professor John Culver

The administration informed members of the House that more reductions were needed in order to meet the administration’s promise to balance the budget by 1984, Panetta said.

The difference between budget proposals by the House and the administration amount to $2 billion.

Panetta said Congress hinted to the administration that the more modest House budget proposals were the best to be expected. Yet the Reagan administration proceeded with its reductions and won support of many Democrats.

Panetta also said the federal legislation will have local implications as well. Local programs affected by the Reagan budget include:

-Meals on Wheels for senior citizens, which faces a 25 percent reduction in programs.

-Housing, which faces a 20 percent decrease in spending for subsidized and self-help housing.

-Education. The student loan program, which will be phased out over a three-year period.

-Agriculture. Severe reductions will occur in the number of loans provided to farmers.

-Parks. Which will be cutback in purchases and maintenance including the lay-off of local parks workers.

-Military retirees. Cost of living increases will be granted only once a year.

-Amtrak. Budget cuts will eventually signal the end of Amtrak on the West Coast.

“Efforts to remove the physical barriers faced by disabled students on campus have been under way for over eight years, following a 1973 federal law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of physical or mental handicaps.

Approximately $2 million and thousands of work-hours have been spent on campus renovations in hopes of making all university programs accessible to the handicapped. Wheelchair ramps have been built, elevators installed, restrooms modified and telephone facilities have been lowered.

Although achieving handicapped accessibility will be a continual effort, Peter Phillips, Cal Poly architect, hopes to see the major modifications completed during the 1981-82 school year.

“We are slowly accomplishing our goals,” said Phillips, who has worked on the projects since 1972. “And by next year we will probably make the campus completely accessible.

“But there will always be modifications which need to be done,” he added. “It is an ongoing process.”

BY AMERICAN RUGBY
Staff Writer

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Volume 45, No. 117
Thursday, July 9, 1981
Summer Mustang

Faculty weary of student evaluations

Panetta calls federal budget ‘irresponsible’

$2 million spent in eliminating campus handicapped barriers

BY RUSS BUZELLI
Staff Writer

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The budget cuts were contained in an 800-page booklet full of grammatical errors, missing pages and “inadvertent” roll-backs in critical costs from supply.

The so-called Stockman amendment, which encompassed the 1981-82 budget, was distributed to members of the House two hours before the Congressional session ended, Panetta said last Thursday in his Marsh Street office.

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Opinion

Reaganomics: panacea or poison?

It takes from the poor and gives to the military

It was one of the angriest, most politically supercharged Congressional debates ever held. The stakes were high for both sides. For Old Guard Democrats, it was a chance to make a stand against the continuing onslaught of the New Right. For Ronald Reagan, it was a chance to begin carving a new socioeconomic order in the federal government.

The vote was 217-211 in favor of the President. The House of Representatives last week endorsed, as the Senate did previously, Reagan's plan to cut nonmilitary spending by over $36 billion.

But behind these cheers for government austerity lies a darker reality. It is the idea of financing an increase in the nation's war-making ability by redistributing funds slashed from school lunch programs, food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid and student loans.

The budget cuts approved last week did not affect the American military establishment. In fact, the Administration has pledged to increase military spending over the next five years by 50 percent. That's right, in place of your SEEG, you'll get neutron bombs and polio submarines.

Reagan is playing the oldest of political games: cutting only those services that go to those with the least political influence. The new budget, for example, calls for the abolishment of the Legal Services Administration, a program that has aided millions of poor Americans of their rights under the law.

Also slashed are programs for solar power and energy conservation, which face reductions of 75 percent. Meanwhile, unemployable and unsafe nuclear projects such as breeder reactor research will continue to receive a $1.5 billion subsidy.

One of the more disgusting aspects of the budget battle occurred in May, when New York Rep. Donna Hefls Helgesen moved to reinstate a small fraction of the cuts in the school lunch program. How was this to be financed? By cutting back on fish for the poor or middle class and only benefits the military and society's fat cats.

What do the experts say about the plan? According to a recent U.S. News and World Report article, economists saw the plan as a surge in new savings and investment and might lead to a stronger business upturn by 1983.

Let's examine the tax bill's proposed changes, piece by piece:

* Nearly all taxpayers would indeed benefit, but from sensible, gradual cuts over the next two years. This should help dispel the fears of murderous inflation that can come from one massive cut. "It may persuade citizens," said Robert Pearse, investment policy director for DOW Witter Reynolds, "to reconsider the benefits of saving and investment versus borrowing and spending."

* The "marriage penalty" tax, requiring married couples to pay more taxes than single people, will be eased.

* Workers may be able to open more individual retirement accounts—boosting the markets of bonds, savings and loans and brokerages.

* Stock market analysts predict Reagan's proposal to reduce the capital gains tax on investment income from 70 percent to 50 percent next January will spawn more investors in the stock market.

* Both Democrats and Republicans are supporting the tax plan's strategy to revivie industry.

This consists of allowing a spedier depreciation period for buildings and machinery in hard industry. This should help reduce taxes, because there will be more deduction.

* Boston consultant Kenneth Wise described the new investment modernization will provide jobs for such stricken cities as Pittsburg, Chicago and Detroit. This is a far more general alternative to unemployment than social welfare disasters such as the Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

Last summer when the Democratic party platform was being prepared for the August convention in New York, one of the two candidates for the party nomination hammered through a multi-billion dollar job program similar to the wasteful, fruitless CETA program. Sen. Edward Kennedy should know better than to advocate economic failures.

Perhaps Kennedy best summed up the actions of the Reagan Administration. "America will not grow stronger by making the poor even poorer. Crime will not diminish because more people are left without work or hope—and cast into the bleak streets of urban slums. Inflation will not abate if the giant oil companies are given higher prices and profits... Yet that, right now, is the future of this country."

Mike Carroll
Co-Editor

It's a viable alternative to economic disaster

Banning handguns is futile

Editor: I would like to add a few comments to Jeff Levy's pro-gun control editorial of June 21, as it goes on to refute his emotionalistic arguments as to add some information that is embarrassingly ignored by both sides of the debate. Half the murders in this country are committed with handguns. Over half the murderers and their victims in this country are from the 10 percent of the population, that is black (Statistical Abstract of the United States—1976, Bureau of the Census). Of course one could conclude that the well known social and economic difficulties blacks face might have something to do with their high murder rate. It seems likely that we will always have a much higher murder rate until we eliminate the underlying causes of the inequality and economic repression. Banning handguns to reduce the murder rate is like trying to cure cancer with the latest quack panacea: you may feel like you're helping but it is ultimately futile.

M.L. Martsy

Letters

Summer Mustang

Co-Editors: Mike Carroll
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Local NOW chapter continues struggle for women's rights

BY MICHAEL WINTERS

"ERA Yes" said the bumper sticker. This and other messages were stuck to the back of the car, and shared by the local chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW), as they marched through the streets of downtown San Luis Obispo to protest the Senate's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

"We will have the same rights as men," said Rosemary Hathaway at the beginning of the meeting. The group, which had gathered at the corner of Higuera and Nipomo Streets, marched downtown, "to thank him for vetoing a bill that would have allowed more women to get abortions," said Laura Wells, NOW's coordinator.

"It's a fun way to work," said Wells. "It hits all the good areas and having that amount of people gives you energy to keep with it." Those who were present to testify to their belief were members of the San Luis ObispoNOW chapter. Lindy Hoppough, a Cal Poly student, estimated that there were at least 30 people at the meeting.

"Keep moving!" people shouted. The song "Keep Moving!" was played on the tape. "It's a warm-up for the class," said Wells. "We need more contact with the executive branch of our government." The meeting, which was held at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Nipomo Street, was a response to the recent Senate's vote to ratify ERA since 1978. The other objective is to prevent passage of the Human Life Amendment, which would prohibit women from obtaining legal abortions.

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Coffee prices

From page 1

Another factor to be considered is coffee prices in the surrounding community, said Dorgough. Prices often fluctuate due to the situation at such places as McDonald's where, he noted, the patron still gets less for more money.

Food price policies are set by the Food Service Council, made up of campus food service officials and headed by McKee.

After considering local suppliers' prices, world market prospects and what Dorgough calls "some crystal balling," a recommendation for the price of a given item is forwarded to Foundation Director Al Amaral for final approval.

Pricing decisions are also made in a local market lacking in any real competition and Farmer Brothers is the "sole coffee supplier for Cal Poly. "MJB couldn't beat Farmer Brothers," said Dorgough of an MJB bid for a piece of the market.

Correction

In last week's Summer Mustang article on Iran, Modern Student Association member Bita Tahabi-Irani was quoted saying the reason for post-Saddam executions was that he was commuting. Bita said that although he was a communist, she did not know the circumstange of Saddam's execution.

Handicapped ramps

From page 1

Even before the federal mandate demanded compliance to the 1973 law, Cal Poly was attempting to eliminate handicap barriers. Phillips explained that campus administrators had anticipated an influx of Vietnam veterans in the early 1970s and began renovations shortly thereafter.

"We have been working hard at this project since 1972, and we are way ahead of most campuses," he said.

Harriet Clendenen, acting coordinator of Disabled Student Services, agreed with Phillips. "Cal Poly has actually been a pioneer in providing accessibility for disabled persons. Prior to the time the law was implemented many buildings had already been made accessible."

Modifications were decided upon by the individual institutions which had to comply with the 1973 law. Clendenen said that each department undertook a self-evaluation study and submitted a plan to bring their programs up to accessibility standards.

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