Student opinion profile to be published next year

by Linda Reiff
Staff Writer

Although faculty participation was low in the recent student opinion profile poll, the A.R.I. committee in charge of the evaluations still plans to publish the results in January. Only 80 of Cal Poly's 900 faculty members administered the questionnaires in their classes.

At the beginning of the quarter all faculty members were sent a letter asking for support and participation in the program which would allow students to critique their instructors. The results, plus other information, would be included in a booklet to be sold on campus.

"The faculty is apprehensive about the whole thing," said Jeff Michalak, student opinion profile director. "They're afraid it's a hit list."

Michalak said about 85 instructors sent back the original letter, agreeing to participate. Out of those 85, about 60 actually did go through with the evaluations. The rest of the faculty did not reply or sent back comments about the program.

"One more evaluation seems like one more threat."

Hopefully, what they see the book itself they'll see the value in it," said Thia Turner, A.R.I. academic coordinator who oversees the profiles.

During the fourth and fifth weeks of school, students were asked to rate the participating instructors and their courses in a number of areas. In addition, the instructors submitted a personal profile.

Michalak and Turner agreed that overall, student opinions of their professors were generally good. The department with the most faculty members participating in the program was child development, Turner noted.

"The results will be out with the schedule for spring registration the third week in January," Michalak said.

Included with the student opinions and instructor profiles will be information from interviews with each of the participating faculty members, all department heads and school deans.

The booklet will also tell about each department's history, problems, future improvements, organizations and activities," Turner said.

The booklet will cost $1 and will be sold in the bookstore.

Turner said she hopes participation will increase the next time the evaluations are administered, as the committees plan to put out a new book every year.

Turner noted, however, that the Academic Senate might help to increase faculty participation. However, because of problems and delays in the past, the Academic Senate has not officially been asked to support the student opinion profile, and has therefore not supported the program.

"We didn't even go to the Academic Senate this year because of the way it was put off last year," Turner said.

Last year the Academic Senate said it would refer the proposal to the student affairs committee, but, Turner said, nothing happened.

"If we never got out of committee," she said, "they said they wouldn't be able to approach the item until the fall of 1988."

"This year we bypassed them and went straight to each and every teacher in the school," Turner explained. "They (Academic Senate) didn't take us seriously."

Transporting Modoo Hall has turned out to be the least of the problems posed by the decision to relocate the Business Management Department's faculty offices. Two weeks later the offices still lack phones, heating, and adequate security lighting.

Pride and prejudice on campus

(editors note: this is the third in a series of five interviews with foreign students on campus)

by Teresa Mariani
Assistant Editor

The Philippines—what do those words bring to mind? After this summer's assassination of Thomas Aquino, leader of opposition to Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, and the ensuing student protests, that image The Philippines evokes may be one of just another conservative dictatorship.

"I was there when he was shot," said Mary, a Filipino student working on her M.A. in math at Cal Poly.

"The first week, it was really tense," said the 24-year-old graduate student, who asked not to have her full name used.

"But after the first riot, it really calmed down."

"Mary will finish her work on her degree this year and plans to return to her hometown, a medium-sized city on the Philippines' main island.

She says she has no fear of returning to a country which many diplomats and government officials have been quick to dub "unstable.

"I don't think I'm that worried. I'm sure after a certain period of time there will be stability. Of course, it will take some time," she said with a smile. "But I'm content with what we have there."

The grad student said she did not feel any government oppression in her native country. "I don't fear going back," she said, but admitted "I'd be the kind of person who accepts what it's like there."

Of the other foreign students, Mary said the American press has been one-sided in its coverage of events in her homeland.

"Probably you don't see the whole picture. If you look at it so far, what I have seen on TV are interviews with people who belong to the opposition group," she explained. "I've never seen anyone where they interviewed both sides."

The graduate student also thought the press has played up student protest in the Philippines. "From what I hear (in the American press), it seems like students are the main thing in the news," she said.

"Usually in the Philippines, it is the student group which demonstrates first, but that's because students make up the largest portion of the population," she added.

As for the possibility of a harsh military crackdown on anti-government protests, "I know," Mary shrugged. "I don't join those things. I don't know the military too well."

The math major explained that most protests and demonstrations take place in Manila, where the student population is some 34,000. In Manila that sees the more violent demonstrations. In Mary's smaller...
Last Word
South Africa on a collision course with collapse?

"Adapt or die" was the call of new South African Prime Minister Botha as he stunned white coun-
trymen in 1979. The cabinet member directly responsi-
ble for black affairs was quoted as saying the situation called for "a death sentence."
Now, four years later, the world holds its breath once again. South Africa seems locked on a course of escalating violence as the recent bombings in Pretoria demonstrate.

On the one hand, the angry impatience of militant blacks is growing, for the basic concept of apartheid hasn't changed.

On the other hand, the whites are told they must ready themselves for change - but shouldn't worry about black domination. The situation is one of confu-
sion.

South Africa has a future - and only with the whites. This is the second reality of all South African politics: just as the blacks cannot permanently be excluded from power, the whites will never give up their right of self-determination.

Nobody can predict exactly when blacks will par-
ticipate in governing the country. Generally speaking, the sooner the better, but to expect the whites to hand over power after 35 years of apartheid is naive, to say the least.

Moreover, anyone who wants to cut the South African knot with one strike instead of disentangling it changes the rules of the game so instantly and completely.

Reforms must come, and they must come now, but nevertheless they must be well-planned. The new consti-
tution, which two out of three whites voters ap-
proved of in a referendum just recently, was a small step in the right direction.

But even for such limited changes the Bocha regime had to fight, and then in the face of the white self-defense groups, even more alienated, but ultra-conservative whites fear that the moderating of a white sell-out. For the first time in their history the Boers are divided.

No one should take this lightly: the Afrikaners have fought long and hard for their freedom and are willing to do so again if need be. They are armed to the teeth, especially in the rural areas. A civil war among whites would result in a catastrophic blood-bath no govern-
ment could control.

Should this nightmare come true, the so-called De-
Gaulle-Option might be invoked. The Executive Presi-
dent wants to take over, backed by the generals, and run the country like a dictator.

Compared to the instability of a military coup South-American-Style, a black revolt "from below" seems remote at present. Potential black revolu-
tionaries lack access: arms and money, organiza-
tion and above all unity.

If the black tribes are unified; they could bring the apartheid-state to its knees in a matter of months with a slight breeze.

More than anything else, the economy is South Af-
rica's Achilles heel. It isn't coincidental that most of the important reforms have taken place in the In-
dustry: abolition of job reservation, the form-
ing of official black unions, substantial increases in real income-wages.

These reforms count, namely, in the pocket. They have prevented the attitude "We have nothing to lose" among black workers until now and ensured relative peace.

For the African miner in Johannesburg and the African car mechanic in Port Elizabeth truly have someth-
ing to lose. They have the highest salaries on the African continent, the future of their children; the hope of being better off someday. These rational reasons have kept them from giving in to their emo-
tional feelings of hate.

Now, social reforms must follow the economic ones. Racial discrimination like segregation on beaches, in cinemas and in restaurants should have gone long ago.

Africa hungeres more than ever before; not only for human rights, but often for one warm meal per day.

Other laws, which touch on more sensitive areas but which nevertheless have no rational let alone moral justification, are simply superfluous.

An example is the Immorality and Mixed Marriage Act, the law forbidding sex and matrimony across race and color line. A commission of inquiry has been appointed to investigate how that law could be reformed or abolished.

The reason is obvious: the authorities have understood that such marriages are very rare to begin with and that sexual contacts can't be prevented anyway. There is no reason whatsoever for that law.

Therefore, the government could score a few points internationally by getting rid of it and ease human rights at the same time - without changing the status quo.

However, as soon as the white life style is threatened the speed of reform becomes depressingly slow. The Group Areas Act, for instance, the law that specifies exactly where one must live, seems practically un-
touchable. And yet, there must be a political solution regarding the urban black population is urgently need-

Giving them an urban, then regional franchise would be a good start. And so many, one wonders: As far as which things can be forecasted, it wouldn't be surprising if at the end of the century still not every South African could vote, not on the same ballot paper anyway.

The concept of a future South African federation comprising black national states will be the last bastion white power will relinquish.

But let us not fool ourselves: we are dealing with Africa; those countries which grant their citizens free and fair elections among competing parties are few and far between.

Worse, Africa hungeres more than ever before, not only for human rights, but often for one warm meal per day. Out of the five million refugees in Africa only the least come from South Africa.

But cynicism doesn't help southern Africa. Those who propagate boycotts and embarrasses (i.e. students demanding divestment) neither haven't got their facts straight or wisely keep mum about the grave con-
sequences their demands would have. The severance of economic ties between South Africa and the West would bear near-catastrophic results for at least nine African countries.

They have but one choice: trade with South Africa or starve - quite literally. Including South Africa would mean isolating the Africans, too.

Fact: South Africa produces 77 percent of the total cross national product of the continent south of Zaïre and Tanzania. Fact: Marxist Mozambique alone depends upon her hated neighbour for 37 percent of her trade. That's geopolitic: despite the worst possible political relations, business is still there.

Pretoria has also demonstrated how it deals with the fact that an apartheid-state can only exist if their citizens free and fair elections among competing parties are few and far between.

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Author Thomas Kreamyer is a former Cai Poly jour-
nalist major who lived in South Africa from 1980 to 1982.
Factory farming is a messy issue at Cal Poly

By Jesse Chavarría
Staff Writer

Calling attention to the conditions of animals on "factory farms" and questioning whether human standard should be applied to animals were the topics of two speakers Thursday at Chumash Auditorium.

Virginia Handley, Regional Officer for the Fund for Animals, and Stan Dunham, Professor of Philosophy, explored different aspects of the treatment of animals on factory farm, in a joint lecture "Factory Farming."

Handley provided a slide show presentation which gave an overview of the current state of factory farming.

"Factory farming is maximizing the output of animals so we can use these products to maximize profits. Sometimes the process used to do this leaves much to be desired," said Handley.

She went on to explain how pigs, calves and hens are kept in such a way that they live under constant stress of crowding, mutilation — basically not being cared for properly.

Veal calves are kept confined in dark rooms so that they can't even turn around, she said. Their diets are deficient in fiber which in turn results in an unhealthy defecation. They have to have their beaks removed so they won't peck each other to death, Handley said.

The biggest reason for this type of treatment of animals, according to Handley, is because the farms are no longer owned by families, but are run by huge agribusiness firms only interested in profits.

After her talk, Handley yielded the floor to Dunham, who is a different viewpoint.

"In order to understand animals we must look at how they exist in nature; then ask whether we should apply human standards to animals or not," said Dunham.

Fanners are not cruel to animals in general, he added, but if these conditions do exist, the farmers are probably forced to do so by low prices.

"But should we extend the fundamental rights of humans to animals—is that the right thing to do?" asked Dunham.

"I think we should use animals. I just don't think we should abuse them," he stressed. Handley and Dunham then opened the floor for questions and comments.

Several students took the opportunity to express views contrary to those of the speakers.

"You say we should protect humanistic characteristics to animals. Plants have been shown to have feeling and reactions too. Are we not going to eat them either? We will starve," said Susanna Ketcherside, an agricultural business sophomore.

Another student added that he was willing to give Handley a tour of the Poly animal facilities. "I think you should go to the source, so I'm willing to take you right now, right after this discussion," said Gary McDonald, another animal science major.

A student form the agricultural business school, Greg Harder, pointed out that he believed a misunderstanding exists between the animal rights groups and agriculture people.

"Some of you make the point of saying that you don't have to eat animals to survive, that other foods will substitute for meat. Well, I'd just like to say I don't like nuts. I like meat and chicken and I think many other people feel the same way," said Harder.

He added that animals in the wild are not in the paradise that animal rights groups claim when they exist in a state of nature.

"Look at the wild horses situation in Nevada. They are relaxed. They are wild and free, but also destitute and miserable. They aren't good for anything except dog meat," said Harder.

He also criticized freeze branding, something that Harder had advocated earlier, because although it may be less damaging to the animal it is not effective because it doesn't work on some animals and can be rubbed off, leaving no clear method of identification.

"I think a lot of the solution to our problems are just common sense. But people don't seem to know too much about that around here," Harder said.

Robotics highlighted at Charter Night

by Michael Stump
Staff Writer

All engineering and technology clubs will receive their charters tonight at 8 p.m. in the UIU room 320; and as an added feature Marc Boyd from IBM will discuss the Endicott Research Facility and robotics.

Charter Night is an annual presentation where clubs in the Poly Phase, the oldest club on campus, has been around 35 years. It is the electronics club for electrical and computer engineering majors, and is one of the more student-oriented clubs, said Al Rodrigues, chairman of the Engineering and Technology Student Council.

There are 80 clubs in the department, which offer something for every concentration, said Rodrigues.

"It's traditional that a speaker is provided," said Rodrigues, who would like to draw more engineering majors to get them acquainted with clubs. Also, anyone interested in robotics is invited to come watch the presentation.

Boyd's presentation will be divided into three parts. He will talk about the Endicott Research Facility, IBM's home base, and discuss job opportunities.

Then he will proceed to robotics, and present a 10 minute video on robotics being used in the Detroit auto industry. It will feature the future of robotics and present developments in the field, as well as three case studies on safety aspects of robotics and facility requirements.

The conclusion will be a question and answer period which "should be helpful to students interested in any related fields," said Rodrigues.

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"I think a lot of the solution to our problems are just common sense. But people don't seem to know too much about that around here," Harder said.
Damn, he's not funny

Richard Pryor
Here and Now

by Lisa McKinnon
Staff Writer

“Richard Pryor Here and Now,” at the Fremont Theatre written and directed by Pryor himself, is a film that has its signals crossed.

In the film, Pryor seems to be trying to a) entertain his audience and b) send out a message at the same time. The resulting film only marginally entertains and the message is of little importance. “Here and Now” was filmed before an audience of 3,000 in the Steger Theatre of New Orleans. It is a concert film. As is the problem with most concert films, much of the thrill of seeing Pryor perform on stage was lost somewhere in the translation to film.

Watching this movie is too much like watching TV. The audience is passive, and jokes that might have been hilarious live fall flat when presented to a movie audience.

When an audience feels free to get up and make frequent snack bar runs, something’s wrong—they know they won’t be missing much while they’re gone.

The movie opens with scenes of adoring crowds lining up to see the show. Some of the people realize Pryor’s virtues to the point of being ridiculous. Is this going to be a film of one of Pryor’s concerts, or is it a documentary, on how wonderful he is?

The adoring-fan scenes are alleviated with shots of Pryor sitting backstage (or somewhere), reflecting seriously on his career and what it means to him and his audience.

In a way, the film’s opening foreshadows its basic conflict. Pryor is expressing a desire to be a little more serious about some things while, outside, the audience is clamoring for some good old Richard Pryor rowdy comedy.

Please see page 6

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And he tells us he's been off drugs for seven months. He tells us this at least six times.

— Richard Pryor review

From page 4

And to some extent they get it. To the roaring approval of the crowd, Pryor gets into such subjects as crack, throwing up, the size and use of his reproductive organ, and President Reagan's repressed sexual frustration as it manifests itself in MX missiles. Pryor also discusses drugs. He slips into character as a drunk trying to talk to a cop. He tells us about how drugs can inhibit a man's sexual prowess.

And he tells us he's been off drugs for seven months. He tells us this at least six times.

The first time, there is general applause from the audience, with a few cries of disbelief. The message is boring after the second or third repetition, however. Keeping Pryor's drug-related and near fatal accident of a few years ago in mind, one might think of his abstinance from drugs as an exercise in common sense. What does Pryor want for displaying normal intelligence—a medal?

One 'drug' scene in particular taxes both Pryor's abilities as a comic and the audiences' abilities to sit through it. Pryor has slipped into character as a junkie. He pantomimes shooting up, and has trouble finding a vein. "Shit, I had it there yesterday," he cracks.

The 'shooting up' done, Pryor contorts his body in mockery of a junkie's doped-up delirium. The scene runs so long that the audience, on film and in the movie theater, becomes restless, unsure whether they should laugh or... what?

It is a scene which would be better suited to the dramatic interpretation segment of a stage actors' competition.

When the message gets bogged down, Pryor reverts to saying "shut" and a four-letter word for copulation! Pryor has come to depend too much on over-used profanity for his laughs when the going gets rough. His material from the recent past shows he can do much better than spout off a two-word vocabulary.

Even within "Here and Now" we see glimmerings of genius. Pryor has some thought-provoking yet funny things to say about racial relationships and what would happen in the event of a nuclear war.

For the most part, though, he should leave the type of 'comedy' he displays in "Here and Now" to those who do it best: the 10-year-olds who have discovered just what words will shock their mothers, and who are fixated with juvenile, bathroom humor.

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America is different but has been good experience

From page 1

homa city, students number only 3,000; students and police are quieter.

“We usually have very peaceful rallies.” The Filipino student said. She added that sometimes the police in her city even followed behind the marching protestors, supervising—a fact that didn’t seem to disturb her. “For me, I’m not afraid of the police.”

So Mary will return to the Philippines, in part to be with her close knit family. The lack of family closeness and parental authority was the major difference the grad student noticed when she first arrived in the United States.

“The main difference is that (in the Philippines) even if you’re, say, 25—you stay with your parents,” she explained. “Here, it seems like when you’re 18, you want to leave.”

Another difference between Americans and Filipinos, she said she noticed right away was the open display of affection between boyfriends and girlfriends—a display she says Americans are infamous for in the far east.

“Here you’re very open—I think you know what I mean,” she said, lowering her voice and leaning forward.

“In the Philippines, in certain places, you don’t see kissing in public. Back home, it’s very seldom,” she explained.

Faculty support needed for next profile

From page 1

But hand-holding and kissing couples at Cal Poly didn’t shock the 18-year-old. “Actually, I’d read about it already. I was sort of looking forward to the freedom,” she said.

Mary says she has been very happy at Cal Poly. This is her second year of studies; she chose to pursuing her graduate work so she could spend another year here.

On the whole, she says, people in San Luis Obispo have treated her very well. “I don’t think I feel like I am a minority, I think you can avoid that,” she said.

There have been some instances, she admitted, where American students have not treated her like an equal. “I think it’s just how Americans are brought up,” she speculated.

“It’s all what you’re used to. I don’t think you mean to look down on them intentionally.”

Unlike the Latin American students interviewed, the Philippines grad student think minority students are partly responsible for how they are treated.

“Discrimination is also on our part,” she said. “We all interpret our actions to looking down on us.

“If someone looks strangely at us, usually I just start to smile. And when I get to know them, they explain why they had their reaction.”

yet know enough about the teacher and course to make evaluations.

“One of the things we will change is to sent out the questionnaires in the seventh week instead of the fourth,” Machalak said.

Possibly with this and other changes and the Academic Senate’s approval, the student opinion profile will gain more faculty support.

The idea of faculty and course evaluations has been discussed at Cal Poly for many years.

“We have correspondence to other schools in our files about it from the early ‘70s,” Machalak said. “But I couldn’t see something like this being initiated here. Now in the context of a rating system is being critiqued. Students are demanding quality education and recognize teachers who know what they’re talking about.”

Machalak said the “project got rolling” this year because of the student governments from last year and this year. He also feels the recent large faculty turnover has brought less apprehensive faculty members to Cal Poly.

“There are teachers who strongly support it because they have seen it work at other campuses,” Machalak said. Both student coordinators are happy to see the project “finally get off the ground,” and hope the student and faculty reaction to the published book is good.
Moving snags leave offices cold, dark

From page 1

"I'm sure there's a reasonable explanation for all of this," he continued. "But it appears that this is Cal Poly's top administration's way of dealing with the School of Business."

Complaints of the instructors housed in the complex include:
— lack of telephone service in the office.
— lack of adequate security lighting around Modoc, the faculty parking area, the faculty residence facility and sidewalks.
— lack of permanent heating which would allow individual office control and adjustment.
— need for increased security in the area, especially in the early morning and evening hours.
— construction of permanent sidewalks so that the faculty won't have to walk through the mud when it rains.
— provision of drinking water facilities.

Last year they tried to reorganize us.
This year they're just going to move us out onto the railroad tracks and hope that a train hits us."

— repair of office doors so that they can be opened without force.
— eventual replacement of the outhouses with permanent sanitary facilities.

The situation at Modoc is "just a combination of unfortunate circumstances, including the weather," said executive Dean Douglas Gerard, who is overseeing the project. "It was something we couldn't predict."

The problem with the telephone service stems from poor research on the part of Pacific Telephone, he explained. The company was contacted last year about the move, Gerard noted, but they didn't work out. Phone service will not be available to the offices until the middle of next week, he added.

The heating problem was caused primarily by the weather, Gerard continued. "We quite frankly didn't anticipate the temperature problem," he said. October is usually a warm month in San Luis Obispo, and the recent cool temperatures were a surprise, he explained.

Furthermore, rain delayed the installation of a new gas line to the offices, which was completed Wednesday. The ducting should be completed today and heat will then be available to the offices, Gerard said.

The issues of lighting and security hadn't been brought up before, Gerard said. "I can understand their concerns," he said. "I just wish they'd contacted me earlier. I have been in frequent contact with the faculty down there. The issue of security has never been raised."

The hours that business classes are taught are weighted toward early morning and evening, one instructor noted, which is a major problem in terms of security. One option the faculty might like to consider would be rescheduling of these classes, the instructor said.

Other options which might solve the problems include relocating the faculty to different offices. The facility could decide to initiate union grievance procedures against the university.

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M o d o c w ill stay in its new location for at least two years, Gerard added, after which it probably will be demolished and the instructors moved to new quarters.

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FROM PAGE 1

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Poly wrestlers good as gold in intrasquad match

by Scott Swanson

The Gold squad slipped by the Green, 24-23, Tuesday night as the Cal Poly wrestling team warmed up for the season with its annual Green and Gold intrasquad meet.

Although there were some shaky performances, by and large the match showed the team maturing in their second year of competition.

The thrill of the night was Shaggy Spears 25-1 superior decision over sophomore Bar Mannro in the 177-pound class. Spears, a 1983 Junior College national champion, maintained the same intensity in his match, keeping Mannro on his back for most of the bout. His performance drew praise from coach Butch Hitchcock.

"Spears looked real good," Hitchcock said. "He wasn't up for the match because he knew this wrestler wasn't strong. But he looks very exciting." If Hitchcock has any cause for worry, it is that Spears will be able to get in shape after redshirting last season. Spears underwent double knee surgery and suffered a broken ankle and separated shoulder during the course of last year.

"Spears is talented, but a year's layoff slowed him down," Hitchcock said. "But if he can get in good health, he should be very, very, very good. Although the 177-pound bout took the spotlight, there were a number of other spectacular performances.

Freshman Eric Osborne pinned senior Dario Savaressa with 1:05 remaining in the first period of their 160-pound match. In a two-time state champion in high school, was undefeated his second final period.

"Osborne showed a great deal of poise and balance after Dario went to his back," Hitchcock said. In the 174-pound class, junior Caesar Escudero fought off a tricky attack and a 6-4 lead by freshman Tommy Mellorini to win by a fall with a 1:11 left in the third period.

"I think 142 pounds will be a real good weight for us," said Hitchcock. "It's good that we have the cross-over today to see how those guys will do." Senior Christ DeLong, but away challenger David Miller in the 154-pound category with a third period pin with 47 seconds left. Miller, a junior wrestler, tied at 126 pounds last season but was maneuvered by DeLong who led 1-7 before the fall.

Junior John Noland also did some manhandling, as he scored a 3:11 superior decision over freshman Tim Barrow in the 190-pound match. All Barrow's points came on escapes as Noland cranked up his score with seven take downs in the third period.

The squad led 23-10, but a strong rally by Mark Oath 2:38 with Noland's win, but Jeff Stward scored a 10-2 superior decision over Dennis Townsend in the heavyweight bout to win the match for the Gold.

Townsend's brother Don also ran into problems as he lost by injury default with 2:1 left to go in the 167-pound bout to Junior Roman. Romondi had been leading 20-8 before Townsend threw in the towel.

In the 182-pound class, Lawrence McInturff 5-2 led Choed Gentile (4-2) to 3:17.

"It helped make you unanimous," said Hitchcock. "The hands down, " Hitchcock said. "But if he can get in good shape after redshirting last season. Spears underwent double knee surgery and suffered a broken ankle and separated shoulder during the course of last year. Spears showed a great deal of poise and balance after Dario went to his back," Hitchcock said. In the 174-pound class, junior Caesar Escudero fought off a tricky attack and a 6-4 lead by freshman Tommy Mellorini to win by a fall with a 1:11 left in the third period. "I think 142 pounds will be a real good weight for us," said Hitchcock. "It's good that we have the cross-over today to see how those guys will do." Senior Christ DeLong, but away challenger David Miller in the 154-pound category with a third period pin with 47 seconds left. Miller, a junior wrestler, tied at 126 pounds last season but was maneuvered by DeLong who led 1-7 before the fall. John Noland also did some manhandling, as he scored a 3:11 superior decision over freshman Tim Barrow in the 190-pound match. All Barrow's points came on escapes as Noland cranked up his score with seven take downs in the third period. The squad led 23-10, but a strong rally by Mark Oath 2:38 with Noland's win, but Jeff Stward scored a 10-2 superior decision over Dennis Townsend in the heavyweight bout to win the match for the Gold.