CSU funds to replace fire losses

By Pamela Varma
Staff Writer

The California State University Chancellor's Office has approved the allocation of $1.1 million to Cal Poly to rebuild parts of Engineering West destroyed in the Poly Royal fire in April. Reconstruction of the building is expected to begin in October or November.

Douglas Gerard, Cal Poly executive dean, said funds will come from an allocation for special repairs. Financing had to come from the state because the school was self-insured at the time of the fire.

The fire took place April 26 during Poly Royal festivities. It began on the first floor of Engineering West after a drill motor that was part of a display overheated.

Design for the building is expected to be under way in three to four weeks, at which time contractors' bids for the job will be accepted, Gerard said. The Santa Barbara firm of Grant, Pedersen and Phillips, the consulting architect for the university, will draw up the plans. The firm has designed several buildings on campus, including the Computer Science Building.

Richard K. Zweifel, associate dean of the School of Architecture and Environmental Design, which was hardest hit by the fire, said his school has submitted a proposal for minor modifications of the building to be included in the plans. These modifications involve constructing solid wall partitions between classrooms, which if strategically placed, would provide for two additional laboratories and would convert Engineering West to classrooms.

See MONEY, back page

Students who failed ELM to be dismissed

By Gwen Dawkins
Staff Writer

Approximately 300 students will be dismissed from Cal Poly fall quarter for not having satisfied the Elementary Level Mathematics requirement. This is the first time since the requirement was instituted in 1983 that students who have either not taken the ELM or not passed it will have a hold placed on their records.

Students accepted at any of the CSU campuses in 1983 or after are required to take the ELM test within their first year at college, and they must pass it by their second year.

Students exempt from fulfilling this requirement must have completed one of the following: a score of 530 or more on the math SAT, a score of 23 or more on the math ACT, a score of three or more on Advanced Placement Math (AB or BC), a score of at least 520 on the College Board Math Achievement, Level One or a score of at least 540 on Level Two.

Transfer students who have previously completed the general education requirement of intermediate algebra or above are exempt as well.

Associate Dean of Student Affairs Carl Wallace said, "It is my understanding that students can't progress any further unless this requirement is met. Students can't move and flow through their education unless first, they take the test, and second, they pass it."

Wallace said even if students who have not met the requirement somehow registered for a math class and successfully completed the course, they would still be required to pass the ELM. He said that because the test is a system requirement Cal Poly does not have the authority to change it.

See ELM, back page

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See ELM, back page

Swanson goes Hollywood

By Linda Voigt
Staff Writer

Lights! Camera! Action! Cal Poly student government will soon appear on television screens throughout the Central Coast.

ASI has been granted weekly air time by Sonic Cable Television as a public service to the students and community of San Luis Obispo.

"The programs will be of public interest," said ASI President Kevin Swanson, producer of the programs.

"The programs will serve to publicize events, issues, student programs and anything else that may be of interest to the student community," Swanson said.

See CABLE, back page
Time-out on drug testing

out of us are accustomed to employers demanding blood, sweat and tears in exchange for wages, but if mandatory drug testing becomes as prevalent as President Reagan would like it to, they might reconsider.

The much-publicized deaths of famous entertainers and sports heroes have recently driven home the fact that drug abuse is harmful and should be eradicated. But mandatory drug testing is potentially just as harmful as the abuse it seeks to thwart.

How can that be? Even Cal Pol's head football coach recently said athletes should submit to mandatory drug testing "less for the university...is bigger than the individual.

This is precisely the point — requiring people to submit proof that they never ingest any substance into their body is an obvious invasion of privacy. It forces the individual to bow to the organization.

Admittedly, drug use takes away the perception of fairness in athletics; people often suspect the athlete's performance is unnaturally enhanced by drugs. In everyday life, drug use can take away a person's alertness. But there are a lot of other ways athletes and the rest of us diminish our contribution to society. When the government and employers begin telling us we can't take drugs anymore, it may affect our job performance, it's conceivable that they'll soon be telling us what to eat and how much to sleep.

So just as we resist censorship of "questionable publications" in order to protect freedom of speech, we must also resist the invasion of privacy forced on the individual.

We want drug abuse to stop, too. We want our peers, our parents, our bosses and our government agencies to educate people about the danger of using drugs. We want it to be too hard to get drugs across the border. This would be a start in getting people to stop hurting themselves with drugs. And isn't that what we're trying to do? We're trying to scare people into quitting drugs is unlikely to work, and comes dangerously close to having the most intimate details of our lives scrutinized by people who write our paychecks or coach our basketball teams.

And we want our drug use stopped, too. We want our government to stop supporting people who write our paychecks or coach our basketball teams.

Armed and extremely dangerous

Whenever I move to a new town, the police register my elbows as lethal weapons. If you've ever seen an aggie dance, you'll understand why. You've got bruises to prove it.

I'm sure why I'm so violent on the dance floor. Maybe I'm just claustrophobic. When you fit three people per square foot on the dance floor that tends to happen. You can either bounce up and down until your teeth fall out or cut loose and clear the floor. (Of course, not using deodorant will clear the floor, too.) It's a lot harder to find someone to dance with.

The other night an unsuspecting woman introduced me toaggio stomping. "It's easy. It'll be fun." So we go out on the dance floor and pretty soon we're twirling around like a tornado — and doing much damage: bodies flying, tables overturned, debris strewn all around the dance floor. There I was swimming my dancing partner around and around and around. After awhile my palms got sweaty. The doctor says she'll be out of commission for months. I guess I take aggie stompin' literally — I stomped on so many of their toes they started bringing their shotguns in with them. After I've hurt my toes into everyone's shins out on the dance floor, I can understand why aggies call their dances "shindigs." They should be glad I don't wear boots like they do.

But after I'd been dancing there for a few times, they started passing out chest protectors and helmets.

The rest is history. They Chaparrals have a railing that runs the length of the dance floor. I love it. With one nifty dance move I can knock 10 people's drinks over.

But at the Grad they hired a guy to follow me around and clean up the mess. They don't mind the extra expense, since me and my elbows came around their liquor business has gone up 30 percent. I'm getting so good at it I just have to walk by someone and they drop their drink. When I walk through a crowd it parts like the Red Sea.

I can't help it; it's a habit I picked up as a kid spilling milk. Not my milk, just everyone's within arm's reach. My folks started wearing rain jackets to dinner.

When my elbows seem to be attracted only to glass, which is why beer is always served in plastic pitchers.

I put a notch in my watchband for every bottle I break, two if the drink's worth more than three bucks. I go through so many watchbands I'm destined for the Times Hall of Fame.

ANDY FROKJER
Summer Mustang columnist

many of their toes they started bringing their shotguns in with them. After I've hurt my toes into everyone's shins out on the dance floor, I can understand why aggies call their dances "shindigs." They should be glad I don't wear boots like they do.

I don't go looking for feet to step on. People just seem to have a knack for sliding their's directly under mine. I apologized so many times last week I got a sore throat. I think I'm going to buy a T-shirt with "Sorry About That" printed on both sides.

When I'm out dancing you're a lot better off if you're tall — you just get bruised ribs or the wind knocked out of you. If you're short the least you'll get is a bloody nose or a black eye. Most people who become acquainted with my elbows on the dance floor are carried off with severe concussions.

I tried to get into Champion last night and the bouncer stopped me at the door. "I'm sorry, Mr. Frokjer, you'll have to leave the elbows outside." Champions wasn't always known as a hangout for athletes. It started out as an ordinary discotheque. Really. But after I'd been dancing there a few times, they started passing out chest protectors and helmets.

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Would you stop to aid a motorist in distress?

Alex Viera, math junior: It depends where I was — the kind of situation and the kind of person. I've helped people before but I've been stuck on the road before and nobody helped me.

Nichelle Hunter, architectural engineering freshman: Yes, I'd be somewhat afraid (but if there was something I thought I could help them with I would stop.

Kristine Love, architecture freshman: If it was a girl alone, probably. But anyone else, probably not.

John Litten, graphic communication junior: Yes, because I would appreciate it if I had something happen to me if someone stopped to help.

Opinion

Editorial:

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Opinion
Car restoration is more than a hobby for Poly student

By Suzanne Carson
Staff Writer

Hobbies provide great distractions from the rigors of daily life. They can be sources of high achievement and satisfaction. And some can even blossom into profitable business ventures, such as the hobby-turned-business of graphic communication junior David Rush.

The 29-year-old Rush now owns and operates two growing Ford Mustang restoration businesses—one in his hometown of Belmont, in the Bay Area, and the second in San Luis Obispo. MUSTANG City of Belmont and Mustang City of San Luis Obispo are the result of a hobby which originated in Rush's high school days and culminated into the two five-year-old businesses.

Although Rush has been working on Mustang cars for the past 10 years, his fondest memories are of his initial exposure to the cars. "A Mustang was one of the first cars I got when I first got my license," Rush recalled. "It was a 1966 Mustang, two-door hard top."

After Rush owned his first Mustang, he became interested in restoring and fixing them. Having worked in his father's grocery store and at other odd jobs since the age of nine, he had the money to buy cars and begin restoring them. "I remember when I was in high school I would buy cars for parts; I would put them in my father's grocery store parking lot and part them out," Rush explained.

"Restoring and fixing Mustangs was just my hobby," he said. But because he could get the cars and parts cheaply in the 1970s, he saw an opportunity to turn a much-loved hobby into a profitable business venture.

Ford Company stopped making Mustang convertibles from 1973 to 1982 for design and safety reasons. As a result, popularity of the older Mustangs grew and Rush capitalized on the situation. "I suspected a rise in popularity of the cars, but not to such a large extent," Rush said. He likened the growth in popularity of the Mustang convertible to the T-bird of the 1950s.

Rush now specializes in doing complete upholstery restoration of early classic Mustangs between the years 1964 and 1973. He also does complete car restorations for customers or for himself on wrecked cars he has bought. He also takes great pride in the two or three cars he builds every year from scratch. Additionally, Rush also sells parts and upholstery.

Rush has established such a favorable reputation for his work that he works only by referral or appointment. His only advertising is word-of-mouth and a small ad in the yellow pages. He keeps his San Luis Obispo business small—employing only one part-time mechanic and his wife, 27-year-old Kimberly, who is the business manager and bookkeeper of both auto shops.

The Belmont business, which has a staff of three, is kept busy for this six-car family, (all Mustangs of course). And David Rush now specializes in doing complete upholstery restorations of early classic Mustangs between the years 1964 and 1973. He also does complete car restorations for customers or for himself on wrecked cars he has bought.

Recently the Rushes were pleasantly surprised to be called on by a Pepsi Cola representative inquiring about their cars. This resulted in the sale of two restored Mustang convertibles—1965 red convertible and a 1966 GTK yellow coupe and a 1965 red convertible. The two cars, along with a 1986 Ford Mustang, will be awarded in the fall in the Pepsi Cola/Longs Drugs Stores Back To School Sweepstakes which is valid in the entire western United States, Alaska and Hawaii. A recent Longs Drug Store advertisement sent out in San Luis Obispo pictured the two Rush-restored automobiles.

Restoring cars is not the only interest in Rush's life. He has bought his store parking lot, and part them out," Rush explained.

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Professor turns flowers into art

By Lynnette Ward

Cal Poly professor Bob Gordon was recently awarded the highest award in the nation in the field of floral design. On July 7 Gordon was presented with the Distinctive Service Award from the American Institute of Floral Designers at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. This prestigious award indicates that the student has achieved the pinnacle of the field in the past 25 years.

The award is given for contributions that have advanced the stature, combined with accomplishments in the industry and community involvement. Gordon's award was based on his involvement in the Institute, including his service as national chairman, his tenure at Cal Poly and development of the floral design curriculum, his floral design presentations and extensive community involvement.

Gordon is about to begin his 20th year on the faculty of the ornamental horticulture department and is in his 35th year in the floral design industry. He opened his own design studio in Monterey Street six years ago. He teaches privately there and does floral design for weddings and parties occasions. From September to May Gordon's time is divided between his studio and teaching, but during the summer months he works exclusively in the studio.

"I really do enjoy teaching and would hate to ever choose between the two," he said. Gordon said he's able to balance the two because teaching is his full-time job the week and most of his work with the studio is for weekends. His work also includes teaching short classes. "Our classes are always filled and many do it just for fun," he said.

Gordon is in the process of expanding the studio and in the process of expanding the studio he's about to open a one-man show at the San Luis Obispo County Symphony. In September Gordon will also combine work from the master classes with artistic presentations ranging from dance performances by Civic Dance to paintings by Cal Poly art professor Robert Reynolds.

Summer Arts program comes to an end

By Lynnette Ward

Summer Arts '86 came to an end Friday after a month of artistic excitement and development. However, plans are already under way for Summer Arts '87 to begin at Cal Poly next year.

The one-month program sponsored by the California State University system offers the opportunity to study with artists, choreographers, dancers, musicians, filmmakers, photographers and directors and CSU faculty. It is an educational program consisting of lectures, workshops and performances.

Cal Poly's assistant director for special programs with the Chancellor's Office, coordinated this year's program. Clark has had a lot of experience with this type of programming in the past, most of which was on a much larger scale. "I think it's better because of the stronger interdisciplinary content," she said, referring to Summer Arts '86.

Next year's program will add five more courses, in the area of professional development, to the 16 which were offered this year. Agents will hold auditions, critiquing programs and gallery operators will review portfolios so students can learn from professional experience. Education component will also be added, which focuses on arts education in elementary and secondary schools.

The 1987 program will continue to use guest artists, which will be more experimental and were not as well received by the public even though the content was excellent. Some of the works were in-progress works coming from the workshop experience, and were also not as well received perhaps because the public didn't understand what they were experiencing," she said. She said they want to continue to include public performances as part of the program but will have to cut back on making the public aware of public performances in the past and most of his work with the studio is for weekends. His work also includes teaching short classes. "Our classes are always filled and many do it just for fun," he said.

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"One thing we were trying to achieve at Cal Poly was a track record," said Clark. The program has a track record for two years. A smaller program took place at CSU Long Beach, but consisted only of dancing. Now after two years in operation, funding can be obtained from corporations as well as state and federal grants. This year's funds were provided by the Chancellor's Office, one of which came from the California Lottery.

The initial agreement for conducting the program on the Cal Poly campus was that it would be held here for two years. "Every effort must be made to do something like this," said Clark, adding that Cal Poly offers few other opportunities. "We want to keep the program as a separate community," she said.

The commitment for next year has been made, but alternatives have not been discussed for the following years. The general condition of the facility was in favor of the climate and rapport with the Cal Poly campus, Clark said.
Mad Scientists
Teachers learn methods of illustrating laws of science

The fascinating yet complicated world of science will be made a little bit easier to understand for elementary school students with the help of Slinkies, cork, tuning forks and other simple tools.

Twenty-five elementary school teachers are currently attending a National Science Foundation workshop which is taught by Cal Poly physical science professors from July 21 through Aug. 15.

The workshop is designed to improve the teaching of the physical sciences by using equipment to demonstrate different processes. The four-week workshop is for teachers to learn how to make subjects more clear, said John Poling, a physics professor. The equipment given to the teachers in the workshop was made possible by a $120,000 grant from the NSF.

The goal of the workshop is to use the equipment as a tool to make the physical sciences easier to understand, said Poling. The elementary school teachers will take back lesson plans and equipment developed in the workshop to teach to their students.

"This workshop is rare because of the neat equipment. And students will be taught by teachers who know the material. It's easier to learn from someone who knows what they are talking about," said Poling.

But some of the scientific "equipment" used isn't what could be considered complicated or technical: the teachers/students played with Slinkies, tuning forks and cork.

Slinkies were used to demonstrate transverse and longitudinal waves. Kathy Desonia of San Miguel School District said, "Like the students, I am learning with hands-on experience."

Tuning forks, cork and tone bars were used in the workshop to make the resonant frequencies of a vibrating object. Poling hit the forks on the cork and then dropped the eight-tone bars on the floor to hear low and high pitches.

"Hitting the middle is teaching the grammar school teachers at a greater depth like a college level so they have the ideas in their minds for their students," said Poling.

STORY BY CINDI FLOYD
PHOTOS BY DARYL SHOPTAUGH
By Stephen R. Jursa

For most of this century hazardous materials and waste chemicals were disposed of in the simplest, most economical way. Unfortunately, this practice led to many environmental problems.

Today, a conscious effort is being made nationwide to dispose of hazardous wastes in a more responsible fashion. Cal Poly, too, is taking steps to improve its handling of hazardous materials.

Two new hazardous waste management programs are being developed and implemented on campus during summer quarter. Don Van Acker, assistant director of Public Safety, said, "The Administration is attempting to remove from the campus a lot of chemical wastes that have been stored without any thought of ever getting rid of them."

According to a director's list of hazardous substances, Cal Poly is currently using more than 750 chemicals and substances determined to be hazardous. In combination, these represent thousands of hazardous materials. Public Safety must keep track of, Van Acker said.

The first of the two programs, designed to clean up these hazardous substances on campus is a chemical hazardous removal plan. Under this program the various departments on campus would be able to get their waste chemicals to Public Safety, which would then dispose of them properly.

Previously, individual departments were responsible for disposing of their own hazardous waste products. Often this practice led to improper or no disposal, Van Acker said.

"There was a time when you took them (hazardous wastes) and threw them in a dumpster, and that's why you see the environmental problems we have today," he said.

Many departments didn't dispose of hazardous materials properly because it is an expensive process, he said.

Many chemicals in different departments have been stored with budget cutbacks in many departments, some people just let those hazardous chemicals sit.

The new program, however, will allow departments to get rid of these old chemicals at no charge. John Swanson, equipment technician in the chemistry department, said he's happy the Administration is taking responsibility for waste chemicals. "I'm delighted at the Administration's new enlightened attitude concerning hazardous chemical wastes," Swanson said. "Nobody wants to keep hazardous materials around just to save money, but soon the cost of disposal would have broken our backs financially," he added.

The chemistry department spent $6,000 to dispose of their last supply of waste chemicals and that price is expected to increase. "We're relieved to find out that disposal will now be funded by the campus," Swanson said.

The other new program is an infectious waste disposal plan. Infectious wastes include bacterial and viral samples from the biology department, various samples and used supplies from the Health Center and waste products from the agriculture department.

As with the hazardous chemicals program, the infectious waste disposal plan is free to all departments on campus.

Dr. James H. Nash, director of the Health Center, called the new programs "a big improvement" and said the Health Center would take advantage of both programs.

The two programs will be funded through the university's general budget. Although these new programs are a "step in the right direction," Van Acker said he must concern himself with many other hazardous material problems on campus. One of those problems is asbestos.

Asbestos, a fibrous material which was previously used in building and plumbing materials, is known to cause cancer and other health disorders.

Cal Poly has hired a private contractor to remove the asbestos in the various buildings on campus. "We have identified those buildings with asbestos in them and are in the process of removing it in order, based on which building has the greatest amount of asbestos in it," Van Acker said.

The audio-visual department and the Health Center are two areas where asbestos removal has occurred most recently. Other buildings slated for asbestos removal are the Administration Building and the Power Plant.

Unlike hazardous chemicals, which must be disposed of at a Class I disposal site such as the Casmalia Toxic Waste Dump, asbestos may be disposed of at a Class II dump, Van Acker said.

More than likely, the asbestos removed from Cal Poly will be dumped at Gales Canyon, a dump off Highway 227 between San Luis Obispo and Arroyo Grande, Van Acker said.

PCB's, polychlorophenyls, are another hazardous material at Cal Poly and Van Acker's office must monitor.

PCB's are used as an insulator in electrical transformers and have been known to cause cancer in laboratory animals. John Paulsen, assistant director of Public Safety in the fire division, said his staff is capable of dealing with a transformer fire in which PCB's were being burned. "The first thing we would do is shut off the power to the transformer and evacuate all people downwind from the fire," Paulsen said.

He said the amount of PCB's in the transformers at Cal Poly is relatively small, and that if burned, the smoke would dissipate quickly.

Although he and his staff have never had to fight such a fire at Cal Poly, Paulsen said he has fought such fires in the past. "Most of the fires involving PCB's were brought under control quickly; it's hard to keep that stuff burning," he said.

According to Ed Naretto, director of Plant Operations, there are 12 transformers containing PCB's on campus: one in each of the brick dormitories, and one each in the University Union, Vista Grande Restaurant, Main Gym, Science North, the Science Building B and in Police TOXIC, page 10
Students get jump on fall classes

Stephen R. Jursa
Staff Writer

Ninety new students are on campus this summer taking special classes to prepare them for their college career at Cal Poly.

The students are taking part in the Summer Bridge Program, which is designed to help underrepresented and minority students strengthen the skills necessary to achieve academic success at Cal Poly.

Tony Dominguez, coordinator of the Summer Bridge Program, said the program was also set up to "help provide a bridge between high school or community college level course work and the academic expectations at Cal Poly."

The students were selected for the four-week program on the basis of underrepresentation, such as ethnic background or females in technical fields. Dominguez said it is these groups of students which have a higher drop-out rate once accepted at Cal Poly.

"We select minority students who may be weak in English or math skills and offer them a chance to come on campus and improve in those areas before classes start in the fall," he said.

More than 275 incoming students were invited to take part in the Summer Bridge Program, from which the 90 participants were selected after a fine-tuning process. "We try to get the kids we think have a high potential of dropping out," Dominguez said.

Although this is only the third year the program has been offered, Dominguez said its success is already apparent. "Those students who participated in last year's program took more units, had a higher GPA and a lower drop-out rate than those students in the same risk group who didn't participate," he said.

Among those participating this summer, one-third are transfer students and two-thirds are freshmen. Nearly one-third are engineering students, while the remaining two-thirds are comprised of several majors.

Gina Ortiz, a freshman electrical engineering major from Rosemead, said of the program, "It's a great opportunity to adjust to Cal Poly and to meet new people."

Miguel Villagomez, a freshman from Greenfield majoring in graphic communication, said he had been to Cal Poly four times before on visits, but wanted to take part in the program because he felt it would help him prepare for classes in the fall.

During the month-long program the students will stay in the residence halls and take classes in math, English, computer literacy and leadership skills. They will also receive help in registering for fall quarter classes.

Room and board, books, supplies and recreation are free, and each student receives a weekly stipend of $25.

Although the program is designed to help improve academic skills, Armando Pezo-Silva, director of Student Academic Services, which oversees the program, said it is much more than just a chance to improve skills.

"We hope the program will get the students in the habit of thinking critically. We don't want to just graduate engineers or architects, but good citizens, people who will lead California into the next century," Pezo-Silva said.

He said he hopes the program will help form a network among the students so they may get together and discuss problems or ethical issues that arise within their given major.

"We want to encourage the students to work together to solve their problems, because when they get into industry they will have to know how to work effectively within a group," Pezo-Silva said.

He added, "We are in the process of fine-tuning the program right now. Someday we hope to open this program to all incoming students to replace the outdated WOW."
The city’s homeless

Giving up hope for the future

By Pete Brady

Second in a series on San Luis Obispo’s homeless.

Unsheltered, exposed to the elements every day, a hobo’s thoughts naturally turn to seeking help. But though hoboes view the possibility of “getting back into real life” pessimistically, they see themselves as willing victims, the “necessary low rungs” on the ladder of society.

They sometimes admit a need for help, but suspect the motivations of those who offer it. They fiercely cling to the “no rules” aspect of transient living, expressing cynical wariness of government and private welfare efforts.

Hands Across America was a “bunch of rich people who would never stoop to talk to us, thinking that throwing money is going to make it seem they care,” said Julius, one of the hoboes.

Julius expressed similar bitterness concerning his experience with government agencies. “When I was first on the street I was as angry as I was hungry. I asked why no one help me. I thought I could get food stamps and Social Security but I say the hell with it. When you move town to town you have no friends, no connections. You ask, ‘Do I resent people with more than me?’ Maybe not. They’re trapped; they aren’t free either.

“The students here, a lot of them have their grandfather’s money and live in their parent’s home. Do I envy them? They earned nothing. I’ve always coped on my own, without hand-out, without government. Sometimes I find food in garbage, sometimes people passing through will share what they have. We do what we must. We adapt,” Luis said.

Part of their adaptation includes an uncanny ability to read people. They size up situations as a matter of survival. They watch as well-dressed people line up outside a restaurant: ‘You think they help us. Do you think people are nice? Don’t confuse yourself! People generally don’t care. As long as you’re harmless, they walk right past you. They walk by and spit. They are living a life with no exposure to anything at all. They don’t see other side. They have house, food, car, everything. They think nothing’s wrong until it happens to you, then you’re out on the street like me, watching people walk past,” Luis said.

Though these hoboes said they encounter more hostility than compassion from people they meet, they expressed no anger, saying they understand that people are frightened of or even repulsed by them. But hoboes make judgments of their own, classifying “regular people” into two groups — good and bad.

The good are “honest and care about others.” As they help and the People’s Kitchen helps us. The people at Sunshine Donuts help us eat. We’d have starved if it weren’t for them. They’re good people,” Julius explained.

But Luis tells of “the other people. Like at Safeway: they have milk that’s still good, maybe one day over the date, but they pour it out so we can’t drink it or bring it back for refund. I guess they do it for spite or because they have to. I was at doughnut shop and found good doughnuts in garbage. The manager comes running toward me and says, ‘I don’t mind you being here, but I put chemicals on the food. It’s a health regulation.’ So I said to him, ‘Look mister, please don’t poison this food. I can’t afford to buy it but I need to eat.’ The manager ran away.”

“The hoboes see lots of people running away. Julius pointed to people jumping off a passing train and running toward a parked boxcar: ‘The Mexicans. Coming up from San Diego, headed for the fields up north. I’ve seen 200 of them hidden on those trains.’

Suddenly the Mexicans began to scatter, yelling “vamoso” as they ran. The cause of their alarm was federal immigration agents in uniform looking for illegal aliens. The Mexicans dropped sleeping bags and clothing as they sprinted under the trains. Most of them got away, but the officer caught two men who amazingly were laughing. “They’ve been through this a hundred times,” Julius said. “They’ll be back.”

Seeing the Mexicans started an argument between the hoboes. Some said illegal aliens should be sent back to Mexico, while Luis said they should be allowed to stay. They also argued about whether Mexicans do work Americans won’t do, which lead to a discussion of why Americans are out of work.

“It’s the damn foreigners, the chinks, the Vietns. They come over here and get all sorts of help. We don’t have nothing,” Richard said. But his son disagreed. “It’s computers. I used to do spot welding and stuff. Now nothing’s handmade anymore. It’s all them computers and robots doing it.”

Luis blames it on himself: “Technology changed, but we didn’t change. We let ourselves get second rate, and will still be working today, but I stopped trying to find a job.”

Luis is one of two groups — good and bad. Luis’s close acquaintances of their condition, hoboes are artists of resignation. They pass the days near the tracks, wondering if the next train will be the one they decide to ride out on, enjoying what Luis described as “the beautiful hills and the young feeling of this town. A place with good weather and police who leave you alone if you don’t bother anybody.”

Luis soon found out he was wrong about the police. The owner of a dilapidated building which Luis camps near said the police “told me that I have to kick them out and discourage people from gathering here, that I become liable if any of them are hurt. I cannot afford that liability, so they’ve got to go.”

Luis takes this eviction with fatalistic calmness. “What must be, must be. I have been happy here. I shall move on. It is the life I chose.”

Luis said he doesn’t miss his past much, but speaks fondly of “my radio-controlled airplanes, my drafting board, my tools. I miss being in my shop working on a problem, trying to engineer a new way of fixing something.”

Like Luis, many of the hoboes recall their past as if it was a half-forgotten dream. They claim to now expect nothing, worry about nothing, laugh about everything.

Luis seems resigned to his situation. He said, “There’s no way for me to escape the life of a hobo. I do wonder about people who are cruel to us. They threw rocks at me the other night. I don’t know why. It’s just a figure, when you’re above somebody, you expect to kick them they’re down? But I expect to be kicked down, I don’t expect to die. My health is no good. I sleep with a board propped around me to shield from rocks. I don’t blame anyone but myself. I don’t see a revolution of poor people. Our lives are hopeless, bad fate. It’s all the same. When you’re a hobo, they throw stones at you.”

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ed them into my office and spoke to them and that was it," he said. Since that time, he said, Van had no other problems in his department.

Walker, like many coaches and athletes, objects to athletes being singled out as potential substance abusers. "What obligation do we have to check on our students?" asked Walker. "Something is wrong when they're more concerned with a star football player on drugs than a 3.8 (GPA) architecture student."

Cal Poly basketball coach Ernie Wheeler requires players on his team to sign a contract stating that they will lose their scholarship if they embarrass the university by using drugs or alcohol. "I've never had any drug-related problems on my team," said Wheeler. "But I think that athletes and students in general need to be educated about drugs. It should be part of our educational program at Poly."

"I've never encountered or seen drugs around athletics at Cal Poly," said Dave Muller, a senior business major and member of the wrestling team. "The athletes are the same as the other students here and if anything, they're more conservative about drug use," she said.

Women's basketball coach Marilyn McNeil said that although she has never had a drug-related problem on her team, she is aware of drug use at Cal Poly. "You'd have to be an ostrich not to think that drug use doesn't go on," she said.

In comparison to other schools, Cal Poly athletes have no drug problems but some drug use does occur, according to Mike Hogan, a senior business major and member of the wrestling team, also believes that drug testing may deter some athletes from using drugs. "If people are taking drugs it may mellow them out or slow them down," he said, adding, "But I don't think it's everyone as a way to identify abuse," said Hatcher. "We're going to continue as long as testing is seen as necessary. In the fall we're also going to be testing for performance-enhancing drugs." Hatcher added that steroid testing costs approximately $50 to $100 per tested athlete as opposed to the $20 to $25 it costs to test for recreational drugs.

Hatcher refused to disclose the number of athletes who tested positive for drugs. "The results are confidential," she said. "They are given a referral to the NCAA Drug Education Committee and to our counseling office where they go through a probationary period."

Jim Hawkins also contributed to this story.

By Mary Eddy
Campus smoking policy proposed

By Pamela Varma

The Academic Senate voted unanimously Tuesday to adopt a resolution that would sharply restrict smoking in the University Union, some eating areas and all administrative offices on campus. By adopting the resolution the Academic Senate is recommending that Cal Poly President Warren J. Baker approve the resolution as university policy.

Smoking is defined in the resolution as "the carrying of a pipe, cigar or cigarette of any kind in which a substance is burning." The resolution requires that eating areas seating 30 or more people be divided so no more than 50 percent of the area is designated for smoking. The smoking section is to be separated from the non-smoking section and well-ventilated. These are conditions which may be subject to debate.

"We cannot cover all potential instances," said Charles Andrews of the personnel policies committee, noting that someone will have to complain about a particular situation in order to have it clarified.

Additional provisions of the resolution include no smoking in state vehicles when there are more than one passenger unless all passengers consent, in administrative offices or in hallways adjacent to faculty offices. These rules would apply to all facilities on campus with the exception of dormitory rooms.

Also on Tuesday the Academic Senate:

□ Approved unanimously a resolution supporting the continuation of the current Faculty Early Retirement Program.

□ Approved unanimously a recommendation of an interim measure which would subsidize sabbatical leaves by using institutional funds other than those designated for sabbatical leaves. The measure would be evaluated each year for the next two years to determine how much money is used for this purpose from the instructional budget.

□ Returned to the instructional operating expense model review committee for revision the task of developing a proposal which would allocate total operating expense funds to each of the seven schools more adequately than the present method does. (Instructional operating expense funds pay for supplies and services expenditures in each school.) The committee spent the past eight months preparing its first version of the proposal.

The task of interpretation involves defining subjective terms such as "well-ventilated" each time a complaint arises. The resolution requires that eating areas seating 30 or more people be divided so no more than 50 percent of the area is designated for smoking. The smoking section is to be separated from the non-smoking section and well-ventilated. These are conditions which may be subject to debate. "We cannot cover all potential instances," said Charles Andrews of the personnel policies committee, noting that someone will have to complain about a particular situation in order to have it clarified.

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Galerie hosts festival event

Children honor composer with art

By Kristin Roncarati
Staff Writer

The music and life of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart as seen through the eyes of children is the subject of some 50 drawings and other works done for MOZART-THEK, a University Union Student Exhibits held during the 16th annual San Luis Obispo Mozart Festival.

This is the second year that the Galerie has hosted the exhibit in conjunction with the festival, which will continue through Sunday.

The title of the exhibit, MOZART-THEK, was taken from the Greek term "Glyptothek," which means a museum of collected works of art.

Children who are participating in the exhibit were drawn from four art-related groups within the city and the local high school. The groups are Young People's School of Fine Arts, the San Luis Obispo Arts Council, Art in the Classroom program, ArtPark and San Luis Obispo High School.

Galerie Director Jeanne La Barbera said the threat of a possible San Luis Obispo teacher strike almost forced the cancellation of participation by San Luis Obispo High School students.

La Barbera said students were given free reign when it came to their artwork. Tippman, an art teacher from ArtPark, said that about seven of her children's pieces are displayed in the exhibit. Her children range in age from five to 11.

To teach her children about the subject, musical selections of Mozart, pictures of the composer and books about him were brought to the students. Tippen said that by familiarizing students with the subject through books and tapes it "made it more real to them." She said the children could easily identify with Mozart because of his status as a child prodigy.

The drawings, which are done in paint, ink, crayon or charcoal, range from portraits of Mozart about the musician. A bust of Mozart on display was done by students from Blodgett's class. La Barbera said this year's exhibit was organized around child artists because "it is important to involve children in our cultural activities."

The exhibit will continue through Sunday.

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How to handle the town of Los Osos

How to handle the town of Los Osos

How to handle the town of Los Osos
Court rules professor must be evaluated by local psychologist

By Pamela Varma

A Cal Poly management professor who pleaded guilty to four counts of child molestation was assigned Wednesday to a court-appointed psychologist who will determine if he is eligible for probation or if he should serve a jail sentence.

The psychologist must decide if M. Bill Aussieker is amenable to treatment or if he is a danger to society, according to Aussieker’s attorney Chris Casciola. If deemed treatable, Casciola said his client may be placed on probation and instructed to enroll in a program for sexual molesters, otherwise he could face a maximum of 12 years in state prison.

Aussieker, originally charged with eight counts of lewd and lascivious conduct with a child under the age of 14, reversed his earlier plea of innocence in exchange for four of the charges being dropped.

Robert Negranzi, personnel officer for Cal Poly, said no decision has been reached in the university’s investigation into possible disciplinary action and that it is uncertain when the investigation will conclude. He said he will have to look at the details of Wednesday’s court decision before determining if it will have any effect upon any decision reached by the university.

Aussieker was suspended with pay by the university July 15 at which time his classes were reassigned to other faculty members. He was arrested without incident at his campus office on May 1, following a three-week investigation by the county sheriff’s office and has remained free on $7,500 bail since that date.

THE Programs will be of public interest

— Kevin Swanson

Johnny Carson and Phil Donahue," Swanson said. The City of San Luis Obispo requires Sonic to provide public access programming free of charge for educational and informative purposes as a service to the community, said Kevin Baker, production supervisor for Sonic.

"Public access programming is intended to create an atmosphere for groups within the community to express their views and opinions. It is not intended to serve as a direct form of advertising," Baker said.

There are about a dozen organizations at any one time which use public access programming, said John Cribb, Sonic general manager. Some of the organizations include the San Luis Obispo Chamber of Commerce, French Hospital, Blakeless and Blakeless Financial Planning, and the San Luis Obispo Police Department.

"I think there are a lot of viewers that would really be interested in what is going on at Cal Poly, both students and non-students alike. We try to offer idea-varied programming to our 45,000 subscribers," Cribb said. "Since we have the facilities, I say let’s use them."

Sonic will be provided with facilities and equipment along with air time at Sonic, and all operations will be done by students. "We’ll train them until we’re comfortable they know how to operate the equipment," Cribb said.

MONEY

From page 1

two-person faculty offices into more private one-person faculty offices.

"Any time we have any opportunity to use our space more efficiently we would hope it would be welcomed with open arms," Zweifel said. He said priority should be given to the faculty offices because student-teacher confidentiality is compromised when there is another faculty member who might also have a student in the office at the same time.

Last week crews boarded up the gaping holes in Engineering West where there once were windows. "We were hoping to have it (construction) begin earlier but since it looks like we need to solidify plans with Poly Phase at this time."

The cost for the construction, including the remodeling plans and fire safety equipment, is estimated at $925,000, with the balance designated for designers and equipment. "The actual cost go beyond $1 million," Gerard said. Cal Poly can ask the legislature for additional funds.

"The concern is very sympathetic to remodeling because they know it’s very difficult to estimate exactly how much it will cost," he said.

Poly Phase may join planned book boycott

By Mary Eddy

The Poly Phase Club will phase will offer 16 different book titles, up to 700 books total, for professors who ordered at the off-campus bookstore.

Cal Poly Against Apartheid is solidifying plans with Poly Phase to shelf books the group has been ordered at off-campus bookstores in an effort to decrease profit. "We have it (construction) begin earlier but since it looks like we may be getting into the rainy season we wanted to protect the building," Gerard said.

The windows either melted from the heat of the fire or shattered from the water pressure of the fire department’s hoses.

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