Hearst Castle brings trade to San Simeon

By C. Barks

Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument attracts more visitors per year than any other single location in California, with the exceptions of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Disneyland, according to the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

San Simeon, a small village about five minutes south of Hearst Castle along Highway 1, directly benefits from this influx of people, said a San Simeon Chamber of Commerce representative. “San Simeon is basically two or three blocks of hotels that are here to house the tourists, and some restaurants that are here to feed them,” she said. “Pretty much everything that’s grown up around here business-wise revolves around the castle.”

Located almost exactly halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, the town is a popular stop for people who are touring the coast, she said. However, if the Hearst Castle tours should suddenly cease, “it would be very questionable whether the town could keep going,” she said.

One of the drawbacks of being so near the castle is that the town has difficulty connecting as a community, she said. “People get so involved in serving the tourists that sometimes we forget that we’re a community — that’s something that could be worked on.”

However, the local merchants are certainly very appreciative of the money generated by Hearst Castle tourists. A San Simeon liquor store employee, who asked to remain anonymous, said, “Without Hearst Castle, this business would probably go broke. It’s the tourists who spend the most money.”

San Simeon business people aren’t the only ones who are happy about the popularity of the castle. According to the State Department of Parks and Recreation, it is the only facility they operate that returns a significant amount of money to the state’s general fund.

A guide at the monument, Denise Whaley, said that William Randolph Hearst spent about $5 million building and furnishing it. Today, the state of California estimates it would cost between $50 million and $60 million to replicate, not including the artwork, which is of incalculable value. According to Whaley, it cost about $6.5 million to operate the monument last year.

Attendance figures for 1984-1985 put the number of people who have visited Hearst Castle at 17,210,384 since its opening in 1958.
**Athletes should take drug tests**

Later this fall, teams fortunate enough to reach the NCAA championships will be subject to random drug testing. Colleges with players that test positive to drugs will face major sanctions that could cripple their athletic programs.

Drug testing is a much-needed component in the NCAA's efforts to clean up college athletics and restore integrity to an institution blatantly scarred by recent and highly-publicized misdeeds.

College athletics has been rocked by allegations of boosters paying athletes and teachers letting players slide through class. Coaches have been caught trying to lure prep athletes with promises of cash, girlfriends and BMWs.

Now the presence of drugs is threatening to corrupt college athletics even further. The combination of sports and drugs is a can of worms, and as each case arises, college athletics receives a black mark.

Let's face it. Athletes usually are a college's most visible entity — its ambassadors. When many people think of Oklahoma, they think, “Great football team. What a running attack.” And a lot of people's only recollection of Georgetown is that it is the school for which Patrick Ewing played.

Simply put, the image and reputation of many schools, especially the athletic powerhouses, ride on the actions of their athletes.

Athletes also are an investment. Each year, colleges dole out millions of dollars — from tuition to alumni and booster-club donations — to support their teams. Many are not getting a worthy return.

A lot of students not on a college team have problems getting through the situation.

Drug testing is a much-needed step toward making college athletics worthy of its lofty position.

**letters to the editor**

Students are not being treated fairly in SLO

Editor — Something really bad is happening in San Luis Obispo and it is time for Cal Poly to realize it. We are beginning to live in a place that does not know how to handle being a "college town."

Last weekend I was at a party that, needless to say, was broken up before it got started. This is not to say that a couple of policemen came by and asked us to turn down the music, or even warn us of their intentions. Instead, five police cars turned up and demanded that everyone leave or the occupants of the house could be charged with criminal offenses. And the scene was set weekend after weekend so that now it is not worth investing money in a friendly get-together.

It seems contradictory that when we drive downtown we see the banners welcoming Cal Poly back to school (realizing that Cal Poly is how San Luis Obispo survives), yet we choose to confine us. To be realistic, in any area with a large student population allowances have to be made for this group. Cal Poly certainly has a say in the bureaucracy of this town — don't you think it is time to do something?

JULIE HORN

Health Center pleased to receive student input

Editor — This letter is in response to John C. Zuchelli's letter (Oct. 8) concerning the Student Health Advisory Council (SHAC). I am very interested in student input concerning the facility.

The Wellness Decathlon provided a unique opportunity for Cal Poly students. Instead of students having to travel to the Health Center, a portion of the Health Center was taken to them in the University Union. The Wellness Decathlon is held twice per academic year, is much more than mere wellness education and does not "nearly close" the said vital facility.

Should Zuchelli or any other student feel disgruntled with the Health Center or its services I urge you to attend any SHAC meeting which is held every Tuesday. Likewise, should any student have complaints concerning the Health Center, or wish to find out more about SHAC and how you can become involved with the Health Center, I urge you to attend as well.

LOUIS T. ELLIS

SHAC Vice Chairman

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**University Graphic Systems**

Susan Edmondson

Sue Harris

Craig Andrews

Kim Holtzgar

Mary Anne Talbott

Dan Ruthemeyer

Ted Castle, mathematics sophomore:

I believe Gorbachev went at it the wrong way. He expected too much. He was dreaming if he thought he could get Reagan to cancel SDI.

Adam Collazo, mathematics freshman:

I think it was Ronald Reagan's fault. He would not relent on SDI. I think if he had made some concessions on SDI he would have gotten a lot further.

Brian Chamberlain, natural resources management sophomore:

I think it's both their faults. Neither one seems like they're ready to give anything up. They both expected the other side to give something up, but they refused to do so themselves.

Martha Crosley, child development and family studies senior:

I don't think it was anybody's fault. I don't think either side was prepared to do what they were supposed to do. I don't think our president prayed through the situation.

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**MUSCING DAILY**

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**House passes immigration bill**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed a bill Wednesday to slow the influx of illegal aliens with a carrot-and-stick program of amnesty for those with roots and penalties for employers who hire undocumented workers.

The compromise legislation, written by a conference committee, went to the Senate after the 238-173 vote.

"It isn't the Sistine Chapel, but it's not a bad paint job," said Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., who played a major role in writing the bill.

The bill had been forced off the House floor late last month in an embarrassing procedural defeat that left sponsors pronouncing it dead.

But with nearly 5,000 aliens apprehended on a typical day, not to speak of those who elude U.S. Border Patrol and other authorities, sponsors resuscitated the legislation within the last week.

A determined band of legislators was bent on getting an immigration bill passed despite the rapidly approaching Nov. 4 elections and the rush to adjournment. These lawmakers led conference talks which produced a compromise version of the bill.

**Bomb injures 40 in Jerusalem**

JERUSALEM (AP) — A bomb exploded Wednesday night near the Wailing Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem, injuring about 40 people, Israeli television said.

The television report said the explosion took place near the Wailing Wall in the mostly Palestinian East Jerusalem. It said most of the injured were taken to Hadassah Hospital, and police were searching the Old City area.

Moshe Dayan, a spokesman for Magen David, the Israeli Red Cross, told The Associated Press: "There has been an explosion. Many people have been injured."

**Man wins libel suit against Soviet Union**

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A California businessman who won an unprecedented $450,000 libel judgment against the Soviet Union received a go-ahead Wednesday from a federal magistrate to begin seizing Soviet assets in the United States.

Attorney Gerald Kroll, representing Raphael Gregorian, said he would move within the next two weeks to attach unspecified Soviet holdings in the United States unless Soviet officials changed their minds and pay Gregorian.

"We are fine-tuning our targets," Kroll said. "We want our first effort to be a success."

He declined to say which Soviet assets would be the first on his list, but said the possibilities include bank accounts held by the Soviet Union in the United States as well as companies which they operate, including a Milwaukee, Wis., tractor factory.

Gregorian, 56, who operated a medical supply company in the Soviet Union for 14 years, was expelled in 1984 and was accused in the Soviet press of being a spy.

Gregorian took the unusual step of suing the Soviet government and its newspaper, Izvestia, for libel. His suit sought $10 million in damages and payment for medical supplies which were delivered before his expulsion.

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Afghan leader presides over withdrawal of Soviet troops

SHINDAND, Afghanistan (AP) — Communist Party chief Najibullah threw flower petals at about 1,500 members of a Soviet tank regiment who clanked away in a dusty column yesterday on their long and well-publicized trip home. The departure from a parched basin in this region near the Iranian frontier began the withdrawal of about 8,000 of the estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers who help the communist government fight Moslem guerrillas. Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev promised the pullout in July, during a speech in Vladivostok. Moscow has contended that Afghan government forces are much stronger now than when it sent the first troops to Kabul in December 1979.

Western diplomats in Afghanistan say the withdrawal is insignificant, a gesture timed to ward off criticism during annual U.N. debate on the Afghan war later this year. Soviet officials call it a symbol of Kremlin willingness to achieve a political settlement in Afghanistan. They say a complete pullout is not possible until the United States, Pakistan and other countries stop supplying political support and weapons to the Moslem guerrillas.

Publicity about the withdrawal began immediately after Gorbachev's announcement and culminated this week in a carefully supervised visit to Afghanistan for about 100 foreign journalists, most of them from the Soviet Union and its East European allies.

The seven-day tour was arranged in Moscow by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and Afghan officials. Visiting reporters are allowed almost no independent movement, but the visit has provided a rare glimpse of life since the 1978 communist revolution plunged government forces and Moslem rebels into a war that many observers feel neither side can win. Afghanistan normally is closed to Western journalists.

Najibullah was dressed in green fatigues for the heroes' sendoff given the tank soldiers. He declared the occasion "a historic day for Afghanistan." The 38-year-old leader told the departing troops the years after the coup in April 1978 were "a difficult and black period of our revolution," but government forces had grown stronger with the Soviets' help.

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This World Calls for Löwenbräu.

calendar

thursday 16

• The Escape Route will hold a leadership workshop at 11 a.m. Thursday in the Craft Center Gallery. Basic communication and leadership skills will be taught.

• The Fellowship of Active Christian Thinkers (FACT) will sponsor a multi-media "Rock and Roll Seminar" at 11 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m. Thursday in Chumash Auditorium.

friday 17

• The Rodeo Club will sponsor a fall rodeo at 6 p.m. in Collett Arena. Admission is $2 for students, children and senior citizens and $4 for the public.

• ASI Outings will sponsor the following events on Friday, Saturday and Sunday: a beginning caving seminar to Sequoia National Park, a bicycle ride in King's Canyon National Park, dayhiking at Mineral King National Park, a breakfast bicycle ride to The Custom House, and a brunch outing at Spyglass Inn. Signups are available in the Escape Route, University Union Room 112.

Submissions contributed for consideration for publication in Calendar must be received by noon two days prior to the event.
Longer life-spans will result in higher costs to society

America is getting older, not just as a nation but as a population. With birth rates dropping and life expectancy increasing, the number of elderly in the nation will be rising dramatically in the near future.

Growing old is a frightening prospect for many people, and their fears are not irrational. As the percentage of people over 65 increases, so will the costs to society of supporting this percentage.

According to the Population Reference Bureau's 1986 World Population Data Sheet, 12 percent of the U.S. population is now over 65. The current rate of population growth is 0.7 percent, and children born today can be expected to live 75 years on the average.

Sociology professor Harold Kerbo said a major result of this increased elderly population will be higher medical and Social Security expenses. But further funding increases may be difficult to handle. The Social Security System is already the second largest budget item in the nation, behind only the military.

"I'm of the baby boom generation," Kerbo said. "I'm in my 30s, and I'll be retiring in 2020 or something like that. At that point there will be so many of the baby boom generation retiring that it's going to be a drastic strain on the Social Security System if something isn't done."

By the time this happens, several changes will occur to help society adjust to the increased costs. For example, the retirement age will be raised to 70 or more to slow down the retirement boom, Kerbo predicted.

The Social Security Administration will have to drain more money from the non-retired working population to compensate for the needs of the elderly, Kerbo said. Currently, three workers pay into the system for every one that takes out. By 2020 this ratio will drop to two to one, he said. "They'll have to take much more money from those two workers."

Social Security will continue to grow because the elderly are becoming a very strong political force, Kerbo said. Older people simply have a higher percentage of voter turnout in relation to the rest of the population. Their numbers are seen as an asset by politicians, who may be giving the elderly a larger ear.

Their political influence has been used to get what they need: a stronger social care system. As a political group, the elderly have been able to not only prevent cutbacks in the Social Security budget, but to expand it. As a result, the elderly are now the only category of people in which the poverty level has actually been decreasing, Kerbo said. Only 15 years ago the situation was reversed and the elderly had one of the highest rates of poverty in the nation.

Retired in society

As people retire, they take with them a desire for relaxation and an easier way of life. Unfortunately, this only compounds the health care problem. "Retirement has really not helped people," Kerbo said. "Their health deteriorates usually after they retire."

John Hampton, a biological sciences professor who teaches a class on aging, agreed. He noted a "bump" in the death rate shortly after retirement. The cause, he said, is a lack of opportunities to contribute to society after retirement, which leads to physical and mental debilitation. "People who are mentally active live longer," he added.

Kerbo said the medical system is the primary cause of the increase in the percentage of elderly in society because medicine is allowing people to live much longer. As a result, society must change the way that it looks at old people. It is better both for society and the elderly if they have a chance to be more productive, he said.

Philosophy professor Laurence Houlgate said older people simply need to be allowed the chance to contribute. As opportunities for self-worth, these chances are very important. "I'd object to the idea that the only use a person has is economic," he said. "The notion of the uselessness of a person goes far beyond their economic contribution. Just by being a good grandmother, for example—that, to me, is probably an even better contribution to society."

According to Ann Morgan, a psychology and human development professor, some rather drastic changes will have to take place before the elderly can be seen as legitimate contributors to society. She said society ignores things that primarily affect older people. "I'm convinced we discriminate against the elderly," she said.

Quality of life may suffer as result of prolonging life

Before more research dollars are funneled into prolonging life for the elderly, society needs to consider questions about whether science and medicine should tamper with the processes that control death and lifespan, whatever they may be.

The Christian Science point of view is that medicine is simply another belief system, said Virginia McCoy of the First Church of Christ, Scientist in San Luis Obispo. Some people believe in the power of God to heal. Others believe in the power of medical science. Christian Scientists believe that spiritual means and mental and moral change will heal the body.

Laurence Houlgate, a Cal Poly philosophy professor, said that extending life often means prolonging suffering. He said society has to come to terms with the fact that in prolonging the lifespans of the elderly, not much is done to deal with the quality of their lives. They may still go on to live a life of neglect and psychological and physical pain. "Are we supposed to place such a high value on the preservation of life that it is worth more to us to preserve life than the quality of the life itself?"

The natural law viewpoint is that man is never supposed to directly intend anyone's death; one of the primary values that man is supposed to promote in the world is the preservation of human life. Based on this, medicine is doing the right thing. Natural law is a set of moral standards prescribed by the philosopher Plato about 2,400 years ago, which is still the foundation for much ethical thought today.

Natural law allows distinctions to be made between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" means of keeping people alive, Houlgate said.

Extraordinary means may be withdrawn if it is felt that the quality of the person's life is going to suffer in the long run. Examples of this are a respirator or a heart-lung machine.

Ordinary means may not be withdrawn under any circumstances. An example of ordinary means would be a feeding tube, because feeding is a normal means of keeping a person alive. Man is allowed to extend life only as long as it promotes a person's well-being.

"Suppose, for example, the only way I could keep someone alive would be by continually pumping up and down on their chest," said Houlgate. "There's no technology in that at all. Well, after a while my arms are going to give out and I'm not going to be able to do it. But I'm not to blame if I stop."

On the other hand, there is nothing in natural law that obligates science to prolong human life. But in prolonging life, society is obligated morally to guarantee a reasonable quality of life, Houlgate said.

C.A. Lundy, in his book "The Life Entity," describes life as "that which we call intellect... and thus brings to the brain the understanding that enables the eye to see, the ear to hear, the tongue to taste, the mind to reason and proclaim its conclusions." It is these things that could, perhaps, be described as amounting to a reasonable quality of life.

By MATT WEISER, Staff Writer
AGING

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Morgan pointed to the medical field as an example of this discrimination. She said the emphasis is in the wrong place, in that medical research dollars are being diverted from the elderly. Society sees the diseases of the elderly as unimportant because their life is near its end anyway. Diseases such as AIDS are seen as more pressing to society as a whole, she said. But if diseases affecting the elderly could be cured through more research, a great resource of elderly people could return to society as productive members, and the health care costs for the elderly would be dramatically reduced.

Although those over 65 represent 12 percent of the population, one third of the $387 billion spent on health care in 1984 went to their group, according to an article in the October issue of *Omni* magazine. By the year 2000, 2 million people will be in nursing homes, up from 1.2 million in 1980, and $200 billion will be spent on health care for the aged.

"I'm saying we don't need more nursing homes," said Morgan. "We need more research to eliminate the diseases that are putting people in nursing homes."

Kerbo, however, said: "The ones that are the most important diseases right now, with the exception of AIDS, are the diseases that are affecting the elderly more than anybody else. The money is where it should be."

Very soon, society will have to deal with the changes that an enlarged retired population will bring. This will have to include a close look at the role of the elderly and an examination of society's duty toward the group that will perhaps have the most potential for change in the near future.

The big question becomes: 'When do you draw the line?'

"The man is full of solitude and anger at the Latino society which refuses to accept him. His name is a foreign language department instructor; it is how he wishes to be known," said Kerbo.

"As people sat in the aisles against the wall, the first speaker, Alurista, said language can't survive without society and society can't survive without language. Alurista is the pen name of a foreign language department instructor; it is how he wishes to be known."

English professor Angela Estes said she believes that all poems are poems of protest, and "every poem about one's mother is a protest poem, even a love poem."

Professor Gloria Trevino of the foreign language department wrote a poem about a young Latino man who was dying of AIDS. "The man is full of solitude and anger at the Latino society which refuses to accept people that are different," she said.

As the speakers sat in the front row, intensely listening with tilted heads and crossed arms, Sauny Dills, English professor and graduate student said, "Almost all poetry is a protest against silence." "Forty-eight hours after we came home from Reykjavik, some on Capitol Hill were already proceeding to take a meat-axe and chop up America's Strategic Defense Initiative, which is exactly what Mr. Gorbachev is hoping the Congress will do," said Reagan.

SDI used as campaign tool

BALTIMORE (AP) — President Reagan appealed to a Republican crowd on Wednesday not to allow congressional opponents of his "Star Wars" defense against nuclear attack to "hand over to the Soviet Union free of charge what we refused to hand over across the negotiating table in Reykjavik."

Making his first partisan use of the summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev since returning from the Icelan
dic capital, Reagan urged Republicans to demand of can-
didates where they stand on his missile defense plan, which he calls the Strategic Defense Ini-
tiative.

The president addressed a crowd of 1,100 at a luncheon which officials said raised $140,000 for the campaign of former White House aide Linda Chavez, the GOP candidate for senator in Maryland.

"Forty-eight hours after we came home from Reykjavik, I want to get people to think," said Curzon, who is the editor of the California State Poetry Society magazine and creator of the World Poetry Day theme.

In addition to the fight for human rights, Amnesty Interna-
tional and the anti-apartheid movement have been subjects of poetry of protest.

MEDICINE

From page 5

Elaine Holder, a psychology professor who teaches a class on the psychology of death, said, "The big question becomes: 'When do you draw the line?' When do you say it's time to quit?" When the moment is reached when the quality of life has diminished. However, the decision must be made on an individual basis; there is no room for blanket guidelines.

Biological science professor John Hampton said that from a medical point of view, doctors and other health professionals simply cannot look the other way when it comes to caring for the elderly. In the medical community there is no point at which all hope is lost and the search for continued life should end, he said.

"Medicine has a duty to look after people who cannot look after themselves," he said. "It's a healing art. It can't go any other way."

Several poems were written and read in Spanish, to emphasize the importance of the women's movement, and the idea being that poetry is often the conscience of the people, said Gordon Curzon, an English professor and chairman of the event.

"Poetry has been addressed to various wrongs," Curzon said.

There have been poems regarding the women's movement, civil rights, religious efforts and the anti-war movement, he said, adding, "Poetry has been used to express the deepest feelings and grievances."

"Many of the poems concerned AIDS victims, the Central American situation, and one was about a professor's mother. Also, several poems were written and read in Spanish, to emphasize the worldwide appeal of poetry."

"Writing in Spanish is probably the supreme protest of all. I consider myself a Chicano poet, even though I'm not Chicano."

"As people sat in the aisles against the wall, the first speaker, Alurista, said language can't survive without society and society can't survive without language. Alurista is the pen name of a foreign language department instructor; it is how he wishes to be known."

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As the speakers sat in the front row, intensely listening with tilted heads and crossed arms, Sauny Dills, English professor and graduate student said, "Almost all poetry is a protest against silence."

Hernan Castellano of the foreign language department and Waine Pounds of the English department also gave readings in Spanish.

"I wanted to get people to think," said Curzon, who is the editor of the California State Poetry Society magazine and creator of the World Poetry Day theme.

In addition to the fight for human rights, Amnesty Interna-
tional and the anti-apartheid movement have been subjects of poetry of protest.
For most students, the State Academic Senate may sound like a distant political body. In fact, Cal Poly has its own academic senate and three faculty members who serve as senators on the State Academic Senate. Although State Academic Senate meetings are held off campus, decisions reached by the senate can have direct impact on faculty and students on this campus. Each CSU may have a campus academic senate which is composed of faculty representatives from each school and from other campus organizations. The local senate sends opinions and resolutions through the senators who serve on the state academic senate.

The Senators

Joe Weatherby, a political science professor who was a state senator in the late 1970s and early 1980s, took a break because he said at Cal Poly there is an unofficial policy not to run for more than two consecutive terms. Now he is back heading the consortium committee and is also running for faculty trustee — the only faculty member to serve on the Board of Trustees. He has in the past chaired the faculty affairs committee, was secretary of the state senate, served on the state executive committee and chaired the committee to rewrite the state senate's constitution.

"I think you have to feel you have something to offer, in the sense that you have some ideas of how to make things better," he said.

The newest senator on the block, political science professor Reg Gooden, chaired the campus senate for the 1984-85 term. He said he was drawn into serving on the state senate. "It was one of those times when I was interested in the issues and as a result of serving as chair of the local senate, it was just a propitious time," he said. He began his term September 1985, and like all senators, will serve a three-year term.

Being a state senator takes time, so elected senators are granted release time. The state buys the equivalent of one course from each senator so they do not have to cut corners in either their teaching or in their preparation for the senate meetings. Gooden said he thinks state senators may be better prepared than their colleagues at the local level because of the release time.

The Issues

Kersten, Gooden and Weatherby are hoping to clarify certain issues and procedures within the state senate this academic year. Each campus has its own targeted issues, some of which can lead to volatile discussions within the senate. The state senate decides upon blanket rules and procedures, but many issues are referred back to individual campuses for appropriate interpretation according to the student make-up and program structure. In many cases, state senators have to cut corners in either their teaching or in their preparation for the senate meetings.

"We're under tremendous pressure (to decide this issue) because the market does intrude, but on the other hand you don't want to say that the market should set the values for society," Gooden said.

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The Academic Senate executive committee Tuesday put on the back burner a resolution that asked that instructional funds not be used to pay for the administrative information management systems (AIMS).

"Some people viewed the consortium committee as a 20th campus and it was causing friction with some of the other CSU campuses for funding distribution and students," he said.

The issue of collegiality is one that is very important to many faculty and the administration. It was adopted by the Board of Trustees last year but is still being interpreted on individual campuses.

Kersten, who served on the task force appointed to draw up a document on collegiality said, "We looked at what we thought would be the appropriate roles for faculty, administration, students and alumni is the CSU and how they should relate to one another and how decision making should be approached."

Kersten said that on this campus, it is too early to expect dramatic changes, but that there are some areas that can be improved upon. He said the effect of the collegiality statement is to foster a sense of community on campus, which he said feels is already good.

The issues raised in the Senate Academic Committee are quite numerous to resolve, but all three Cal Poly senators feel it's worth the time and effort. Explaining why the organization of state senate is so good, Gooden said, "We set the standards, the other campuses and we should affect the organizational industrial model. Management might be in a position to determine what kind of automobile, but that is because the labor union isn't an engineer. In this case, who should be better know what the curriculum should be than the faculty: It's a unique kind of situation."

The Academic Senate had previously passed a resolution in favor of AIMS.

The executive committee also:

□ Agreed to move to a first reading at the next full Academic Senate meeting in order to change the term "option" in a major to "concentration" and to clearly define it. The resolution also calls for the senate to study and resolve before the next catalog cycle whether or not concentrations should be required and if a student outside the major may have access to a concentration.

□ Agreed to move to the consent agenda for the next full Academic Senate meeting a resolution supporting all efforts by university groups in their promotions for appreciation and understanding of the U.S. Constitution.

Supporters express worry at Bird fund-raising event

LOS ANGELES (AP) - A fund-raising event for embattled California Chief Justice Rose Bird took on a somber atmosphere as liberals predicted dire consequences if a campaign to unseat her succeeds.

"If she loses as bad as some of the polls indicate, it would be very bad for our positions, for progressive causes," Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, told about 60 people gathered in Washington on Tuesday night.

"It gets to be no fun losing again and again," she said.

The Los Angeles Times reported in Wednesday's editions the gathering.

The event at liberal activist Vic Kan's home raised about $25,000 to help Bird keep her seat on the state Supreme Court in the wake of mounting opposition. Bird, whose bid for reconfirmation by California voters will be on the Nov. 4 ballot, was scheduled to appear but canceled at the last minute, the newspaper said.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader told Bird's supporters that "professional Democrats are all backing away from her."

"You never advance when you're backing away," he said.

But a handful of California Democratic lawmakers agreed to be named on a list of supporters handed out at the fund-raiser. They included Reps. Howard L. Berman of Panorama City, George Brown Jr. of Riverside, Barbara Boxer of Greenbrae and Mel Levine of Santa Monica.

"Opponents cite her failure to uphold a single death penalty during her nine years on the bench.

Nader called the campaign against her a smoke screen for a "corporate assault on the court."

Saying most opposition money is from large agricultural interests, insurance companies and big banks, he claimed that all judges will fear a similar campaign if they try to "discipline the abuse of corporate power."

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VIETNAMESE SEEK TOURISTS FROM AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — When the U.S. and Vietnam were deadly enemies, most Americans touring the war-scarred Southeast Asian nation were wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying a submachine gun. It was anclusive foe.

But today, 11 years after the fall of Saigon marked the end of the conflict, Vietnam has decided to open its gates to tourists — with an elusive fee.

"Come to Vietnam and you will find a rare country, not a series of sideboards laid on for passing tourists," reads one brochure at the British-born travel agent John Quin-Harkin's Go Travel Agency. The war is never mentioned.

"What I've learned is that the Vietnamese would like to open up the country to tourism," said Quin-Harkin. "They probably need the dollars. They would like all of us to take it up to tourism; they'd also like to open it up to people who have left Vietnam who would like to go back and see their families."

Quin-Harkin says his tours of 30 people each will begin Nov. 24, and displayed a stack of envelopes destined for others who had expressed interest in the trip.

Quin-Harkin is offering once-a-month American tours of 12-day tours for $1,826 each, or 19-day tours for $2,359. The Vietnam tours run from Hoi Chi Minh City, once known as Saigon.

Prices cover rooms, transportation, including Air Vietnam inside the country, three meals a day in the country, sightseeing and tickets to cultural events.

"The trouble has been in getting the Vietnamese to drop the objection to a regular basis," he said, although at least two small groups already have participated.

Not everybody will be welcome, cautioned Quin-Harkin. He said that his visa application that apparently goes to Hanoi for review and requires seven weeks for processing.

Although some Vietnamese who left the country will be allowed to visit, there is no escape permit number would be created.
Mustangs dealt blow by UCSB

By Tim Robinson
Special to the Daily

In standings it's just another number added to the right-hand side of the win-loss column, but when it comes at the hands of your rivals in front of a home crowd, and in the decisive manner in which UC Santa Barbara beat the Cal Poly women's volleyball team, it's anything but just another loss.

'We beat ourselves with dumb, careless mistakes; we gave them all their points'

— Carol Tschasar

The final score of 15-11, 15-11, 15-6 clearly reflects the manner in which the Gauchos, ranked No. 10 in the nation, dismantled the No. 11 ranked Mustangs. The Mustangs did manage to make the first two games close, but by the third game they were rendered defenseless to UCSB's obvious offensive superiority.

'Those who were without the services of Theresa Smith, were anything but steady. Smith, who has become one of Cal Poly's most potent offensive weapons, suffered an ankle injury, ironically enough, when Cal Poly faced UCSB in the NIVT Tournament during the weekend.

Despite Pendergast's efforts, which included a team-high 11 kills, the Mustang outbursts were few and far in between.

The Gauchos, who had 93 digs compared to only 74 for the Mustangs, gave up no easy points. Little seemed to work against a very Scrooge-like defense, which required the Mustangs to pay dearly in work and hustle for each point.

This probably ended all late comeback hopes, such as the one that occurred two weeks ago at UCSB, when the Mustangs rebounded to win the last three games to take the match.

Also, the UCSB defense all but neutralized Carol Tschasar, who had only four kills for the match. Tschasar, who along with Charolette Michell of UCSB was one of the two All-American candidates playing in the match, was held far short of her usual double-digit output in kills and blocks.

Tschasar accounted for only three blocks.

'We beat ourselves with dumb, careless mistakes; we gave them all their points,' said Tschasar, who also added that the team's passing had much to be desired.

The Mustangs did beat themselves, which was so evident early in the third game when a ball dropped in the middle of...
Chris Hinshaw to compete in Ironman for fifth time
Cal Poly's resident triathlete to run in premier test of endurance on Saturday

BY ELMER RAMOS, Staff Writer

A s his own feet pounded the sun-baked pavement in a methodic gait, Chris Hinshaw heard someone else's footsteps behind him grow louder. Four miles into the marathon — the final stage of the grueling 140-mile Ironman Triathlon — Hinshaw's once formidable lead was about to slip away. The approaching footsteps belonged to Scott Tinley, a three-time runner-up in the Ironman who had come from 16 minutes behind to catch Hinshaw. Several miles later, as Tinley pulled away and disappeared into the horizon dimmed by the setting sun, Hinshaw knew he would have to settle for second place.

Hinshaw, a 22-year-old Cal Poly senior, was the runner-up in last year's Ironman, but he posted the sixth-fastest time in the triathlon's history. Perhaps just as satisfying is that his early pace was so blistering that Tinley had to post the fastest time in Ironman history to catch him.

But when the gun goes off early Saturday morning to signal the start of this year's race, Hinshaw will have his sights set on victory. He has little doubt that a win in the triathlon's biggest event — it's World Series, Super Bowl, Kentucky Derby — is within his grasp.

"I feel good," Hinshaw said last week before leaving for Hawaii, site of the event that features a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike ride and a 26.2-mile run. Hinshaw said he has done everything he can possibly do to prepare for his fifth assault on the Ironman. For the past few months, his life has revolved around a training regimen designed to bring him to his physical and mental peak in time for the race.

The daily routine would be punishing to a lesser athlete. Seemingly endless hours swimming in a pool, riding along Highway 1 and running in Poly Canyon bring him to an astonishing weekly total: 25,000 yards swimming, 300 miles biking and 50 miles running.

"It gets extremely boring doing the same thing day after day," he said. "And I don't lead a real good social life."

But a good social life is something Hinshaw is willing to sacrifice in order to achieve what he set out to do five years ago.

He was introduced to triathlon when he saw the Ironman on television in 1981. A couple of months later, he and his older sister, Jennifer, began training. Their goal: to win the Ironman. In 1982, the pair's first attempt at the Ironman, Jennifer outshined her brother. While Chris struggled to become the 140th man to finish, Jennifer was the ninth woman across the line.

Undaunted, Chris came back the next year and broke into the top-20 with a 14th place finish. He improved steadily, crossing the finish line in eighth place the next year and second place last year.

Jennifer's best finish was sixth in 1984, and she has since quit triathlons. But she and the rest of the six-member family will be in Hawaii to give Chris moral support.

"I can't tell you how nervous I get," Hinshaw said. "Finals week is a big joke in comparison.

Unlike shorter triathlons, which pack an immense amount of intensity into two or three hours, the Ironman covers an amazing amount of distance in one long stretch of time. It's a test of the body and the mind.
Mets win league pennant

HOUSTON (AP) — Ray Knight tied a 340 deficit in the ninth inning and took a 43 lead in the 14th before the Astros’ Billy Hatcher tied it in the bottom of the inning with a home run that hit the screen attached to the left-field foul pole.

New York will open the World Series at home Saturday against the defending National League pennant-winning Los Angeles Dodgers.

Ironman

IT MAY take that long for the Mets to come down from their pennant clincher, a game that provided brilliant pitching and clutch hitting and saw the Astros’ dream finally die with the winning rally in the 14th.

Astros left-hander Bob Knepper held the Mets to two hits before it fell apart in the ninth, while Mets pitchers shut out the Astros from the second until the 14th.

Darryl Strawberry, hitless in four previous at-bats, started the winning rally with a pop-fly double off losing pitcher Aurelio Lopez. Strawberry hit the ball off his fists into center field, and the ball fell between Hatcher and second baseman Bill Doran. The ball hit the artificial turf and bounced over Hatcher’s head as Strawberry went to second.

Knight, traded from the Astros to New York in 1984, then singled to right field. Houston right fielder Kevin Bass’ throw was up in the third-base line and too late to get Strawberry. Knight went on to second on the throw, and Jeff Calhoun relieved Lopez. Calhoun then threw a wild pitch that sent Knight to third, and Wally Backman walked. A fourth walk, this time by Calhoun, scored Knight and Len Dykstra added a single off the glove of first baseman Glen Davis to score the final run.

New York reliever Jesse Orosco, who allowed Hatcher’s home run, earned his third victory in the series despite allowing Houston to once again draw.
**MONEY**

From page 1

effective staff and "30 to 40 students at large," Van Veck and ASI Controller Andy Higgins, both members of this staff, said they were not consulted on the issue.

ASI is a student government, but it is also a business, and it has to solicit student opinion about financial matters, Van Veck said. "The decision was not an informed one; students weren't given information which was properly researched before they were asked to reach a decision."

Tom Randall, also a member of the president's executive staff, said that the decision was made with good intentions. "We were never told whether or not there were any conditions attached to the money by the Administration."

ASI currently plans to pay for the information campaign from a fund reserved for unexpected emergencies, said Higgins. The account currently has $7,000.

"The finance committee was determined to proceed with the campaign rather than wait for the results of the student opinion poll. But the financial aid office will also be told about the campaign."

The informational campaign is expected to cost $1,455, which will cover duplicating for posters and information booklets, typesetting, and newspaper ads, Higgins said.

The finance committee will determine whether or not to proceed with election, said Higgin. The cost of running the election is estimated at $800.

The finance committee will oversee the election, said Higgins. The finance committee will cover duplicating for posters and information booklets, typesetting, and newspaper ads, Higgins said.

**HOUSING**

From page 1

Bostrom added it is a good idea to talk to some of the current tenants to ask them how the landlord deals with noise and repairs. But dealing with former tenants rather than the landlord can also lead to problems, Bostrom said. He painted this scenario: a student who needs housing knows a student who is moving because he is graduating. He gives the graduate the deposit and moves in. Later, when he moves out, the landlord withholds money from the original deposit because of damage done by the first tenant. "The graduate is probably in New York," he added jokingly.

"Do things in writing and read what you sign," Bostrom cautioned. He also said it is a good idea to go on a walk-through with landlords and write down everything that is in need of repair. This can be used if a dispute arises later.

Students with dirty apartments may not get their cleaning deposit back.

Jim Kemper of the San Luis Obispo Human Relations Commission said a tenant who feels cheated should first talk to the landlord. If that fails to solve the problem, he said the tenant should go to a small claims court. According to Kemper, the tenant actually has a slight advantage in court. "It is the landlord's responsibility to show that the charges were reasonable and legitimate," he said, adding that the court will ask the tenant if all other avenues have been exhausted.

He said the HRC has a mediation board but, that it is normally used in cases that involve disputes between several tenants and their landlord.

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**Board allows more sewage in Russian River**

Sacramento (AP) - The state Water Resources Control Board has approved a plan to increase Santa Rosa's discharge of treated sewage into the Russian River. The 3-2 vote came on Tuesday, despite pleas from opponents who said the change threatens the river's quality.

The discharge plan will allow Santa Rosa's regional sewer plant to discharge treated wastewater at up to 5 percent of the river's flow between Oct. 1 and May 14. Currently, the limit is 1 percent.

The new rule is tied to a requirement that Santa Rosa use advanced treatment methods on its wastewater.

Ben Kor, executive officer of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, said advanced treatment already has been implemented by Santa Rosa.

River residents insisted that Santa Rosa's system needs further improvement before discharging increased amounts of wastewater into the river. "We need your help," Sonoma County Supervisor Ernie Carpenter told the state board.

Higgins said Santa Rosa should be held to its promise to end river discharge altogether, and added the board should impose strict growth restrictions on Santa Rosa's growth or provide for enforcement when growth or provide for enforcement in cases of further pollution.

"We in the Russian River have no confidence that the proposed solution will not be used to accommodate the burgeoning industry of growth," she said. According to Adelman, the interim standards could be in effect for years and allow Santa Rosa to delay finding a long-term solution to its wastewater problem.

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