CSSA: state aid policy could silence students

By Carmela Herron

The California State Student Association has taken a look at financial aid policy in California, and is concerned about what it sees.

CSSA fears that sections in the California Education Code (CEC) regarding financial aid may both prohibit students from exercising their constitutional rights and discriminate against students of low and middle incomes.

CEC section 69810 states that any recipient of state financial aid who is found guilty of having "willfully disrupted the orderly operation of the campus," but who has not been arrested and convicted, may not get any state financial aid for up to two years.

Section 69810 also states that any action which is likely to disrupt — whether or not it actually does disrupt — the peaceful order of the campus is grounds for withdrawal of financial aid.

CSSA Legislative Director Sherry Skelly said the committee hopes to change parts of the code so that only actions that specifically lead to arrest and conviction may be considered grounds for terminating a student's aid.

"This, said Skelly, would prevent the "chilling effect" that the current code has on students who wish to participate in such actions and do not because of fear of having their aid cut.

"Students may be afraid to protest ... and it would prevent them from exercising their First Amendment rights," she said.

An incident at Cal State Fullerton last year caused students to be concerned with implications of the code. A demonstration was held in which members of Students Against Apartheid tried to prevent the taping of a White Supremacist talk show on campus.

Dolly Ryan, a former reporter for Cal State Fullerton's Daily Titan, covered the story and worked closely with members of the coalition.

"There were a series of protests over the taping of the show with approximately 200 to 500 students participating... some had their

See POLICY, back page

Equal to faculty members

Librarian status enhanced

By Jane Gunerlock

Most people think of librarians as experts on the Dewey decimal system, and indispensable as fact-finders when term papers need to be written. At Cal Poly, however, librarians are more than that. They are now treated with the same professionalism that professors are.

In 1983, librarians were given the same status as faculty members under Unit 3, a division of faculty unit employees. Before then, they were considered academic-related employees and their pay reflected that lower status. In Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, librarians are now considered the same as faculty members.

See LIBRARIANS, back page

S. Senate to discuss endorsing candidates

By Sandra Coffey

A resolution prohibiting senators from endorsing candidates for ASI elections will be presented as a discussion item at the Student Senate meeting tonight.

Erica Tiffany, senator from the School of Architecture and Environmental Design, said she was recently approached for an endorsement by a person who wants to run for an ASI office.

Tiffany said the potential candidate made it clear that by giving an endorsement with her name and title, she would also be lending her school's support to the candidate.

Tiffany declined the candidate's offer but felt a resolution prompting discussion about the issue was in line. Tiffany mentioned two reasons why she feels senatorial endorsements of election candidates are wrong.

She said there is potential for a "conflict of interest," because senators who might back election candidates also have the responsibility of tallying votes and approving election results. "There's a real gray area there," she said.

Tiffany said her chief concern was as a school representative. She pointed out that because she represents 1,500 students, when she endorses someone or something as a senator it represents more than just her view. "It seems confusing that someone would ask me as a senator to endorse them but not care about my school," she said.

After consulting members of her school about lending her name to endorsements, Tiffany said they encouraged her not to do so.

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See POLICY, back page

Glass blowers will never produce anything as fragile as the human ego.

— Arnold H. Glasow
Making sacrifices

Congress will soon consider whether to raise the speed limit on rural highways to 65 miles per hour. We think it would be a mistake.

There are good arguments for the change. Driving on rural roads is extremely dull, and there is no reason not to go faster. The 55 mph speed limit was instituted during the Arab oil embargo, but now there is plenty of gasoline available. And finally — everybody goes 65 anyway.

We agree that driving on rural roads is tedious, and that we don’t abide the limit, but consider the effect of the change. Right now, most people go about 65, or 10 mph over the speed limit. If the limit was raised to 65, we would be willing to bet that many people would go closer to 75.

After all, most people drive as fast as they think they can go without getting a ticket.

As for the gas shortage, there might not be an Arab oil embargo right now, but those who think this country is not going to have a shortage of oil in the coming decades are fooling themselves. Americans need to find ways to decrease their consumption of oil, not burn it up at a faster rate.

Most importantly, this issue is literally a matter of life and death. Since it was enacted, the 55 mph speed limit has saved 2,000 to 4,000 lives a year, according to the National Academy of Sciences. If the 65 mph speed limit is adopted, insurance companies estimate between 600 and 1,000 more people will die every year.

We are not prepared to sacrifice a few hundred lives for the convenience of shaving a couple of minutes off a trip, and we hope the proposal is rejected.

Last year, in a controversial referendum, the CSU Board of Trustees approved a recreation center on campus. Beginning next fall, our University Union fee will more than double to pay for it.

It is interesting to note, in retrospect, that the referendum was legally a complete charade.

Late last year, student Kent Nielsen formed the repeal the recreation center committee. He pointed out to the Administration that the proposed rec center was in direct violation of State Education Code 89304. This code stipulates that in order to establish a new building and operating fee, a two-thirds favorable vote of the students is required and such fee is limited to $40 per academic year.

The current rec center plan will cost $31 per quarter, or $93 per academic year.

How did the Administration get around this, you may ask? Executive Dean Doug Gerard sent Nielsen a letter, dated Jan. 7, 1987, explaining that code 89304 applies only to the establishment of a building and operating fee. In a truly admirable bureaucratic sleight of hand, the rec center has been made part of the University Union budget and placed under the established U.U. fee, established by students in the 1960s. The U.U. fee will be increased to pay for the rec center.

Now the juicy part. Code 89304 applies only to the establishment of a building and operating fee. Increasing an existing fee is another matter entirely. What code applies to increasing an existing fee? Education Code Sections 90012 and 90068 which stipulate that in order to increase an existing fee, the trustees and presidents are required and any such fee is limited to $40 per academic year.

So the rec center referendum itself. Swanson describes ASI’s handling of it as “very loose.” In his letter to Nielsen, Gerard says the following: “The recent (rec center) referendum was held pursuant to Education Code Sections 90012 and 90068 which authorized the Board of Trustees to change the fee structure for a facility. Interestingly, a student body vote is not required, but was used on this campus. The following are the codes say, in so much flowery legalism, that the CSU Board of Trustees can increase an existing building and operating fee to any amount it desires, at any time. Translation: blank check.

“The whole concept is against the intent of the law,” complains ASI President Kevin Swanson. “The president can, at his whim, increase fees to build another building on campus and call it an extension of the Union.”

“I asked Gerard what assurances the students had, under this interpretation, that the $31 per quarter rec center fee would not be increased. “There are no assurances whatsoever,” he answered instantly.

What that means is that the trustees can legally decide tomorrow that they want to pull the state’s money out of the rec center and stick us with the entire bill. It also means students could theoretically be forced to pay for all or part of the proposed million dollar Performing Arts Center shortly after the Administration choose to call it part of the U.U.

Then there was the rec center referendum itself. Swanson describes ASI’s handling of it as “very loose.” In his letter to Nielsen, Gerard says the following: “The recent (rec center) referendum was held pursuant to Education Code Sections 90012 and 90068 which authorized the Board of Trustees to change the fee structure for a facility. Interestingly, a student body vote is not required, but was used on this campus. The following are the codes say, in so much flowery legalism, that the CSU Board of Trustees can increase an existing building and operating fee to any amount it desires, at any time. Translation: blank check.

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Regan's future still in question

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House announced Tuesday that President Reagan and Donald T. Regan will discuss the embattled chief of staff's future after the Tower Commission makes its findings public Thursday. The investigation into the Iran-Contra weapons scheme will imply that Regan failed to protect the president but will not make any specific finding of wrongdoing on the chief of staff's part, published and broadcast reports said.

At the White House, presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater told reporters that Reagan and Regan will "talk about his (Regan's) future after the Tower board report, but not before." Fitzwater, asked about published reports that Regan was involved in a search for a new chief of staff, told reporters, "To my knowledge, it's not true. I'm not aware of any search for a successor."

Nuclear arms may be in S. Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — South Africa's white-minority government may have built as many as a dozen nuclear weapons which could fall into the hands of a "radical ruling faction" or be used by terrorists, according to a study released Tuesday. The frightening prospect was raised in a report on the global spread of nuclear weapons issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The report was prepared by Leonard S. Spector, an associate in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Project, who told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee that "recent (proliferation) developments are profoundly troubling." Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of the panel, said that the United States must take steps to "protect both ourselves and the international community from the global insecurity that arises from the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Tuition rises faster than inflation

WASHINGTON (AP) — A college lobby group released a study Tuesday saying tuition has risen twice as fast as inflation in the 1980s, increasing nearly a 10 percent-a-year clip on both public and private campuses.

The study, released Tuesday by the Association of American Colleges, said that universities raised their tuition and fees by an average of 7.8 percent a year, increasing at nearly a 10 percent-a-year clip in both the private and public sectors.

It's Aggie Stompin' Time at Tortilla Flats

**Art Demo**

Freelance Commercial Artist, Sharon Robison has learned that adaptability plays a big role in the creation of Commercial Art. She has a degree in Art and has produced camera ready illustration, logos, publication covers and ads. She has delved into many aspects of the business of Art, including teaching.

Please stop by to see Ms. Robison demonstrate art and graphic techniques using Berol markers, pencils and art sticks.

**letters to the editor**

I laughed at the other statements made; the disciplines of those making them was quite revealing.

I'm surprised that the head of the landscape architecture department, Gerald Smith, suggested raising the Science Building. He also doesn't understand the need for extra buildings. Five minutes spent talking to the technical types should have enlightened him.

Architecture department head Mike Martin made the most biased comments, in my opinion. He actually likes the University Union. I'll bet he also likes the Architecture Building and the library. Judging by the number of cubic yard sized examples of Euclidian bimorphism, and white boxes built upon 50 degree slopes that would never survive the first mudslide, I'll bet the architecture students double as landscape architects. He thinks the students and public would be better served by adhering to the criticisms in Thomas Wolfe's "From Bauhaus to Our House."

Botwin nominated the Administration and Computer Science Buildings as the ugliest. I nominate the library, and then Fisher Hall.

I'm sure a survey of non-experts would contradict many of the architecture experts.

Let's hear some comments about a student referendum to paint the library.

JACK KELLYTHORNE

Letters to Mustang Daily must be shorter than 250 words, must be typewritten and must include the writer's signature.
A

fter the painstaking effort of deciding which classes to take, fitting them into a workable schedule, and turning them into little bubbles on CAR forms — where on earth do the forms go?

Once the Computer Assisted Registration forms leave stu­dents’ hands, some on time and others days late with amazing excuses, they travel through a long process that finally comes out in the form of study lists.

For those who file their forms after the deadline there is the challenge of getting the CAR office to accept them.

According to Ima Spencer, CAR technician, a lot of people bring in their forms late, but the office won’t always accept them. Students must have a valid excuse for being late if their forms are to be accepted, Spencer said.

Once forms are out of the hands of students the process of scheduling classes for more than 15,000 people begins.

According to Marcia Friedman, an operations analyst in the Student Data Systems office, the first stop on the journey is the cashier’s office, where the forms are sorted to make sure checks are attached.

At this point, according to Lee Diaz, cashier supervisor, the fee payment form is separated from the class request forms and the latter are sent upstairs to begin processing.

Friedman said the forms are checked for obvious problems such as ripped and torn and a lack of bubbles that would prevent them from being scanned by the computer.

The computer is picky about proper bubbling and correct section numbers. Any CAR form with a problem is put on an error list and sent back to the SDS office to be corrected.

“If a form goes through the scanner and there are errors on it, Friedman said, "some of them have to be scanned three times.”

Each of the errors on the CAR forms must be re-bubbled by hand, and Friedman said the office staff cannot handle all the reprocessing work of incorrect forms.

“We use student assistants where we can and we’ve been able to have some volunteer senior citizens come in and help us, because we cannot handle the volume with our (current) staff,” Friedman said. “There’s no way we could do it without some extra outside help because there are so many errors that have to be corrected.”

Once CAR forms are scanned by the computer and students’ requests for classes are stored, the information is put into a class demand schedule and sent to each academic department.

At this point, Friedman said, departments have the option of adding more sections or canceling sections depending on student demand and department resources.

The department changes are then computed and the last of the late CAR forms are fed into the computer.

Then the process of turning out final study lists begins.

Friedman said the alphabetical rotation that determines student priority is not as random as it appears. The rotation follows a set pattern. If students want to find out ahead of time what their priority will be for the next few quarters, they can look back over old class schedules to find out what the pattern is and plot it out for the future.

But what happens to the fee schedule forms and the checks that parted ways with the class request forms at the beginning of the process?

According to Diaz, the checks are scanned to make sure they’re made out for the correct amount. If there is an error students have one chance to correct the problem.

"Probably the main reason the checks are returned to people and not processed is because they do not take the time to write their checks out correctly," Diaz said.

The checks and CAR forms are sent back to students with a letter notifying them of the problem and a deadline by which the problem must be corrected.

"We do this one time," Diaz said. "After that it is the students’ responsibility to make sure that they do it correctly."

A log is kept of all the errors, and Friedman said that some of the checks are reprocessed, checked and double checked, rejected and re-fed into the computer and all the changes in class offerings are made, the long-awaited study lists will go out again for the new quarter.

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Residents of the North Mountain dorms are generally perceived by younger students as being quieter and more study-oriented than other dorms. However, these perceived differences don't affect the way older dorm residents are treated. Juan Garrahan, resident adviser of Palomar Hall, said he does not see age as a factor in how he responds to residents; he bases his attitudes more on their maturity levels.

"The housing department really isn't geared for the older students, as far as activities and the such are concerned," said Trainer. "But I don't think the system will ever change. I honestly think that they believe they are doing us a favor by letting us live on campus, rather than the other way around."

Older students wishing to live on campus have to overcome odds to get a housing assignment. The housing department has an order of priority much like that of the registration system, yet housing priorities are almost in the opposite order.

Students who are older than 30 must have special permission from the director of housing to live on campus. But they have fourth priority behind new undergraduates, hardship cases and returning students in the order of freshmen, sophomores and then others.

Some older students believe that if the housing department had some sort of networking system for older residents, it would be easier to meet other older students to see how they feel about their living conditions.

Yet there are reasons besides convenience for older students to live on campus. These include financial constraints, hesitancy to find an apartment with a stranger, or unfamiliarity with the area and the options available as a first-time Cal Poly student.

"I find it difficult to deal with the younger, less mature students," said Christine Trainer, a 27-year-old dietetics senior from Fresno. "It seems that all they want to do is party — party in every sense of the word."

While Richard has tried to become involved in the dorm social scene, such as dances and group activities, she finds it better suited to her to find off-campus fun. "I wanted to give it a fair shot, to see the social differences, but it really wasn't for me," she said.

Richard said she didn't want to sound wise or like an old man going to college.

Wallace said it may be two or three years before he graduates, which means that when he does, he may be too old to work anyway. However, he said he hopes to find work in the electronics industry.

"I would really like to get involved in something like Voice of America and I know that since the government does not discriminate against age, it might be the ideal job," said Wallace. Another option, said Wallace, is finding work in South America, where he has never been despite all his years of traveling. "They need engineers in Brazil too," he said.

Wallace has done extensive traveling in work for civilian companies and for the military. He has been overseas quite a few times, working in places such as Vietnam, Asia, Europe and the Bahamas.

A veteran of the Air Force during the Korean War, Wallace said he never got to Korea during the war, but has been several times since then in his electronic communications work.

When applying to Cal Poly, Wallace was told that the dorms were probably not what he was looking for as far as housing was concerned, yet because he had lived in a veterans' home while attending Napa College, he felt it was about the same sort of living conditions.

He has found that the lack of privacy is the worst aspect, while the noise doesn't seem to bother him. However, he added, "If I had to live in a dorm like Yosemite, that hi-fi crap would drive me crazy."

Wallace added, "It's really the lack of privacy that interferes with my studies. Next fall I would like to find a place in town, that way it would be quiet enough to study."

Wallace said he hasn't had the time for a social life. "It is so different here than at a junior college. There I was able to take 25 units, be able to keep up and still have time for myself, but here these young people are a tough bunch," Wallace said. He spends most of his time studying to keep up with the competition. He said he does take time to get away on Sunday afternoons to drive throughout the county.

"I sure do notice how nice everyone is around here. It seems a lot of people know my name and they'll come up and say hello," said Wallace. "Sometimes I can't even remember meeting all of the folks who seem to know me. But then I think I stand out — they remember me as the old man going to college."
Students will spend day being good neighbors

By Carmela Herron

Not many people would like to wash windows, pull weeds and pick up trash on a Saturday afternoon without pay. But an estimated 500 Cal Poly students will do just that in the annual Good Neighbor Day April 11.

Good Neighbor Day is an ASI-sponsored effort to help needy people in San Luis Obispo.

Joe Kennedy, ASI community relations representative, said it is important for students to participate in Good Neighbor Day because the negative side of relations between students and the community is often given more exposure than the positive side.

By participating in the event, students can "work on bettering their image and relations with the community," he said.

He added that Good Neighbor Day is a chance for students to "give something back to the community.

Although the event is the official spring philanthropy for the Greeks on campus, he said all other clubs, organizations, and students are encouraged to volunteer. "We do everything from cleaning yards to repairing porches," Kennedy said.

Lambda Chi Alpha member Greg Spicer, who participated in Good Neighbor Day last year, said the group hopes to acquire the image and relations with the community," he said.

Good Neighbor Day will be held Saturday, April 11 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sign-ups are in the University Union ASI office.

Abortion serves as topic of debate

By Carolyn Clancy

Pro-choice went up against pro-life Tuesday in a panel discussion on abortion.

The discussion, titled "Making Difficult Decisions Amidst Controversy: The Abortion Issue," was part of the Women's Week program.

Experts on both sides of the issue participated in the discussion. Dr. Carolyn Gerster, co-founder of the National Right to Life League, and Christine Lowe argued in favor of rights for the unborn child.

Dr. Laura Slaughter, director of internal medicine at General Hospital, and Sally Rogow, education coordinator of E.O.C. Family Planning, presented the pro-choice side of the argument.

"We cannot eliminate the need for abortion totally," said Slaughter, "but we can cut it down." Rogow said women must use reliable, effective contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

But because "our social values tend to dehumanize sexual preparedness," Rogow said women should be free to choose abortion so that an unwanted, unwanted child will not will not be brought into the world.

"Motherhood should never be forced on a woman for having sex," said Rogow. "We certainly don't punish the father." Rogow based her stand against abortion on the 2,000-year-old oath of Hippocrates and on the Protestant faith. She pointed out that the last paragraph of the oath states, "I will not give a woman an instrument for abortion."" Gester said, "The right to choose death for another makes a mockery of the words 'choose' and 'freedom.'"

Rogow went on to say that women do need to be informed of their options; however, she said that "what they're not telling women is about their reproductive future."

Slaughter, who is in favor of abortion as an alternative for women, gave some information about the current status of abortion in the United States. She said that young, white, unmarried women were most likely to have abortions, but "young people are tending to have less abortions."

Slaughter also said the trend is moving toward fewer abortions in general. "Abortion is not being used as birth control in this country," she said.

Lowe said women who make the choice to have an abortion do it in haste. The phrase she said she hears again and again in counseling is: "I have to have an abortion -- I have no other choice."

On the contrary, Lowe argued, "the choice is not so easily pushed aside."

Her arguments on abortion included a description of the emotional suffering many women have to deal with after the operation.

"Some people successfully deny it for years," she said, but once women decide to face their emotions, many become severely depressed, sleep too much, or resort to drugs or promiscuous sex. "It's just real painful to relive everything you've pushed down for so many years," she explained, adding that the average abortion costs about $200, making it a lucrative business.

However, Rogow rebutted Lowe by saying, "The reaction in the majority is a tremendous fear of relief...that they don't have to bring a child into the world that they can't care for."

The panel members were each given 10 minutes to speak and the opposing sides were given two minutes to rebut. After the discussion questions were taken that the audience, consisting mostly of women, had submitted on cards.
Women tell of personal wartime experiences

By Danielle Letenyei
Staff Writer
In the place where the fight was Across the river
In the place where the fight was Across the river
The women go walking To gather the wounded The women go walking To pick up the dead
The effect of the Vietnam War on women was the topic of a presentation given Monday at the start of Women's Week. "The presentation is meant to help you conceptualize the role that women play in war and in one war in particular," said history professor Lloyd Beecher.

The presentation included a short dance skit called "Post Fact War." The skit depicted the struggle that a soldier has on the field of whether he wants to live and go back to a society where he may be shunned, or die. The skit was choreographed by senior Suzanne Disanto and the music was composed by Disanto's brother, Michael, a music major at UCSB.

Also included in the presentation was a panel consisting of three women who played various roles in Vietnam. They spoke of how they were affected by the war.

Jan Wyatt, a military nurse in service

"These slides are my way of showing you the pain," said Wyatt. Wyatt volunteered as a nurse in Vietnam when she was 20 years old. After working for six months on the surgical board, she asked to be transferred to the emergency room because that was "where all the excitement was."

Wyatt explained: "The wounded came right from the field to the hospital. We had about 150 casualties a day. The doctors would take the ones with the worst wounds and the nurses were to help the ones that weren't quite so bad. Then there were the 'expectants' — those expected not to live no matter what medical help was used. They were set aside. It was the nurses' job to decide who was an expectant."

In October 1986, Wyatt visited the wall in Washington D.C. which holds the names of all those who gave their lives in Vietnam. She said it was the first time in 17 years that she had re-exposed herself to the incidents of the war.

"I was not prepared for the guilt I felt when I went to the wall," said Wyatt. "I couldn't remember one name of a patient whom I had worked with. For 17 years I always said that I wasn't affected. Now I come to grips with what I faced. I've realized that just because I wasn't in the field getting shot at doesn't mean that I wasn't affected."

Donna Horn Mills also spoke at the presentation. Mills is the daughter of a combat veteran of World War II and wife of Denver Mills, a Vietnam veteran and coordinator of the Veteran's Center in Santa Barbara.

Mills' father was shot through the left eye which "blew half of his brain out" during WWII. When Mills was four years old, her father committed suicide. "I grew up leery of men's wars," said Mills. "All they did was end in death and destruction."

Mills had many friends who were in Vietnam, and was once engaged to a man who went off to fight the war. Today she and her husband are very active in helping Vietnam veterans cope with society at the Veteran's Center.

"A lot of men did not want women involved in the Veteran's Center," said Mills. "Some men did not even tell their wives that they were in Vietnam."

Women have been the foundation of the country when men go off to war. It was hard for the men coming back from the Vietnam War and seeing something like feminism."

The third speaker, Glad Blakeslee, is a Cal Poly student and the mother of a Vietnam veteran. Blakeslee talked of how the war changed her son, and that now she doesn't know him.

"I lost my son in the Vietnam War, but the man still lives," said Blakeslee. "After WWII there was a lot of reconstruction for the veterans returning. Everyone worked together to help 'Johnny come marching home.' The Vietnam vets were left to fend for themselves."

All three of the women spoke of how they were raised to think that anything said in Washington had to be true but, as the war progressed, they started to feel as if they had been deceived.

"We were reading in the newspapers that Nixon was saying that we did not have troops in Cambodia or Laos," said Wyatt. "But we had patients that said they were in those areas."

"I was caught between my American heritage and the truths that were now becoming apparent," said Blakeslee.
ACLU continues to fight familiar battles

By Anna Cekola

The American Civil Liberties Union is still fighting many of the same issues it fought 67 years ago when it was formed, said the director for the Southern California chapter Monday.

Gayle Binion said that the three basic principles of due process of law, equality and freedom against censorship have guided the organization since its founding in 1920 when it fought for the rights of World War I protestors and labor union picketers.

"In the 1980s, we are fighting the very same battles which are so basically speak in the streets and to have the government not censor what we read, think, believe, say or hear," Binion said.

Titled "The American Civil Liberties Union and the Constitutional System," the lecture was the second in a series in celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution.

Binion said that the ACLU must often take unpopular stands, especially when fighting for freedom of speech rights.

An example of this is the recent Alpine Village Resort case, where the organization is defending four neo-Nazis who were refused service because of swastika lapel buttons they were wearing.

"In a case like this, you must think of it in terms of getting refused for service because of wearing an 'I am a Democrat' button or a 'I am a Republican, but sorry' button," Binion said.

"It's not the principle of Nazism, but the principle of not censoring content of speech." Binion said.

Rights against religious discrimination is another freedom of expression area the ACLU is involved with, Binion said. Protecting conscientious objectors is just one matter the ACLU handles.

"On the flip side, there are the issues of separation of church and state. Like clockwork, cases will come up in December around Christmas and in June around the time invocations are used at graduation ceremonies," Binion said.

"Religious holidays should be celebrated on a personal level, and church and state must remain separated."

— Gayle Binion

Religious holidays should be celebrated on a personal level, and church and state must remain separated.

The last principle of allowing each person a right to live up to their potential encompasses such issues as equality, affirmative action, gender equality and sexual orientation or gay rights.

"As you can see, the ACLU has quite a large agenda," Binion said.

"If we do it sense these areas of litigation and re-litigation, though, and just when we think an issue has been won, the issue will come back again."

Binion said the strong racial bias against Central American refugees comes because the Reagan administration does not hold countries such as El Salvador and Guatemala as enemies to the state.

"Allowing political refugees from Poland or any Eastern European country is easy because they are communists," Binion said.

The principle of not censoring the organization is defending for freedom of speech rights. An example of this is the recent Alpine Village Resort case, where the organization is defending four neo-Nazis who were refused service because of swastika lapel buttons they were wearing.

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— Gayle Binion

ENDORSEMENTS

From page 7

point of the senators who disagreed with the resolution, but said she could only endorse something as an individual.

ASI Vice President Stan Van Vleck said he will run for an office in the spring election and has asked for endorsements, but said he will stand by the senate's decision. He explained endorsements have been examined in the past and urged senators to make a decision regarding the issue.

"It's a step in the right direction," said Van Vleck. When asked if he was in favor of the resolution, Van Vleck said that as chair of the senate he was neutral. "I'll respect the senate's decision," he said.

Continued debate about the resolution will go on at tonight's senate meeting. Also to be discussed at the meeting is a resolution encouraging the university to mail grades to students within one week after professors submit them to the Records Office.

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WENDY
Gymnast fights
injuries, is now
Poly mainstay

BY JULIE A. WILLIAMS

After finishing a floor routine in workout — the third one that day — Wendy Meyer pops down on a week pad and looks at her leg, wondering for about the millionth time if all the pain and time spent dealing with her injuries is worth it.

"There's something about this sport... despite all the hassles, for some reason I guess I'm into gymnastics," said the Cal Poly gymnast.

Four years ago, Meyer and some club teammates were carrying a high beam up a stairway when the metal base hit the wall, came loose and fell onto Meyer's foot.

"I never dreamed that something that happened so long ago could still affect my performance," said Meyer.

After a week on crutches, Meyer got tired of them and started walking on a foot that was too swollen to X-ray. Two weeks later, doctors decided Wendy Meyer completes a workout on the balance beam.

John Ruthemeyer

Colebrook second in world after fast mile

By Dan Ruthemeyer

Cal Poly runner Teena Colebrook's second place finish in the women's mile at the Michelob invitational in San Diego on Sunday was the fourth fastest collegiate indoor mile ever run and was fast enough to rank Colebrook second in the world in that event.

Colebrook, who finished fifth in the 800-meter event at the L.A. Times/GTE Indoor Games in Los Angeles two days before, completed the indoor mile in a time of 4:33.4.

Her finish was second to Kirsty Wade of Great Britain, who ran the sixth fastest indoor mile of all time in 4:26.1.

Colebrook, who like Wade hails from Britain, was running in her first indoor mile and competed in the mile for the first time in 10 years.

The meeting with Wade was not the first for Colebrook, who has competed against Wade in several different events during the past several years.

While Wade beat Colebrook in the mile on Sunday and placed ahead of the Cal Poly athlete two days before in Los Angeles, Colebrook has come out in front on several occasions.

"We've raced against each other in the 800 and 400 many times," said Colebrook. "She's beaten me and I've beaten her. We trade off."

Women's track coach Lance Harper said that Wade is competing very well and is tough to beat.

"Kirsty is very strong right now and would be considered a favorite or co_favorite at the World Championships in Indianapolis," he said.

Despite Colebrook finishing fifth in the 800-meter event on Friday with a good time of 2:06.8, Harper said he could have finished higher.

"Kirsty made a tactical error," he said. The Cal Poly athlete had a time of 58.8 at the 400-meter mark, but faded in the second half of the distance.

On Sunday, Colebrook ran half-mile splits of 2:16 and 2:17 to finish the race at a very consistent pace.

"Sunday she ran true to form and stayed under control," said Harper.

After foregoing Saturday's meet against Cal State Bakersfield, Colebrook will compete in San Diego on Mar. 7.
Poly's punter receives All-America honors

BY JIM HAWKINS, Staff Writer

H e's not the biggest guy out there. Or the fastest. Or the strongest. He usually gets into the game only four or five times and, in fact, the coaches would rather him not play at all. Yet he is possibly the best football player the Mustangs have got.

Kevin Emigh is the punter — the two-time all-conference, all-America, league-leading, team captain punter. His consistency and punting ability have been one of the few bright spots for the Mustangs during the past two mediocre seasons.

The 1983 Delta High School (near Sacramento) graduate has been the starting punter for Cal Poly for the past three seasons. But punting was never his specialty.

"I just did punting because there was no one else," said Emigh, who had a 42.3-yard average as a senior at Delta. "They didn't even name punters to the all-league team."

In his three years at Poly, he has averaged 38.6, 40.7, and 43.1 yards. Last year his average was second best in the nation, but he is far from limited to kicking long balls.

"Where we have seen Kevin mature has been in his specialty kicks, hang time, coffin corner, away from good returners," said Chris Smeland, coordinator of defensive special teams for Cal Poly. "When he was young he just wanted to kick it long."

Emigh, said, "I like to think of myself as a situation kicker. I can kick it long, and I can place it where I want it."

But even with his variations of kicks, he brings unusual athletic ability to the position. In his senior year at Delta, he was named conference back of the year, all-superior conference outfielder in baseball. All this gives him special qualities as a punter.

"It's always nice to have a good athlete as your punter. The snap is not always good; you need good hands, reactions and body control," said Smeland. "Kevin is that type. In preparation for doing things other than punting (out of punt formation) he gives a lot of flexibility. We have plays where he throws the ball, fakes different things, and runs."

Despite his ability to manipulate the ball, he has never had a "punting" coach. And although his idol is Ray Gutter, he doesn't try to emulate any particular punter.

"I went to a punting camp one summer that didn't help me at all. I've always just coached myself," he said. "I just do what I think would work, and when the ball does what I want it to, I continue to do it that way."

Emigh remembers one particular kick last season when the ball did exactly what he wanted it to do. In the last game of the season against Santa Clara, he booted a rocket that was officially 70 yards long, but that was after the ball was spotted on the 20 after going into the end zone.

"I kicked it from about the 10-yard line," he said. "It landed about their 10, flew through the end zone and crashed into the fence. It traveled about 80 yards in the air, but it went over 100 before the fence stopped it."

The soft-spoken senior civil engineering major has been logging a 2.7 GPA and plans on graduating next winter. And although he already has a job lined up with an engineering firm in Sacramento, he would like to put those plans on hold for a few more years.

"It'd definitely like to play pro," Emigh said. "I think I've got the athletic ability — it's just a matter of getting an opportunity. Punters are a dime a dozen and only one makes the team."

A characteristic punters and kickers are known for is their flaky nature. Emigh's mild, intelligent personality will turn this in an advantage if he gets a shot at the pros.

"He's a pleasure to be around," Smeland said. "I never told anyone about the pain."

The first bone scan didn't show anything, but Meyer red-shirted and took 10 weeks off. She never thought about telling anyone about the bone accidents, thinking it had been too long ago.

The second bone scan showed fractures in her lower left leg, and that summer, Meyer went to therapy every day for two weeks.

"Nobody could figure out why my leg was fracturing, until they started to study the way I walked," said Meyer. "I knew after the second bone scan that there had been nerve damage. The therapist said I was walking on the inside of my foot because after the accident I couldn't feel the outside part, and I guess I just got into the habit of walking wrong."

The stress fractures healed, and this year Meyer is more careful about telling someone when her leg hurts.

"So far they haven't been bad. If they start hurting, then I'll just work on something else that doesn't hurt as much."

But Meyer admits that her leg often goes numb.

"My legs falls asleep all the time. In Seattle, I couldn't feel my legs at all, up to my knee on floor (during competition)."

Every day before workout, Meyer spent time icing in the whirlpool in the training room, and then tapes up her shin, saying the tape seems to help hold everything together.

Back at workout, Meyer retemplates her leg one more time, checks the tape-job, and decides it's time to go to the bars.

Table tennis turney set

Cal Poly Rec Sports is sponsoring a Table Tennis Tournament on Saturday at 10 a.m.

The tournament is open to Cal Poly students, faculty and staff of all ability levels. The tournament will be in Sierra Madre Hall lounge.

The entry fee is $3 per person and the deadline for sign-ups is Thursday at 4 p.m. Rules and sign-ups are at the Rec Sports Office, Room 118 in the University Union.
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POLICY

From page 1

financial aid threatened," said
Ryan. "I do not know how many
students decided not to protest,
but I know there were a lot of
students who changed their
minds."

Ryan said the demonstration
took place despite the threats,
and that no student's financial
aid was cut. But she pointed out
that it was "unfortunate that
some students were afraid to
participate."

CSSA liaison for the CSU Kerri
Johnson said the code singles out
lower- and middle-income stu-
dents who receive aid, allowing
only "wealthy people to protest," she
said.

Skelly said that according to
the CSSA's legal counsel, "there
is a problem with tying financial
aid and actions in this manner," but
decided to comment further
on the legality of the code.

Carl Wallace, associate dean of
Student Affairs at Cal Poly, said
the code may have "elitist" im-
plications, but so far, the rule has
never been imposed here. The
university does not use financial
aid to threaten students, said
Wallace.

Robin Loftus, assistant direc-
tor of Financial Aid Programs at Cal
Poly, said the code is "not
something we have plastered
up on our walls." An action that
would more likely cause a stu-
dent's aid to be withdrawn would
be fraud, she said.

Dave Ciano, financial aid
counselor and former director of
judicial affairs at Cal Poly, said
that students who are suspended
from school will not receive their
financial aid because at the time
of suspension, they are not
enrolled.

Skelly said the code represents
a piece of legislature that reflects
fear of the student unrest and
political activism of the 1960s.

"The code has been used for 15
years ... It was passed in late 60s
as a period piece," she said.

Johnson said there is not too
much controversy in changing
the code and that there is general
support for it from the CSU.

An estimated 5,000 to 7,000
students receive some sort of fi-
nancial aid at Cal Poly, but the
majority of aid is provided to
students at the federal level, said
Ciano.

Financial aid administered by
the state includes Cal Grants,
California State University
Grants, and Cal State Educa-
tional Opportunity Program
Grants. Financial aid that would
not be considered under such a
forfeiture would include all fed-
ernally administered aid such as
Grants, Guaranteed Student Loans and
Pell Grants.

LIBRARIANS

From page 1

According to Lynne Gamble,
assistant to the director of the
Kennedy Library, librarians now
qualify for merit performance
awards and other professional
awards, just as faculty members
do. They are also granted the
same privileges as faculty
members.

Rula Lenska says, "All my men read Mustang Daily —
or they read nothing at all."

"By being in Unit 3 our status
has been clearly enhanced," Gamble
said.

According to Charles Andrews
of the Academic Senate, the
president of the California
Faculty Association is a librarian
from San Francisco State. This
has helped enhance the status of
librarians in the CSU system.

"Research is middle ground,"
said Chuck Beymer, assistant
director of Kennedy Library.
"Research is middle ground."

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have a master's degree in library
science, and to be tenured a sec-
dond master's degree in another
area is required. Currently the
Kennedy Library has three
librarians who have Ph.D's, and
a librarian with a law degree will
be joining the staff soon.

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