Hoofing it with one class a week

By Elizabeth Daymond
Staff Writer

Sixteen Cal Poly students spend eight hours a day, five days a week in one eight-unit class. They're learning the art of the farrier, which combines the skills of the veterinarian and the blacksmith.

The class is taught by Gene Armstrong, and is run like a trade school. "There are no entrance exams," said Armstrong. "The nice thing about this class is the variety of people from all walks of life."

Student Cathy Staff, who temporarily left her husband and young daughter to attend, said, "Students come from all over the western United States just for this class—not to come to Cal Poly, but to Gene Armstrong's school. In the horseshoeing world, Gene Armstrong has an excellent reputation."

Rex Bair is already a certified blacksmith, but came to Cal Poly to learn even more. "I'll not only recognize a neglected horse, but be able to explain just what is wrong with it," Bair said. "I left a wife and two children in Arizona to study with Armstrong."

"There's a real need in the horse industry for foot care," said Armstrong. "Foot problems are the number one killer of horses because they lose their locomotion and serviceability."

The students learn to apply the physiology and anatomy of a horse's leg and foot to the trimming of the hoof and the angle of the shoe to the leg. "They'll be able to recognize a horse's problems and recommend a vet," said Armstrong. "The vet does the diagnosis and we fill the prescription."

The students also make their shoes from scratch, instead of modifying manufactured shoes. "Taking a bar of steel and actually making a shoe out of it is an accomplishment; it really makes me feel good," said Staff.

The class is particularly hard because the students are expected to learn so much in so short a time. "We're learning the foundation of a craft that takes years to master," said Staff. "It involves science, mechanics, and the shoe itself is the craft."

The students estimated that they've spent about $15,000 on tools and field trips. "They'll probably spend more than that when they're through," added Armstrong.

One-fourth of the class is made up of women. "The physical work is hell," said Staff, "but it's not a matter of gender—it's a matter of being in shape. I think we'll be seeing a lot more women in the next few years because they aren't believing they can't do it anymore." Staff also thinks recent write-ups in national magazines on women in the profession indicate an increase in their numbers. These students don't have time for any other classes, and their practical final involves a field trip to shoe 75 to 80 head of draft horses. Ted Everton, who is also enrolled in Cal Poly's undergraduate program, doesn't know how long they'll be gone. "We'll be out there for however long it takes," he said.

A happy horse will benefit from the blacksmithing skills that Ted Everton uses to create a custom horseshoe.

Plan called 'damaging'

Oil development debated

By John Grennan and Anthony Lopez
Staff Writers

A proposed plan to open the California coastline to offshore oil drilling called the "most potentially environmentally damaging" drilling plan ever attempted in the state was discussed by a four-member panel Thursday.

The panel included San Luis Obispo city councilman Robert Griffin, John Von Rees of the County Planning Department, Cal Poly biology professor Royden Nakamura and Jody Gianini of the local fishermen's association. Discussion centered on Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel's proposed five-year plan to open California's See OIL, back page

Campus parking fees might rise to provide for all

By Stewart McKenzie
Staff Writer

Parking fees throughout the California State University system could rise as much as $16 per quarter by September 1988, according to a CSU parking task force member.

Susan Costamagna said the fee increase will be needed to keep up with demand for parking on mainly urban campuses such as San Diego State and San Jose State.

"We've got to be able to provide parking for everyone—that's the decision," said Costamagna, a Cal State Bakersfield student. "Economically, I don't see how you can't raise fees."

The increase would raise the right to park legally on all CSU campuses to $38.50 a quarter, up 71 percent from the current $22.50 charge to students, faculty, and employees. In comparison, UC Santa Cruz is $30 a quarter and UC Davis charges $4 a month.

According to Costamagna, the fee increase stems from the lack of state aid for parking. Each campus takes a small portion of the money collected in fees for maintenance and sends the rest to a capital outlay fund for all campuses. The CSU trustees then allocate money to where the parking need is greatest.

San Diego State and San Jose State will probably benefit the most, she said, because their situations are critical. Cal Poly has not been determined as having a critical parking situation.

Cal Poly Executive Dean Doug Gerard said urban campuses should pay more to use university parking than the rural ones.

"Parking in downtown Los Angeles is much more expensive than downtown San Luis Obispo," he said.

The task force is looking at different models such as urban-rural campus price differences and subsidization, such as Davis. Costamagna was hopeful that the increase won't be as high as $16, saying that "it's a student that would be a hardship on me."

Gerard said parking meters would cost $600 to $1,000 each, not to mention the hassle of getting tow trucks for offenders. He also doesn't really care for the pay-for-parking program, a fixture here since the 1950s, which he calls "discrimination."

Cal Poly is the only local governmental institution at which employees must pay to park.

So for now cars are safe on Slack. If you want to be labeled a cheapskate...

Freebie parking on Slack Street

No matter how much parking costs at Cal Poly, there will always be Slack Street.

Every morning those who don't wish to fork over cash to park on campus usually end up trying to get the coveted spots on the northern campus side of Slack Street. The southern side is for residents with permits only.

The city of San Luis Obispo set up the permit district in 1979, but left that one little bit of street to Cal Poly. And according to Executive Dean Doug Gerard, Cal Poly is not going to regulate it, either.

"We didn't feel it was necessary," he said, because he saw "no particular gain in doing that."

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— Stewart McKenzie

Different models such as urban-rural campus price differences and subsidization, such as Davis, was hoped, that "the increase won't be as high as $16," saying that "it's a student that would be a hardship on me."
Dynamic teaching

The newly approved faculty contract not only provides substantial gains for professors, it also offers significant benefits for students. It includes the "Golden Handshake" option, a clause that should result in the increased hiring of new, younger professors.

The option will allow tenured professors to accumulate extra years, each taken in increments of two years. For example, a professor who retires after 18 years would get credit for 20 years, and would receive the commensurate retirement benefits. Assurances of generous compensation should encourage many instructors to retire sooner, creating more openings for younger professors.

This certainly is not a claim that older professors are less competent than younger ones. Indeed, most of the best instructors are older. They have more life experience and have been through the motions. An excellent university demands the presence of dynamic qualities, which are often derived from students. But professors, especially younger ones, also can contribute enthusiasm, energy and, most importantly, fresh ideas.

PAST DEADLINE

Susan Edmondson / Editor

"As of June 13, you’re off the gravy train," my dad chuckled. That’s how the favorite line of my current employer. It has taken immense pleasure in the fact that his second and last daughter is about to complete college. So, in record four years, might I remind you, Dad) and now he no longer needs to send a monthly check to San Luis Obispo. Frankly, this gravy train thing has me just a little worried. You see, I don’t have a job lined up which means come July I won’t have that luxury of life known as a salary.

Life on the gravy train was fine. It paid my rent; it paid for long distance phone calls to friends in such faraway places as New York City and Bakersfield. The gravy train put a few holes in my Spike’s card. It kept me in fashion and kept my gas tank full. So what will my dad do with an extra $300 or so a month? Probably add to his stamp collection. And maybe now he can splurge on Saturdays and buy jelly-filled donuts instead of the cheaper glazed variety.

Yes, with one less person to worry about, my parents can live a life of luxury. In a year or so, they’ll have saved enough money to be on “Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous.” Robin Leach will step inside my parent’s sprawling Spanish-style home and say, "This is William Frederick Edmondson, a very rich man now that he doesn’t have to give money to his daughter, Susan. That’s a great cashier sweater you have there, Bill." "Thanks, Robin. I picked up a couple dozen of these when I was in India last week."

I’m proud to say my dollars made that possible." "What an admirable person you are, Carolyne." "Thanks, Robin. I’m single-handedly trying to save every endangered mammal on the continents of North and South America. Did you know that for a mere $6,000 you can feed a family of red-nosed monkeys for a week?" "My, that warms my heart, Carolyne. And that’s a fine stamp collection you have on display, Bill." "Thanks, Robin. I’ve added to it immensely in the past year or so, now that my daughter has stopped sponging off me so I have a little extra cash." "Speaking of daughter, do you have a picture of your children?" "Why yes, Robin. This is a family portrait taken last Christmas. That’s me, my wife. There’s my daughter Lisa, the engineer, with the ashtray. That’s my daughter Susan, the one with the bad haircut and no shoes, holding up the spartas we gave her. And there’s Susan, the one with the bad haircut and no shoes, holding up the spartas we gave her. "Is that a bruise on Susan’s eye there?" "Oh, yes. Susan said her pump did that to her. She’s such a card."

So what will my dad do with an extra $300 or so a month? Maybe now he can splurge on Saturdays and buy jelly-filled donuts...
**State**

**Officials back anti-gang laws**

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Prompted by increasing gang crime, local law enforcement authorities are pushing tougher anti-gang laws in the Legislature. Authorities estimate that more than 400 gangs exist in Los Angeles County, with up to 50,000 members. Last year police reported 187 gang deaths, and in the first four months of this year, 67 have died, many in the south-central area where street gangs thrive on the cocaine trade.

Under the California Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act, a gang member could be jailed for a year for making threats.

One controversial provision would allow an individual to be sent to jail for a year for participating in a criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engaged in gang crime, if he intended to help commit crimes.

**Nation**

**King may cancel Hawaii visit**

HONOLULU (AP) — Coretta Scott King, the widow of slain civil-rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., may cancel a planned trip to Hawaii because state and city officials refuse to provide her with bodyguards.

Hawaii is one of seven states that does not have a Martin Luther King Jr. holiday and is the only state without a state commission for such a holiday. Mrs. King's visit is to support proposals for such a state holiday.

Lloyd Davis, executive director of the federal commission on the King holiday, said the group would not dare let King visit Hawaii without protection. She receives many death threats, Davis said.

Honolulu Police Chief Douglas Gibb said the department's policy for many years has been not to provide bodyguard service unless it requested by the U.S. Secret Service or the U.S. State Department.

**Senators warn Republicans**

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Presidential contenders Bob Dole and Paul Laxalt warned Republicans Sunday against allowing the battle to succeed President Reagan from becoming so bitter it could hurt the party's chances of keeping the White House in 1988.

Laxalt and Dole addressed Midwest Republicans at the closing session of a two-day meeting marked by internal squabbling between presidential camps, much of which was aimed at Vice President George Bush.

Laxalt, a former Nevada senator and close friend of the president, urged the party to adopt the rule enunciated by Reagan when he was campaigning for governor of California.

"Thou shalt not speak ill of another Republican.

The Bush campaign was buoyed by a New York Times-CBS News poll that said he had the highest favorable rating among Republican primary voters.
Thrill of train-hopping outweighs danger for students

By Stewart McKenzie
Staff Writer

Most people don’t consider hopping a train to be in their best interest, especially college students. Unless, of course, the student attends Cal Poly.

Not only is San Luis Obispo the halfway point on the San Francisco-Los Angeles run, but local train tracks form the western border of Cal Poly’s academic core. It is these tracks, utilized for a little train-hopping. Students Scott Rounds and Jim Staples know these tracks quite well. Both have jumped aboard passing freight trains to Santa Barbara and Los Angeles. Many a location, from the Cuesta Grade to Santa Margarita to Santa Barbara and Los Angeles.

“It’s a real cool way to see the countryside,” said Staples, noting that the railroad gets a natural rhythm to it ... it’s almost made for hobos.”

These self-named collegiate hobos and former model train aficionados got their start from Rounds, whose car literally blew up during a trip home to the Bay Area during spring quarter last year.

“I got this real freshman idea to go hop a train,” he said. And so he did.

Rounds got Staples interested in it last fall, and both now frequently hitch rides — sometimes as much as once a week. They also take friends along if asked, but Rounds feels somewhat uncomfortable about this.

“It’s like you’re babysitting for some people,” he said. “When somebody gets hurt, I feel like it’s my fault.”

Still, Rounds and Staples are a lot safer than most. An investment in a portable radio scanner has helped out a lot in finding out when trains pass.

With the aid of the scanner, Rounds and Staples instantly know when the train would be, say, in the Guadalupe block — a half-hour south of San Luis Obispo. They can also find out why the train stops and what route it will take. Noted Rounds, “I showed this to one of the bums. He thought it was one of the nearest things in the world.”

Indeed, they meet up with quite a few journeymen, sometimes entire families who have no other way to travel. Rounds said that the conductors usually tolerate this because the people are so poor, though he wonders if they can tolerate not-so-poor college kids.

However, train-hopping is not only illegal, it’s dangerous. Some cars, such as the grain car, have holes to hide in. Tankers and carload carriers also work, but never open boxcars. These are locked closed, locking up whoever gets inside. And they quickly build up the heat. Rounds has heard stories of people literally being roasted to death in them.

Getting on and off a moving train poses the greatest hazard; people have lost legs in the process. Rounds uses the “high-speed hop-off technique.” It involves holding on to a ladder and jumping in a way so that you land running or rolling. “I’ve usually had to do a face plant,” said Rounds.

Hitching is also rather inefficient — a trip over Cuesta Grade is eight minutes by car, but 45 minutes by train. A waiting ride home at the end of the journey is a good idea too, Rounds said, since trains don’t always follow their schedule and most hoppers don’t have scanners.

However, the dangers aren’t enough to keep Rounds and Staples off the rails. They and other members of the Cal Poly railriders, described as a “very informal” club, will never tire of the iron road that passes by their doorstep.

According to Staples, “When you stand next to a car, you have to have a certain amount of respect for what you’re doing.”

—Jim Staples

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Animals in need

Shelter’s finances leave Fido’s future in air

Eighty animals could be homeless in San Luis Obispo if something isn’t done soon.

Woods Humane Society, a private, non-profit organization that relies solely on donations from the public to take care of orphaned animals, is in grave financial danger.

“We are really in need of money donations or donations like dog food. We are going into the hole about $5,000 a month,” said receptionist Suzanne Abbott. “If this keeps up we will have to close down in a couple of months.”

The shelter provides numerous services to the county and its citizens. It is a place where pet owners can take their animals to put them up for adoption, so the animals are not abandoned or turned loose.

It also provides the county with the only licensed state humane officer in the county. He handles all animal cruelty complaints and investigations.

The shelter also must handle all livestock, including picking up and housing stray and abandoned farm animals.

The only financial support the shelter receives is from donations, bequests, adoption and boarding fees and a few fund-raisers. It takes $10,000 each month to run the shelter, said Abbott. Half of the cost pays workers; the other half is for the care and feeding of the animals.

“For the past few years we have been able to rely on bequests. We don’t want to close down; we want to stay open because we do care about what happens to the animals here,” she said. The shelter currently houses about 80 animals, including two horses and a rabbit.

“We’re not like the county — we don’t keep them for 72 hours and then destroy them,” said Abbott. “We care very much for the animals we have here. We try the best that we can to find them homes.”

She said a lot of people bring in their animals because they don’t want them destroyed but want a good home for them.

The shelter takes in only owned animals. “This way we know something about them. We get to know if they are good with kids, housebroken, ranch dogs, ride well in cars, things like that,” Abbott said. She said Animal Regulations, the county shelter, doesn’t get the opportunity to know animals' backgrounds because it picks up stray animals.

Those who want to adopt one of the animals at the shelter must pay certain fees. For example, the shelter is required by law to spay or neuter animals. This fee is included in the adoption price.

Also in the adoption price is the first combination distemper shots and a free health check-up for the animal. There is a $5 fee to bring the animal in for adoption, which pays for the vaccination and feedings while in the shelter. The $5 fee covers only a fraction of the costs, said Abbott.

“If I think an animal is adoptable, we will pay the $5 fee,” she said. “It is a small price to pay to find a good home for them.”

The shelter will house an animal as long as possible, according to Abbott. She said they keep the animals until the shelter is out of space or the animals’ health or disposition turns bad.

“Unfortunately we get a lot of animals that people don’t vaccinate that become sick, so we have to put them down instead of having to put the whole kennel down,” she said.

The shelter takes in only owned animals because they don’t want them destroyed but want a good home for them.

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“Unfortunately we have more good animals than we have people to adopt them. So sometimes when we think an animal is adoptable, we will put out our own money to have it spayed so it’ll be easier to find a home.

“The citizens do have a choice on whether we stay open or not. Without their help we are going to have to close down.”

If the shelter has to close down, the animals are either going to be running loose in the street or they’ll be taken to Animal Regulations, where they may be killed after 72 hours.

Donations of money, animal food, time and materials for repairs and maintenance can all be made to Woods Humane Society, 4679 Broad St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401.
Retiring faculty open CSU, Poly to prospective teachers

By Christine C. Temple
Staff Writer

The California State University will need to hire more than 8,000 new faculty members during the next 15 years, according to a study presented to the CSU Board of Trustees.

"Most of our current faculty was hired during the 1960s and early 1970s," said CSU deputy provost John Smart, "and a large percentage of them will reach retirement age before the turn of the century. We have to begin planning now for anticipated openings, when and where they will occur, if they can be filled and by whom."

According to Jan Piener, director of personnel and employee relations at Cal Poly, there is no way to plan the hiring of new faculty. "You can't figure out when they will retire," she said. "But the deans know the ages of their faculty, so they know approximately when they are going to need people."

Pieper foresees Cal Poly hiring up to 553 new faculty by the year 2000. Depending on the need, it's feasible that there will be 35 to 40 new staff members hired in addition every year.

Because of the large number of staff positions available in the teaching profession, there are greater opportunities for hiring more women and minorities, Smart said. But there are a small number of minority doctorate holders. "And not all persons awarded doctorates aspire to teach in universities. Many prefer private industry or government service," he said.

According to statistics gathered by Angela Hamilton, affirmative action assistant, there are 299 minority faculty members currently employed at Cal Poly, Cal Poly's Affirmative Action Department, headed by Smiley Wilkins, has planned a $6.9 pay increase, and an additional 5.1 pay increase, for the CSU Trustees Outstanding Professor Award, said the work load is so heavy that hiring is difficult. "We have so many short answers and essays involved in our testing, it takes quite a bit of time to grade," he said. "There is also a 12-unit course requirement, committees and advisory positions. I would rather have smaller classes than higher pay."

Currently, 12-month full professors make $57,108. But for teaching specializations in business, computer science and engineering, a 12-month professor makes $61,680. "With the recent 6.9 pay increase, we will have more flexibility to hire a better staff," said Pieper.

Iran-Contra hearings a melting pot for praise and attack

WASHINGTON (AP) — The men involved in Lt. Col. Oliver North's Iran-Contra aid network have accused one another of lying, stealing and conniving even as some members of the Iran-Contra investigating committees laud them for candor and patriotic service.

The finger-pointing during the congressional hearings is about money, power and who really had the interests of the struggling Nicaraguan Contras at heart.

Members of the House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-Contra affair have heaped abundant praise on the men who have testified about the private aid network that operated during the congressional ban on U.S. military assistance to the Contras. But their comments on witness candor and forthrightness contrast with the contradictory statements made by the witnesses themselves.

This past week, the contradictions involved former CIA operative Felix Rodriguez, recruited by former White House aide Oliver North to help coordinate a Contra supply airlift, and retired Col. Robert Dutton, right-hand man to Richard Secord. Secord is the former military man North picked to head the airlift.

Dutton and Secord have depicted Rodriguez as a troublemaker who wanted to be "big man in charge," and who tried to set up a $10,000 slush fund for his own benefit. They even became convinced he was leaking detrimental information to plaintiffs in a Miami federal suit against participants in the Contra aid network.

Rodriguez, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion, denied those allegations. He told the committees he did not trust Secord or any of his people, especially those who once were associated with convicted arms dealer Edwin Wilson, a former CIA operative.

Secord said he made no profit on his dealings with the Contras. However, Rodriguez accused the Secord network of "stealing" and "siphoning" money. He said when North they were selling the Contras grenades valued at $3 each for $9 apiece.

Committee members eventually will have to decide whether they believe Secord or John Singlaub, both retired U.S. major generals who supplied the Contras with weapons.

Singlaub is said to have obtained the $47 rifles for the Contras at half of what Secord claimed. However, Rodriguez accused the Contras of overpaying for the weapons.

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"Big money, big power, big troublemaker," Dutton shouted at Rodriguez. "It's all his fault. It doesn't matter what he says, what he testifies about, how he testifies..." Rodriguez accused the Secord network of "stealing" and "siphoning" money. He said when North they were selling the Contras grenades valued at $3 each for $9 apiece.

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MUSTANG VILLAGE
**Poly star ready for this week’s pro draft**

By Marty Neideffer

Throughout the years Cal Poly has had quite a few athletes enter the ranks of professional sports.

Mel Kaufman and Robbie Martin did it in football, and Ozzie Smith and Mike Kruskow have succeeded in baseball.

It is doubtful, however, that any Cal Poly athlete has ever received the kind of attention currently being paid to Mustang baseball catcher John Orion. Named an NCA Division II All America selection this past week, Orion has been scouted by all 26 major league teams and contacted by more than half of them.

"Basicall(y), they just want to know if I'm interested in being drafted," said Orion.

The Mustang catcher admitted that scouts have been talking about the possibility of him being selected in the very early rounds of this spring's draft. In fact, according to all indications, it seems to be a pretty good bet that Orion will go somewhere in the first round of Tuesday's Major League draft.

The reason for all the attention is that Orion is among a breed of athletes known as the blue chipper — a natural. He possesses the kind of athletic ability most people can only dream about, and as a baseball catcher he ranks as one of the best, if not the best, in the nation.

As a result of all the attention, Orion has lived life this past season under a microscope. He has had to perform in games where up to 40 scouts were present, primarily to watch him.

Certainly, with that kind of attention, Orion will be returning to Europe with the rest of the Seven-11 team to "kick the French's butt," and Orion has to perform in games where up to 40 scouts were present, primarily to watch him.

Tom Broznowski, who drives for Schwinn, gave Phinney a good race. "I've really got to hand it to Tom Broznowski — he gave a great effort," said Phinney. "I had the strength of a good team and he was pretty much on his own; he was pretty much a crowd favorite and deservedly so."

"I came here to really race hard and have a good strong race," said Broznowski, who drove from San Diego this morning for the race. "I knew what my competition was and I wanted to go for it. The last lap I was on Davis' wheel, but it's so hard the last few hundred meters. His teammate Ron Kellf gave Davis a lead out for about the last three quarters of the last lap," said Broznowski. "That was a good strategy because Davis was fresh when he hit the wind."

The first six finishers lapped the field.

Phinney will be returning to Europe with the rest of the Seven-11 team to "kick the French's butt," and Broznowski will resume the Nabisco series, which is currently winning.

1984 Olympic contender Steve Hegg placed 10th after winning the Southern California Time Trial Championships on Saturday. Tom Hodges and Dave Wilson, who have both ridden for Cal Poly, finished in the field.

Seven-11 rider Sue Ehlers won the women's event. "It was a really good, really aggressive race with a lot of attacking," said Ehlers. "I was hoping I could get away either alone or in a break and I did. On the bell lap I went for the $100 and no one was with me so I just kept going because there was only one lap left," she said.

Sarah Forrest with the New Jersey Winning Bicycle Club came in second, and Chemical Bank rider Michelle Hughes placed third. Hughes also won the Southern California Women's Time Trials this Saturday. Kim Cashon, with the SLO Cycling Club, placed fourth, refusing to be outclassed by the competition.

"My main plan was to stay with this coupon, page 12"
Being a potential No. 1 draft pick means a lot of money. Most scouts will readily admit that it will cost a team anywhere from $90,000 to $140,000 to sign a No. 1 pick. Another situation that arises with being a No. 1 pick is that of representation. Despite being contacted by a half dozen agents, Orton has decided to handle much of the contract negotiations himself.

"I really don't think I need an agent right now," said Orton. "I'm going to handle things on my own for as long as I can." Orton has and will continue to receive advice from his father and Mustang baseball coach Steve McFarland. Additionally, former major league scout agent Jim Wohlford has also agreed to lend his expertise.

Orton has had his physical condition checked and rechecked by interested major league scouts. The California Angels, for example, sent him to Los Angeles to have his right shoulder checked by sports doctor Frank Jobe. This was to make sure that an injury he suffered last year has healed properly. He has also had to go through the newest technique in baseball scouting — the motivation test. This test is comprised of 180 multiple choice questions designed to determine what type of personality a player has. Orton has had to take six of these tests.

"I'm not too concerned with those tests. I hear some teams look pretty close at them and other teams don't look at them at all," explained Orton.

Now, with all the pre-draft examinations over, the only thing left to find out is which team will pick the talented catcher. Orton said he'll play for anybody, but would prefer to play for the Angels.

"I'd really like to play for the Angels. First, they're a West Coast team, so I'll be close to home, and second, I think they're going to need catching before too long," said Orton.

That may very well be true. The Angels' current catchers are Bob Boone and Butch Wynegar, both of whom have been in the big leagues for more than 10 years. The starter, Boone, is close to 40 years old.

The Mustang catcher would also like the chance to learn from a catcher of Boone's stature. "He's one of the best catchers in the game. I'd love to have the opportunity to talk with him. I could learn a lot," said Orton.

Despite who drafts him, Orton knows he is going to have to continue to work hard. Rumsey, however, doesn't see that as a problem for Orton. "John is one of the hardest workers I've ever known," he said. "And all this attention this past year has just given him more incentive. He's taken matters into his own hands."

The Mustang catcher seems to be constantly either on the field or in the weight room. He has added 20 pounds of muscle since coming to Cal Poly three years ago — a feat which he said demonstrates his willingness to work. "I'll have to work just as hard up there, maybe harder," admitted Orton.

But he says he will not be intimidated by the thought of being a professional. "Hey, it's still the same game. Its just one more level up," he said. All in all, Orton seems to be ready to get all the preliminary stuff out of the way and start his baseball career.

"Right now I just want to get all this agent, negotiating and scouting stuff out of the way and start playing some ball, because I still have a long way to go."
In flight school, students see things from a new view

By Victor Allen, Staff Writer

Some people can't seem to keep both feet planted firmly on the ground. One alternative for this breed of adventurous souls is to take off and learn to fly.

Learning to fly can be fun and useful but does have certain restrictions. Time and money play an important role in deciding who will eventually get off the ground and stay there.

The general basic requirements include a minimum age of 17 (16 to fly solo in instruction); the ability to read, speak, and understand the English language; and possession of a Federal Aviation Administration third class medical certificate.

Flight instructor Ted Riedel said the desire to learn must also be there. And, he said, "It helps if you're not scared of heights."

Some flight schools tell students the 40 hours will be enough but Riedel said he doesn't like to kid them. The price he quotes for his students is $2,500 plus or minus $500 depending on the person's capability. This is based on 60 hours as the time required to learn to fly.

Biological sciences major Jim Kolinos decided to fly last summer with Kolinos. "You shouldn't rely on the gauges. The oil, gas and wings should be checked every time before taking off. If your car breaks down, you can pull over and give it a kick," he said. "If that happens to the plane, well ..."

Kolinos needs to complete his requirements before he receives his pilot certificate. He said school has made it difficult to schedule flight time to finish his instruction. "It was cake during the summer to spend a lot of time flying," he said. "The weather plays a big part in when you can go out."

The size of the trainer plane Kolinos uses surprised him. "I use a Cessna 152," he said, "which is kind of small and cramped." But even something as small as the trainer plane requires extensive maintenance.

"It goes far beyond the maintenance of a car," said Kolinos. "You shouldn't rely on the gauges. The oil, gas and wings should be checked every time before taking off. If your car breaks down, you can pull over and give it a kick," he said. "If that happens to the plane, well ..."

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Students trying for their private pilot certificates must also complete ground school, which enables them to qualify for the FAA written exam. The exam must be completed and passed before the final flight test.

Cal Poly professor Norman Deam teaches AERO 102, Introduction to General Aviation. "The course is equivalent to ground school with the flight instruction. "This gives you a better understanding of the plane and lets you visualize things better before you get off the ground," said Deam. " You shouldn't rely on the gauges. The oil, gas and wings should be checked every time before taking off. If your car breaks down, you can pull over and give it a kick," he said. "If that happens to the plane, well ..."

Construction management major John Pfeifer did just this. "It's good because you hear about it in the classroom but see it in the plane," said Pfeifer.

Pfeifer also started flying last summer with Kolinos. "Who wants to sit in class when it's more fun to fly?" asked Pfeifer. He is almost done with instruction and looks forward to getting his private pilot certificate. "The sunsets are incredible and you see things you can only see if you're flying," he said.

Safety must always be on the pilot's mind, however. "If something goes wrong, you have to ask yourself 'Where can I land?'" said Pfeifer. He said pilots are never so good that they don't need instruction. "There is a unique lingo up there and a lot to learn."

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Drugs

While testing methods are still being evaluated for reliability and legality, a positive drug test may make an employer say "no" to you.

By Elizabeth Daymond

Graduates interviewing with big firms often undertake a battery of aptitude tests or are grilled orally in job interviews. But there's one test that no amount of studying or smooth talking will help them pass — a drug test.

Concerns about safety, health and productivity are the most common reasons for drug testing, according to a 1986 survey of employers by the College Placement Council. Of the 497 responding employers, nearly 30 percent had implemented drug screening programs for new job applicants.

"In most cases, employment is contingent on passing," said Richard Equinoa, director of the Cal Poly Placement Center, "but the consequences may vary on the companies themselves."

Bill McLaughlin, a 1986 Cal Poly graduate, has taken four drug tests since he was hired by Lockheed in April. "If you pass the first one, it's OK not to pass subsequent drug tests because then you just have to attend rehab sessions, but if that doesn't work you get slammed," said McLaughlin. "It's only required where the security of the company or the nation will be endangered. I work on classified material. I'd tell you what it is but then I'd have to kill you."

Another 1986 graduate, Scott Unger, said that at Lockheed Missiles in Space Corporation, he has only had to take the initial drug test, but others he works with are constantly monitored.

"One guy at the company blew his security clearance because of cocaine," said Unger. "The FBI dug around into his background and talked to his friends and family to assess his security capability."

The tests being administered can detect traces of cocaine, marijuana, heroin, barbiturates, alcohol and about 20 other drugs. The length of time that the drug is retained in the body depends upon the substance and the user's metabolism.

For marijuana, a threshold is actually smoke the drug as opposed to those who inhale the smoke second-hand.

One Cal Poly student, who wished to remain anonymous, is worried he might not pass the drug test he took two weeks ago for an IBM co-op. "Over Poly Royal friends pressured me into experimenting with pot. Then I received a phone call from IBM informing me of a drug screening requirement so I ran around asking about the duration of THC in your body." He took the test last week anyway.

The consequences of testing positive for drug use vary from instant disqualification with no second chance, to a more precise retest and a chance to explain.

There are several problems for job applicants in the event of incorrect test results. Sometimes applicants aren't told why they were rejected, so they have no chance for a retest.

The increase in drug testing has overloaded existing laboratories and new facilities without established standards for accuracy are less reliable. And some people believe drug presence may be triggered by over-the-counter and prescription drugs.

Physics senior Joe Covarrubias would take a drug test only if he had no other job choices. "It's an infringement on my freedom of choice and my right to do what I want on my own time," he said.

Job applicants should prepare themselves for drug testing by reporting any prescription drugs or medications they are taking before the test, knowing the company's policy on retesting, and finding out what type of laboratory testing is done to ensure test results are fair and accurate. Refusal to submit to a drug test may be interpreted negatively, and in many cases disqualify an applicant for employment consideration.

Applicants should never plan to dilute a urine sample or try to smuggle in a drug-free sample because "observed" testing may be used. And they shouldn't count on the courts ruling against drug testing any time soon.

The courts have classified drug screening as both a search and an invasion on privacy, but have usually upheld the testing because it was no more intrusive than reasonably necessary or because the applicant had no expectation of privacy under the circumstances. The constitutional challenges to drug and alcohol screening have been limited and have had little success.

Electrical engineering senior Curtis Foon said drug testing is a good idea. "If someone's doing coke while working on bombs and other security-sensitive material, it's a risk," he said.

California lawmakers are considering permitting random testing if companies announce it in advance, but regulating the testing labs. San Francisco is considering restriction of management's use of urinalysis and similar tests.

"Businesses are cracking down because it's not sure the work environment is drug free," said Equinoa.

He said he thinks drugs are partially responsible for the United States' position in the world economy. "There's a question of quality in production for the United States to maintain a major presence in the world economy," he said.

Drug abuse cost the U.S. $90 billion in 1983, according to the Research Triangle Institute, and may cost the U.S. economy up to $100 billion this year.

Between April and September of 1986, the proportion of Americans naming drugs as the country's most important problem rose from 2 percent to 13 percent, according to a poll by CBS News. This exceeded unemployment, the threat of war and the budget deficit.

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President opens doors to national AIDS policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, saying the AIDS epidemic's "tremendous" new extent is "a prime example of our failure to deal with this disease adequately," announced Sunday that he is ordering testing of federal prisoners in an effort to look into ways of protecting uninfected inmates and their families.

"America faces a disease that is fatal and spreading," Reagan said. "This calls for urgency, not panic. It calls for compassion, not hatred. And it calls for America's anger, not ignorance."

The Reagan administration has been criticized by activists for its response to combat the AIDS epidemic, which has primarily affected homosexuals, bisexuals and drug abusers who share needles.

Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., who has sponsored the administration's AIDS plans, called for a congressional review testing on a large scale is "a triumph of politics in the ad-
museum, not a triumph of the public health experts' health."
Conflict over food safety and pesticide policy

By Anna Cekola

A report issued last week by the National Academy of Sciences calling for changes in pesticide regulation and raising questions about the safety of some foods has created controversy on the farm.

The report, the main topic of heated debate at a conference on farm chemicals Friday, calls for an across-the-board federal risk standard applicable to all agricultural products. The report charges that existing regulations don’t adequately protect food from cancer-causing pesticides.

Changes in Environmental Protection Agency policy and other laws would be needed for the report’s recommendations to be carried out.

Titled “Farm Chemicals and Food Safety,” the conference was sponsored by the Brock Center for Agricultural Communication, a joint effort between the schools of Agriculture and Liberal Arts. The conference was held to promote specific awareness of chemical issues for agriculturists and journalists.

Pamela Jones, executive director for the Alliance of Food and Fiber, highlighted a paradox found in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FFDCA) law that sets tolerances on the amount of pesticide residue safe enough to leave on foods.

The law contains two incompatible pesticide tolerance standards for raw and processed foods, Jones said, and was the basis for the report “Regulating Pesticides in Food — The Delaney Paradox.”

“There should be no differences,” Jones said, adding that an appropriate choice must be made between the negligible risk or zero-risk standard policy.

The negligible risk standard policy, which is applied to raw foods, is defined as an “estimated cancer risk of one additional case of cancer for every million people exposed” to a hazardous chemical.

Wells also said he saw no residue programs have been made, including a focused monitoring program which selects samples containing hard-to-detect chemicals such as herbicides for weeds and fungicides for disease. Infractions of all residue programs can result in civil and criminal fines.

Showing figures which estimate that 90 percent of all insecticides are detectable in residue monitoring programs, with less than 10 percent of the sampled foods over tolerable limits, Wells said real world statistics do not bear out the theoretical worst case numbers in the Delaney report.

Dr. Charles Benbrook, executive director of the board on agriculture of the National Research Council in Washington, D.C., defended the Delaney report and said the worst case risk assessment numbers used were to help survey the chemical issue and not to cause public hysteria in the food supply.

“The report was not trying to say if the food supply is safe, but to look at the tolerance setting system,” he said.

“It’s a bloody mine field — a highly politicized area,” Benbrook continued, referring to the pesticides in foods issue.

“For some reason, this issue creates more anxiety than AIDS.”

Benbrook expressed disappointment with the “irresponsible calculations” and “cheap shots” some environmentalist reporters employed when using figures in the report which assessed the risk in food products.

“Most stories were pretty responsible and reaction could have been a lot worse,” Benbrook added. Media response indicated that risk assessment numbers were given attention by numerous press releases sent by various interests.

Dr. Christine Chaisson, of the technical assessments systems, said the report was only important for its policy considerations, and not as a food risk assessment.

“Biting into an apple with a worm in it is totally unacceptable today,” Chaisson said. “Safety in food is like beauty in the eye of the beholder.”

From page 1

Concerning the offshore environmental damage, Nakamura believes the government could find better uses for the money, such as for alternative fuel sources. The oil will not get out of there (estimated as a 30-65 day supply) is little relative to the trade-off,” he said, alluding to environmental damage and losses in local tourism and fishing income.

John Von Ries of the County Planning Department said San Luis Obispo County has gone on record as opposing Hodel’s plan. The major differences lie in what areas should be protected.

“One of the key differences is the public eye of the beholder.”

“All panel members expressed hope that the public would voice its opinions concerning the plan.”

Cal Poly political science student Maria Brousse, who organized the panel through Students for Social Responsibility, had self-addressed envelopes at the discussion for people to send to their representatives.

“We shouldn’t try to save the coast as Californians, but because it’s a national treasure,” said Brousse.