Scenes make photos unique
Slide process creates exotic senior portraits
By Rob Lorenz

Imagine being in a picture where you are surrounded by fire, or in front of Morro rock at sunset. Such a picture could show great inexperience, or even serenity.

Such a fire-shrouded picture is not far-fetched, thanks to the magic of the “scene machine,” a device that allows photographers to superimpose a subject onto a slide in the background. “It’s really a unique process,” said Bart Allan of E-FX Photography. “Very few photographers know how to do it.”

Allan, this year’s official senior portrait photographer, will be at Cal Poly through May 13 to snap the gems. Included in most sittings are two pictures with the scene machine, which Allan has been working with for about two years.

“I didn’t actually go somewhere and learn how to use the machine,” said Allan. “I got the machine and then I studied it until I figured out how to use it.”

Although Allan uses backdrops ordered from various places, he has created many backgrounds. “I would say that about 50 percent of the backgrounds that we have are ones that I have created,” he said.

Some scenes, however, cannot be created by Allan, so he has slides sent to him. “If I want a picture of the San Francisco skyline, I pose in front of a picture of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, he could do it, although it may not be as good as expected.”

“A plain picture does not always make a good slide,” he said.

Bart Allan

Allan says the backgrounds created by the scene machine are popular with college students.

“It’s good to have the formal pictures taken for you and the scene pictures at the same time,” he said. “If you want to make a statement about yourself, the scene machine pictures are good to pass out to friends.”

The imagination is the only limit to what he can do with the scene machine, Allan said.

Search on for perpetrator

Search for the man who assaulted an 11-year-old girl in the University Union elevator, according to police officials.

The victim said that the assailant fondled her breasts, then ran from the elevator laughing.

He was described as a 6-foot white male with light brown hair, between 20 and 23 years old, and weighing from 150 to 160 pounds.

By Marisa Fujikake

Experts say SLO water is a matter of taste

But white, cloudy water doesn’t agree with some

By Meda Freeman

Although some Cal Poly students complain about the quality and taste of San Luis Obispo drinking water, local water experts say these problems are simply matters of personal preference.

“The water seems to be of a lower quality than the water that I’m used to from my hometown, like it has too much chlorine in it,” said Chuck Dunn, a civil engineering senior. “My old roommate hated the water here and spent a lot of money buying bottled water. He used to laugh at me because I went abroad and drank the tap water.”

However, the water’s taste doesn’t disagree with everyone.

“The water here and the water from my home in Orange County all taste the same to me,” said Lisa Ciranna, a child and family studies senior.

A representative of Arrowhead Drinking Water Company in San Luis Obispo said the company receives many complaints about the taste and odor of drinking water throughout the Central Coast. The company delivers bottled water to many student apartment complexes, but an Arrowhead representative said the company also services a large non-student market.

The cost of having two-five-gallon bottles of water delivered to a home in San Luis Obispo ranges from $10 to $17 per month, according to local bottled water companies.

An employee of Culligan Water Company in San Luis Obispo, who requested anonymity, said the water in the city “left a lot to be desired.”

“We are in the business of delivery, not of treatment,” said Lisa Ciranna, a child and family studies senior.
EDITORIAL

Racial rollback

ow that Ronald Reagan's Supreme Court is finally intact, it has taken the first step on the controversial path many predicted. What looms is a possible rollback of civil rights.

Justice William Rehnquist, Sandra Day O'Connor, Anthony Kennedy and Antonin Scalia — all Reagan appointees — have joined Justice Byron White in deciding to review Runyon v. McCrary. In that 1976 ruling, the court voted 7-2 that the 1866 Civil Rights Act prohibits private schools from denying entry to qualified children on the basis of race. Since then, the case has been used more than a hundred times by various courts to show that racial minorities are protected from discrimination not only by government, but also by private institutions and individuals.

The Supreme Court does not have to overrule Runyon v. McCrary for there to be an adverse effects. Just by recasting the case, the justices have given the impression that they will tolerate some racial discrimination. Twelve years ago, when civil rights were not exactly mainstream doctrine, the court showed a commitment to ending racial discrimination. Now, when the justices may be giving us a mess too big to clean up — again.

The trials of the hen... turn — the late of the... But when he took office, he might also have wanted to gain a place in history through substantial achievements. He wanted us to see him in the words of Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, FDR.

Instead, he will be preserved in our minds in much the same way as John F. Kennedy — a man who was... that he will tolerate some racial discrimination.

Back to America the Television Audience. The plots don't stick, but we remember quite well whether the episodes are funny, depressing, frustrating or boring. Just as we remember that the hen all is said and done, exactly what will be the... the... But when he took office, he expressed some opinions that I am m. a. m. at. h. p. in...
Pomona boy dies from burns after apparent gang attack

POMONA (AP) — One of two youths burned when someone lobbed gasoline into their automobile died Tuesday, and the other remained near death following the apparent gang attack, police said.

The parents of Chris Navarro, 13, were with him in the burn ward at the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada in Las Vegas when he died Tuesday morning, Sgt. Gary Eliason said.

Navarro, of Pomona, and Luis Morales, 19, of Chino, suffered second- and third-degree burns over 90 percent of their bodies when they were set afire in their parked car behind a bowling alley in Pomona on March 26.

No arrests have been made in the case, which Eliason said is believed to have been gang-related.

Morales remained in extremely critical condition at the Nevada hospital, the only medical center with a burn ward that could accept the two victims for treatment.

Burst water pipe kills worker at new Disney World lagoon

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla. (AP) — A water pipe burst during construction on the site of Disney World's new Typhoon Lagoon, killing one worker and injuring three others.

Disney officials and the sportsman's spokesman Randy Means said the 22-inch pipe burst during a pressure test Monday.

The victims were installing underground pipes at the water attraction, which will feature pools for swimming and surfing and a man-made river.

Frank Irey Jr., president of the Frank Irey Construction Co., said the workers were in a trench, getting ready to pour concrete around the pipe, when a joint broke, knocking the pipe into the men.

Lawrence Hefner, 59, of Donora, Pa., died shortly after being rushed to Orlando Regional Medical Center. The other three workers were reported in stable condition.

TOYKO (AP) — Sodium cyanide and other toxic chemicals leaked from a factory into a river near the capital, killing hundreds of fish and threatening drinking water, officials said Tuesday.

The leak from a diesel engine factory 30 miles north of Tokyo included 77 pounds of sodium cyanide, enough to kill about 350,000 people.

A environmental official who spoke on condition of anonymity said his office detected almost nine parts per million of sodium cyanide, eight times the fatal amount, in the Iruma River downstream from the leak. There were about 1,000 dead fish in the river, he said.

There were no reports of injuries to residents.

Two water-purifying plants downstream from the spill supply water to Tokyo and Satsumi. In addition, water from the river flows into the Arakawa River, a major source of drinking water for Tokyo residents.

WASHINGTON (AP) — New declarations that the United States doesn't want a "serious shooting war" with Iran come amid signs that the Reagan administration is backing away from earlier proposals to broaden the U.S. role in the Persian Gulf.

The new suggestions by top administration officials came after a week-long review of Persian Gulf policy triggered by the April 18 clash between the Navy and Iran, in which six Iranian ships were damaged or sunk.

Last week, U.S. officials had said the policy was under review, specifically the rules of engagement which permitted the Navy only to protect itself and 11 refuged Kuwaiti tankers.

But on Monday, administration officials suggested that there may be no change in that policy. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed that no final decision had been made, but said "we will not get tied up in any serious shooting war with the Iranians."
Today

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Two volunteers describe their Peace Corps assignments, tell how it made a difference in their's and others' lives

By Marianne Biasotti Staff Writer

Imagine having a next-door neighbor who has four wives. Or how about walking down a street, forbidden to speak to a member of the opposite sex.

For two years, these were the daily experiences of Kasapligil in Tunisia and Mueller in the Philippines and The Gambia, former Peace Corps volunteers and now Peace Corps representatives at Cal Poly.

The Peace Corps has had a branch on campus since 1962, according to Robert McCorkle, an agricultural management professor and Cal Poly’s adviser for the Corps. About 15 to 20 students become volunteers each year, he said. This year, 13 applicants vied for assignments and seven have been chosen.

McCorkle said Cal Poly gets a lot of applicants because of its students’ technical backgrounds, skills which countries most often request through the Peace Corps.

“We are here to make information available to students about the Peace Corps and international careers,” he said. “The state of California has sent 16,000 volunteers to hundreds of countries, making it the highest feeder to Peace Corps in the nation.”

So, why join the Peace Corps?

“A lot of people might say it’s the me generation. Nobody does something for nothing,” said Kasapligil. “But the Peace Corps makes you reassess your values and gives you a different perspective of the world."

Like many students close to graduation, the UC Davis agriculture graduate was trying to decide what to do when he finished college. He seriously considered the Peace Corps when he became disillusioned with his job at a seed company, and began to feel unchallenged.

With an interest in other cultures and a desire to do something different, Kasapligil realized he could use his agricultural skills to help Third World countries, where his knowledge could best be used and appreciated.

Kasapligil went on assignment to Tunisia in 1984. He said not only was he able to help with agricultural development in that country of 19 million, but was also able to enhance cross-cultural understanding.

“There are misconceptions on both sides — people have distorted images of each other,” Kasapligil said. “People (Americans) think ‘Oh, no, you’re next door to Khadafi!’ That’s an immediate, negative image.”

Mueller said that when he was on assignment in the Philippines, people asked him if Americans really “kick out their kids when they’re 18.”

“They see ‘Dynasty’ and movies,” said Mueller. “But I think it is really like that in the U.S., and that people ride horses and wear guns like John Wayne.”

(Tunisians) are some of the friendliest people I’ve met,” Kasapligil said. “Most volunteers would say that about the native countrymen. Peace Corps brings that gap of misunderstanding.”

Peace Corps is a grassroots project which operates person to person, where volunteers work as individuals, not as representatives of the United States government.

Some people see the Peace Corps as a way for Americans to show their sympathy for undeveloped nations, but Mueller disagrees.

“Their goal is not to placate the nation’s guilt — it is to educate present person, not government-to-government,” Mueller said.

“They relate to you and look at you as an individual, Kasapligil said.

Volunteers live with the villagers to put themselves on the same level as the natives, said Kasapligil. Volunteers are given a modest amount of money to live on each month, which differs in each country, so they may lead a comfortable yet modest lifestyle.

Although Kasapligil lived in the village, where he did one-on-one teaching of proper farming techniques, he said his more-comfortable lifestyle sometimes embarrassed him. He had his own house, which a peasant family of five to 10 typically occupied, and he slept in a bed, luxuries unknown to the peasants.

However, Mueller, who worked in a fishery program in The Gambia, slept in an elevated bed of mats and weeds.

“It was comfortable... enough,” he said with a smile.

In the Philippines, where he got special permission to continue his work (after The Gambia) for another two-year term, Mueller had the rare experience of sleeping in a bed, one of the two beds in the home of his host family. The parents slept in the other bed, and five children usually slept in the twin bed offered him.

“People (in the Philippines) would accept me,” Mueller said. “They wouldn’t accept rent,” said Mueller. “They (my host family) accepted me as their responsibility. Hospitality can’t be bought.”

Mueller said he entertained the villagers as they watched him try to eat with his hands. Not realizing that it required a certain technique, Mueller quickly refused the knife and fork offered him and shoved a riceball into his mouth, not properly using his fingertips.

“As a foreigner, you can eat away with cultural faux pas. It’s entertaining and they’re willing to help,” said Mueller.

Both Mueller and Kasapligil described the language barrier as their number-one difficulty in adjusting to the new culture. Although both learned ed Arabic, the language varied from country to country, said Kasapligil.

After an intensive 10-week language/culture study, he said it took six months to feel comfortable with the language, and another six months to feel competent.

“You have to go to the country to learn the language... I thought I’d never speak a word of Arabic,” said Kasapligil. He does, however, speak French, which is the formal language of the country.

Kasapligil said that most villagers never met a foreigner who made the effort to learn their language and to get to know them.

“A Peace Corps volunteer is seen as someone different. A little effort goes a long way,” Mueller said.

Kasapligil said he needed to work one-on-one with the villagers when teaching them different agricultural techniques because he couldn’t understand the villagers in a group, where they tended to speak more rapidly.

New farming ideas were introduced slowly, as villagers were hesitant to take a risk on a new crop or technique.

“As a volunteer, you have nothing to lose... it’s their livelihood,” said Kasapligil.

Although America has a good reputation overseas, Kasapligil said it created problems between himself and the villagers.

“They have a real inferiority complex, because they think (Americans) are so clever, and (they’re) so backwards. You have to set them straight,” said Kasapligil.

Mueller had similar experiences working with people in the Philippines. When his Filipino partner “tried to tell his fellow countryside that putting manure in the fishpond would cause the fish to grow bigger and more abundantly, they thought their fish would become contaminated. However, when Mueller advised them of the same technique, they took this ‘American advice,’” believing it to be more trustworthy.

“We’re not going to tell them what to do, we go to their country because we’re invited,” Kasapligil said.

The positive response experienced by volunteers, said Kasapligil, is probably due to the fact that they can’t be sent anywhere unless they have been requested by a host country. Where a volunteer eventually winds up is described as a marriage between a country’s specific needs and a person’s skills and interests.

Mueller said he’ll never forget the day he left The Gambia.

“The whole village came out and everyone was crying,” he said. “I knew then that they had accepted me.”
Clockwise from below: A visiting cowboy comes out of the chute at the competition; a faithful T&T fan shows his enthusiasm at Thursday's Cal Poly Marching Band; Mike Roberts, of the Cal Poly Marching Band, takes a break between num parade; Stacy Stitzman and Kara Mishel attempt to knock each other off attraction; Bighoof, the star of the annual Poly Royal Tractor Pull, is at Carlos Ochoa tries out one of the robotics exhibits; art and design show touches on their booth late Thursday night; Margaret Corle peeks through American Marketing Association booth; little dancer from Pat Jackson's form "Pop Goes the World" on the SAM stage; Lauren pets a goat at the Johnson cuts some tri-tip at one of the many food booths; customers Ornamental Horticulture unit.

Photos by K.M. Cannon, Darrell Miho, David Gre
The rodeo's saddle- bronc

crunch; Y&T in action;

wears during Saturday's
the log at a Poly Royal
always a crowd pleaser;

to put the finishing
high her pretzel-shaped

School of Dance per-

the petting zoo; Marcus

shop for plants at the

by and Chris Dunker

Style
San Luis Obispo showing support for Jackson

‘Conservative’ city reacts favorably to less-than-conservative message

By Karin Holtz
Staff Writer

For a community that is often considered conservative, San Luis Obispo is showing a great deal of support for a less-than-conservative candidate for the presidential nomination — Jesse Jackson.

Lisa Radon, head of the Jesse Jackson committee at the county Democratic headquarters, said, “It is a big myth that this is a conservative city reacts favorably to a less-than-conservative message.”

Conservative community.

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The race. Galicia finished sixth; Rosenfeld, eighth; and Hoadley, 12th.

The environment is one of the hot topics here, said Radon. He advocates federal backing for research into renewable energy sources.

Child care is another of Jackson’s special issues, Radon said. He advocates federal backing for child care programs.

Lybarger said he witnessed the conservative nature of students in action as they turned out in full force to vote for Reagan in the last two elections. He said students may be over this "Reaganitis" now.

Student support for Jackson has been strong so far, Radon said, and a Students for Jackson group has been started. The conservative stigma attached to Cal Poly could have caused the campus to be overlooked as a source of support if a group hadn’t been organized, Radon said.

"This committee will serve as a contact point and will encourage more people to become involved," Radon said.

Lybarger said he expects the race between Jackson and Michael Dukakis to still be going strong when the California primary takes place on June 7. “Maybe one will have more votes, but no one will have the 2,000 votes needed to get the nomination.”

Lybarger is working to persuade Jackson to visit San Luis Obispo in May. He said he may want to appear at Diablo Canyon or the Casmalia toxic waste dump site to create a visualization of the environmental issue.

Lybarger said this area should be considered seriously by candidates in their campaigns because “the Central Coast is the fulcrum of California and it doesn’t follow San Francisco or Southern California.”

Topofface
Cyclists post strong meet finishes

The Cal Poly Wheelmen, currently leading the Western Collegiate Cycling Conference, moved one step closer to another conference championship over the weekend by finishing in top positions in the Stanford Criterium.

More than 20 California collegiate teams participated in the meet, one of the last two meets which will help determine the six teams which will compete in the Collegiate National Championships. Cal Poly will host the national championships on May 21 and 22. Saturday's criterium was a fast-paced, A-mile, rectangular, four-corner, flat course. In the 30-mile men's A race, the very tight course combined with a very aggressive pack led to a dangerous, crash-filled race.

A lead-out by Cal Poly's Angelo Guinasso launched teammate Robert Enzerink to a win in the first of six primes. Enzerink also got two seconds and a fourth in the primes, while Guinasso also picked up points with a fourth.

In the final field sprint, Enzerink dashed for a fourth-place finish and Guinasso followed in fifth. Field Whetman Jeff Johnson placed 10th and team conference championship over the weekend by finishing in top positions in the Stanford Criterium.

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Co-ed raps way to goddesshood
Wows panel with opinion on how it can help to be Greek

By Kathy Campbell

A finger-snappin' rap plus an articulate opinion on the value of Greek life turned a Cal Poly co-ed into a Greek goddess Monday night in Chumash Auditorium.

Sandra Stirling, a 20-year-old junior business major, was selected from 11 contestants to reign over Greek Week activities. Sponsored by Gamma Phi Beta, Stirling "rapped" her way through the first round of the pageant to introduce herself to the judges and sailed through a second-round question on the benefits of Greek membership for her future career.

Stirling said Greek membership would help her communications skills and her ability to come into a group and feel comfortable.

Chosen as first runner-up was Jamie Warner, sponsored by Sigma Kappa; selected as second runner-up was Alpha Phi's candidate, Erin McCormick. Kimi Kingsbury, 1987 Greek goddess, made the presentation.

During the two-hour pageant, hosted by ASI president Stan Van Vieck, the partisan crowd cheered wildly as the candidates entertained them with one- woman skits and songs. Contestants were judged on their self-introductions, personality, appearance, extemporaneous reply to a question about Greek issues and involvement in Cal Poly and Greek affairs.

"I'm so excited to be representing Gamma Phi Beta and the whole Greek system," Stirling said as she juggled her new crown and an armful of flowers after the pageant. Greek Week is really important to show the rest of the student body all of the things we do besides just having good fun," Sandra Stirling

fun.

Sandra Stirling is a member of Golden Key National Honor Society and the American Marketing Association. She plans to graduate in December 1989 and wants to work in marketing before entering a master's degree in business.

Judges for the contest included Roberta Jacobs, 1988 Cal Poly Rodeo Queen; Bob Oehlschlagel, Poly royal superintendent; Kurt Kroener, Poly royal vice superintendent; Barbara Andre, assistant dean of students; Greg Schroeder, reporter for The County Telegraph-Tribune; and Carol Munger, president, Crown Associates Pageant Productions.

Greek Week activities continue through May 8.

These Cal Poly seniors find blackjack a sweet deal

By Jenny Lampman

The snow, the lake and the gambling. It's all in South Lake Tahoe, and for two Cal Poly seniors, it is addiciting.

This is one of a vacation for Mike Kozlowski and Garrett Gritz — it's a job where they can't wait to get back to the 12-hour shifts and the smoke-filled casinos as blackjack dealers.

For a year now the two have spent their summers, Christmas vacations and three-day weekends in Nevada working as table dealers, Gritz at Harvey's Casino and Kozlowski at the High Sierra Casino.

They got the idea after a conversation with a South Lake Tahoe dealer who told them how much fun the job was. "We both decided it was something we'd like to do," said Kozlowski. "We weren't too serious about it at first but we called the casinos and found out how the required.

The recruiters mostly hire college students from UC Davis and Chico State, so Kozlowski and Gritz drove to Davis for their interviews.

"It was mostly a personality-type interview," said Gritz. "They'd prefer it if you didn't have any blackjack experience so you don't already have bad habits, and they can teach you to your way.

In June, the two began the week-and-a-half training classes, where they spent eight hours a day shuffling and pitching the cards and learning how to handle the money.

"After the second week, they put you out there, and it was scary as hell," said Kozlowski. "I don't even remember what the people looked like. All I remember was the cards and the table. But then it becomes almost automatic."

Gritz said, "The first time I went out, I lost $400 in 20 minutes, but they (the pit bosses) are pretty understanding."

During the summer the two worked 50 to 55 hours a week. The dealers get a 20-minute break every hour to rebuild concentration.

"When we get off work we're usually wired, so we'll go have a drink or go gambling. After war ching all those people winning money in the casinos, it's just hard to get out there too. Then we'll go get the $1.99 breakfast and go to bed," said Kozlowski.

The dealers get paid $4.30 an hour, but with tips they average $14.50 an hour, according to Gritz. "On good nights you can make about $150 in tips. New Year's Eve, I averaged $26 an hour in tips," said Gritz.

Since security plays a big role in the casinos, the two have been thoroughly screened in the classes. Both Gritz and Kozlowski have caught people cheating at their tables.

"You have to be very subtle, you can't accuse them and make a big scene," said Gritz. "You usually have the table, have someone else come on and then explain the situation to the pit boss. If they have it on tape it's almost automatic."

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During the summer the two worked 50 to 55 hours a week. The dealers get a 20-minute break every hour to rebuild concentration.

"When we get off work we're usually wired, so we'll go have a drink or go gambling. After war ching all those people winning money in the casinos, it's just hard to get out there too. Then we'll go get the $1.99 breakfast and go to bed," said Kozlowski.

The dealers get paid $4.30 an hour, but with tips they average $14.50 an hour, according to Gritz. "On good nights you can make about $150 in tips. New Year's Eve, I averaged $26 an hour in tips," said Gritz.

Since security plays a big role in the casinos, the two have been thoroughly screened in the classes. Both Gritz and Kozlowski have caught people cheating at their tables.

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From page 10 a felony, and you’re arrested right away, even if it was only concerning 1."

Kozlowski once had two men at his table switch cards. “One thing they teach you at the classes is to keep your eyes on the table,” said Kozlowski. Neither of the incidents led to an arrest because they weren’t on the premises.

People can sometimes be the best and worst part of the job, the dealers said. “People start getting mad and drunk when they lose and you just have to smile and bear with it, and the ‘smokers’ start blowing it in your face,” said Kozlowski. Patience with those who don’t hold up your end very well is another virtue, said Kozlowski.

But meeting a diverse group of people is a definite asset to the job, said the two. Kozlowski has had the Beach Boys’ drummer and one of the richest men in the world, George Singer (of the Singer sewing machine family) at the table.

Another aspect is that the job is a great conversation piece for the two. Kozlowski is a civil engineering major, and Kozlowski, a computer science major, both usually helps the interviewer match the world of travel. Hawaii, Bahamas, Caribbean, etc.

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**WATER**

From page 1

processing equipment has contract proposal is necessary because "if ASI has some specific concerns about how the facility and it wouldn't make sense for us to freely give this money to the Children's Center without some stipulations about their neighborhood, and when they move they have to adapt to the change in taste, which usu­al­ly isn't significant." Short said this is especially true of the large number of out­-of-town students who come to Cal Poly. When students find different-tasting water, they think something is wrong with it, he said.

"I've lived here all my life, and I think the water tastes fine," said the chemistry professor.

The chemistry professor also said the odors sometimes seen in the water is nothing more than air that builds up in the tap water, and will dissipate like bubbles in a pop after the water sits a few minutes.

"We feel that some of our faculty are a bit apprehensive about criticizing some of the facilities for criticism since there might be something wrong with it," Coats said. "Besides the typical concerns of alcohol consumption and rowdiness, Coats said the restriction on tickets is often the biggest problem for students.

Coats said once the temporary seating is built into Mustang Stadium for graduation it can hold 16,000 people, making it the largest facility in the county. The limited capacity does not permit the 2,500 graduates to be given more than five tickets each.

"Their is a lot of desirable features of being located in a rural area like San Luis Obispo," Coats said. "But then there's a few problems, and this is one. This is the largest facility in San Luis County that means 16,000. Period."