Council eyes options to avoid water shortage

By Karen N. Smyth

San Luis Obispo is facing a potential water shortage that could result in a 50 percent cutback to consumers by the year 1990.

According to a report presented to the City Council Tuesday night, the absence of significant rainfall could bring water storage levels to a critical level in late 1989 or early 1990 depending on consumption rates. Should the water reach such a level, the city would mandate consumers to cut their consumption in half.

To respond to the threat of a serious water shortage, the council voted unanimously to proceed with the 1988-1989 Annual Water Operational Plan. The plan was drawn up by Utility manager Bill Hetland presented a reservoir storage curve to councilmembers. The curve began with the April 1986 curve to councilmembers. The curve steeply declined. Hetland defined four levels of action on the curve and said that San Luis Obispo is now in the moderate action level and will reach the severe level by summer or fall.

Several options of supply management were presented to deal with the problem. One emphasized continued operation of reservoirs in ways that "minimized evaporation and maximized reservoir supply." This is accomplished by "actively using the Salinas Reservoir, taking into account water quality and system reliability, while relying on the Whale Rock Reserve primarily for storage."

Another supply option would continue development of groundwater wells within San Luis Obispo. This will result in new water supplies available for consumption within nine months to a year. Hetland mentioned however that it may be possible to "fast-track" this effort.

The supply management options coupled with demand management or conservation options are projected to reduce consumption levels between 15 and 25 percent. Included in the conservation options were efforts to continue public education about water conservation with attention to the current situation. Another option would establish growth control measures within the city.

A revision of the water rates to include an "increasing block structure" was discussed as a third option. According to Hetland, a "lifetime" amount of water would be set per person. Residents who exceed of this amount would pay higher rates than those who stay within.

City receives $25,000 grant for phase two of creek fix

By Megan Owings

The second phase to save the San Luis Obispo Creek is underway with a $25,000 grant donated by the state Department of Water Resources.

Under the Urban Streams Restoration Act, a program within the department, this money will allow San Luis Obispo County to continue restoring the creek through work coordinated by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo.

The program is taking part in two phases. The first part took place the beginning of this year. In the first phase the Land Conservancy prepared the actual restoration plan for the creek, which included plans to improve the aesthetics of the bank and make improvements on an ecologically.

Other plans in the first phase included re-planting the eroded bank.
A headbanger's analysis of metal

I was supposed to do a review of the Y&T concert, but since that was two weeks ago, it seems a bit dated. Instead, I'll look at the whole picture. Just what is this thing called 'heavy metal'?

Heavy metal is a sound, most definitely. Usually there's a driving thump-thump drumbeat. Metal drummers love to play double-bass setups and surround themselves with cymbals and toms. Metal bands depend a lot on their drummers. Usually there'll be a long drum solo during the concert. Drummers pride themselves on being able to whip the crowd into a sweaty frenzy. Jimmy Dest Roo of Y&T did a great job of that. He stood on top of his kit and cheered the crowd on. Then he played one side of the gym against the other until there was a mass of screams and cheers. The crowd expected it and loved it.

Bass parts are pretty simple. The bassist's task is to lay down the rhythm. With a few exceptions, like Billy Sheehan of David Lee Roth's band, most metal bassists play pretty basic stuff. You won't find too many Chris Squires playing heavy metal.

There are two kinds of rhythm in heavy metal — the heavy-handed bar chords with muted notes mixed in, and the rhythms played with single notes along, a blues scale or within a chord. The difference is the same as the difference between The Kinks' "You Really Got Me" and Blue Oyster Cult's "Don't Fear the Reaper." Lead guitars are dominated by the new electronics. Every device imaginable is used, and sometimes the effects hide a lack of talent or bolster a bad song. The trick for metal guitarists is to play as fast as possible. Just throw the notes out there and use the effects to enrich the sound. And play long solos that end with a sustained note (preferably off key) that melts into a lot of feedback. And play real loud. The fans will love it.

But this isn't to say metal guitarists aren't talented. They are. Some of them are truly amaz-ing, especially Dave Menketti of Y&T. Then there are Ted Nugent, Angus Young, Yvonne Malcolm, Eddie Van Halen, etc. One thing's for sure — these guys are all lightning quick. Van Halen is the guy I remember as starting the movement toward electronics. When the first Van Halen album came out I was bowled over. The sounds he created were unique.

Singercs have one thing in common: They know how to scream. The lyrics don't seem important, let alone understandable. But that's not entirely true. These guys have a lot to say and they're socially conscious. They see the world as it really is, without the romanticism of other rockers.

There are even love songs. But instead of the syrupy your-ears-closed ballads you find in other rock, metal love songs tell it like it is: finding that special person, falling in love and pouting. It's the opposite of everything. In reality, it's a love song with attitude.

And there's a driving thump-thump drumbeat. Metal drummers love to play double-bass setups and surround themselves with cymbals and toms. Metal bands depend a lot on their drummers. Usually there'll be a long drum solo during the concert. Drummers pride themselves on being able to whip the crowd into a sweaty frenzy. Jimmy Dest Roo of Y&T did a great job of that. He stood on top of his kit and cheered the crowd on. Then he played one side of the gym against the other until there was a mass of screams and cheers. The crowd expected it and loved it.

Jokes don't solve smoking problem

Editor — I found your editorial on smoking in The Cellar (May 4) to be completely devoid of courtesy. We must work together to accommodate the needs of all students. As a non-smoker, I agree with your point. The Cellar is not a properly ventilated environment for smokers and non-smokers. However, I feel a suitable indoor place should be established. Courtesy and cooperation are needed among us. Your editorial was a slam full of weak jokes and unacceptable generalizations. Ammonization is no solution.

STEPHEN KUNDICH

Recycle trash

Editor — In response to James Welch's garbage dump column (April 28), the boldly printed "It's become so uncool to throw anything in the trash can" first caught my eye. I thought, "All right, an article on recycling!"

To my dismay, it was just the opposite. So I would like to take Welch's comments one step further and presume this is a problem.

It is uncool to throw just anything in the trash can.

Glass, aluminum, computer paper and newspaper (even MacUser Daily) are all recyclable. And yes, it is everyone's responsibility to put them back where they came. They are reusable commodities. If we're going to talk clean and refreshing change, then let's talk about conserving and preserving the environment. Better yet, let's cut the talk and act.

LORESE TRACY

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State

Downtown LA hospitals may tighten emergency services

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Three private downtown area hospitals may follow California Medical Center's lead and cut down emergency services after losing money because of indigent patients, officials said.

Officials at the medical center estimate its emergency room is losing about $500,000 a month, adding to the hospital's $60-million debt from a recent rebuilding campaign.

"We may be looking at 2,000 ambulances a month that will have to go someplace else," Virginia Price Hastings, a county health official, said Tuesday. "I don't know what we'll do."

By law, a hospital must treat and stabilize all emergency room patients without regard to their ability to pay.

California Medical Center, the busiest private emergency room in the county with about 800 rescue ambulances a month, announced Monday it will downgrade its busy emergency room to standby status effective June 1. Emergency physicians there will be "on call" rather than on the premises. The emergency calls will be directed to nearby hospitals.

Illegal aliens clamor to INS to meet deadline for amnesty

(AP) — They lined up by the thousands Wednesday, illegal immigrants from scores of countries with different languages and cultures. They had just this in common: the hope of gaining a foothold in America before the door swings shut at midnight.

With the yearlong amnesty program expiring, illegal aliens who had hesitated to come forward before for fear of deportation or who had simply procrastinated flown to the Immigration and Naturalization Service office across the nation to apply for legal residency status.

"Police have gotten the word — it's now-or-never time," said INS spokesman Tom Thomas in Atlanta.

All 107 INS offices planned to remain open to handle applications postmarked by midnight also would be accepted, the government said.

Illegal aliens who came to the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have lived in the country continuously since were eligible for temporary residency and amnesty from deportation under the program.

Nation

FAA to expand inspections of Boeing 737s for corrosion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration Wednesday widened its inspections of Boeing 737s for possible cracking and corrosion in response to an accident last week in which a large section of one of the jets tore free during flight.

The FAA directive requires operators of older Boeing 737s — those with more than 30,000 flights — to be visually inspected and undergo sophisticated electronic inspections if cracks are found.

FAA Administrator Alphonse McArdle said the agency's action stems from a belief that "an abundance of caution" is needed in light of the recent accident involving Aloha Airlines.

Last Thursday a 20-foot section of an Aloha Airlines Boeing 737 stretching from just behind the cockpit to near the wing tore loose as the jet was cruising at 24,000 feet. One flight attendant was swept from the plane and to her death and 61 people were injured, although the plane landed safely.

The new inspection order covers 291 older Boeing 737s — the first ones made in the late 1960s and early 1970s — in which a "cold bonding" process was used to splice together sections of the plane's outer metal skin.

Couple files negligence suit after Aloha Airlines accident

HONOLULU (AP) — An injured passenger and his wife filed the first lawsuit in connection with last week's accident in which an Aloha Airlines Boeing 737 ripped 20-foot section from the plane, killing one person and injuring 61.

Tuesday's state Circuit Court lawsuit by James A. Toyooka and his wife, Gail H. Toyooka, alleges that negligence by Boeing Aircraft Co. and Aloha Airlines caused Thursday's accident involving Aloha Airlines.

Toyooka, a 21-year-old Boeing 737, was struck by aircraft parts and debris as a result of the rapid depressurization of the airplane and the high speeds of the air flow when a 20-foot section of fuselage popped off, said the lawsuit, which does not specify the amount of damages sought.

"He also experienced prolonged oxygen deprivation, extreme cold and high winds thereby causing him severe and painful injuries to his face, head and other portions of his body as well as shock, great pain of body and mind and permanent injury," the lawsuit says.

His wife, Gail H. Toyooka, although not a passenger on Flight 34, suffered mental anguish and emotional distress, according to the lawsuit.

World

House to consider legislation to end investment in S. Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation to end all U.S. investment in white-dominated South Africa and impose a near-total embargo on exports and imports is heading for a partisan battle on the House floor.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave its approval to the divestment bill on Tuesday, voting 27-14. Action by the full House is expected to be scheduled soon.

The Democratic-controlled committee acted after voting down repeated attempts by Republicans to dilute the measure's impact.

The panel also approved by voice vote separate legislation urging and authorizing President Reagan to impose economic sanctions against the government of Ethiopia for alleged widespread and serious human rights violations, including the diversion of international starvation relief to the Ethiopian armed forces.

Rep. Howard Wolpe, D-Mich., chairman of the panel's Africa affairs subcommittee, said ending U.S. investment in South Africa and imposing a two-way embargo on most trade will not cause South Africa's white minority government to end its apartheid policies of racial separation.

S. Korea guarantees Summer Olympics won't be sabotaged

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — A top security official predicted Wednesday that North Korea will not try to sabotage the Olympic Games in Seoul and said massive security efforts during the Games made any terrorist attack unlikely.

Yook Wan-sik, head of the Olympic Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, said North Korea would be condemned and isolated by the entire world if it tried to disrupt the Games that open in Seoul on Sept. 17.

"There will be no provocation from North Korea," he told a news conference.

The optimistic assessment contrasted with past warnings by top South Korean government and security officials that the communist north might use terrorism to disrupt the Olympics.

International condemnation of North Korea for past terrorist attacks and the participation of the Soviet Union, China and other communist nations in the Games would restrain the north, Yook said.

"I'm confident North Korea will never try to cause any problems during the Games," he said.

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A. Senate reviews common final exams for core courses

By Sharon Sherman

The Academic Senate has be­fore it a resolution which re­commends each department initiate discussion on the use of common final exams in core courses. The resolution states: “Common final examinations may be a valuable means to measure the effectiveness of instruction. The primary objective is to deter­mine whether course objectives are not being met.”

Although there is nothing stopping a group of instructors or a department from using common final exams now, the resolution has created a con­trovery among members of the senate.

“It doesn’t give us anything we don’t already have,” Charles Crabb, chair of the Academic Senate and a crop science pro­fessor, said. “And it may be creating an image that’s differ­ent from what we want to create about common finals. It’s got to be a faculty decision.”

The resolution is a reaction to a movement to make public universities prove tax dollars are being used effectively in educa­tion, said Lee Burgunder, a business administration pro­fessor. Part of that movement calls for a means to assess universities, so an ad hoc committee of the senate was formed last year to recommend ways of evaluating instructor effectiveness.

“An ad hoc committee studied the problem of assessment to see if we as a university should be doing something now so the legislature won’t impose some­thing on us later which could be worse,” Burgunder said.

Crabb said resolutions dealing with the issue of assessment are controversial because faculty members have different opinions about how imminent the move­ment actually is.

Ray Gooden, a political science professor, said common finals are not the policy of engineering. Even if the senate adopts the resolution, Weatherby said it won’t have a lot of impact.

“The departments that want to do it are going to do it,” Weatherby said. “The ones that don’t are going to ignore it.”

Ray Terry, a mathematics profes­sor, supports the resolution and said some professors are against it because of criticism they might get if students don’t perform well on a common final.

“Every instructor wants to make his own final,” Terry said. “He doesn’t want to leave himself open to criticism by others if his students didn’t do as well as the common final.”

Crabb also said use of common final exams would restrict creativity in the classroom by causing professors to teach to the final.

“You teach the topics neces­sary for the students to do well on the final and you lose some of the creativity faculty are able to bring to a classroom,” Crabb said.

Joseph Weisberger, a political science professor, said he’s against the resolution because he re­sents the Academic Senate tending professors what to do. He said common finals may be harmful to students.

“Because teachers teach differ­ent things to classes, you have a common final exam it means if you happen to have a teacher who didn’t teach the ex­am you’d flunk,” Weisberger said.

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Crabb said the bottom line on items like exams and the decision as to how finals are designed

See SENATE, page 11
AIDS in an intellectual setting
The illness has touched this college town, but some people still act as if they believe what they don’t know will not harm them

By James Welch

"The best defense against AIDS is knowledge," said Gordon. "Instead of running from a front of a brochure. But when doors pertain information as if to overlap and repeat itself and when do things unknown become apparent?"

Since the early 1980s when AIDS first began to spread, the public has been told to fight the fear with the facts. Well those facts have been tossed around now for quite awhile. Slogans, controversy and warnings telling people how they can protect themselves have all become engrained in their heads. But are the words of this kind? It's usually said.

Sometimes tragedy has to strike close to home before all the preventive propaganda starts to mean anything. But for people living in San Luis Obispo, and going to Cal Poly especially, there is a certain amount of isolation barricading them from bad news from abroad — AIDS included.

To date, there are 28 recorded cases of AIDS in San Luis Obispo County. Fifteen of those have ended in death so far, said Gordon, of the AIDS Task Force at the San Luis Obispo County Mental Health Department.

Don't get AIDS, said Hurwitz. "It's very important we recognize that this is not just a gay disease."

"I see our next surge of AIDS cases coming from intravenous drug users. Many of them live like there is no tomorrow or like they're going to live forever."

These people scare the experts, said Gordon. "Most Health professionals have become especially concerned with the spread of intravenous drug users."

"We'd like every IV drug user to look at us, do an antibody test. Then we can sit down and talk to them, counsel them, if need be."

"There are still a lot of misconceptions that AIDS is a blood disease. It's not."

"Even if a student tests antibody positive they are not required to report it," said Carolyn Hurwitz, health educator at the Cal Poly Health Center. "So we're not exactly sure how many there are on campus. There are about 28 cases reported in this county, there is no telling exactly how many cases statewide originated here, said Nash."

"We still have some groups that know about the problem but don't see how it pertains to them ... They're going to be the world's greatest whatever and those kind of people don't get AIDS."

— Dr. James Nash

Wendy Holiday, head of the AIDS Project in San Luis Obispo County, recently said. "All of those cases have been men who have sex with men."

"People don't realize we have white, gay yuppies in San Luis Obispo. We have gay and lesbian employees. Lots of them in San Luis Obispo. All of these people have sex lives so they're risky to the rest of us."

"This is not a gay disease. It's everybody's disease."

"We have only been 28 cases reported in this county, there is no telling exactly how many cases statewide originated here, said Nash."

"Medically there's nothing else that can be done anywhere that can't be done here," said Dr. James Nash, director of the Cal Poly Health Center.

The expert on AIDS in this area, Wing Gordon, from the County Health Department, has seen every AIDS patient in the county except for two. He also sees about 40 patients with AIDS Related Conditions (ARC) who have the potential of becoming AIDS patients.

The County Health Department has gathered records of all AIDS patients, because many private physicians would rather not treat them. This problem is compounded by the fact that the county does not have an attitude of denial concerning the disease.

"The feeling in the county, Nash said, "is that we don't know how to deal with them."

"I need to know. The only reason I would know was if they came to me for medical help or counseling."

"There are a number of people on campus who are antibody positive who don't qualify for the AIDS label."

"Even if a student tests antibody positive they are not required to report it. So we're not exactly sure how many there are on campus."

— Carolyn Hurwitz

"We would evaluate them," said Nash. "We would try to get ahold of their medical records and where the diagnosis was made and evaluate that. We would not try to get them about how to protect themselves and how to protect others. We would caution them that they are at significant risk themselves from everybody here with the flu, chicken pox and measles, and if possible immunize them against some diseases. They're at risk from the rest of us."

"I would probably tell the president (Baker) that we now officially have a case of AIDS in the town." There is an AIDS task force on campus that was started two years ago which is representative of the faculty, staff and administration.

"Our aims are to promote a good educational program for the staff, students and faculty about AIDS," said Nash, "and to have a continuing program of education."

Hurwitz is training eight students to work as peer counselors for an AIDS education group. One of the students has worked at an AIDS research center in San Francisco. The group is preparing to deal with students one on one, and it is also developing workshops.

Hurwitz also runs educational programs in the residence halls and occasionally does presentations in certain classes, including Human Sexuality, Psychology of Women and P.E. 250.

The County Health Department and the Cal Poly Health Center both offer confidential AIDS testing. The Health Department also offers anonymous testing. These tests are not tests for AIDS. They do not reveal if a person has AIDS or any AIDS related conditions; it does show whether a person has been infected with the virus which can cause AIDS.

Since June 1981, 60,000 cases of AIDS have been reported, Gordon said. Experts project, he said, that in the year 1991 alone there will be 74,000 new cases, 54,000 of them ending in death.

In 1986, it was projected that in 1991, 10,000 to 20,000 of the reported cases will involve infants. All of these projections are now considered to be low, Gordon said.

He said it is also estimated that of the people who test antibody positive, 50 percent of them will contract the disease within five years and within 16 years, 100 percent will have contracted the disease.

"In 45 years of medicine this is the scariest epidemic I have ever seen," said Gordon. "We have AIDS here and we're going to have more."
Volunteer commission helps resolve student, landlord, neighbor disputes

By Tricia Higgins
Staff Writer

Renter who are tired of losing their security deposits every time they move or who have roommate problems don’t need to take the law into their own hands. They can take their disputes to the Human Relations Commission’s mediation service.

The HRC, in operation since 1964, provides San Luis Obispo citizens with human rights, human relations and governmental assistance, and last year began a subcommittee called mediation services, which deals specifically with tenant/landlord disputes.

The service offers voluntary mediation for landlord/tenant, roommate and neighbor disputes at no cost in a neutral atmosphere. The mediation service helps conflicting parties solve disputes by emphasizing problem solving and conflict resolution through open communication.

The service is staffed by 13 volunteers who have received at least 20 hours of mediation training. In order for the service to have a staff which represents San Luis Obispo’s tenant population, its volunteer mediators range from students to senior citizens. The mediators listen to both sides of an issue and, without taking sides, help both parties solve disputes and draw up a written agreement.

Robert Van Sickel, mediation program coordinator and Cal Poly political science graduating senior, said the program is a lot different than previous ways tenants and landlords solved disputes. The mediation service is not a legally binding process and, unlike a court system, it doesn’t decide anything or take sides, said Van Sickel. Instead, it opens up communication and helps the disputing parties reach an agreeable and livable solution, he said.

In order for disputants to use the service, Van Sickel said there can’t be any criminal offenses or violence involved in the problem, at least one of the parties involved must reside within San Luis Obispo city limits and both parties must agree to come voluntarily.

Van Sickel said the hardest part is not solving the disputes but getting both parties to agree to come to a mediation hearing. Once the disputants actually start the mediation process, 80 to 90 percent come out with a written agreement.

“There’s a lot of good landlords out there but there’s a lot that take advantage of students. We can try to convince people to come but we can’t force anyone even if it’s to their advantage.”

— Robert Van Sickel
A matter of survival

Low funds, no recognition plague sports clubs, yet they continue to compete

By Rob Lopez

The goal of most sporting teams is winning, but Cal Poly club teams have an added goal—survival.

Club sports, currently numbering 22, make up a major portion of the Cal Poly sports program, but they receive minimal, and sometimes no, subsidies from Cal Poly or ASI.

Holly Havery, sports club coordinator for Rec Sports, said there is also a lack of recognition on campus for club sports and what they do for the school. “Club sports carry Cal Poly’s name throughout the state. They should get more recognition for their efforts at school,” Havery said.

She added club sports do not get the media attention that athletics-sponsored clubs do, nor do they receive equal facilities or funding. “The clubs work real hard, but they’re always on the bottom,” she said.

Havery said priority for facilities (fields, gym space, etc.) is given first to the physical education department, second to athletics and last to Rec Sports. To accentuate the problem, Havery said athletics filters sports programs they no longer have money for into the club sports program.

John Vlahandes, sports council president, said there is a lack of field space for club sports, and the fields that are available are poorly maintained. “The lower track field, for example, is used by three clubs: lacrosse, ultimate frisbee and rugby,” Vlahandes said. “The field is hard dirt, and it’s not watered regularly.

Many of the sports clubs are funded in the ASI budget, with the amount determined by previous years’ budgets and number of members. “The contact sports,” Tuite said, “are much easier to fund.”

He said ASI also provides benefits such as legal and bank insurance. “Most clubs on campus don’t utilize ASI,” Hanko said. “They don’t know how to work with them. ASI can give you a lot,

Sean Tuite, ASI controller, said he has been on both sides of the fence regarding club sports issues. “I used to be president of the lacrosse club. I know what people are coming from,” he said.

The reason sports clubs receive small subsidies, according to Tuite, is due to skyrocketing insurance costs and last year’s 20 percent budget cut. “The budget cut funds from all ASI programs equally, but the sports clubs were hit the hardest because they’re on a tighter budget,” Tuite said.

Last year, insurance for clubs cost $27,000. This year the cost increased to $120,000, Tuite said. He added the drastic increase is due primarily to the large amount, and the types, of organizations ASI insures.

The contact and high-risk sports such as rodeo, rugby, lacrosse and the ski club helped to raise our insurance costs,” Tuite said. “Anything that imminent death can be attributed to will do that.

“Insurance is a big, big part of the ASI budget, especially for the contact sports,” Tuite said. “Most state colleges don’t even provide insurance for club sports. He said ASI also provides benefits such as legal and bank insurance.

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John Vlahandes, sports council president, said there is a lack of field space for club sports, and the fields that are available are poorly maintained. “The lower track field, for example, is used by three clubs: lacrosse, ultimate frisbee and rugby,” Vlahandes said.

The club sports need more insurance, Tuite said. “Anything that imminent death can be attributed to will do that.

“Insurance is a big, big part of the ASI budget, especially for the contact sports,” Tuite said. “Most state colleges don’t even provide insurance for club sports.”

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City residents to get information on lead contamination

New EPA regulations prompt garbage, water bill stuffing

By Meda Freeman

Pamphlets with information on lead contamination in drinking water will be stuffed into the next wave of water and garbage bills, San Luis Obispo city water officials said Tuesday.

Recent regulations passed by the Environmental Protection Agency require all public water systems to inform their customers of the possible dangers of lead contamination in the drinking water. The inserted information into water and garbage bills, to be mailed out by June 19, is San Luis Obispo's first step under the EPA requirement to inform city residents.

City utility manager Bill Hetland said the federal lead contamination level for drinking water is .05 parts per million and that the average level for San Luis Obispo is far below that at .002 parts per million as the water leaves the treatment plant. Hetland said the federal level will be reduced in the future, but San Luis Obispo water will still be below it.

"The main point of the news conference (was) to announce that the bill-stuffer will be coming, and not to be alarmed," said Hetland. "From our perspective, lead is not a major problem in San Luis Obispo."

Hetland said that if contamination were to occur, it would probably be in the home. The most common cause of water contamination is lead pipes, which were installed in homes in the early 1900s, or copper pipes with lead solder, which were used in homes since the 1930s. The use of lead in interior plumbing was outlawed in 1986.

Hetland suggested that residents in older homes who are concerned about possible lead contamination should first find out if their plumbing contains lead pipes. If it does, they should have their water tested at a laboratory, which will cost between $20 and $50.

According to the pamphlet, there are three ways for lead to enter the body: food, inhalation and drinking water. If contamination is detected, there are several ways residents can reduce their exposure risk.

By running cold tap water for a minute before use, residents can "flush" their plumbing systems of standing water. They should also not use water from the hot water facet for cooking or consumption.

"Lead is a public health issue," said Hetland. If ingested, it can cause damage to a person's nervous system, kidneys and red blood cells. But he stressed there has been no problem with the soft metal in San Luis Obispo.

During Poly Royal, chemistry students conducted free testing for lead contamination in public drinking water samples and found no problems with the samples.

COUNCIL

From page 1

which was considered an economic incentive for reduced consumption.

This option requires the city staff to bring back a revised rate ordinance for the council's approval, a process which Hetland said may take months. All councilmembers unanimously agreed that the city staff should expedite this process. Councilmember Jerry Reins compared the water shortage problem to a locomotive. "Right now," he said, "we're just walking along in front of it."

The fourth conservation option calls for an alternate day or odd/even water irrigation schedule. This would allow homeowners to water their lawns on only designated odd or even days, depending on their address number. Hetland considered this measure as a public relations element to keep people aware of the water problem as they remember when it's OK to water.

In other business, the council unanimously rejected an ordinance which was considered an economic incentive for reduced consumption.

The department of engineering technology is receiving the second part of the largest grant it has received since beginning in 1969, said a professor in the department.

Bill Backer said a cumulative grant from Hewlett-Packard of $395,000 will be completed May 9 when a new computer-aided drafting lab, which has been made possible by the monies donated, will be dedicated to the company.

Backer, along with ET professor Peter Giamalvo, began and submitted the proposal in fall 1986. "We requested a substantial amount," Backer said, "and we got it."

In spring 1987 Hewlett-Packard gave the department $130,000 of the grant which was enough to implement teaching of two courses in the new facilities in the fall of that year. The classes are computer-aided design, which all engineering students must take, and descriptive geometry. "The second part of the grant, $265,000, will be implemented the week of the dedication," Backer said.

"Previously the course was taught in the Computer Aided Productivity Center," Backer said. "This facility is one that is made available to all students; it's a campus-wide facility and as a class we continually outgrew its facilities."

In the upcoming school year, Backer said there will be between 13 and 14 labs taught in the new computer-aided drafting lab, with the possibility of more classes being taught in the new labs. The drafting tables that were used in the room will be sold or disposed of, he said. The room is being remodeled to keep the 33 new-computers running well.

"The computers we received are the Hewlett-Packard Vectra," Backer said. "They're the best we can get."

"We've (the department) done things like cover the chalkboards so the chalk dust doesn't get into the workings of the computers, installed security systems and more," Backer said. The final remodeling will be completed by the time of dedication.

"Hewlett-Packard is the largest donor to the engineering department," Backer said. "The dedication will be a great time for people from Hewlett-Packard computer lab and what we're doing in it."

ET department scores H-P grant

Second phase of donation will provide new drafting lab

By Megan Owings

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Bill Backer said a cumulative
Reagan nominates Baker for added term on National Science Board

By Terry Lightfoot
Staff Writer

Cal Poly President Warren Baker has been nominated by President Ronald Reagan for reappointment to the National Science Board, the White House announced.

The nomination to a full six-year term, subject to Senate confirmation, would take effect May 10 at the expiration of Baker's current term.

Baker was originally nominated for service on the 24-member board in October 1985 to fill an unexpired term. After his original confirmation by the Senate, he was sworn in as an NSF member on Jan. 17, 1986.

The board is the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation. The National Science Foundation is an independent federal agency that promotes a national science policy by supporting basic research and education in the nation.

Baker said the NSF has helped to increase awareness of the importance of scientific and engineering research.

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In choosing a career path, graduates sometimes stray from their majors

By Jenny Lampman
Staff Writer

Choosing a major and choosing a career are synonymous for most people; engineering majors become engineers, interior design majors become interior designers. But some Cal Poly graduates choose different paths.

Food science graduate Christine Street has been working for Trammell Crow Company, a commercial real estate firm, since she left Cal Poly in 1984. Street worked as a receptionist for the company the summer between her junior and senior year and developed an interest in the real estate field.

"Then, during my senior year I got a real taste of what I'd be doing as a food scientist and decided I was better suited for real estate," said Street. She initially chose food science because she enjoyed the agriculture field and tossed into the food industry through a self-assessment test taken at the Placement Center.

A project director for Trammell Crow Company, Street has recently been promoted and will be moving from her San Jose office to a building that the company just bought in Sacramento.

"I have thought several times about working in the food science field but real estate offers more of a level of business that I'm interested in," said Street.

City and regional planning graduate Dave DeBruin started his own landscape company in San Diego last June.

While running a small landscape maintenance business to support himself through junior college, DeBruin decided he wanted to learn more about city planning.

"It seemed to be a major that filled my interests and personality," said DeBruin. "But when I came to Poly I found that I really missed landscaping."

DeBruin was also disappointed with the city and regional planning program.

"I expected the program to be really well-rounded and more of a learning experience," he said. "But as I got more involved I realized that it was leading up to a profession, for me, that would be a lot of minuscule tasks with little economic reward."

He then took as many ornamental horticulture and landscape design classes as his major allowed him, in order to learn more about the landscape trade.

"Some of my C.R.P. classes have helped me in the way of design and drawing since I do a lot of the actual designing for yards," said DeBruin.

His company, Blue Pacific Landscape Design, now has six full-time employees, three trucks and has landscaped more than 60 homes in San Diego.

"I really love what I'm doing right now and I owe it to Poly for the education that education for anything," said DeBruin.

Agriculture business management graduate Paul Bianchi is now in his first year of dental school at the University of San Francisco, after working in the agriculture field for two years.

Although Bianchi's parents were farmers in Italy and he had grown up in the environment, his brother had spurred his interest when he became a dentist.

"It was one of those things where I was interested in it but I didn't feel I had it in me to do it," said Bianchi.

At the end of his junior year Bianchi contacted the University of San Francisco to see what it would take for him to be accepted into dental school.

"They did a review of my coursework, but from that I decided to finish my one degree and give up the idea that I would ever get into dental school."

"But I think that (contacting the school and getting reviewed) started it." Bianchi then worked as an assistant county supervisor for 12 months.

During his internship at Home Depot, Bianchi found that he really enjoyed the marketing end of business.

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MEDIATION

From page 6

The mediation service as a senior project. The student was pleased with his work and hired him full time to coordinate the program.

"The program has been real success," said Van Sickel. "It's nice to be recognized and to see new people just don't have the kind of support they need. Sometimes people have to stop drinking because they have financial problems and they have to go through the legal process."

"You can't get enough attention for it," said Van Sickel. "It's nice to be recognized and to see new people."

And sometimes while he's doing so, he's also helping them.

"It's nice to be recognized and to see new people.

mother nature has done to the land.

Another food science teacher, Anne Kressin, also went into the mediation service as a senior project.

"The ability to obtain a scholarship, and offer a scholarship, is not that I didn't want to go into the food industry, but when I was interviewing the new JDRF, back page.

SPORTS

From page 7

"It's a shame for a new person to come out and pay that kind of money when they're just starting out," said Van Sickel. "It's a big commitment, a lot of players just don't have the money. Some people have to stop drinking because they have financial problems and they have to go through the legal process."

"It's not that I didn't want to go into the food industry, but when I was interviewing..."

there are about 11 club sports members at Cal Poly, according to one of the players.

"Club sports are always doing something for themselves. It's nice to be recognized and to see new people."

Van Sickel joined HRC last year as an intern and organized the service.

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JOBS
From page 11 choice came down to the two industries. Food production just wasn’t where my heart was at the time,” said Kressin.

Cal Poly’s reputation was what initially enticed Kressin to apply. “I decided on food science, approaching it with a strong interest in the marketing and sales side,” said Kressin.

She feels her education in food science has helped her in her present job. “It has made me well-rounded, especially when people in the food industry come to me looking to lease space,” said Kressin, although she added that the business and English classes, basic accounting and finance have helped her more in the day-to-day experiences.

Kressin is open to the idea of going back into the food industry if the right opportunity comes along, she said. But for now, she’ll settle for the upper mobility and the financial compensation that the real estate field offers.

CSSA
From page 1 care, Richardson said. The average age of CSU students at 18 out of the 19 campuses (Cal Poly being the exception) is 27 years old, he said. CSSA wants to ensure that all students will have an opportunity to attend college and not be hindered by the lack of available child care, he said.

“Every campus has a right to object to the actions of the association,” Richardson said. “I think Cal Poly is being a little short-sighted.”

Spencer said child care is not a main priority of CSSA. “That’s the farthest thing from the truth,” Spencer said. “We’ve experienced some successes on the child care issue.” It’s far from being a priority of the organization, he said.

During the past four months, CSSA has been changing, Spencer said. The association now deals with the mainstays in education: admission requirements, graduation requirements and financial aid, he said. Cal Poly did not pay its CSSA dues for this year. Van Vleck said. The decision to be a part of CSSA next year will be decided by ASI President-elect Tom Lebens, he said.

There’s a difference between planning and implementation, Van Vleck said. If the plan is followed more closely, he said, Cal Poly may consider re-joining CSSA in the future.

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