Hardships anticipated with CSU budget cut

By John S. Baker III

Although Gov. George Deukmejian's $2.8 billion state budget allows for an overall increase in state spending of 7.3 percent, the financial situation for both the University of California and California State University systems does not look promising.

Upper level officials in both systems anticipate hardships in the forthcoming fiscal year for all campuses due to cuts in the state budget with regard to university spending.

Cal Poly will be detrimentally affected by these cuts but it is not as bad as it could be, according to Associate Vice President of Academic Resources Frank Lebens.

"It's going to be tough this year but we don't have a clear-cut view of the final dollar figure we'll have to deal with," he said.

This December Deukmejian did not actually reduce the size of the CSU budget by diminishing it in an itemized manner. The budget and payroll departments before final approval by Pieper. "We have already approved 5 or 6 requests for exceptions," he said.

The moratorium came into effect at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, June 29. Any appointments that were received after that time would not be honored. It is also too soon to determine further directions. Pieper said. Applications for jobs that were advertised before the moratorium will still be accepted and the hiring process will continue, with the exception of the actual notice, she said.

"Certainly we're hoping that the bills will restore some funding to the CSU," Pieper said. "There is a possibility of a 'trailer bill' for tax legislation, that would include revenue enhancements for the CSU system, but that hasn't yet been approved by the legislature."

"Current employees are safe," Pieper said. "I doubt very much that there will be any cuts. That's why we have the freeze in the first place - it delays things a week or two so we can assess the situation," she said.

Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Cal Poly Pomona, Cal State Fuller ton and Cal State Los Angeles are the only campuses in the California State University system that have a state-supported summer program, said the focus will be on ethnicity, specifically concerning Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans.

Additionally, there is presently a CSU-wide hiring freeze.

Moratorium established by the Chancellor's Office as a result of cuts in the general fund budget. "What the Governor is saying is 'you decide where to cut,'" said Lebens. "So the CSU Board of Trustees, in an action as recent as this week, has delegated the authority of reduction to the Chancellor's Office."

Lebens said as of yet the Chancellor's plan of attack is unknown. Cal Poly President Warren Baker was at the Chancellor's Office in Long Beach Wednesday and will report to the financial planners at Cal Poly today.

Lebens stressed that it was premature to state where the axe will fall on campus but he indicated areas that are not exempt from slashing.

"The real problem is that there could be a reduction in the quantity of graders as well as secretarial assistance in department offices. Other educational services could be affected and supplies reduced.

Construction plans should not be cut."

Summer Sounds

The Tendertones were just one group that played Sunday at KCBX's Concert in the Park, wide range of musical styles, which reflect the station's diverse format.

Summer enrollment lower, units per student higher

By Marie Byrne

Cal Poly's summer quarter enrollment is lower than last year, but students are taking more units, according to an institutional studies department report.

There are 5,579 students going to summer school this year, taking a combined 3,852 full-time equivalents. One FTE is equal to 13 units.

"We would like to accommodate more students during summer quarter," said Walter Mark, director of institutional studies. "We are gaining approximately 300 students, the overall enrollment here during the summer quarter. Right now we have 25 percent."

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Campus readies to orient new students

The Minority Engineering Program and Student Academic Services are gearing up for a new summer student academic orientation.

The orientation will take place July 28, 29 and 31. It is for students who are designated as underrepresented at Cal Poly.

David Cantu, director of the Minority Engineering Program, said the focus will be on ethnicity, specifically concerning Blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans.

Also, because MEP is working with Student Academic Services, the orientation will include disabled students and first-generation college students from low-income families.

Cantu said a minimal amount will be charged to participating students to help pay for the program.

The program will be set up in two areas: to focus on student services such as Financial Aid and establish a University Fair in Chumash Auditorium where students can meet with various departments.

The academic part of the orientation will give students the opportunity to meet with academic advisers from their major departments in order to receive assistance in choosing classes.

Summer last chance for many students

By Marie Byrne

Many new students who entered Cal Poly this summer were qualified fall quarter applicants who were rejected, according to an admissions official.

"If we were to accept all students accepted for fall quarter, but that does not mean that they are less successful students," he said.

"Students who meet CSU requirements are competent to study at Cal Poly. Being rejected does not mean they have to do with academic ability. It has to do with space available. In the off quarters we can take other students," he said.

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Paybacks right

The July 3 shooting of an Iranian jetliner is none other than a tragedy. President Reagan refuses to call the death of 290 civilians a mistake, nor is he ready to apolo

Smoky's chainsaw massacre

Or the past several years, we have heard Reagan decree waste in government, assailing such things as student loans, Amtrak subsidies and school lunches. True to his hypocritical form, however, Reagan has cheerfully accelerated one of the biggest, money-laundering operations the taxpayer has ever been saddled with: the timber sales program of the National Forest Service.

Under its multiple use mandate, the Forest Service cuts a certain number of trees every year, selling the timber to lumber companies who come in and cut them. But in order to make this possible, the Forest Service must build loggers roads at taxpayer expense. In the rugged terrain of the West, these roads and bridges are often very expensive.

The result is that the cost of road building and program administration for a particular timber sale often far exceeds what the American taxpayer gets from the sale of the trees. More than half of the national forest units lose money on timber sales, to the tune of some $800 million per year.

Driven by obsolete Forest Service bureaucratic machinery, the loss is justified on the grounds of "community stability," which means protecting logging jobs in small towns. The result is that the taxpayer ends up subsidizing many of these logging jobs by as much as $80,000 per year, all this while Reagan blasts federal make-work programs.

The national forests have 343,000 miles of logging roads — eight times the mileage of the Interstate Highway System. Under long-range plans revealed recently, the Forest Service plans to build 200,000 miles of new road over the next 50 years, and hopes to lose only $2 billion on timber sales in the next decade.

Reagan's Forest Service is complete ly ignoring laws like the 1974 National Environmental Policy Act, which specifically forbid this kind of anti-human.ism.

In Alaska's Tongass National Forest, the situation has reached such ridiculous proportions that the Tongass is now a focus of congressional attention. As reported in the March 14, 1988 issue of Sports Illustrated, the Forest Service plans to sell huge Sitka Spruce — trees hundreds of years old, with trunks several feet in diameter — for 82 apes. The taxpayer gets $850,000 from the sale and will pay $3 million for the necessary logging roads. The annual taxpayer subsidy for each of these logging jobs involved is $36,000, and the excellent quality timber is destined to be wasted in a Japanese pulp mill. The locals, who depend on fishing, don't want the tax on fear that the resulting erosion will hurt fishing waters.

Reagan's Forest Service has become the forests' worst enemy. In Idaho, for example, the National Forest Service has offered more timber for sale than the timber companies are able to buy, to the point of a three-year backlog.

The ecological costs of this ongoing chainsaw massacre are vast. Roadbuilding and clearcutting cause erosion, which harms streams, fish and the vacations of fishermen. Habitat destruction displaces and reduces wildlife populations. In particular, the original "old growth" forest areas now being buzzed are part of a complex ecosystem involving forest floor undergrowth and wildlife. New, sterile trees replanted in logged areas do not support wildlife on the same level as an old growth forest. Many sportmen are as angry as the Sierra Club over the Forest Service's actions.

Contrary to timber industry claims, reduced timber harvesting in the National Forests will not cause severe lumber shortages. Only 15-20 percent of the nation's timber harvest comes from national forest lands. Moreover, timber industry employment is dropping in the West due to stagnant lumber demand, mechanization and the movement of the industry to the South. Timber is now the leading agricultural product in six southern states, where flat land and existing roads make harvesting cheaper.

Ultimately everyone agrees that the future of the Western national forest areas is based on recreation, not timber, as an increasing number of Americans search for fun and solitude. In Montana's Gallatin National Forest, timber harvesting fell from 106,000 cubic feet in 1976 to 9,000 cubic feet in 1986 while the logging industry — backpacking, dude ranches, hunting — etc. pumped $3 million into the local economy.

It is past time for this outrage in the National Forests to stop. A rabid environmentalist mandate is not necessary; all that really is necessary is for the Forest Service to insist that it has the right to manage the forests on its hands. Let the Free Market make these decisions from there. Hopefully our next president will have the courage to demand this. The smile hypocrisy currently in office is certain to go on prostituting the Free Market and blasting government waste.

Minimum raise

Thank goodness for small favors! The minimum wage has been raised to $4.25 per hour, and while this is long overdue, it's a good start.

College students especially can benefit from this boon. And particularly in San Luis Obispo, where jobs are hard to come by and where the average of the barrier line students are in heaven here, having a captive audience of able students to spend their money upon graduation, it's a benefit pittance they once earned, and were glad for.

Tip earners may also benefit fully from the raise, with only a 15 cent raise on the books. Even this is being contested, however.

We say that as students will have to pay for the increase in salaries, if we enjoy eating out. Many restaurants in town may increase their prices, some as much as 20 percent, to offset the increase. Let's be thankful once again, for the Coupon Tabloid. For the employers already paying decent wages, the increase will be a hardship. That only proves, it pays to pay fairly.

Opinion

SUMMER MUSTANG

The newspaper for Cal Poly.

Since 1916

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Smokey's chainsaw massacre

Ultimate motives

Jeff Kelly

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Smokey's chainsaw massacre
Bike thefts get police attention

By Alicia M. Kaplan

The growing number of bike thefts on campus has caused concern among the Cal Poly Police Department, according to investigator Ray Berrett.

There were 10 bicycle thefts in the month of June. A majority of the bikes were stolen in front of the library, behind Yosemiti, Trinity and Sierra Madre residence halls and the snack bar.

Most of the thefts happened in the middle of the afternoon when a lot of people were around. Berrett said it's easier to steal when there is a crowd. He said no one will report it and he contributed this to crowd apathy. "The people think someone else will report it, either that or they just don't want to get involved."

The total loss for all of the bikes stolen is more than $8,500, according to investigator Wayne Carmack.

Almost all of the bikes stolen this year were unlocked, Berrett said. "Students going to school during the summer just aren't aware that if you leave your bike around unlocked, someone is going to steal it," he said.

But locked bikes are also being stolen, Berrett said, adding that around 98 percent of all bikes stolen last year were locked with cable locks.

From July 1987 to July 1988, there were 107 bikes stolen, as opposed to 49 the previous year. Berrett said that following numerous bike thefts last year, a couple of arrests were made and the thefts stopped. He said it was obvious that a few people were stealing a lot of bikes.

"We have a suspect in mind who we think is stealing all of these bikes," he said. The suspect was seen on campus riding a bike reportedly stolen from the Trinity Hall bike racks.

Berrett said that most of the stolen bikes can be identified by the original owner, even if it has been altered in some way. He said they have been successful in the past with recovering the stolen property by having the owner identify the bike in a rack and then arresting the person who returns for the bike.

Public Safety is presently working with the San Luis Obispo and Atascadero police departments to catch a possible suspect. Berrett said all patrol officers have a photograph and information concerning the suspect.

Berrett suggests all bike owners lock their bikes with a good U-bar-type lock, not a cable lock that can be cut. "If you're going to leave your bike unattended for a long period of time, you should remove the front wheel or at least the seat."

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Once he arrived in Bloomington, he also wrote the University of Indiana $2,000 worth of bad checks, according to Berrett.

Colorado State University at Boulder is also looking for Waddell. He wrote three $500 checks which were also returned by the bank. Berrett said when he was in Colorado, he also wrote bad rent checks to students who now have to account for that money.

All of the checks are written on a closed account in North Carolina. "He is just out of prison and apparently traveling throughout the nation, hitting primarily universities," Berrett said. He said that Waddell's motive for this is probably the money and the free train tickets.

He said that Cal Poly police will probably turn the matter over to the FBI. He said that it's a federal offense because he only got $240 from the university.

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From page 1

Students accepted for summer quarters are less likely to be rejected than those accepted for fall. About 60 percent of the new summer students were rejected for fall quarter, said Snyder. From the students' perspective, summer quarter is a second chance to get accepted to Cal Poly which many say was their absolute first choice. Jobeth Seder, a business administration transfer student, applied to Cal Poly three times before getting accepted for summer quarter. "I actually burned my second rejection letter, I thought "Cal Poly doesn't want me" so I didn't get my hopes up for getting accepted for summer."

Many new students said they heard about the option of entering Cal Poly during summer quarter from admissions officials, high school guidance counselors and teachers and friends and parents. For Jay Warshawsky, a freshman electronic engineering major, going to summer school was the gameplan from the start. "I actually scheduled a trip to the beach for after I was accepted for fall. I even applied for fall, but I wasn't surprised when I was rejected for fall because I didn't have a 4.0 GPA. I took the rejection lightly and enrolled for summer." Warshawsky said he feels just as competent as students in his major who were accepted for fall quarter. "They're naturally smart. I had to work hard to get my grades and I'm going to study," he said. Freshman art major, Patrick Henry, a high school swim coach told him if he wanted to go to Cal Poly, he could probably get in for summer. Henry said he finally decided to come to summer school when he received housing pamphlets in May. About 60 percent of the new summer students were rejected for fall quarter, said Snyder.

Jennifer Raney, a freshman business administration major, was rejected for economics for fall quarter although she had a 4.1 grade point average. "I found out I was seven spaces away from getting accepted and I was pretty upset. This is where I really wanted to go to school so I reapplied for summer and gave up a trip to Hawaii," she said. Engineering technology freshman Dave Chowenhill said, "I gave up everything I wanted to do over the summer — water-skiing, motorcycle riding. I came here because I think this school has much better job placement opportunities." One positive aspect of entering Cal Poly in the summer is that summer students get a head start. They are familiar with the university by fall quarter, said Jennifer Kameeda, a freshman biology major. "You're still going to have considerable expenses, but you get no benefits in terms of the product of a university — that's students being educated," said Mark. He added that Cal Poly tried to encourage more students to attend summer school by offering more sections of general education courses that are difficult to get during the fall and spring quarters.

"The architecture and engineering schools offer whole sequences of courses during the summer so students, especially transfer students, can get an extra year out of the way," said Mark. If students participate in summer quarter they can shorten the time it takes to graduate, and also enable Cal Poly to take in more students year-round if students graduate at a faster pace," said Mark.
Students who write home for money will be glad to learn they are in illustrious company. While at Harvard and as he sought to build his San Francisco newspaper, The Daily Examiner, William Randolph Hearst was frequently given large sums of money by his wealthy parents. In Nancy Loe's book, William Randolph Hearst: An Illustrated Biography, the Cal Poly archivist, author and librarian gives the reader an overview of Hearst's life. Loe is in charge of Cal Poly's Special Collections and University Archives department. "I'd be happy if people who read the book came away with a more balanced view of his life," she said. In the book Loe stresses Hearst's unsuccessful attempts at a political career, his dedication to journalism and his interest in newreel production and movie-making in Hollywood. The book also has large photographs, including rare, seldom seen prints, she said. Throughout the book, Loe describes Hearst's art purchases and expensive lifestyle. Hearst, who inherited millions following his mother's death, lived so extravagantly that he was almost ruined. During the depression, actress Marion Davies sold her jewelry and gave Hearst $1 million to keep him financially afloat. "World War II put Hearst back in the black," said Loe. "The greatest fallacy that surrounds him is people's impression that he was very innovative," Loe said. Hearst was known for assimilating the creativity of others and improving it, doing things on a grander scale, she said. For instance, Loe said, Hearst...
**AUTHOR**

From page 6

Hired many people away from his rival, Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The New York Journal, by offering them mammoth salaries if they defected. Pulitzer nicknamed Hearst "Gush," supposedly referring to the amount of money Hearst spent in his intense competition with The New York World.

Hearst collected art throughout the world for his San Simeon Estate, which was designed by Julia Morgan, a respected San Francisco architect.

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**PROGRAM**

From page 1

Everardo Martinez, the associate director of SAS, said the program is similar to Cal Poly's Week of Welcome orientation. "The difference is they (WOW) are more social while we are trying to focus on academic registration," he said.

"There are lots of students who don't understand the difference between a three-and four-unit course as far as class load, signing up and more," he added. "We want to help them get the best for the fall quarter."

Martinez said the program is a result of California legislation passed in 1968 in conjunction with other services such as SAS, Upward Bound and Student Affirmative Action.