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By Kim Holwege

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Brown explained that the closing of the infirmary, which will take place in the summer, could provide a separate space for Cuesta students in the Health Center. Also, because no staff members will be laid off from the closure, staff hired with funds generated from raising student fees at Cuesta could provide more services for Poly students when the facilities are not being used by Cuesta students.

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Guaranteed loans eliminated for summer quarter

By David Eddy

 Guaranted Student Loans will not be distributed summer quarter, the Financial Aid Office has announced.

The Guaranteed Student Loan program will resume fall quarter, said Financial Aid Director Lawrence Wolf. Associate Director Diane Ryan said, "I fully expect more checks to be available in the fall than there ever have."

The office will not be making the loan because of the Budget Reconciliation Act, which President Reagan signed on April 8. Wolf said: The Budget Reconciliation Act was necessary because of the Gramm-Rudman amendment, which has slashed government spending.

The act contains four provisions which have drastically affected the loan process, said Wolf. First, the Financial Aid Office must make sure students have made sufficient academic progress to qualify for the loans. In the past, this involved checking to see if students had enrolled in courses worth at least 12 units.

Now, the Department of Education says the Financial Aid Office must examine students' spring quarter grades to insure they are making sufficient progress, said Wolf.

In addition, there are new verification requirements concerning students' status. The data the Financial Aid Office must verify includes: the adjusted gross income of the student and their parents, the size of the household and, if the students are under 23, the office requires verification of their dependence.

Another new requirement is before the student is declared eligible for a loan, the Financial Aid Office must determine if the student is eligible for a Pell Grant. If the student wants only a Guaranteed Student Loan and not a Pell Grant, he must still apply for a Pell Grant, said Wolf.

After applying for the Pell Grant, the student must bring the form to the Financial Aid Office. The process is designed to ensure loans are not being made to students who are already receiving grants.

The final major provision states that the lenders may no longer send student loans in lump sums. Instead, the loan must be broken up into multiple disbursements which will reduce the amount of interest the federal government will have to pay. The federal government expects to save $300 million in interest charges.

Wolf said the lender makes the decision of how many disbursements are made and when they will be made. Wolf said, however, three out of four banks contacted said they were unaware of the multiple disbursement plan.

A student loan representative for Wells Fargo said he had heard the term mention but didn't know the plan was to be implemented. "We're always the last to know," he said.

First Interstate Bank was the only lender contacted which knew of the multiple disbursement plan. A spokeswomen said applications are being accepted, but they are being held up because they do not know yet when disbursements will begin. They may begin in July, she said, but there is a possibility they will not made until September.

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Project engineer speaks

By Julie Brandt

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Aerojet designs and produces solid rocket propulsion systems for a variety of defense and space exploration programs in the United States and internationally.
When a teacher wants more than an apple

"For a teacher" has significant meaning for some students here at Cal Poly and thank goodness the CSU system is not legislating against the pursuit of faculty-student romances.

Certain faculty members from the University of California system tried to create a policy to set limits on faculty-student romances last week but failed. The majority of the U.C. faculty members ultimately believed that Poly Royal was over, impractical. The idea behind the proposal was to avoid the appearance of favoritism as well as the potential for sexual harassment suits.

A report submitted to Cal Poly President Warren Baker on April 30 from the sexual harassment committee revised the sexual harassment policy. The report states "Facuity should be aware that any time they pursue a sexual/social relationship with a student, they risk a claim of sexual harassment ... Faculty and staff need to be aware of potential conflict of interest ... The potential exists for the less powerful person to perceive a coercive element in suggestions regarding activities outside those appropriate to the professional relationship."

So, sex is OK as long as there is mutual consent and no grades are raised — or lowered — because of it.

Dear Kevin Swanson,

Congratulations on your recent victory in the ASI presidential race! One thing is for sure. There's tremendous satisfaction in being the next ASI president, there is also tremendous responsibility. Much needs to be done next year.

The credibility of the ASI has been greatly damaged and needs to be restored.

The ASI and the University Union will both operate with deficits next year. All the student enterprises in the U.U. will make less than $7,000 profit, while the U.U. will cost $1.3 million to operate. There has to be a better answer than constantly raising fees. Please try to find it.

The Administration will continue to try to pass the responsibility for athletics to the students. Students should understand that will prevent this year's mistakes from being repeated next year.

KENT C. CURLEY
Industrial technology Poly Royal Chairman

Editor's note: Mustang Daily printed a two-page photo essay on the ornamental horticulture's preparations for Poly Royal, the Tuesday before Poly Royal. We can't rely on SDI to end the arms race. The idea that our defense should build a space shuttle and Three Mile Island? The most optimistic value for percent effectiveness of an S.D.I. system is 90 percent. But let's say only five, one-megaton warheads make it through our defense. New York, Chicago, Denver, L.A., Seattle are destroyed. This would devastate our country as well as the world. The smoke and dust from these bombs is 10 times that amount released during all of World War II. The contamination would kill millions for weeks, months and years later. The morale of the people would be gone.

We think the wise thing to do is add our political arena as our technological arena has advanced. We fall into the rut of only seeing the evil of our enemy. We never see any good. The enemy is our natural scapegoat for bad foreign policy. We can't rely on science to end the arms race. Hard work, humanity, and trust is the only way to end this mess.

NATHAN SCHLEIFER
Letters policy


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Point of order

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Sexual harassment policy revised

By Rebecca Hanner

After months of deliberation and updates, a final revised university sexual harassment policy has been submitted to University President Warren Baker and his staff for approval.

The sexual harassment policy applies to "cases of alleged sexual harassment brought by, or on behalf of an applicant, student or employee against an employee or student of the University, according to the report. As stated in the report, the Chancellor's Office requires all employees to have a sexual harassment policy and to maintain a working and learning environment free from sexual harassment for its students and employees.

Sexual harassment, as stated in the policy, encompasses a wide range of acts including, "the use of authority to obtain sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that is personally offensive and directed only to individuals of one gender."

The current university policy has been revised by the sexual harassment committee after a request was made in late 1984 by the Provost's Office to evaluate and revise the standing policy and procedure for the review of sexual harassment complaints.

The final policy report was submitted to Baker and his staff on April 30, and if approved, will slightly alter some of the procedures involved when sexual harassment complaints are made, according to Michael Suess, associate director of personnel and employee relations.

Tom Bradley denies reverse discrimination

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Tom Bradley, the black mayor of Los Angeles, swore in court Tuesday he did not practice reverse discrimination in the firing of a city employee who is white.

Bradley, testifying in the federal trial of a lawsuit by Steven McNichols, said he was aware of the complaints, but they had been ignored. McNichols, who has been employed for 13 years, was fired in March 1984.

Bradley's side said the negotiations on the China Airlines Boeing 747 would not have political significance.

Shultz urges aid for Philippines

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a shift of emphasis from two weeks ago, said Tuesday the Reagan administration will help lend an international "gtt to raise $2 billion to assist President Corazon Aquino in coping with "a real mess" in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, said that former President Ferdinand Marcos had virtually no support left in the Philippines and that at least some of the people demonstrating on his behalf are paid by Marcos' cronies.

Sin also told reporters that with outside support and domestic self-help, Aquino should have the economy flourishing in three years."
Psych minor offered fall quarter

By Megan Humphal

Staff Writer

The psychology and human development department has formed a psychology minor which will become effective fall quarter of this year.

The new minor is open to all students and is designed to combine already required General Education and Breadth, or GEB, courses with a set of elective courses in psychology.

Kathy Ryan, a professor in the department who helped develop the minor, said teachers tried to arrange the minor so it wouldn't add time onto students' years at Cal Poly. The minor consists of 27 units and 12 of those are GEB courses which can be double counted for students' majors, she said. This leaves 15 units extra and most majors have that many elective units to take anyway, Ryan said.

Six classes are required of all students pursuing the minor and there is a list of 12 classes of which students will choose three in order to develop a special interest area for their major. For example, physical education or biology majors might choose classes that would give them a health-oriented psychology minor. Other areas of interest are organizational, counseling and guidance, social and environmental, personal development and general and academic. Psychology minors are beneficial to almost all majors when looking for a job, Ryan said. "They have tremendous influence in the business world."

"I saw an ad in the Wall Street Journal that specifically asked for a business major with a psychology minor," Ryan said.

Although the minor does not go into effect until fall 1986, the interest shown by students has been good so far. "We are already in our third printing of the information pamphlets," said Ryan. Five hundred pamphlets have been printed each time.

The psychology and human development department was formed almost two years ago out of the existing child development and home economics department and the psychology department. For this reason Ryan doesn't believe there will be any problem with shortage of teachers. "We aren't planning to add any new classes or hire any new teachers. But instead we are just going to play it by ear and see how popular the new minor becomes."

Vietnamese violence on the increase in some Southern California communities

SANTA ANA (AP) — A Vietnamese man, missing after an explosion and fire tore through his auto parts shop, was threatened by two of his former countrymen when he refused to pay them protection money, friends say.

Two bodies found Monday in the wreckage of Today Auto Parts and Today Stereo were too badly burned to be immediately identified, authorities said.

Police have not ruled out extortion as a cause of the incident. Sgt. Chuck Hindman, an arson investigator, said the incident was still under investigation.

"We're not ruling out anything at this point," Hindman said Tuesday.

But store owner Liem Khac "Tony" Dinh, 23, and his associate Thap Nguyen, 21, hadn't been seen since Sunday night, said Ho Nguyen, Dinh's roommate and employee.

No positive identification of the bodies was made Tuesday, but officials were using dental records of the two missing men to help identify the bodies. Orange County Deputy Coroner Bruce Lyle said Tuesday.

Dinh, who is from Vietnam, had been threatened by other Vietnamese who demanded money in return for sparing the store, said Billy Bryan, 24, whose father-in-law owns a bookstore damaged by the fire at the mini-mall early Monday.

"He told me he had gotten these threats before but that they had gotten worse in the last week or so, that two Vietnamese guys had threatened him," Bryan said.

The blast and fire did an estimated $950,000 damage, said Fire Department spokeswoman Sharon Frank.

The explosion at 1:38 a.m. Monday rocked the neighborhood, and flames roared through a nearby beauty shop, dry cleaners, book store and dentist office 35 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles.

Westminster police Sgt. Bob Burnett said robbery is most often the motive that drives Vietnamese gangs, because they know their fellow countrymen often keep cash and valuables at home. Refugees remember the unrest in their homeland and put little faith in banks, Burnett said. Thus, Vietnamese gangs ransack houses looking for valuables, he said.

On May 6, Vietnamese youths held a Vietnamese family at gunpoint while the home was searched. A bandit found Huyen Hoang Ngo, 46, a mother of 12, praying in her bedroom and shot her to death.
Tanning goes professional

BY TAFFY RENKOWITZ

While most students this spring have frequented traditional tanning locations such as Avila Beach or apartment swimming pools, some are taking a new and different approach to getting a tan — tanning beds. However, whether or not these beds are a health risk has become a “heated” issue between doctors and tanning booth operators.

Tanning booth operators maintain that the booths pose no more of a health risk than the sun, while doctors warn that the booths may cause long-term problems, such as internal cancers and premature wrinkling of the skin.

The tanning beds basically look like a clamshell with light units on the top and the bottom which give off a blue glow. People lie down on a bed which is inside the “shell” for timed intervals in order to get a quick tan.

The concept of tanning booths originated in Europe in the early 1970s and have only caught on in the past four years in the United States, said Dave Anderson, owner of Endless Summer West, a new tanning salon in San Luis Obispo.

Anderson attributes the increasing popularity of tanning salons to the fact that with the increasing time restrictions of modern life, few people have time to spend three hours at the beach. In addition, Anderson said, people don’t want to fry once they are there. The tanning beds allow people to enjoy the beach without fear of burning, since they already have a base tan. They also don’t have to wait for sunny weather to pursue that golden glow.

Janice Stewart, senior political science major, said she went to a tanning bed once when the weather wasn’t sunny and she wanted a tan. She said she was afraid at first she would experience a claustrophobic feeling and was also worried about feeling too hot.

“It was really easy, though, and it wasn’t even hot like I thought it would be,” she said.

Stewart said she stopped going to the tanning salon because it was too expensive and the weather got sunny.

She was also worried about possible health risks. “I think it’s unknown what the long-term effects are and I just think I would rather just stick with the sun,” she said.

However, Anderson claims the tanning beds have my more than advantages or negative effects than the sun does, other than the cost which can range anywhere from $6.50 to $10 per session.

Anderson said to get a base color takes three to four sessions, and a good tan takes five to six sessions. He said 10 minutes on a tanning bed is equal to an hour in natural sunlight.

Anderson estimates that 98 percent of his customers go in for a “full body tan,” giving the beds one more advantage over going to the beach — no strap marks.

But at least one dermatologist and university professor doesn’t think the advantages outweigh the risks involved.

Dr. R. Jeffrey Herten, diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and professor at the University of California at Irvine said, “I consider this interview a service if it just saves one person from going to one of those places.”

Herten said the body has natural protection from Ultraviolet-B, which is in sunlight, but no natural protection against Ultraviolet-A. Tanning beds, he said, usually are a mixture of both UV-A and UV-B. While the sun has some UV-A, the beds have much more than normal and are very powerful.

Herten said the light in the beds is so powerful that it goes through the skin, penetrating 2.5 centimeters underneath. It’s almost like an X-ray, he said.

Anderson disagrees. “The FDA doesn’t allow the word ‘safe’ for any kind of tanning, but these beds are designed with the idea that a low UV-B count will protect you.”

Anderson argues that the UV-A, which is the predominant ray on the beds, is soothing and less harmful than UV-B.

Like the sun, Anderson said, there is always the possibility of skin cancer, but the risks are equal. Sun blocks may be worn in the tanning booths for extra protection, he said.

However according to Herten, “Studies have been done which show that it (tanning booths) can cause chromosomal changes in white blood cells in blood vessels under the skin.”

When a person tans in natural sun, Herten said, their natural protection, melatonin, reflects the light, so it never gets down to the basal See LIFESTYLE, page 6
Changes in the white blood cells, he said, may result in mutations which cause cancer. Herten said he's not just talking about skin cancer, but internal cancer as well, especially of blood cells, or leukemia.

Herten said, "The tan you get from tanning booths is not protective against UV-B. Even though you look un, you can still be damaged by natural sun. The melanin formed is different than with UV-B, arranged differently than normal and of very little help. It's like a phoney tan, the person might as well just paint himself brown. Even though someone may not burn from it, he is still getting damaged," Herten said.

The problem with tanning booths is people don't know when they have had enough until it's too late, Herten said. With the natural sun, he said, people know when they have had too much light because they develop pre-cancer lesions and wrinkling.

Herten said there is a latent period, however, from the time one receives the sort of radiation emitted from tanning beds to the development of cancer. He said he thinks this latent period may be 15 to 20 years, or possibly longer.

Since tanning booths are a relatively new concept, it's too soon now for the effects to show up. "If you're around 20 now, you could get it (cancer) when you're 50. I haven't had anyone coming in with a problem yet, but I don't expect them ... I expect them later," Herten said.

Herten said that because tanning has become a business the operators are often not concerned with their client's health. "They don't really know what they are talking about, they're just in the business of selling light."

Herten does not think tanning beds are a good idea. "They say it's safer (than the sun). My answer is I don't believe that it is. I think it may be more hazardous," he said.

Herten advises that if people tan at all, they should do it gradually, with natural sunlight. Wrinkling or aging isn't accelerate—and as fast this way, because the penetration of the light isn't as deep, he said.

Dr. James H. Nash, director of the Cal Poly Health Center, said the Health Center has seen some injuries from tanning beds, but not very many in the past couple of years. "It's not a big deal here," he said. The incidents seen at the beds have been from bad sunburns and photosensitivity reactions.

"What's bad isn't as common from the beds anymore because the technology has improved, he said. Nash said people who are on tanning beds, especially tetracyclines, may get skin reactions, such as burning, freckling and hypersensitivity, which is almost like tattooing.

Nash said many times patients will be warned when they are on a particular medication about the sun, but doctors don't remember to warn patients about the effects that can happen in tanning booths.

Another risk, Nash said, is eye damage. See next page
LIFESTYLE

From previous page damage. This occurs when people don't wear goggles when using the tanning beds.

It's difficult to evaluate the hazards of the tanning beds, Nash said, because young and healthy people seem to be tanning salons' main customers. Like Herten, he said he believes the effects won't show up until years later.

Anderson however discounts the health risks posed by tanning booths. He said people can prevent injury if they make sure the operators at the tanning booths they go to know the principles of operating the beds and show personal concern for the safety of their clients. Consumers should also look at the atmosphere of the place, he said.

People can get burned skin by going to a place where the operator doesn't listen to or show a concern for each client's particular skin type, Anderson said.

Consumers should make sure the operator shows he has some education about his equipment. "See if they know about UV-A and UV-B," Anderson said.

Despite the warnings, Kurt Kroner, sophomore natural resources management major, sees the tanning beds as "pretty positive." He said he uses them only when it isn't really sunny out and he wants a tan. When the weather is warm, he goes to the beach. "I just use them as an alternative," he said.

NEW YORK (AP) — Scientists have reset the "biological clock" of hamsters by giving them a standard sleeping-pill drug, raising hope that similar medications may one day help people overcome jet lag and adjust more easily to new work shifts.

"It's the first step in trying to identify drugs that could affect the (human) biological clock," said Fred Turek, professor of neurobiology and physiology at Northwestern University, who reported the work in Thursday's issue of the British journal Nature.

His experiment provides "the strongest hint yet that the elusive jet-lag pill is within reach," wrote Arthur Winfree, visiting research biologist at the University of California-San Diego, in an accompanying editorial.

Wesley Seidel, director of the Center for Insomnia Research at Stanford University, said the drug used on the hamsters, triazolam, had already been shown to help travelers fight jet lag for short periods just by helping them sleep. But that study did not look at whether it can reset the biological clock.

Scientists hope drug may help reduce jet lag

Dexter Building festooned with fiber art

Robin Hadley and Cal Poly students Jane Hadley, Kelly Collins and Daryl Jones hang a piece fiber art in the Dexter Building. This unique work of art can be seen in the entrance to the applied art and design department lobby.

SHIRLEY THOMPSON/Mustang Daily

IT'S FUN BEING AT THE CENTER OF ATTENTION

At Our Gala Barbeque, Saturday, May 17 12noon-6pm

Mustang Village will be giving away trips to Jamaica, Hawaii or Mexico. Our drawing will be held at our gala live broadcast BBQ on KSLY May 17. Stop by our office and register to win anytime.

Hours: Mon-Sat 9am-5pm
Sunday May 18 9am-6pm

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Trips to Europe, Bahamas offered to students

By Sally Kinser

A tour of Europe, a cruise in the Bahamas and a reggae festival in Jamaica are just some of the trips offered to students by Cardillo-Gulliver's Travel Center on campus.

Carol Boch, manager of the center, said many students benefit in more than economic ways by going through the center to make their travel plans.

"Something like the cruise in the Bahamas isn't offered as a package so you can't take a commercial cruise like it for anything near our price," she said. The trip includes airfare, a week of sailing and all meals for $632.

The trip to Europe is a little bit different because it is a guided tour, Boch said. "The people who go are not necessarily saving money as much as they are gaining a leader, a tour escort who has been there before and knows the ropes."

The guides for these trips are screened carefully to make sure they will be good leaders, she said. Most of them are students who have worked as travel counselors at the travel center, but just about anyone can become a leader if they can pass the screening, she said. Tour leaders aren't paid, said Boch. "But it can usually be managed that some or all of the trip can be paid for." This is sometimes managed because cruises and group tours often offer one free pass for a certain amount of people signing up, she said.

Group tours aren't the only services the travel center offers. Students can plan their own trips and make all the arrangements through the center, said Boch. This has only become possible since fall quarter when it became a complete travel center, she said. "It was formerly not a full service travel agency, it didn't meet all the requirements," she said. "They couldn't offer any domestic flights and they couldn't sell train tickets either." In September, Cardillo-Gulliver's Travel Center took over the space that was formerly run by ASI.

Boch said many of the trips offered this year were also offered last year. "We tend to repeat the winners, those that are popular," she said. "The trip to Europe is one that we get a lot of requests for and the cruise to the Bahamas sold out pretty quickly so we'll probably do that again next year."

Minor temblor rocks Torrance; no injuries or damage reported

TORRANCE (AP) — A mild temblor rocked Torrance early Tuesday, but authorities said no damage was reported.

The earthquake, measuring 3.0 on the Richter scale, occurred at 4:36 a.m. and was centered about three miles southeast of Torrance, according to Dennis Meredith, a spokesman for the seismology laboratory at California Institute of Technology at Pasadena.
By Mary Eddy

Nobody knows when the next major earthquake will occur but some scientists believe San Luis Obispo County could suffer a major quake by the end of this decade. And this means some buildings on the Cal Poly campus could be in danger.

Sawrant Rihal, an architectural engineering professor, said action is needed to prepare San Luis Obispo for an earthquake. Rihal studied the Coalinga area after the city experienced an earthquake registering 6.5 on the Richter scale. "It is likely the Central Coast will receive an earthquake like the Coalinga one," said Rihal, adding that the buildings damaged in Coalinga are similar to buildings in San Luis Obispo.

He specified buildings built before the Long Beach earthquake of 1933 as being the most dangerous because of their heavy roofs and poor foundations. Cal Poly buildings built before that date — Chase Hall, Jespersen Hall and Heron Hall — are no longer used for classroom purposes.

Executive Dean Douglas Gerard said, however, that although these buildings would be damaged in a large earthquake, "it's not likely they would suffer life-threatening damage."

Gerard added that plans have been made to renovate those three buildings in the future, but that the state Legislature has yet to allocate the necessary funds. "When they're allocating money, the classrooms usually get first priority and the offices get last priority," he said.

Gerard noted that Cal Poly and its staff are as prepared as any state organization can be. "All the principle members of the staff have been trained in disaster planning, especially in earthquake management," he said.

Kenneth Hoffman, a physics professor who teaches a geology class on earthquakes, estimates an earthquake of such a high magnitude as eight or 10 on the Richter scale would probably not occur here because San Luis Obispo is too far from the San Andreas fault. But, he said there are many faults in the area where smaller yet still very damaging earthquakes could occur.

"Because of these faults, we could have earthquakes with magnitudes measuring up to six or seven. These quakes could cause a lot of damage in a populated area like San Luis Obispo," said Hoffman.

Hoffman said there is a history of large earthquakes in this area. "For example, the Lompoc earthquake in 1927 was very large, measuring 7.3 on the Richter scale," said Hoffman.

Predicting earthquakes, said Rihal, is like palm reading, and guesses can only be made based on history. He said that many scientists believe the next strong earthquake will occur in the Parkfield area in northeast San Luis Obispo County sometime between 1989 and 1990.

Both Rihal and Hoffman said that in San Luis Obispo the older, unreinforced masonry buildings will suffer the most damage during an earthquake. "The most likely buildings to fall would be the brick ones around Osos Street and Monterey Street," said Hoffman.
Cal Poly Catcher John Orton dives safely back into second base during a game against Cal State Los Angeles. Orton is an all-league player.

Angels don't miss Carew; Joyner developing into legend

ANAHEIM, Calif. (AP) — Wally Joyner is becoming much more than merely the rookie who replaced Rod Carew at first base for the California Angels.

It's the tag Joyner has worn since last winter when California decided not to sign the seven-time American League batting champion to a new contract.

Now, though, he is establishing a reputation of his own, and it is stuff that legends are made of.

Joyner, who turns 24 next month, had never played in a big-league game before April 8 when the Angels began the 1986 season at Seattle. He has been in the lineup ever since.

The baby-faced 6-foot-2, 185-pound left-handed hitter blasted two homers, added a single and drove in four runs Monday night to lead the Angels to a 7-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

That performance helped veteran California right-hander Don Sutton win the 297th game of his career and raised Joyner's batting average to .326.

Joyner now has 12 homers, which ties him for the major league lead with Minnesota's Kirby Puckett, and a big league-leading 33 runs in 33 games.

He also has 45 hits and has scored 26 runs.

"I'll take the limelight for a while now," Joyner said sheepishly after writing the latest chapter in his storybook-like debut to the majors. "Then I might turn it over to someone else."

"Then again, I might not," Joyner was selected by the Angels in the third round of the free agent draft in June of 1983. He played 54 games for Peoria of the Midwest League that year and hit .328 with three home runs and 33 RBIs.

The following year, Joyner played for Waterbury of the Eastern League and hit .317 with 12 homers and 72 RBIs while playing in 134 games.

Last year, with Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League, he hit .323 with 12 homers and 73 RBIs in 126 games.

Joyner gave an indication of what was to come last winter while playing for the Mayaguez Indians of the Puerto Rican Winter League, winning the triple crown with a .356 average, 14 homers and 48 RBIs in 54 games.

"I worked hard in the off-season," Joyner said. "I played winter ball and I worked out with the weights. "I've always worked out with weights, but it wasn't until this past off-season that my body accepted it. I was lifting three days a week in Puerto Rico, working out on Nautilus. My body started to develop and it was exciting."

"It has really helped. Balls I used to hit that went to the warning track are now going out. I've got more bat speed, too."

Joyner's 12 home runs are as many as Carew had in the last two seasons. And the 40-year-old Carew had a season total of 39 RBIs in 1985.
Mexican drug trafficking ‘delinquent’

MEXICO CITY (AP) — U.S. Senate hearings on Mexico and allegations that widespread corruption here is fueling the illegal drug trade to unprecedented levels touched off an indignant response Tuesday.

“We insist that it is a matter of international delinquency, that it must be faced and fought internationally,” federal Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez said of drug trafficking.

“Domestically the people and the government have formed a common front.”

Mexican officials have said repeatedly that the problem is as much one of uncontrolled demand, or of consumption in the United States sending out huge amounts of money to attract drugs, as it is of supply.

U.S. State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman said Monday in Washington that “deeply entrenched corruption among (Mexican) officials nominally engaged in anti-narcotics programs” is partly responsible for a sharp increase in drugs entering the United States from Mexico.

The problem has been a sore point in U.S.-Mexican relations since the February, 1985, kidnap-murder of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration special agent Enrique Camarena Salazar in Guadalajara, Mexico.

There have been repeated reports that increased vigilance in Florida and the southeastern United States has pushed a significant part of the drug trade to the southwestern U.S. states and the long border with Mexico.

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CUESTA

From page 1

Kevin Lorensen, an industrial engineering student, said he and his wife Carrie, who is a business administration student, may not be able to take a full load of classes this summer because of the loan situation.

“The independent student has the roughest time, and this just makes it worse.”

Lorensen said he thinks the Financial Aid Office should be able to institute an interim loan program for the summer. “I’m looking to Financial Aid to come up with some stop-gap measures.”

Wolf said there is institutional loan money which has been donated to the university, but these funds are intended for the students who need it most. This group is primarily composed of new students coming in for the summer quarter.

Ryan said students should not assume they will be unable to attend the summer quarter. Normal emergency loan programs will still be available, she said. “We’ll be able to accommodate most students.”

About half of all Cal Poly students are on some kind of aid, said Wolf. Of these, approximately one half, or 3,446 students, received Guaranteed Student Loans this year for a total outlay of $8 million. There are 450 Guaranteed Student Loans given during the average summer, said Wolf.

Other colleges that have a summer session are in the same situation, said Wolf. Cal State Los Angeles won’t be processing Guaranteed Student Loans for this summer, he said. Cal Poly Pomona won’t take applications until after July 1, and even then it can’t insure the loans will be available.

Wolf said he thinks Guaranteed Student Loans will be available for the summer quarter in 1987.

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A Cal Poly porker jams it up for the camera while resting in the shade of the Swine Unit. With warmer temperatures approaching, both pigs and people will be bacon in the afternoon heat. No doubt Cal Poly students will be hopping up all that sunshine at Avila Beach.

CUESTA

From page 1

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Aerojet is currently responsible for the design, development and production of the Stage II motor for the MX missile, called the “Peacekeeper” by President Reagan.

Marlow said the MX missile is a four-stage ICBM which delivers 10 re-entry vehicles to independent targets.

The second stage of the MX missile weighs 30 tons and is 18 feet long. It ignites after the burnout and release of the first stage and propels the missile to an altitude of about 290,000 feet, Marlow said.

Aerojet has also produced motors for other strategic missiles, including the Titan, Minuteman and Polaris.

Marlow’s responsibilities at Aerojet include being a middleman between the engineering and management departments. He must also meet schedule and program goals for projects currently in progress.

Marlow said Cal Poly did a good job of preparing him for his career in engineering but he said many things are learned with on-the-job training.

Marlow was on campus to shake hands with students job possibilities in the aerospace industry.