The Poly "P" Task Force will keep the "P" by working with Plant Operations to maintain its white color during the year.

Task force being picked to keep Poly 'P' clean
By Cindy Lee
Staff Writer

Does Cal Poly's "P" stand for pride or pollution? Although the "P" has looked a little unkempt lately, the Poly "P" Task Force is being organized for this year and will begin work on its upkeep.

"Every month, we have clubs or organizations that are interested in keeping it (the "P") clean," said Paul Sahargun, a biology senior and administration commission chair for the task force.

He said the clubs are responsible for working with Cal Poly's Plant Operations in getting the paint needed to keep the "P" clean. The task force is still being organized for this year, and, as of now, has not had a club clean the "P".

Frank Lebens, interim vice president for Business Affairs, is in charge of Facilities Administration and works with Plant Operations to supply the volunteers with the necessary supplies.

"I'd have to look into the situation at Plant Op (operations) to see what group has volunteered and what the status is," he said regarding the cleaning of the "P."

The "P" has been unusually messy for some time, and Sahargun attributes the mess to a couple of factors.

"We haven't even formed the task force (for this year) yet," he said. Sahargun hopes the task force will be operating by Nov. 7. Until the task force is fully operational, Sahargun said the situation will be somewhat uncertain as far as what clubs will clean the "P" and when.

Although Sahargun said there isn't really a problem getting clubs to volunteer because it is still early in the quarter and most clubs and organizations still haven't gotten off the ground. He expects more clubs to volunteer their efforts later in the year.

In the event no club volunteers for a particular month, the task force will ask the councils from Cal Poly's various schools to volunteer their services for a month.

"I usually don't have to call them (the councils)," Sahargun said.

Although no club has cleaned the "P" yet, Sahargun said he hoped to find a group to tackle the cleaning of the "P.

Students laud rewards of co-ops
Program offers income, experience in real-life setting
By Brian Volk
Staff Writer

For students who do their homework and apply themselves, Cal Poly's Cooperative Education is one "learn by doing" program that can yield far-reaching rewards both in experience and in dollars.

"It was the greatest experience I could ever have imagined," said Michael Moreno, a senior and co-op major in computer science.

Although no incentives is salary, which can range from a little below $1,200 to more than $2,000 a month. The average monthly salary, Equinoa said, falls between $1,700 to $1,800.

There are many programs associated with engineering and science who are generally higher paying, with an average monthly salary from $1,600 to $2,000.

Another factor affecting pay scale is how much education the student has had when entering the program.

Brand said his pay scale was directly dependent on the amount of schooling he had acquired.

"We're an industry that pays for three or more years of schooling than me, and they were making $2,000 to $4,000 more per year," said Brand.

Equinoa said one of the reasons the experience is so important is that many companies base 50 to 60 percent of their evaluations criteria on it when interviewing job candidates.

"I just had an interview yesterday," said Luis Parada, an electronics engineering senior. "I was able to completely dominate the conversation with the experience I had with Co-op. The interviewers were very impressed.

Parada worked for Logical Services, an electronic engineering firm in the Silicon Valley. He was given the sole responsibility of designing a remote control unit for a $1,000,000 home charge apparatus.

Michael Morovo, an English senior, worked in customer relations for GTE Services.

See CO-OP, page 6

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Michael Morovo, an English senior, worked in customer relations for GTE Services.
MADRID, Spain (AP) — President Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev are charting strategy today for a historic Middle East peace conference, determined to bring harmony to a region torn by five full-scale wars.

It was their first meeting since a failed coup against Gorbachev in August led to the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and the splintering of his country. It was also their first encounter since Bush and the Soviet president announced plans for sweeping arms cuts.

U.S., Soviet leaders plan peace conference

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush today issued an order prohibiting virtually all U.S.-commercial transactions with Haiti as a means of pressuring that country's military rulers to restore democracy.

All transactions were excluded except certain types of humanitarian assistance.

The order, issued in Madrid where Bush is attending the opening of the Middle East peace conference, is consistent with an Oct. 8 Organization of American States resolution calling for a hemisphere-wide embargo against Haiti.

The OAS, with U.S. support, is demanding the restoration of Jean Bertrand Aristide as president of Haiti.

NASA prepares to do ozone layer research

WASHINGTON (AP) — Convinced that the depletion of the ozone layer is much worse than previously thought, NASA scientists will spend six months studying the layer above the United States.

They will investigate researchers' contention that the layer has been reduced 5 percent during the spring and summer.

The primary goal of the study is to determine whether the U.S. ozone hole could develop into a hole similar to the one that cuts ozone by half or more every October and November in Antarctica, officials said.

Five men arrested for killing man at camp

HAWKINS BAR, Calif. (AP) — Five men are in jail and more arrests are expected in the vigilante-style killing of an men living at a campground. Trinity County sheriff's deputies say.

"This was a tortuous murder," Sheriff's Sgt. Dan Kantchner said. "It was a slow death."

The mutilated body of Gary Summar, 37, was found near the Hawkins Bar campground, buried from the waist down.

When one of the women living in camp accused Summar of molesting her daughter, camp dwellers took the law into their own hands, deputies say.

Sewage, toxins pollute Hong Kong harbor

HONG KONG (AP) — In Chinese, Hong Kong means "fragrant harbor." In reality, it stinks. Two million tons of untreated sewage, chemicals and toxic metals are dumped daily into Victoria Harbor.

Clean-up efforts, such as those in a multi-billion-dollar sewage plan, are clogged by financial, bureaucratic and political considerations. In this city and continent, environmental neglect is more the rule than the exception.

1990 had a toxicity of five times the international established safety limit. Eating just five mussels could be fatal.

Tape shows suicidal women's desire to die

SOUTHELFIELD, Mich. (AP) — Amid tears and laughter, two disabled women planned why they were drawn to the doctor who would help them die.

"I want to die and I know there's no turning back," Sherry Miller, 43, told Dr. Jack Kevorkian in the tape released Monday by his lawyer.

"I have no qualms about my decision. I just want out," said Miller, who had multiple sclerosis.

Promote essential programs

As Ethnic Relations Representative, I will:

• Act as a resource in providing information needed to various ethnic groups to solve their various conflicts.
• Promote essential programs which can benefit the different groups.
• Most importantly, be a listener — someone who is willing to sit down and just listen to concerns the ethnic groups feel they need to express.

See ASI, page 7
Juicy venture pays off for SLO entrepreneurs

By Holly Vanderlaan Staff Writer

The next time you're out of town and crave a fresh, blended-to-order smoothie from San Luis Obispo's own Juice Club, chances are you won't have to look too far to satisfy your appetite.

Juice Club Inc., which offers a variety of fresh smoothies, fresh-squeezed juices and healthy snacks, is launching an aggressive franchise plan, concentrating on Northern and Southern California market areas. It also plans to expand into surrounding Western states, offering the chance for others to join them in being a "leader in the health food industry," said Kevin Peters, vice president of Juice Club.

"So many people were interested in the products and thought that Juice Club was a franchise itself," he said.

Peters, a 1990 Cal Poly business administration graduate, said that there has been a growing demand for Juice Club products.

Peters said that what makes Juice Club different from yogurt and ice cream shops is that it is really a fast-food, health-food restaurant. People come there for a meal, he said.

Kirk Perron, the founder and president of Juice Club, said a franchised business has a competitive edge largely because the prototype business is a tested and successful model.

By franchising, he said, Juice Club will meet the demands of a population that is learning more about health and nutrition every day and will focus on educating its customers about nutrition.

Juice Club is advertising its franchise opportunity by word of mouth and at trade shows sponsored by the International Franchise Association, Peters said. Juice Club has developed a plan that will supply franchisees with ongoing training and support, he said.

"Our goal is to thoroughly support our franchisees and to appoint people who are dedicated to business integrity and success," Perron said.

Investing in the franchise opportunity costs approximately $115,000 to $158,000, he said. Peters plans five to 10 franchised stores the first year, 60 after three years and 100 Juice Clubs after five years.

Juice Club opened its doors in April 1990 after four years of planning and market research, Perron said. Juice Club's specialty is its 24-ounce fresh blended-to-order smoothies made with ingredients such as fresh orange, carrot or apple juices, as well as nonfat milk, nonfat frozen yogurt, fresh berries and a variety of additions such as protein powder, wheat germ and oat bran.

Besides smoothies, Juice Club also has a variety of fresh-squeezed juices including carrot juice and made-to-order Fresh 8 Vegetable Juice.

Juice Club also carries hot spiced cider and teas plus a full line of health food snacks.

Perron estimates that about 300 to 400 people walk through his doors each day and are helped by one of his 18 employees. Juice Club's success was "always in the back of my mind from day one," he said.

Peters agrees. "We've done exceptionally well," Peters said. "It's phenomenal."

"I didn't learn in school that a business can do so well so fast."
Should capital punishment be abolished in the U.S.?

By Philip L. Fetzer

Capital punishment involves torture. It must be abolished.

In our frustration with the seemingly endless violence of murder — sometimes of the most brutal sort — it is not difficult to understand the widespread support for capital punishment in the United States. Anger and simple prudential desire for revenge. Most people believe that a person who plans to murder “deserves to die.”

I oppose capital punishment for many reasons, only one of which is the subject of this essay. I recently read “Death Work: A Study of the Modern Execution Process” by Robert John­son. The book’s thesis is that capital punishment is a form of torture. Torture is always unjust.

Therefore, capital punishment is unjust as well. In 1975, the United Nations adopted a declaration which defines torture as “any act by which severe pain or suffering is inflicted for such purposes as: punishing him for an act he has committed.” Capital punishment fits this definition quite well.

Life on death row prior to execution (eight years on average) provides a slow, dehumanizing death. Dehumanization involves the loss of one’s humanity. Death row inmates usually spend between 20 and 22 hours every day in their cells. They have virtually no privacy. They are isolated from regular contact with human beings who care about their existence.

Also, the financial costliness to others are essential parts of personhood. None of these factors is involved for the condemned. Death row inmates have lost control over their lives. A sense of security does not exist for the death row inmate. Life is spent looking forward to the day one is scheduled to die. Fear and anxiety are the constant emotions of the (prison) inmate. When an execution is close, death row inmates other than those which can be called psychological torture. For example, during the 14 hours prior to execution the condemned follows “ritual of death.”

1. He has a final visit with his loved ones (if any exist).
2. He eats his last meal.
3. His personal property is boxed up.
4. His head and right leg are shaved.
5. He takes his final shower.
6. He is transferred to the execution cell.
7. He is injected with a lethal drug.
8. He is taken to the death chamber.
9. He takes his last walk to the electric chair (or gas chamber, or injection room).

When one’s sense of personhood is taken away individuals become, for all intents and purposes, objects rather than people. An object is simply something “to be disposed of.” That’s what capital prisoners become to be disposed of.

Robert Johnson: “Condemned criminals are not tortured because this is what they deserve. They are tortured because the destruction of their person is useful to the torturers. It is the goal of the destruction of the person that distinguishes torture from punishment and renders it gratuitous...the administration of the death penalty involves torture. Any justification of the death penalty must therefore also justify torturing condemned prisoners, not simply killing them.”

For this reason alone, capital punishment must be ended in the United States. There are many others.

Philip L. Fetzer is an associate professor in the political science department at Cal Poly. Fetzer also works as an instructor for the California Men’s Colony.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment is punishment by death. Currently, 33 states have some form of death sentence. As of May 30, 1990, there were 2,347 prisoners under the sentence of death.

There are 14 states, including California, that have death by electrocution. Eight states have death by lethal injection, five by gas chamber, four by hanging and two by firing squad.

Before 1972, capital punishment in the United States could be used as punishment for such crimes as armed robbery, rape, kidnapping and treason.

A 1972 Supreme Court ruling labeled capital punishment a cruel and unusual punishment and placed limitations on who could be convicted. As a result, in most states, capital punishment is restricted to murder and crimes resulting in the death of another person.

Many other countries, including most Latin American and European countries, have abolished capital punishment since 1960.

A June 1991 Gallup Poll showed that Americans are overwhelmingly in favor of the death penalty. Of 960 interviewed, 76 percent were in favor of the death penalty for those convicted of murder while 18 percent were against.

Since 1936, there have only been three Gallup Polls (1965, 1966 and 1971) where United States residents were against the death penalty.

Capital Punishment

MUSTANG DAILY POLICIES

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CON

By Gregg Mansfield

A mother is raped by an unknown man in her house while her two young children watch terrified from the closet. After the convicted felon is through, he pulls out a gun and shoots the mother in the head, execution style. The children watch, helpless do anything for their mother.

Does the convict deserve to live?

Currently under federal law, the convicted murderer could not be put to death for this heinous crime. Instead, he spends his life in prison to punish him again, while society pays for his free ride.

Florida like Charles Manson, Jeffrey Dahmer and Richard Ramirez (the Night Stalker) have the last laugh at society.

At least 35 people between them, but face no real punishment. They don’t have to give up their life, even though they took the lives of others.

That is why capital punishment should be used in each state and under federal law.

The common arguments against capital punishment are the cost and the question, what right does society have to kill a person? It’s true that it costs more to sentence a person to death than to keep them in prison for life (about 50 years). Because of the lengthy appeals process and the time involved, some would argue it’s cheaper to let them rot in prison.

But it is not a moral issue. Does a person who murders innocent people for the joy of destroying someone else, it is a moral issue. Does a person who murders innocent people for the joy of destroying someone else, it is a moral issue. Does a person who murders innocent people for the joy of destroying someone else, it is a moral issue.

Should the murderer get to live his or her life, while those who or she killed, suffer. The victim’s family suffers the loss, but the criminal continues their life.

Other people ask, what gives society the right to take the life of someone? Let me turn the question around: what gives a person the right to kill someone else?

Society needs checks and balances much like the system of checks and balances that society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans. Society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans. Society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans. Society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans. Society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans. Society deems someone too barbaric to exist with other humans.

Enacting the death penalty could also help deter future murders in the United States. Granted, it will not eliminate murders. But it is a start toward decreasing the thousands of deaths each year.

Educated people might think twice about committing murder knowing that in a five-year period they could be killed for committing that crime.

With capital punishment, there is an attitude that is created. The attitude is that society is fed up with murders.

Finally, the death penalty gives the victim’s family a sense of justice. It is the only way society can express justice in these cases, it is the family of the victim.

The are the ones that changed the diapers and watched their loved one grow up. They are the ones that have to suffer through the pain of losing that loved one.

It’s the family that is the real victim in the situation.

The way society is currently, you can kill someone and spend the rest of your life in jail free of charge.

To some, it is a pretty good deal.

Gregg Mansfield is a journalism senior and a senior staff writer for Mustang Daily. He also writes for the Santa Maria Times and does work with Volleyball Monthly magazine.

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Dealing with the loss of a child

By Amy Koval

To smell the perfume she wore, or to catch sight of a pair of young, pretty hands startles him, takes him by surprise. But he walks to his classroom and lectures. He lectures to students who are about the same age his daughter Laura was four years ago, when she was killed in a car accident.

Ken Brown is an industrial technology/manufacturing professor at Cal Poly who survives the wrenching and twisted ordeal of losing a child. He is only one of many who have suffered such a loss — a loss so devastating that outsiders wonder how they live through it. But somehow they do survive. They find ways to cope with the grief and the knowledge that their lives have been permanently changed.

There are new feelings to contend with, and new situations to confront — because the loss of a child is far different than any other loss a person might experience.

What makes the loss of a child so different from the loss of a parent or friend?

In the words of author Nicholas Wolterstorff, it is "a wrenching alteration of expectations."

"There's an upset in that natural order, Brown said, "a rational understanding that your parents will die (before you).

"There's an upset in that natural order when you outlive your children.

But along with this deep violation of nature, the loss of a child means something that will never be.

"Other deaths are taken for granted," said English professor John Harrington, who lost his daughter Maurie nearly two years ago.

"If anything is close, it would be the death of a spouse," he said. "But when your children die, part of your future dies.

For parents who lose their only child, it can mean disrupting their identities. Ned Schalts, a psychology and human development professor, teaches a class on grieving. He said these parents may lose a sense of self.

"I'd lose my role as parent," he explained. "My self would be threatened because it's such an important part of my identity. It's much more critical in terms of losing a role.

But, Schalts added, anyone who loses a child is changed forever; things can never get back to normal. "But you can find ways to live life fully, even though you still feel loss and pain."

The feelings of loss and pain are different for each individual who experiences them. Friends and acquaintances who reach out to recognize and acknowledge the loss can offer some of the most meaningful support parents get when coping with their grief.

"Ignoring it, pretending the day is no different than before can be hurtful," Harrington said. "Because for a person who's been through it, nothing will ever be the same again."

This hurtful silence may be the result of people simply not knowing what to say. They are afraid to approach a grieving person, although they may be well-intentioned.

"I had people who normally would alter their route across campus to come and talk to me; and (after the death, they began to) literally turn around and run the other way. And there was a lot of absences in my classes," Brown said.

Brown said grieving parents "have an overwhelming need to talk about their child."

"I heard parents who normally would alter their route across campus to come and talk to me; and (after the death, they began to) literally turn around and run the other way. And there was a lot of absences in my classes," Brown said.

"If anything is close, it would be the death of a spouse," he said. "But I still understand that they were very well-meaning people."

Brown explained that a simple "I'm sorry" is enough when one parent or friend.

Harrington agreed. "Friends should simply listen and not pass judgment on the child or the death. The last thing they need to be told is what to feel," he said.

By "passing judgment," Harrington said he means trying to explain why it happened, either through religious justification or saying "It's not so bad."

Brown said he was told occasionally that his daughter is "in a better place now."

"As far as I'm concerned, she's not. I got very bitter about that," Brown said. "But I'd respect the person's feelings enough to say you don't have to talk about this now."

"At first, you have to say. They are afraid to approach you."

There are stages of grieving that people tend to go through, said Jim Aiken, a counselor for Cal Poly's Psychological Services.

Schultz said, "It's not so much what you say. Make yourself available. Don't avoid the person, or be afraid, or walk on eggshells."

The loss of a child brings tremendous grief. There are simple statements, but the grieving process itself may be a complicated one.

How long? What about guilt? Are support groups helpful? When is it "time to move on?"

"For a while it's kind of like you're in this twilight zone," Brown said. "I walked in and taught lectures, and I couldn't tell you what I talked about in those lectures. I just existed through this."

But going right back to work, as Brown did just a week after his daughter's death, may not be the answer for everyone.

"There are stages of grieving that people tend to go through," said Jim Aiken, a counselor for Cal Poly's Psychological Services.

These stages include denial, bargaining, anger, acceptance and moving beyond. People may go through these at different times and at different paces, Aiken said.

Brown emphasized that people shouldn't feel guilty about grieving, and they should take the time they need.

"During the time of grieving, things take on a new meaning," he said. "Looking at your job, you can't do it at the same time."

"There's tremendous guilt that goes with laughing or having a good time -- for quite some time. There's a very burdensome feeling: 'I must not have cared because I laugh.'"

--Ken Brown, professor of industrial technology/manufacturing, about the loss of his daughter Laura.

"... the zest is gone. The passion is cooled, the striving is quieted ... The joy that comes my way I savor."

--Author Nicholas Woltersorff in "Lament for a Son."
LOSING A CHILD

From page 5
said. "The importance we place on seemingly insignificant things comes home to us when we lose a child. The intensity of that lesson in time."

"But while the timekeeper?" Brown asked. "I know it's necessary to move on. It never means forgetting, because you don't. But you need to find a way to function."

That way to function may be more easily sought with the help of support groups. Brown and Harrington are involved in such groups — Harrington with "Com- passionate Friends," a Hospice support group specifically for parents who have lost a child, and Brown with "Full Circle," another Hospice group for those who are grieving any loss.

Harrington said "because the people in the group are all experiencing the same thing, they immediately understand. Others

might, but not in the same way as someone who's been through it."

Brown agreed. "We found the Hospice bereavement group is non-threatening. People are not judgmental of you," he said. "Moving on" is the last step of the grieving process. But it is a process which may be plagued and complicated by feelings of guilt and "anniversary" reactions, Alken said.

These reactions can come at times of birthdays and holidays. "There's tremendous guilt that goes with laughing or having a good time — for quite some time," Brown said. "There's a very burdensome feeling: 'I must not have cared because I laugh."

But Schultz explained that a person resolving his grief means transforming the love felt for the child into a cherished memory. "It's a long-term challenge to try to find a way to live life fully," Schultz said. "But you have to get back into living life."

In his book "Lament for a Son," Nicholas Wolterstorff said that although he still may delight in life's offerings — the sun, music or books — "the zest is gone. The passion is cooled, the striving is quelled ... The joy that comes my way I savour. But the seeking, the clutching, the aiming is gone. Instead of rowing, I float."

These words were read to Brown during this interview, and he listened quietly, then leaned forward in his chair. "Yes," he said. "There is a void there. And I think it will always be there."

For anyone who has lost a child, there will always be one too few.

Amy Keast is journalism senior. This is her second quarter reporting for the Daily.

CO-OP

From page 1
He said his co-op was an excellent way to network with people in the phone industry. "It really opened my eyes to what customers want," Steward said. "This time I was the customer, and it was really interesting to see marketing from the other point of view."

While many stories relate success, Equinix said that there are some students who are not so satisfied with the salary or experience of their program. But, learning what you don't want to be a career can be just as valuable, he said.

"I feel very lucky because I heard horror stories from other people that they ended up being paper pushers. I would recommend what I did to anybody, but they need to do their research. Getting with the right company can be a tremendous experience."
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**POLY "P"**

From page 1

the task within the next couple of days.

For those who are concerned about when the "P" will return to Cal Poly's hillside, the only solution now is to sit tight and wait for the task force to get itself organized and line up enough volunteers to keep the "P" clean for the year.

If any club or organization would like to volunteer their services for any month during the year, they should contact Sahargun at ASI.
Technology Exhibition

November 5-6
9am-4pm

Chumash Auditorium

featuring:
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Exhibition open to:
• faculty and staff November 5
• students, faculty, and staff November 6

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