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**MUSTANG DAILY**

**SPECIAL CITY EDITION**

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**About the cover:**

Dotty Connor, member of Residents for Quality Neighborhoods, doesn't really go around peeking through fences. However, her organization is concerned with the ramifications of student involvement in the city. Reporter Edwin Bill takes an in-depth look at SLO County's homeless problem. Reporter John Hubbell asks community and student leaders. As the contract with Sonic Cable ends, the city evaluates its options. Some of the city's bars and restaurants advertise their fares. The results are in! Cal Poly's students and faculty select the city's best. The state says the county must improve its air quality. Necessary changes may alter the lifestyles of county residents. A reporter profiles the county's first Hispanic woman Superior Court judge.

**Photo by:**

Hans Hess.
Students should grab government by the gonads

BY JASON FOSTER

It's time for a change in San Luis Obispo. With three spots on the City Council, including the mayor's office, up for grabs in November, it's time for students to take the city government by the balls and force it to address the needs of a significant portion of the community population. A portion that largely has been ignored.

This is not a war cry against the city or its residents. It's a cry for the students of this community to finally come together so they can get adequate representation in city affairs.

Nobody else is going to advance this cause because when it comes to getting things done in this city, the vote is too cut for comfort.

It's just like a civic lesson.

Every segment of this community has interests and what happens in the political arena. They all have a voice in the growth. They have their views on business. They have their views on the environment and so forth. No one wants to leave the fate of their interests to someone else. They form groups to pursue their thoughts and goals.

These groups then bring their ideas to the Council and its staff to be analyzed and possibly turned into policies and ordinances.

Ideally, these policies and ordinances are established for the betterment of the whole community. They are made to ensure fairness, opportunity and a high quality of life for everyone.

But the needs and desires of various groups within the community often conflict. When that situation arises, there are two results.

The first is that the loudest voice usually wins. This is the situation that the quietest voice usually loses.

Here ends the lesson. Now begins the fight.

All too often, the student voice has not been as effective on campus. The soft voice of the City Council may not be any louder. It doesn't seem to garner much respect with many of the community's leaders or residents.

The City Council, apart from retiring Mayor Ron Dunin, has shown a consistent responsiveness to student needs. Although some council members are unduly tagged as being anti-student, the majority certainly shows little indifference or ignorance.

Residents have certainly out-voiced students in recent years. In 1988, Residents for Quality Neighborhoods pushed for and obtained an ordinance from the City Council that prohibits more than six non-related persons from living in a single household without a special permit. Who, aside from students, will see this affected?

Since then, residents have also blocked or opposed the establishment of Greek houses in certain areas of town and got the City Council to prohibit one fraternity from holding dry rallies at its own house.

RQN recently created a proposal to ban overnight street parking in certain areas of the city. The proposal is currently being revised in preparation for official presentation to the City Council.

These changes come about because the city's elected officials see permanent residents as the dominant political power. They see the votes the people could win in future elections.

When they look at the student side of these issues (that is, assuming they do), they see no political gains worth striking their necks out for. They see few or no votes for future elections.

City officials and student leaders have talked for years about how increased communication is the key to better student- community relations. Dunin created the Students/Community Liaison Committee to bring together leaders from the city, the county, the police department and student leaders from Cal Poly and Cuesta.

This committee has been a positive development for everybody, but it hasn't brought student opinions to the point where they will influence city policy. It probably never will.

The only thing that will give students the ability to influence city policy is political power. The student voice will always sound hollow to local officials when it has votes to back it up — a whole lot of votes.

The rationale is simple. A commitment by the campus population to turn out for student elections. A significant block of student voters starting spring quarter?

In this town, 3,000 votes can make or break a candidate or an incumbent. With a population more than five times that size, Cal Poly has the human resources to turn any issue into a landslide.

This coalition also hopes to educate the students about local and state issues on the November ballot that will affect them. They plan on bringing candidates to campus for open forums and debates. They plan on creating and endorsing a slate of issues for the candidates to address.

They even plan on setting up a primary system in spring quarter to find a student City Council candidate that the campus population can rally behind.

A student on the City Council. Wow. Wouldn't that be the town on its ear?

The Student Community Liaison Committee's overriding goal is to create a unified voting block that will force existing officials to consider student concerns and/or put new pro-student candidates into office. The students can make this happen. Nobody else can.

Jason Foster is a reporter for Mustang Daily.

COMMENTS

Handle 'students vs. the community' conflict with care

BY DOTTIE CONNOR

To build better neighbor relations between short-term students and a long-term resident community, respect, understanding and a willingness to communicate our differences are necessary.

In order to foster the media term of "town vs. gown." This is a very effective term to refer to student behavior and attitudes which no doubt can be the cause of friction with an older community resident or a recognized fact. In some cases, the term "town" describes the students, and "gown" refers to the non-student commune of long-term residents.

I have been a community representative for student behavior for the past two years on the Student/Community Liaison Committee, which was designed in an effort to improve relations and communication between student and community.

I have been impressed with the courtesy and respect that the staff have shown me in their dealings with my husband, a World War II veteran, returned to college to finish his education.

Our two small children were among the first children to attend the Pacheco School, newly built to accommodate all the young families living near the campus.

Yes, as a family, we lived on campus; first in Sliver City, second in Vista Grande along the hillside on the site that is now occupied by Vista Grande and Sierra Madre Residence Hall. Then, after the war, we moved to a small lane near the city along the hillside.

Our children would walk to the elementary school, the middle school was then adjacent to where the theater and the Administration building are.

Student wives were the only women other than the teachers on campus until late 1957 when enrollment was opened to women.

Upon my husband's graduation in March 1956, we left for him to practice his profession of landscape architecture. In 1963, we returned to San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly, where my husband was a professor until his retirement from the ornamental horticulture department.

We bought our present home on Albert Drive in 1963 on a site which was still just an open field in 1956!

Why this walk down memory lane? It is to point out that changes, both physical and in community makeup, lifestyle, behavior and attitudes do occur. The instinct to group students into separate entities rather than into the community is inherent but incorrect.

The word community is defined in the dictionary as "people who reside in one local area and share the same laws, have many of the same interests, sharing or participating.

So, since we share the same community, each of us can help to build and foster positive and better relationships by the realization that each member of the community, especially the student, has mutual respect and consideration for the other. Together, we can work to make this a compatible community.

Dotty Connor is chairwoman of Residents for Quality Neighborhoods.
Taking it to the street

By Edwin Bill

There certainly seems to be nothing out of the ordinary about the bearded, hippie-looking, young art student wearing his homemade jewelry.

He lounges in the park across from the Mission; a briefer proudly displays his handiwork—leather bands laced with shiny beads, bits of jade and glittering crystals.

He is easily approachable. He speaks artfully and accurately about world issues. He probably knows more about homelessness than the average Cal Poly student.

He is not disabled, blind, stoned or crazy. He is a highly educated, talented in his chosen field and apparently capable of being a productive member of society.

So, what is his biggest problem? He has no place to live.

Jim (not his real name) is one of a growing population of able-bodied Americans who, for one reason or another, find themselves unable to afford a roof over their heads.

The General Accounting Office, a U.S. government agency, estimates there may be as many as 3 million others like Jim scattered throughout the United States.

Homelessness is a national economic and social epidemic which, as many people here are aware, is quite evident in the idyllic community of San Luis Obispo.

"Homelessness is a problem in the county, just as it is around the nation," said Gwen Gaye, director of San Luis Obispo's Equal Opportunity Commission. "Homeless Shelter in San Luis Obispo. The shelter also provides physical and mental health care and job search assistance.

Toni Flynn of the Salvation Army, which provides individual need counseling, but not shelter, agreed.

"I think that the county probably reflects the national situation. There are more homeless here, rather than less," she said.

Traditional popular culture dictates that homeless people are products of their own lack of initiative and personal disdain for society.

A recent study by researchers from Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania State universities notes, "the extreme failure symbolized by a lack of shelter must be judged (by others to be) the individual's own fault in a society where everyone is assumed to have an equal opportunity to succeed.

Homeless people have thus been categorized for decades as drunks and dropouts.

"The solutions that are typically offered are the same thing, 'Get a job,'" Gaye said.

That view is in the process of changing. A recent U.S. Senate report concedes that, during the 1980s and in the associated economic downturn, homelessness has become a more visible social issue.

The Vanderbilt/Penn State study concluded that, "the visibility of the problem seems more willing to blame homelessness on external factors (rather) than individualistic ones."

The GAO reported in 1989 that unemployment was found to be the most often reported cause for people becoming homeless. Increases in the availability of affordable housing decreases in the number of women, children and families. Together, these groups account for nearly 30 percent of America's homeless.

San Luis Obispo County homeless demographic, follow a similar pattern. A winter 1990 survey of homeless in the county, provided by Homeless Services Coordinator Ann Travers, shows that a majority of the homeless in the county, 58 percent are single men.

The GAO reported in 1988, that, "in other areas of the country, a majority of eligible homeless are women."

While single men still make up a majority of the homeless (58 percent), there have been marked increases in the number of women, children and families. Together, these groups account for nearly 30 percent of America's homeless.

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While single men still make up a majority of the homeless (58 percent), there have been marked increases in the number of women, children and families. Together, these groups account for nearly 30 percent of America's homeless.

"Half of our clients are not using the shelter. It's too full, (Only) the first 50 people who show up get a roof over their head." Toni Flynn, Salvation Army

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act allocated over $500 million in funding to be distributed to care providers nationwide.

However, a 1989 GAO report following up on the effectiveness of the program noted that while the new funds were often effective in providing for the immediate needs of homeless, "the longer-term assistance were occasionally preventing money from reaching the needy."

Local agencies are also attempting to meet the needs of the county's homeless population. In many ways, their efforts are successful; in other ways, the attempts are woefully inadequate.
Monday, March 16, 1992

Housing: A Poly-sided problem

University, city join to study student needs

By David Rock
Editorial Staff

With the city and Cal Poly hammering out their major planning documents, officials on both sides have taken the opportunity to discuss the issue that ties the two together: student housing.

Officials say the question of how to better plan for student housing is central to achieving a more peaceful coexistence between students and the community and between Cal Poly and the city.

Yet, while communication between the university and the city may be stronger than ever, some San Luis Obispo residents say conflicts between students and the community are as bad as ever.

In an unprecedented move, the city and university have jointly commissioned a comprehensive housing study that aims to get to the root of the problem by examining the dynamics involved in student housing patterns.

"This study is of critical importance," said Mayor Ron Dunin in February, "Student housing within the community is one of the most important topics for the city."

With a hefty price tag of $70,000, split evenly between the city and university, the study promises to detail the complexities of student housing needs.

"MPC and Associates — a Washington, D.C.-based consulting firm — will conduct the study over the next four months to determine student housing desires in terms of preferred size, price, location, density and style.

In addition, it will reveal how acceptable the available housing selection in San Luis Obispo is to students.

Tom Hier, the official in charge of the study, said he will begin interviewing groups of 12 to 15 students in April to determine questions for a written survey.

See STUDENTS, page 19

Administration considers options for faculty housing

By David Rock
Editorial Staff

The high cost of housing in San Luis Obispo has made it difficult for Cal Poly to attract potential staff, faculty and administrators to university positions.

With a large number of faculty approaching retirement, university officials are searching to find ways to attract new, qualified replacements.

But the biggest obstacle in attracting qualified faculty is the lack of affordable housing within the city.

"For everyone that I've been involved in interviewing, it's always a major concern," said Jan Pieper, director of Personnel and Employee Relations.

Pieper said an example of this is evidenced by the university's difficulty in filling the now-vacant associate vice president of Student Affairs position.

She said two candidates for the post specifically mentioned housing as a reason for not taking the job.

"It's always an issue," Pieper said.

In order to solve the problem, officials agree that more data is needed about affordable housing for faculty.

Interim Vice President for Business Affairs Frank Lebens said the university has hired two graduate students to conduct a study that will hopefully provide a clearer picture of faculty housing needs.

In addition to examining needs, Lebens said the study will look at potential sites and private partnerships that could be used to find a solution.

Joel Neel, one of the graduate students working on the study, said the research will focus on surveying faculty hired in the last five years to determine how important housing costs were in their decision to come to Cal Poly.

Neel said that based on the averages

See FACULTY, page 19

Dani Weddle — By whom the bells toll

By Kelli Harris
Staff Writer

"People rely on Dani Weddle to ring the Mission bells," said a local commercial. And it's true. Dani Weddle has seen plenty of weddings as the bell-ringer at the Mission.

She also rings the bells whenever she is asked or when she gets to church a little bit early and there's nothing else going on, she said.

Weddle, who will be 65 in October and proud of it, has been ringing the bells for funerals, special events such as La Fiesta and the Portuguese Festival and her favorite — weddings.

She said she has seen plenty of weddings as the bell-ringer at the Mission.

Weddle said she has the best seat in the house for watching the weddings.

"I sit up in the choir. This is where I get my cue for ringing the bells," she said. "Only the photographer and I are allowed up here."

"The weddings are beautiful to watch. Especially the three o'clock ceremonies. The sun comes through the window by the alter, and puts the bride and groom in a spotlight."

The styles of weddings really have not changed in the last 10 years, she said. The only difference she has seen is that the Mission no longer allows aisle runners in the church. Too many people were tripping on them.

"I take two ropes in my left hand and one in my right, and I pull. The knots in the ropes are there so (the ropes) don't slip, and that's how I do it."

Dani Weddle
Mission bellringer

Now the bride's gown drags on the floor, or it's carried in by her attendants as she walks down the aisle, Weddle said.

Weddle has seen all sorts of weddings while performing her duties as bell-ringer.

"The most beautiful wedding was my daughter's," Weddle said. "She did the bells before I did, but stopped because she got married." "She was a wedding consultant for the Mission and also did the bells, so she saw plenty of weddings. She took elements from the weddings she liked and put them altogether for her wedding."

Weddle and her daughter, Tereza LaFreniere, learned how to ring the Mission bells from Theresa "with an IT" (Assistant)." "They were so beautiful," she said.

Weddle said she is not sure if it is done anywhere else quite the same way it is done at the San Luis Obispo Mission.

"I take two ropes in my left hand and one in my right, and I pull," she said. "The knots in the ropes are there so they (the ropes) don't slip, and that's how I do it."

Weddle rings the bells rain or shine. On the cold days the bells have more of a clang to them, she said.

The stairs up to the bell tower are old, narrow and dark. The ceiling is low because the priests were small, she said so you have to be careful when you walk up there.

"She was married here, so was my daughter, my four grandchildren, and my children were baptized here," she said.

She also works at Carpenter's Rexall, and has lived in San Luis Obispo since 1951.

"The Mission has changed a lot. You used to be able to take walks at night and feel safe," she said.

The Mission has changed a lot, too, Weddle said. Monterey Street used to go through the Mission Plaza, and there used to be a house on the corner (by the Mission), but a truck lost its brakes coming down the grade and went through the house, she said.

Weddle enjoys what she does.

"I plan to keep ringing the bells as long as the church will let me," she said. "I love it."

HANS HESS/Mustang Daily
Living it up at the drive-in
Sunset an underrated SLO locale

By Christy Rinauro

Question: Where can you spend an evening wearing your favorite blanket in your favorite chair sitting at your side, eat snacks to spend a Friday night at the drive-in?

Answer: It's not your living room; it's the drive-in movie theater.

Every night of every week the Sunset Drive-In opens its gates to welcome carloads of people of all ages for an inexpensive evening of entertainment. For $6 per car, up to six people can enjoy a feature film or two with all the comforts of home.

Sherri Henderson, Sunset assistant manager, said during a busy weekend night she often sees more than 200 cars parking near speakers at the theater under the stars.

"This (the drive-in) is the most underestimated thing," said Tony Chia, a Cal Poly chemistry junior.

Chia, Brian Ortiz, their girlfriends and their dog Ruffus packed a pickup truck with blankets, beverages and snacks to spend a Friday night at the drive-in.

All said they were in search of an inexpensive, relaxing way to spend an evening with Rufus.

Ortiz, an animal science sophomore, said he prefers the drive-in over local walk-in theaters. Ortiz said he prefers the spacious seats, rows and the drink holders of his Southern California hometown walk-in theaters. But Ortiz and his friends wouldn't trade their seats under the stars for the cab of the truck.

"You can't go to a drive-in and sit in the car. It's not comfortable. It's claustrophobic," Ortiz said.

After spending her teen years crammed in a car at the drive-in, Debbie Semlingo, 35, her sister and their children also escaped claustrophobic. The group of sisters and cousins opened the doors of their van and sat set in several chairs and blankets around it.

"I was always shoved in the back window. Everyone didn't get out of cars like they do here," Semlingo said, finally sitting in comfort.

Semlingo said she and her sister Janice Kelley, 36, are beginning a revival of family attendance at the drive-in. The group used to visit the drive-in more often in the summer.

"We have a great time," Semlingo said.

Her 9-year-old daughter Lindsey was excited when she thought the best part of the drive-in was being with her family.

"It's fun sitting out here and laughing and crying without bothering anyone," Lindsey said.

Lindsey was quick to point out that even her sick 5-year-old cousin Michael Kelly found the drive-in too fun to miss.

"He's a diehard," said his aunt.

Randy Martin, 28, and her husband brought their two daughters to the drive-in for a family outing. Both parents work full-time and think a trip to the drive-in makes a fun, inexpensive family event.

And we don't have to leave the kids at home with babysitters," she said. "When we come to the drive-in, we get out of our car and watch a movie for ourselves and they can play in the back of the van."

Martin and her husband used the drive-in for their daughters to play with. Martin said if the children don't like the movie or tire of their toys they can nap comfortably.

Henderson, who has been

City grapples with state water debate

By Carol Boosem

With recent heavy rains and the City Council's decision to end water rationing, it would seem that San Luis Obispo's water worries are over.

But alas, the issue of state water is looming above like a dark cloud.

The City Council is expected to give a recommendation on state water to the County Board of Supervisors before June.

Essentially, the state water debate has three major concerns — money, reliability and quality.

The issue of state water is unique because it has attracted a number of Supervisors before June.

Essentially, the state water debate has three major concerns — money, reliability and quality.

The issue of state water is unique because it has attracted a number of Supervisors before June.

Initially, the drought scared many people and the State Water Project began to gain popularity.

Businesspeople and consumers are concerned that additional drought conditions could devastate the city.

Secondly, pro-growth developers believe state water will aid their campaign.

In considering state water as an option, voters must first examine how it is financed.

Since 1964, San Luis Obispo County taxpayers have paid $7.6 million to reserve their rights to state water.

In June 1988, San Luis Obispo is not the only county to do this. In fact, last year the state reserved requests for 3.6 million acre-feet of water, but only delivered 1 million acre-feet, about 25 percent.

According to pamphlets from the San Luis Obispo County Chamber of Commerce, the project is set up in phases. As soon as the county decides to join, construction begins and more water is actually delivered.

State water costs would primarily cover the pipeline construction, according to Bud Laurent, chairman of the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors.

He estimates 80 percent of the cost of state water would go toward construction fees.

If SLO county votes in favor of state water, crews would begin construction on a pipeline serving Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties.

"You’re gonna pay for what they did in Sacramento. There is no end to what can be billed to the state project."

Peg Pinard, City Council

This pipeline would satisfy requests from Santa Barbara for 35,000 acre-feet of water and San Luis Obispo for 25,000 acre-feet. An acre-foot equals 326,000 gallons.

According to state water officials, the project would aid their campaign to supply two or three families for a year up to 50 years.

The state water contract is subject to a lot of criticism because of its "default clause." If a county defaults on its state water bill, the debt is passed on to its neighbors.

Both surrounding areas are required to pay its bill, plus 25 percent.
Breaking walls and bridging rifts

Relations between students and the community have always been tenuous, but efforts are being made to overcome differences.

By John Hubbell

Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was building in or tearing out,
And to whom I was about to give offense...

— Robert Frost, "Mending Wall"

At 68, Dotty Connor's idea of a good time is probably something other than cheap liquor and a Nirvana CD on a Friday night.

As president of the local advocacy group Residents for Quality Neighborhoods, chances are she's fast asleep by the time most students are even getting the party started.

This, however, is San Luis Obispo, where Connor and other retired seniors live either near or next to active, party-prone college students who, by definition, like loud music almost as much as they do beer. Buying her home in the mid-1980s may have entitled her to a free pair of earplugs with the mortgage.

But Dotty Connor moved in before that. She and her husband bought their house in 1963, when the Connors' children were among the oldest teenagers on the street, and parties in her neighborhood involved cocktails and assorted cheeses, and, most definitely, when guests seldom took to urinating on the front lawn.

To tell the story of student and community relations in San Luis Obispo is to weave a tale of almost primal conflict in which the Generation Gap is pitted against the American Dream.

Recently increased regulation of student-related concerns—from neighborhood parking regulations to police party response—has yielded its predictable denouement: student advocates believe local politicians are against them, neighborhood activists are spurred on by their lawmaking success and hope to regulate further, and desperation has yielded dialogue.

Formal, polite, structured dialogue, that is. Ask Cal Poly ASI President David Kapic's opinion on the local political players, for instance, and he'll pass for a few seconds. Louisiana this is not.

"Everybody has their own agenda," he begins. "While I might not necessarily agree with some of the things (neighborhood activists) say, I respect them."

"The City Council as a whole has never always been pro-student, but the mayor has. And I don't want to get myself in trouble if I say too much."

Kapic paused when asked whether the alleged anti-student bent is something to fear in local political candidacies this year.

"You said that, not me," he said, smiling. "It worries me anytime there are community leaders who might not recognize Cal Poly for the positive contributions it makes. We want city officials we can work with."

But Kapic admits to fretting undersees the pivotal time at which relations sit.

At least two City Council seats and the mayor's office will be up for grabs in the upcoming November election, and Kapic turns cautiously happy at the prospect of a newly commissioned armada of student voters.

By the close of his term in June, the industrial technology senior hopes to see ASI register 4,000 of the university's 17,000-plus student body to vote as well as a "student slate" which will, in essence, endorse candidates.

"We have a chance right now to make the majority of the council...pro-student," Kapic said, "which tradition­ally has not always been."  

A recent vote by the council banned rush events at the house of one local fraternity even after they proposed unprecedented safeguards. This decision prompted Cal Poly Greek Affairs Coordinator Walt Lambert to say the idea of the current council being anything but and student has the levy of a lead balloon.

"The whole year is on the part of the city," Lambert said. "To me, that's unconstitutional because the Council is discriminating against a class of people."

Though the Cal Poly Greek community has found itself in the unenviable position of explaining everything from July 4th parties to underage revelers in recent months, some are quick to credit greeks with working hard to improve their overall image.

"What really worries me is upcoming," Lambert said, referring to the approaching November election. "Mayor Ron (Dunin) was one of the few who listened to the stu­dents. People who have announced they are going to run are strongly anti-student."

City councilwoman Penny Rapp, who was first to declare her candidacy for mayor, rejects the "anti-stu­dent" label for either herself or the council, saying she is "pro-student" and willing to work with any university.

What's more, RQN's Connor says her group's proposals are the only way to contain a university that's yet to put a lid on its rambo­nous students who, in their exuberance, forget their neighbors' lifestyle is different.

Kapic says that perception is only strengthened when there are more laws to break.

"It doesn't solve problems," he said. "It's just a Band­Aid approach to cover symptoms. There are still some rambunctious students who, in their exuberance, forget their neighborhood's lifestyle is different."

"There has to be further adjustment. On the other hand, the community has to accept the fact that students' lifestyles will never be that of people 50 years their senior. (But RQN) serves their purpose because they are a warning system that the neighborhood is fermenting."

"In recent times there is a new relationship develop­ing," Dunin said, "But students and older residents are beginning to work toward a resolution."

That resolution is coming from meetings of the Stu­dent Community Liaison Committee.

The SCLC seats members of the City Council, student leaders of Cuesta College and Cal Poly, among others. The progress of the SCLC, which Kapic chairs, has already yielded "Neighborhood Cooperation Week" and Good Neighbor Day."

That free-flow of dialogue—simply noting problems before they reach a boiling point—is something the com­munity has long lacked, Lambert said.

But while the SCLC is cutting across lobbying lines and prompting better understanding, RQN is continuing to push on with new ordinances. Weeks ago, a plan to ban overnight street parking in all R1 (non-commercial) single-family dwellings neighborhoods was revealed.

Though the plan was considered a political hot potato by RQN leaders and is currently being toned down, Con­nor says plans for a beautification ordinance are on the drawing board.

Both Kapic and Dunin decry the legislative approach, saying it does nothing to solve the problem of limited weekend options for those under the legal drinking age.

We need some sort of outlet for those students under 21," Kapic said. "That makes a very creative solution that no one has come up with yet."

Dunin says private enterprise "has not recognized the great possibility of developing similar activities" such as additional nightclubs, and sees the council as a body which should encourage it.

All involved agree relations have reached a crossroad.

See RELATIONS, page 20
Debra Hossli, city administrator

John Dunn
City administration officer

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By Dan Shargel
Staff Writer

For city administrators this year, cable television has little to do with "Oprah" and CNN. In 1992, cable television in San Luis Obispo has more to do with rate regulations, public sentiment, an expiring franchise agreement, new technology and federal legislation.

The city's franchise agreement with Sonic Cable Television is "badly out of date," said John Dunn, city administration officer. Technology, public sentiment, and cable laws have all changed since the last agreement was drafted in 1978. It will expire in April, 1993.

"There's been a world of change since it was written," Dunn said Thursday. "Congress has changed basic laws about television a number of times since then. We're also on the threshold of major new technology. "High-definition and wide-screen television are on the horizon, he said.

"Technology is changing, the law is changing, and of course, on top of all that, many people in our community have their own beliefs about the quality of cable TV, about the programming that is available to them and about the rates they pay."

Dunn said the public will be encouraged to voice its concerns and desires before the new franchise agreement is negotiated.

"Surveys and public hearings will be just a few ways of finding out what our citizens believe about cable service, what they want for cable service, and what their ability to pay is," Dunn said.

Jeff Fox, marketing director for Sonic Cable, said he wasn't worried about the upcoming surveys and hearings.

"We send out questionnaires and are constantly talking to our customers and responding to their inquiries. So we've been doing this all along," he said.

"We've added more channels. We've upgraded our system. We've improved our technical standards." The city recently hired a consultant to help it in negotiations with Sonic Cable.

Karl Pilnick, from the Los Angeles-based Telecommunications Management Corporation, will be paid $32,000 to analyze the city's cable situation and assist in negotiations, said Debra Hossli, city administration analyst.

Pilnick, who specializes in franchise agreement negotiations, will study everything from Sonic Cable's customer service to its technical performance. He will also help the city revise the franchise agreement.

The consultant will be wearing several hats during the process, said Ken Hampian, assistant city administration officer.

Because Pilnick's price tag was significantly lower than what the city had projected, the administration will not have to ask the City Council to approve him, Hossli said. The projected cost had originally been $50,000. Hossli said Pilnick was far and above the best applicant for the job. He has negotiated franchise agreements for 20 years, and he is extremely knowledgeable about the cable television industry, she said.

"It was incredible how much information he has about cable, and it was clear that he was most qualified," she said.

One of the first things Pilnick will do when he starts next month is perform technical surveys on Sonic Cable's system, she said.

Applications had been submitted from all over the country, Hossli said. Both Hampian and Dunn said that according to an FOC regulation, Sonic Cable is required to pay Pilnick's fee.

But Dunn said there is a "minor difference of opinion" between the city and Sonic Cable about who should pay. The federal Cable Policies Act of 1984 requires Sonic Cable to pay for the consultant, Hampian said.

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But Dunn said there is a "minor difference of opinion" between the city and Sonic Cable about who should pay. The federal Cable Policies Act of 1984 requires Sonic Cable to pay for the consultant, Hampian said.

"And we certainly expect that to happen."

Fox said Sonic Cable is still investigating whether they have to pay, so he couldn't comment.

"Right now the city doesn't have the ability to roll (cable rates) back. But we may in the near future have the ability to regulate and put a cap on basic rates."

Debra Hossli, city analyst.
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Bar & Restaurant Guide

Mustang Daily's Bar and Restaurant Guide was compiled from responses to a survey that was mailed to all bars and restaurants in the city of San Luis Obispo. Each vendor was given the opportunity to define cuisine and specialty and to describe the bar or restaurant in 50 or fewer words.

The following information was provided by vendors. Mustang Daily does not guarantee the accuracy or objectivity of this information.

Apple Farm
2015 Monterey Street
Cuisine: American
Specialty: Chicken and dumplings, apple dumplings and homemade pies.
Description: Savor homestyle food served in an atmosphere of country Victorian charm. Feast on American favorites like chicken and dumplings, turkey and dressing and prime rib. For those with a lighter appetite, our lunch menu is served all evening. Our traditional breakfast specialties are a favorite at the Apple Farm.

Ben Franklin's Sandwich Co.
313 Higuera Street
Cuisine: 38 different sandwiches, salads, soups and chili
Description: Serving Cal Poly and the Central Coast since 1969 with quality food and service.

Brubeck's
726 Higuera Street
Cuisine: California
Specialty: Pastas, prime rib, fresh fish
Description: Considered one of the best restaurants on California's Central Coast, Brubeck's serves lunch until 3:30 p.m. and dinners from 5 p.m. Brubeck's has a Sunday brunch, patio dining and live music in the cellar, Thursday nights through Saturday nights. Brubeck's also has room for banquet dining.

Cafe Roma
1419 Casa Street
Cuisine: Italian rustic
Description: Cafe Roma features rustic Italian cuisine in a warm, comfortable setting. An award-winning wine list including Italian and California selections is available. There are daily specials including fresh seafood, homemade pasta and desserts. Cafe Roma is open Tuesday through Saturday for dinner and Tuesday through Friday for lunch. Reservations are suggested.

Campos Mexican Food
785 Foothill Boulevard, suite A
Cuisine: Mexican
Specialty: Fish tacos
Description: We are serving fresh, freshly prepared foods including fresh chile rellenos, tamales, tacos, burritos and fish tacos.

Cafe Roma's Sandwich Co.
313 Higuera Street
Cuisine: 38 different sandwiches, salads, soups and chili
Description: Serving Cal Poly and the Central Coast since 1969 with quality food and service.

Cafe Roma
1819 Osos Street
Cuisine: Italian rustic
Description: Cafe Roma features rustic Italian cuisine in a warm, comfortable setting. An award-winning wine list including Italian and California selections is available. There are daily specials including fresh seafood, homemade pasta and desserts. Cafe Roma is open Tuesday through Saturday for dinner and Tuesday through Friday for lunch. Reservations are suggested.

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FREE cup of coffee!
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12 Monday, March 16, 1992
Montage Daily • Special City Edition

Popolo Carryout
1255 Monterey
Cuisine: Fresh Mediterranean
Specialty: Spitz Bust Chicken
Description: Popolo Carryout is a small, European style carry-out food shop featuring daily preparation of rustic salads, hot pastas, fresh baked breads, spit roast meats, Freshia sandwiches and homemade desserts. Some seating is available. Parking is easy. Popolo’s is open Monday through Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Port of Subs
2121 S. Higuera #D
Cuisine: Deli sandwiches
Specialty: Hot subs and party platters
Description: Port of Subs has quality you can taste. Eighteen submarine sandwiches on white or wheat bread that is baked daily. Customers can order hot sandwiches and two- or six-foot sandwiches. Party platters, soup and salads are also available. Limited delivery is offered. Port of Subs is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday and from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Sunday.

Rf’s Giant Hamburger
1050 Madonna Road
Cuisine: American
Specialty: Giant hamburgers
Description: RF’s has famous award-winning burgers, beer, wine, hot dogs and the popular garden burger. Open seven days a week from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., RF’s cooks all items to order. RF’s is located in the Lagune Village Shopping Center. Phone orders are accepted.

SLO Brewing Co.
1119 Garden Street
Cuisine: American
Specialty: Brewmiester dinners and chicken dinners
Description: SLO Brewing Co. is located in an old brick building with a high metal ceiling and a show-and-tell area featuring their brewery. SLO Brewing Co. features fresh homemade ale and live music.

Stuffed Olive
1080 Olive Street
Cuisine: American
Specialty: Burgers, soup and chili
Description: We make our own giant onion rings, soups and chili. Stuffed Olive is a classic coffee shop with booth and counter service, plus a patio. The restaurant serves Miller beer on tap and Royal Kona coffee. Onsales are our breakfast specialty. Our prices are consistently below other coffee shops.

The Rib Line
2121 Santa Barbara Street
Cuisine: BBQ ribs, chicken and tri-tip
Specialty: Ribs and chicken
Description: We are a take-out and delivery establishment specializing in award-winning barbecued beef ribs and an assortment of "fixins." We have a Poly Pack special for $4.99 that includes a half chicken, four ribs, pint of beans, two baked potatoes with toppings and two cornbread slices with honey butter.

This Old House Restaurant
749 West Broad Street
Cuisine: BBQ
Specialty: Steaks, ribs and seafood
Description: This Old House Restaurant is located in an old brick building. This Old House Restaurant serves Miller beer on tap and has a full bar and banquet facilities. Popolo’s is open Monday through Saturday from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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The Rib Line
2121 Santa Barb...
Best of SLO
Honorable Mention
(for answers that displayed originality)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Best of SLO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEST HAPPY HOUR</td>
<td>The last hour of finals week</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEST FROZEN YOGURT</td>
<td>Lucky, aisle 8, bring a spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST EXERCISE PLACE</td>
<td>C.A.P.T.U.R.E., finger workout Anywhere—running from the cops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST PLACE TO TAKE A DATE</td>
<td>The free clinic for a blood test</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEST STUDENT HANGOUT</td>
<td>Financial Aid Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>BEST FACULTY/STAFF HANGOUT</td>
<td>The Unemployment Office</td>
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<td>BEST KEPT SECRET IN SLO</td>
<td>The cost of next year’s tuition Elvis Presley is buried under the P</td>
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<td>BEST PLACE TO TAKE YOUR PARENTS</td>
<td>To the bank The bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST GROCERY STORE</td>
<td>My roommate’s shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEST PLACE TO GO ON YOUR 21st B-DAY</td>
<td>Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How we determined SLO's best

Mustang Daily asked its readers via a fill-in survey to choose SLO’s best in a number of categories. The winners in each category were those which received the most votes in the surveys that were returned to the Daily.
Airing out pollution in SLO County

Plan pushes for lower emissions by targeting vehicles, power plant

By Bryan Bailey

San Luis Obispo is cleaning up its act. At least that is the hope of several city and county officials who helped to draw up the San Luis Obispo County's recently adopted Clean Air Plan.

The 1991 San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan is a comprehensive proposal to reduce the level of air pollution in the county in order to comply with state and federal standards by the year 1997.

According to local city and county officials, the plan will not only regulate emissions standards and vehicle use, but probably demand a change in lifestyle from the county's population.

San Luis Obispo's plan was a result of legislation enacted under the California Clean Air Act in 1988 and enforced by the state's Air Resources Board.

The plan, unanimously approved by the county Board of Supervisors in late January, presents a variety of ways to reduce pollution levels, but focuses mainly on sealing down commuter traffic.

"The city's main thrust was toward single-occupancy vehicle trip reduction ordinances, or TROs," said San Luis Obispo City Councilwoman Peg Pinard.

"Basically, what we're saying is that we've got to get people out of their cars," Pinard added.

San Luis Obispo County Supervisor David Blakely said he thinks the county is already adapting to the need for changes in both driving and environmental habits.

"People are more aware (of the need for a plan)," Blakely said. "They are more sensitive now. They think twice about throwing a bottle or can in a trash can; whereas before, nobody even really thought about it. People are more careful about leaving lights on when they leave a room because of the whole energy thing."

"I think it's really exciting to just get people to change their lifestyle to think about air quality," said Blakely.

Blakely conceded that while the county is probably doing much controlling the stationary sources, which are the Morro Bay power plant, auto-body shops and paint factories, he has "much controlling the mobile sources." "Basically, you have two types of sources," he said. "You have stationary sources, which are sources like the Morro Bay power plant, auto-body shops and paint factories. Then you have your mobile sources, which are your vehicles.

"For years we've been pretty much controlling the stationary sources. We've done a really good job with them. But we weren't doing much on mobile sources."

According to the plan, account for about 50 percent of all air pollution in San Luis Obispo County, with motor vehicles spewing more than 11,000 tons of nitrogen oxide and other reactive organic gases into the atmosphere annually. The nitrogen oxide and other reactive organic gases, the plan states, form ozone when they interact with ozone in the atmosphere.

"We're trying to get more people to change their lifestyle to think about air quality," Blakely said.

"People are more aware (of the need for a plan)," Pinard said. "We're committed to putting clean air into effect."

In January, the city transit system had planned on purchasing two new buses and adding new routes, Watson said. However, the system has now tapped into bond money, which was previously used to subsidize the rail system, in order to purchase more buses. The buses purchased will go to both the city and regional transit systems.

"Two more for me and three more (buses for the regional system) for a total of five in all," Watson said. "It's going to make some substantial changes." While improving the public transit system will alleviate some of the pollution problem, Watson said he sees other problems arising from implementation of some of the plan's ordinances.

"In projecting that when employers are required to reduce the number of trips and they direct their employees to public transit as being an alternate form of transportation," Watson said, "we're starting public transportation "overnight," he said.

"If all of a sudden we open the doors and there's all these people waiting to get on (the bus) because their employer made them, I think we'll have the capacity to serve a substantial number of them, but certainly not all of them.

"As the largest patron of San Luis Obispo's transit system, providing 70 percent of the ridership, Cal Poly will be directly affected," said Joseph Risser, Cal Poly's director of Housing and Conference Services.

Risser, who is also a member of the San Luis Obispo city transit management committee to the county Air Pollution Control District, said that Cal Poly's role in the community is basically the same as that of any other business entity.

The university will be notified of the plan. See POLLUTION, page 18
CABLE

From page 8 Tribune, Valley Wireless transmits similarly to broadcast television and its signals are picked up by round, 12-inch dishes.

Dan Crisp, chief operating officer for Valley Wireless, told the Telegram-Tribune that his company could begin operating in San Luis Obispo by as early as the last half of the year.

Recently, Crisp said less talkative. “We’re putting a hit on any more comments,” he said, “We’re in negotiations with some matters right now that are highly sensitive. Any type of public discussion can hurt us.”

About the report in the Tribune, Crisp said, “They called and we asked them to kind of refrain from telling the story right now. But that’s life in the fast lane.” Crisp said he’d be more willing to comment when negotiations are over. He wouldn’t say when that was.

Fox said he would welcome Valley Wireless to San Luis Obispo. “Competition is healthy,” he said. “We welcome competition—always have.”

“We’ll respond to Valley Wire­less” when the time comes. We’ll continue to operate our business as we have. And we feel that we’ve done it pretty successfully and effectively.”

Cable rates, nationwide, have risen sharply since cable deregulation in 1984. The Los Angeles Times reported earlier this month that by the end of this year, rates will have risen almost 50 percent.

Fox said that although Sonic Cable rates have increased since deregulation, the cost per channel has not risen much. “The fact that we’ve added more channels means that even though the price has escalated, you get more of what you’re paying for.”

“The individual cost per channel hasn’t increased. If it’s gone up anything, it’s a matter of a few cents.”

The new franchise agreement could give the city some control over those rates, said Delia Hoseli, city administration analyst.

“Right now the city doesn’t have the ability to roll them back.” Hoseli said. “But we may in the near future have the ability to regulate and put a cap on basic rates.”

A new FCC ruling gives local governments more control over cable companies, she said. The FCC recently revised its definition of effective competition.

In the past, a community had effective competition if it had three or more broadcast television signals transmitting in the area. A city with effective competition couldn’t regulate cable rates, Hoseli said.

But now the definition of effective competition in a community has been changed to six or more signals.

The city is doing the necessary studies, Hoseli said, to determine the number of broadcast signals in the area.

“If it turns out that we have less than six over the air broadcast stations, then the City Council could opt to regulate basic (cable) rates,” Hoseli said.

If the FCC ruling and the new franchise agreement aren’t enough, a bill passed overwhelm­ingly by the Senate in late January would allow city governments to regulate basic cable rates. A similar bill is in the works at the House of Representatives.

Michael Connolly, spokesman for Congressman Edward Markey (D-Mass), said March 2 that both bills may not reach President Bush’s desk until Sep­tember. Markey is the subcom­mittee chairman for the House bill.

Before the House bill even reaches Bush, the Senate will have to approve it.

That is likely to happen, he said. “The Senate vote (for its own bill) was overwhelming and that would indicate that the Senate is more than willing to approve the (House) bill.”

The Senate approved its cable bill by a vote of 73 to 18. President Bush has never before had a cable bill before him. Past cable legislation was “held hostage” in the Senate before it could reach him, Connolly said.

He said the legislation was needed because the cable industry is “arraigning” its rates and ignoring complaints.

“The freedom that Congress gives the cable industry can be taken away for irresponsible behavior,” he said.

Both bills would also allow local network affiliate stations to charge cable companies for retransmitting their signals.

But that would only increase costs, Fox said. All of this “kind of goes against the grain of the free enterprise system,” he said.
From page 4:

"The basic needs are out there," Flynn said. In fact, feeding the homeless is one problem which seems to be handled well locally, according to Travers' report.

The People's Kitchen, which provides hot meals from the Old Mission downtown, serves nearly 22,000 meals a year to homeless and needy families. Leaves and Fishes, in Paos Robles and Atascadero, provides groceries to 15,000 north county residents. The Food Bank Coalition serves 30,000 families countywide.

Several other agencies throughout the area provide additional food services to the needy.

"Starving to death can't really happen in America," Jim said. "If someone is starving to death, it's because of their own fault." When the community is lacking in services is in providing shelter.

"Quite clearly, we cannot accommodate all the homeless in the county," Guyre said, whose shelter sleeps only 49 people. With help from local churches, capacity can be expanded to 65 when needed. Local women's shelters, one in San Luis Obispo and another in Atascadero, house which victims of sexual abuse, can each hold between 10 and 14 individuals.

She said the EOC shelter program has not recently had to deny anyone due to overcrowding. Guyre said she turns away 500 to 600 people a week because they are intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

Why do so few homeless go to the shelter?

"Some people simply choose not to use the services of the shelter," Guyre said.

Jim said past experiences in other shelters keep him on the streets, where he feels it is safer.

"Being around 300 to 400 other people in some armory or some high school gymnasium on a cot isn't my idea of being in a shelter. I know it's not safe," he said.

"I'd rather take that piece of plastic, put my duffel bag over the plastic on my bike and make a little lean-to, rather than go to one of them shelters. Being in some high school (gym) on a cot isn't my idea of being in a shelter. I know it's not safe," Jim said.

"I'd rather make to improve the public image of the homeless. "I'm not as optimistic as I have been in the past," she said. "You can cite all kinds of reasons for homelessness, economic or problems with (the homeless) themselves. But I think that's all we have lost our sense of compassion," Flynn said.

"You can't take that piece of plastic on my bicycle. If you have fallen so low and you don't have a watch or an address with self, it's difficult," she said. "We need to make the public aware of the problems with (the homeless) themselves. But I think that's a bigger problem," Flynn said.

"I think it isn't trendy anymore to talk on the homeless as a cause," Flynn said. The problem of homelessness has worsened and it's not getting better.

Public perception of the homeless may still be the greatest obstacle facing resolution of the problem.

Flynn noted a great difference in people's perceptions of the homeless and what really happens. For example, the EOC shelter itself has been branded in controversy recently, as neighbors have complained of harassment from homeless waiting for the shelter to open.

There are certainly problems associated with the shelter and its clients related to alcoholism, and more likely, to mental illness," Guyre said. But "they aren't criminal in nature."

She said most complaints stem from minor offenses, such as trespassing across parking lots while on their way to the shelter, or going through garbage cans looking for recyclables or anointing in public.

"Most of the complaints relate to perceptions," Guyre said. "The frequency of the problems is minimal. It's a problem nationwide, not just a neighborhood problem."

Jim said the appearance of homeless to be "scary" or long-term objective is to make the shelter go away.

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Energy, an increasingly expensive resource, is used to move the water within the state. According to the Chamber of Commerce Water Project, only 20 percent of the state's water delivery during the first four years of the drought was used, according to the Chamber of Commerce. A chamber pamphlet noted that the quality of state water is one which rests on economic pressures as everyone else. A pipeline from Lake Nacimiento sometime may leave the voters participating. Local reclamation would entail using "treated sewer effluent." This water is not viewed as a supply source for domestic use, but would be considered useful for industrial purposes, the airport area and possibly future business parks. Reclamation could add 450 acre-feet per year, costing $584 per acre-foot. Retrofitting, the fourth component of the project, would replace all high-water-use toilets in San Luis Obispo.
The entire time I worked in the (District Attorney's) office, I was the only minority deputy district attorney, she said.

Throughout Estrada-Mullaney's career as a prosecutor, several significant convictions were made.

Most prominent was the rape case of the People vs. Garcia. "The Garcia case was the first time in this county that DNA evidence was admitted into evidence in a criminal case," Estrada-Mullaney said.

The case ran for six months, the longest in the county's history.

In June 1991, the defendant in that case was found guilty on all counts and was later sentenced to 72 years and six months to life.

District Attorney Senior Investigator Bill Miller worked very closely with Estrada-Mullaney on the Garcia case. He described her as energetic, remarkable and optimistic.

"She has a real sense of justice," he said.

Miller and Estrada-Mullaney had collaborated on several cases while working in the career criminal prosecution unit.

"She believes that people can make a difference," Miller said.

Specifically, Miller noted Estrada-Mullaney's concern for the victims in the Garcia case.

"She wanted it (the trial) to be worthwhile for the victims," Miller said.

When Estrada-Mullaney received the call from Gov. Wil- ler about her appointment as secretary on Jan. 25, she had said she had mixed emotions.

"I was very happy when I got the call, but I also realized that it is a great responsibility and that I have to work hard in order fulfill that responsibility," she said.

This new position keeps Estrada-Mullaney very busy, she said. She finds the large volume of cases to be the most challenging aspect of being a judge.

"Switching from prosecutor to judge has Estrada-Mullaney realizing the challenge.

"As a deputy district attorney, you would make recommendations to a court as to what I thought an appropriate sentence would be in a particular case. Now I am the one who has to make the final decision," Estrada-Mullaney said.

"I really believe that people can change," Estrada-Mullaney said.

"She wanted it (the trial) to be worthwhile for the victims," Miller said.
STUDENTS

From page 5

A study will then be conducted of more than 1,000 Cal Poly stu-
dents to determine specifically what projects the university could utilize to help finance projects elsewhere.

Monday, March 16, 1992

With the results of the survey, it could still be used to help determine the best attractive solutions.

The key solution sought, of course, is the reduction of conflicts that occur as a result of the migration of students into what are traditionally family neigh-
borhoods.

Scott said there is a percep-
tion in the community that stu-
dents prefer to live in traditional
eighborhoods (RI zones), a choice seen as being incom-
patable with the longtime resi-
dents already there.

That compatibility conflict has resulted in strained relations over the years and has led local residents groups to create or-
dinances designed to control neighborhood living conditions.

If Cal Poly can fix the real
reasons students choose to live in those areas, officials believe they will be nearer to eliminating the conflicts.

The study will determine if students actually prefer to live in RI zones, Scott said. According to the consultant (MPC), stu-
dents select that living style but the underlying reasons for it may not always be because they want to live in an RI zone.

The challenge, then, is to create additional housing that is acceptable to students' needs but does not conflict with existing neighborhoods, Scott said.

“My brother was going to go to law school, and I thought that it sounded interesting,” Estrada-
Mullaney said. “So that was the first time I had thought about going to law school.”

Estrada-Mullaney spent the
next few years working as a
waitress and a clerk to finance
her legal education. Once ac-
ceded to UCLA, Estrada-Mullan-
ey's lifestyle was far from
the bench for the next 20 years.”

“We were living in Huntington Beach at one time, so it was a 50-mile drive each way, and I would leave very early in the
morning and commute,” Estrada-Mullaney said.

After graduation, Estrada-
Mullaney took a couple of years off to stay at home with her hus-
bond and son.

Estrada-Mullaney said.

Over the years, she and her
family traveled through San Luis Obispo several times and loved the area.

After two years in the
Orange County district attor-
ney’s office, Estrada-Mullaney
resigned to become a deputy dis-
trict attorney for San Luis Obispo County.

She was assigned to the newly
formed sexual assault unit, where she stayed until 1986.

Estrada-Mullaney then advanced to prosecuting felonies, and in 1989, she began working in the career criminal prosecution unit.

In September, Estrada-Mul-
lane became the supervising at-
torney for the Family Support Unit of the district attorney’s office.

At 45, Estrada-Mullaney has accomplished a lifelong goal, and she is slated.

“I hope to make being a judge
my last career. I’d like to be on the bench for the next 20 years.”

We’ll be looking at university
land that could be ultimately an-
nexed and sold,” Levens said.

“The proceeds of that would then
be used as seed money for
whatever project.”

Regardless of what a project is
pursued, the Cal Poly Foun-
dation would likely be in-
volved.

The Foundation is creating a
bridge loan program that would provide newly hired faculty up to $50,000 in order to make a down payment on a
home on a local home while
they attempt to sell the one from
which they came, Griffin said.

“It’s primarily to help faculty
who otherwise not be able to
come because of the housing
situation,” he said.

The program, with a possible
initial dedication from the Foun-
dation of $500,000, would keep 15 faculty members eligible for
assistance, Griffin said.

The Foundation is also
producing an information packet
about housing that will be given to prospective employees by the personnel department, he said.

Griffin said Cal Poly has met
with a local developer and city
officials to discuss affordable
housing and a possible joint
project.

The city’s role would be mostly
logistically.

“Our role would be to assure
a good design, that proper com-
"
RELATIONS
From page 7
If Kapic's spring voter registration drive bears fruit, students may at long last emerge as a large factor in city politics. With the 74-year-old Dunin stepping down as mayor, Kapic says this couldn't be a more crucial time.

And with spring on the bloom, Kapic can only hope raising temperatures and the increasing need to party away Scantron-induced blues may be matched with a bit of maturity.

"We still have the image that students don't always make good neighbors," Kapic said. "There is a percentage out there that holds that true. The first couple of weekends in spring quarter are going to be the true test as to how we maintain our community relations and how responsible we are. If anybody dares to throw a bottle or a rock or anything (at police), all that we've done this year is lost. "The community will be watching."

STUDENTS
From page 19
In interviews, a majority of officials clearly stated the need to keep students close to the university, if for no other reason than to reduce neighborhood conflicts and to meet the standards of the Clean Air Plan.

San Luis Obispo's Clean Air Plan calls for the county to reduce air pollution to comply with state and federal air quality standards.

Dunin favors changes in zoning around campus or the creation of a "special student zone" as a way of bringing students closer to the university.

"We must understand that the modern student requires and demands modern approaches to student housing," he said.

He also suggested offering financial incentives to fraternities willing to move out of neighborhoods and into the special zone.

Dunin says he also favors a "fraternity row" — an area in the city designated for fraternities.

But Scott warns that the university has no say in where students may live.

"We really don't have any jurisdiction over where students elect to live once they move off campus."

Through renewed communication, however, the university and city officials hope they can at least influence student housing choices via improved planning.

Both city and Cal Poly officials praise the current relationship, but admit that communication about planning in the past was not adequate.

"I think historically it's probably been somewhat lacking," Lebens said. "But it's been more of a case mutual insensitivity than anything else."

That insensitivity has resulted in a lack of preparation on both sides to deal with the strains that students have put on the community.

Dunin said the city has not properly planned for the growth of Cal Poly.

As a result, Dunin strongly supports including the results of the study in the city's Land Use Element. Currently, the element contains only about two paragraphs addressing student housing.

"There must be a commitment on the part of the city to implement recommendations of the study," Dunin said.

"The Land Use Element, at this point, doesn't address fully or even recognize student housing resolution in the city," he said.

Officials caution that any solutions to student housing are a long way off. There is no formal timetable for the development of additional housing as yet.

After MPC completes the study in June, officials will take a serious look at potential housing projects. Then they will decide how to proceed.

"We've got a good committee and a good consultant," Scott said. "I think we're going to be really pleased with results."

SLO down

Life in San Luis Obispo moves pretty fast. If you don't slow down once in a while, you might miss it.

EMERGENCY
Emergencies can happen anytime. But, no matter when they happen, French Hospital's Emergency Center team is ready.

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