Paying the Price
Higher education expenses continue to increase

By Anne Guilford
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

Surprise! Student expenses have gone up again this year.
The "Nine-Month Student Expense Budget" for the 2001-2002 academic year, which is created by the Financial Aid Office, has estimated that students living away from home will need approximately $3,120 for the fall, winter, and spring quarters. That is $1,670 from the 1998-1999 budget.
The budget includes tuition and fees, books, and supplies, food, housing, transportation, and personal/miscellaneous. The Financial Aid office bases the budget on information from the Student Expenses and Resources Survey (SEARS). The survey is done by the California Student Aid Commission and gathers information from the California State Universities, Universities of California, community colleges, and private trade colleges. The commission also surveys colleges for inflation, which is about 2.2 percent every year nationwide.
The Financial Aid office must keep its suggested student budget within certain parameters set by the Student Aid Commission unless the school has enough data to support another figure. The Financial Aid office did do its own survey in the spring of 1999 and was able to change some of its estimates because the survey found that expenses for Cal Poly students exceeded those estimated by the commission. Despite the overall rise in expenses, the cost of some things have gone down.
The tuition and fees category shows a decrease of $57 per academic year since the 1998-1999 budget was compiled.

Work-Study program benefits more than just students

By Sonia Saltzki
SUMMER MUSTANG EDITOR IN CHIEF

During the 1930s, when $15 a month wasn't even enough to pay for a college degree, John Parker became involved with the first governmental Work-Study programs in the nation. "I would not have been able to go to college without it," 83-year-old Parker wrote to his daughter-in-law, Luann Mcinald, manager of the Work-Study position available on or after campus. It was called the National Youth Administration (NYA) and allowed students to work 50 hours a week for two years. Parker worked at Springfield's Weather Bureau, compiling data while attending Southwest Missouri State University.

Almost 70 years later, and a few miles away, Cal Poly students take advantage of NYA's descendant, Work-Study, the largest federal financial aid program for higher education.

"Getting money for higher education has been a struggle," McDonald said. "In fact, general federal funding for higher education is in a 10-year low. The only program that has grown is Work-Study." In Cal Poly's case, federal annual funds received to run the work-study program have increased from $355,000 to more than $900,000 in less than five years. As it currently stands, Work-Study provides part-time jobs to students who demonstrate financial need. After grants are awarded, qualified students are given the option to work for a predetermined additional sum of money that does not have to be returned.

"Students can choose from any Work-Study position available on or off campus," McDonald said. "We try to get students the best jobs where they want to work." Part of McDonald's job is to regulate that all the money awarded by the federal government is distributed to the students — being over or under the budget limits Cal Poly's chances to receive more financial support the following year. Here is an example of how the program works:

After grant awards are distributed, the federal government determines if a student needs additional financial help. McDonald said the average sum of Work-Study money awarded to students is $2,400 a year, which means a student would have to work about 12.3 hours a week to earn that sum. On average, she said, students don’t work more than 10 hours a week. But if a student exhausts the allotted sum before the quarter is over, it is possible to apply for additional financial help. Or if the student decides to reject the Work-Study offer, that money can be recovered through standard Stafford loans.

To provide a wide variety of jobs, Cal Poly enters into contractual agreements with Associated Students Inc., Foundation, and non-profit governmental agencies.

"The county of San Luis Obispo is the largest employer with 30 departments within the county," McDonald said. "The second largest is the San Luis Obispo Coastal Unified school district." These contracts allow agencies to pay for only 25 percent of the student's salary while the Federal government pays for the additional 75 percent (an additional 10 percent is charged to employers for handling expenses since Cal Poly takes care of the entire payroll process). McDonald explained that many of the non-profit governmental agencies decide to award financial aid through Work-Study programs or general financial aid. In general, the idea of earning the money can be more weight when legislation is being approved by Congress, an idea that also receives more readily support from taxpayers. At the same time, more than just the student benefits from a Work-Study program. Agencies and school departments that would otherwise lack the money to hire students can do so if the students can provide the necessary services or functions to the student community. For additional information about Work-Study or general financial aid questions contact the Financial Aid

Crystal Myers
SUMMER MUSTANG
**Students pay price for color textbooks, up-to-date editions**

By Sam Kean  
MINNESOTA DAILY

(U-WIRE) MINNESOTA—Take a look around next time the checkout line stalls in the bookstore. Count the employees. Follow the fans wearing overhead and feel the climate control. Picture the books' authors and remember their editors and assistants. Slide your finger along the glossy photographs. Find out who published the book.

Students sometimes overlook textbook when calculating the cost of higher education, but for many, text consumes the equivalent of one month's rent every year. Editing, photographs and other steps might cost only pennies per book, but now take a look at the cash register. It adds up fast.

When students pile into the five University bookstores in a few weeks, their textbook money will pay for more than just black ink on white paper. They pay for building maintenance, employee salaries, shipping costs, royalties, marketing and publishers' profits. Students are last in line but every penny has its place.

Of every dollar spent on textbooks, bookstore maintenance, lighting, temperature control and employee salaries consume one quarter, according to a November Association of College Stores report. Though University-owned, bookstores must pay for themselves and then some. In fiscal 2000, University bookstores earned $280,000 in profit, said Krista-Karrf, fiscal 2000, University bookstores has its place.

In addition to financial demands, editorial demands have also risen. Improved printing technology gives students color charts and photographs but also costs more. So too does the development of CD and Web-based supplements. Lower-cost experiments such as paperless textbooks or black-and-white alternatives of the same text do not sell well, said University sales representative Patricia Vaik, who works with the University.

Students and professors have higher standards now, Vaik said. "When Project Slocum, senior researcher at Public Citizen, a consumer advocacy group founded by former presidential candidate Ralph Nader, said the energy policy's focus on petroleum production reflects influence from the petroleum industry, which has given more than $14 million in campaign contributions to Bush for every dollar contribution it gave to Al Gore in the 2000 presidential elections, totaling $1.8 million in direct contributions to Bush and $27 million overall to Republican candidates, according to figures posted by the Center for Responsive Politics on the Web site www.opensecrets.org.

However, the site also shows the oil and gas industry ranked ninth in

**National Briefs**

**Bush's energy policy under fire from consumer advocacy group**

By Devon Griffiths  
DAILY TEXAS

(U-WIRE) TEXAS-AUSTIN—President George W. Bush's national energy policy is drawing fire from political action organizations who say his supply-side approach reduces energy prices by increasing oil and gas production worldwide ignores efficiency-promoting technologies and incentives to reduce consumption of petroleum products.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America makes its case for increased oil and gas exploration by saying more production is inevitable.

"Like it or not, the nation will be dependent on fossil fuels for the foreseeable future," the IPA said in a statement. "In particular, petroleum and natural gas currently account for approximately 65 percent of the nation's energy supply and will continue to be the significant energy source."

While the Bush plan asks several government agencies to review energy efficiency technologies, it proposes only $59.2 million dollars for "renewable energy research," a small sum compared to a proposed $2 billion grant for clean-coal technology development.

Trends toward shorter textbooks are not as straightforward. Maybe," said Mike Reese, author of the study.

Students pay price for color textbooks, up-to-date editions

By Sam Kean  
MINNESOTA DAILY

(U-WIRE) BERKELEY—Gov. Gray Davis endorsed a plan Friday at a solar panel manufacturing plant in West Berkeley to increase California's reliance on renewable energy. Davis, in a brief appearance, endorsed the California Energy Commission's goal to increase the state's use of renewable energy from 12 percent to 17 percent by 2006.

"We're going to continue to put our money where our mouth is -- renewable energy is the key to an energy-secure future," Davis said.

Davis showcased solar energy as one of the renewable energy sources that would temper the effect of alleged price gouging by out-of-state power companies. "Solar power can produce more renewable energy, help us be self-sufficient, and we can't consume abroad from out-of-state megawatts," Davis said.

The governor also showcased the $110 million his administration allocated last year to subsidize renewable energy in California.

Davis's energy-saving plan was criticized by a few protesters, who said Davis was originally opposed to increasing the state's reliance on alternative fuels. "He's here trying to take credit for something that somebody had to break his arm to do," said Joyce Keller, a demonstrator with the group Women's Energy Matters. "He's not representing us."

Several protesters were nearby, holding signs that criticized the governor's energy policy. Some of the signs read, "Too Little Too Late?" and "Warning! Solar Invasion Home Masks Utility Backfire!"

Police arrested one protester, Barbara George, for trespassing at the Powerlight plant where the speech was being made. "I got arrested for telling the governor what I think," she said while sitting handcuffed in the back of a Berkeley police squad car. "It's outrageous

**Details of the story can be found on page 7.**

**Need Housing?**

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**New homes starting at $69,950!**
Shell Beach photographer exposes natural beauty of Central Coast

By Erica Tower
ARTS AND FEATURES EDITOR

B
ummed after he was hired for wed­
dings and other popular urban gather­
ings time and time again, photogra­pher Jerome Ross of Shell Beach gave up
his artistic passion for quite some time. Twelve
years ago, he rediscovered his affection and abili­
ity for capturing the raw splendor of nature — a tal­
et that is apparent in his latest collection
"Visions of a Natural World," which is currently
on display at the Photo Shop on Marsh Street in
downtown San Luis Obispo.

"I don't really plan my photos or carry my cam­
era with me everywhere," Ross said. "I'm usu­
ally caught off guard with the beauty or angle of a certain
scene and feel compelled to shoot it on film. What I really
strive for in a shot is color and lighting — these are the key
ingredients in all of my pic­
tures."

Though all of Ross' shots in this
collection explicitly capture
nature with an overlying peaceful mood that
seems to radiate from the walls, he describes his
own photography with a bit more muscle.

"I consider my style very nature oriented, but
also with an element of humanism mixed in," he
said.

And all of his shots do seem to take on their
own personality.

Ross prided this distinctive animal quality
in long exposures — a technique he uses to make
the texture of his pictures appear brighter and
smoother. Many of his shots appear as though they
are airbrushed, which is particularly noticeable in
his pictures of waves and the ocean.

"This method really gives the quality of motion
to a picture," Ross said. "For certain photographs,
the exposure can even be as long as 30 seconds,
especially when it is really dark outside. This tech­
ique is also great for focusing the entire shot —
and in my pictures I don't like anything to look
blurry."

Though "Visions of a Natural World," a collec­
tion which took about one year to compile, does
highlight some serene locations as far away as
Arches, the majority of pictures were taken along
the Central Coast.

"There are so many beautiful places so close to
(San Luis Obispo) that most people don't know
about," Ross said. "My favorite time to shoot is in
the winter because the natural light is so amazing."

In one particular picture Ross captures Bixby
Bridge, a landmark near Big Sur, from an unusual
angle, which emphasizes its exceptional architec­
ture. He also explained that it was also a sponta­
neous shot.

"I had photographed the bridge before, but never liked
the way any of the pictures turned out," Ross said. "But
one day I was driving down a dirt road where the bridge
was visible. The lighting and angle were so cool that I just had to
get out of the car and take some pictures."

Ross' favorite photograph in the collection is a
piece called "The Old Barn," which reveals an
oddly weathered piece of wood illuminated by
the night sky. He admitted that he had a hard time
deciding which of the shots was most proud,
and with over 45,000 photographs to his name he
was overwhelmed when asked to elect an over­
all favorite. This was a question that could not be
answered.

"The best part about photography is being able to
share your work with other people," Ross said.
"In today's society, people tend to lose touch with
nature, and with my work, I try to put them back
in touch with it."

"Visions of a Natural World" will be on display
at the Photo Shop until Aug 15. For further infor­
mation about Jerome Ross or his photography,
please call 543-4025.

Remake of classic film doesn't monkey around

By April Pack
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

I
't is often expected that
sequels and remakes are never
going to be as good as the orig­
inal. However, I beg to differ.

The newly released remake of the
1968 movie, "Planet of the Apes,"
directed by Tim Burton, proves to be
otherwise. I was a little skeptical
at first about the movie with the main
character played by Mark Wahlberg,
not being a star name. It is still
hard for me to see him as anyone
other than Marky Mark. It is also diffi­
cult to take him seriously as an actor
since he has had past unpromising roles in
movies such as "A Perfect Storm" and
"Boogie Nights."

Wahlberg's performance is not
greatly improved in this movie, but
the flick itself makes up for it.

The film begins much like the first ver­
sion: a spacecraft is shown drifting
unto an unknown planet. But
when the camera zooms in, the pilot
is a chimpanzee, not a human.

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Outdoor, educational public programs are long-time priority for Natural History Museum

By Kat DeBaker
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

L es Gustatson has been a docent at the Morro Bay Natural History Museum for over 10 years. “I saw articles in the paper and I thought it sounds interesting,” so I applied,” he said.

Gustatson now works at the front desk at the museum, answering phones and providing information to visitors.

Volunteers like Gustatson are being celebrated during the week of Aug. 11-19 when the Central Coast Natural History Association (CCNHA) marks its 25th anniversary of supporting docent-led public programs.

According to the Morro Bay Natural History Museum website, docents provide many services for the public of San Luis Obispo County. They lead nature walks, staff visitor desks, work with school groups, present lectures, prepare museum displays, work in the museum store, publish the monthly newsletter, greet visitors, run a puppet theater, tend to several native plant gardens and work in the museum Discovery Center, just to name a few.

“There are about 150 active docents at this time,” Gustatson said.

All active docents are expected to perform at least eight volunteer hours each month, according to the website. The training sessions usually begin in January of each year.

Docents can choose to work in the Pismo State Beach Nature Center, Montana de Oro Visitors’ Center or Morro Bay State Park Museum of Natural History. Education Chair Carolyn Frank, who is in charge of hiring and recruiting docents, could not be reached for comment.

One of the more visible docent activities is leading “Adventures with Nature,” three free walks of various lengths and difficulties. Docents explain the history and natural features of the area, according to the July 2004 Docent Council Newsletter. Walks include topics such as Bluff the Kelp Forest, Shark Inlet to a Beach Picnic and the Chumash Indians.

“The outings started (in 1976),” said Nancy Drher from the California Department of State Parks and Recreation. “The idea was the brainchild of a number of people. Meeting times and dates are listed on the Morro Bay Natural History Museum website or can be obtained by calling the museum.

SKATEBOARDING HAS BEEN BANNED at Cal Poly and Cuesta College.

That means no practicing your 360 flip in the parking lot between classes. You’re too old to be spanked, but scolding isn’t out of the question.

Keep the following in mind:

- Check out the skate park at Santa Rosa Park.
- Call the city at 781-7300 for details.
- Downtown pedestrians will cheer merchants chasing you with a broom if you’re caught riding your skateboard.
- If you use the handrails at the courthouse to practice new tricks, a lawyer is sure to get himself tangled up in your board and sue.

Follow the “no skateboarding” signs. And don’t get yelled at.

SUMMER MUSTANG CONTRIBUTOR

Gail Johnson runs the gallery, which also is a framing studio. The Gallery has been part of Art After Dark since it first began in 1994.

“We are always, always open, and people know that,” Johnson said. “We are sort of the stable anchor on one side of the town and the Art Center at the other side of town.”

The Johnson Gallery just had an opening this past Sunday, so they will not be featuring one this Friday, but they will be showcasing four painters and one glass artist.

Among the artist that will be featured is Dalton Jamieson, who works in oil paints and whose works fall between the line of warm nostalgia and eerie loneliness, according to the gallery’s newsletter.

Jamieson also is a bit different from other artists featured in the Johnson Gallery in that he lives in San Francisco, and not the San Luis Obispo area.

Johnson said that most, if not all, the artists featured in the gallery tend to be from the surrounding area, like Paso Robles, Arroyo Grande, or San Luis Obispo.

However, Johnson was quick to point out that while Jameson does not live in the area, his parents do.

Kile said that he was surprised more people are not aware of the Art After Dark, however, everyone he encountered that even with a low acknowledgment of the many local artists, the gallery at the Art Center gets about 80 to 100 visitors every first Friday of every month and 45,000 visitors each year. She encouraged anyone to take a stroll through the various galleries participating in the after hours program.

“It’s a great way of spending a Friday evening,” Kile said. “Most people have just finished dinner or got out of a movie and are just walking around downtown.”
Minor drug-related convictions could curb financial aid

Students filling out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) may be a little surprised when they read question 35, which was added in 1998, as if the student has had any drug-related convictions. If the student checks the "yes" box, they may become ineligible for federal financial aid. There is now controversy over whether the withholding of financial aid is an appropriate response to the instruction, or does the punishment fit the crime?

Marijuana is among the most popular narcotics used, but only Rip Van Winkle wouldn't know that smoking marijuana is illegal in the United States. And most rational people know that if they do something illegal and they get caught they will have to deal with the punishment the law prescribes. It's common sense: If someone wants to avoid a consequence they shouldn't do things that could bring the consequences about.

I learned at an early age that avoiding punishment was very simple. All I had to do was not do what my parents told me not to do, and do what they told me to do. The FAFSA/marijuana situation is similar to when my parents wouldn't give me my allowance because I didn't clean my room. At the time I decided that cleaning my room wasn't worth the couple of dollars my allowance was worth. But if someone threatened to deny me tuition funds for a year I might reconsider.

The Federal Government made the law, and so they can choose how to enforce it and how to punish those who violate it. If they don't want to give someone who breaks laws money for school, is it their prerogative. If they think that withholding financial aid for college is an effective strategy, they are going to try it. I would think that people who do smoke marijuana, or use other drugs, would much rather lose some financial aid than be imprisoned.

Students who have been caught using marijuana once only lose eligibility for Federal Student Aid for one year, and those who are caught twice lose it for two years. Those who get caught more than that lose aid indefinitely. This really isn't as tragic a repercussion as it could be. Scholarships from other sources are available and what is so awful about a student having to pay for their income or getting a loan? Most students could stick it out for a year. Those who are caught twice are just stupid and those who are caught more than that really need to re-evaluate their priorities. They can't be doing that well in school if they are smoking out that often anyway. Maybe they could pay for school with all the money they would be saving by not buying drugs.

I do have some sympathy for those students who had to check the box the first year the law was in effect. They just may not have known about it, and thus may not have known to alter their behaviors to avoid the consequences. But the law has been around for a couple years now and students who have filled out the form before must have noticed it.

Drug users need not panic quite yet; the law may be changed soon. Every four years the Higher Education Act (which created question 35 on the FAFSA) is re-evaluated by the Congressional Education and Workforce Committee. Because the law began in 1998 it will be re-evaluated in 2002.

There are enough politicians and citizens opposed to it that there is a possibility it will be revoked. Currently, there are 51 co-sponsors of bill HR786 in the House of Representatives.

The bill seeks to completely repeal the drug provision of the Higher Education Act.

Those who are already breaking the law by using drugs may not be opposed to a different solution to the problem — lying on the form. But 30 percent of applications are randomly checked for accuracy, and if someone is caught lying they can be fined up to $10,000. But even then they may not be caught. FAFSA forms are randomly checked for accuracy against the student's IRS tax returns form, which the students provide themselves. There is no communication between the schools, whose compare the forms, and the IRS. And the school has no access to the student's legal records.

So rich kids seem to be in the clear for this one. But for those who have financial need, I suggest you think twice before lighting up your weed.

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Publishers take students for all they're worth

When the end of the quarter rolls around and you only have a mere $10 to show for textbooks that cost you (in most cases) more than $300 total, don't blame El Corral or even your teachers. Blame the textbook publishers who exploit unarmed college students for profit simply because they can.

The evil "buyback" cycle goes something like this: Teachers request textbooks based on the number of students they plan to have the following quarter. If they happen to be offering more sections of a particular class than in previous quarters, they must order more textbooks to accommodate the fluctuation in students. Teachers then request more textbooks from the publishers, commonly via the Internet. This is where the scenario becomes ugly. In many cases the books teachers request are no longer being published because the stores no longer need them.

A new edition, though, doesn't necessarily have to cost $80; new editions are merely updated, updated information added to the old version. Often a "new edition" means that only one page out of the old edition has been altered based on a textual error. Honestly, have the laws of calculus changed since Newton first invented this mathematical concept years ago? Has the internal structure of a cell somehow spontaneously altered in recent years? No. This is why it is especially absurd that new editions of biology and mathematics books — which are commonly the most expensive — surface every couple of quarters.

When something like this occurs, instead of requesting 50 additional textbooks, teachers are forced to order new books for all students. The old editions are regarded as waste, and students are forced to suffer two times over. Not only do they have to shell out more cash for a brand new textbook, but they are also short-changed at buy-back stations if they attempt to return an old edition. When the bookstore no longer needs a particular textbook, students are compensated with a $2 coupon to El Corral for the following quarter, which is hardly a justified trade.

According to the Financial Aid Office, in the 1998-1999 school year, student expenses for books and supplies, where estimated to be an average of $469 per student per year. In just three years, this cost has grown to $900. Since there has not been a rapid rise in the inflation rate recently, which would contribute to such a staggering $400-year increase in school supplies expenses, something else has to be happening.

Call it whatever you like, college students, not just at Cal Poly, but all over the nation, are being screwed for more every year, and the costs have become so outrageous, publishers companies trying to make an easy dollar.

Erica Tower is a Journalism senior and Summer Mustang staff writer.

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Letter policy

Columns, cartoons and letters reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Summer Mustang. Summer Mustang reserves the right to edit letters for grammar, format and length. Please limit length to 350 words. Summer Mustang encourages comments on editorial policy and university affairs. Letters should be typewritten and signed with major and class standing. Preference is given to e-mailed letters. They can be mailed, faxed, delivered or e-mailed to mustangdailly@hotmail.com. Do not send letters as an attachment.

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“Life is one-way street. Make an immediate left.”
News

Aug. 2 - Aug. 8, 2001

BUSH continued from page 3

overall industrial campaign contributions in the 2000 elections, falling from seventh in the 1996 elections.

Slocum said Bush's proposal to reduce
royalties for drilling on some federal lands, effec-
tively reducing the rent of oil companies must pay
to drill, constitutes corporate welfare.

"It's going to increase production for com-
panies with virtual monopoly control over energy markets and calls for billions of dollars in taxpayer subsidies to probably the most success-
f ul industry on the American economy today," Slocum said.

In a report issued by Public Citizen, Slocum contrasts year 2000 profits of $40 billion for the top five oil companies largely due to high
gas prices against a 43 percent decrease in income for the top 1,400 corporations overall. However, the increases in year 2000 pro-
fits -- as well as rising gas prices -- are due to eco-
nom ic troubles that developed over the last
decade, according to two studies.


"Supply significantly exceeds demand year-
round," the document stated. "This results in very poor refinery margins and very poor refin-
er financial results."

A study by the Rice University-based Baker Institute showed that a wave of refinery clos-
ings occurred over the next several years in an attempt to adjust to depressed prices and tight-
ened environmental controls. When the demand for petroleum rose again, the industry, which had slashed refinery capability, was unable to respond quickly, causing gas prices
to skyrocket nationwide.

The Baker report suggested open-market forces helped cause these problems. In a free
market, oil companies must attempt to adjust their capability to produce and refine oil to
meet demand for oil prices, preventing oil companies from maintaining surplus capacities which might stabilize fluctuations in the price of oil
by allowing them to quickly respond to rises in demand.

Bush's energy policy, however, specifically advocates against price fixing, refusing to
draw oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve except in cases of worldwide "oil shortages."

"We should be drilling under Detroit -- going to 40 gallon-per-

miles vehicle will do more for energy independence than drilling ever

would." 

Ashok Gupta
Air and Energy Program Director

Defense Council, said environmental provi-
sions of the Bush energy proposal such as a
Conservation Fund that would receive money
for energy efficiency improvements in areas like Alaska National
Wildlife Reserve don't mitigate the damage
drilling would do.

"The idea of using royalties from harmful
actions for good things we don't buy," Gupta
said.

Gupta said the Bush plan's supply-side focus

testifies to the potential to improve in the effi-
ciency of energy usage and reduction of
demand.

"If we want to reduce our dependence
on foreign oil, it's easier to do through demand rather than supply," Gupta said. "We should be
drilling under Detroit -- going to 40 gal-
on-per-mile vehicles will do more for energy independence than drilling ever would.

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Dav is continued from page 3

that people get arrested for speaking their
minds in Berkeley of all places."

Davis said Berkeley is the "city of solar
power" and thanked Berkeley Mayor Shirley
Wort hington and "Rikki" Olds, apparent-
lly referring to Councilmember Betty
Olds.

City officials who attended the event sup-
ported Davis' s increased commitment to
renewable energy, but said it was not as dra-
matic as they hoped.

Davis said he pleased a Davis' s renewable energy goals. She noted that the city has yet to establish similar goals.

"I'm thrilled to hear his commitment to renewables -- we have a 20 percent conserv-

ation goal here," she said. "We haven't set a goal for renewables, but I think that's a won-
derful idea, and I think we should get a goal."

Councilmember Kris Worthington said Davis' s plan does not go far enough.

"It's a very positive step that he's here to celebrate the achievements and improve-
ments in solar power," she said.

Members of CalPIRG, an environmen-
tal lobbying organization, also attended the
speech.

Dan Jacobson, a CalPIRG official, ques-
tioned the feasibility of Davis' s plan. He said he would like the state to have a goal of 20 percent renewable energy, instead of Davis' s projected 12 to 17 percent.

"We think it's a step in the right direction, but without a mandate to reach the 20 per-
cent, it's unlikely that the target percentages for renewable power the governor announced today will be met," Jacobson said.
First-year football coach Rich Ellerson's Mustangs are feasting on a balanced run-pass diet

By Jason Brennan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

New Cal Poly football coach Rich Ellerson said he plans to bring in a new recipe for success for this year's upcoming season.

The defensive-minded Ellerson comes from the University of Arizona where he was architect to the well-respected "Desert Swarms" defense during his eight-year stint with the Wildcats.

This year, Cal Poly returns nine starters from last year's defense --- one that allowed 201 yards passing and 29 yards rushing a game.

Ellerson said that many of the athletes from last year were playing out of position. He said he feels this is due to the fact that there were many injuries that hit last year's team forcing certain players to take on positions that they were not normally accustomed to.

"Last year's squad experienced some tough times on the injury list," Ellerson said. "This year, I plan to move some guys around to create more team speed on the defensive side of the ball."

The Mustangs are also returning nine players on the offensive side as well. Ellerson plans to lead a more balanced attack this year with the addition of an improved running game.

"We've added the option to our offense this year," Ellerson said. "Hopefully this will give us a new wrinkle. Now, defenses will be forced to stop the running game as well as the pass."

Teammates Seth Barford and Kassim Osgood said they look to further their record-breaking performances from last season.

You can meet head football coach Rich Ellerson at McPhee's Grill in Templeton on Thursday, Aug. 23 from 5:30 p.m., at Cal Poly's Meet the Coaches night. Food and beverages will be available as well as a drawing for several prizes.

Coaches from other fall sports teams will also be on hand at McPhee's, located on 416 Main Street in Templeton. For more info, call (805) 756-0277.

"I sold into coach Ellerson's philosophy a long time ago," Osgood said. "His resume speaks for himself. I would expect nothing but good things to come from Cal Poly football in the near future."

Osgood was chosen as a first team pre-season All-American while Barford was selected to the second team pre-season All-American.

Ellerson said he likes what he sees on the defensive side of the ball.

"Seth, Kassim and the rest of the receiving corps are a talented group of players," Ellerson said. "They are grasping new concepts that I threw at them each day. They will play a huge role in the success of our team this year."

Ellerson said he chose Cal Poly because of its beautiful location and family environment. He boasts that the Cal Poly athlete is unique to other types of athletes he has coached in the past. He said the strict academic standards that are to be met by each and every athlete create a more responsible and disciplined person that steps on the field in green and gold on Saturdays.

"The average rank-and-file athlete at Cal Poly is different than those I've had in the past," Ellerson said. "If you're nurturing a Cal Poly crowd your chances of getting into trouble may be a little less likely."

The Mustangs' schedule is a bit lighter this season with the absence of two monsters in the Division-I-AA ranks. Games against Hawai'i and Youngstown State have been replaced with the likes of Alcorn State and Western Washington.

Still, the Mustangs will be put to the challenge immediately in their first game Sept. 1 against Montana.

Practice Schedule

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"Luckily the summer quarter is pretty relaxed as far as academics, so I can have more time to make some money."

Quinn McGinnis, Cal Poly baseball player

Quinn McGinnis is a sophomore baseball player Quinn McGinnis is working at Business Housing Services and is on-call doing custodial work around campus.

His newly found employment should help to pay for a summer class he is currently taking.

"Luckily the summer quarter is pretty relaxed as far as academics, so I can have more time to make some money," Quinn said.

Along with juggling school and his new job, McGinnis said he also finds time to hit in his daily workout to stay in shape for next season.

Another student-athlete working this summer is softball player Holly Ballard. During the off-season, she not only puts in plenty of time in the batting cages, but devotes her spare time to the Arroyo Grande branch of Bank of America as well.

Despite taking eight units this quarter and working three days a week, the Mustang first baseman still finds time to stay in shape.

"I like having all this to keep track of, it keeps me busy," said Ballard, who plans to work just once a week during the season.

Ballard, a business major, said the job is great experience working with people and feeling as an integral part of a big business. With this job being Ballard's first, she said she feels it's a great way for her to do something related to her major and gives her confidence in the working world as well.

Another athlete juggling work and school this summer is football player Manny Pasternack, who has been working at Sears in San Luis Obispo since May. He said he plans to pack in his hours now before the regular season kicks up this fall.

All student-athletes, like these three share a common bond, which is the constant pinch for money.

No matter how much money is available, regardless if it's from a scholarship or from a loan, it never seems to be enough. So instead of the constant phone calls home to mom and dad, many students are forced to pick up odd jobs on campus or in the community.

Unfortunately for the athletes of Cal Poly, they have to work a little harder, balancing both the job and academics.

SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

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