Paying the Price
Higher education expenses continue to increase

By Anne Guilford
SUMMER MUSTANG CHIEF 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 off campus will need approximately $12,170 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 University, Universities of California, community colleges, and private trade colleges. The commission also stitches figures 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 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 all the increase in expenses, the costs of some things have gone down. Transportation 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 Slutzki
SUMMER MUSTANG EDITOR IN CHIEF

During the 1990s, when $15 a month was 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 daughters in law, Luann McDonald, manager of the Work-Study program at Cal Poly.

It was called the National Youth Administration (NYA) and allowed students to work 30 hours a week for two years. Parker worked at Springfield's Weather Bureau, compiling data while attending Southeast 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 $350,000 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. Salaries vary from federal minimum wage ($5.15) to $14 an hour, based on the student's prior experience and the skills required for the position -- as a state agency, CSU schools are exempt from paying state minimum wage rates, but after last year's decision by Chancellor Charles Reed all CSU schools were encouraged to pay at least the state's minimum wage of $6.25," McDonald said.

"It was very helpful to have a job on campus that could adjust to my schedule," said Mary Adams, a Cal Poly biology graduate working on a master's degree at the university. "I never would have gotten to meet the professors and found out about the research that was going in the department."

Adams worked as an office assistant for the biology department for two years through Work-Study and said she received the help she found through Work-Study that is used to receive more financial aid. 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 earned 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 Work-Study money. If a 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 students who work for $15 an hour come into the government to work for $8 an hour. In general, the idea of earning the same money can help 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 can increase how many positions they can offer to the student community.

For additional information about Work-Study or general financial aid questions contact the Financial Aid

Crystal Myers/Summer Mustang
News

Students pay price for color textbook 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 books when calculating the cost of higher education, but for many, text consume 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 only one quarter, according to a National 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 Kzik-pak for themselves and then some. In addition, editors and authors might make only pennies per book, but now take a look at the cash register. It adds up fast.

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Shell Beach photographer exposes natural beauty of Central Coast

By Erica Tower
ARTS AND FEATURES EDITOR

B y April Pack
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

It is often expected that sequels and remakes are never going to be as good as the original; however, I beg to differ. The newly released remake of the 1968 movie, “Planet of the Apes,” directed by Tim Burton, proves to be a difficult to take him seriously as an actor other than Marky Mark. It is still greatly improved in this movie, but roles in movies such as “A Perfect Day.” Wahlberg’s performance is not going to be as good as the original version, while making it interesting with some new twists. There’s no break-off Statue of Liberty buried in the sand, but there are odd changes made to another national monument upon the film’s conclusion.

The makeup alone is an impressive feat that strikes awe from anyone watching. Roth gives the most realistic portrayal of a walking and talking ape. Overall, the movie requires little acting skills (since dialogue is almost non-existent) and relies more from special effects and computer graphics — similar to “The Matrix,” only with apes.

Despite this, the movie is entertaining, and as to be expected, was left open for yet another sequel.

Remake of classic film doesn’t monkey around

General Thade (Tim Roth), left, fights to subdue Leo Davidson (Mark Wahlberg), right, in “Planet of the Apes.”

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Remake of classic film doesn’t monkey around

General Thade (Tim Roth), left, fights to subdue Leo Davidson (Mark Wahlberg), right, in “Planet of the Apes.”
Outdoor, educational public programs are long-term priority for Natural History Museum

**By Kat DeBaker**
*SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER*

L es Gustafson 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 sounded interesting," so I applied," he said.

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

Volunteers like Gustafson 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 native plant gardens and work in the museum Discovery Center, just to name a few.

'There are about 150 active docents at this time," Gustafson 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 Visitor’s 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," a three-week series of walks of various lengths and difficulty. Docents explain the history and natural features of the area, according to the July 2001 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 Dreher 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 Web site or can be obtained by calling the museum.

**SKATEBOARDING HAS BEEN BANNED** at Cal Poly and Cuesta College.

That means no practicing 360 flip in the parking lot between classes. You’re too old to be skating your skateboard.

Follow the “no skateboarding” signs.

And don’t get yelled at.

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By Byron Samayoa
*SUMMER MUSTANG CONTRIBUTOR*

Every Friday late afternoon shops start closing up and workers clock out with anticipation for the weekend that has become more than overdue. Moreover, by 5 p.m. downtown San Luis Obispo becomes a ghost town, but something is different the first Friday of every month. Just when shops are closing their doors for a long weekend, some San Luis Obispo art galleries are opening theirs. It’s called Art After Dark.

It has been running for seven years in San Luis Obispo, said Karen Kile, executive director for the San Luis Obispo Art Center. The program is an agreement with neighboring art galleries to be open from 6 to 9 p.m. the first Friday of every month. During the regular year, visitors do not have to walk from gallery to gallery with the help of the downtown trolley. The trolley is also open on that Friday and helps to transport art enthusiasts from one gallery to the next with the ride free of charge.

SLO County boasts over 45,000 visitors each year, and the Canyon Gallery, the Art Center, and others are featuring a lot of people each Friday. The first opening this past Sunday, they will 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 Luis Obispo, 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 Jamieson does not live in the area, his parents do. Kile said she is not surprised more people are not aware of the 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 the side of the town and the Art Center at the other side of town."

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Opinion

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 (FAFSA) may be a little surprised financial aid is an appropriate curb financial aid. 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 to do and not do what they told me to do. FAFSA/marijuana situation is similar to when my parents wouldn't give me my allowance because I cleaned 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 tuitions funds for a year I might reconsider.

The Federal Government made the law, and they can choose how to enforce it and how punish those who violate it. If they don't want to give someone who breaks laws money for school, it is 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 financial aid for a 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 who gets caught is not just the money 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 was enacted 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 20 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 return form, which the professors provide themselves. There is no communication between the schools, whom comprise 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 light up your weed.

Anne Guilford is a journalism junior and Summer Mustang staff writer.

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 Coral or even your teachers. Blame the textbook publishers who exploit unnamed 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 their income has declined. 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 tuitions funds for a year I might reconsider.

A new edition, though, doesn't necessarily have 30 pages of crucial, updated information added to the old version. Often a "new edition" means only that one page from 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? This is why it is especially absurd that new editions of biology and mathematics books are 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 Coral 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 schools supplies, where estimated to be an average of $648 per student per year. In just three years, this cost has grown to $900. Since there has not been an equal rise in the inflationary rate recently, which would contribute to such a staggering 100%-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 by the book publishers. 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 light up your weed.

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

Letter policy

Columns, cartoons and letters reflect the views of their authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Summer Mustang.

Summer Mustang reserves the right to edit letters for grammar, punctuation and length. Please limit length to 250 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 mustangdaily@hotmail.com. Do not send letters in an attachment. Please send the text in the body of the e-mail.
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

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

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With the exception of the streamlining of certification standards and more relaxed EPA restrictions for refinery construction, the Bush policy largely ignores the refinery shortage and focuses on increasing oil and gas production, arguing that an increase in production would lower energy prices and reduce fluctuations due to price manipulation by groups like the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Companies, or OPEC. Although the Baker report has acknowledged environmentalists, it is supported by one of the groups that is hardest hit by higher energy prices — the elderly.

The American Association for Retired Persons reported that senior citizens often spend a quarter of their income on electricity and heating, while the average consumer spends approximately 15 percent.

The Internet provides a way for students to access free textbooks and provides an opportunity for professors to select texts that are current and relevant. However, the Internet also presents challenges for the publishing industry. One challenge is the issue of illegal copying and distribution of copyrighted materials.

The Internet could provide an opportunity for publishers to make textbooks more accessible and affordable, but it also raises concerns about the future of the traditional textbook industry.

The Internet has the potential to revolutionize the textbook industry, but it also presents challenges. Publishers must find ways to adapt to the changing landscape and ensure that they continue to provide high-quality educational materials to students.
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

during their season of play. The only many student-athletes work on campus

By Cory Dugan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

SEARCHING FOR WINNING INGREDIENTS

One student-athlete working this summer is sophomore baseball player Quinn McGinnis. 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 fit 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 the 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.

"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

Camp Preview

First-year football coach Rich Ellerson's Mustangs are feasting on a balanced run-pass diet

By Jason Brennan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

ne Cal Poly football coach Rich Ellerson said he plans to bring in a new recipe for success this year in the Mustangs' upcoming season. The defensive-minded Ellerson comes from the University of Arizona where he was architect to the well-respected "Desert Swarm" 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 294 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 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.

Mustang athletes will work for an education

By Cory Dugan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

On top of Cal Poly athletes have to worry about athletics and academics, many student-athletes work on campus and in the community as well.

Aside from the stipulations concerning NCAA rules regarding working athletes, they are allowed to work during their season of play. The only restriction concerns scholarship athletes — no athlete can make more money at their job than their scholarship awards them. Other than that, if any student-athlete decides to work during their season of play, they are permitted to do so.

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"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.

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"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 offensive 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 throw 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 running with 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 hotspots 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.

Meet the Coaches

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Camp Preview

First-year football coach Rich Ellerson's Mustangs are feasting on a balanced run-pass diet

By Jason Brennan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

ne Cal Poly football coach Rich Ellerson said he plans to bring in a new recipe for success this year in the Mustangs' upcoming season. The defensive-minded Ellerson comes from the University of Arizona where he was architect to the well-respected "Desert Swarm" 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 294 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 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.

Mustang athletes will work for an education

By Cory Dugan
SUMMER MUSTANG STAFF WRITER

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