SLO County Fair: hot summer nights
Rape on the rise

San Luis Obispo is in many ways a never-never land where the outside world does not touch its residents. However, in some respects, our area keeps right up with the rest of the nation.

For example, where rape is concerned. It's easy for Cal Poly students to ignore the problem of rape. For the most part, Cal Poly has one of the safest campuses in the state university system. A rape is a rare occurrence on campus.

It's off campus where it generally occurs. And not only to students, or people of our age.

According to statistics from San Luis Obispo General Hospital from January through June, its staff examined 50 rape victims. Seventy percent were female, but three quarters were college age. Fifty-four percent of the victims were under the age of 18. Six percent were only 3 years old.

It's apparent from these figures that rape is not a crime of sexuality, but of force. Physical violence was involved in 70 percent of the rapes, and a weapon was used in 24 percent of the assaults. In 20 percent of the cases, more than one assailant was implicated.

Even San Luis Obispo, it would seem, rape has a foothold. What makes it more difficult is a new law passed by the California Supreme Court which makes it harder to increase bail for crime suspects.

Such was the case with Eddie Franklin Gaines. Gaines, a suspect in the rape of a Cal Poly dorm resident, failed to show up for his arraignment on July 31. His bail was $10,000, meaning that Gaines only had to post $1,000 to get out—and flee to Sacramento.

What irked the Cal Poly dorm residents who sent a petition to Carol Hallett and Robert Nimmo protesting Gaines' early release was that the bail was for burglary, not for rape, which is only $2,500, according to the county bail schedule.

According to the writers of the petition, "the violation of a person is far more severe than the violation of property." It doesn't seem fair that a person's mental and physical well-being is placed in the jeopardy of less invaluable. The other consideration—the difficulty in increasing bail—doesn't help.

The ruling states that the prosecuting attorney must prove the defendant will jump bail.

Rights of suspects are important, but so are those of the general public. It is a fine line indeed between these. But it would seem in rape, which is going up at a dramatic rate in the country, that the public would get a little more pull.

How much has it risen? The FBI reported that during 1979 rapes went up 11 percent. Compare this to the overall crime index, which went up 5 percent.

Add to this the statistic that rape is often unreported, difficult to prove in court, and easy to discourage victims and witnesses from testifying through the indifference of the courts and law enforcement agencies.

It is a process that needs attention. It is not something that will go away if you ignore it. And it is something which will most likely happen to you or someone you know.

Even San Luis Obispo is not immune.

Summer Mustang policy

Letters and press releases may be submitted to the Summer Mustang by bringing them to the Mustang office in Room 226 of the Graphic Arts Building, or sending them to Editor, Summer Mustang, GDC 226, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407. Letters must include written signatures and phone numbers and names of the people they receive.

Editors reserve the right to edit letters for length and style, and to omit libelous statements. Letters should be kept as short as possible. Inadmissably long letters will not be printed.

The Summer Mustang encourages readers' opinions, criticisms and comments on news stories and editorials. Press releases must be submitted to the Mustang at least a week before they should be run. All releases must include phone numbers and names of the people or organizations involved, in case further information is needed.

Editors reserve the right to limit, condense, rewrite and edit press releases they receive.

Author Becky Marr is a junior journalism major.

Cattle led to the slaughter

Last week at the San Luis Obispo County Fair, I had an opportunity to witness something I have always understood was true but had never directly experienced—the apathy of the American voter.

I have been donating time and energy to the John Anderson presidential campaign, and was at a booth at the county fair, raising funds through bumper-stickers, buttons, etc.

I'd always read and heard that politically speaking, most Americans are apathetic. I suppose one could argue that the persons walking past the Anderson booth at a small county fair in Central California was not a representative sample. However, the people I did see certainly upheld that notion of apathy.

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Summertime Mustang

The President for renomination (I think)

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Officials say the disabled still have barriers to cross.

BY CHERYLE JOHNSON

Since 1972, more than $900,000 has been spent by Cal Poly on improvements which would remove architectural barriers for the physically disabled.

Another $23 million has been spent in the construction of such buildings as the Vista Grande Dining Facility, the Architecture and Environmental Design building, the new faculty offices, and the Robert E. Kennedy Library, of which all have been designed to be barrier-free.

But no matter how conscientiously money is spent, there are existing problems or to erect barrier-free buildings in the future, the single greatest physical barrier for the disabled who attend Cal Poly cannot be removed.

"I perceive the topography of the campus as being the biggest barrier—there is nothing basically that can be done about that," said Harriet Grendeman, acting coordinator of the Disabled Students Services office on campus.

While he concedes the university can indeed do nothing about the sloping terrain which makes accessibility a problem for students in wheelchairs—difficult, it should be emphasized that whenever funds are available they are expended on barrier-free removal, said Peter K. Phillips, facilities planner.

"Fortunately, money has been available," said Phillips referring to state and federal funding which is given to make physical improvements for the disabled before state and federal aid are available.

At the end of the Vietnam era, the university anticipated an influx of disabled veterans into its academic buildings.

Though that never happened, an increasing number of students with disabilities have been attending Poly every year, he added.

Los Osos resident Ed Wheeler attended Poly in his wheelchair from 1973 until 1977, when he graduated with a bachelor's degree in social science.

"The whole school was an architectural barrier," he related, adding that although he had attended junior college for two years before entering Poly, it still took him four years to obtain his degree—in part because of the physical barriers he encountered.

"Classes frequently had to be moved out of their rooms because they were not accessible to wheelchair students," said Wheeler, who was injured while serving in Vietnam.

The physical task of getting from building to building took extra time, he says, making it impossible to schedule classes back to back. Tram service had not been instituted.

At that time there were only three parking spaces for the disabled, says Wheeler. When the disabled students found that one of those was not really being utilized, they "would give it back to the university".

"When we did get them spaces, it took the student body two years to get accustomed to them," says Wheeler, who added that one time a woman pulled up to a space right in front of him and, when he told her he was disabled and asked her to please move her car, she responded by saying "I've heard this shit before," and rolled up her windows.

Many of the architectural modifications which have been made were either in progress or being proposed when Wheeler graduated. He gives architect Peter Phillips much of the credit for their undertaking.

"Peter Phillips was really instrumental in removing a lot of architectural barriers," said Wheeler, who notes that campus parking alone has greatly improved since the time he was a student.

Some of the barriers in the environment, however, are not as easily correctable as are architectural barriers.

For example, bicycles—or any other object—which she unexpectedly encounters on the paths to and from classes create barriers for Ana Maria Gonzales, a natural resources management major who has been blind since she was three years old.

"They are everywhere," Gonzales said of her two-wheeled nemesis.

"We leave people's bicycles standing in unusual spots," she said, adding that it is bicycles which have been left standing out of the racks, not bikes on the move, with which she has the most trouble.

"I figure if they run me over, it is at the cost of their bicycling," Gonzales laughs about the moving variety.

"I think that physical barriers are largely the result of state and federal aid," says Paul Wolff, an architecture professor who teaches a 400-level course entitled "Architecture and Environmental Design." The course concentrates heavily on the architectural aspects, and is designed to give able-bodied people, especially students, a better understanding of how the access is provided.

"I try to widen their horizons of disability beyond the physical, which is the normal stereotype of the handicapped," says Wolff.

That is accomplished by inviting guest speakers who are disabled from both the student and surrounding communities, as well as requiring students to develop special projects to aid disabled people in some way.

Another point which Wolff says he tries to make is that it is not merely a question of providing access for the handicapped, but how the design is needed to be done.

Many disabled, he notes, are relegated to the rear. "You can get in the wheelchair but you cannot go past garbage cans and through the service entrydoors," says Wolff, who has taught courses in environmental design.

"It is important to remember that by making the environment more accessible, you make it more accessible to everyone," says Wolff.

"It increases the exposure that the disabled will get and thereby hopefully reduces architectural barriers."

Heat doesn't deter county fair goers

Temperatures soared over 100 degrees for the seventh weekend, but the twelfth heat did not dampen the San Luis Obispo County Fair attendance in the scorching weather's name.

The overall attendance for the 10-day fair was 212,979, an increase of 11,645 according to figures published in the Telegraph-Tribune Monday.

The jump in fair attendance came in the livestock, with a record-setting 15,267. The country music music acts, over 14,000 singing and instrumental contestants, and thousands of part-wild mustangs.

Singers Barbara Mandrell, Ronnie Milsap, and Foster Sarett from California; Glenn Keraw and the group the Oak Ridge Boys performed during the fair as did the creator of well-loved characters as Fat Albert and Wilbur Harrod—Bill Cosby.

Fair attendees gagged the final weekend at the fair with the highest attendance of 107 degrees Saturday and a season high of 108 degrees Sunday. But the high temperatures did not dampen the enthusiasm of the rodeo, horse auction and tractor shows.

Put your money where your Heart is.

Man creates a new world in miniature

By LUCINDA CHIPPERONI

Con structs a miniature doll house is not child's play.

Craftsman Robert Lay has moved the doll house from the realm of toys to the world of fine art, which can be enjoyed by adults and children alike.

Lay, a retired wood pattern maker, started building the doll house in 1968, when his wife, Alorthy, encouraged him to build a doll house for their grand daughter.

Lay set up a shop at his Atascadero ranch which hopes to one day bring in extra income but acknowledged, "It will whether it will ever be a "money-making thing. I don't see it that way."

Lay's second project was a three-story Victorian doll house, which he currently sells for $300.

The painted-wood miniature Victorian, which is 24 inches long, 15 inches wide and 45 inches high and took approximately 50 hours to build of $150 worth of materials and sells for $300.

While $395 seems like a lot of money, Lay explained that after subtracting the initial costs and a store's sales commission, his salary is well below minimum wage.

Lay creates from blueprints, drawings and sketches. Most of the building materials are ordered from Great Ideas in Templeton and furniture kits available at local hobby shops. He does not design houses or furniture.

"The house can be costly. One piece of furniture can run as high as $800," Lay says. "Kids love the doll houses. A small, slow assembly result is a piece of custom-made furniture."

Building miniature homes is a slow process. Lay explained that the frame is usually made last and everything else is glued. The more detailed the house, the longer it takes to build.

Lay, 31, and his wife, Lou, live in a small house with a full barn, shop and feed lot filled with hay bales.

He hopes to undertake a three-story, mid-19th century Victorian in the near future. Lay said the doll house should be sold to someone who will use it as a serious craft project to construct, adding, "It's a great thing for a winter night."

Lay's work is occasionally displayed at Great Ideas in Templeton and Creekside Toys in San Luis Obispo County Fair in Paso Robles.

In addition to his hobby, Lay works part-time restoring carriages and wagons for Templeton Carriage Works.
Biological sciences professor Eric Johnson, a professor of biological science, to update Cal Poly's ornithology collection. Located in Fischer Science Hall. During the rest of the year, birds are collected and frozen to preserve them until Johnson has time to prepare them.

"I have a permit to go out and collect the birds I need, but I never do," Johnson assured. "Birds killed on the roads or that wash up on the beach are picked up by the Audubon Society for use as Johnson's specimens. "All the birds die of natural causes and are brought in for use in our collection," said Johnson.

Poultry unit: no one but us chickens

By RICHARD CASEY

With about 5,000 hens for egg production, plus a variety of other birds to take care of, the student employees at the Cal Poly poultry unit have their hands full this summer. Poultry science majors Jim Bassett, a senior, and sophomores Kevin Williams and Greg Young, live at the poultry unit in a house provided by Cal Poly rather than pay rent. They are required to work 20 hours a month at the unit, but according to Bassett, they usually end up logging more than 40 hours a week.

Each day about 4 p.m., the egg collecting starts. Single comb white leghorns are used for egg production. They average 200 eggs a year. Bassett said the hens are kept only one year, because after that, their production goes down and it is not economically feasible to retain them.

Carts are used in the collecting process, which is done by hand. The eggs are put into flats. The flats go into the carts, which are then wheeled to the egg dock, where the cleaning process takes place.

The eggs are then taken to the grading and storage room. Here the eggs are candled, by shining a blue light through the egg to check them for impurities such as fertility, cracks, and blood marks; and graded according to size by a machine. This machine separates them into jumbo, extra large, large, medium, small and peewee-size size eggs. The majority of the eggs are in the large size category. After grading, the eggs go into storage. Most of the eggs go to the campus food store.

The Cal Poly poultry people aren't caught with egg on their faces in meat production either. The killing process usually takes place twice a week and Bassett said the average kill is 75 chickens. Due to the labor involved in separating and packaging individual pieces, most of the chicken is packaged whole.

Meat production also involves turkeys. Each May the "Fall Turkey Project," gets under way. Bassett said the turkey eggs are bought in Northern California, then brought here to hatch out. By the time Thanksgiving rolls around the birds are just the right size to fill someone's platter. This year's turkey project is managed by poultry science major Candy Krieck.

The poultry unit also has a well-stocked game bird department. According to Bassett this department features quail, both domestic and Valley, pheasant, chukar partridge, and wild turkeys. These birds serve a variety of purposes. Some are used for experimental purposes, some are turned loose in the wild, while others are given away.

Bassett said the poultry unit, in cooperation with the California Fish and Game Department, is involved in an experimental project with Rio Grande turkeys from Texas. They are raised at Cal Poly and then turned loose in the wild. These birds do better than other wild species in this area due to their adaptability to the climate, Bassett said.

The modern mass production of poultry products demands the usage of complicated machinery and environmental controls, from intricate egg sorters and cleaners to precise temperature controlled rooms with alarm warning systems.
Central Coast hiking trails beckon Poly students

BY DAVE BRACKNEY

Most summer Cal Poly students would agree that San Luis Obispo has a slower, less hectic atmosphere this time of the year.

Some people, however, would like an even quieter, more peaceful than SLO Town can provide. The Central Coast, the nearby hiking trails of the Central Coast beckon, waiting for hikers eager to escape city and school life.

It may surprise many Poly students to learn that there are numerous hiking and camping opportunities fairly close to San Luis Obispo.

One of the hikes located closest to San Luis Obispo and perhaps the most popular one is the climb to the top of Bishop's Peak. Rising some 1,000 feet above the west end of San Luis Obispo, Bishop's Peak can be reached by driving up Foothill Boulevard beyond the city limits and parking along the road between it and San Luis Peak (Madonna Mountain).

From here, one crosses the open pasture land until finding the trail that passes through the oak trees and eventually gains the peak's ridge line. The hiker should keep a close eye for poison oak along the way.

Although the trail is often steep and hard to follow, the hiker is rewarded with a spectacular view of San Luis Obispo and the surrounding country. The total distance is about three miles.

For the hiker desiring a longer, but still close trip, there is a trail from Cuesta Ridge. Starting from a pullout just beyond the summit of Cuesta Grade, a dirt road may be followed as far as the hiker pleases. In fact the road can be followed all the way to Lopez Canyon, a total of 15 miles each way. Such a trip makes an entire weekend outing, camping overnight along the way.

Montana de Oro State Park, too, has many excellent trails available for day hikes, although the only overnight camping allowed is in established campgrounds. Local backpacking shops provide full maps for the park and other areas as well.

For the weekend hiker whose pocketbook can handle paying $1.50 a gallon for gas, more isolated, distant opportunities await. To the north up Highway 1 beyond San Simeon are hiking areas such as Salmon Creek, Silver Creek, Kirk Creek and Cone Peak. All these spots are readily accessible and have campgrounds.

The hiker will be rewarded by traveling through what has been described as some of the most unspoiled and beautiful coastline in the entire United States. The landscape includes sheer cliffs, virgin beaches, and several pockets of coastal redwoods, along with meadows and waterfalls. Because these hiking areas lie within the Los Padres National Forest, a wilderness permit is required. The wilderness permit can be obtained either by mail or by going to the U.S. Forest Service Station nearest to the location.

South of San Luis Obispo are more hiking opportunities. South on Highway 1 beyond Pismo Beach is Point Sal State Beach. With trails along cliffs overlooking the ocean, Point Sal is often considered quite similar to Montana de Oro State Park. Point Sal is about a 45-minute drive south of San Luis Obispo.

To the south and inland from here is more of the Los Padres National Forest. One of the best hiking and camping areas here is the San Rafael Wilderness, north of San Luis Obispo. Also popular for day hikes are nearby Lake Alchuma and Figuerora Mountain. San Rafael Wilderness and Figuerora Mountain both require wilderness permits.

Wherever one chooses to hike, a few precautions should be made before leaving and while on the trail. Ray Bini, assistant manager at Granite Stairway Mountainbiking, said the main trail hazards in the summer are poison oak and ticks.

To avoid poison oak, Bini recommends simply wearing long pants and keeping eyes open at all times. Although it is possible to wash off the areas that come in contact with poison oak to avoid some of its effects, Bini said the wet solution is simply avoidance.

However, Bini said that there is little anyone can do to avoid ticks other than staying home. Bini said ticks that attach themselves to the hiker's skin can be removed by taking a pair of tweezers and pushing the tick into the skin and turning the tweezers until the tick comes out. Failure to remove a tick from the body can result in a local infection, along with a great deal of discomfort.

In addition, Bini recommends that summer hikers take along plenty of water and should consider investing in a good pair of hiking boots. With a little preparation and good common sense, Bini said, the potential for adventure and relaxation on the trail is virtually unlimited.

The Abalone Alliance to present film

The Abalone Alliance, a local group that has been described as some of the most unspoiled and beautiful coastline in the entire United States, has been described as some of the most unspoiled and beautiful coastline in the entire United States.

The Abalone Alliance's Diablo Project Outreach Committee plans to hold a presentation by local musician Steve Werner. The presentation, which is titled "Direct Action," the long documentary, includes interviews with Dr. John Gofman, Dr. Helen Aldicott, Daniel Ellsberg, and others involved with the Alliance Diablo Project Office at 7:30 p.m. at the Verrarano Memorial Building, 801 Grand Avenue, in San Luis Obispo.

The event is sponsored by the Abalone Alliance, a local group that has been described as some of the most unspoiled and beautiful coastline in the entire United States. The presentation, which is titled "Direct Action," the long documentary, includes interviews with Dr. John Gofman, Dr. Helen Aldicott, Daniel Ellsberg, and others involved with the Alliance Diablo Project Office at 7:30 p.m. at the Verrarano Memorial Building, 801 Grand Avenue, in San Luis Obispo.

The presentation will be a discussion on the Alliance's plans for the blockade, and entertainment by local musician Steve Werner. Refreshments will be provided.

The free program will start at 7:30 p.m. at the Verrarano Memorial Building, 801 Grand Avenue, in San Luis Obispo.

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Revamped Shakespeare play pans out

By DIANA BURNELL
Mustang Staff Writer

A roller skater rolls across the plaza, radio earphones on his head. A blind man plays his flute on a street corner. Cops patrol their beats. A couple of hookers check out their prospects. A typical scene in a modern day city, yes, but also the opening setting for PCPA's production of Shakespeare's dark comedy "Measure for Measure." The play, directed by Caroline Eves, concerns Duke Vincentio, who, while in disguise as Elbow the conman, checks out their prospects. The strict Angelo, who also plays Willy Loman in "Death Of A Salesman," was at times unintelligible as Duke Vincentio. Others who were hard to understand were Isaiah Whitchock Jr. as Pompey the bawd, and Stefan Witke.

When seeing any Shakespearean production, it is advisable to either read the play or a synopsis of the plot first, because the language has changed considerably since Elizabethan times. Also, many of Shakespeare's plots twist and turn, and it helps to have a good idea of what is happening on the stage.

"Measure for Measure" continues throughout the summer, playing at both the theatre at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria, and the theater in Solvang.

A teary-eyed Helen Heidi Davis portrays the much-maligned Isabella in the PCPA's current production of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
Recession blamed

Summer jobs scarce

By STEVE JENSEN

If you expected to get a job this summer, Luis Ohio said this summer instead of going to college, you probably found that jobs are hard to find in SLO.

Even students who had already had jobs here and were anxious to work more hours and take the quarter off from school aren’t able to work as much as they would like, said a Placement Center employee.

Gretchen Beckmann said she feels the lack of jobs is due to a combination of factors that coupled with a general slowdown of the economy has caused many students leaving for summer to want to find work.

“We had a total of 1,000 job listings last summer. This year, we’ve listed just 400 and the quarter is almost over,” she said.

Beckmann is acting department head of the Placement Center.

“According to the restaurant managers in town, lack of tourist business has been a problem for scheduling workers and hiring new people,” she said. According to restaurant managers in town, lack of tourist business has been a problem for scheduling workers and hiring new people.

Martha Struck, assistant manager at This Old House, said she would like to see a limit of four shifts a week to make it easier for all employees to work as often as they have time.

“We’ve had an unusually slow turnover this summer,” she said. This sentiment was shared by several others.

Gooden added that he lost shelf space in the move. He is in the process of building extra shelves of his own which will cover his only extra storage space.

There will be no room for more decoration in that office.

Decoration may not be much of a consideration in the new offices. “With just three concrete walls, how do you hang anything?” asks Gooden of the political science department. This sentiment was shared by several others.

Gooden added that he lost shelf space in the move. He is in the process of building extra shelves of his own which will cover his only extra storage space.

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“My students are kind of scattered around the Central Coast during the summer months, and in the fall it is getting between 10 and 12 days before vacation begins,” according to Beckmann.

There are jobs to be had anyway, according to Beckmann.

“She said, because people can’t make enough money working without working enough shifts.

John Scholz does the hiring at Sebastian’s and sees a different situation at his restaurant. “I get a half dozen applications a day. We’re having a good summer. There’s been less turnover, and we have more staff on hand,” he said.

Dave Peters, a manager at Wine Street Inn, summed up the problem. “The turnover is erratic. It’s a matter of being at the right place at the right time. Right now there are no openings. Not too long ago, I had four girls quit on the same day.”

Barbara Schneider, who runs the Smelling & Snelling Employment Agency in San Luis Obispo, has a broader view and a different opinion of the employment situation in the area. “I haven’t noticed a slowdown and things are definitely picking up,” she said. “There are always jobs available for qualified people.”

Scholz feels students are difficult to place in jobs because they generally lack experience. “They’re going after the same jobs. Students usually want retail or restaurant work. The students I get with a skill make them easier to place. Also, there’s also the problem of school schedules,” he added.

Poly faculty offices showing signs of life

BY KATHY BLACK

The new faculty office building is finally showing signs of life as the faculty and staff begin to move in.

Completed in the last two months, the faculty offices located behind Science North are designed to centrally locate staff and faculty that were previously scattered all over campus.

Although the building is made of concrete, similar to the new administration center on campus, it has a unique design. Each department is given its own section, each faculty member has their own office and each office has its own phone. This appeals to George Clucas, a political studies professor who said, “Now I don’t have to wade through the rain and mud around the end of Modoc to deliver letters.”

The office interiors are inviting, compared to the temporary structures that many faculty members used to inhabit. Each office has a large picture window that affords an abundance of light. Three walls and the ceiling are unpainted brick, which “maketh the offices perfectly soundproof,” and less distractions filter in from outside, according to Calvin Wulver, design department head of the sciences department.

The soft wall in each office is painted to brighten the environment. Ornamental horticulture teacher Ray Houston has a knobby soft wall that he’s not sure he can live with. “I wonder if I can paint it over because he wondered.”

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Gooden added that he lost shelf space in the move. He is in the process of building extra shelves of his own which will cover his only extra storage space.

There will be no room for more decoration in that office.

Decoration may not be much of a consideration in the new offices. “With just three concrete walls, how do you hang anything?” asks Gooden of the political science department. This sentiment was shared by several others.

Gooden added that he lost shelf space in the move. He is in the process of building extra shelves of his own which will cover his only extra storage space.

There will be no room for more decoration in that office.

“My students are kind of scattered around the Central Coast during the summer months, and in the fall it is getting between 10 and 12 days before vacation begins,” according to Beckmann.

There are jobs to be had anyway, according to Beckmann.

“She said, because people can’t make enough money working without working enough shifts.

John Scholz does the hiring at Sebastian’s and sees a different situation at his restaurant. “I get a half dozen applications a day. We’re having a good summer. There’s been less turnover, and we have more staff on hand,” he said.

Dave Peters, a manager at Wine Street Inn, summed up the problem. “The turnover is erratic. It’s a matter of being at the right place at the right time. Right now there are no openings. Not too long ago, I had four girls quit on the same day.”

Barbara Schneider, who runs the Smelling & Snelling Employment Agency in San Luis Obispo, has a broader view and a different opinion of the employment situation in the area. “I haven’t noticed a slowdown and things are definitely picking up,” she said. “There are always jobs available for qualified people.”

Scholz feels students are difficult to place in jobs because they generally lack experience. “They’re going after the same jobs. Students usually want retail or restaurant work. The students I get with a skill make them easier to place. Also, there’s also the problem of school schedules,” he added.

Poly faculty offices showing signs of life

BY KATHY BLACK

The new faculty office building is finally showing signs of life as the faculty and staff begin to move in.

Completed in the last two months, the faculty offices located behind Science North are designed to centrally locate staff and faculty that were previously scattered all over campus.

Although the building is made of concrete, similar to the new administration center on campus, it has a unique design. Each department is given its own section, each faculty member has their own office and each office has its own phone. This appeals to George Clucas, a political studies professor who said, “Now I don’t have to wade through the rain and mud around the end of Modoc to deliver letters.”

The office interiors are inviting, compared to the temporary structures that many faculty members used to inhabit. Each office has a large picture window that affords an abundance of light. Three walls and the ceiling are unpainted brick, which “maketh the offices perfectly soundproof,” and less distractions filter in from outside, according to Calvin Wulver, design department head of the sciences department.

The soft wall in each office is painted to brighten the environment. Ornamental horticulture teacher Ray Houston has a knobby soft wall that he’s not sure he can live with. “I wonder if I can paint it over because he wondered.”
Woodrose

Playing this Sunday:
Brava Brothers
All Drinks happy hour prices on the patio

Libertarian lobbies for liberty

BY DEBORAH TUCKER

Speaking at a recent press conference, the Libertarian candidate for the United States Senate said that he hopes to "reframe the issues" and redefine "what the proper relationship is between the government and the people."

David Bergland said that he plans to become involved in public debate to "reframe the issues in terms of personal liberties." He said traditional political debate fails to do this.

Bergland said that often the government interferes in matters that involve personal freedoms.

"Government should only protect people when they're being threatened," he said.

As an example, Bergland stated that the Libertarian platform states that abortion "should be a personal choice for those involved."

Asked to comment on the party's stance on gay rights, he said, "There is growing dissatisfaction with the major parties and in the decline in the idea that government is the ultimate salvation."

He said that there has been a Libertarian in Congress, since the party was only formed in 1972. He said that if there is one Libertarian in the Alaska State Senate and approximately 50 Libertarian candidates for office.

Bergland said he foresees a Libertarian president in the future.

"Most people really are Libertarians because of their respect for other people's rights," he said. He said the definition of a Libertarian is "a person who recognizes and respects the rights of others."

He said that if voters are upset with the Republicans and Democrats, then they are "wasting their vote" in casting it for a Republican or Democrat. He said this implies that voters are pleased with the way Republicans and Democrats are handling the issues.

"If I get 5 to 10 percent of the vote then I will feel that he has lead a successful campaign."

"I'd like to see a Libertarian in the United States Senate said. He said that if he gets 5 to 10 percent of the vote then he will feel that he has led a successful campaign.

"People growing dissat isfaction in matters that involve personal freedoms."

"I'm more concerned about the idea that the public is growing dissatisfied with government, and in the decline in the idea that government is the ultimate salvation."