By Kathy Campbell

Monterey County decided Wednesday to "start over" on a draft environmental impact report for the Marport coal-fired co-generation power plant in order to include new comments and questions submitted after the original comment deadline.

The proposal for the 49.9 megawatt plant, to be located about 10 miles north of the San Luis Obispo County line, was reviewed in Monterey County, but local officials were not notified until residents of the rural area contacted them. By then, the response deadline had passed. At San Luis Obispo County's request, the comment period was extended until June 17.

"The extension is now a moot point," said Kathy West, project planner for Monterey County. West said she has received so many comments and new questions about the project that the draft environmental report will be redone.

West said the applicant, Sunlaw Energy Co., had already been dropped from the project. The current application is for one power plant that will use about 15 percent of its transmission line, groundwater contamination, traffic and hazardous waste.

The hearing process is likely to continue another six months, West said.

The Marport project is one of two co-generation plants proposed for the San Luis Obispo area of southern Monterey County. Lockwood residents, concerned about the impact of the plant currently under review, contacted the California Energy Commission and found that contracts had been signed for sale of electricity to PG&E from a second plant as well. Resident Patricia Ashe told the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors last week about the second plant, but Sunlaw's representatives have since said the plans for it had already been dropped.

Local officials are especially concerned about the coal-fired plant's impact on air quality. The draft environmental study indicated that about 977 tons of pollutants would be released annually.

A clerical error resulted in 60 extra parking permits being sold.

By Marisa Fujikake

Some Cal Poly students have had parking problems since winter quarter, but Public Safety officials do not anticipate the problem to continue in the fall.

An excess of 60 parking permits for the R-1 parking lot, behind the red brick residence halls, were sold winter quarter due to a clerical error made prior to the selling of permits, said Cindy Campbell, parking officer at Public Safety. This resulted in an excess of cars and too few lots. Public Safety noticed the problem when officers found cars parked on the dirt and grass areas by the R-1 parking lot.

"It was not the students' fault," Campbell said. "We were pretty lenient with them."

As a result, an increase in R-2 parking lot permits were sold this quarter. The R-2 lot, located in front of the Yosemite Residence Hall, has never filled to capacity until this quarter, said Campbell.

Campbell said students with R-1 permits are allowed to park in the R-2 lot if R-1 is filled, but those with R-2 permits cannot park in the R-1 lot.

In addition to winter quarter's overall of permits, the R-2 lot may have been filled due to the affluent student population, she said. "Many of them chose to live at the Yosemite."

See PERRING, back page

District 5 candidates share county views

By Meta Freeman

With election day around the corner, candidates for the county's Fifth District, which includes the majority of San Luis Obispo and the southern part of Atascadero, were asked to share their views on local issues. Here are their responses.

Candidate Melanie Billing, 44, is a former mayor, councilmember and planning commissioner of San Luis Obispo. She has been involved in various community activities and committees and is a former high school teacher.

On growth management: Billing said she would support a growth management ordinance in the county. She was responsible for initiating one for the city of San Luis Obispo while she was mayor.

On the transportation of toxic waste: "I think that toxic waste is definitely a real problem. They ought to be put on roads that are not going through heavily populated communities. My position would be that toxic wastes ought to be on routes like Highway 166 which can be carefully monitored by the Highway Patrol and that won't near our heavily populated areas," she said. The Board of Supervisors has not taken a very strong stand on this in the past. On the Board of Supervisors' relationship with city councils: "The Board of Supervisors does not have a cooperative relationship and one where it respects the city's general plans and not try to intimidate the city council, into doing development activities."

See SUPERVISORS, page 8

Poly Afro-American population stays low

By John Alexion

There is the same number of Afro-American students today at Cal Poly as there was in 1966. Today Afro-Americans are part of America's mainstream society - illustrated in this year's graduating class.

Arvarizu, a 1986 Cal Poly graduate, is able to understand the background common to minority students she counsels.

See MINORITIES, page 14
Sandbox scrubbings in the stalls

When I first came to Cal Poly I was the typical freshman, afraid that I might not fit in and be able to relate to the college friends. I pondered those insecurities until I came across some familiar scrawl on the walls of the University Union restrooms—graffiti.

I discovered that graffiti at the college level in many ways goes beyond the typical scribbles loving “John” and “Trojan rules” from high school. I saw a whole new dimension in graffiti, and it made me realize silly juveniles aren’t the only ones who get the urge to whip out their pens in the restroom.

Since Cal Poly realizes many of its students like to display their thoughts while doing private things, it has placed writing boards in various restrooms for the specific purpose of writing graffiti. The boards are conveniently located just to the right of the toilets, at arm level to accommodate the scribbling urges of young scholars.

The women’s stalls in the U.U. display a variety of scrawl, from the exchange of hellos between friends — they apparently frequent the same stalls — to the intimate secrets of some personal lives. I’m always amazed at the serious attempts at poetry. One woman wrote, “I wish we had the heart of children. Their love is strong and eyes are bare. We only dare to say ‘please love me’ at the seventh glass of wine.” How does a woman get such a beautiful inscription in such a spot?

Then there are the animal-rights activists who write things like “Save the dolphins — boycott tuna please!” It goes to show that the restroom is as good a place as any to picket for our fellow mammals.

Religious commentaries are regular features. It’s always comforting to know that “Jesus loves me” while I’m using the toilet. I also have heard “Yu-hai” at the seventh glass of wine. Would someone really dare to call out a name this loud in a restroom? The name sounds a bit hypocritical that the campus graffiti is not the same as the graffiti at my high school.

There are also philosophers who try to make elegant statements with few words as possible: “Love lost equals love gained,” or “Peace,” and restrooms are the perfect place for such writers who are kind enough to remind you to “Have a nice day” before you flush.

BETWEEN THE LINES

□ “No commander abandons ship in the middle of a storm.” Panamanian strongman Manuel Noriega, saying he would not step down while the political conflict in his country continues.

□ “As a fairly academic school, a lot of people don’t think it’s cool to go out and support athletics.” Mike Foerstel, vice president of Cal Poly’s Student Supporters of Mustang Athletic Teams.

□ “It’s 113 degrees outside. If you can’t get a cold beer, what can you do?” Indian tennis pro Manohr Singh, during New Delhi’s hottest summer in 20 years.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Moshe White House.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Mike Vigo, sports editor.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Dawn Jackson, executive assistant.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Elmer Ramos, sports editor.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Donna Taylor, lifestyle editor.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” K.M. Cannon, photo editor.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Tom Viskocil, assistant photo editor.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Grant Shaffer,不在乎.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Peggy Yeya, general manager.

□ “It’s expensive to take this show on the road.” Nishan Havanian, faculty adviser.

REPORTER’S NOTEBOOK

Shelly Head

Naturally, women aren’t the only ones who write on the walls. In fact, in the designated boards, I have been rather notorious for it. Though I can’t say I’ve ever seen any men’s restroom graffiti, I’ve heard about it from my male friends. Apparently, poetry and philosophy can also be found in the men’s stalls. But unlike female attempts to make statements of beauty, the male samples of creative expression are typically more crude. For example, the infamous “Here I sit all broken hearted, tried to s—, but only to burst into tears.”

Peculiarly, unusual and unique to male restrooms is the graffiti artist, whose method of scrawl is more on a diminutive than the written word. Graffiti artists, as described by a male source, generally use the walls to “display the leastest combustions of their imaginations” through drawings of parts of the human anatomy in disfigured “mountainous proportions.”

Sometimes I wonder how these graffitians do it. I can’t imagine whipping out a pen and writing on the walls while I’m in the restroom. Sure, I’ve been tempted on occasion to mock a crawling worm when someone’s written something particularly, profane. I’ve always managed to restrain myself. Maybe it’s because I’m afraid the next girl in line will find me using my own backside.

I guess it doesn’t really matter why people write on the bathroom walls, and as long as they keep it on the designated boards, I’m kind of glad they do. It’s one of those little links to childhood crayon scribbles on the wall, telling us that hopefully, most of us will never completely grow up. I can’t wait to read the walls at the office after graduation.

Shelly Head is a journalism senior.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Poly’s hypocrisy is the problem

Editor — The policy of the University of California is to provide housing for students. For example, UCLA houses 1/3 of its population and its goal is 1/2. It is not building dormitories, but apartments. The California State University, and Cal Poly in particular, should be more responsive to student needs.

There has been no attempt by Cal Poly to provide married student housing or a fraternity/sorority row. The university has available land, but refuses to come up with the proposals it promised years ago. It’s too bad that you see an attempt to get fairer, more convenient and possibly cheaper housing as a “folly.” Lack of choices makes students captive renters, often made to pay exorbitant rents! I don’t understand why your editor wants to perpetuate that situation and stant the reporting of my efforts to get Cal Poly to be more responsive.

Such housing benefits are available on other campuses and they work. I’m sure students who work in San Luis but live outside the city would like to have the choice. Does your campus (May 27) speak for them?

A good point one student brought up was that Cal Poly’s dry status drives students off campus. Doesn’t it strike you as a bit hypocritical that the campus can be wet for dignitaries? I don’t think you that you could bring about change if 15,000 student voices were turned in that direction? At the very least, the university could sell some of its land to the city so we could better fill those needs.

PEG PINARD
City Councilmember

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed

LET’S LET IT GO BACK IN THE CLASSROOM...

Moral Majority...

My Friend, Jerry Falwell...

Good Night, and God Bless!...
16 companies to pay portion of chemical dump cleanup cost

GLEN AVON, Calif. (AP) — Sixteen companies that dumped nearly 24 million gallons of cancer-causing chemicals at the Stringfellow Acid Pits have agreed to pay $6 million of cleanup costs that could reach $880 million, regulators said today.

The agreement comes 16 years after the dump closed and after nearly two years of talks between the Environmental Protection Agency, state health officials, representatives of the 16 companies and the former dump operator.

Talks started after a federal court decided some of the companies must pay for the cleanup. The agreement, announced Tuesday, marks the first time the private firms involved have promised to pay for any work at Stringfellow.

"It’s a small step, but it’s the first agreement the parties have been able to reach on the site," said Joel Reynolds, the attorney for a citizens group called Concerned Neighbors in Action.

"The fact you have some cooperation suggests that as the remedial effort continues, more cooperation can be expected," he said.

Stringfellow closed 16 years ago after nearly 35 million gallons of cancer-causing solvents, acids, pesticides and metals were dumped at the 20-acre site.

The chemicals have seeped into the soil and an underground stream of solvents has flowed more than two miles to pollute drinking water in this Riverside County community, 50 miles west of Los Angeles.

To combat the pollution, the companies will install five wells on Pyrite Road just north of Highway 60 to prevent the dirty water from encroaching further, said Paula Bisson, section chief for the EPA.

The agreement does not order the companies to pay any specific amount, but Bisson said plumbing and storage tanks could cost about $2.98 million.

New York (AP) — The AIDS virus probably did not jump from monkeys to humans but could have infected the common ancestors of humans and monkeys millions of years ago, researchers say.

That conclusion comes from Japanese biologists who have determined the entire genetic code of the AIDS virus that infects African green monkeys. Some researchers have suggested that these monkeys may have been the source of the human AIDS virus.

The Japanese team found that the African green monkey AIDS virus differed from the two known human AIDS viruses in several important respects. If the virus had jumped from monkeys to humans in recent times, the viruses would be identical or nearly so.


In an accompanying commentary, Carol Mulder, a biologist at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester, writes that the Japanese findings mean that "the human viruses cannot have originated from African monkeys in recent times, as had been predicted by many people."

Studies of these AIDS viruses and of AIDS viruses in other species of monkeys suggest that each species has its own AIDS virus. The virus in each species probably evolved in isolated populations and in different places, the Japanese researchers say. Humans and monkeys are both descendants of primitive primates that lived 20 million to 30 million years ago. The Japanese researchers said 20 primitive primates lived 20 million to 30 million years ago. The Japanese researchers said that an AIDS-like virus infected those primitive primates. As the primitive creatures evolved into humans and various species of monkeys, the parent AIDS virus evolved into the different forms seen today, the researchers speculated.

Queen Victoria says, "Off with your head — I'm reading Mustang Daily!"

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MUSTANG VILLAGE

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan concluded their fourth and probably final summit session Wednesday, in conflict on nuclear arms, Afghanistatn and other regional issues, but agreeing that their talks had forged a new relationship between the superpowers.

The Soviet Communist Party general secretary called their meetings "a blow to the foundations of the Cold War" and Reagan reiterated that his characterization of the Soviet Union as "the evil empire" does not apply any longer.

"A great deal is due to the General Secretary," the president said of his remarkably softer tone toward the Kremlin. The statement raised eyebrows among several refinements, including Tanya Zieman who has been waiting 11 years to gain an exit visa.

Reagan was leaving Moscow on Thursday following a Kremlin farewell, and he and Mrs. Reagan joined the Gorbachevs Thursday evening.

Gorbachev, at his own news conference, said the two leaders, in what will be their final summit unless the remaining arms impasses are bridged by negotiators in Geneva, "have freed themselves from all sorts of propaganda gambits."

In fact, Reagan said, "I’m going to do everything I can to persuade my successor to follow up and continue" the policy of reconciliation. There was palpable optimism that an offensive weapons pact can be reached in Reagan's term, but both leaders pledged to try.

"The first lines have already been written into a book of the world without nuclear weapons," Gorbachev said upon exchanging finals papers the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces treaty, a lesser arms accord that was signed during Reagan's term, but both leaders pledged to try.

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"The first lines have already been written into a book of the world without nuclear weapons," Gorbachev said upon exchanging finals papers the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces treaty, a lesser arms accord that was completed at the 1987 summit. "...I don't think anyone can close the book on that and put it aside," he said.
The

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Book buyback: Rip-off or benefit?

By Shelly Head

It is undocumented fact around Cal Poly that many students feel ripped off by El Corral Bookstore bookbuyback at the end of each quarter, but the bookstore director and a student Foundation board member say the rip-off isn't reality.

"It just seems weird how they always keep coming out with new editions that are just changed a little bit, but you have to buy that new edition for the class," said Dale Friday, a junior construction major. "I think they should still buy back older editions because the books are... the same thing."

John Hallman, a graduating microbiology student, said he doesn't understand how El Corral can give students only half of the money they paid for a book back at the end of the quarter and then turn around and sell the book at a higher price to the next student buying the book.

"See, if they bought a $20 book, they should turn around and sell that book for $10 instead of marking it up to $19 or $18 as a used book," Hallman said.

"And they never seem to make claim as to what happened to that extra $8 that they marked it up, so I don't think it's very fair the way they run that. And if they're going to run it like that, then they should make the information available as to why they do it that way."

Court Warren, director of El Corral Bookstore, and Frank Crum, a student Foundation board member, had answers to some of the questions that students have about the book buyback.

"Say a textbook lasts two years in the marketplace before it has to be revised, for whatever reason, then that drives the price of the textbooks up," he said. "Whereas a book that can last five years, and you have five years worth of distribution, that helps keep the book cost down."

Warren said the difference between old editions of books and revised new editions vary widely between books, but he feels today's rapidly changing technology is a valid reason for revising textbooks to keep information current.

"Every time it (the buyback system) has been explained and I have shown students the facts and figures they recognize that it is not," Warren said. He said teachers hand their requisitions in on time, bookstore officials know how many of certain books will be needed for the next quarter, and they will buy all of those books from the students first. However, he said, "...if we don't get a requisition until late, then we don't have a choice, we have to guarantee that those books are on the shelf so we do have to place an order to either the wholesale market or to the publisher."

"We've worked hard and we're successful in obtaining a lot of used books for our students, which helps save the students' books back, Warren said, that professors sometimes decide not to use the same books the next quarter, or the course is not being taught the next quarter. If this happens, the bookstore has no need to buy those books back and will not resell them.

"It just seems weird how they always keep coming out with new editions that are just changed a little bit, but you have to buy that new edition for the class." — Dale Friday, student

And El Corral's used book pricing is lower than that of any other college store in two other surveys (the California State University Systems School's survey and the National Association of College Stores Large Stores survey, which concern 84 of the largest college stores across the country), Warren said.

"Of course part of that 22 percent is profit at the bottom" which goes into a uniform service fund. The fund is used to raise money for projects for the university that the state won't pay for.

"The bookstore is not the one that drives the prices," he told the students. "There are a lot of people along the way in the development of a textbook that makes them quite costly, (including) how many copies of a book can be sold to recoup the cost for the author royalties, for setting up the printing presses to produce the book, etc."

"Our job here is to provide the tools for education — books and supplies," he said. "We're not here to make money, we're here to provide the tools. We have to cover our costs, our salaries, our overhead and that's economics. (But) our goal is to provide the materials, so however we can do that most effectively for the students, we work for the students and do it at the best price possible."
Gerard investigates charges of bias in Plant Operations
By Terry Lightfoot
Staff Writer

The investigation of alleged favoritism and mismanage­ment in Plant Operations was placed in the hands of the execu­tive dean of Facilities Ad­ministration last week.

Cal Poly President Warren Baker has asked Douglas Gerard to look into the problems pre­
duced to him in the form of a petition by student protesters. Baker said it did not list any specific problems. The petition had about 120 signatures, mostly from stu­dents, Gerard said.

Gerard will work with Jan Papper, personnel director, and Smiley Wilkins of the Affir­mative Action department to see what problems need to be ad­dressed, Baker said. Gerard said it may take a week or 10 days to review the claims in the petition. "I will have to talk to Ed Naretto, head of Plant Operations, and his staff to see exactly what the problem may be," he said.

"David Jones is a success with Plant Operations. He worked his way up from a custodian to a journeymen electrician," Gerard said.

Gerard said part of the pro­blem is the low number of minority applications that the campus receives. He said it is due to a lot of factors, including the low numbers of minorities in San Luis Obispo.

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ASI, state to jointly fund $9.3 million P.E. addition
By Christine Kohn
Staff Writer

Funding options for the operation of Cal Poly's planned recreational sports and physical education addition were presented Wednesday in a meeting between Cal Poly administrators and represent­atives from the California State University's Chancellor's Office.

The addition, which is scheduled to be completed in 1991, is the first of its kind to be funded by both state and non-state funds. The state will fund 70 percent of the $9.3 million facility while ASI will pick up the balance as a per­cent through general obliga­tion bonds.

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History: Although Columbus proved the world wasn’t flat, his overspending still pushed him off the edge.

By Claire Nickeison

Library staff to issue citations

Those eating, drinking, chewing tobacco to be written up

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Thursday, June 2, 1988

CFA, CSU reject lottery autonomy

By Claude Nickeison

In California Faculty Association and CSU initiatives regarding lottery-funded programs, local campus autonomy was rejected, while the mentor program and the forgivable loan program will be expanded.

Local campus autonomy would have allowed lottery funds to be distributed to campuses for use at each university’s discretion rather than going through the Chancellor’s Office.

Currently proposals are sent through the Chancellor’s Office for review and then recommendations are sent back to the individual campuses, which then have to deal with CFA. Bargaining issues should only be part of the proposals, affecting faculty workload.

The CFA proposed that a committee on each campus composed of faculty and administration review the proposals and bargaining issues and decide on the monetary allocations based on campus needs and priorities.

Cal Poly CFA President Adelaide Harmon-Elliott said, “The proposal would have been better for two reasons. First, who better than the faculty should know how to spend these funds since they are in the trenches daily dealing with situations that need funding. Second, the time spent by the Chancellor’s Office in bargaining and reviewing would be eliminated, expediting the process considerably.”

Harmon-Elliott said proposals to receive funding were due in March and, because of review procedures, actual allocations won’t begin until almost August.

With the CFA proposal, she said allocations could have begun by April. The CFA will continue to urge CSU to adopt the proposal for more campus autonomy, said Harmon-Elliott.

The mentoring program, which provides teachers with assigned time in recognition of their efforts in providing extra time to students as an extension of affirmative action, has CSU and CFA at an impasse.

While funds will expand on the eight campuses with existing programs, the CFA’s suggestion that the program be extended to all 19 CSU campuses did not meet the CSU’s approval. The decision on whether to seek faculty mentoring programs on the remaining 11 campuses is left to campus administrators.

Harmon-Elliott said the belief the mentoring program is an especially important issue in California. Demographic studies have shown that by the year 2000 the majority of CSU students will be minorities. Their academic success will affect their productivity in the economy, so without support quality education, California will end up hurting in the long run, said Harmon-Elliott.

Also, the forgivable loan program will be expanded to accept 40 new applicants. The program allows faculty to borrow money to advance their education and forgives repayments for each year they continue to teach in the CSU system.

CLASS ENCOUNTERS

By Grant Shaffer

•The library is sponsoring a librarywide amnesty begins Friday, until June 17. Any books or other items returned during these two weeks will encumber no fines or book charges, and graduates can avoid holds on their diplomas.

Looking for a quiet place to live?

If you have ever heard of MURRAY ST. STATION, you know our reputation for:

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SUPERVISOR

From page 1

on their periphery." Billig sug-

From page 1

approve development within two

city doesn't approve.

miles of a city's borders that the

up to the people in the Five Cit-

cs area. If it's something they

want, they should have the op-

tunity to vote on it and make

their wishes known. It shouldn't

be forced on them by the Board

of Supervisors.'

On offshore oil drilling in the

 county: "I would be one who

would not be afraid to go

Washington or Sacramento to

lobby on behalf of this country to

keep out offshore drilling. I

think it's very detrimental to our

air quality. The possibility for

spills is very serious." Billig

mentioned the Santa Barbara

countylease as an example of the

damage potential.

On the biggest issue facing the

county: "Growth and urban

growth, and part of that, of

course, is the destruction of

viable agricultural land. They are

all interconnected. Growth

pushes into the agricultural

areas and makes them much more ex-

pensive, so people start

specializing in the rural areas

instead of cities.'

Candidate David Blakely, 37, in a local school teacher and ac-

tively involved in community

organizations and development.

He is also a Cal Poly

graduate and a resident of Santa

Maria.

On growth management: "I

would be in favor of a growth

management plan, but it would

have to be fair and equitable. I

think we need to work out a

growth management plan that

takes into consideration growth

in the cities as well as in the

unincorporated areas." He said

a plan should not simply push

the problem to another area of

the county, as San Luis Obispo
did to Los Oso.

On the transportation of toxic

waste: "I would discourage tox-

ic waste from being shipped

through the county, but I would

like it to go around the county. I

don't know how we're going to

stop it, but as a supervisor I will

lobby to make sure that

whatever does go through this

area will go through as safely as

possible.'

On the Board of Supervisors' 
relationship with city councils:

"I think the Board of

Supervisors and the City Council

need to work closely together on

the problems that concern both of

the jurisdictions." He said the

board should not force decisions

on the city which have a negative

impact on the city's general plan,

such as the Irish Hills Golf

Course on Los Oso Valley Road.

On the consolidation of the

Five Cities area: "If there are

some areas that have a higher

population density than others,

we could have a consolidation

plan in the county, and I think

it's up to the voters of those

areas.'

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the voters to vote no on

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in the bank.'

On the transportation of toxic

waste: "I would discourage tox-
ic waste from being shipped
sthrough the county, but I would
like it to go around the county. I

don't know how we're going to

stop it, but as a supervisor I will

lobby to make sure that

whatever does go through this

area will go through as safely as

possible.'

On the Board of Supervisors'
relationship with city councils:

"I think the Board of

Supervisors and the City Council

need to work closely together on

the problems that concern both of

the jurisdictions." He said the

board should not force decisions

on the city which have a negative

impact on the city's general plan,

such as the Irish Hills Golf

Course on Los Oso Valley Road.

On the consolidation of the

Five Cities area: "If there are

some areas that have a higher

population density than others,

we could have a consolidation

plan in the county, and I think

it's up to the voters of those

areas.'

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Two mobile home rent control proposals have received the city council's approval June 7 in San Luis Obispo. Measure D was developed by a joint committee of mobile home tenants and landlords. It would allow rent increases tied to the Consumer Price Index, would provide for a hearing officer to settle disputes, would allow rent increases when ownership of a mobile home changes and would allow for modifications by the City Council. Measure E was prepared by a group of tenants. It also ties increases to the Consumer Price Index, but would require the hearing officer to consider rent increases requested and would only allow rent increases when changes occur. The city has an existing mobile home rent control ordinance, but because the board of administration is disbanded last year, unable to deal with many of appeals submitted. Measures D and E were then developed, and the City Council placed both measures on the ballot.

At least 50 percent approval is required for either of them to become effective, according to the ballot analysis by Roger Piquet, city attorney for San Luis Obispo. If both measures receive approval from the majority, the measure with the greatest number of votes will prevail. If neither measure attracts majority support, the existing ordinance will remain in effect.

Supporters of Measure E point out that a direct tie to the CPI doesn't make sense when most mobile home residents are senior citizens whose income doesn't change in response to the increases reflected in the CPI. Measure E would limit the increase to 5 percent of the CPI increase and says that park owners must show a hardship for additional rent increases to be approved.

New owners of mobile homes would pay the same rent for their space as the former owners under Measure E.

Supporters of Measure D include Glenda Davey, former San Luis Obispo City Council member. Two current council members, Allen Settle and Penny Rappa, support Measure E.

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**Prop. 66**

Proposition 66 on the June 7 primary ballot calls for each county to have the option of an elected official. The county assessor's office is presently filled by election in all 58 California counties, but the option remains in those counties to choose their assessor. This proposition will retain the option, making it a requirement for the county assessor to be an elected official.

The job of county assessor is to determine the value of all real property in a particular county that is subject to local property tax.

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**Prop. 67**

In California, the crime of murder is divided into two categories: first-degree murder or second-degree murder. The prison term for first-degree murder is 25 years to life in state prison, life in state prison without parole possible, or death. Second-degree murder carries a sentence of 15 years to life in a state prison.

The law allows that inmates serving 25 years to life for first-degree murder or any inmate serving time for second-degree murder may earn credits to reduce up to one-third of their prison time by participating in a prison education or training program or simply by displaying good behavior.

Proposition 67 on the June 7 primary ballot calls for a change in this law. The change involves people convicted of second-degree murder of a peace officer, he is a deputy sheriff, a city police officer, a California Highway Patrolman, or a correctional officer.

The new sentence for those convicted would be 25 years to life, with no chance to reduce the sentence. The sentencing would only apply to peace officers murdered while on duty.

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**SUPERVISOR**

From page 8

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**June 7 ballot issues**

Measures may tie rent increases to consumer price index

By Kathy Campbell

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In front of the Main Gym
New club forming to promote Third World involvement

Cal Poly World Neighbors for Peace
chapter first on college campuses

By Sharon Sherman
Staff Writer

While doing research for a political science thesis, a Cal Poly student stumbled across information on a development organization that impressed her so much, she is forming a chapter of it on campus.

Kari Houser, an agricultural management senior, learned about World Neighbors while writing a paper on world hunger for the world politics class.

This club won't be a typical club or an activity club. We'll probably do things like bring people to campus, Houser said.

"We're providing a model that can be duplicated at other colleges," Davies said. "The goal is to increase student knowledge about World Neighbors' programs."

Davies said the campus chapter will not only provide students with information about World Neighbors' programs, but about Third World development in general.

"The important thing is that people really begin to understand the difference between good and poor development — and there is such a difference," Davies said.

In the fall, the Cal Poly World Neighbors club and the Central Coast chapter are planning to co-host a training program for local residents and students interested in becoming World Neighbors volunteers.

"We'd like to get a couple students interested in going through the program and possibly becoming aides in Third World countries," Houser said.

William Alexander, the faculty adviser to the campus chapter, found out about World Neighbors in 1973 while he was in Guatemala. He said he's used it to provide students with a model of successful development work ever since.

"I've always been looking for the most effective kinds of development as examples to use in teaching development administration," Alexander said.

"And World Neighbors provides the best model for that purpose," Davies said a lot of other development organizations use the World Neighbors approach as a model.

Last year 424 other agencies purchased World Neighbors' See NEIGHBORS, page 13

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Community workshops let people suggest changes in SLO county

By Tricia Higgins

Staff Writer

Cut-out magazine pictures of rolling hills, farmers selling produce and even startled traffic are ways in which citizens of San Luis Obispo are sharing their vision, ideas and input of the future of the city at the Community Workshop Program.

The workshops, part of the city's general plan update for 1988-89, provide an open forum for citizens to discuss their likes and dislikes about San Luis Obispo and the changes they would like to see in the city. The workshops culminate with participants creating a colleague of their vision of San Luis Obispo with pens and magazine cut-outs.

"We're trying to find ways that are efficient and also kind of fun to get people to let us know what their vision of the future of the city is," said Mike Multari, director of community development.

Multari said the goal of the workshops is to gauge the people's picture of what they want the community to be like in five to 20 years. Issues discussed are how big citizens want San Luis Obispo to get, what kind of public services should be provided, and that levels of transportation services are citizens willing to provide and absorb in order to keep the community clean and efficient.

Among the most common likes about the city of San Luis Obispo is its small size and rural surroundings. On the other hand, citizens don't like the increase in traffic and parking problems, or the fear of the city growing too fast.

These concerns are directly related to changes that citizens would make to the city, such as a growth regulatory plan so that the city would stay relatively the same.

Multari said the growth of Cal Poly may be significantly associated with the growth of San Luis Obispo and the concern about future growth.

Long-term effects especially significant are the proportion of the university's growth to that of the city's growth.

"We need to ask ourselves, "Is the proportion of growth of the university population relative to the general population going to change?"" Multari said. "We need to understand the university's master plan and match it with how big we think the city ought to be overall and try and figure out what component of the city is going to be made up of students.'"

Some potential growth of the number of Cal Poly students poses a couple of possible problems, mainly housing. Multari said even if the proportion of students stays the same, the areas near the campus are being built out at a pace of new housing farther away from campus.

He said this dilemma can result in displacement. "It's one of the phenomena that we see," Multari said. "A number of students can get together and pay higher rent than a young family can afford, thus resulting in displacement in traditional single-family neighborhoods." Displacement is one of the problems of lifestyle incompatibilities and conflicts, said Multari. Some of the ideas that workshop participants have talked about to address these problems are the need for more on-campus housing and to increase the amount of housing near campus.

"To do this, zoning regulations must be changed," Multari said. "It's a balancing act, there is no one answer."

Multari said when students live farther away from campus transportation costs rise, leading to increased air pollution in addition to traffic congestion and displacement problems. To combat this, he said strong incentives for the students are needed to live near campus.

"As the demand closer to campus increases the prices tend to go up, but the majority of students are driven further away," he said. "It's a balancing act, there is no one answer."

Multari said for the most part students tend to be pretty good citizens, but at the same time there are instances when students are not being good neighbors or playing a responsible role in the future of San Luis Obispo. He said there is no easy solution to this, but part of the city's goal is to encourage students to participate in the workshops.

Multari said so many times there is a justifiable claim that the city acts without thinking about the students as a significant portion of the population, yet city staff and officials complain that the students don't come out and let their feelings be known. They just react when things don't go the way they want, he added.

"I don't buy the argument that just because you're students you don't have a stake in the future of San Luis Obispo, I think you do," Multari said. "If we're going to encourage participation, we're going to make this as fun as possible."

Speaker: Agriculture need more communication

By Keith Nunes

Staff Writer

Communication between the agriculture industry and the public was the topic of a lecture given in Chumash Auditorium last week.

Les Richardson, editor of California Farmer magazine said, "The agriculture industry must believe what it hears. We need to ask ourselves, 'Is what we're doing good for the world?" He said that educational efforts must be made to communicate with the public what the agriculture industry is doing.

"The bottom line of the situation is that agriculturists must reassure the public that their products are safe and that the university really works together," Multari said.

"It's one of the phenomena that we see," Multari said. "A number of students can get together and pay higher rent than a young family can afford, thus resulting in displacement in traditional single-family neighborhoods." Displacement is one of the problems of lifestyle incompatibilities and conflicts, said Multari. Some of the ideas that workshop participants have talked about to address these problems are the need for more on-campus housing and to increase the amount of housing near campus.

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The public must see that farmers are choosing and managing their responsibilities. Secondly, the public must hear strong defenses about the impacts of agricultural technologies, Multari said. The public must believe what it hears.

"The leaders of the agricultural industry must believe what they're doing is good for the world," Multari said. "We need to ask ourselves, 'Is what we're doing good for the world?" He said that educational efforts must be made to communicate with the public what the agriculture industry is doing.

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By Diane Wright
Staff Writer

Swimming pool choices will be undermined by the closure of Crandall Pool at Cal Poly, the Cuesta College Pool and the San Luis High School Pool.

"There's a crunch out there," said Rick Johnson, assistant director of Recreation at Cal Poly.

The pools have been closed for repairs.

Johnson said the last time Crandall Pool was closed was for major repairs was around 1932. "It needs to be done so we're not that upset about it," he said.

John Adelsbach, recreational swim director, was graduated from Cal Poly in 1976 with a master's degree in mechanical engineering. In campus relations, he was in charge of recruiting program at Cal Poly. He said he was hired by interviewing through the Cal Poly Placement Center in 1976 during a recruiting program.

Adelsbach said he proposed the donation to the head of Hewlett-Packard because as an alumnus he is interested in Cal Poly.

"I was sick of seeing all those old terminals," Adelsbach said. "They're old dinosaurs, they're archaic and clunky," he said. The terminals are the same ones he used when he was a student here more than 10 years ago.

"We are the employees exposed to what the industry is putting up," Adelsbach said.

George Westlund, academic computing consultant, said the new terminals will help in obtaining a donation of 100 computer terminals from Hewlett-Packard.

Westlund said the donation was not contingent upon the purchase of new terminals.

There are 137 terminals on campus. Westlund said approximately 103 new terminals will be placed in the general access labs during summer quarter. The remaining 10 terminals will be used in the noon to 4 p.m. terminal lab and the labs when they are not working properly and in the Academic Computing Services Office for experimentation.

There will be a net loss of 34 terminals on campus, but Westlund said Hewlett-Packard will be able to replace them.

From page 11

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MINORITIES

From page 1

"Applying (to college) was a blind process — I did it step by step," Arvarizu said. "I didn't think students were as ignorant as I was coming out of high school, but you'd be amazed. When I applied to Cal Poly I didn't know anything about the SAT. Some don't even know the difference between the CSU and UC systems." SAS academic adviser Ginger Baber agreed, explaining that many minorities are "first-generation" college students — whose parents do not have a bachelor's degree. Their parents don't have an orientation to college and can't give advice to their children on how to be academically prepared or how to apply for financial aid and loans.

"My parents didn't have any idea how to guide me," said Concepcion Velazquez, a third-year liberal studies major. Although her parents didn't go to college, they urged her to go and stressed study. Baber said minority students then turn to counselors as an alternative and oftentimes are "down-counseled," or discouraged from going any further in their education.

"It's a reality, based on statistical fact that there are times when the high school guidance counselor will direct a student of color to a junior college, to a technical field," Baber said. "They will sometimes direct them away from a field they want.

For example, minority students who want to become doctors are sometimes discouraged from doing so because they don't have the right classes in high school, said Baber.

"The counselors will not always provide (high school students) with as much information as is necessary to make a critical or good decision based on their desires," she said.

"The counselors don't help you a bit, they tell girls to get married and have kids," said Robie Galvez, a first-year electrical engineering Hispanic student.

"A high school counselor told me 'You'll never make it,'" said Joe Gonzalez, a fourth-year graphic arts and communication major. He had never heard any talk about college before students from Cal Poly spoke at his high school.

A recent report on California education said there are major problems in high school guidance and counseling.

"With great ethnic and economic diversity, the largest classes in the nation ... the schools represent the well from which higher education must drink," the report said.

A program which encourages college preparation for under-represented students in the Upward Bound. This is a federally funded program sponsored by Student Academic Services, which assists under-represented students in college preparation with classes, summer school, speakers, tutoring, field trips and campus visits.

Kelvin Tuggle, a third-year Afro-American electrical engineering major and former Upward Bound student, said kids growing up in East Oakland would get beaten up if they got good grades.

He said kids look up to pimps and drug dealers as role models rather than the parents and teachers, because they had the money, fancy cars and fancy clothes.

"You don't make things because you want to, but because it's strictly survival, and you grow up with that survival sense," Tuggle said. "For students with this kind of background, it's starting a race and not knowing how to run.

"There was nothing positive for a lot of students and then BOOM! You come to Upward Bound and know you're going to make it!" Tuggle said.

"This program changed my life," said Alejandro Gamarra, a first-year electrical engineering major. Gamarra was raised in East Oakland and is a first-generation college student.

"If it weren't for Upward Bound, I wouldn't be where I am now, I could have been making $500 dollars a day dealing drugs." "Everyone needs someone to look up to," Gamarra said. "They watched out for me and kept me straight!"
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From page 13
the number of terminals is being reduced in the library to make the environment better by providing users with more space.

The other general access labs in the Architecture Building, Engineering East and the Faculty Office Building will also be getting new terminals. But the open lab in Agriculture 203 will be closed.

Although the general access labs are used heavily by the computer science department, Westlund said all schools on campus use them to some degree.

Hewlett-Packard has made donations to Cal Poly in the past, but Westlund said this donation benefits all students using general access labs.

From page 1
our students have cars," she said.

Another possible factor that may have contributed to the occupied R-2 lot is the regular tide of students that, on occasion, drive to school and purchase daily permits, said Campbell.

The parking problem, which is slowly diminishing, should not cause any problems in the fall, said Doug Gerard, dean of Facilities Administration.

From page 8
done in a way that protects the separation of powers, he said.

"I think we need to provide the same obligation so that a congressman can't discriminate anymore than a businessman," said Panetta.

Currently, Congress is exempt from equal-opportunity and affirmative-action laws.

Searching garbage left outside is giving police a lot of permission to invade privacy, said Panetta in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that police may freely rummage through ordinary household trash left at curbside without obtaining a search warrant.

"Our search and seizure laws are very important to our basic rights of privacy in this country," he said. "My hope is that police don't over-extend the meaning of that Supreme Court ruling."