Council discusses office growth

By Jason Foster

Facing the prospect of having a large amount of space and county government agencies leave the city of San Luis Obispo, the City Council met Monday to discuss how to balance the growth of government offices in the city and the city's "tri-polar" system of consolidating these offices.

In the end, the council by a 3-2 vote decided to tentatively approve two recommendations of a City Administrative Office (CAO) report that would make the city's plan more flexible. In the late 1970s, the city established a "tri-polar" plan — three zones designated by the "Land Use Element" set up for convenience and to ease accessibility of various government agencies. They are: the civic center area between Monterey, Chorro and Santa Rosa streets for administration; Johnson Avenue for health; and the South Higuera Street area for social services.

Recently, several expanding state and county agencies, who legally don't have to comply with city zoning laws because of their superiority, have decided either to ignore the tri-polar plan or the city. The most notable example is the departure of the California Highway Patrol from California Street to a site outside of the city.

"I hate to see them (county and state agencies) leave," said Councilmember Bill Roalman. "Those agencies, especially the state ones, are a good resource to have in the community."

The first recommendation would set up a policy allowing government offices not requiring "significant public contact" and not related to civic, social services or health functions to locate outside the tri-polar areas where convenient and consistent with the city's general plan. The council asked that the term "significant public contact" be clarified before the policy is put into action.

"I don't see any reason a government agency without much contact can't be in an obscure part of town," said Roalman, adding that the city needs to carefully determine which agencies fit this category.

The second would initiate a zoning change, allowing government offices and meeting rooms in commercial-service and manufacturing zones, provided they have an administrative use permit.

A third recommendation that would allow government agencies with high public contact — including civic, social service or health agencies — to temporarily establish offices outside the tri-polar areas was dropped.

Councilmembers Penny Rappa and Peg Pinard opposed the recommendations, stating they would defeat the purpose of the tri-polar system.

"Government serves best when it's accessible, and that's the point of tri-polar," Rappa said. "We need to utilize tri-polar in its best ability, and maybe we need to expand them."

Pinard said, "If government offices start appearing all over town, no one's going to know where to go. After 20 years of work at consolidation, I see this as a step backward."

Councilmember Jerry Reins, however, thought that this was a good way to work with the expanding agencies and keep them in the city.

"The need for government space is not being met now, and we don't want to be inflexible," he said. "This is the responsible way to go and will support the tri-polar plan in the long run."

Several developers at the session said the need for a change in the city's policy. See COUNCIL, page 8

Rioting disrupts lives of Cal Poly students who witnessed scene

By Mary Frederisy

Whether on or off campus, weekend riots disrupted the lives of Cal Poly students throughout the city.

For some, being in the wrong place at the wrong time was the problem, while others went looking for the excitement.

Dave Whitaker, an aeronautical engineering junior, was trying to walk back to his room on campus from a party Saturday night, but had to wait about an hour because of the tear gas.

"We originally tried to walk across the tracks, but they were blocked off," Whitaker said. "We could feel the tear gas. When we were down the street, we could see the people and the fire truck shooting with the water cannon."

The police, Whitaker said, were too focused on preventing the property and people in the area. See SPECTATOR, page 3

Increasing awareness...

A CSU Long Beach professor is scheduled to speak on minorities and their impact on California.
Editorial

Mustang Daily would like to commend President Baker on making a tough decision that needed to be made.

Poly Royal was an important part of the Cal Poly tradition, but it was circumstance, not Warren Baker, that caused the demise of this once respectable event. Unless San Luis Obispo was under martial law and everything that goes along with it, it was not destined to continue.

But the angry backlash from many longtime San Luis Obispo residents, including members of the media, to the campus community is helping to keep the pressure on to help the present situation leading to heightened tensions between the community and campus because the majority of students weren't in any way involved in the riots, and we resent being constantly berated.

We also received a barrage of letters at Mustang Daily about Poly Royal and, not surprisingly, the vast majority were extremely critical of Poly students. They were from both city residents and campus students themselves.

Here are a couple of excerpts from the letters from the nonsnoopy students:

• "As I am a member of the San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly communities, I have listened to you students say, 'we want to be left alone — we want to be treated like other citizens; we want to have rights and privileges; and this community would be nothing without us!' Well Friday and Saturday nights you were heard, and I saw what you did with your rights and privileges." — Bill Holland

"To CAL POLY STUDENTS AND OTHER VANDALS: If you feel no shame nor embarrassment today, if you do not come forward and say you were wrong and you are sorry, if you do not volunteer to clean up and pay for the wanton destruction and mayhem during Poly Royal weekend, if you do not actively participate in getting this from happening again, then our society has failed miserably and we have future leaders who lack values, moral respect and recognition of the rights of others." — Jean and Don Morris

These are pretty strong words. The one incorrect assumption in the letter is that all students contributed to the problem. It can be strongly argued that the blame for the melee is not only on those wanting to riot, but also on the Cal Poly students who invited trouble-makers into town or those who were hanging around the problem areas after things got ugly. But even when you include these people, you're talking about a small percentage of the student population.

For example, there were 17 letters from students who were infuriated and ashamed by the behavior of their fellow students. The vast majority of us around helplessly watched in horror as we wished there was something we could possibly have done to stop the madness. But there wasn't. Even many of those students present at the scene tried to stop what was happening, and many were beaten by the rage-filled rioters who would not listen.

What happened was a terrible tragedy, but trying to hang the blame on any particular group will not help. Getting past this will require all groups concerned pull together to ensure that this sort of insanity never takes hold of our community again.

Letters to the Editor

Gay stereotypes are unbelievable

In response to the letter writer Danori Herzog's letter "(No Homosexuals in the U.S. Army") believing that most homosexuals are carriers of disease, lacking in courage and discipline, mentally unstable, lacking in strength and aggression due to promiscuous behavior, and prone to sadism makes me feel as though he has never had the power to do ungodly things to others. What did people expect to happen when a large amount of alcohol and large numbers of people mix?

Robert Madison, in his letter to the Daily, seemed to feel that the contribution against white males is a solution to racial problems. He's still convinced that the same seeds of discrimination will not produce racial harmony. And before people start saying that no one was hurt, they must consider the fact that no other country in the world even approaches the U.S. in terms of male homophobia. We also received a barrage of letters at Mustang Daily about Poly Royal and, not surprisingly, the vast majority were extremely critical of Poly students. They were from both city residents and campus students themselves.

Letters to the editor should be no longer than 200 words. They may be edited for length, clarity or factual content. Contact the Opinion editor if you wish to write a guest column.

LETTERS POLICY
CSU Long Beach professor to address minorities and their impact on California

By Nadya Williams
Staff Writer

By the year 2,000, the majority of Californians will consist of minorities — mainly Hispanics, Asians and Blacks. Economic and social success for all of the state's citizens may well depend on new lifestyles and attitudes that are adaptable to these coming social realities.

Sociology professor Norma Chinchilla from Cal State Long Beach will speak on this subject at 11 a.m., Thursday, May 3, in Room 220 of the University Union. In reality, California can be seen as a microcosm of the world with its ethnic diversity, she said in a recent telephone interview. The state is a kind of mini-global economy, and as such, residents have a special opportunity to learn from each other and be well-prepared for the future.

The purpose of her presentation will be to dispel some of the negative perceptions commonly held toward immigrants, she said, so that white residents in particular will see the demographic changes as something positive and enriching, and not as a social or economic threat.

For the first time, whites will be in the minority in 10 years as the number of Asians, Hispanics and blacks in the state edges over the 50 percent mark, she said. Immigration, rather than a high birth rate, fuels this increase, and, contrary to some commonly-held perceptions, today's immigrants have been very beneficial to the state's economy.

"According to Rand Corporation studies, undocumented immigrants are not as a social or economic threat. For the first time, whites will be in the minority in 10 years as the number of Asians, Hispanics and blacks in the state edges over the 50 percent mark, she said. Immigration, rather than a high birth rate, fuels this increase, and, contrary to some commonly-held perceptions, today's immigrants have been very beneficial to the state's economy.

"According to Rand Corporation studies, undocumented immigrants are not as a social or economic threat. For the first time, whites will be in the minority in 10 years as the number of Asians, Hispanics and blacks in the state edges over the 50 percent mark, she said. Immigration, rather than a high birth rate, fuels this increase, and, contrary to some commonly-held perceptions, today's immigrants have been very beneficial to the state's economy. "According to Rand Corporation studies, undocumented immigrants are not as a social or economic threat.

Norma Chinchilla

Chinchilla's area of expertise is Hispanic immigrants, and her presentation will focus those Hispanics who come to this country for economic and/or political reasons.

"In reality, there are no walls at the border, no laws that can effectively keep people out," she said. "The new wave of immigration can be viewed with horror, or it can be seen as an opportunity to welcome people who, like the European immigrants of the past, are fueling U.S. economic growth and who are very hard working and entrepreneurial."

SPECTATORS

From page 1

"If anything, the police underreacted," he said. "It's the attitude the students had against the police that started everything."

Other students caught in the crossfire were even more involved in the confrontation.

Jim Wilber, an electrical engineering junior, left a party on Saturday night to walk home to his Mustang Village apartment.

"The whole time we were walking home we had to avoid the police because they were on the loose," said a Mustang Village resident.

Sports

Men's tennis player Sasao reaches semifinals in Ojai tournament; loses in 3 sets

By Glenn Horn
Staff Writer

The Cal Poly men's tennis squad traveled to the 91st Ojai Invitational last weekend to show off their talents and had a doubles team reach the finals and a singles player get to the semis.

"They (Sasao and Sher) were unbelievable," Platt said. "Everybody was watching the match. "We did well considering it was a long and tiring weekend," he said. "Our batteries need to be recharged."

Neil Berryman, also entered in singles play, reached the quarterfinals only to lose to UC Riverside's Darren Pleasant 6-3, 6-0.

"He (Berryman) beat him earlier in the year," Platt said. "He was physically tired, and he looked it."

The doubles team of Tim Freeman and Peter Killian also advanced to the quarterfinals. See TENNIS, page 4

Celebrate Sale!

8½"x11", white 20# bond from auto-fed originals.

We've moved our downtown SLO store to a bigger, better location, and we're celebrating with a big sale! Visit any SLO Kinko's and take advantage of the savings!


We also feature:
- Full Color Copies
- FAX Sending & Receiving
- Binding & Padding
- Office & Mailing Supplies
- A-E Size Copies
- Instant Passport Photos
- FREE Pick-Up & Delivery!

Cal Poly
543-0771
975 Foothill
Open 24 Hours!

Downtown
543-3363
894 Monterey
(Monterey & Morro)

Kinko's
the copy center

VENTURAS

$39/pr

BAUSH & LOMB "O"
SOFTMATE E.W. $30/pr

BAUSH & LOMB "O"
SOFTMATE B ............$30/pr

SOFTMATE E.W. ............$30/pr

PERMAFLEX NATURAL $44/pr

CIBOSSOFT ............$43/pr

HYDRON .........$43/pr

VARIOUS BRANDS AVAILABLE

Call 349-3409 or 216 W. Main St., Santa Maria

Jackson Sher in a match that lasted three sets and three hours. After dropping the first set 0-6, Sasao won a second set tie-breaker to even the contest. The third set also went to a tie-breaker, but this time Sher came out ahead 10-8. Sher won on to win the tournament. "They (Sasao and Sher) were unbelievable," Platt said. "Everybody was watching the match. "We did well considering it was a long and tiring weekend," he said. "Our batteries need to be recharged."

Neil Berryman, also entered in singles play, reached the quarterfinals only to lose to UC Riverside's Darren Pleasant 6-3, 6-0.

"He (Berryman) beat him earlier in the year," Platt said. "He was physically tired, and he looked it."

The doubles team of Tim Freeman and Peter Killian also advanced to the quarterfinals. See TENNIS, page 4

Residents also feature:
- Full Color Copies
- FAX Sending & Receiving
- Binding & Padding
- Office & Mailing Supplies
- A-E Size Copies
- Instant Passport Photos
- FREE Pick-Up & Delivery!

Cal Poly
543-0771
975 Foothill
Open 24 Hours!

Downtown
543-3363
894 Monterey
(Monterey & Morro)

Kinko's
the copy center
SPECTATORS

From page 3

edge," he said. "If you even got near them they started pushing you."

After walking a few blocks out of the way to cross Foothill, they were confronted by two police of­

ficers.

"They were definitely ag­

gressive," he said, "but I don't

know what they had already been

through that night."

Wilber ended up walking

through the bushes and across

the creek to get home.

"If we had walked on the

streets, who knows what would

have happened," he said. "I just

wanted to get home, and I kept

waiting for a bottle to land on

my head. I felt paranoid the

whole time I was out on the

street."  

Mike Cho, a business ad­

ministration sophomore, went

with some friends to see what

was going on both Friday and

Saturday nights.

"Friday night we saw the cops

waiting, next to the Alpha Phi

house (on the campus side of

Foothill) in riot gear," Cho said.

"They had blocked the street off,

and people were being rowdy,

waiting for a confrontation."

Cho said that the initial clash

came after police threw the first

tear gas canister, and someone in

the crowd threw it back.

"Then more tear gas came," he

said. "It was like watching a

movie," he said. "Batons were

flying, and boots were kicking."

Cho went back on Saturday

night and saw crowds waiting for

the police to show up.

"People were provoking so

they could be a part of the riot," 

he said. "They were there

because maybe they had missed

Friday. It was pretty crazy, peo­

ple were just waiting for the cops
to act."

Guaranteed Lowest Prices Of The Year*

Earn more A's,
Get more Zzz's,
Spend less $."
Guatemala: Land of Contrasts

To acquire new languages, learning by leaving the United States has become more industrialized, but is still a very process. At Cal Poly, studying in Spain or Mexico is highly recommended for the student of Spanish. I decided that I needed to travel to a foreign country to achieve fluency in Spanish. But since I had such limited time to spend somewhere else, I took the initiative and found a school that wasn't affiliated with Cal Poly. I decided on a school in Guatemala to receive an educational experience unobtainable in the Cal Poly classroom, a totally different way of life.

In Guatemala, as in the United States, there are three social classes: the upper, middle, and lower. The upper class, which is extremely small, generally consists of lawyers, bankers, doctors, politicians and other professionals whose wealth is usually inherited. The middle class includes teachers, bakers, policemen, merchants. The lower class generally consists of indigenous Indians and peasants, who work very long days for subsistence wages, don't have individual dwellings and are very traditional in dress and custom.

As the lower class, the children's education is often neglected. For the few who graduate from high school, even fewer have the opportunity to be professionals. College graduates make up the high portion of the upper class such as engineers and bankers. In Guatemala, as in the United States, professions such as doctors and lawyers have at least four more years of education.

The middle class and the extended family unit are the most important in Guatemala. The middle class is in charge of the household and help care for the children. These children have an opportunity to attend public school if their parents can afford it and frequently participate in extracurricular activities. Thus, they spend less time with the family as they grow.

The middle class in relation to the family unit is crucial. The extended family falls between the upper and lower classes. People from the lower class often work on farms, ranches, and on the lush green land. Many are sharecroppers, and those who rent the land they till give the lion's share of their harvest to the landowners. These people work from sunrise to sunset, usually six days a week. For these people, working is to a meager subsistence; work means survival. But it is also to a time spent with family.

The middle class is needed in Guatemala in order to provide for the children who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These middle-class children and the upper class are the only ones who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These people are the collar people, the people who have seen in the United States with their suits and ties. The middle class seems to have the tightest family unit simply because they are more active at such a young age. The grandparents generally work nearby also, keeping the extended family alive.

In the upper class, maids generally live within the household and help care for the children. These children have an opportunity to attend public school if their parents can afford it and frequently participate in extracurricular activities. Thus, they spend less time with the family as they grow.

The middle class in relation to the family unit is crucial. The extended family falls between the upper and lower classes. People from the lower class often work on farms, ranches, and on the lush green land. Many are sharecroppers, and those who rent the land they till give the lion's share of their harvest to the landowners. These people work from sunrise to sunset, usually six days a week. For these people, working is to a meager subsistence; work means survival. But it is also to a time spent with family.

The middle class is needed in Guatemala in order to provide for the children who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These middle-class children and the upper class are the only ones who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These people are the collar people, the people who have seen in the United States with their suits and ties. The middle class seems to have the tightest family unit simply because they are more active at such a young age. The grandparents generally work nearby also, keeping the extended family alive.

In the upper class, maids generally live within the household and help care for the children. These children have an opportunity to attend public school if their parents can afford it and frequently participate in extracurricular activities. Thus, they spend less time with the family as they grow.

The middle class in relation to the family unit is crucial. The extended family falls between the upper and lower classes. People from the lower class often work on farms, ranches, and on the lush green land. Many are sharecroppers, and those who rent the land they till give the lion's share of their harvest to the landowners. These people work from sunrise to sunset, usually six days a week. For these people, working is to a meager subsistence; work means survival. But it is also to a time spent with family.

The middle class is needed in Guatemala in order to provide for the children who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These middle-class children and the upper class are the only ones who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These people are the collar people, the people who have seen in the United States with their suits and ties. The middle class seems to have the tightest family unit simply because they are more active at such a young age. The grandparents generally work nearby also, keeping the extended family alive.

In the upper class, maids generally live within the household and help care for the children. These children have an opportunity to attend public school if their parents can afford it and frequently participate in extracurricular activities. Thus, they spend less time with the family as they grow.

The middle class in relation to the family unit is crucial. The extended family falls between the upper and lower classes. People from the lower class often work on farms, ranches, and on the lush green land. Many are sharecroppers, and those who rent the land they till give the lion's share of their harvest to the landowners. These people work from sunrise to sunset, usually six days a week. For these people, working is to a meager subsistence; work means survival. But it is also to a time spent with family.

The middle class is needed in Guatemala in order to provide for the children who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These middle-class children and the upper class are the only ones who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These people are the collar people, the people who have seen in the United States with their suits and ties. The middle class seems to have the tightest family unit simply because they are more active at such a young age. The grandparents generally work nearby also, keeping the extended family alive.

In the upper class, maids generally live within the household and help care for the children. These children have an opportunity to attend public school if their parents can afford it and frequently participate in extracurricular activities. Thus, they spend less time with the family as they grow.

The middle class in relation to the family unit is crucial. The extended family falls between the upper and lower classes. People from the lower class often work on farms, ranches, and on the lush green land. Many are sharecroppers, and those who rent the land they till give the lion's share of their harvest to the landowners. These people work from sunrise to sunset, usually six days a week. For these people, working is to a meager subsistence; work means survival. But it is also to a time spent with family.

The middle class is needed in Guatemala in order to provide for the children who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These middle-class children and the upper class are the only ones who initiate conversation with a foreigner. These people are the collar people, the people who have seen in the United States with their suits and ties. The middle class seems to have the tightest family unit simply because they are more active at such a young age. The grandparents generally work nearby also, keeping the extended family alive.
Dare to Compare

Does your Eye Doctor:
- Have same day contact lens replacement
- Stock soft and gas permeable lenses
- Polish gas permeable lenses while you wait
- Loan you a lens when ordering is necessary
- Offer student discounts

We Do!

Optometric Services of San Luis Obispo
David A. Schultz, O.D.
Contact Lenses and Unique Eyewear
778 Marsh Street, SLO 543-5200

PARTICIPANTS

From page 1

the knee.

A freshman speech communications major, who also did not wish to be identified, claimed she was harassed by police of­ ficers Friday afternoon when she left her friend's apartment with a drink in her hand.

"I didn't even think about being caught," she said. "I left with a friend of mine to go walk back to the dorms. When I saw the police car, I threw my drink in the bushes. The cop yelled at me and told me to get my cup. When I couldn't find my specific cup, he became really rude and impatient. He told me just to get any cup. He was pointing his finger at me and yelling. I was really nervous and I felt like the cop was feeling me shake. Finally, he took my friend and I to the station without telling us what the charges were. At the station he gave me a citation for being a minor in possession and let me go."

A construction management senior, who also requested ano­ nymity, said police panicked while breaking up the riot on Friday night.

"They were arresting people left and right. I have a friend that is deaf! He couldn't hear the cop when he asked my friend to move back. My friend kept saying 'what' and 'I can't hear you' while cupping his ear. He got ar­rested for defiance of an officer or some B.S. like that."

Other students who weren't in the middle of the riot were sur­rounding it trying to protect their friends and houses.

Rick Bartlett, president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, said that he and his brothers formed a wall in front of their house on the corner of Hathaway and California to protect it from the "bottle throwing derelicts." Bartlett said that police were just trying to do their job. "On Saturday night when the helicopters came, people ran towards them (the police)," he said. "I don't even know who those people were. Not a single person in front of our house was recognizable."

Jeff Sears, a Cuesta criminal justice student, tried to restore order to the streets Saturday night when "all hell was breaking loose."

"I was really mad," he said. "A bunch of out-of-towners try­ing to start a war, and I just took it upon myself to stop everybody."

Sears ran around putting out fires in garbage cans and moving people out of the way. "Someone lit a motorcycle on fire that was propelled up against a tree. That was the last straw," he said. "I started yelling at the crowd to go back to Bakersfield and Chico. I wasn't scared then but when I look back at it, I'm really thankful for my friends that were helping me out."
We can print your B&W film overnight - in by 6 p.m., out by 11 a.m! Come in and check out our full line of B&W services at-