Munitz to consider sliding scale fee plan

By Marla R. Van Schuyver
Senior Staff Writer

Having students pay fees according to their financial ability is just one of the possibilities being investigated to help solve budget shortfalls in the California State University system, CSU Chancellor Barry Munitz told a Cal Poly audience Monday.

In an hourlong speech and question-and-answer session before the 50-member President's Cabinet, Munitz said he'll continue to investigate the plan as the state Legislature debates the increasing need for financial aid.

At Monday's meeting, Munitz spoke further of a newly-proposed CSU plan requesting a fee increase, one-third of which would return to students via financial aid.

While Munitz didn't specify whether he would support a sliding fee scale — which would charge tuition based on a student's ability to pay — he said the plan is worthy of investigation.

"This could mean taking the money off the free front and giving it to those who have less of an ability to pay instead of adding it back on at the back end," he said. "I don't know if it is even feasible, but it is worth looking into."

The President's Cabinet is comprised of President Warren Barker, campus deans, administration officials and local business leaders. It meets annually in full session to advise and consult the university.

Munitz also addressed other issues including the need for continued quality, not quantity, education and the proposed charter concept.

That concept is one cabinet members support, according to outgoing Chair Jack Ferrell.

See COUNCIL, page 3

Against the law — period

Legality of marijuana use in SLO County

By Alex Naughton
Senior Staff Writer

What do George Bush and Cal Poly student "Bud Green" have in common?

Both relied on products from the marijuana plant to get them through difficult times in their lives.

Bush, after his plane was shot down in World War II, jumped into the Pacific in a parachute made from cannabis hemp. He was later pulled from the sea with ropes woven of hemp.

Bud sold pot to pay for four quarters of school. He commented under the condition of anonymity.

"It was sell or starve," commented Bud, who said he grew and sold pot for two years because he couldn't get by on the salary from his job.

Bud said he made about $5,000 selling marijuana during the two-year period.

As a student, Bud said, he's an example of a keen irony: he was driven to break the laws of society in order attain a diploma, which society has said he needs.

Paul King of the SLO County Narcotics Task Force puts it in a simpler light.

"He's breaking the law. Period."

Ten Cal Poly and Cuesta students, arrested last year for selling marijuana, can testify to the consequences of that "period."

King's statement is the bottom line in the drug war — the nationwide effort which has more people in prison for drug crimes than were in prison for all crimes when President Reagan took office. It forms the backbone of policies which the Wall Street Journal says the U.S. spends at least $10 billion a year enforcing.

Many citizens think the drug war is America's most important campaign.

See MARIJUANA, page 6

It's his plantation of inspiration

Student grows marijuana in home greenhouse closet

By Peter Hartlaub
Editor in Chief

"Hugh Ludlow" is a marijuana dealer who breaks the stereotype.

As if trying to be a cross between Robin Hood, the Lone Ranger and Yoda, his conversation alternates constantly between extended doses of philosophical wisdom and tales of anonymous generosity.

Ludlow says many people have scored from him.

But none of them ever had to pay.

"The marijuana culture is the kind of thing I want to be a part of," he said. "I just want to pop up in places and give people marijuana."

Ludlow describes a recent trip seeing a car with a "cool pattern" on it. He wrapped up a marijuana bud and put it under the windshield wiper.

"The marijuana culture is something you can put good energy or bad energy into," Ludlow said. "By making dope available and being cool about it, you are making yourselves the enemy to the drug dealer."

"I'm not selling at all. That would be bad karma."

Ludlow, an engineering student at Cal Poly, recently harvested his first crop of marijuana after months of raising sensimilla — a seedless strain of marijuana.

He said he created the surnpote greenhouse in his closet using supplies bought mostly from "a couple of visits to Pacific Home Improvement."

The intricate construction is far from simple. Tubed fluorescent lights form rows in the closet, which is about three feet square and lined with aluminum foil. An extension cord snakes across the floor and hooks onto a timer which turns the lights on and off to simulate daylight.

See LUDLOW, page 6

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See LUDLOW, page 6
WACO, Texas (AP) — The compound where cult leader David Koresh and 85 followers holed up for 51 days burned to the ground Monday after FBI agents in an armored vehicle smashed the buildings and pumped in tear gas. The Justice Department said cult members set the fire.

Eight members of the Branch Davidian cult came out, one of them shooting, and pumped in tear gas. The Justice Department said cult members set the fires and pumped in tear gas. The Justice Department said cult members set the fires.

FBI spokesman Nestor Michnyak said: "We have continually negotiated. We're saying come out. Come out with your hands up. This matter is progressive action taken by the federal government since agents raided the compound on Feb. 28. Four federal agents died and 16 were injured in shootouts that day, and cult leaders have said six of their members were killed.

Asked why the agents moved against the compound Monday, Ricks said, "Today's action was not a sign that our patience has run out... This was, we believe, the next logical step in a series of actions to bring this to a conclusion."

FBI spokesman Bob Ricks started, FBI spokesman Bob Ricks had said authorities believed the tear-gassing was the best way to avert a possible mass suicide, because it would "cause confusion inside the compound."

"It's a bad end and one of the ends we feared from the beginning," Killorin said. "Obviously suicide was a concern all along, but the method was different, unexpected."

In a briefing shortly before the fire started, FBI spokesman Bob Ricks had said authorities believed the tear-gassing was the best way to avert a possible mass suicide, because it would "cause confusion inside the compound."

"The fire began moments after an armored vehicle rammed one of the buildings as part of an assault that began six hours earlier. At dawn, FBI agents in an armored vehicle had begun ripping holes in the walls of the compound. Agents were met by heavy gunfire but no injuries were reported."

Shortly after noon, smoke began pouring out of several second-floor windows. Within minutes, the wooden compound was engulfed in flames, fed by high winds. Huge clouds of smoke rose from the complex of interlocking buildings, and a four-story watchtower collapsed.

Caroline Aromovitz, a Justice Department spokeswoman in Washington, said two people were seen at the compound starting the fire at opposite ends of the complex. She said they were members of the cult.

FBI spokesman Neeter Michnyak said the tear gas used in the compound was non-flammable.

WFo fire trucks were called in. At an hour after the fire started, they were seen pouring water on the buildings. Ambulances drove onto the compound.

At a news briefing about a half hour before the fire began, FBI spokesman Bob Ricks had said: "At this point we're not negotiating. We're saying come out. Come out with your hands up. This matter is over."

The assault was by far the most aggressive action taken by the federal government since agents raided the compound on Feb. 28. Four federal agents died and 16 were injured in shootouts that day, and cult leaders have said six of their members were killed.

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The FBI had previously said it was reluctant to use tear gas because of the danger it might pose to children.

There were believed to be at least 17 children under age 10 among the 95 followers held up with Koresh, who has claimed to be Jesus Christ. Thirty-seven people, mostly children, have left the compound since the standoff began.

Agents had hoped "the motherly instinct would take place" and the children would be allowed to go free, Ricks said. "Apparently they don't care about their children, and that is unfortunate," he said.

Ricks said authorities believed the tear-gassing was the best way to avert a possible mass suicide.

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**THOUGHT of the DAY...**

In America, we tax work, investment, employment, savings and productivity, while we subsidize non-work, consumption and debt. It's time we start to reverse this trend.

-Jack Kemp
MUNITZ

From page 1

departments. But decisions must be made for the betterment of the entire campus, he said.

"There is no definition of what is fair," he said. "The only thing we can do is look at whether the process was fair. Did the information get out? Was there time for feedback? Were those questions answered? That's all we can do.

"We have to trust the goodwill of those people involved. You've got to make it work for the benefit of the university." Although Cal Poly cut two departments last year — and is now bracing for cuts as high as 10 percent in some areas — Munitz said Cal Poly is fortunate.

"Really, you're pretty well off," he said. "You still have more demand than you have seats, so you have no problem filling up. The campuses that are really in trouble are those in large, urban centers, but is curious about other places. "Take Los Angeles. They have an older student population, many of whom are working in addition to going to school. They aren't making it. Those campuses have seats unfilled."

Among the campuses Munitz sees as being in good shape are Cal Poly SLO, Sonoma, Humboldt, Chico and Cal Poly Pomona, he said. The campuses creating more concern are Los Angeles, Northridge, San Jose, San Diego. All parts of Munitz's job seemingly have turned to balancing the budget and new ways to make campuses more efficient. He said one area that is inefficient is student health centers, which cost the system about $35 million annually. That money may be better spent elsewhere, he said.

Munitz said he is not promoting the elimination of health centers, but is curious about private companies offering to take over the services. "Large (Health and Maintenance Organizations) in the state — like Kaiser Permanente and HealthNet — say they can come in and run this for us cheaper," he said. "In some of the smaller areas, like SLO, Bakersfield, Chico or Fresno, they might not go in and open new offices, but could maybe take over the health centers."

"What I'm hearing is that our health centers see a lot of patients who have high insurance. If those students went to an emergency room, then (the emergency rooms) would try to get reimbursed for the costs of seeing that patient. But since we don't charge, no one thinks about reimbursing the health centers. There are probably millions of dollars we are missing out on each year."

Although Munitz has task forces working on everything from health care to sliding fee scales, Munitz said his main concern is next year's budget and the need for a fee increase policy to be passed by the Legislature. "If we don't get the (fee increase), we're in real trouble," he said. "It means that we will have fewer students and the quality will be in jeopardy with faculty and staff laid off. It will be even harder to get your degree on time."

"The more (the Legislature) cuts from the general fund, the more likely it is that we will get the fee increase," Munitz continued. "It's likely that we'll get the fee increase as a consolation prize for taking the kind of cuts we're expecting. I don't know what the chances are of getting our policy passed."

Munitz admits he has some- times been the target of blame for cuts at Cal Poly. "I just try to do my best to make everyone understand my job and what powers I have and don't have," he said. "I try not to take it home with me. It doesn't hurt me to be the target of a cartoon in a student newspaper. What hurts is to watch hundreds of people lose their jobs because of a lack of funding. Those are real people, with real pain."

From page 1

If implemented, the charter plan would allow the university autonomy in decision-making on everything from graduation requirements to faculty hiring procedures. When Cal Poly's plan was initially being pushed for completion, Munitz and campus presidents decided to delay the process.

Munitz said there are many questions about what it means to be a charter campus, but believes there are few downsides to the concept. "For those who have expressed concern, there are basically two things they are worried about," he said. "One, they are worried about the bureaucratic implications and they talk about a lack of accountability. ... They are afraid we would somehow misbehave if we were no longer accountable.

The second part comes from a worries among internal bodies — the unions, faculty, students and so on — that this would be them turning us loose to run our own affairs."

"They are afraid we would go crazy raising fees, putting computers in classes and promising students they can get out of here in two years instead of four, if they would only try harder," Munitz said. "But, I don't believe there would be any lack of accountability. In fact, I believe, being a charter campus would make Cal Poly the envy of universities nationwide."

"Anywhere in the country, if the state of California were to take a creative and cost-effective approach, this is the place they'd come," he said. The smaller pace at which charter decisions will now be made will hopefully placate fears by many university staffers who remain skeptical of the plan, Baker said after Munitz's remarks.

"The slowdown gives us the time without having to go for so some sort of unknown nebulus," Baker said, "It gives us the time to think it through and get everybody in the same position where they understand a lot better what is happening."

Next, Baker said, the university will develop a series of tasks focusing whi which will focus on different areas of concern.

CSU Chancellor Barry Munitz at Cal Poly Monday.
Yeah. It's just like alcohol — you might as well smoke it, because we do, instead of smok­ ing around like a bunch of stupid fools.

— Peter Odella
Crop Science

Definitely. It's a cheaper form of fuel. The Constitution has hemp fibers in it, too. It's ridiculous that alcohol is legal and marijuana isn't because so many people end up dead each year from drunk-driving accidents. You don't see many dead stoned drivers. It's medicinal, it's fuel and fiber, it's just an incredible form of energy.

— Josh Guttler
Art and Design

No. I think proponents say it will help the economy, but through supply and demand theory, the prices will get cheaper.

It's a drug, and I don't think it should be legal, for impairment reasons, like driving. People will still use it whether or not it is legalised.

— Bob Ruiz
Animal Science

It's ridiculous that it's not legal. Alcohol is worse, cigarettes are worse. If people want to kill themselves on different types of drugs, then let them do it. Why should we have laws that inhibit people from doing it? If they're stupid enough to kill themselves that way, then let them do it.

— Alex Solisar
Architecture

I would say I think it should be legalized. I think it would eliminate a lot of the crime and drug dealing involved with marijuana. It's going to be around for a long time. I think it's very similar to alcohol in that it's recreational and the way it impairs people — it's not as lethal as, say, cocaine or things like that. Supposedly it's not addictive, but I don't know about that.

— Katie Tornan
Ag Business

I'm kind of split on that opinion. I don't advocate any type of smoking myself, but as far as it being legal, I don't see how it hurts. I don't know. I'm kind of undecided on it.

With the whole anti-smoking thing in the United States right now, I think that kind of plays into it a little bit. But as far as my considering it a drug, like cocaine or something... I don't know what kind of research has been done to (prove it a health hazard).

— Dwayne Bell
Material Engineering
Don't forget a #2 pencil

By Kevin Dalrymple

It's the day you graduate from Cal Poly, and, in an episode of multiple-choice test, a parents' occupation. Because of space limitations, shorter letters have a...
MARIJUANA

From page 1
tant fight yet. A study commis- sioned by the Rochester, New York Bar Association found that 81 percent of Americans were willing to give up Constitutional rights in order to fight substance abuse.

The military is concerned as well.

"The rapid growth of this drug is the military's main concern," he said. "We are fighting this battle yet. A study commissioned by the state legislature limited the state's budget to determine the amount of money spent on the state's substance abuse problem. The study found that $18.6 billion was spent in 1985 with an $18.6 billion harvest, is a step toward curtailing the country's economic woes.

But the most noticeable thing Ludlow has done is to become a "opposition fighter" in the drug war in 1990. He's almost done with school and no longer sells pot.

If caught, Bud would have faced a sentence of either two, three or four years in prison, said Jim McGuire, a public defender for the city of San Luis Obispo. McGuire said the California legislature limited the state's budget due to a state initiative in 1978 in which McGuire referred to as the Determinant Sentencing Bill. The reform set rigid guidelines for the sentencing of all crimes (not just drugs) in an attempt to do away with vague sentences that read like "one to 10 years," McGuire said.

"The system is by no means lenient," he said. "It's willing to be lenient the first time, but subsequently (it) is more severe.

Determinant sentencing still allows judges to show their personal tastes, McGuire said.

He added that San Luis Obispo County's judges lenn toward longer sentences in drug cases as compared to judges in larger cities.

"J udges in large cities have a lot more serious crimes to compare pot selling to," McGuire said.

There's also the chance that, unless caught in the act of selling, marijuana was for personal use. If the judge believed him, he would probably be steered into what the courts call "diversion," probation and drug classes with a clean record upon completion, McGuire said.

According to Hyland Long- gatch, a member of the County Probation Department, the clean record isn't exactly spotless. If a former divee is caught with drugs again, it is treated as a second offense.

Divestees are steered into either education or therapy programs depending on an evaluation by the probation department. The programs vary in length from six months to two years.

But McGuire said proving personal use is difficult. "Pay/owe sheets," scales and prepackaged amounts of a drug are usually confiscated when a dealer is caught. If found, their presence can be used to prove sale, McGuire said.

Either way, anyone caught with over 28.5 grams (just over an ounce) of pot is tried as a felon. Similarly, anyone caught with one plant is also tried as a felon. It is during the trial that the accused must prove personal use.

King said Poly and Cuesta students make up about 6 percent to 10 percent of the drug arrests in the county's population. King said more accurate arrest statistics are not available because "We don't have target seg- ments of the population.

He added that the majority of the ar- restes were made of small-time dealers who sell a variety of drugs. He said it is simply a matter of "the more people who know you're selling, the more likely (it is that the authorities) are going to catch you." The system is by no means lenient, McGuire said.

"The military is concerned as well, but the military is not the one making the determination," he said. "The system is by no means lenient," he said. "It's willing to be lenient the first time, but subsequently (it) is more severe.

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Saturday night party ends in fight, arrest

MUSTANG DAILY Staff Report

A Cal Poly student was arrested Sunday after he assaulted a man at a Saturday night party, police said.

Social science sophomore Brian Arilla-Acosta, 21, was arrested early Sunday on suspicion of battery with serious bodily injury. He allegedly assaulted the boyfriend of a woman who was hosting a party in the 100 block of Orange Drive.

Police say Arilla-Acosta became violent shortly after midnight when the woman asked him to leave the party. Instead, police say, he began a brawl with the woman's boyfriend. That man later required a number of stitches to his face.

All on-duty San Luis Obispo police officers responded when reports indicated nearly 100 people were brawling. But Arilla-Acosta was the sole participant arrested, though other fights occurred.

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Men win CCAA tennis title

Cal Poly. The Mustangs finished their CCAA schedule Sunday with a 6-0 win at Cal Poly Pomona, giving the Mustangs yet another perfect 8-0 conference record.

The Mustangs have now won 42 straight conference matches, a streak extending back to the 1989 season.

"We are playing great tennis right now," Mustang coach Chris Eppright said.

Cal Poly next plays in the Oas Invitational Thursday through Sunday before heading to Edmond, Okla., for the NCAA Division II National Championships May 14-20.

Mark Nielsen finished as Cal Poly's first No. 1 singles player to go undefeated in CCAA and did not lose a set to any conference singles opponent.

Nielsen led Pomona's Steve Kuboi 3-1 in the first set Sunday before Kuboi retired, giving Nielsen the match.

In other matches Sunday, Marc Ollivier, Steve Arnott, John Montgomery and John Johnstone all won in straight sets.

Doubles were not contested against the Broncos.

At Riverside on Saturday, Cal Poly suffered its third loss in five women's tennis matches Sunday when it fell to Cal Poly Pomona, 6-3.

The Mustangs could have won the California Collegiate Athletic Association match had they beaten two-time defending conference champion Pomona.

Instead, Cal Poly SLO, Cal Poly Pomona and Cal State Bakersfield all ended with 6-2 CCAA records and will share the title.

For the Mustangs, who won their first 16 matches, Sunday's downfall came in the three doubles contests.

Pomona swept the doubles, winning each match in straight sets and helping the Broncos avenge a 6-0 loss to the Mustangs on March 6.

"We had the momentum going into doubles, then we played absolutely terrible doubles," Cal Poly coach Chris Eppright said.

Cal Poly put together several Provisional qualifying times were reached by Jennifer Lacovara — who was fourth in the 3,000 (9:53.12) — and Tracy Leichter — who finished 10th in the 10,000 (36:06).

Jennifer Peters reached the finals of the discuss toss and threw 157-6 for a personal best while Brian Adamick cleared 16-10 in the pole vault.

In the two-mile relay, Dan Berkeland, Hild, Long and Candale took second in 7:37.

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