Joint graduate program is first of its kind in CSU

By Laura Daniels

The Academic Senate is considering a proposed joint interdisciplinary graduate program between the Schools of Business and Engineering.

The program would be called the Engineering Management Program (EMP). The main purpose for the two schools to offer a joint degree program is that "the U.S. is falling behind Japan," said Kenneth Kersten, associate dean of the School of Business. "We're not producing technology into production."

"Integration is the key word," said Donald White, 29, industrial engineering professor. The first objective of the EMP is "to integrate knowledge from engineering and business disciplines for effective response to rapidly changing technological and business environments."

If the Academic Senate approves the program, the proposal will go to Cal Poly President Warren J. Baker and then to the CSU Chancellor W. A. Reynolds. If passed, the program will be the first of its kind in the CSU system.

"It's unique in character," said economics professor Greg Rife. Kersten. "It will provide a special environment where programs combine their strengths to provide a first rate, high-class program."

Kersten, who was chairman of the Academic Senate's Committee for the program's first three years and is now a member of the Senate, said the EMP will help give graduates the ability to move smoothly into the areas of rapidly changing high technology industry types.

"Kersten said there are unique challenges facing young, high technology industries, such as short product cycles, research and development requiring the training and integration of engineers and scientists.

"Upon completion of the eight-quarter program, students would receive an MBA with a specialization in Engineering Management or an MS in Engineering with the same aforementioned specialization."

See EMP, page 4

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP) - Space shuttle Atlantis landed on a desert runway Monday after a successful mission that put U.S. planetary exploration back on track with the launch of an unmanned probe for Venus.

Atlantis touched down at 3:45 EDT on a Rogers Dry Lake runway after a forty-hour, two-flight journey that began launching from the 184 miles above Earth.

Only about 27,000 of a predicted 100,000 spectators braved baking heat to see Atlantis land through the thin high clouds and rock the desert with its signiture twin sonic booms.

The crew was able to restart two of the four redundant computers that control the shuttle's systems after the Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger disaster.

NASA last explored Venus with the 1978 launch of the Pioneer probe, which examined the planet's murky atmosphere and did some radar mapping. Magellan, the spacecraft that traveled 800 million miles journey and began mapping the surface of Venus in 1989, is expected to arrive at the planet's surface in 1990. Unfortunately, NASA lost contact with the spacecraft in August 1989, and Magellan's radar should map the planet's surface in 1990.

The transfer of general education units may become easier thanks to a joint program among the state's three major college systems.

The California State University system, University of California and California Community Colleges have joined to form a general education curriculum to make transferring such units easier.

The program is not vastly different from that presently in use by transfer students. However, students at the three system's colleges who are unsure about which CSU or UC campus they want to attend will find the program helpful. It would make transferring an easier process without "It's usefulness is really limited to a community college student because he doesn't know what he wants his major to be or where he wants to go," said Frank Young, associate dean for academic affairs and planning at the Chancellor's Office.

"This is not an admissions requirement," said Young. "If a student is admitted, their general education requirements will be satisfied."

"Its purpose is also to serve intercollegiate transfers within the UC and CSU systems," said Young.

General education certification takes place at the community college and is validated by the UC and CSU campuses. It is now a joint degree education units to be certified for all lower division general education at a CSU campus. Validating valuable units.

The program has just been approved by the Chancellor's Office, which played a major support role in passing it. It is now a legislatively-mandated program for the CSU, UC and CCC systems.

The faculty senates of the three systems have developed this curriculum and formed an interssegment committee for the Academic Senates of CSU, UC and CCC systems.

The curriculum states that students must complete 31 common units, six additional units for the CSU and three additional for UC. This new curriculum also allows transfers from a community college to a four-year university.

Poly accreditation ends 1st year; committee to review self-study

By Kathryn Brunello

Cal Poly is ending its first of a two-year process to reaffirm its accreditation with the Western Association for Schools and Colleges (WASC). The accreditation process occurs every 10 years. WASC is a regional accreditation agency that covers universities and colleges in California, Hawaii and Guam.

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The first in the series of peer visits, Cal Poly embarks on a self-study to answer a series of standards set down by WASC.

The nine standards are: institutional integrity; institutional purpose, planning and effectiveness; governance and administration; educational programs; academic environment; physical resources and financial resources. WASC gave the faculty senate the role of selecting the chair of the accreditation committee, and the president to select the vice chair.

"The purpose of the Steering Committee were chosen for their overall representation of the university, said Rife. The process to choose the sub-committees was lengthy but resulted in a diverse group of people from students and secretaries to administrators and vice presidents. This diversity allows for a thorough report, said Rife.

Rife allowed the committees to evaluate each standard on their own and suggested three things for them to look at: what does Cal Poly do well and what can be done better."

The sub-committees submitted reports on their respective standards to the end of the year. Rife and the Steering Committee are now reviewing the reports. (The reports are) really good, nice pieces of work, they're not white-washing anything, not hiding anything," Rife said. "It's really been a pleasure to be a part of this process."

Rife also said that "many people don't get the opportunity to stand back and look at the university like this." In a process like this, one is able to see the good and the bad brought out all together, he said.

Ten years ago the process for accreditation was completely different. WASC gave each college and university a book with nine standards and generalities about each. WASC asked the See ACCREDITATION, page 5

27,000 brave heat to welcome Atlantis

Shuttle launches unmanned probe bound for Venus

By Laura Daniels

The $550 million probe will reach Venus after a 15-month, 800 million mile journey and begin mapping the surface of Earth's closest planet. Magellan marks the first new U.S. planetary exploration in 13 years. Part of its mission was checked by scientists working on a variety of programs that were delayed by the long hiatus in the shuttle program since shuttle flights resumed Sept. 29, 1988, had two fuel pumps, delaying takeoff for 2 minutes, 38 seconds over the Indian Ocean on Atlantis' 64th orbit.

The Soviet Union sent two Venus probes in 1980 and 1982, but they failed. In 1983, Russia'sCosmos 1178 was launched and did some radar mapping. Magellan's radar should map 90 percent of the planet and with much greater resolution than Pioneer.

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The nine standards are: institutional integrity; institutional purpose, planning and effectiveness; governance and administration; educational programs; academic environment; physical resources and financial resources.
World injustice is eye opening

By Stephen France

Freedom. And basic human rights. These are ideals that return to the very foundations on which this country was built. Freedoms of speech, of association, of freedom not to be terrorized or arbitrarily thrown in prison. Freedom of religion, of the press and the freedom to live and work where we want in our own country. Freedoms that we at Cal Poly and throughout this country assume and enjoy. Columbus, with races of people.

And every day, there are places not so far removed from us, places like Chile, Pakistan, Iran, East Pakistan, South Korea and the Soviet Union whose citizens are experiencing the intense pain of torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, discrimination, oppression. Do we really believe in human rights for all people, or do we too easily in this regard ask ourselves whether other people's freedoms are disappearing? I challenge you to take a step out of the ordinary and the comfortable to learn about human rights violations that are a harsh reality to many people around the world.

My first step came last summer on a trip to the heart of South Africa. My education began the first night as I slept in the bed of a black South African activist named Sandy Lebes. He has spent 10 of the last 13 years in prison for his nonviolent opposition to the government's policies of apartheid. Not for a few days, but weeks before we arrived, he had been released from prison. His crime? Having a white South African friend stay the night at this home and also not to live in his house... His friend was released, and he was detained for three months without charge or trial.

Then there were the five young, black actors who we had the privilege of seeing perform there in the community theater and who were arrested and spent a few days in the central prison where we witnessed as immensely powerful satire on life in their country, a harshly militarized South Africa. Two days later, the play was banned and three of the actors were imprisoned. And what of their offense? Could it have been portraying the military in a less than complimentary way?

But perhaps the experience that most affected me was meeting, talking and arguing with white, middle-class students at the University of Pretoria, the capital of their country. Many of these students have lived for years, not more than 20 miles from those very places that are some of the most oppressive and brutal human rights abuses in the world. Still, they blindly refuse to believe the fact that their fellow citizens are suffering for no other reason than they are black and opposed apartheid. Whether these students are controlled by fear, hatred, apathy or ignorance, I am deeply impressed by the need for them — for all of us — to open our eyes to the injustices that is there.

One question has haunted me since returning from South Africa. What is that real difference will all of this make in my life in the coming years? That question has been partly answered by my involvement in our campus group of Amnesty Inter­national. Amnesty is an independent organization that works for the release of all prisoners of conscience: people who have been imprisoned solely because of their beliefs, race, sex, religion or language and have never used or advo­cated violence. Amnesty also works for fair and prompt trials for all political prisoners and an end to torture and executions in all cases.

Amnesty groups write thousands of letters to government officials around the world on behalf of specific individuals who are prisoners of conscience or are in immediate danger of torture or execution. The power of the pen is a basic tool in working for the freedom of these people. Amnesty members also work on projects of human rights violations, as in the recent Human Rights Now! concert tours.

Our Cal Poly Amnesty International Group is concerned that people on this campus not be too removed from and detached from the real issues. So we extend to you an opportunity to learn and stretch yourself,

Stephen France is a physics junior.

Letters to the Editor

Student gives condom kudos

Editor — Hooray for our Aca­demic Senate for approving the installation of condom dispens­ing machines on our campus. I do, however, have a few comments for Professor Steve Edgell and those sharing his opinions. First, I'd like to ad­dress his concern for the cost of insalling the machines. I challenge him to compare the cost working impartially for the removal of AIDS to what will all of this make in my life in the coming years? What questions have been partly answered by my involvement in our campus group of Amnesty International? What is the real difference will all of this make in my life in the coming years? What question has been partly answered by my involvement in our campus group of Amnesty International?

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The media and public's recent preoccupation over Alar-tainted apples and chemically contaminated produce is yet another display of consumer outrage over the detrimental effects of pesticides. Public issues (apartheid, education, the homeless or weapons) are not even seen in the press headlines and thus are ignored and unscrutinized, and the topic of pesticides is no exception.

It has been 27 years since Rachel Carson first alerted the public to the environmental and health effects of pesticides in her now classic book, *Silent Spring*. Her ominous warning of blindly promoting technology and chemicals as panaceas for agricultural problems was ignored and unfortunately, Carson's predictions were confirmed too many times during the past two decades. Subsequent warnings were ignored as the Bhopal disaster at Union Carbide and Jerry Brown's term, the 1984 watermelon/Temik scare during the Fourth of July weekend, the ongoing grape boycott led by Coalition for Agricultural Justice, the Farm Workers' high rate of birth defects and cancer occurrences in McFarland due to poisoned drinking water. And now, it's the Alar scare.

This frightening discovery of undetected pesticide residues in produce, however, is only the tip of the iceberg. Before this issue becomes yet another forgotten item on a seemingly endless list of horror stories, a problem much more significant should be addressed.

Yes, an objection to the FDA and EPA's apparent ineffectiveness in a control of poison. I, for one, don't want to downplay the significance of the public's demonstrated concern. However, this issue is indicative of a much more insidious aspect of irresponsible pesticide proliferation.

I refer to what reporters and authors David Weir and Mark Schaprio have termed this book The Circle of Poison. In short, the crime involves the overuse of banned or cancelled pesticides by major international chemical companies to developing nations. These corporations (for instance, Dow, Shell, Dupont, Monsanto, and Dapson) cannot market these dangerous pesticides domestically due to government regulations, yet are allowed to continue spraying them in developing countries where there is no such thing as the EPA.

Consequently, banned pesticides are used on the developing countries' luxury export crops, the sprayed produce is then imported back into the United States. Hence, as consumers, we are being exposed to the very pesticides the EPA banned in the first place. As Weir and Schaprio point out, "We (Americans) are victims too. People all over the world are eating poison, disabling workers in American chemical plants and laboratories, and feeding the waist we import. Drinking a morning coffee, eating a lunchroom salad, the American consumer is eating pesticides banned or destroyed, but legally shipped to the Third World."

The scandal in two-fold: not only are Americans consuming directly affected, but often overlooked are the people of the Third World who must endure the hazards of pesticide application.

The dangers are not just limited to themselves. Though people in developed countries may consume one-fifth of the world's pesticides, they suffer half the poisoning and kill the three-quarters of the related deaths. Pesticides used do not die; they persist. Pesticides occur at rates 13 times higher than found in industrialized countries. According to the World Health Organization, the farmers in underdeveloped countries are poisoned by pesticides every minute of the day.

The causes for these conditions are simple: rich countries have the large farms, the machinery, the money, and the technology. The people of the Third World have little or none of these things. Even though there are many. As already mentioned, many of these developing countries have no kind of regulatory apparatus to effectively regulate the use and availability of pesticides. For example, as of 1987, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) found that some 50 countries have no pesticide regulations. In addition, the pesticides are sold to underdeveloped countries where there is widespread illiteracy. Hence, even if warning labels were distributed, the native language of the country (and this often is not the case) the pesticide name might be on the label in printed in English, it is little help for the illiterate farmer who does not understand the label. In an attempt to stop assuming instructions the user does not understand, all pesticide labels in developing countries must be printed in the local language. This is, however, the users. Not only are the required facial masks and rubber protective equipment not available in most developing countries, but the reality of wearing such clothing and heavy apparatus in a tropical, muggy climate is doubtless.

Another problem is the reported increase in pesticide use, particularly occurring in the Third World. It has been estimated that the use of these pesticides and the sprayed produce is nine times greater than in the developed countries. Public issues (apartheid, education, the homeless or weapons) are not even seen in the press headlines and thus are ignored and unscrutinized, and the topic of pesticides is no exception.

Third World pesticide use

Circle of poison

by Kate Emanuel

Kate Emanuel is a graduating senior in biology.

Laughingly, many of the workers exposed to pesticides have inadequate access to proper medical care. As a result, they have no right to strike or to demand safer working conditions. Add to this a mass-mediated bias in favor of pesticides as the solution to all of the farmer's problems, where other sustainable alternatives are rarely advertised and a dangerous situation arises. Once again, and for in response to actual perceived threats by the pest. Furthermore, the most common reason for proponent pestkillers, helping to combat world hunger is the feasibility of the pestkillers. They are largely applied to export crops, and not on the staple crop in the local country. The question that needs to be addressed is how can corporations be allowed to display their often fallacious double standard when marketing these pesticides abroad?

Perhaps this latter goal is the most dangerous. Marketing steps are being taken to improve the pesticide industry, including a con-ference on the global pesticide trade in Penang, Malaysia took place as a result. The Pesticide Action Network (PAN) was founded in 1988, a UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) has now begun to redefine the problem of pesticides and the related human health and environmental impact. What should be emphasized, however, is the rational and safe use of these pesticides and the importance of responsibility in marketing them. In the Third World, the developed and industrialized countries is the massive overuse of pesticides, where applications are preyed by the corporate sellers and the public. The difference is that the corporate sellers are more concerned with the number of pesticides that are used, and not in response to actual perceived threats by the pest. Furthermore, the mass-mediated bias in favor of pesticides as the solution to all of the farmer's problems, where other sustainable alternatives are rarely advertised and a dangerous situation arises. Once again, and for in response to actual perceived threats by the pest. Furthermore, the most common reason for proponent pestkillers, helping to combat world hunger is the feasibility of the pestkillers. They are largely applied to export crops, and not on the staple crop in the local country. The question that needs to be addressed is how can corpor-ations be allowed to display their often fallacious double standard when marketing these pesticides abroad?

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Jaguar exhibit senior project called best of the year by school

By Kathryn Hulls
Staff Writer

A joint senior project to build a new jaguar cage at the Atascadero Zoo was voted the most outstanding of the year at the School of Architecture and Environmental Design’s banquet last Friday.

The exhibit at the Charles Paddock Zoo, put together by eight construction management majors, contains three dens, a waterfall, a pool and a cat walk around the perimeter of the cage.

The old cage was too small for the jaguars, said Jim Rodgers, construction management head and member of the zoo’s advisory board.

When the new three-den exhibit officially opens in June, one of the other animals at the zoo, a sun bear, will be transferred to the old jaguar cage, he said.

“We started on the new exhibit in the fall quarter,” said Jeff Lunsmann, one of its creators.

“Gradually there was a crew of eight,” said Lunsmann, one of its creators.

Architecture graduate Bill Roberts drew up designs for the exhibit last year, which called for pre-fabricated materials. However, due to design problems, the students had to go to an original design, Rodgers said.

“It turns out that when we got started, the cage was too small,” he said. “We had to go with a whole new design. The changes set us back about three, maybe four weeks.”

“The new design is a better looking exhibit.”

“And, we were almost done with the masonry of the exhibit when (Alan) Mezler (zoo curator) decided to add windows in the dens,” Lunsmann said.

The exhibit is about 500 square feet, Lunsmann said.

The dens are a 17 feet by 15 feet design and about 5 feet tall.

“There is a 15 feet screen surrounding the cage,” Lunsmann said.

“The jags are real intense animals, but the fence is far enough back from the perimeter,” Rodgers said.

“The nice thing about this zoo is you can get relatively close to the animals.”

The city of Atascadero is funding the project and estimated the cost of the new exhibit to be at $100,000. Rodgers said.

“We are looking forward to next year. We are starting on two more exhibits — an Australian animal exhibit with black swans, rock wallabies and a cervid exhibit.”

Jaguars will likely lounge on this plaque carved in the floor of their new exhibit. The names are of all those who worked on the project.

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For a cleaner planet, recycle this paper. For a cleaner planet, recycle this paper.
I enjoy quiet and privacy at the summer. It will be a series of to review the work again during information."

"Boycotts have traditionally been very effective in voicing concern.

— Amy Shore

Exxon under fire for clean-up attempts, boycott threatened
By Jeff Brumings

In the wake of this country's worst oil spill, weary environmen- talists are discarding the cleaning attempts of Exxon, and skeptical politicians say a boycott of products by the petroleum kingpin would be in order.

"Boycotts have traditionally been very effective in voicing a concern," said Amy Shores, a political science major at Cal Poly and member of the Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo (ECOSLO).

Although much can be done if individual consumers choose not to purchase from Exxon dealers, it is more effective to pool together those efforts and organize a bona fide boycott that will be heard by the management of Exxon Co, she said.

"It would also bring awareness. .. What if it happened off our own coast?" said Shore, who has been an employee of ECOSLO for several years.

Meanwhile for a local Exxon service station, the threat of consumer boycott is as distant to them as the oil-soaked shores of Prince William Sound.

"It's just a lot of talk for us," said Jim Shores, owner of an Exxon service station perched on top of the Pismo Beach cliffs.

"All I know is to just play it by ear and see what happens," he said.

Confident his station has already secured its share of the local consumer market, the owner said he believes a refusal by consumers to purchase gasoline from Exxon's individually owned and operated stations would be an unfair means of attacking the parent company's actions in the Gulf.

"Give it six months or a year and everybody is just going to forget about it.

— Jim Shores

ACCREDITATION

From page 1

universities to comment on each generally made.

Now, said Rife, the leadership at WASC has changed and it asks the universities to take only what is applicable to their particular institution. The standards for WASC are general because WASC accredits several different types of colleges and universities.

Rife said WASC told Cal Poly, "Don't give us information unless it will lead to judgments and don't give us judgments unless they are based on information."

The next step in the process is to review the work again during the summer. It will be a series of fact-checking and changes to the originals.

The next deadline after summer is Nov. 1, when the first drafts are due to WASC. The final version will be due Dec. 1.

In February of 1990, a visiting team from WASC will visit the campus for three days and ask questions they might have after reading the final version of Cal Poly's self-study.

The visiting team from WASC will then write a report and make a decision to reaffirm or deny Cal Poly's accreditation.

"I don't mean to be egotistical on the part of the university," said Rife, "but we'll be reaffirming that's the least of our problems."

Boycotts have traditionally been very effective in voicing concern.

— Amy Shore

Exxon's 987 foot tanker, Valdez, dumped more than 10 million gallons of crude oil into the sound after it smashed into Bligh Reef along a well-traveled and navigable stretch of water March 24. Oil now covers Alaska's south central coast for hundreds of miles, contaminating scores of beaches and threatening parts of Kenai Fjord National Park.

"Give it six months or a year and everybody is just going to forget about it," said Shores.

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EMP

From page 1

White said students entering the program would need to have an undergraduate degree in engineering, computer science or other related technical field.

In their first summer, EMP students would be required to go on a summer internship in a business-related field with an interdisciplinary focus. The second summer would involve additional course work to complete the program.

EMP contains 105 units, with the graduate School of Business offering three new courses and industrial engineering adding four.

Initially, an estimated 10 students would enter the program, with an upper limit of 50 students. Rife said he believes the earliest EMP would be introduced is 1991 or 1992.

Baker has offered "early and strong support of the program," said Rifer, and Vice President for Academic Affairs Malcolm Wilson has also been supportive of EMP.

The program has already been approved by graduate studies committees from both schools, each school's curriculum com­mittee, each school's dean and the university's curriculum committee. The university's budget committee has also reviewed the program.

"I'm optimistic," said Rifer. Rifer said if EMP is approv­ed, there would probably be a five-year review to check on problems in curriculum or insufficient enrollment.
Track impresses at Invitational

Team prepares for conference championships at Poly

The track and field squad turned in another impressive performance last weekend in their final meet before the conference championships.

Most of the top performers were at the Modesto Invitational. The meet, which was covered by ESPN and will be televised on a tape delayed basis this week, gave the athletes a final chance to fine-tune their racing before the conference meet.

Several impressive performances highlighted the men's show at Modesto.

The pole vault team was again showcased, as Steve Horvath again cleared 17-feet-6-and-a-half inches and Steve Williams broke the 17-foot barrier for the first time in his career. With the same vault, Williams joined teammates Horvath and Kevin Rankin who have already cleared 17 feet this season. The three are the top-ranked vaulters at the Division II level in the nation.

Horvath had a chance to clear 18 feet but brushed the bar with his hand on the way down.

Jim Sorensen became the first athlete from the CCAA to qualify for the national men in the 400-meters. He placed second at Modesto in a lifetime-best time of 1:51.12. Sorensen now holds the top 800-meter mark in the CCAA and the number two time in the 1500-meters in the conference.

Steve Neubauer, who raced in junior college at Modesto, placed fourth in the 1500-meters. He has already qualified for the nationals at the distance, and ran the his second fastest 1500-meter time at Modesto.

Cal Poly fans were not disappointed in the consistency of several women athletes who turned in their usual high-caliber performances.

Sophomore Gina Albanese placed second in the 400-meter hurdles in a lifetime best time of 59.77 seconds. It is the first time she has broken the 60-second barrier, which is the equivalent of breaking four minutes in the mile. The mark extended her national lead in Division II.

Teresa Colebrook placed third in the invitational 800-meter with a time of 2:05.3, while Mec Linen placed sixth in the same race in a time of 2:10.1. Both marks are good enough to qualify for the national meet.

Sorensen delved into vaulting from the start to finish in the open 800-meters, winning the race in a national qualifying time of 2:09.6.

Colebrook, Albanese, and Patti Albanese all hold Division II national lead in Division II vaulting.

The top three jumps in the nation have been recorded by Steve Horvath at 17-feet-6-inches. Close behind Horvath is Division II national champion Steve Newbaum, who raced in junior college at Modesto.

As the Division II Track and Field National Championships near, the Mustangs pole vaulting crew appears to have a monopoly in their event.

“As the Division II Track and Field National Championships near, the Mustangs pole vaulting crew appears to have a monopoly in their event.

”We will take this meet very seriously as a whole team,” he said. “Look for a big score as a team and excellent individual performances.”

The conference meet will begin Friday, May 12 at the Cal Poly track and will conclude on Saturday, May 13.
Jose Canseco believes he fractured his left wrist Sunday on the second day of his rehabilitation assignment with the Huntsville Stars, the Oakland Athletics' Class AA farm team.

Canseco, who was 1-for-4 Saturday, grounded to second in his first at-bat and then reinjured the wrist as he singled in the third inning. He was clearly in pain as he ran to first on the RBI single.

"It's painful. It's a sharp pain. The movement is minimal at best," Canseco said.

Canseco was scheduled to return to Oakland on Monday and will have X-rays taken on Tuesday, he said.

"The next step is to have it time up," he said.

"I have no idea if the elbow is going to allow me to be back sooner," Horvath said. "I can't believe I'm giving up the 17th and 18th innings, but that's what they want.

"I've never had that type of operation before," the American League MVP said. "I think I'm looking at three to five weeks. I really couldn't tell you.

"The first at-bat, he threw a fastball and it jammed me and I felt some pain," Canseco said. "I decided to take another at-bat. The pain was tremendous. I feel as though it could be fractured.

Saturday night's game had reunited Canseco with his twin brother Ozzie for the first time since high school. Ozzie Canseco, an outfielder, also is returning from a fractured left wrist.

"I miss being with the Athletics," Jose Canseco had said Saturday, "but it's fun to see my brother and talk to him.

In his first at-bas Saturday, Jose Canseco struck out on a 3-2 pitch from Leon Dayo, a 22-year-old right-hander. He walked on four pitches in the second inning, grounded to shortstop in the fourth and was called out on strikes in the sixth. He singled to right in the eighth as Huntsville won 8-7. He was on second in the eight when Ozzie struck out.

"I never did look at films until I was in college," said Williams, a junior business communications major. "In that way we coach ourselves, and we coach each other. Because he can't

POLE VAULT

From page 6

Jump of 17-foot-6-inches, which Horvath has already done, and to finish in the top two at the Division II national meet.

Even though the three may end up competing for the two spots as the Division I meet, they still coach each other.

"There's no rivalry between us. There is one that's competitive, but if one vaulter can go high, we make sure he does that, and we don't hold it (any advice) in," said Rankin, a sophomore political science major. "Even though they may be beating us, we all work together. We get satisfaction seeing the other guys performing well, that gets as pumped up as jump better. If they're jumping well, we'll jump well," said Rankin.

This helpful attitude was instilled in them by their pole vault mentor Jan Johnson. Johnson is one of the main contributors to the team.

"We don't have one coach, we have four or five, because that's what our coach has done, he's taught us how to coach," said Horvath, a senior graphic communications major. "In that way we coach ourselves, and we coach each other. Because he can't
ABC cancels ‘Moonlighting’

LOS ANGELES (AP) — David Addison and Maddie Hayes lost their biggest case Monday as ABC pulled the plug on the sagging fortunes of their tongue-in-cheek detective series "Moonlighting."

The last original episode of the series, an instant hit when it made its debut four years ago, will be telecast this Sunday, the network said in a statement.

The show made a star of Bruce Willis, who played the free-spirited David. It was a major comeback for Cybill Shepherd as the straight-laced Maddie. The bickering romance between the mismatched couple sparked sexual electricity. Producer-creator Glen Caron’s witty dialogue and sometimes daring stories wooed the audience.

In recent years, however, the show fell victim to creative differences and production problems. It began as one of the brightest spots on Tuesday night, but this season was pulled from the schedule and returned on Sunday nights. It was the seventh lowest-rated show the Nielsen ratings last week.

"We feel the show has reached a creative conclusion and that this is the appropriate time to end the series," ABC’s statement said. "We are quite proud of the innovation which ‘Moonlighting’ brought to television during the past four years."

"We've all loved doing the show," said executive producer Jay Daniel, who succeeded Caron. "On the wrap shot I told the crew, when they write the book on 'Moonlighting' it will begin: 'It was the best of times, the worst of times.'"

Caron spoofed the film noir of the 1940s with a black and white episode called "The Dream Sequence Always Rings Twice." Another episode was a sendup of Shakespeare’s "Taming of the Shrew."

The production schedule of "Moonlighting" was at best chaotic. Caron often didn't complete a script before filming started. The show fell behind schedule and frequently went into reruns.

The turning point came when Shepherd became pregnant. When the producers also chose to have Maddie become pregnant, the show went into a creative decline. An old flame showed up for a whirlwind romance. Shepherd also finally went to bed with David, and David, as well as the audience, was left to guess who the father was.

The series was also forced to rely heavily upon its secondary stars, Alley Beatley and Carin Armstrong, during Shepherd’s absence. When she returned, the audience was further alienated by Maddie’s quickie marriage to a man she met on a train. The marriage was later annulled and in the first episode of the current season Maddie had a miscarriage.

"We pretty much knew when they moved us to Sunday night it was a fait accompli," said Daniel.

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Report of lost hydrogen bomb angers Japan

TOKYO (AP) — A U.S. military official confirmed Monday that a hydrogen bomb was lost in the Pacific Ocean near Okinawa when a jet fell off an aircraft carrier in 1965. Many Japanese expressed outrage at the disclosure.

The report was the top story in most Japanese newspapers and was featured on the television news. Japan, the only nation ever attacked with nuclear weapons, remains very sensitive about nuclear arms questions.

Asked about the report, a U.S. military spokesman in Tokyo said a nuclear weapon was lost in waters with a depth of 16,200 feet.

The Japanese government does not know the present location and condition of the bomb, and there have been no discussions with the United States about how to deal with it, said a Foreign Ministry official who requested anonymity.

He said his government had no plans to investigate the accident or possible dangers posed by the bomb.

The loss of the one-megaton bomb, which has a force of 1 million tons of TNT, was kept secret at the time, Newsweek said, quoting a report by the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.

The pilot was killed when the plane carrying the bomb accidentally rolled off the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, which was on its way from Vietnam to the Japanese port of Yokosuka, said the report.

When the loss of the bomb was reported in a 1981 U.S. Department of Defense listing of nuclear weapons accidents, there was no indication that it occurred near inhabited islands, another Foreign Ministry official said.

"The report said only that it happened 500 miles from the Asian mainland," said the official, who also insisted on anonymity.

In Okinawa prefecture, a string of islands stretching 570 miles south of Japan's main island, citizens expressed anger, Masaji Shinzato, a reporter for the Okinawa Times, told The Associated Press.

"Shock is running through Okinawa. This seems to represent how Okinawa was used freely by the American military in those days," he said.

The already was a great deal of bitterness over the continuing presence of 35,000 U.S. troops, whose facilities occupy much of Okinawa's territory, he said. At time of the accident, Okinawa was under U.S. control. It was returned to Japan in 1972, 27 years after Japan's defeat in World War II.

The report said the bomb was lost not far from one of Okinawa's smaller islands, about 200 miles from heavily populated Okinawa Island.

Okinawan leaders of anti-war and anti-nuclear groups and opponents of the U.S. military presence on the island immediately issued denunciations of the way the accident apparently had been handled, local press reports said.

Panel debates school bus safety

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal panel rejected the idea of requiring seat belts in most school buses Monday and said safety officials ought to concentrate on bus loading zones where children are in much greater danger.

Nearly 40 children are killed each year while trying to get on or off school buses, compared to about 10 deaths among children riding the buses, said a report by a committee of the National Research Council.

"While most of the public controversy about school bus safety has revolved around seat belts and other measures to protect students en route to school, this emphasis is really misplaced," said Charley Wootan, who is chairman of the panel of safety and transportation experts.

In an 18-month study ordered by Congress and paid for by the Transportation Department, the panel concluded that if half the students on all buses used the belts, perhaps one life a year would be saved and several dozen injuries avoided.

The panel termed the statistics as "not sufficient to justify a federal standard mandating installation."
"Night Stalker" defendant snarls at trial reporters

LOS ANGELES (AP) — "Night Stalker" defendant Richard Ramirez growled at reporters covering his serial murder trial Monday, calling them "Sensation-seeking parasites."

Meanwhile, his attorneys wondered whether to call the tall, shaggy-haired Ramirez made no public statement since he said that "Religious faction" displayed a raft on him at his arraignment nearly four years ago.

His outset Monday came as he emerged from a 15-minute conference in the chambers of Superior Court Judge Michael Tyron, who said whether Ramirez's lawyers would present evidence in his behalf. The prosecution has already rested its case.

Tyron announced that no decision would be made on the defense question until later in the day.

As Ramirez was being led back to his holding cell with shackles railing around his ankles, he turned toward the courtroom section where reporters were taking notes. "Naivety!" he growled in a loud, gravelly voice, "Sensation-seeking parasites!"

The 29-year-old drifter from El Paso, Texas, is charged with two lesser murders and is the third suspect identified in Los Angeles County during a series of nighttime attacks that terrified Southern Californians in the summer of 1985.

Authorities said pentagrams — upside-down five-pointed stars — drawn in circles used to symbolize Satanic worship — were found at some murder scenes. One victim's fleshless body, a woman who said that her attacked raped and sodomized her and made her "swear to Satan" as she lay beside her slain husband.

Ramirez's lawyers have said he is emotionally unstable and can't present a defense because he feels it is too good.

As Monday's session, Ramirez, wearing a pale gray suit and dark glasses, conferred amiably with his defense team at the counsel table before they met with the judge in the absence of reporters.

Deputy District Attorney Philip Halpin said the no-defense strategy is frequently employed in cases where the defense wishes to argue that the prosecution did not prove its case against the defendant.

"If no legitimate defense exists, the defense attorneys are putting themselves at peril to make it appear that one exists," he said, noting that they will have to ask the same jury to spare Ramirez's life if convicted.

However, the defense lawyers have indicated they wanted to put on a defense and would be willing to bring Ramirez's wishes if they did not.

Case law is unclear on whether a defense lawyer may go ahead with a defense if the client objects. Since testimony began Jan. 30, Halpin has called 138 witnesses including student Ramirez, a former medical examiner who has testified to the time of day.

"If you want these people to be merciful, you are going to dig yourself in the pocketbook if you get caught," it's good for us in the long run," "Media!" he growled in a loud, gravelly voice, "Sensation-seeking parasites!"

YOUNG DEMOCRATS MEETING

Tues 5/9 8pm

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Sunday, May 13, 1989

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"Roe v. Wade: Past, Present and Future" will be the subject of a panel discussion presented by Cal Poly's Women's Programming on Thursday at noon in UU 220.

In 1970, a single pregnant woman (known as Jane Roe to protect her privacy) initiated a class action suit challenging the constitutionality of a Texas law that prohibited abortion except for the purpose of saving the mother's life. Her suit was based on her right to privacy as guaranteed by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

Although the Supreme Court ruling on Roe v. Wade has been in place for 16 years, the controversy on the woman's right to abortion has continued. Currently, the Supreme Court is hearing a challenge to Roe v. Wade.

The panel will include Patricia Gomez, a local attorney, who will discuss the legal implications and the question of constitutionality. Dr. Minke Winkler-Prins, a San Luis Obispo physician, will focus on how women coped with unwanted pregnancies before Roe v. Wade, and what their options will be should it be overturned. Laurence Houglage, philosophy professor, will discuss how opposing sides view the future if Roe v. Wade is overturned or modified.

Two students have been honored by Cal Poly's music program. Crystal Kell, a junior industrial engineering major from Santa Barbara, and Joey Sabol, a junior mathematics major from San Luis Obispo, both received the Ann and Gordon Getty Award from the music department faculty for their participation in the orchestra and chamber music programs.

Physical education senior Jill Vaughn received the Ralph L. and Florence B. Welles Award from Cal Poly's music department faculty. Vaughn was honored for her contributions to the band program and for her leadership as drum major.