Interim head of NRM leads group at Swanton ranch

Uses forest service experience in class

By Leo Shiffar
Staff Writer

After working 10 years with the U.S. Forest Service, Doug Piirto decided he'd rather teach forest management than hear the sound of "timmmmber" every day.

Piirto was recently named interim head of the natural resources management department at Cal Poly for the rest of the school year.

Piirto, who also just received his full professor tenure status, has taught forestry classes at Cal Poly since 1985.

"I teach a variety of forestry classes and can draw on my forest service experience by relating it to the classroom," Piirto said. "I can relate to students more than just textbook material."

He came to Cal Poly after working 10 years as a forest tree expert with the U.S. Forest Service.

"It's (Swanton Pacific) a real world opportunity to apply uneven stand management to see how it's going to work and the complications involved," Piirto said.

Piirto, who is forestry coordinator on the Swanton Pacific project, said Cal Poly is also working with loggers in Santa Cruz County to help them come up with a plan for long-term management of the forest.

Tim O'Keefe, a natural resources management professor, said uneven management helps maintain a variety of age classes in the stands.

"It (Swanton Pacific) is a real world opportunity to apply uneven stand management to see how it's going to work and the complications involved," Piirto said.

Piirto has been a USDA-Forest Service-certified professional forester in California, a USDA-Forest Service-certified silviculturist (one who specializes in forest trees) and has contributed numerous articles to trade and scientific journals.

Piirto said his strongest contribution to forestry research has been his writings on the Giant Sequoias. Piirto is using all his forest management experience to apply to Cal Poly's Swanton Pacific Project near Santa Cruz.

"Swanton Pacific is a working ranch whose primary focus is education," O'Keefe said. "But we also need to earn revenues to make it work financially."

Piirto said Swanton Pacific provides opportunities to achieve a perpetual forest with trees of differing ages. He said it takes three to four new trees every year over a 40-year period to implement uneven age stand management. He explained uneven stand management as the replacement of older, larger trees with smaller- and medium-sized trees.

Piirto said uneven management helps maintain a variety of age classes in the stands.

"It's (Swanton Pacific) a real world opportunity to apply uneven stand management to see how it's going to work and the complications involved," Piirto said.

He added even aged management has been practiced for forest economics and management and is a viable system.

"We have differing opinions on that (uneven management) but we're reasonably close on other forest management processes," O'Keefe said. "I enjoy working with him — he's enthusiastic and has a lot of interests."

Programs offered by the U.S. Forest Service include the Pride of the Union Week at Cal Poly, and in addition to giving away these prizes, the areas in the University Union will offer games, free entertainment and food in hopes of making students more aware of the services and opportunities to provide learning experiences.

Some Cal Poly students are flying high — at least their model planes are.

Aeronautical engineering seniors John Duino, club president, and Ross Reynolds, vice president, started the Flying Mustangs two weeks ago so people would have space to fly their model airplanes, Duino said.

"It's fun; it's relaxing," said Duino.

Club membership is open to the public, said Reynolds. They meet at 7 p.m. every other Monday of each month in the Research Development Center.

"This is the fifth Union Week in six years," said Laurie Tartaglia, a programs director for UEC. "We keep trying to make everyone aware of the U.U., because everyone pays the fees for it. They might as well use it."

Radio-controlled airplanes fly over Poly

Model aircraft club gets off the ground at campus airstrip

By Cyndi Smith
Staff Writer

Students can go there for an ice cream, a copy, to rent a room or even to fly to Europe. And this week, one student will go there and win either a trip for two to Mazatlan or paid tuition for two academic quarters.

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Lack of outside speaker angers grad

Editor — I am a graduating senior. The ceremonies in June put the same effort into our presentation speaker, none of us would put into gelling a commencement speech, none of us would put into gelling a commencement speech. Just because 1 got in a lot faster than anybody, but pleasing nobody is not the only choice. I am sure President Warren J. Baker is a nice man, but having him for our "guest speaker" is like taking mum to the prom. If those of us graduating in June put the same effort into our education that those in charge put into getting a commencement speaker, none of us would be graduating.

Alan Walker
Computer Science

Let bars issue overnight parking passes

Editor — A.J. Schuermann made a good point (March 5 commentary) when he voiced concern about overnight parking tickets for seniors, who feel they shouldn't drive. One way this problem could be handled would be for the city to issue overnight parking passes.

Greg Orton
Soil Science

Stop commercial gillnet fishing

By Kevin Gomes, Cathy Lung and Mike Morisoli

A beautiful, blue ocean on a clear, sunny day. To the onlooker, a picturesque scene; to marine life, a living hell. But beneath the surface of the ocean lies thousands of miles of gillnets, intended to trap varieties of fish for market.

But sea lions, whales, dolphins, birds, sharks and turtles become entangled in these nets and fight for their lives until they die by injury or drowning.

Gillnets are intended to catch and entangle prey. Constructed of hard-to-see nylon webbing, they form a curtain either from the surface of the ocean to the bottom near shore or are allowed to drift under buoys. Marine animals making contact with the nets tend to panic and dart forward, resulting in their entanglement.

With the understanding that commercial fishermen have the right to use the ocean as a means of support, we oppose the use of gillnets for several reasons. The strongest of these is that the nets are incredibly indiscriminate and inefficient. Half of the targeted catch of tuna, for example, is wasted because of the combined effects of the fallout of fish killed from the net before retrieval, dead fish not retained by the net while being retrieved and improper storage resulting in crushed fish. Another problem is predation on animals trapped in the nets.

The U.S. National Marine Fishery states these disastrous tolls on non-targeted marine life: In 1981, almost 6,000 dolphins were killed; in 1982, over 11,000 dolphins were killed. 3,500 sea lions were killed between the years 1986-87; and 164,000 birds and six to 10 gray whales are killed annually.

Non-targeted animals are of no value to fishermen and are returned to the ocean alive, dead or severely maimed.

Also, these numbers do not account for the animals that are killed by the nets, but are lost and never seen. And from 1979 to 1983, 1,132 ghost (lost) nets have continued to kill marine animals.

The belief that numerous jobs will be lost if gillnets are outlawed is unsupported. The fact is the recreational fishing industry is being sacrificed because of the depletion of marine populations. From 1980-85, sport fishing has declined 12 percent, boat trips are down 41 percent, and from 1985-86, fewer saltwater fishing licenses were purchased.

These factors drastically affect the economy and hit hardest the sporting goods stores, harbors and fishing communities.

only 4 percent of the salmon landed in 1987 was taken by gillnets. By banning them, the amount of money lost would be insignificant to the value of preservation and restoration of our oceans.

We would like to see the use of gillnets banned from the commercial industry. Ways this can be accomplished include: writing letters to James Baker III, secretary of the State Department, Washington, D.C., 20520 or to your congressman; signing petitions at local scuba shops or purchasing Albacore tuna (solid white) caught on a rod and reel instead of chunk light tuna caught in gillnets. Because of the fact that one dolphin is killed for every nine tuna, some of the dolphin meat ends up in chunk light tuna.

This wasteful practice needs to be addressed now. Please help stop the slaughter.

Kevin Gomes is a mechanical engineering junior. Cathy Lung is a computer science junior and Mike Morisoli is a civil engineering junior.
Greyhound driver picks wrong exit

Passengers stuck on snow-covered road for 3 hours

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP) — The driver of a Greyhound bus from Los Angeles made a wrong turn onto a snow-covered dirt road, and the vehicle and about 30 passengers were stuck for about three hours, authorities said.

The driver, whose identity was withheld, was not a strike replacement but was unfamiliar with the route, said Elizabeth Hale, a spokeswoman for the Dallas-based company.

She said falling snow further confused the driver, who turned off Interstate 40 about 3 p.m. Monday thinking he was taking the exit for A-1 Mountain Road about three miles west of the city limits.

The man drove about five miles on a road with a 1-foot base of snow before realizing his mistake, and the bus became high-centered when he tried to turn around, Ms. Hale said.

The driver and two passengers walked five miles to call police, who called a towing company.

The bus was about six hours overdue when it arrived here, but officials blamed only about half the delay on the wrong turn.

Sylvia Holmes, a passenger with two children, said she was asleep and awoke in a dark pine forest.

"After we were sitting there for a while, I was really nervous because it was snowing," she said.

Greyhound drivers went on strike Friday, and the company has been trying to maintain schedules with replacements and non-striking drivers.

Norbert Langbecker, the Greyhound drivers' shop steward, said the public should beware of Greyhound.

"If the company would come back to the bargaining table and put professional drivers back on the road, they wouldn't have amateurs driving," he said.

U.S. considers withdrawing 7,000 troops from South Korea by 1994

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — U.S. officials said Tuesday they are considering withdrawing 7,000 troops from South Korea by 1994, a number that would reduce U.S. forces on the peninsula to the lowest level since the Korean War.

Also on Tuesday, South Korean President Roh Tae-woo informed North Korea that the discovery of what Seoul officials describe as an invasion tunnel across the 2 1/2-mile Demilitarized Zone could lead to the communist nation's "self-destruction."

A reduction of 7,000 troops would leave roughly 36,000 U.S. servicemen in South Korea. It was reported earlier that United States would be withdrawing about 5,000 troops.

In the new proposal, about 2,000 air support personnel and 5,000 other troops would be evacuated, officials said. It has not been decided whether units of the 2nd Infantry Division, key U.S. ground troops deployed near the border, would be affected, they said.

As part of a series of defense reductions, Washington has asked Seoul to increase the money it pays toward the upkeep of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, officials said.

Other changes being considered could include the appointment of a Korean to replace an American admiral as head of the United Nations Command delegation to the Military Armistice Commission. The U.S.-led command represents the 16 nations that fought alongside South Korea during the 1950-53 Korean War and help police the armistice that ended the conflict.

The 155-mile border separating the two nations, one of the most heavily fortified in the world, is sealed to prevent communication, visits, mail or telephone calls from one side to the other.

Despite sporadic dialogue aimed at easing tensions, the two nations remain enemies. The sweeping changes in Eastern Europe show no sign of affecting North Korea, one of the last hard-line communist states.

The tunnel discovered Saturday was found 145 yards below the surface, and is 2 yards wide and 2 yards high, large enough for three fully armed soldiers to run abreast, officials said. They said a regiment-sized army could pass through in an hour.

"The North Korean leaders must know that they could face a self-destructive, suicidal situation if they continue such anti-national acts," Roh said in a speech.

Officials said the tunnel begins in the northern sector of the neutral zone and crosses 1,000 yards into South Korean territory.

From page 1

while keeping touch with the outdoors.

"I'm glad to be here at Cal Poly. It's a real career boon for me," Piirto said. "Teaching in itself is fulfilling if you do it well. Students make it a fun experience. "I prefer teaching and this job also allows me to teach in the woods."
**FLYING**

From page 1.

person can buy a radio, engine and basic kit for a 30-inch wingspan model airplane for about $300. Most members own their planes, he said, but the club provides planes for members who do not. The planes operate by radio controlled 8-inch transmitter boxes held by the pilots. The transmitter boxes have two control sticks for speed, steering and elevation.

Model sail planes, like their larger counterparts, fly with wind currents, Duino said. They climb when they hit rising columns of hot air, called thermals. Though thermals cannot be seen, pilots usually know where to find them once familiar with a flying field.

"It's fun to see how long the sail planes stay up and to always try for a longer flight time," he said. All club members need Academy of Model Aeronautics personal insurance, insuring them each for up to $1 million in personal liability in case radio controls break down and the planes crash into cars or horses. The Flying Mustangs also insure themselves as a club through A.M.A.

A.M.A. requires the pilots to stay clear of people and cars, Reynolds said. The rule of thumb is to steer the planes as far as the pilots can see and as long as it looks safe.

"If you can see it, you can fly it," Reynolds said. This Thursday at 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., the Flying Mustangs will give flying demonstrations at the airstrip. Duino said the demonstration is an opportunity to learn about flying.

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Wednesday, March 7, 1990

11am-10pm Under the Stairs
Ethnic Perceptions

Analyzing the personal effects of minority relations at Cal Poly

By Glenn Horn

D iscrimination is bad, integration is good, affirmative action is justice, reverse discrimination is tolerable — these invincible, American truths work well in books and in speeches, but in practice the kryptonite glows much too bright. Discrimination becomes naturally common, integration is next to impossible, affirmative action no longer seems so positive and reverse discrimination becomes the great evil of our time. And while politicians and ethnic leaders argue philosophies, people are left on their own to somehow understand one another.

Cal Poly is no exception. The university's ethnic group underrepresentation and efforts to resolve the situation are always regarded as problematic. But whether the issue has been underexposed or overblown, discussion about its sociological impact on the campus community as a whole has been emphasized, maybe at the expense of presenting the personal effects of underrepresentation at the individual level.

It is one thing to argue about Cal Poly's unbalanced ethnic ratios, but it is another to understand and relate to ethnic minority students and what they go through on a daily basis inherent to the label. In straight terms, "(In class) when they say join a group and do a project. I'm just standing there waiting for someone to pick me, because you finally realize, 'Oh my gosh, I am different.'" Nunez said.

Karen Kwan, a Chinese-American studying art and design, also recalls being more aware of her ethnicity while in college but tries not to limit her scope of friends. "I always remember thinking distinctly that I didn't only want to be a part of Asian groups," she said. But Kwan explained that most of her friends are Asian. Occasionally, while with her friends who happen to be Asian, Kwan senses that some Anglos think she and her friends are segregating themselves. "I get the feeling that people expect you to mingle with everybody," she said. "They don't want to see blacks with their own fraternity or Asians with their own clubs."

Some white students do take notice when they see large groups of blacks, Hispanics, Asians or any other group who appear to associate exclusively with themselves. "It catches my eye," said Eric Soldau, an architecture senior who is white. "(In those situations) I hope they're together because they have something in common and not because they're forced to." Soldau also expressed concern about exclusive ethnic clubs on campus. "I think most white people appreciate their pride in maintaining their culture, but there is a limit. There would be more integration if minorities were more open to that idea."

Steve Short, an electrical engineering senior who is white, said he isn't bothered when he sees ethnic groups, but it once disturbed him. "I used to think they're almost isolating everybody else because they feel like a minority," he said. "and they're actually treating everybody else like a minority, not letting anybody in."

Nunez, who was born in Mexicali, Mexico, and lived in Santa Maria, was accustomed to being with people of her own background. "When I'm walking down to class, I'll see a Hispanic face, and I'll want to talk to that person," she said. "When you're away from your culture, it makes you identify and appreciate it more."

Psychology and human development professor Ned Schultz believes Nunez's feelings are realistic and that minority students are more at risk to being isolated socially or in a class setting. "It requires some extra self-confidence at meeting someone who might be reluctant to interact with you," he said, "because some students don't have a lot of experience with minorities."

Although foreign-born students, such as Nunez, who do not speak flawless English tend to have more difficulty adapting to the Cal Poly setting, American-born ethnic minorities who speak perfect English are not without their own concerns. Some have never felt their ethnicity more than at Cal Poly.

One such student is Letty Villegas, a civil engineering major and a first generation Mexican-American. "In high school I was among so many different groups, whites included, that it never seemed anything big," she said. "But coming to Cal Poly, which is not really culturally aware, I became more culturally aware because you finally realize, 'Oh my gosh, I am different.'" Villegas said she has friends from many different groups, but realizes she has more Hispanic friends than ever before.

Other students have had similar experiences. Senior Karen Kwan, a Chinese-American studying art and psychometry, also expressed concern about exclusive ethnic clubs on campus. "I think most white people appreciate their pride in maintaining their culture, but there is a limit. There would be more integration if minorities were more open to that idea."

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Such sentiment is not uncommon. Mark Reeland, a graphic communication senior ethnic, thinks that such efforts should be equal. "It's a real narrow mind that puts that responsibility on integration on the minority and their friends to disperse and not appear that they're grouping together," Carter said. He also noted that the reverse is happening — white people mainly associating with other whites — and, therefore, everyone must deal with the situation.

Everardo Martinez, director of Developmental Outreach for Student Academic Services, sees nothing wrong with ethnic groups gathering because of common interest or to promote their culture. He also said that people cannot make quick assumptions about minority students who appear to stay together. The fact that you see a bunch of non-Anglo people together at one time doesn't mean that they don't associate with other Anglos," he said. Martinez has come across minority students who only want to be with other ethnic minorities, and that is a mistake, he said. "They are as guilty of ethnocentricity as the Anglo person who won't relate with anyone but Anglos."

Not all minority students, though, claim to have hardships at Cal Poly. Graduate student Anthony Dien Nguyen, who was born in Vietnam and is now studying aeronautical engineering, said he feels very comfortable in, but in return they never really try to understand my background," he said.

Nguyen, who is the president of the Vietnamese Student Association, said he never feels self-conscious about being with his Asian friends or any other for that matter. "I find myself trying to adapt to their (Anglos) lifestyle to fit in, but in return they never really try to understand my background," he said.

Sonia Hodges, a journalism junior who is Afro-American, said she encounters many people at Cal Poly who simply don't know much about her background. Hodges attended a high school with a large Afro-American student ratio, and like many other student minorities, didn't think much of her culture until arriving at Cal Poly. "I get heated when people still have major misconceptions about Afro-Americans and discrimination issues," she said. "It's just ignorance."

But by no means is Cal Poly a racist campus. "For the number of incidences," Martinez said, "we really have not had much of a problem compared to other campuses." Martinez feels the problems are more subtle, affecting the students indirectly.

All of these students have their own story, unique to the individual's experiences, whether it is upward or enlightening. But a commonality exists among the situations and circumstances facing underrepresented ethnic students daily; the majority, no matter how sincere their efforts may be, cannot truly know what it is to be in the minority. Whatever it is worth, the largest segment of Cal Poly's population will always lack understanding of the experience of other cultural groups.

Problems will always arise when one large group outnumberers a variety of others, but a diverse society full of passions possesses a greater human potential than a content monoculture community. Cal Poly is trying to adopt the former.

"People in California, more than anywhere else in the world, have an opportunity to travel the world without leaving the state," Evarardo Martinez said. "If people here in Cal Poly would realize the value that different cultures are bringing to this campus, they will feel wealthier."

Coup attempt to oust Afghan government fails

Islamabad, Pakistan (AP) — The Afghan defense minister and leaders of the Kremlin-backed government in Kabul today but failed, Kabul radio said. Pakistan-based guerrillas and Western diplomats said they had reports of widespread fighting in Kabul.

Official Kabul radio, monitored in Islamabad, said Defense Minister Shah Nawaz Tanai led the attempted coup. Although the attempt was a failure, Tanai radio said, Tanai escaped and security forces were searching for him and his backers. It appealed to Afghans to join the military in support of the Defense Ministry.

Tanai is considered a party hardliner who opposes the peace overtures that have been made by the government in Kabul.

Guerrilla sources based in Pakistan said they had reports from their commanders of widespread fighting in Kabul.

"If Kabul radio says it (the coup) has been crushed, it doesn't mean it has," said a source from one of the seven guerrilla groups based here.

The Soviet news agency Tass, quoting eyewitnesses, said "unidentified planes bombed the presidential palace," and that anti-aircraft guns returned fire. Shooting also was heard in the vicinity of the airport and near the Defense Ministry, Tass said.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told reporters earlier in a news briefing that a coup attempt possibly was under way.

"There is fighting at the airport." The situation is unclear, it may be a coup attempt," he said. "We must wait for information, we don't know who is fighting who."

He said it was too early to say what action the Soviet Union would take in the event Najib was overthrown.

Western diplomats in Islamabad also reported street fighting, aerial bombardments by the Afghan air force, tank movements around the Soviet Embassy and fighting around the presidential palace. They did not know if the tanks were being moved to defend the embassy or to attack it.

The diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they had received their information from various sources but declined to elaborate.

Radio Kabul said Aslam Watanjar, the country's interior minister, will replace Tanai.

Tanai has been in at least three of five known coup attempts since Najib became president in December 1986, Afghan sources in New Delhi said.

The most recent was in December, when at least 100 members of the Khalq faction of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan were detained, the sources said on condition of anonymity. Similar accounts were given by Afghan residents.

Soviet troops pulled out of Afghanistan in February 1989 after 10 years of waging war against Afghan rebels.

American Indian: 150
Black: 273
Chicano: 1,043
Other Hispanic: 527
Asian: 1,107
Filipino: 422
Pacific Islander: 67
White: 11,770
All Other: 314
No Response: 481

Total: 16,154
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NEW YORK (AP) — Mile for mile, Vehbi Gunduz is the worst cab driver in town. He insults, bullies and threatens passengers, dispatchers and inspectors.

He overcharges riders, denies them receipts and refuses to take them where they want to go. His cab is filthy, his trunk a mess, his hack license is as hard to find as a taxi on a rainy night.

On Thursday, the Taxi and Limousine Commission plans to ask a judge to revoke license No. 411689.

Although the ranks of the city's 34,000 taxi drivers contain many candidates for the unofficial title of New York's worst cab driver, Gunduz's resume is five pages long. In recent years, he has been convicted of, or admitted to, 119 rules violations.

"He's in a pickle," said attorney Michael Stone, who has represented Gunduz. The best Stone can say about Gunduz's record? "He never has attacked a member of the public."

Gunduz has dodged expulsion from the industry by never going too far. He's the kind of driver the public "consistently does a lot of fairly bad or pretty bad things, but nothing really outrageous" that would lead to license revocation.

Gunduz, who is in his late 30s, recently moved from his Long Island home and had his telephone disconnected. He could not be reached for comment on the case against him.

Last year, he was one of eight "hack rats" whose faces appeared in the Daily News. Gunduz, who was serving a two-month suspension, blamed most of his troubles on airport dispatchers trying to shake him down for money.

"I am getting tired of this job," he said. "I'm going to give up. I'm working and working, and I'm paying all the money for the summonses."

But a few months later, a taxi inspector at Kennedy International said he saw Gunduz charging an Asian passenger $15 for a ride between the TWA and United terminals.

The meter was off, and the inspector found that a seal that prevents tampering had been broken. When the inspector tried to remove the cab's medallion, Gunduz "physically poked and pushed me," the inspector reported.

Three months later, according to commission records, Gunduz picked up a couple outside Eirea's terminal. They had only one piece of luggage, which was fortunate, because his trunk was so cluttered it had room for no more — rule violation No. 1.

The couple said they wanted to go to another terminal. Gunduz, who does not like short fares, said no — violation No. 2. The dispatcher told him to get going because cabbies must take passengers to any destination in the city.

Gunduz drove off from the stand, but about 1,000 feet away, he stopped, announced that his meter did not work and told his passengers to get out.

When they refused, he stepped out, yanked their suitcase from the trunk and dumped it in the road.

Inside the cab, there had been no sign of the driver's photo, name, or license number — violation No. 4. But the man scribbled down the plate number, and Gunduz eventually was given a ticket in absentia for $400.

A judge will hear Gunduz's case this week and tell the commission whether Gunduz should be thrown off the road.

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PARIS (AP) — To the roar of rock music and the glare of spotlights, the world’s top windsurfers have moved indoors. Indoor windsurfing, they no longer depend on nature’s breezes. Switch on the fans, and off they go.

Combining theatrical glitz, engineering wizardry and high-level sporting skills, organizers lured 10,000 spectators Monday night — at more than $20 a head — to watch the world’s first indoor windsurfing competition on a miniature ocean in Paris’ largest sports arena.

The sideboards and concrete flooring that normally contain the ice skating rink at Bercy arena were lined with a bright blue plastic sheet and filled with 5.55 million gallons of water.

Twenty massive circular fans, weighing a ton each, were placed along one side of the basin, producing a wind of more than 20 knots that kept two large flags in the facing grandstands flapping vigorously.

The basin was 230 feet long, 98 feet wide and only 27 inches deep. Jude mast under the lining cushioned the windsurfers when they fell, which was often.

The competition to conclude tonight, includes both slalom races and a jumping event, using a ramp equipped with plastic rollers to allow smooth passage for the boards.

American star Robby Naish, recipient of the loudest cheers during the introductions, had said following an afternoon practice session that the jumping would be a “bad joke” because the competitors had only a small fraction of the usual space they need to pick up speed.

But Naish looked happier after easily winning his first slalom heat over three other racers, two of whom promptly capsized when the race began with a slide down four side-by-side ramps.

The competitors — 10 women and 24 men — came from throughout Western Europe, as well as Canada, Australia and the United States.

Plans for the event were first announced April 1 in a French windsurfing magazine, and at the time aroused suspicions that it was an April Fools hoax.

The competition promises to determine the persistence of chief organizer Frederic Beauchene, whose earlier exploits included a windsurfing tour across the English Channel and later, in tandem with a partner, a trans-Atlantic crossing.

Beauchene began contemplating the idea of indoor windsurfing while running a weather-plagued world championship in France in 1982.

“We had enough wind only one day out of 10,” he said. “The racers are frustrated, the spectators also. The sport is inconceivable.”

The indoor alternative not only solves the wind problem, Beauchene notes, but facilitates television coverage and makes the sport accessible to people in inland cities such as Paris. He hopes the Bercy competition will lead to a full-sized international indoor circuit that would include West Germany, Holland, Japan and the United States.

U.S. population reaches 250 million
Census Bureau estimates increase of 10.4% since 1980
WASHINGTON (AP) — There are now a quarter-billion Americans.

This nation started life with just under 4 million people, about as many as now live in metropolitan Boston.

On Tuesday it reached 250 million according to estimates by the Census Bureau.

A more detailed total will be calculated following the national head count to be taken April 1.

The 250 million estimate represents a 10.4 percent increase from the 226.5 million Americans counted in 1980.

The U.S. population reached 50 million in 1800, doubled to 100 million in 1850, was 150 million in 1940 and climbed to the 200 million mark in 1967.

Census Bureau projections indicate the nation could reach 300 million within 30 years.

Current population growth is estimated at one new person every 14 seconds in the United States. That is based on a birth head count to be taken April 1.

Immigrants arriving every 35 seconds, balanced by a death every 14 seconds and a departure every 3 seconds.

The United States ranks fourth in the world in population, following China, at 1.1 billion; India, at 833 million, and the Soviet Union, at 289 million.

Following the United States are Indonesia, 188 million; Brazil, 151 million; and Japan, 123 million; Nigeria, 115 million; Bangladesh, 115 million and Pakistan, 110 million.

Rabbit leads dogs in icy chase over border

SHELLDRAKE, Mich. (AP) — Two dogs who went chasing after a rabbit got stranded on an ice floe for three days and crossed the border into Canada.

Leo Charette said his 8-year-old beagle, Scooter, who sped off Feb. 20 with a neighbor’s black mongrel, Bear, seemed none the wiser for his icy adventure. Ontaritans had followed back the dogs on the Canadian side of the International Bridge in Sault Ste. Marie. Officials did not find passports on either dog.

"I don’t think he’s learned his lesson yet,” Charette said Friday. "He’s smart enough to understand but he pretends he’s not.”

Locals saw the dogs pursuing a rabbit near the Lake Superior shore about three miles north of the town of Paradise. They apparently ran onto the ice-chocked Whitefish Bay, then drifted on an ice floe to Batchawana Bay 20 miles across the lake in Ontario. The fate of the rabbit was unknown.

A skier staying in Batchawana found Scooter, and turned him over to the Ontario police, who also picked up Bear, a larger dog belonging to Charette’s neighbor, Jay Alton.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990
Women's tennis gets 3 easy wins

Mustangs take 2 CCAA matches, blank Long Beach

By Glenn Horn

In their toughest win yet, the Mustangs defeated the Broncos 7-2 on Friday at Cal Poly, following an anonymous letter to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. The Mustangs arrived late on Friday, but everything went right in their toughest win yet.

Debbie Matano went head to head with the Golden Eagle Edna Olivares, the nation's highest-ranked Division II player. The pair split the first two sets 46, 63, but Matano proved she is a late-inning clutch hitter by blanking Olivares 60 in the last set for the match. "Edna is so consistent, she'll frustrate her opponents," coach Marla Reid said. "But Debbie played aggressively and just ran the balls away."

Reid was not pleased, however, that the team fell asleep and lost all three doubles matches to Los Angeles after having clinched the victory by winning all the singles contests. "When you win six singles," Reid said, "you shouldn't be afraid to try new things and be aggressive, since you have nothing to lose."

But the players performed conservatively and lost. "We played tentative doubles," Reid said. "They can't win in nationals that way."

Cal Poly did try something different against a weak Long Beach team by revealing some newer faces in Tracy La Corte and Patty Blessing.

La Corte, playing in the No. 6 singles slot, defeated Daryl Shear 46, 6-1, 6-2. La Corte then paired off with Blessing as the No. 3 doubles team and defeated Alicia Grant and Shear 6-2, 7-6.

Cal Poly will hit the highway again this weekend to meet UC Riverside on Friday. The important match, however, will take place Saturday in Pomona against the other Cal Poly.

In their toughest win yet, the Mustangs defeated the Broncos 5-4 in San Luis Obispo less than two weeks ago. This time the home court will be Pomona's ace in the sleeve.

Medfly smugglers could do time in prison

SACRAMENTO (AP) — A Senate committee approved legislation Tuesday that would take it a step closer to smuggling Medflies into California, responding to an anonymous letter threatening a widespread infestation unless aerial spraying is halted.

The Agriculture Committee approved the bill, SB1734 by Sen. Ruben Ayala, D-Chino, with little debate and sent it to the Judiciary Committee.

Ayala's bill would establish prison sentences from 16 months to three years for people convicted of smuggling Medflies into the state. Currently, such smuggling is a misdemeanor.

According to a Senate committee analysis, the legislation stemmed from a letter written to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. The authors of the document threatened to bring Medflies into the state unless the government halted aerial spraying.

Authorities said they fear the group may go into the San Joaquin Valley, the heart of California's $16.5 billion-a-year farm industry.

State authorities are directing an aerial spraying program in many southern California communities, following the spread of Medflies since their latest discovery last August. Some residents, along with local governments, have protested the spraying.
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