**Poly admissions turns away record number of applicants**

**Agriculture School becoming more impacted**

By Laura Fleischer
Opp/Ed Writer

Cal Poly received a record number of applicants for fall 1990, but it accepted 30 percent fewer students than usual in an effort to combat overcrowlement during the 1989-90 school year, said Helen Linstrum, interim admissions officer.

In all, 14,990 students applied between Nov. 1 and Nov. 30. Of these, 4,000 students at all class levels, or about 27 percent of the total number of applicants, received acceptance letters in February, Linstrum said. A final enrollment of 2,700 new students next fall is anticipated by Admissions calculations.

These expectations that we have each term are usually right on the money," and last year was no exception, Linstrum said. The overenrollment figures for 1989-90 can be explained, she said, by a greater than expected number of continuing students who left during the summer and returned in September.

Additionally, a trend seen in next fall's admissions is increased popularity of the School of Agriculture, which usually has been less impacted, Linstrum said. This year, applications received by the end of November for four majors (Agriculture, Food Science, Natural Resources Management and Nutritional Science) were considerably more than the number of spaces available.

"These are a few other campus offices that may have an impacted program in one or two or three majors," Linstrum said, "but we are the only campus that has to consistently and almost across the board select their students from the November applicants.

"She said that Cal Poly, which until recently had a supplemental questionnaire, is pretty much taking from the top 12 percent like the University of California system. "A lot of these students have been accepted to Berkeley or a Davis or sometimes Stanford," she said. "The kind of student we're getting at Cal Poly is UC-eligible." Because of the large number of applicants each year, Cal Poly uses a multi-criteria selection for impacted programs, Linstrum said. In addition to looking at applicants' grade point averages and SAT scores, they fill out a supplemental questionnaire and receive points for completed courses, particularly in advanced math and physics, and for extra-curricular activities. A point value is then assigned to each student, who is ranked with other applicants for the same major.

Although the School of Agriculture only had two degree programs (Agriculture and Nutritional Science) under multi-criteria admissions this year, "students and campus officials have discussed adding more on-campus dormitories," Linstrum said, but the subject came to a head because of the water shortage and Cal Poly's over-enrollment last quarter.

"We have told them (the city) time and time again our housing plan is to not add any additional on-campus housing," Gerard said.

The two main reasons for this, Gerard explained, are because the campus already has enough on-campus housing, and there is enough housing in the community.

Cal Poly has the highest number of on-campus residents in the California State University System, said Linstrum. "We haven't grown in 10 years, and the city grew by 25 percent in that same period," Pinard said it is misleading to only talk about the past 10 years because the university has been adding campus residents for the past 20 years, a time when Cal Poly grew significantly.

The campus officials have discussed adding more on-campus dormitories, and city officials have talked about adding more housing in the community. This year, applications were up in the California State University system.

**City, university officials discuss housing problem, possible solution**

By Marianne Biasotti
Staff Writer

The pace and beauty of the campus year are delightful to many people, and some economic experts say the area is being crowded by an onslaught of Los Angeles residents. But city officials point to the city as the resource-congesting locale. And the solution, say San Luis Obispo city officials, is more off-campus housing. If more students live on campus, more housing and water resources will be free for the rest of SLO County's citizens.

Since the university began as a vocational high school in 1901, it has co-existed with surrounding San Luis Obispo, but recent events have exacerbated tensions between the two entities. Last year city officials had already asked Cal Poly and Cuesta College to maintain their current enrollment figures because of increasingly serious housing shortages when the total number of students increased by 3,000 in fall quarter, said Councilmember Peg Pinard.

"If you want to increase the enrollment, you have to take some responsibility for that," Pinard said. "Why take land away from the city, when the university's land is bigger than the city to begin with?"

Pinard is referring to 6,000 acres of property owned by the university, with the campus core comprising 380 of that acreage. Doug Gerard, Cal Poly's executive dean of facilities administration, said over-enrollment went from 1,700 students fall quarter to about 800 students this quarter. He said, "I'm getting a little upset with the city Council," said Gerard. "We haven't grown in 10 years,..." 

**Holdlers of fake parking permits could face prison**

By Karen Kendzor
Staff Writer

Students have taken Cal Poly's "hands-on experience" theme outside of the classroom and into the courts through illegal "homemade" parking permits.

"There have been some pretty good copies (of permits)," said Cindy Campbell, Public Safety parking supervisor. "These were say." That is up to the district attorney's office, he said.

Spotting fake permits is similar to an assembly line worker's job, Campbell said. They can spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't. The same is true of the spot defects the average person wouldn't.

An official permit is made of a reflective material. This is very difficult to duplicate through photocopying or any other means.

Up to a dozen fraudulent permits are found per quarter, Campbell said. Those students caught are issued a $51 citation for no parking permit, unauthored parking and misuse of permit. The car is towed (a maximum of $30) and the fraudulent parking permit is confiscated as evidence for

See PERMITS, page 9
Editorial

Maintain speaker committee

We commend ASI and the Administration for quickly responding to student demand for an outside speaker at June's commencement and for forming the joint ASI/Administration Committee on Commencement Ceremonies. It is a good idea for the committees to find a willing participant.

We also feel, however, that the uproar that surfaced when President Warren J. Baker was announced as the main speaker for this year's graduation should never have had reason to occur in the first place.

The commencement committee and the Administration oversaw this gaffe in this instance. And a quick response to criticism about not having an outside speaker is meaningless if the issue is allowed to be pushed to a back burner once this March is over.

The newly-formed speaker committee should become a permanent entity with student members who would be annually appointed. ASI officers were nice enough to step in this year, but the issue is meaningless if the issue is allowed to be pushed to a back burner once this March is over.

Additionally, this year's committee should compile a list of possible speakers who are interested in participating in commencement ceremonies for December 1990 and June 1991.

It's not too early to think ahead so future graduations can be planned more smoothly than this year's ceremony and will be possible speakers who are interested in participating in commencement ceremonies who may be willing to speak.

OPINION POLICY

Unsigned editorials reflect the majority opinion of the Mustang Daily board. Signed columns and commentaries express the views of their authors and are not necessarily representative of the editorial board's majority opinion.

Letter to the Editor

Student applauds ethnic coverage

Editor — I want to thank Glenn Hom for his article, “Ethnic Perceptions,” on March 7 (in-sight). I'm a Mexican who came to the United States 10 years ago. I didn't know what being different meant until I started fifth grade, and I didn't know how to speak English. Everyone avoided me, laughed at me and called me a “wet-back.” I always stayed quiet, knowing it was my best defense because I didn't speak the verbal means to defend myself. My first year was hell, but once I learned how to communicate, I had no more problems. The schools I attended were composed mostly of Chicanos, blacks, Orientals and some whites. And soon I was able to pass as an ordinary student. I forgot what it meant to be different, and it wasn't until I came to Cal Poly that I had to remember again.

At Poly I'm definitely different. In most of my classes I'm the only one with an accent. Many times I heard people talking and putting Hispanic accents to use my phone. He said he was looking for a friend and apparently didn't even suspect that it happened to me, in my apartment, in a terrifying instant there was an arm around my torso and a frantic hand clutching my face. I screamed before her hand got the chance to cover my mouth, but once it did, he threw me to the floor and pinned me there. Within a second, my friend was upstairs sleeping. He waited unsuspectingly in my room while I climbed the stairs to check on her.

That's when it happened. I don't know where he came from, but in a terrifying instant there was an arm around my torso and a frantic hand clutching at my face. I screamed before her hand got the chance to cover my mouth, but once it did, he threw me to the bedroom floor and pinned me there. Within a second, my friend was upstairs pulling me off him, and my roommate was now awake.

After a short chase, the man was caught by my friend and his roommates. I was extremely lucky. There is no other way to describe how ‘lucky’ that my roommates rescued me.

I'm ashamed to admit that I'd look down a little at people from a different background. In most of my classes I'm the only one with an accent. Many times I heard people talking and putting Hispanic accents to use my phone. He said he was looking for a friend and apparently didn't even suspect that it happened to me.

I've been a victim of a sexual assault. The assault happened in my apartment, in a terrifying instant there was an arm around my torso and a frantic hand clutching at my face. I screamed before her hand got the chance to cover my mouth, but once it did, he threw me to the floor and pinned me there. Within a second, my friend was upstairs pulling me off him, and my roommate was now awake.

After a short chase, the man was caught by my friend and his roommates. I was extremely lucky. There is no other way to describe how lucky that my roommates rescued me.

I suppose I feel the need to write this as a plea for women to always be aware. Now I realize that "aware" is a useless word. I was aware when I let her in, never suspecting that he was a convicted rapist on parole from the California Men's Colony. He looked like any other guy on campus. I don't know how I was to know? After he entered my apartment, I immediately started to close the front door behind him. I threw it open again and anxiously stood there as he punched a few numbers into the phone. He didn't talk to anyone, and he set the phone down gently and asked to use my bathroom.

For some reason, I was scared to say no. I let him upstairs and then ran next door to get my roommate's boyfriend. After talking for a few minutes outside, he remembered my roommate was upstairs sleeping. He waited unsuspectingly in my room while I climbed the stairs to check on her.

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After a short chase, the man was caught by my friend and his roommates. I was extremely lucky. There is no other way to describe how lucky that my roommates rescued me.
By Patty Hayes

Residents can soon expect a little something extra in their mailboxes. On Mar. 23 the U.S. Postal Service will deliver 1990 census questionnaires to most households across the nation.

This will be the 200th anniversary of the United States census. The first was taken in 1790 under the supervision of then Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. Since then the census has been taken, during times of war and peace, every 10 years.

"According to the 14th amendment, every person in the United States must be counted," said Balogh. "A 'T-night' will be held to count those living in transient motels. Most local residents, however, will be counted via the mail-in questionnaire. Each household will receive a census form. Cal Poly students, since the 1970 census, have completed forms in the CENSUS, page 10.

Japanese management style more efficient

By Shanna Phillips

Japan isn't smarter than the United States, they're just more efficient, said Cal Poly graduate George Balogh.

At an Industrial Engineering meeting Thursday night, Balogh emphasized the changes and progress the United States is making in its industrial manufacturing plants.

In the early 70's, the United States dominated the market on televisions, computers, cameras and stereo's, said Balogh. Then Japan came along and swept the market.

"It's not our work ethics or our laziness," said Balogh. "Japan just has faster innovation cycles.

Texas Instruments used to dominate the computerized watch industry until Casio came along. Balogh said Casio design and produced a watch within 90 days while Texas Instruments took 21/2 years to design a similar product.

Balogh said the order for the United States to catch up to Japan and other competitors, Balogh said we need to take a step off the beam path. "Leaders need to have a clear vision, we need to believe in the capabilities of our labor people, and we must have a perceived need for change.

The reason the U.S. auto industry declined is because it did not have a clear vision, said Balogh who is trying his new vision out on Spectra Physics in Mountain View, Calif. Balogh is plant production manager for the 800-person plant.

Chrysler and other companies fell behind because they thought about short-term goals instead of long-term ones. In order to fix a problem, companies spent more money. "American management loves to fix things by spending money," said Balogh. "We want quick results regardless of the cost.

One of the most important things is learning," Balogh said.

"The IB is better than a high school diploma," said professor Ray Terry, chair of the Academic Senate's instruction committee, because of the program's in-depth studies.

The IB is a comprehensive two-year program that takes the place of the last two years in high school. Students worldwide, including the United States, are annually tested in each of six subject areas in the curriculum. Students then receive a diploma or certificate(s) demonstrating participation in IBP.

The six subject areas (U.S. equivalents) are: English literature, modern foreign language, social studies, sciences, math and religion. Students then receive a diploma or certificate(s) demonstrating participation in IBP.

The IB Diploma candidate must be awarded only for classes at the Higher Level (a two year course). The resolution states that university credit will be awarded only for classes at the Higher Level.

Along with successfully completing these six subjects, each IB Diploma candidate must write a research paper called the Extended Essay, participate in a summer program and complete an Extended Essay. Participation in IBP.

Students then receive a diploma or certificate(s) demonstrating participation in IBP.

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JAPAN

From page 3

Alcoholism is a disease which has the potential to rip apart families and destroy lives. But treatment programs to help alcoholics are often expensive and out of the financial reach of a large sector of the population.

In San Luis Obispo, however, people who cannot afford the cost of recovery can be aided by the County Alcohol Services' free in-home detox program, the first of its kind in the state.

The need for this kind of program arose because many counties in California were closing their residential treatment centers because it was too expensive to house patients free of charge. This alternative is being watched closely by many health care professionals throughout the state, because it is low-cost and as effective as other outpatient programs.

According to Wayne Hansen, alcohol program administrator at the SLO County Health Center...

ADMISIONS

From page 1

Changes to U.S. industry is giving the worker more responsibility and more opportunity. "We have the most intelligent, brightest work force in the world," said Balogh. "But we treat people poorly.

U.S. businesses are giving ownership back to the laborers through profit sharing and other tactics in hopes of instilling pride in the work force.

Lisa Climent is a 1985 Cal Poly graduate and manages the manufacturing engineering part of Spectra Physics.

"Some of our company's best ideas come from the labor force," said Climent. "They work with the products every day and they know the most about them. They seek perfection just like anyone else."

In traditional U.S. manufacturing plants, the people stayed in one place and the products came to them. But now, through a program called Just In Time (JIT), workers rotate and work on different parts of the product to produce a top quality item.

In 1981, the United States realized it had a fundamental problem in its industrial plants. Richard Schonberger first introduced an idea that would turn the management pyramid upside down. What this did was allow workers more say in producing products. When workers had more say, they had more motivation and took pride in their performance.

Toyora Motor Company was a leader in this concept. "They could produce the same number of products with only half the people," said Balogh, who has been in management for 16 years.

"Our philosophy used to be, "we want it now" but we realize that doesn't always work."

Dr. K. Bala, a professor of industrial engineering at Cal Poly is familiar with this concept. Bala was a member of a task force in India that tested the JIT theory. Bala came to Cal Poly in 1987 and is teaching IE 411, a course that directly deals with this new management technique.
Baseball

Cal Poly splits two with CSU Dominguez Hills

By Adrian Hodgson

The Cal Poly baseball team got its offense on track this weekend, scoring 31 runs in two games against CSU Dominguez Hills. Unfortunately for the Mustangs, the Toros scored 31 runs of their own and the teams split the weekend series. "The games were a series of ups and downs," said head coach Steve McFarland. "Both teams generated offense every inning."

McFarland used six pitchers in a 20-19 loss Friday night. The Mustangs got behind early, 13-2, and were forced to fight back. But after tying the score at 19-19 in the bottom of the eighth inning, the Toros forged ahead in the top of the ninth and held on at the end.

The Mustangs won Saturday's game, 12-11, in 11 innings. McFarland said possibly again had to fight its way back into the contest. With the score tied at 11-11 in the bottom of the 11th, outfielder Drew Herron hit a one-out triple off the outfield wall. And when Jared Snyder beat out an infield single with two outs, Herron crossed the plate with the winning run.

The Mustangs are now 4-4 in the California Collegiate Athletic Association and 8-13 overall, a similar position to last year at this time. McFarland said the winner of the CCAA is going to be the team who plays well down the stretch. Last year the Mustangs pulled away at the end of conference play. But someone has to slow down UC Riverside, which is ahead of the pack at 7-2, McFarland said.

"We need to get some consistency in our pitching (to have a chance to win the CCAA)," McFarland said. He added that UNLV is the team to beat...
Women's tennis loses to Cal Poly Pomona

By Glenn Horn

The match was tight after singles with the score tied at three.

Mustang Debbie Matano lost to Unicorn Heron 6-4, 6-2 in the No. 1 singles slot. Matano defeated Heron in their earlier confront, but this time around, Heron hit more moon balls to frustrate Matano and to allow her to make unforced errors.

But the Mustangs fell apart in doubles play, losing all three contests.

"They were more comfortable in the doubles matches," Matano said. "We were frustrated with the errors, and we let the fans get to us."

No. 2 singles Tracy Matano won to Pomona's Julie Slaterry 6-3, 7-6. While No. 3 Vicki Kanter had an easier time with Donna Evans, she also lost and just moved ahead.

Tracy Matano also saw the loss as a character builder. "It's better to lose now than at Nationals," Matano said.

The Mustangs are now 7-2 in overall standings and 1-1 in conference.

The Mustangs will not see the competition for the rest of the season, save the national finals. Consequently, the two Cal Poly schools are looking to the CCAA title, assuming both schools win the rest of their matches.

"We have to win the rest of the matches," Matano said. "But the conference matches against CSU Bakersfield and CSU Norther are next on the Cal Poly agenda.

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BASEBALL

From page 5

the team needs to find a third starter because all weekend series will consist of three games when league play resumes in two weeks. McFarland said he will be looking to any of four pitchers, including Chris Romero, Scott Mollicone and Todd Refnes, who started seven innings in the tune-up game in picking up his second win of the year against three losses.

"We've established ourselves about scoring runs," McFarland said. "Now it's just a matter of getting better pitching."

This Friday and Saturday, Big Ten powers Minnesota and Purdue will roll into San Luis Obispo to play the Mustangs in a three-game set at Slimmer Field. Friday's game begins at 7 p.m., and the Heels need one or all of these three victories to make the CCAA finals Friday, March 23, against CSU Los Angeles.

LORENZ

From page 5

any teams that stand out on a national level, while the Big 8 has three teams with legitimate shot at the title. Missouri won the regular season title, Oklahoma was the conference tournament, and Kansas is a somewhat disciplined team that spent a good many weeks in the top slot this season. Any one of the three could take the title.

Of course, there's always the unknown factor of the Big East. They played the regular season in the Big East with a six-foul limit in the normal of the five, so when the NCAA's begin, all of the Big East teams will have to get used to having only five fouls.

Dikembe Mutombo and Alonzo Mourning, Georgia's towering twosome of terror, are going to spend loads of time on the bench if they play as rough as Derrick Coleman, and a coach who looks like he should be pitching seven innings on Jim Boeheim. They're undisciplined, inconsiderate, and strong enough to have a deep bench, but hey, they sure are fun to watch. Enjoy them while you can. The Big East will never be the same since the sweet 16, but they won't go much further. Expectations continue to win — inexplicably — but I doubt they'll make it further than the sweet 16. Two ACC teams have a decent shot at the big one (whoa), a sudden Dick Vitale attack has come over me baby! Slam, bam, wait."

Two teams with Dapper Dans at point guard. I'm talking about the Ramblin' Wreck from Georgia Tech, led by all-universe point man Kenny Anderson, and Duke, whose freshman frontman Bobby Hurley would get a whole lot more publicity if he didn't play in the same conference as Anderson. Hurley's baby, but I don't even got my try to spell his name! He's a kids for take from win the Final Four, and he could do it again. And Bobby Hurley has got Dennis Scott, who just drains trifectas like it ain't no thang. Sorry Carolina fans, you're team's headin' home early.

So what does that leave us? The SEC? No, I don't think so — too inexperienced. Alabama and Georgia — fat chance. SWC powerhouse Arizona may have a shot, but I doubt it. The Pac 10 may have seemed like it was on the upswing this year with four teams ranked in the top 20, but it isn't. Arizona won't do it — they don't have the horses. Oregon State is a one-man team, and Gary Payton don't show up to play every day. UCLA? Don't make me laugh. The other teams have even got in the Metro Conference. The SEC Conference has a shot at a title — they probably make the six fen. So where does that leave us? I guess I have to predict a Final Four. And of course, by the time this is published, the field will be set, and I may already be wrong. But here's what I think. UNLV, Oklahoma, Kansas and Georgia Tech, with UNLV taking the title to the NCAA's begin, all of the Big East teams will have to get used to having only five fouls.

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Poly athletes to run at world championships

By Jay Garner

Every year, the United States sends its best male and female cross country runners to the sports’ ultimate race, the Olympics — The World Cross Country Championships. This year, two of the top 12 women ran for Cal Poly.

Jamie Park, a soft-spoken 18-year-old freshman in biological science, is an All-American in cross country. She finished third in the nation at the Division II nationals this year, leading the Mustangs to an at-large entry to the Division II national title under coach Lance Harter.

Janet Smith, a quick-to-laugh 24-year-old, is a graduate student in physical education, who came to Cal Poly to train with Harter. She was a 10-time All-American in track and cross country as an undergraduate at North Carolina State and is a force in open distance running, recently winning the Redondo Beach Super Sunday 10,000 meter road race in 31:19.

Park and Smith both earned the right to take to the world, one of the criterions to make the world team. The top six in each division make the junior elite team.

"That you can take the cream of the United States," Harter said, "one of these young girls, six of them come from San Luis Obispo. That’s terrific. We’re real proud of that."

The world championships, to be held at Gothenburg, Sweden from March 24 to 26, is Park’s first taste of elite international competition.

"It hasn’t really hit me yet," Park said. "I want to get the uniform, what the uniform with USA on it."

Smith qualified for the world championships at the senior level in 1987 when it was held in Warsaw, Poland. Harter coached the women’s team that year — the last time the United States competed in the world championships. Smith placed 23rd in the world — missing in the top 25 is considered an honor — to help the United States place fifth in the competition.

"It’s scary," Smith said. "You’re competing against some of the best athletes in the world. It’s the ultimate competition."

"We’ve had a few of these talk-a-tomes before we ran the (1987) race, and one thing coach Harter always said, ‘Where do you think you’ll come in — top 100, top 50, top 51? And I looked at the list, and I had no clue.’"

Smith said her experience in 1987 gives her more confidence for this year’s race.

"Going into it the first time gives me more of an advantage this time," she said, "because now I know more of what I’m capable of."

Smith will aim to finish in the top 20. Park, who recently set a freshman school record in the mile hurdles, won’t have a specific goal for the junior race, but “I think in as good a shape or better than anything.”

Harter said Park has a good chance to finish in the top 25. The World Cross Country Championships, while largely ignored in the United States, is a huge event in Europe.

"It’s a chance of a lifetime to be able to go," Park said. "Only a few people get to go to France, run for the U.S., and have it all paid for — it’s great."
Panel of judges address citizens at San Luis Obispo Vet's Hall last week.

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Publication Dates

PUBLICATION DATES

By Heather Dowling

 Judges discuss their role in the judicial system at Vet's Hall

Area benchmen answer questions from the public

"Unlike Municipal Court, which had over 82,000 filings in the last recording period, the Superior Court had just under 6,000," he said.

Municipal Court Judge Donald Unshofer said the "Municipal Court is truly the 'People's Court'... because the vast majority of the people who come to the Municipal Court do not have a lawyer representing them."

Among the questions asked to the judges, one popular one was "Should drunk driving laws be stiffer?"

Municipal Court Judge Edward Chidlaw answered the question by saying, "If it will work, of course."

According to Chidlaw, for a first driving under the influence offense, a person can spend six months to a year in a county jail. "What happens most of the time in our court is that that person will be admitted to pre-

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From page 6

the end of the game.

What the Heels need most is emotion. Smith is such a tactician that the team seems to be going through the motions. With a little inspiration the boys from Tobacco Road can ride a smoke screen to the Final Four.

LIGHTFOOT

Of all sporting events, this is one that lives up to the hype. There are no Tyson-Spinks battles on tap for this tourney. Every game is a battle and there are no sure winners. The NCAA has the mix of brains, skill and desire to make it the best sporting spectacle around.
JUDGES

From page 8: 'nation and... he is to obey all laws," Chidlaw said. "This person is also sentenced to at least two days in the county jail.

For a second offense, a $1,200 fine is imposed, a sentence of 10 to 20 days in jail is given and a one-year long alcohol program probation period is mandatory.

For a third offense, a $1,200 fine is imposed, a sentence of 120 days in jail is given and probably a repeat of the alcohol program is given.

"I think we've really tried a lot of things," Chidlaw said.

Another question asked to the panel was "Why does it take so long to judge an appeals case?" Superior Court Judge Harry Woolpert gave a simple answer of "It isn't a long time. It is in a death penalty case, and in others, it's not."

"How can minorities and women become a judge" was also asked.

Superior Court Judge Barry Hammer said that "it should be the same way white middle class males become a judge."

He said he does not really think that is the case now, but "we're moving in that direction."

Other members of the panel included: Judges William Friedman, Christopher G. Money and Commissioner Carol Allen of the Superior Court; Judges James D. Ream, Harold Johnson, Michael Duffy and Commissioner Sidney B. Findlay of the Municipal Court; and Judge Wickson Woolpert (ret.) of the Court of Appeals.

"You don't hear about our judges getting stage fright. You don't hear about our judges taking long lunches."

"And you don't hear about our judges being discourteous to people," Umhofer said.

"The community I think should be pleased and proud to have the quality of justice that they have."

"This county is fortunate to have both an experienced and energetic bench," Conklin said.

PERMITS

From page 1: "So already we're talking $61 plus $30 for a permit that would have cost them the $36 (per quarter), Campbell said.

The students at Cal Poly are highly motivated, intelligent people, Berrett said. "I think sometimes they see a flaw in the system," he said. "Some of them take it on as a challenge." Some simply can't afford the permit. It's a way of beating the system," he said.

Berrett says it's a game of cause and effect. "You want to do something," he said. "You go out and do this. You falsify your driver's license, your dorm pass, the light card for the tennis courts or your parking permit."

The effect of that is the possibility of facing criminal prosecution, the possibility of being removed from the university or housing, the possibility of losing privileges or the possibility of imprisonment, he said.

The intelligent student will think about future consequences as well as the immediate consequence, Berrett said. A student can get through the court proceedings and pay all the fines, but one thing remains. "You will have a permanent record," Berrett said.

Campbell said she wishes students would stop and think: "This could affect my life. This is just college. This is the beginning of my life. If I do something this stupid now, I really could mess up my career, my future. Is it worth it?"
CENSUS

From page 3
San Luis Obispo, not at their permanent homes.
Residents are obligated by law to complete the forms, Dengler said.
There is, however, no reason to determine if the questions are answered truthfully.
"The 1990 census will have two forms," Dengler said. "There will be a short form with questions numbering about 14 (plus multi-
ple parts), and the long form will be released with questions with multiple parts."
One of every six households will receive a long form. The short forms contain questions regarding race, age, marital status and whether you rent or own your house. The long form contains, in addition, more personal questions about ancestry, employment, education and income.

HOUSING

From page 1
system. Gerard pointed out, even though it has half the population of some CSU campuses, Cal Poly has more than 7,200 students, or 18 percent of its student body, while San Diego State University has the next largest figure with 9 percent of its student body.
"At the moment, we believe there is adequate housing for those students who like to live on campus," Gerard said.
There is not a shortage of housing in the community, he said, because apartment complexes still exist and there is a shortage just this past year. Last year the city had a 6 percent overall vacancy rate, according to a 1989 State Department of Finance report.
But Gerard said single family homes, which are in great demand, have become the most popular living environment for students, which has caused the other housing conflict.
He attributed this factor to a housing ordinance that failed almost 10 years ago which allowed no more than three unrelated persons in one home. An ordinance which passed last fall allows no more than five adults in one house without special permits.
"Since this ordinance was struck down in 1978 (ten years ago), there has been an increased tendency of students to move to R-1 (residential) neighborhoods," Gerard said.
"If the student body is largely made up of students from an upper-middle-class background, more of them want to live in houses like the envi-
ronments in which they grew up," he said.
City Planner Dave Moran said he would like to see more development in the university to provide more student housing.
"There is a shortage of housing in the community by several hundred dwellings," Moran said.
He said more students are living in residential housing now than four years ago when he began working for city planning.

"There are not many families who can pay what students do to rent, not even with two in-
comes," Moran said. Family in-
comes just this past year.
"Hopefully it (more on-campus housing) will make more houses available and affordable," Moran said.
He declined to give a number of students the city might like to move off campus, and said that only any amount of new housing would help the housing market.
Councilmember Peney Rappa said she didn't hesitate to offer the number of students she would like to see living on campus.
"If the new policy is signed by the IBP, of which California has 24, which is the highest in the nation."
"It's possible someone with an IB Diploma could enter as a sophomore because of advanced placement," said Terry.
Although the California State University system's senate decided in 1986 to en-
force averaging all IB courses on the acceptance of IB as an admissions factor, the governor and advanced placement, Cal Poly is just starting to address the issue.
"People don't consider that IB is an important factor," he said.
Terry said he believes this will have mixed results in this campus, since California residents are given top ad-
missions priority, and foreign students still constitute the majority of those who go through the IB Program.
Helen Linstrum, interim director of Admissions, said Cal Poly has not addressed the IBP issue because of the small number of applicants involved.
"In the past, we have dealt with it on a case-by-case basis," said Linstrum.
Cal Poly's policy has been to grant IBP students early credit for the 45 units they felt they had already completed a course in the IB curriculum without the IB catalog, that student would have to go to each department to seek final-
authorization for credit on one course, she said.
If the new policy is signed by Baker, it will standardize credit for IB students and (by giving blanketed credit. For example, if students pass English literature at the Higher Level, they might receive credit for English 114, 125, and 253.
From page 4 for San Luis Obispo County, other counties are extremely interested in this pioneer program. “I’ve been getting at least one call a week about it from other counties” we’re doing here. I consider it a good program,” he said. “About 9 percent of our patients remain sober after six months, which is fairly high compared to other substance abuse treatments.”

Hansen said the success rate was average when compared to other non-residential programs. The home detox program is doing so well that Hansen said alcoholics should start to participate in AIDS education in July. It would focus on intravenous drug users in planning and prevention of drug abuse.

The program, which was started in December, 1988, helps alcoholics and their families recover by getting alcohol out of the patient’s system. Detoxification must take place before any residential treatment can begin. After detox has occurred, which takes an average of 15 to 20 days, the patient can become coherent and begin to participate in Alcoholics Anonymous or another residential program if they can begin residential treatment if they have health insurance.

Theresa Cernota, one of two registered nurses who administers the in-home treatments, said once the patient is sober, she or he can begin real treatment for the disease, “Alcoholism is a disease of denial. The secret to recovery is peer support which is given by A.A. and other groups.”

The patient must meet three requirements in order to be eligible for treatment. They must have a place to stay for at least three months, attend at least three meetings with them, and must be at least 18 years old. An average of four alcoholics are treated each month.

“We see at least 50 people a month who come to us and are indigent for detox because they have medical problems or don’t have anywhere to stay with them,” said Hansen. “But we can’t help them because they can’t give us the money to give them a place to stay.”
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