California governor candidates end campaigning in close race

By Natalie Guerrero

Democratic governor candidate Dianne Feinstein, on one of the last whistle stops of her campaign, was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd Monday afternoon at San Luis Obispo Airport, while Republican candidate Pete Wilson also urged backers elsewhere in California to get out and vote in an 11th-hour push for support.

Both candidates stumped the state, reaffirming their basic themes and expressing concern about recent events.

The Nineteen's Mummers and Mummers, a group that has been vocal in their opposition to the current administration, held a counter-rally at the airport.

As an alternative, the School of Agriculture hopes to scale down the traditional Poly Royal.

Agriculture plans open house

School wants event to replace past Poly Royal

By Angie Carlevato

In the 1950s, Poly Royal was a chance for students to show off what they learned about agriculture and other subjects.

Last year, the annual event not only grew in size, but it also caused trouble. The riots which broke out on two nights last year put an end to the traditional Poly Royal.

As an alternative, the School of Agriculture hopes to scale down its presentation and offer a two-day open house on April 19 and 20.

Joe Sabol, the school's associate dean, and the "Lemonade Committee" drafted a proposal to replace the riot-killed celebration.

The committee was made up of 12 to 15 members, including faculty from each department and student leaders within the School of Agriculture. They met at the beginning of last summer with two purposes: To explore alternative ways of preserving and improving the traditional activities of Poly Royal and to present their recommendations for action for presentation at the school council and School of Agriculture Student Council and eventually to the university administration.

Their preliminary proposal was to acquire feedback from the 10 departments and students in the 35 agriculture clubs. Their final proposal was recently approved by Dean of the School of Agriculture Lark Carter at the last Lemonade Committee meeting.

Sabol said the committee was then dismissed by Carter, but a new committee probably will replace it to oversee the open house.

Man arrested for attack at Gamma Phi house

By Alex Main

Two Cal Poly sorority members were attacked by a man in the Gamma Phi Beta sorority house around 3:30 a.m. Saturday.

A suspected attacker, who was caught and arrested soon after, was identified as a 25-year-old San Luis Obispo resident.

A police investigation reported that Miller had entered the house through an unlocked door. Seven residents were asleep in the house at the time.

Today's weather...

Sunny and windy.

High: 70
Low: 40
n.w. winds 15-25 mph
6 ft. seas, 8-10 ft. n.w. swells
Letters to the Editor

Opinion

Israel and Iraq are not similar

Once again I see someone whose knowledge of history extends to about two months or less joining the fad of Israel bashing by throwing out opinions that are false, misleading and incorrect.

It was David Holbrook’s and Steve Jones’ commentaries. Apparently, the students have never listened to the news before the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and have no idea what a history book about the Middle East is in itself. Their articles were written by the wrong people.

In the article referenced, Steve Jones says “the state of Israel, a country established by aggression that still has occupying forces on the West Bank, a region that was invaded just like Kuwait.”

So let’s see now. Iraq claims that Kuwait is stealing all of the oil from the wells that are on the borders between the two countries and invaded Kuwait with the results we have heard. Israel, in 1967, is surrounded by armies of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan and still manages to keep her borders and try to choke Israel by closing the passage to Eilat. Israel wins the war and later returns Sinai to Egypt in return for peace. Steve Jones talks about and does not agree with these conditions; 1. If I have an accident with either of them, no matter who is at fault, I will not be responsible to pay for any of their injuries which a helmet could have prevented; 2. They will be required to accurately inform their insurance companies for they are not wearing helmets and allow that they be subject to higher rates for such behavior; 3. If either of them have injuries which are aggravated by their not wearing a helmet, they will be responsible for any public expenses paid on their behalf, and if they can’t demonstrate immediately that they have the financial means to adequately compensate the state, they should not be employed or allow them to ride a motorcycle on the theory that any injuries resulting from nonuse will affect them only.

I guess I can agree with them if they can agree to the following conditions: 1. If I have an accident with either of them, no matter who is at fault, I will not be responsible to pay for any of their injuries which a helmet could have prevented; 2. They will be required to accurately inform their insurance companies for they are not wearing helmets and allow that they be subject to higher rates for such behavior; 3. If either of them have injuries which are aggravated by their not wearing a helmet, they will be responsible for any public expenses paid on their behalf, and if they can’t demonstrate immediately that they have the financial means to adequately compensate the state, they should not be employed or allow them to ride a motorcycle on the theory that any injuries resulting from nonuse will affect them only.

CIA should be allowed at Poly

This letter in response to letters written in defense of freedom of choice and helmet laws. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Cadena believe that they are not wearing helmets and claim that they are subject to higher rates for such behavior; 3. If either of them have injuries which are aggravated by their not wearing a helmet, they will be responsible for any public expenses paid on their behalf, and if they can’t demonstrate immediately that they have the financial means to adequately compensate the state, they should not be employed or allow them to ride a motorcycle on the theory that any injuries resulting from nonuse will affect them only.

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The CIA should be allowed to conduct interviews on campus. Why should a Cal Poly student interested in the CIA be forced to interview off campus because other states do not allow it?

Motorcyclists should agree

This is supposed to be a campus where different groups, organizations and opinions are tolerated, but now they are trying to ban one from campus?

The setting up of a moral standard for organizations seeking to recruit on campus beg the question — Who decides? Do we hold elections to determine which companies are allowed on campus? I believe that even if one student wanted to interview with a potential employer, then that employer should be allowed on campus.

If students want to protect the CIA, that’s their right. But seek- ing to limit access to campus and thereby limiting the rights of fellow students is wrong.

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Arab militia leaders sign peace agreement

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Nabi Berri, leader of the Syrian-backed Amal militia, and a top official of the pro-Iranian group Hezbollah late Monday signed a peace accord that will allow Lebanon's army to assume control of Shiite Muslim areas of Lebanon.

The peace agreement, which becomes effective Saturday, was signed at the end of a 10-hour meeting with Syrian and Iranian officials by Berri and Hezbollah Secretary-General Sheik Abbas al-Turkeli, which means hope in Arabic, and Hezbollah, or Party of God, have fought intermittently since June 1987 vying for control of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shiite Muslims.

Police count, 1,100 people have been killed and 3,222 wounded in the fighting.

Deer breaks windows after seeing reflection

AMBRIDGE, Pa. (AP) — A deer broke through a bank's window and smashed three others Monday, apparently mistaking its reflection for a rival, authorities said.

It took police and game wardens about an hour to get the bleeding buck out of the Mellon Bank branch.

"What happened was he broke one window trying to get in and three others trying to get out," Police Chief Jack Lively said.

A crowd used shovels to break the rest of the glass, lined up and drove the buck through the window and into a nearby forest.

Game wardens and police suspect the buck thought his reflection in the bank's window was a rival. Deer are in their mating season and be protective of their turf.

Conjugal visits denied for Hillside Strangler

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (AP) — Prison authorities acted within their authority when they denied convicted Hillside Strangler Kenneth Bianchi conjugal visits with his wife, a judge ruled.

Walla Walla County Superior Court Judge Donald W. Schacht refused to order the state to allow Bianchi to have visits with the woman he married while serving two life sentences for the slayings of two Bellingham women in 1979.

Bianchi, 39, pleaded guilty in California to five counts of murder in the of the "Hillside Strangler" case, in which the bodies of 10 women were dumped along various hillsides around the Los Angeles area in late 1977 and early 1978.

Leftists blamed for Shinto Shrine blaze

TOKYO (AP) — A Shinto shrine in southern Japan was damaged by a fire early today, and police believe the attack was part of a terrorist campaign by leftist radicals who hope to disrupt next week's coronation.

Officials on the island of Okinawa said no one was in the shrine at the time of the fire, which was quickly extinguished.

The attack comes four days after two explosions rocked a police dormitory in Tokyo, killing one policeman and injuring six people.

If radicals were involved, police say, the shrine blaze would be the 62nd guerrilla incident in all of 1989.

Police, neighbor patrol approved by residents

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Los Angeles Police Department has gone back to basics in a neighborhood scarred by more drive-by shootings than any other in the city last year.

Shooting its hard-nosed "Dragnet" image, the LAPD has blanketed the 30 square blocks surrounding Hooper Avenue and 41st Street in South Central Los Angeles with officers on foot, bicycle and horseback.

The goal of "Operation Cal-de-Sue," is to win back the streets for residents driven in terribly by fear of guns.

Officers are ringing doorbells, leaving business cards and inviting families on evening strolls. They have been rewarded with sweet potato pies and glasses of cold water.

Since the program began, crime in the neighborhood has been cut 12 percent when compared to the same period last year.
Superior Court delays adopting bill streamlining prosecutions

Judge says high court may void Proposition 115

By William Douglass

An initiative passed in June, designed to streamline the court system and get drug offenders convicted more quickly, is not being used in San Luis Obispo County Superior Court.

Proposition 115 calls for court procedures that make criminal prosecution quicker. The new law allows voir dire, or jury selection, to be conducted by the judge rather than by attorneys. The traditional method of allowing attorneys to conduct voir dire sometimes takes days or weeks.

The proposition also allows victims and witnesses to avoid appearing in court for preliminary hearings. A police officer can testify in the witness' place, telling the court what the witnesses told the police. Only a police officer with more than five years of service can give the hearsay testimony, according to the proposition. Prior to Proposition 115, hearsay testimony was not accepted in criminal court.

In the June ballot, drafters of the proposition said the law is necessary to unburden the backed-up court system and to make way for an increasing wave of drug war prosecutions.

The San Luis Obispo County Superior Court has not adopted the changes called for by Proposition 115, Judge Christopher Money said last week at a meeting of the County Bar Association.

"As of today, Proposition 115 has not affected the Superior Court," he said.

Money said the court would hold off implementing the sweeping changes until the California Supreme Court decides on the constitutionality of the measure. "They may find that the proposition infringes on the defendant's rights," he said.

See PROP 115, page 12

OPEN HOUSE

From page 1

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Get Hooked on Health!
Prop. 128 stirs statewide debate

By Grant Landy

Proposition 128 is one of the most sweeping and controversial proposals on the November ballot. Known as “Big Green” by its supporters and the “Hayden Initiative” by its opponents, Proposition 128 calls for significant changes in the way the state regulates environmental and natural resources, namely pesticide use, forestry management, oil drilling, air pollution and water safety. It also establishes an elective position of Environmental Advocate to oversee the entire operation.

Supporters of the initiative, including the Sierra Club and the National Wildlife Federation, claim that the state’s efforts toward limiting damaging industrial and agricultural practices have been ineffective. They argue that the measure is a necessary ingredient for a healthy California environment.

Opponents of the measure, including most industrial and agricultural business, say the consequences of such a proposal will destroy the state’s economy. They believe that adequate protections are in place now, and that the program can only survive by raising taxes or cutting other state programs.

Former San Luis Obispo city councilmember and Cal Poly political science professor Allen Settle believes that the proposition will not pass statewide, but may get a majority vote in San Luis Obispo County.

“I think it will pass in the County, but we are not sure,” Settle said.

See PROPOSITION 128, page 8

Prop. 143 could help Poly build facilities

University may use bond money for six projects

By Mary Frederisy

Proposition 143, the Higher Education Facilities Bond Act, includes six projects on the Cal Poly campus.

If passed, the proposition would supply $450 million for the second half of a two-part building program.

The money would be divided between the community college, California State University, and University of California systems.

The construction here would include equipment for the dairy science unit, working drawings and construction on a second dairy science unit, working drawings and construction on a coastline science unit, plans for the renovation and upgrading of the campus’ housing system, working drawings for the performing arts center and plans and drawings for a separate site development this year.

The first part of the building program used money from Proposition 121, which was passed in June. That money is being used for the physical education/ recreational sports facility, the performing arts center, planning funds for the dairy science lab building and planning funds for the coastline science unit.

Doug Gerard, dean of facilities maintenance, said that if Prop. 143 does not pass, the projects will not be stopped immediately.

There would, however, be long-term problems.

“We are talking about a lot of money,” Gerard said. “And it is not available anywhere else in the state budget right now.”

He said that bonds like Prop. 143 are the only way, at this time, to finance higher education in the state.

“All states operate on a bond-led indebtedness,” Gerard said.

And California is really quite low compared to other states. There is really no danger that the credit rating of the state is in jeopardy.”

Gerard said that other alternatives to bond issues are not realistic.

“At the moment, bonds are the only route available,” he said. “I don’t see increasing taxes or increasing tuition or limiting enrollment.”

In a fact sheet written by the CSU Chancellor’s office, the 143 said over the next 15 years it will enroll an additional 90,000 new students.

Gerard said that continued construction is crucial to avoid having to change admission standards.

“We know enrollment is going to go up,” he said. “If no facilities can be provided, one of the variables would be to restrict access.”

Californians for Higher Education (CHE) is a political action committee that promotes bond issues for higher education.

“We support Proposition 143 because it is the only way we can get new buildings,” said Linda Wallace, a representative from the CHE. “It is also the only way.”

See PROPOSITION 143, page 8

Wilson, Feinstein take stands on key issues

By Natalie Guerrero

In less than 24 hours California will have elected a new governor. Who will win — Democrat Dianne Feinstein or Republican Sen. Pete Wilson? According to a recent Los Angeles Times poll, there is no clear leader in this year’s governor’s race. The poll surveyed 1,992 registered voters statewide and found Feinstein being supported by 41 percent and Wilson with 39 percent. But with a margin of error, statistically both candidates are tied. The Los Angeles Times poll found that Feinstein’s strengths are her political philosophy and a sense of “dynamism” that she projects. Wilson’s strong points are his experience and the image of a solid, knowledgeable manager. Even though both were Californians — Feinstein for San Francisco and Wilson for San Diego — and both were born in 1933, that’s were the similarities end.

The big issues of this year’s governor’s race deal with the environment, crime, drugs, education, abortion and taxes — each candidate has addressed them differently.

• Environment

In the environment, Proposition 128, the Big Green initiative which is also known as the Tom Hayden initiative, has taken center stage. Feinstein has endorsed Prop. 128 saying “I am proud to support the most significant environmental protection measure. Big Green would phase out the use of cancer-causing pesticides and reduce runoff of toxic chemicals, protect California’s old-growth redwood forests and strictly (regulate) ocean dumping.

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See PROPOSITION 143, page 8

Wilson is opposed to the initiative and sides with the Republican stand that this proposal would only produce a new state bureaucracy and cost state and local tax payers $12 billion a year to endure.

Besides Big Green, as governor, Feinstein said she would create a department of Ocean Resources, which would oversee the 15 agencies that have jurisdiction over coastal waters. She also wants to promote a statewide recycling program and accelerate toxic waste cleanup.

Wilson, as governor, proposes to create a cabinet-level Environmental Protection Agency for California. He also proposes to establish an Institute on the Environment, a think-tank in the University of California system and a leadership conference to review environmental strategies.

See CANDIDATES, page 8

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Pete Wilson said, "The big issues of this year's'...
Taxing alcohol: Same idea, different views

By Don Rogers

Increasing the tax on alcohol is about the only thing the supporters of Propositions 126 and 134 agree upon. The question that arises is which proposition is more sensible.

Like many other initiatives in the Nov. 6 election, Propositions 126 and 134 address the same issue: the increase in drinking among young people.

Both campaigns argue for an increase in taxes on alcoholic beverages—a tax, which for wine, hasn't been advocated since 1937.

The argument for Proposition 126 is that alcohol abuse, related accidents and injuries cost California taxpayers $123 billion annually.

Another argument is that California has the lowest alcohol tax rate in the nation. The alternative to Proposition 126, Alcohol Abuse and Education, was approved by the voters in 1990.

Proposition 126 would raise alcoholic beverage taxes to the national level and place the revenue in the General Fund for the following purposes:

- Support California's two alcohol initiatives: the Council of Community Mental Health Agencies and the California Alcohol Tax Initiative Committee.
- A fee would be imposed on alcoholic drinks in order to fund the initiatives.
- Twenty-five percent of the surtax funds would be given for law enforcement.
- Twenty-one percent would be for mental health programs.
- Fifteen percent would go to alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs.
- Support for Proposition 126 is the alcoholic beverage industry, which argue that special interests, including potential candidates, would benefit from the proposal.

Proposition 134 is the same as Proposition 126 except for the following:

- Proposition 134 would put the $20 million in the Alcohol Surtax Fund, to be allocated to local and state programs.
- Proposition 126 would create a special fund available only for specified programs. It also sets a minimum amount of spending for each of these specified programs.
- Proposition 134 would provide funds for enforcement.

The legislative analysis suggests Proposition 126 will raise alcohol taxes by a limited logging moratorium. It permits the state to spend a larger amount of spending that funds the surtax.

The analysts also said that Proposition 134 is better than the special fund philosophy, and it would weaken the ability of everyone else to set at revise budget priorities.

"Proposition 126 will keep freezing more money for special interest," said Rick Manter, executive director of Taxpayers for Common Sense. "This guarantees groups their funding forever, and we can't change it without going through the法定 funding practices.

Manter said Proposition 134 is a budget plan which requires the state to spend three more times the tax revenue. The shortfall in funds would have to be made up from the General Fund.

Yearly mandated increases in spending would cause the state to increase the General Fund and increase other state programs, according to the proposal's author.

One of the conditions of Proposition 134 is that the four-fifths vote by both houses of the legislature is necessary in order to amend it, making changes difficult or impossible.

"Getting a two-thirds vote by both houses is difficult enough," said Manter.

"The legislators can hardly agree on anything, so a four-fifths vote is almost impossible."\n
The legislative analysis suggests Proposition 126 will significantly increase taxes on alcoholic beverages. But, since Proposition 126 is a state constitutional amendment, the rates would be fixed. The alcoholic beverage industry would be protected from future taxation or amendment changes.

Since the legislature is necessary to support of Proposition 126 is the alcoholic beverage industry, opponents view the proposition as a potential jobs killer. Opponents of Proposition 134 argue that the proposal would not be used for anything the legislature wants, said Andrew McGuire, treasurer of the Alcohol Tax Initiative Committee and a co-author of Proposition 134.

Seven groups are looking at legislation similar to Proposition 134. A similar increase on alcoholic beverages is also under consideration in Congress.
Anti-incumbent trend not likely in local race

Although incumbent candidates across the country are not expected to fare well in today's elections, San Luis Obispo County's congressional representatives aren't likely to change. Democrat Leon Panetta of the 16th District, represents the area that extends from Monterey south to Los Osos and in to San Luis Obispo. That area is solidly Democrat. Panetta has been the district's representative to U.S. Congress since 1977.

Panetta's opponent is SLO City Councilmember Jerry Reiss. Reiss has made a point to keep City Council matters top priority, and has said his congressional campaign has been limited because of that. He has also had difficulty gaining recognition in the district outside of the San Luis Obispo area.

In the 20th District, Republican incumbent Bill Thomas is favored as well. The 20th District, which includes South County, North County and the area east of San Luis Obispo. That area is Republican-dominated.

Thomas' biggest worry in regard to his opposition is their names. His Democratic opponent is Michael Thomas and another opponent is William Dilbeck, a Libertarian. Bill Thomas changed his name on the ballot from "William" to "Bill" to avoid added confusion.

Michael Thomas, 29, of Nipomo is new to the political scene. He has not associated his campaign with the Democratic headquarters locally and admits he is not a strong Democrat.

Local offices and measures

San Luis Obispo County

Superintendent of Schools

Running for this position are Linda Shepherd, county schools administrator and Norman E. Miller, deputy county superintendent.

County Auditor

Running for this position are Gere Sibbach, deputy auditor-controller and Stan Rossfield, a supervising accountant.

Proposition 142 — Veteran's Bond Act

Prop 142 provides $400 million for farm and home aid to California veterans. This bond would provide funds for 3,200 additional veterans to receive loans. The bond would go to the Department of Veterans Affairs to purchase farms, homes and mobile homes.

Proposition 143 — Higher Education Facilities Bond Act

Please see the story on page 5

Proposition 144 — New Prison Construction Bond Act

Prop 144 gives $50 million to fund construction to relieve overcrowding in state prisons and Youth Authority facilities. The increase in the number of people in state prisons is expected to continue, and existing facilities are not designed to handle this increase. The bond would fund new prisons now under construction and the alteration of existing prisons.

Proposition 145 — California Housing Bond Act

This act establishes a housing program to fund:
- Preservation of rental housing
- Emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless
- Multifamily mortgage loan and bond insurance
- Farmworker housing
- Rehabilitation loans to assure that un reinforced masonry buildings can withstand earthquakes.

This bond would fund various housing programs to help meet the needs for affordable and decent housing. Many of the $50 million for work to be done on these programs provide low-interest loans and grants for the construction of $150 million for work on youth centers.

Proposition 146 — School Facilities Bond Act

Prop 146 gives $800 million to fund construction and improvement of public schools. The bond would fund projects under the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program and other school facility projects. The bond would be used to buy land, construct, reconstruct or modernize school buildings.

Proposition 147 — County Correctional Facilities Bond Act

Prop 147 finances construction, replacement and maintenance of county correctional and juvenile facilities with a $225 million bond. This would cover jails, juvenile detention centers, youth centers and youth shelters. The bond would give:
- A $150 million for work on county correctional facilities.
- A $150 million for work on youth centers and youth shelters.

Proposition 148 — Water Resources Bond Act

Prop 148 finances construction, repair, rehabilitation, replacement and maintenance of county correctional and juvenile facilities with a $225 million bond. This would cover jails, juvenile detention centers, youth centers and youth shelters. The bond would give:
- A $150 million for work on county correctional facilities.
- A $150 million for work on youth centers and youth shelters.

Proposition 149 — California Park, Recreation and Wildlife Enhancement Act

This act provides a bond of $30 million for work on youth centers and youth shelters.

Proposition 150 — County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act

Prop 150 gives $200 million to fund construction, rebuilding, remodeling, replacement and maintenance of county courthouse facilities.

Proposition 151 — Child Care Facilities Financing Act

Prop 151 provides a bond of $30 million to fund child care facilities. The bond would give money to construct, acquire, renovate and equip facilities.
**PROP 128**

From page 5

proporeend of old and retired people, the state wants to preserve the blue skies and the environment. The state wants to protect the environment, the waters, and the oceans from pollution. The state wants to protect the health of the people and the quality of life for future generations.

The following is a summary of the initiative's provisions and the arguments for and against it. The state Environmental Quality Department, the state, and the state Water Resources Control Board would be the governing body.

**Agriculture**

The issue of Prop. 128 addresses the reduction of pollution and protection of the environment. The measure will impose sanctions on industries that cause pollution or damage the environment. The measure will be implemented through regulations established by the state Environmental Quality Department.

**Natural Resources**

The Natural Resources Board would be responsible for enforcing the measure. The board would have the authority to impose fines and other sanctions on industries that violate the measure. The measure would be enforced through inspections and audits.

**Economic Impact**

The measure would have a significant economic impact, particularly on industries that depend on the environment for their operations. The measure would require industries to reduce their pollution and to implement measures to protect the environment. The measure would also require industries to pay fines and penalties for violations.

**Conclusion**

Prop. 128 is a measure to reduce pollution and protect the environment. The measure would have a significant economic impact, particularly on industries that depend on the environment for their operations. The measure would require industries to reduce their pollution and to implement measures to protect the environment. The measure would also require industries to pay fines and penalties for violations.

**PROP 143**

From page 5

California

**Crime**

"Tough on crime and drugs" continues to be the motto for both candidates. The "Image" magazine of the San Francisco Chronicle recently published a survey of the candidates, and Feinstein came out on top. Feinstein said, "I believe that if you sell something, it should be either legal or illegal, but not both." The measure would prohibit the sale of marijuana in state waters, except in the case of a national emergency. A tax of $5 per ounce would be imposed on state waters, and the funds would be used to finance education and environmental programs. The measure would prohibit the sale of marijuana in state waters, except in the case of a national emergency. A tax of $5 per ounce would be imposed on state waters, and the funds would be used to finance education and environmental programs.

**Taxes**

Feinstein favors a tax increase. She would raise the tax only for the most wealthy if it was necessary. Feinstein said, "I believe that if you sell something, it should be either legal or illegal, but not both." The measure would prohibit the sale of marijuana in state waters, except in the case of a national emergency. A tax of $5 per ounce would be imposed on state waters, and the funds would be used to finance education and environmental programs.

**Education**

Education experts, in a San Francisco Examiner article, said that California's education system is in a rapid decline. That resulted in a quarter century of neglect and mismanagement under the last three administrations, experts said. The message was clear: if the state faces a $6 billion backlog in constructing new schools and providing the second-highest student-teacher ratio in the nation (27 to 1). Feinstein in her first debate with Wilson said she would raise lottery revenues from 34 percent to 50 percent to pay for improvements in schools. Wilson did not agree and said that the state should raise taxes on the rich. The measure would require lotteries to provide for the education of children in state waters, except in the case of a national emergency. A tax of $5 per ounce would be imposed on state waters, and the funds would be used to finance education and environmental programs.

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Electrician Kanouneh is one of thousands of Palestinians who have become economic casualties of rising Arab-Israeli violence.

"He was fed up with strikes, curfews and the army closing the roads," Kanouneh said in an interview in this refugee camp south of Jerusalem. "And, I think, he was afraid."

A wave of stabbing attacks by Palestinians and Israelis since mid-October was the last straw in labor tensions built up during the 34-month-old uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Arab stabbings of Israelis and counterattacks by Jews followed the Oct. 8 slayings of 20 Palestinians by police on Jerusalem's Temple Mount. Five people have died and more than a dozen have been wounded in revenge attacks.

Israeli newspapers have carried almost daily reports of Palestinian firings. They include the cleaning crew at a big Tel Aviv shopping mall, construction workers at a nearby bus terminal, textile mill employees in southern Dimona and restaurant workers in Jerusalem.

Shahar Saeid, secretary-general of the West Bank trade union federation, estimates that 9,000 of the 110,000 Palestinians employed in Israel have lost their jobs since the Temple Mount riot.

Israel's Employment Service reported 10,000 requests for workers during a five-day army closure of the occupied territories to prevent Arab attacks. That is seven times more than normal, said Benny Schwartz of the service.

The layoffs couldn't come at a worse time for the 1.7 million Palestinians living in lands seized by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war. They already faced new competition for jobs from the thousands of Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The 130-store Co-op Blue Square supermarket chain has replaced its Arab cleaning crews with Soviets, company officials said.

And Palestinians can't turn to the occupied lands for work.

Restrictions on industry and a lack of investment in the territories have left the Arabs with few factories — neither basic industries such as steel and cement, nor high-tech ones such as electronics.
PhD, artistAccess Rafaino your rtsumo / portfolio. Thir right school. Lind that first job. "Btcmm a Snfhic Datsaaf, HhutnIorarArtDitwclorr

ASSAULT

From Page 1

there was someone in the house, we called the police right away," Miller allegedly attacked two women who successfully fought him off. When the police arrived, the suspect ran to hide.

Schulbach said she was impressed by the work of the police officers who answered the call. "The police were here about a minute after we called," she said. "They were great. They were so protective and caring. They real­ly helped us out."

Miller was originally from the Tulare area and has lived in San Luis Obispo for about three months, Brennler said.

Brennler said Miller has a his­tory of assaults-related arrests and has been booked at San Luis Obispo County Jail with bail set at $36,000. Twenty thousand dollars of the bail is for the charges from Saturday's inci­dent, and the other $16,000 are for outstanding warrants from Tulare County, Brennler said.

Miller was still in jail Monday evening.

The two victims sustained minor injuries and were treated at San Luis Obispo General Hospital and released.

The names of the two victims have not been disclosed. Schulbach said Monday after­noon that the women were physically recovering and would be meeting with counselors to deal with the emotional after­effects.

"We're on our way back now," she said. "The girls are doing pretty well."

Fachwahlen President Kelly McKibben said she could not comment on the incident Monday because she was not aware of all the details of the attack. She said, however, that sorority members were meeting with the police Monday afternoon to discuss the incident.

Schulbach said the police have increased security, doing more drive-bys in the area near the so­rority house.

Locks on the doors in the house also are being improved, with deadbolts being added. Schulbach also said that the police would be speaking at the Gamma Phi Beta sorority house meeting Monday night.

Schulbach said that people need to be careful and said she thought the incident could have been avoided by making sure all the doors in the house were lock­ed. "This guy was a total stranger," she said. "This seems like a safe town — but it's not always."
HUMOR

We have all engaged in questionable behavior in public. Admit it, kids. How many times have you accidentally said something out loud, with no discernible fellow conversants nearby? Really? Oh, come on. Surely, even in your miserable little lifetime you've accidentally said something aloud while waiting for — for no reason at all. I guess it's back to the lithium for Uncle Dodo.

Speaking of lithium, how about that Kitty Dukakis, huh? It must be a terrible conflict for her, trying to enjoy the scent of money she made off the book while realizing that she got to tell everybody in the western world that she drank hairspray.

Drinking hairspray is no mean feat, according to Kitty, as it is a bitch ripping off the nozzle to get to the fine necrotic inside. (Helpful party hint: hairspray with fish, nail polish remover with red wind.)

Lots of famous people have gone out where the buses don't run. Pick up any issue of People magazine, and you will find between its covers tales of hopelessness and despair the likes of which will make you wish you had spent your $2 on a shot of gin. It is no small irony that probably the sanest man in Hollywood is Jack Nicholson.

The larger issue that we should be concerned about, of course, is why these celebrities have a need to share their intimate perseverations of mind with heedless people.

Think about the craziest thing you've ever done. Don't hold back. You're blocking, I can tell — I'll give you a hint: Remember that time you got drunk and took that Alaskan King Salmon to the ... there you go! A little hint. Now, how would you like to see that on TV?

"Faerie Madness" is a pro-poganda film that shows people exhibiting end-stage psychotic from taking a drug on a mari­juana cigarette. It has some of the finest portrayals of insanity I've seen on film, and I often im­itate its better scenes when I crave attention, or when I want the band to move faster. Try this sometimes: If the guy in front of you in the express lane at the Piggly Wiggly defensively has 11 items in his basket, roll your eyes and laugh madly while seriously fingering your Mrs. Butterworth. Nobody wants to be brained by a basket of Mrs. Butterworth. This has worked wonders for me. If you don't purchase imitation syrup products, any hefty bottled or cannon­good will do. People will give you strange looks.

Does insanity run in your family? Does it run to the fact that your parents are siblings, Yap, Yap, Yap, and so on, or are your aunt and uncle. This makes your brother your cousin, as well. With so many choices, how can you wonder if you have any private insanity? Kind of makes you want to do something drastic. I don't blame you. Give it a try...it looks to look a little squirrely. You need a vacation. You need to take in a wild animal. A wild horse in every

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Womens X-country grabs ninth straight Western Regional title
By Adrian Hodgson
Cal Poly Daily
Friday is enough, but nine is better.
So say the Cal Poly women's cross country team which cap­
tured its ninth consecutive NCAA Division II Western Regional cross country title
Saturday at UC Riverside.
First-year head coach Deanne Johnson's squad totaled 39 points and placed four runners high enough for them to garner all-region honors.
Junior Kristina Hand, the first Mustang finisher, placed second overall in 18:13. She was closely followed by Amanda Marks (3rd, 18:18), Melanie Hiatt (10th,18:28), Tracy Leichter (13th,18:36) and Calfigh Collegiate Athletic Association champion Sydney Thatcher.
"We have run better," Johnson said Monday. "As a whole we ran well, but we had a few (individu­al) problems, but nothing that can't be solved (before the Na­tional Championships in two weeks).
"Kristina and Amanda both ran very well. Melanie Hiatt is getting closer to (top form) and Tracy ran a solid race. Sydney Thatcher just had an off-day."
Finishing behind Cal Poly were Cal Poly Pomona with 55 points and Seattle Pacific with 91 points.
Johnson said she is confident and has faith that her team will peak for nationals, but added that, "it will be an all-out dogfight between four teams."
Those expected to challenge the Mustangs from winning their ninth straight national title will be South Dakota State, Air Force and Johnson's former school, UC Davis.
The 1990 NCAA Division II Cross Country Championships will be held Saturday, Nov. 17, at Humboldt State.

PROP 115

From page 4
Money said that in the mean­time, the Superior Court will ig­nore the proposition. "Now we are past the effective date of the proposition, and the court has not been asked or required to implement it."

The San Luis Obispo County Municipal Court, which has jurisdiction over misdemeanor and traffic cases as well as felony pretrial hearings, is using Prop­osition 115. Municipal Court Judge Edward Chidlaw said his department implemented the changes on the Wednesday after the measure was approved by voters.
"From our perspective, it is working," Chidlaw said.

Jury selection in Municipal Court was down to slightly more than one hour, compared to an average of four hours before Proposition 115, Chidlaw said. Although judges are conducting jury selection at the municipal level, they are allowing attorney input in the process.

Allowing hearsay in prelimi­nary felony hearings makes the process go faster, Chidlaw said. But the changes have not sped up the system enough to decrease the case load.
"We are still learning," Chidlaw said. "Kind of flying by the seat of our pants."

Attorney Patricia Ashbaugh, who represents criminal defen­dants, said the proposition is not in the best interest of justice.
"We don't feel it has been the benefit the drafters thought it would be," she said.
Ashbaugh said a defendant should have the right to face his accusers in court. She said witnesses are more likely to be truthful when they face the judge and are sworn in, rather than giving the information to a police officer in the field.
"We lose perspective on the case when we don't have real, live witnesses coming into court," she said.

Ashbaugh said her firm has adopted the policy of challenging all secondhand and thirdhand hearsay by police officers, allow­ng them to testify only to what they were personally told.

Deputy District Attorney David Pomeroy said he was un­sure how much hearsay will be accepted under proposition 115. "It is unclear whether a police officer will be able to testify only to firsthand hearsay, or will the officer be able to read the entire police report into the record?"
Either way, Pomeroy said, Proposition 115 benefits pro­secutors. "It is a great time to be a prosecutor."

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