Opinion

Gil's all grooved out on credit/no credit grading, baby.

---

Sports

On the national sports scene: Kentucky chooses its new head coach and the Dodgers could be up for sale.

---

INSIDE

MAY 13, 1997

VOLUME LXI, No. 118

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY SAN LUIS OBISPO

MUSTANG DAILY

By Matthew E. Peyton
Contributing Writer

With fee increases down the tubes, are students getting a good deal?

---

Osos Street Subs closes its doors

By Matthew E. Peyton
Contributing Writer

Osos Street Subs owner

S
andwiched between The Kennedy Fitness Center and Woodstocks Pizza, Osos Street Subs has served eats, video games, arcade games and live music for the past 12 years.

On May 31, the small shop will dive below the swirling surface of the downtown business scene, what will surface in its place remains a mystery.

Doily Staff Writer

---

Student asks for blood donations for father

By Rachel Brady
Doily Staff Writer

---

The Greek community on campus is giving blood in the name of a member's father.

Stacey Schifelbein, a political science junior and Gamma Phi Beta member, asked the Panhellenic Council to support her father who has been diagnosed with leukemia.

James Schifelbein had the disease eight years ago, but was recently told that he was sick again.

Because Panhellenic had already planned a blood drive for Greek Week, she thought that it would be a perfect opportunity to help her dad.

Even though the drive took place weeks ago, people can still donate in his name.

“Anyone could walk in any day of the week and do it because he’s going to be in the hospital so long,” Schifelbein said. Although the blood donated in his name does not go directly to him, it adds to the blood bank and to his spirits.

According to Mona Kelman, director of donor resources at Tri Counties Blood Bank in San Luis Obispo, about 50 people came in and requested to donate in his name.

---

With fee increases down the tubes, are students getting a good deal?

By Gil Sery
Doily Staff Writer

With the Poly Plan fee increases voted down, and opinions coming from all sides on the cost of attending Cal Poly, the question arises, “Do Cal Poly students get value for their education?”

To some people, the answer is “yes.”

In its annual rankings of the best colleges in the nation, U.S. News and World Report named Cal Poly the top Best Buy university in the West.

Many Cal Poly students feel they’re getting value for their education, but want more without having to pay more for it, as the recent Poly Plan election results showed.

The amount students do pay is 23 percent of Cal Poly’s operating budget, with state tax dollars kicking in the remaining 77 percent.

Compare this to the 76 percent of state funding that CSU Chico — Cal Poly’s top competitor in the CSU system — gets, and the 24 percent received by the University of California at Davis, Cal Poly’s chief competitor overall.

According to James Maraviglia, Cal Poly’s director of admissions, all of the CSU’s combined account for 8 percent of Cal Poly’s competition, with the U.C. system accounting for 60 percent.

Speaking about perhaps the most influential factor in the value for education question — that of cost — Maraviglia said that Cal Poly “is a very good buy.”

“When you look at the typical budget of a student, the CSUs, especially the residential campuses like Chico, Humboldt and Cal Poly, are going to be statistically, significantly cheaper, when you compare to any U.C. campus,” Maraviglia said.

U.C. Davis’ 1996-97 student expense budget amounts to $13,096 for one year of living off campus as an undergraduate. Compared to U.C. Davis, a typical Cal Poly student living off campus pays $2,638 less, at $10,448, according to Cal Poly’s 1997-98 student expense budget. However, Chico State is the cheapest of these three universities at $10,000.

As far as student fees are concerned, students at Cal Poly pay about 23 percent of the university’s budget, while students at Chico and Davis pay about 21 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Many Cal Poly students, like industrial engineering senior Tony Marcelino, said this is still a bargain.

“Compared to other colleges, like a private college or a U.C., the money we pay is real small compared to them,” he said. “I think we still get a value for our education that is better than theirs.”

Not all students, though, would agree. Materials engineering sophomore Alice Nageh has mixed feelings.

“I feel that I am getting a really good education here,” Nageh said. “But at the same time, I feel that a lot of the money that is put in doesn’t go to the right places.”

Nage used the example of the money that is being spent on the new stadium as funds that could better be used for other things.

“My department needs a professor next year but also needs lab equipment and has to pick between the two,” she said.

Most of the fees that Cal Poly students pay are included in one lump sum at registration and appropriated to several areas. The largest is the state university fee that provides 20 percent of the uni-
MUSTANG DAILY

OMAHA, Neb. — A comedian who worked the college circuit is a suspect in a string of rapes across the Midwest in which the attacker spits on his victims, quizzes them about their sex lives and asked them to pay for their college educations

Vinson Horace Champ, 35, of Los Angeles was charged with attempted rape after he allegedly attacked a student May 6 in a piano room at Pasadena City College.

His arrest prompted a flurry of inquiries from police department officials in the Midwest, where a rapist targeted women in college computer labs and music rooms in February and March.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car. Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.

Gil Rocha, an art instructor at the college, said Champ's comedy act got mixed reviews. "Some of the kids said it was kind of raunchy," he said.

Champ was in Nebraska March 5, the day a teacher was raped in a computer lab at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Earlier that day, Champ had performed at Mid-Plains Community College in North Platte, four hours away by car.
Poly professor making the most out of grant money

By Matt Berger
Arts Weekly Editor

In the 1940s, engineers created the first working model of a computer. The archaic design filled a room with its massive components consisting of 40,000 vacuum tubes connected by gold wire and magnets. The machines labored to process mathematical and statistical information at superhuman speeds, and required a 24-hour staff of engineers to maintain.

By 1972, the same capabilities were reduced to the size of a child’s fingernail. Linda Vanasupa, an associate professor of materials engineering at Cal Poly, said computers will continue to shrink, and the technology involved will exceed what engineers understand today.

“Where is the field going? It’s going toward smaller and smaller parts,” Vanasupa said. “The changes are incredible. The real advances, though, I think will be in the area of materials because that’s the limit we are at now.”

That is what Vanasupa, a researcher of computer chip technology and materials, is most interested in. Along with a staff of research graduate students, she works long hours downstairs in the materials engineering building searching for a way to make computer chips smaller and faster.

Vanasupa is one of seven Cal Poly professors whose research is funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Along with professors from the colleges of agriculture and math and science, Vanasupa receives a chunk of money from the government to buy equipment and pay for the help of graduate students and research assistants.

Unfortunately, Cal Poly’s mission is based on instruction, more than research which makes it difficult for professors to acquire time and money for projects.

Vanasupa came to Cal Poly six years ago with a Ph.D. from Stanford’s materials science department. Early on, she applied for a grant from NSF to research a more effective metal for computer chips because the current one, she said, will not be able to handle the amount of information and speed that computers will soon require.

She sent in her application and grant proposal in 1991, and after about 12 months of review she received a rejection letter. She reapplied the next year, and in January 1994 was awarded a two-year grant. Since then, she has made progress in her research and received a year extension to continue working.

Her task, to find a replacement for the aluminum used in computer chips. Vanasupa is looking at possibilities of using copper.

“Some day, instead of silicon, engineers may be using superphosphor,” she said.

Along with four graduate students, funded through her grant, the Michigan native is studying electron migration and metallization to find a substitute for aluminum used in today’s computer parts.

To do such work, she and her team use a $100,000 atomic force microscope paid for with money from NSF and Hughes Electronics, a private research center in Santa Barbara. The instrument can make 5-inch square images that are actually five nanometers or 10 atoms wide. In contrast, Vanasupa said a human hair viewed at the same magnification would be 4 meters wide.

First-year graduate student William Wilke, a graduate from the materials engineering department at Cal Poly, recently joined Vanasupa on the project.

“What I’m trying to do is characterize the growth of electrodes in copper on a palladium surface,” Wilke said. “We’re looking to find out if it is feasible to replace aluminum interconnectors with copper ones.”

The project they are working on in the six-conditioned basement is also studied at other universities and research centers around the world, Wilke said. Unfortunately, the work being done at Cal Poly may end this summer. Despite support from private and governmental grants, time and money are running out for the project.

Vanasupa is a full-time professor teaching four to five classes a quarter with three labs, and isn’t able to devote time to her work.

Suspected serial killer ‘could be anyplace’

Associated Press

PENNSVILLE, N.J. - The nationwide hunt for a suspected serial killer continued Monday as police followed reports of sightings and edgy residents looked over their shoulders for a red pickup truck the man was thought to be driving.

The hunt for Andrew Philip Cunanan, 27, of San Diego intensified after a cemetery caretaker was shot to death here Friday. Left at the scene was a 1994 Lexus stolen from a slain Chicago businessman.

Cunanan, considered by police to be armed and dangerous, allegedly stole the pickup from William Reese, 45, who was killed at Finn’s Point National Cemetery, in the southwest corner of the state.

But after 2 1/2 days, police said they weren’t even sure whether Cunanan was still in New Jersey.

“He could be anywhere,” said Sgt. 1st Class Daniel Congree, a State Police spokesman. “He’s made it across the country so far and he could be anywhere right now.”

Local residents were worried he might still be in southern New Jersey.

“Am I nervous? Hell, yeah,” said Cathy Gross, 39, a clerk at a 7-11 food store in Northfield, a bedroom community located about 8 miles southwest of Atlantic City. “I always lock my doors. But I’m looking around, especially at nighttime.”

The FBI and Salem County authorities said they had no new information to release.

Cunanan is charged with murder in the shooting death of Minneapolis architect David Madson. He is wanted for questioning in the beating death of Jeffrey Trail, 28, whose body was found in Madson’s apartment.

He also is a suspect in the death of millionaire Chicago developer Lee Miglin, 72, who was stabbed to death May 4.

Cunanan was linked to Miglin’s killing when authorities found Madson’s stolen Jeep Cherokee parked near Miglin’s townhouse. They believe he drove Miglin’s car east - telephone records indicate he tried to use the car’s cellular phone in Philadelphia - before abandoning it after the killing of Reese.

FBI spokeswoman Linda Vizi said she could not comment on reports that the suspect may have been seen around southern New Jersey before or after Friday’s killing.

“We’re checking every lead” but have not determined whether any of those reports are founded, Vizi said.

On Sunday, a patron at Olga’s Diner, a popular Marlon eatery at the intersection of well-traveled Routes 70 and 73, reported seeing him at the next table, sitting with an elderly gentleman.

The patron called Berlin Township police, who relayed the message to Marlon police, who sent officers to the scene. They

See KILLER page 7
Credit/no credit changes don't make the grade

By Gil Sery

Yahoo! Credit/no credit is back, baby. The Academic Senate recently voted to reinstate credit/no credit grading for a maximum of 16 units. That's the good news. This can be divided into a maximum of four units for GEAB and up to four units of major or support courses, which leaves the other eight units available for electives. Alternatively, all 16 could be used for electives.

The bad news is that it's only 16 units out of your entire degree.

Why so little, you ask? Because student's aim for lower grades when they take courses credit/no credit, so or claim some professors. So let's say 1,000 of Cal Poly's 16,000 students take classes using credit/no credit grading, 100 percent of those students will aim for lower grades, right? WRONG!

Well, if you had a chance to see the resolution, which was voted on at the meeting (which I attended, so I had such a chance) that's what you would think. That's exactly the opposite of what the resolution's rationale, the reasoning behind the resolution.

Let's talk about the general education aspect of this resolution.

What about people like me who aren't good at subjects? I'm better at humanities-type courses than I am at science-related courses. So when I needed to take biology and science courses for GEAB credit, I took them both credit/no credit so my 3.88 GPA wouldn't take a nose dive, not because I wanted to slack off.

When you were over, I found out from my instructors that I would've gotten a "B" and a "C" and I taken those two courses with normal grading. And that was probably the best grade I've ever gotten. I don't know how I made that grade.

First, not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slacks off while taking those courses; and second, credit/no credit is an IMPORTANT OPTION for students, especially those who use it to help maintain their respectable GPAs.

Under Cal Poly's new resolution, I wouldn't be able to do this because I'd have to choose one four-unit course (or perhaps a three-unit course and a one-unit lab) and that would be the end of my credit/no credit for GEAB. If I have difficulty in more than one subject, I would have to take another course using credit/no credit. TOUGH!!! When that was over, I found out from my instructors that I would've gotten a "B" and a "C" and I taken those two courses with normal grading. And that was probably the best grade I've ever gotten. I don't know how I made that grade.

First, not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slacks off while taking those courses; and second, credit/no credit grading is an IMPORTANT OPTION for students, especially those who use it to help maintain their respectable GPAs.

"Not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slack off while taking those courses..."

To the Academic Senate I would like to say: "Thank you for the four units. Now how about giving us students a bit of room to maneuver? Four out of 79 units isn't much to work with. Even President Baker, in a memo last fall, encouraged the Senate to protect... the exploratory purpose of CRNC grading... So how about it?

They keyword here is "exploratory." How you can explore more than one course with only four units to work with!

Leaslie Cooper, an administrative assistant for the academic senate, commented at the meeting that she opted not to take any exploratory courses using credit/no credit when she attended college 20 years ago. With this in mind, let's ask Ms. Cooper, things change in 20 years.

Furthermore, the freedom to explore different fields while still getting GEAB credit for them is not an "excuse" as Ms. Cooper called it. Rather, I think it reflects the whole purpose of GEAB, which is to expose students to many different fields of study, helping to make them well-rounded, more knowledgeable people in the process. What do I propose to do about this? Simple: I call for a petition and for the next ASI president, whoever that may be, to continue this effort. Interested students could sign the petition if they support increasing this four-unit limit on GEAB to four units per year, with a cap of 16 of the total number of units required for GEAB courses to be taken credit/no credit.

When many signatures have been collected, the petition should be presented at a future meeting of the Academic Senate.

New AT gives a journalism senior and Daily staff writer.


to the Editor

Letters to the Editor Policy Box

Mustang Daily welcomes contributions from readers. If you've read something that struck a nerve, let us know. Or, if you feel like striking a nerve, give us a go. Simply mail your contribution to jamiller@harp.aix.calpoly.edu.

Letters to the Editor

What is your point? I have noticed a very strong correlation with the drivers for whom I am not moving fast enough. Almost all of them have a Cal Poly parking permit hanging on their rear-view mirror. I have a couple of things to say to our students, one of which is, "SLOW DOWN!!" I'm really sorry, but you cannot drive 75 or 80 between Santa Maria and SLO, there is too much traffic going 65 or even 55 or 60.

It seems that 101 is sort of like our main artery heading north and south and most of us have to use it. The other thing I wanted to point out is that if you allow a reasonable amount of time to get from points south to the campus you don't need to drive 75 or 80, and you don't need to be frustrated by those of us merely cruising along at 70.

If you are late for my class, or some other instructor's class, I can understand that — traffic happens. If you are late for my class, or some other instructor's class, I can understand that — traffic happens. If you are late because you ran off the road or into someone when another driver didn't notice you screaming up in their rear-view mirror, I will be sad.

So take your time, or at least allow more time to get to campus. The RVs aren't going to go away anytime soon, and the construction will continue for a while too. Take the time to listen to the radio a while longer, listen to a book on tape or just think about stuff. Commuting time can be quality time or it can be utter frustration. It's your choice.

Mark S. Hatchenreuther


to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

Local paper censoring 'zine

Editor:

My name is Kevin Burns and I put out an independent magazine in San Luis Obispo called the Poly Manifesto. I've overcome obstacles and I've published three issues out of four, but none as ridiculous as the one I encountered while trying to get issue number four on the street.

Yahoo! Credit/no credit is back, baby!

To be honest, I find this frightening. Who do we turn to when a member of the media is the censor? Aren't they supposed to be the watchdogs for this, not the ones perpetrating it? The head of the production told me, "We do it all the time." Granted, I do understand the need to protect the university's name and reputation, but how can you make mistakes if you don't see the mistakes? The university doesn't allow this and I can kiss my wonderful GPA goodbye.

The bad news is that it's only 16 units out of your entire degree.

Well, if you had a chance to see the resolution, which was voted on at the meeting (which I attended, so I had such a chance) that's what you would think. That's exactly the opposite of what the resolution's rationale, the reasoning behind the resolution.

Let's talk about the general education aspect of this resolution.

What about people like me who aren't good at subjects? I'm better at humanities-type courses than I am at science-related courses. So when I needed to take biology and science courses for GEAB credit, I took them both credit/no credit so my 3.88 GPA wouldn't take a nose dive, not because I wanted to slack off.

When that was over, I found out from my instructors that I would've gotten a "B" and a "C" and I taken those two courses with normal grading. And that was probably the best grade I've ever gotten. I don't know how I made that grade.

First, not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slacks off while taking those courses; and second, credit/no credit is an IMPORTANT OPTION for students, especially those who use it to help maintain their respectable GPAs.

Under Cal Poly's new resolution, I wouldn't be able to do this because I'd have to choose one four-unit course (or perhaps a three-unit course and a one-unit lab) and that would be the end of my credit/no credit for GEAB. If I have difficulty in more than one subject, I would have to take another course using credit/no credit. TOUGH!!! When that was over, I found out from my instructors that I would've gotten a "B" and a "C" and I taken those two courses with normal grading. And that was probably the best grade I've ever gotten. I don't know how I made that grade.

First, not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slacks off while taking those courses; and second, credit/no credit is an IMPORTANT OPTION for students, especially those who use it to help maintain their respectable GPAs.

"Not everyone who takes courses using credit/no credit grading slacks off while taking those courses..."

To the Academic Senate I would like to say: "Thank you for the four units. Now how about giving us students a bit of room to maneuver? Four out of 79 units isn't much to work with. Even President Baker, in a memo last fall, encouraged the Senate to protect... the exploratory purpose of CRNC grading... So how about it?

They keyword here is "exploratory." How you can explore more than one course with only four units to work with!

Leaslie Cooper, an administrative assistant for the academic senate, commented at the meeting that she opted not to take any exploratory courses using credit/no credit when she attended college 20 years ago. With this in mind, let's ask Ms. Cooper, things change in 20 years.

Furthermore, the freedom to explore different fields while still getting GEAB credit for them is not an "excuse" as Ms. Cooper called it. Rather, I think it reflects the whole purpose of GEAB, which is to expose students to many different fields of study, helping to make them well-rounded, more knowledgeable people in the process. What do I propose to do about this? Simple: I call for a petition and for the next ASI president, whoever that may be, to continue this effort. Interested students could sign the petition if they support increasing this four-unit limit on GEAB to four units per year, with a cap of 16 of the total number of units required for GEAB courses to be taken credit/no credit.

When many signatures have been collected, the petition should be presented at a future meeting of the Academic Senate.

New AT gives a journalism senior and Daily staff writer.


to the Editor

Letters to the Editor Policy Box

Mustang Daily welcomes contributions from readers. If you've read something that struck a nerve, let us know. Or, if you feel like striking a nerve, give us a go. Simply mail your contribution to jamiller@harp.aix.calpoly.edu.
The Escutia bill was sent to the Senate by a 63-8 vote. A companion Escutia bill to grant collective bargaining rights on noneconomic issues to court workers was approved 41-27 and also goes to the Senate.

Wilson's new computer terminals for the "Job Openings" program will replace 520 old terminals, some of which date back to 1971.

Since independent analysts expect Wilson's revised budget to reflect up to $2 billion more in tax revenues from the state's rebounding economy, there will be funds for Wilson to announce new programs.

The bill would also increase various fees paid in civil cases by a total of $88 million a year. The cost of filing a Superior Court civil case would increase from $182 to $185 and a Municipal Court case from $80 to $90.

For Wilson, the Escutia bill was "a delicate compromise." Pringle added that it was not a final product, as negotiations would continue with Republican Gov. Pete Wilson.

Under the proposed new juice and egg rules, companies would have to prove they have prevented contamination at every step of production, from harvesting to sales. A similar system now governs food they consume, and about 9,000 children die as a result, officials say.
value-for-education question than just cost. One factor is what Maraviglia calls "value-added edu-
cation," a comparison of Cal Poly's academic reputation to that of any other university.

"Our graduates have been highly successful in the job mar-
ket," he said.

In fact, 77 percent of the class of 1995 had job offers within six
months of graduation, according to the 1995 edition of "Peterson's Guide to Four-Year Colleges.”

Chuck Worth, director of insti-
tutional research at Chico State, said that 60 percent of spring 1995
graduates had job offers within
four months.

"That's the best we can do," Worth said. "We do a survey of graduates four months after grad-
uation. Sixty percent do not
respond and we have no reason to believe that those who do not respond are any different than
those who do," he said.

Comparable information was
not available for U.C. Davis.

When considering class size and
the student-faculty ratio, Cal Poly, Chico State and U.C. Davis were all pretty similar, with Cal Poly having a 20-to-1 ratio while the other two have a ratio of 19 students per faculty member.

A final factor that merits con-
sideration is the speed of gradua-
tion. Most students, 51 percent, graduate from Chico State in six
years. Most students, 71 percent, at U.C. Davis also graduate in six years. No such figures were avail-
able for Cal Poly, according to its Career Services department.

DONATE from page 1

"People do it in order to let him
know that they are helping out
and to replenish the community
blood supply," Kelman said.

"Every time someone donates,
my dad gets a card that says that
donation was made in his
name," Schifelbein said. "I can't
describe how it makes him feel.
"Her father has been hospital-
ized in Northern California for
three weeks and, if everything
goes as planned, he will get out
early as the end of July or as late
as the beginning of October. At
this point, there is justified opti-
mism for a full recovery.

"Everything is going well so
far," Schifelbein said.

Pat Harris, Panhellenic advis-
er, said this type of donation is
better because it's on a personal
level.

"If you can do it for the good of
our members then I think
that's really special," Harris said.

"I went to donate and I had never
donated before."

Schifelbein, who transferred
from California State University,
Sonoma last September, said that
this support for her father has
meant a great deal to her, as well.

"It makes me feel like I really
belong at this school," she said.

Donate can be made at the
Tri Counties Blood Bank at 889
Murray Ave.
In fact, people on the run often seek out crowded places where they can blend in. For that reason, casinos in Atlantic City - 65 miles to the east of here - were on the lookout Monday. Twice this year, accused killers have fled to the casino capital seeking anonymity amid the slot machines and Boardwalk crowds. They tend to go places they wouldn't stick out," said Grovome. "There's a large number of people and it's a transient place. You can blend in. With the casinos and the glamor, nobody's particularly looking for someone. That's what a fugitive wants. Better to be in a mix of people like that than in a motel where there's a better chance of spotting a vehicle."

**PROPOSALS**

from page 2

Both Hargrove and Rubin expect difficulties in the legislative process. Each said their respective backers are willing to compromise and combine the two programs if necessary.

The UC Office of the President supports Firestone's program, while the UC Student Association is in favor of Hayden's.

**PLANS**

from page 5

The Safe Food Coalition, a group of consumer and public interest groups, praised the new rules but said additional measures still are needed. The group wants the appoint­ment of a presidential commission to find the best organizational structure to ensure food safety.

---

**KILLER**

from page 3

found no sign of Cusunan or the vehicle, said Mariton Police Lt. Jonathan Wachter.

"This is quite a large public place," said Tom Stavros, manager of the dinner. "When someone on the run, you'd find it hard to believe someone would come out and chance being spotted so easily."

---

**SCORE MORE!!**

GMAT 72 PTS
GRE 214 PTS
LSAT 7.5 PTS

Princeton Review (805) 995-0176

---

**MISTRESS BOFFO**

by Joe Martin

---

**CITIZEN DOG**

by MARK O'HARE

---

**IN THE BLEACHERS**

by Steve Moore

---
LEXINGTON, Ky. - Tubby Smith has already made history as the new coach at Kentucky and was ready for the question about it the moment it was asked.

"It's more important that I be judged on my character and the content of my character than the color of my skin," Smith said Monday after he was introduced as Rick Pitino's replacement.

Kentucky's history has been tarnished by its reluctance to recruit black players, especially during most of Adolph Rupp's 42-year reign as coach of one of college basketball's most storied programs.

Rupp's all-white team that lost to Texas Western, a squad that started five blacks, in the 1966 NCAA championship game, was Rupp's all-white team that lost to Texas Western, a squad that started five blacks, in the 1966 NCAA championship game, came to symbolize segregation in college basketball.

And that's one of the reasons Smith realizes Kentucky's hiring of the first black man's basketball coach is so important.

"Just like I mentioned to everyone that is a Kentucky Wildcat fan, there are blacks that also are interested and excited. And that's one of the reasons Smith realizes Kentucky's hiring of the first black man's basketball coach is so important.

Rupp's son, Herky, said his father would have welcomed Smith as coach.

"My feeling is they put the best person in the position for the job," he said.

Smith, 45, was at Georgia for two seasons with a 45-19 record and two NCAA trips. The Bulldogs registered a school-three years before he retired.

"I think they're all pretty positive," he said about the coaching change.

"Those are the things I took from that program," Smith said. "I think I've made good use of them."

"Come pick up an application."

"It's tough whenever you leave a place out I hope they understand," he said.

"Hopefully, we left them in pretty good shape with everyone returning."

While Rupp may have been a victim of the times, he wasn't successful in recruiting a black player until Tom Payne in 1969, three years before he retired.

Rupp's son, Herky, said his father would have welcomed Smith as coach.

"He would have gone up and shaken his hand and congratulated him," he said. "He would have wished him well and he would have volunteered to be able to help him in any way he could."

Kentucky women's basketball coach, Bernardette Mattox, who is black, didn't think race was an issue in Smith's selection.

"My philosophy is based on love, family, and discipline," he said. "I'll challenge them to raise the bar another level and work even harder than they have in the past."

Smith said he has talked to parents of some of his recruiting class as coach.

"I think they're all pretty positive," he said about the coaching change.

"Smith inherits a program that won the national championship in 1996 and finished runner-up this past season. We hope we can reach those expectations," Smith said. "Coach Pitino set the bar pretty high."

Smith was an assistant coach under Pitino at Kentucky from 1989-91, serving as associate head coach the second season. It was during those seasons that Smith bought into Pitino's use of the 3-point shot and up-tempo philosophy.

"I can't deny that was a factor," he was quoted as saying in Monday's editions. "I must tell you I was extremely disappointed when we were asked to shelve our ideas."

Smith, 45, was at Georgia for two seasons with a 45-19 record and two NCAA trips. The Bulldogs registered a school-tying 24 victories in 1996-97 and marked the first consecutive 20-win seasons in the program's 92-year history.

His first Georgia team earned the school's first NCAA tournament appearance in five years, while advancing to the regional semifinals.

Losing all five starters from the 1996-97 squad, Smith turned in a modest coaching job last season. The Bulldogs won the Rainbow Classic, reached the SEC tournament championship game and finished No. 17 in the final Associated Press poll.

Smith said it was difficult leaving the Georgia program.

During the approval process.

"We're in negotiations," Fox spokesman Vince Vladihov confirmed, saying the network wouldn't comment further.

Fox would join a number of media companies that control baseball teams, including Time Warner Inc. (Atlanta Braves), The Walt Disney Co. (Anaheim Angels) and the Tribune Co. (Chicago Cubs).

O'Malley told the Los Angeles Times that if he had been able to build a football stadium next to Dodger Stadium, he might not have put the Dodgers up for sale.

"I can't deny that was a factor," he was quoted as saying in Monday's editions. "I must tell you I was extremely disappointed when we were asked to shelve our ideas."

When O'Malley announced on Jan. 6 that he was selling his team, he said he supported the city's efforts to attract an NFL franchise and that was the main reason for selling, he said, was estate planning.

O'Malley said Mayor Richard Riordan first asked him to help attract an NFL franchise in August 1995 — shortly before LA's first season without an NFL team since 1946. The Rams moved to St. Louis and the Raiders to Oakland before the 1995 season.

O'Malley figured a new stadium next to Dodger Stadium would complement his efforts to help.

O'Malley said Mayor Richard Riordan first asked him to help attract an NFL franchise in August 1995 — shortly before LA's first season without an NFL team since 1946. The Rams moved to St. Louis and the Raiders to Oakland before the 1995 season.

O'Malley figured a new stadium next to Dodger Stadium would complement his efforts to help.

But last summer — before the feasibility study on the impact of a football stadium next to Dodger Stadium was even finished — the City Council voted to build a new stadium at the Los Angeles Coliseum. Riordan said Monday the NFL insisted the council endorse the Coliseum.

O'Malley said he notified Riordan in August it was "technically feasible" to build a football stadium on Dodger Stadium property. But a few weeks later, O'Malley reversed his mind.

"We were extremely disappointed, but I completely understand the position we were asked to take," O'Malley said. "I still believe it was the right decision not to compete with the Coliseum, and I completely understood the position we were asked to take. The Coliseum deserves that final look, but it must have closure at some time.

The Dodgers come with the 300-acre site near downtown Los Angeles where Dodger Stadium is located, a 486-acre spring training facility in Vero Beach, Fla., and some property in the Dominican Republic. The team's sale price is expected to set a baseball record, topping the $173 million Peter Angelos' group paid for the Baltimore Orioles in 1993.

O'Malley described his football research "an exciting and extraordinary time in my life. ... Anyone who wants to say our look at football was a whim and not serious, I want to challenge that person to tell me that. Even though he was a kid at football, I had no intention of selling the ballclub — zero. We never (finished) the feasibility study because when we were about in the eighth inning, that's when we were asked to step aside."

"I can't deny that was a factor," he was quoted as saying in Monday's editions. "I must tell you I was extremely disappointed when we were asked to shelve our ideas."

When O'Malley announced on Jan. 6 that he was selling his team, he said he supported the city's efforts to attract an NFL franchise and that was the main reason for selling, he said, was estate planning.

But last summer — before the feasibility study on the impact of a football stadium next to Dodger Stadium was even finished — the City Council voted to build a new stadium at the Los Angeles Coliseum. Riordan said Monday the NFL insisted the council endorse the Coliseum.

O'Malley said he notified Riordan in August it was "technically feasible" to build a football stadium on Dodger Stadium property. But a few weeks later, O'Malley reversed his mind.

"We were extremely disappointed, but I completely understand the position we were asked to take," O'Malley said. "I still believe it was the right decision not to compete with the Coliseum, and I completely understood the position we were asked to take. The Coliseum deserves that final look, but it must have closure at some time.

The Dodgers come with the 300-acre site near downtown Los Angeles where Dodger Stadium is located, a 486-acre spring training facility in Vero Beach, Fla., and some property in the Dominican Republic. The team's sale price is expected to set a baseball record, topping the $173 million Peter Angelos' group paid for the Baltimore Orioles in 1993.

O'Malley described his football research "an exciting and extraordinary time in my life. ... Anyone who wants to say our look at football was a whim and not serious, I want to challenge that person to tell me that. Even though he was a kid at football, I had no intention of selling the ballclub — zero. We never (finished) the feasibility study because when we were about in the eighth inning, that's when we were asked to step aside."

Riordan said Monday that a football stadium next to Dodger Stadium wasn't the best idea.

"Certainly, the council people from that area — the residents in that area were very much against it," he said. "And this, I think influenced Peter O'Malley in his decision. ... I think it's much better to put it in the Coliseum.