McVeigh guilty on all counts in bombing

By Michael Fleischer
Associated Press

DENVER - Timothy McVeigh was convicted Monday in the deadliest act of terror on U.S. soil, a verdict that brought jubilation and bitter tears to relatives of the 168 people killed in the Oklahoma City bombing. The jury will now decide whether he should pay with his life.

McVeigh sat at the defense table with his hands in a white-knuckle clasp and an impassive expression as U.S. District Judge Richard Matsch announced the verdict of guilty on all 11 counts of murder and conspiracy.

In the audience, tears welled in the eyes of the more than two dozen bombing survivors and victims' relatives. After the court session, they broke into sobs and embraced each other. One man thrust his fists into the air.

"We were holding hands and praying and crying," said Katherine Alaniz, whose father, Claude Medearis, died in the bombing. "My mom reached into her purse and handed me his wedding ring and, of course, I just lost it ... I started crying. It was wonderful."

The momentary joy was tempered by memories of the losses in the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. The blast shattered America's sense of security and belief that this level of terror could never have come from within.

Bud Welch stood in downtown Oklahoma City near the site of the bombng, where cheers erupted from more than

See McVEIGH page 5

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY SAN LUIS OBISPO

MUSTANG DAILY

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CAL POLY'S AGRICULTURE DILEMMA

What to do when agriculture interferes with nature

By Matt Berger
and Steve Enders
Mustang Daily Special Report

FOLLOW THE RAINDROP

It's late winter, the end of the rainy season, when a clean drop of water falls out of a cloud and lands on the western side of Cuesta Ridge.

That drop meets up with more drops, and together they trickle down the grade into the San Luis Obispo watershed, made up of several creeks that drain into Avila Bay.

Follow that one drop closely as it begins its trip downstream Britzillas Creek through an adventure in water pollution.

It crosses the railroad tracks and enters range land, collecting dirty runoff where Cal Poly livestock graze. It continues through the steep canyon walls of Poly Canyon into campus, where pollution from agricultural land and animal waste overwhelms the creek.

At the Bull Test Unit, runoff from manure piles drains through the run-down grass and weeds, unleashing nutrients, phosphates and nitrogen into the once-clean water.

It continues through the agricultural fields, collecting more sediment, herbicides, pesticides and nutrients; through the parking lots, collecting car pollution, cigarette butts and any other garbage left; past the railroad trestle and along the orange grove, collecting more dirty runoff.

Finally the drop of rain, abducted by its unfriendly polluted-water friends, meets up with the equally damaged Steenker Creek, and finishes its trip through San Luis Obispo Creek into the ocean.

This process is a common one that occurs in grazing lands and farms all over the world. The loading of wastes into our country's creeks and rivers is a problem that has led to the destruction of many riparian areas - creek ecosystems — like the one around Britzillas Creek.

"All streams degrade naturally as they go down," said Brent Hallock, a Cal Poly soil science professor. "At the top of Cuesta Ridge when the first drop hits the ground, until it reaches Avila Beach, naturally the quality is going to be less, even if people were not here."

But people do live and farm around Britzillas Creek, and for years they have added significantly to the problem that agriculturists and environmentalists have only recently begun to think about.

INDIFFERENCE

Hallock said that until the 1960s or 1970s, streams were not considered a major resource, so all land users really didn't care too much about the shape of the creek, what it looked like, or its habitat. Hallock has been involved with various projects to raise the standards of Britzillas and Steenker creeks.

"The awareness was not there, so if you remove a tree to put in a parking lot, which we did at Cal Poly — no major deal; put in a couple more buildings, take a couple trests out, no big deal," he said.

For years, all the way up into the 1970s, no one worried about the conditions of local creeks. Ranchers and farmers used the creek as a method to get rid of anything they didn't want, whether it was animal waste, chunks of cement or piles of sediment. These unhealthy practices have led to the destruction of local creeks.

It is only in the past 20 to 30 years that all sides of the issue have come together to slow down the destruction process.

"Now what you're seeing in the late '90s is pretty much everyone saying that the riparian corridor is important, and I do mean everyone — agriculture, ranchers, intensive agriculture, Cal Poly, the city and so forth," Hallock said.

Cal Poly has become active in its attempts to decrease pollution with new irrigation practices and by reusing its water, but it is a slow process that other agriculturists are slowly and painfully adapting to.

Besides pressure from the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, there are no regulations on non-point source pollution. This kind of pollution cannot be traced to one, precise point on a stream's path.

Cal Poly's agricultural lands have been a source of non-point pollution for years, since water from the university's grazing and crop fields has slowly found its way into nearby creeks.

"It's kind of hard to come to a rancher that has used that water in and out of the creek and say, 'You've got to get your animals out of the creek,'" Hallock said. "But I think what we're seeing more and more now is, instead of having an environmental group saying, 'You can't do this,' we now have two groups working together saying, 'We can get this job done.'"

PLAIN POLLUTION

A stroll through the Cal Poly campus can be a soothing experience. People, animals, trees, blue sky and sea breezes give the feeling of proximity to nature.

Hike through the lesser-developed areas of campus, and you'll find farm animals, rows of crops, wide pastures and trickling streams.

Now, although slow to less than a drizzle, Britzillas Creek still takes its natural path, and although there hasn't been any significant rain since January, water continues to recharge the creek.

A walk toward Cal Poly's agricultural land will show why. Walk past the library and past the Campus Store. Keep going over the bridge that crosses the creek, and turn left past the first parking lot.

A small, concrete-lined ditch on the right hand side of
Q & A

McShane:
His future’s still bright

By Alan Dunton
Daily Staff Writer

ASI President Steve McShane lost the runoff, but he didn’t lose his zeal for service. Next year McShane will be involved in some shape or form.

This interview was conducted for the purpose of finding out, what makes McShane tick as well as what his future plans are.

Q: What went through your head when you learned of your defeat?
A: “I said to myself, Steve, stay positive. There’s a lot to be learned here. Get everything you can get from this experience. Things can snowball. These are the times I can learn the most, feel I can be my best.”

Q: Is there any animosity between you and Cindy Entzi?
A: “I have been told that any time there’s a large turnout, the incumbent doesn’t do as well. It’s the re-vote that did it. It’s not tradition to have the same president for two years.”

Q: Does your involvement define you?
A: “My self-esteem is not determined by my position. If it was I’d be crushed.”

Q: Where do you get your positive energy?
A: “My goal is to be the most positive person I know and to learn from everything I can.”

Q: Who is your role model?
A: McShane said that Cal Poly alumnus Jim Considine, who started Cal Poly’s spirit club in the 1960s and was the chair of the CSU Board of Trustees in the early 1990s, is his role model.

Q: How important is Cal Poly to you?
A: “Cal Poly has been the most significant thing to strike my life thus far. The last four years I have learned more about myself and others. Cal Poly lends itself to opportunities, to beginnings and to change.”

Q: What’s next for Steve McShane?
A: McShane said he will likely pursue either student community relations positions or statewide leadership positions.

Q: Where will Steve be in ten years?
A: “I’ll be a proud Cal Poly alumnus in California working in agribusiness and running an operation.”

McShane added that he has no aspirations of running for president of this country.

Q: Will Entzi be a good president?
A: “Cindy will do a good job. She’s doing exactly what she said she’d do. It’s what Cal Poly voted for. I want to be a part of her administration. I think I’m qualified. I respect that I am not president.”

Q: Does your involvement define you?
A: “I said to myself, Steve, stay positive. There’s a lot to be learned here. Get everything you can get from this experience. Things can snowball. These are the times I can learn the most, feel I can be my best.”

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*Sorry! Not Available to Residents of Paso Robles
This drainage ditch, that starts near the horse unit, moves dirty water under a parking lot behind the campus store and into Brizzolara Creek.

**POLUTIO** from page 1

The road, which is hidden from obvious view, holds the answer.

Water — a continuous flow from somewhere near the horses up on the hill. Look up there — where the sprinklers give life to the pasture between the horse and swine units. Green water. It runs down the hill, under the parking lot, and if you walk back down toward the bridge that you crossed earlier, you'll see where it comes out.

A 24-inch drainpipe with green, frothy water spewing into what you thought was a pristine creek. A thick, putrid ball of foam rises from the discharge about three feet above the water's surface.

"I can't think of the last time I saw fish in that creek," said biological sciences technician Phil Ashley. "I think it was sometime before the last drought."

He said that since he was a student at Cal Poly in the 60's, water from agriculture has flowed unchecked into both Brizzolara and Stemer creeks.

But back then, Ashley said, any student could walk back into Poly Canyon and see other students fishing or wading in the waters. Put a line in the water now, and you'll be lucky to get a nibble from a mosquito.

WHERE THE ALGAE GROWS

Where there's water, there's algae. Nobody really thinks about it much. Your neighborhood swimming pool had it sometimes. But there's a difference. In this creek, there's a lot of it, and it just doesn't grow quickly up from the ground.

According to a study commissioned by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and conducted by Cal Poly's soil sciences, architectural engineering and biological sciences departments, what determines the growth of algae is the speed at which a creek flows.

Now, the creek is nearly still, so there isn't a tug from water, and sediment doesn't wash out when it flows on by, thereby pulling it out from the creek's roots.

What causes this algae to grow is high amounts of nutrients from organic, natural wastes. The combination of animal wastes with water runoff from nearby crops produces the right conditions for algae growth.

"Nitrogen fertilizer is probable going to be the most critical one because nitrogen is going to mobile in the soil," Hallock said.

He said that the runoff is nothing new, and that more care is taken now than in the past to prevent certain contaminants from getting into the water.

Hallack said, "Our buildings and parking lots go right up to the creek. It was basically the method to get rid of everything we don't want."

Although most humans no longer usually discard their unwanted wastes into creeks, algae and more natural occurrences plague the creeks now.

When water comes into contact with animal waste, pesticides or fertilizers, it becomes highly concentrated with nutrients that were in those materials to begin with. When the water accumulates, and other conditions are right, algae grows.

Algae in a slow-moving, unshaded creek can grow rapidly. The algae essentially takes over in the water, preventing other plants from growing and driving away wildlife, like fish.

Brizzolara Creek has several "hot spots" which are polluted locations close to the creek. Hallack said. These spots include the road into Poly Canyon, the Bull Test Unit, the parking lots and, most recently, the Ulilder project.

The scene of the drainage from Cal Poly's grazing land between the swine and horse units is another of Hallack's described "hot spots."

Hallack said that over-irrigation should not be occurring, because Cal Poly should be trying to match the land's need for water so runoff doesn't occur.

"It probably happens once in a while," Hallack said.

But the fact that it does happen is made easier by the presence of swine and cattle on the campus.

"Algae is the most difficult to get rid of, but if you do a lot of composting, you can get rid of a lot of nutrients," Hallock said.

**The Cal Poly Agriculture/Environmental Dilemma**

- **POLLUTION** page 6

- **Swine Unit**

  - 1. Fresh water is flushed through the swine unit and out a 54-inch drainpipe that draws out animal pens creating a waste that is high in nitrogen levels.
  - 2. The polluted water flows into a filter that separates the solid waste from water. The solids are dried on compost platforms and solids that drain into the waste are put through a composting process.
  - 3. The filtered water goes into two holding ponds, and then it is let into the water.
  - 4. Instead, the water is pumped out of the holding ponds and do drained over grazing lands nearby.

- **Brizzolara Creek**

  - 5. A concrete drain collects water from the grazing fields and adjacent horse unit and delivers green, foamy water straight into the creek.

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I've got one word for Justin Martin. (Thursday's Letters to the Editor) Cal Poly's fashion spokesman! Whaaaataa. It appears Mr. Martin is upset because he is Mr. Big Brave Suer Man and he wants to be identified as such by the clothes he wears, and is none too happy with impostors who dress similarly to him. He wants us to understand the life-threatening situations he courageously puts himself in and that he alone is privileged to wear "surf" clothing. I mean, 6 a.m....sand bars...sharks...does he want to get to Moondoggies? I'm sure most surfers were extremely embarrassed by what people had to say.

The thing that is funny is my fiancee is in a beachfront house and have also risked putting on, judged and competed in many surf contests since I was a young crumb-snarcher.

Justin, I think someone needs to let you know that the clothes do not make the man. I realize that it frustrates you to see many students wearing surf clothes who do not surf, but do you know how childish you sound? It seems to me that you love surfing for its image and not for the love of the sport. This is probably one of the major diseases of our culture. It's guys like you who give surfing a bad name. Your article reminded me of when I was back in high school. Everyone seemed to be so concerned about their look. Well buddy, wake up! You are in college now.

That is the funny thing in my fiancée works down at Central Coast Surfboards.

She would not have a job nor would COS stay in business if it were not for the many non-surfers who purchase clothes and products there. As for myself, if you know me, I rarely wear surfing clothes. If you saw me, you would assume that I was one of those "surfer wanna-bes." The funny thing is that some of the best surfers I know do not look or dress like surfers, yet they rip out in the water.

The point I am trying to make is very simple. It is not about the clothes you wear, it is all about how you surf and your attitude. Too many people like yourself think that you are of an elite class just because you can stand up on a board. You need to take a step back and re-evaluate where your frustrations are really coming from. Maybe you should stop wearing surf clothes, and set yourself free of the stereotype. Just go out in the water and have fun rather than worrying about what other people are wearing. You surfing will probably get better, you will stop wasting your energy on trivial things and you will stop sounding so ignorant.

Peace, love and granola!!! See you in the water.

Ryan Riciellci
Political science senior

Editor, in response to Justin Martin's letter: If I don't have the right to wear a "surf" shirt because I don't surf, then that means you should not have the right to open your mouth, because you are an idiot. You worry more about what I wear than I worry about what I wear. I've never surfed. I have a few "surf" shirts. Admittedly, I like the colors. It sure as hell isn't for the little logo. In short, worry about your own clothes, not everyone else's, "dude."
The bomb went off at 9:02 a.m., turning the morning into a swirl of flying glass, collapsing walls and crumbling concrete. Nine floors collapsed into an area the size of three, crushing the victims, in the words of one rescuer, "like grapes." Among the dead were 19 children, most of whom had just been dropped off at the building's day-care center.

The hunt for the bomber yielded one of America's own, the fresh-faced former Army sergeant who was raised in the small town of Pendleton, N.Y., and was decorous for his actions as an armored-vehicle gunner in the Persian Gulf.

When the verdict was read, McVeigh stared at the judge. None of his attorneys comforted him or said anything to him. As jurors were polled as to whether they were sure of their decision, the foreman stared at the judge. McVeigh returned Wednesday to hear evidence on whether he should die by injection.

Prosecutors contended McVeigh drove a Ryder truck loaded with 4,000 pounds of fuel and fertilizer bomb to the Murrah building and set the fuse in a time bomb. Others said it was a labor of love. "We will be ready for the second stage," Clinton said in a statement. "But your courage has been an inspiration to all Americans. Our prayers are with you."

The verdict came just over two years after the explosion gutted the nine-story federal building. Immediately after the bombing, there was speculation among members of the public that the attack, like the World Trade Center bombing two years earlier, was the work of foreign terrorists. McVeigh's arrest instead cast a spotlight on America's own movement and like-minded right-wing extremists who see Waco and the 1992 FBI siege at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, as evidence the federal government is extinguishing the constitutional rights of its citizens.

McVeigh was arrested 75 minutes after the explosion about 80 miles north of the blast site. He was pulled over by a state trooper for failing to have a license plate on his yellow Mercury Marquis. He was traced to the bombing through a composite sketch of the man who rented the Ryder truck. In the speedy 18-day government case, prosecutors called people close to McVeigh to testify they divulged detailed plans to bomb the building months before the attack and denounced the anti-government novel "The Turner Diaries," which describes the destruction of a federal building to spark a civil war.

The government also produced rental documents, phone records and witnesses who identified him as the man who rented the Ryder truck under the alias Robert Klingle. Other evidence pointed to McVeigh's efforts to buy and steal bomb-making supplies.

The defense countered in its compact 3 1/2-day case that McVeigh was swept up in a rush to judgment and tried on the basis of lying, opportunist witnesses and scientific evidence tainted by FBI mishandling and lab contamination.

McVeigh's attorneys were barred by the judge from pursuing the its most controversial theory: that the mastermind of a larger conspiracy involving overseas terrorists or American white supremacists. And, the defense raised the specter of a second, unknown bomber who may have died in the blast.

All were rejected by the jury, just as they had been rejected by the victims' families.

"He's not human," said Charless Tolm, who lost a grown son in the bombing. "This is a monster that blew up a building."

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SOLUTIONS

Hallock said that what needs to be considered is that agriculture produces the food we eat. That is a tradeoff that needs to reach a balance so people can enjoy a healthy creek and liveable lives by eating food.

Biology professor Anthony Knable doesn’t see any tradeoff.

“It’s a disaster,” he said, “It’s been like this for 20 years.”

Knable said that “simple provisions” could be taken to prevent the problem.

“All of (the waste water) goes downtown!” Knable exclaimed. “There’s kids playing in that stuff downtown.”

He said that things like buffer strips and catch basins need to be installed to prevent the runoff from reaching the creeks.

Knable said that he’s surprised that officials downtown haven’t noticed the problem, and described his department’s relationship with those involved in campus agriculture to be one of “bad neighbors.”

“I once walked the creek with someone from the Water Quality Control Board, and he said that the school has too powerful of an interest in the state to do anything about it,” Knable said.

He also said the Cal Poly administration has been made aware of the problem, too.

Officials downtown have taken notice, however.

Howard Colb of the Regional Water Quality Control Board is in charge of monitoring creeks from Northern Santa Cruz County to Northern Ventura County. With a lack of resources and such a wide range to cover, Colb said the board can’t monitor everything.

“We’re doing a number of different management programs,” he said. “It’s all pretty much in the talking stage, and there hasn’t been a tremendous amount of implementation.

“We have a lot of landowners and farmers all aware of the problem, what’s being done about it?”

POLLUTION from page 3

obvious by the green water running down the hill. Hallock is also aware of the problem, and sees some seriousness in it.

“It’s not something I would want to drink, it’s not something I’d want my kids to play in,” he said.

So with scientists, professors and crop managers all aware of the problem, what’s being done about it?

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“It’s a disaster. (The creek’s) been like that for twenty years.”

Anthony Knable

Biological Sciences Professor

Colb said that the Bull Test Unit is the focus of the control board’s efforts, and is aware of the problems from runoff at other areas.

“Data has shown that there’s no public health risks, except during storms. We’ve had to close the beach at Avila a couple times during the winter,” Colb said.

Ashley thinks the runoff problem can be overcome.

“Of my common haunts is driving that creek and seeing the drainage there,” he said.

Ideas are being shared on what to do about the problem. One advancement is the drainage and settling ponds near the swine unit. Also, livestock is fenced out and kept from walking directly into creeks.

Probably the most easily noticed effort is the planting of “buffer strips” to try to regenerate the natural habitat. These areas include the planting of willows, berry bushes, eucalyptus and shrubs that are common to riparian habitats to filter the nutrients before they run into the creek water.

Colb said that Cal Poly is currently the target of a Maximum Daily Load program, which will limit the amounts of sediments and nutrients that can enter the creek.

He said that within the next year, the board will make recommendations to Cal Poly on how to reduce its load. The program is usually voluntary, Colb said, but if Cal Poly doesn’t progress the board can issue fines or other penalties.

The first step to the solution of a problem is always the simple recognition that the problem exists. Cal Poly’s environmentalist, soil scientists and agriculturalists all agree: Runoff is a problem. One advantage of having such a problem at Cal Poly, at least, is that ideas on preventative measures and possible solutions probably will never run out.

“Data has shown no public health risks, except during storms.”

- Howard Colb

Regional Water Quality Control Board

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DRAFT from page 8

pick because, unlike the NBA, NFL, and NHL, deals are not permitted in baseball. Some general managers, however, would like to change that rule.

"We should be able to trade picks," Tigers GM Randy Smith said. "It’d be more interesting for fans."

Whichever Anderson the Tigers take will affect what happens in the rest of the first round. If Detroit picks Ryan, the Anaheim Angels will probably pick Matt Anderson with the No. 3 choice; if the Tigers take Matt, the Angels will likely go with a college player.

San Francisco, Toronto, the Mets, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Minnesota and the Chicago Cubs fill out the rest of the first round. The expansion teams, Arizona and Tampa, get the last two choices.

Among the other highly regarded players are UCLA infielder Troy Glaus, Seton Hall pitcher Jason Grilli - son of former major league pitcher Steve Grilli, and high school outfielders Darnell McDonald from Colorado and Tyrrell Godwin from North Carolina.

Only the results of the opening round will be announced Tuesday; the remainder of the draft, which lasted 100 rounds last year, will be announced next week.

The No. 1 choice in last June’s draft was Clemson pitcher Kris Benson, taken by Pittsburgh and paid a $2 million signing bonus by the Pirates.

As of last week, Benson was 5-2 with a 2.58 ERA for Class A Lynchburg. In fact, only two of last year’s first-round picks - Mark Kotsay of Florida and Seth Greisinger of Detroit - had reached the Double-A level by the weekend.
said witness Russ Tiberio of San Francisco. "Crack, snap, gone. That fast."

Steve Mayer, Waterworld's general manager, said a guard at the top normally allows just one person at a time down the slide. But he said "our guard couldn't control it."

referring to the large group. Andrew Carlson, another witness, said it appeared that a group of youths went down and appeared to be trying to wait for the rest of the group to catch up. The collapse came as the group was going down the slide. The students were seniors from Napa High School visiting as part of graduation festivities. Principal Lars Christensen said a total of 120 seniors who will be graduating in two weeks were at the park. He said all those who were not injured have returned to Napa. The injured, some of whom suffered only minor injuries, were listed in good condition. Dehly said he did not expect any additional patients. The collapse, said he did not expect any additional patients.
Randy Johnson clone, college record-breaker lead draft list

By Ben Walker
Associated Press

NEW YORK - By all accounts, J.D. Drew is the most talented, most polished player available in Tuesday's major league draft. He's regarded by many scouts as the best college outfielder ever. He's the only Division I player to hit 30 home runs and steal 30 bases in the same season. And he's simply a wonderful person, says his Florida State coach.

All that, and still there's almost zero chance he'll be the No. 1 pick when the draft begins at 1 p.m. EDT.

Instead, the Detroit Tigers likely will make a pitcher named Anderson - either Michigan high school star Ryan, considered a Randy Johnson clone, or Rice University ace Matt - the top choice.

Why? Because the Tigers do not want to pay the price, projected at perhaps $10 million or so, that it might cost to get Drew, represented by tough negotiator Scott Boras.

In fact, many teams are looking at the bottom line with as much interest as a prospect's statistics.

"We're never shied away from hard signs, but we're taking a harder look than ever because signability is more of a factor than ever," said Los Angeles Dodgers general manager Fred Claire.

Last year, the prices went up dramatically. High school pitcher Matt White was picked seventh by San Francisco, but not offered a contract within the required 15 days; Boras took advantage and wound up getting White a $10.2 million contract from the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays.

Drew, a 21-year-old junior, also figures to command a steep price, which the Philadelphia Phillies seem willing to pay with the No. 2 pick.

"I've talked to several people, met with scouts and the Phillies," Drew said. "So we're going to see. It'll be a very interesting draft."

The Tigers, who had the worst record in the AL, seem split between the two Andersons. Ryan Anderson is the local favorite, residing about 20 minutes from Tiger Stadium. At 6-foot-10, the 17-year-old left-hander who wears No. 51 has been likened to a young Randy Johnson.

Matt Anderson, however, may be ready for the majors sooner. The 20-year-old junior holds the Rice record for wins and is being projected as a stopper, which the Tigers desperately need.

One thing is for sure - the Tigers will not trade the No. 1 overall pick for a player who might not be in the majors for several years, if at all. While recent No. 1 picks have zoomed to stardom, there are plenty of stories about guys like Ken Griffey Jr., Alex Rodriguez and Chipper Jones all wound up getting White a $10.2 million contract from the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays.

"We're never shied away from hard signs, but we're taking a harder look than ever because signability is more of a factor than ever," -Los Angeles Dodgers general manager Fred Claire.

Brien Taylor and Ryan Jaroncyk.

Taylor, the top pick of the 1991, got a $1.55 million settlement by Boras. But he injured his shoulder in a fight a few years ago is languishing in extended spring training for the New York Yankees.

Jaroncyk, a high school shortstop who was the 18th overall choice in 1990, recently retired at 20 because he was bored with baseball. The New York Mets gave him an $850,000 bonus.

Last year, the prices went up dramatically. High school pitcher Matt White was picked seventh by San Francisco, but not offered a contract within the required 15 days; Boras took advantage and wound up getting White a $10.2 million contract from the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays.

Drew, a 21-year-old junior, also figures to command a steep price, which the Philadelphia Phillies seem willing to pay with the No. 2 pick.

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