Cal Poly loses fight with Bello

By Janelle Foskett
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

A Superior Court judge ruled Tuesday that Bello's Sporting Goods could continue selling goods depicting the words "Cal Poly," as long as Bello's attaches a disclaimer that the items are not connected with the university.

According to E. Jeffrey Burke's written ruling, "CSU (California State University) has not proved the term "Cal Poly" is entitled to trademark protection."

Burke wrote, however, that Bello's is required to attach the following disclaimer: "This product is not sponsored by or connected with California Polytechnic State University."

Tom Bello, the owner of Bello's Sporting Goods, said he is happy with the ruling and for the Bello family. "We feel the decision is well reasoned, well thought out and well written," Tardiff said. "We are happy with the ruling and the Bello family." "We feel the decision is well reasoned, well thought out and well written," Tardiff said. "We are happy with the ruling and the Bello family."

By Anne Guilford
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

California State University Trustee Debra Farar told the Academic Senate Tuesday that Cal Poly will no longer be forced to change the calendar to a semester system.

"It is your choice," Farar said. "It will not be forced on anyone." Farar was present for a routine visit to the Academic Senate and asked the faculty if they had any concerns. The first comment was about the calendar system. Professors made appeals to the trustee asking that the school should be allowed to keep the quarter system.

"I was just notified a couple days ago ... it's not a done deal," Farar told the Senate regarding Chancellor Charles Reed's reversal of the decision to make the remaining six CSU campuses on the quarter system change to the semester system.

"We value the diversity of our campuses," Farar said.

The money reserved for helping campuses make the change will remain available for those campuses that wish to change, Farar said.

The decision came as a surprise to the members of the Academic Senate. They had been working on a resolution that stated Cal Poly will not change from the quarter system to another calendar schedule without obtaining the advice and consent of its faculty.

The Senate was concerned about refusing to switch calendar systems because there was a possibility that if they objected, the chancellor could still mandate the change. If he mandated the change, he could refuse to provide the funds that would have been available had the school changed voluntarily.

Senate members were also frustrated because they felt that many faculty and students had given up fighting for the quarter system because their efforts would be in vain.

The Academic Senate is still in the process of making a decision regarding the calendar change.

Poly may not be forced to semesters

By Anne Guilford
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

"We're asking Trader Joe's to not force campuses to make the change," said San Luis Obispo resident Orval Osborne. "People just don't know."

"We're not asking for a boycott," said Dia McAfee of Nipomo. "This is an informational event."

As shoppers purchased groceries at the San Luis Obispo Trader Joe's Tuesday, a group of local residents joined together to educate them about ingredients unmentioned on nutritional labels.

As part of a nationwide protest organized through Greenpeace, consumers were encouraged to call Trader Joe's Chief Executive Officer John Shields and ask for a removal of the unmentioned genetically engineered ingredients from products. "We're asking Trader Joe's to not stock food with GMOs (genetically modified organisms)," said San Luis Obispo resident Orval Osborne. "We're not asking for a boycott.

"Only a few protesters showed up with signs, informational packets and petitions in front of Trader Joe's, however the group's effort was publicized to a multitude of organizations. "This is an informational event," Osborne said. "People just don't know."

GMOS are produced through genetic engineering. Genetic engineering is also called genetic modification or biotechnology.

"Genetic engineering is the forced transfer of genetic information," said Professor E. Ann Clark of the University of Guelph on http://scope.educ.washington.edu.

This transfer creates combinations that would never occur naturally and crosses barriers not only between species, but entire kingdoms.

According to the Greenpeace Web site, genetically engineered products currently for sale in the United States include corn, soybeans, potatoes, squash, tomatoes, chicory and papaya as well as milk and other dairy products from cows treated with the growth hormone (rBST).

"People don't know what they're getting," said San Luis Obispo resident Karen Higgins. "We have a right to know what's going into our bodies."

"I'm concerned with keeping the food supply plentiful and clean," said Dia McAfee of Nipomo. "GMOs can cross pollinate. I'd like to see major security measures with the production of GMOs."

The Food and Drug Administration has determined that genetically engineered food is safe for consumption and currently doesn't mandate the labeling of genetically engineered products. However, in a survey conducted in February, the International Food Information Council Foundation found that 38

Protestors try to raise food awareness

By By Dena Horton
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

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see FOOD, page 5
Search for child slaves still uncertain

COTTONOU, Benin (AP) — The return of a ferry at the center of a frantic hunt for scores of suspected child slaves raised more questions than answers Tuesday, with puzzled officials unsure of whether the child traffickers were still at large — or if there ever was a slave ship.

And workers said they took a number of unaccompanied minors from the ferry to two children's homes in the commercial capital, Cotonou, where they were fed and allowed to rest before being interviewed by police. They and United Nations officials said it was too early to say whether or not the children were intended for slavery.

The U.N. Children's Fund ordered its offices along Africa's western coast to stay alert for the possibility that the child traffickers had been seeking a way to turn up elsewhere.

"We have asked our offices in Malabo and elsewhere in the region to remain vigilant and not to demolish," said Zachary Adams, a U.NICEF official in Cotonou. Malabo is the capital of neighboring Equatorial Guinea.

The anxious wait for the MV Etireno started Thursday amid reports that a boat crowded with children sold into slavery was rammed against the Gulf of Guinea. The boat was refueled and continued eastward past Gabon and Cameroon after clandestinely leaving Cotonou at least 10 days before, Benin and U.N. officials said.

Early Tuesday, the 200-foot-long ferry, marked with the name Etireno pulled into Cotonou port shortly after 1 a.m. before a hastily summoned crowd of Cabinet ministers, soldiers, police and U.N. employees.

Reports earlier described the Nigerian-registered Etireno as a drab and decrepit hulk. But the ship that showed up Tuesday appeared in good condition with a fairly fresh coat of paint, with another name, "NORDBY," visible underneath. The ship's captain said the name was changed in 1999.

Social Protection Minister Ramatou Baba Moussa produced a copy of the handwritten manifest that listed 139 names, only seven of them children. But U.NICEF officials said 31 children were taken from the ship and placed in homes, and the Senin-run Men of the Earth charity, which runs the homes, put the number at 45. Five other children were being treated for fatigue and malnutrition, officials with the Benin Red Cross said.

It was not immediately clear how many of the children were unaccompanied, and how they ended up on the ship.

Etireno's chief mate, Morris Emomena, said there were 28 children aboard, all of them with their family. Emomena, resting in the nearly empty ship, said his crew did not fear because they "would never be involved in child smuggling." He said the U.N. workers and officers had mustered international attention to the plight of the children, and onto Monday, Benin appealed for help from the United Nations and Western countries in the search for the suspected slave ship.

But that night, Moussa announced that there were no child slaves aboard the Etireno, which she said might have been confused with a possible second ship, whose name and current location remained unknown.

Alonso Gonzalez Jaggli, regional delegate of Men of the Earth, called for an international inquiry into the discrepancy and an investigation into what might have happened to the 250 "trafficked children" he said Benin government officials had told him were on board the Etireno.

"An international investigation would be the logical way to prove what happened to the others," Jaggli said. "It is not possible to clear up the question of trafficking at this time."

It was believed that the smugglers had planned to sell the children as unpaid domestic or plantation workers, in Gabon. Earlier, U.N. officials in Cotonou had feared the children might be thrown overboard.

"I don't know what to think," said Nicolas Pron, a senior official with the U.N. Children's Fund in Benin. "My main concern is that the kids are here and safe, and we will hear that is the case."

Passengers and crew members said the ferry left Benin on March 27 and arrived in Gabon's capital, Libreville, on April 2. Authorities then detained the boat and its passengers, who were taken onshore by police apparently because they did not have proper documents.

The boat left Gabon on April 6 for Douala in Cameroon, where it arrived April 12, they said. No child slaves were on board, passers said, and the vessel's 40-year-old Nigerian captain, Lawrence Omena, adamantly denied he was involved in child trafficking.

"If they did not commit any offense that will warrant my arrest," Omena said.

"I am not into child slavery, they can't prove it. It is one thing to say, and one thing to prove."

Police initially said there were arrest warrants out for the Etireno's captain, crew and owners, but on Tuesday refused to confirm that.

Child-trafficking remains a serious problem in West and Central Africa, where the poor sometimes give up their children for as little as $314 to smuggling rings that promise to educate them and find them jobs.

Boys are then typically resold to coffee and cocoa plantations for as much as $445 in countries like the Ivory Coast and Gabon, a relatively prosperous country southeast of Benin. Girls often end up as domestic workers or prostitutes.

Benin, a small country of 6 million people, has a history of slave trading. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, it was known as the Slave Coast for its role as a center of the trans-Atlantic trade.

News

Mustang Daily... It's been a long day.
Sun poses skin scare
By Whitney Kellogg

Temperatures in San Luis Obispo are rising and sun lovers are heading outdoors in search of the perfect tan. Most have heard their mother's lectures about skin cancer, but few have followed her advice. The American Cancer Society (ACS) reports over 50,000 new cases of skin cancer each year, according to a Skin Cancer Foundation online publication. Skin cancer is the most prevalent type of cancer for people ages 20 to 50, and at least 90 percent of all skin cancers are found on body parts exposed to the sun, according to the publication.

"It's your human nature," said Kevin McCarthy, a physician assistant for San Luis Primary Care Medical Group at the Sierra Vista Medical Pavilion. "Everyone likes to look better. (Sun damage) is the same thing as drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes. People know it's bad for them, but they do it anyway."

Ultraviolet (UV) ray exposure accounts for most skin cancer cases, McCarthy said. Despite the shielding power of the ozone layer, the rays can penetrate and damage pigment cells in the skin, according to a pamphlet distributed by the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) in 1996. The rays are damaging even on cloudy or hazy days, according to the pamphlet. Shields offer a 50 percent protection factor each time the skin is tanned or burnt.

Clouds, sand, snow, water and concrete increase UV ray exposure because they reflect the rays, according to the pamphlet. Areas higher in altitude and closer to the equator are also more likely to have high UV exposure. San Luis Obispo is less dangerous than southern California in respect to latitude, but sun damage is still a threat, McCarthy said.

Fut skin and blond hair increase sun damage risk, according to the pamphlet.

"My mom got skin cancer," said Mike Gilmore, a construction management sophomore who spends Monday afternoons suntanning at the Rec Center. "I know the risk is there so I try to keep it at a moderate level. I think most people want to get a tan and aren't really concerned about the cancer part of it."

Although young people might care more about their appearance than the health of their skin, children can accumulate up to 57 percent of their lifetime sun by the time they are 18, according to the AAD pamphlet.

"In clinical practice, I see a lot of people in their middle-age years now showing the effects of 20 years before," McCarthy said. "It's the proverbial crusty old man."

Basal cell carcinomas, squamous cell carcinomas and melanomas are the most common types of skin cancer, according to the pamphlet. Melanoma is the most dangerous form, according to another AAD pamphlet about melanoma. It begins when UV rays alter the skin's structure so that pigment-producing cells called melanocytes continue producing pigment after sun exposure stops. The dark spot that appears on the skin may become asymmetrical, enlarge, develop blurry edges or change color, according to the pamphlet.

The Skin Cancer Foundation offers these tips on its online publication:

• Try to avoid the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., the time of day when sun damage is most likely.
• Apply a sunscreen of at least SPF 15 before sun exposure and reapply at least every two hours while in the sun, especially after perspiring or swimming.
• Don't use artificial tanning devices.

High Stacy Wison is a nutritional science senior and a Peace Keeper Health Educator.
Mississippi voters favor current flag

OLAPA CITY, Gaza Strip (AP) —

Israel bombed a Gaza Strip police station across the border on Monday, killing a policeman and injuring 16 other people. Soon after, troops crossed into the corner of Gaza closest to Israel and issued warnings to evacuate abandoned Palestinian security posts. Under Israeli tank fire, thousands fled inside the Palestinian town of Beit Hanoun, and Israeli troops built fortified positions.

During the barrage, hundreds of Palestinians, including crying children, ran into the streets in Gaza City's Nasser residential neighborhood, where rockets punched holes in the facade of a police headquarters. Ramadi residents, said Shalhevet Ghada, whose bedroom window was shattered, said she spent the night without sleep. "If you go to bed and you can't feel safe, then where can you go and feel safe?" she said.

By daybreak, after Israeli troops settled into their new positions, tanks periodically fired toward Palestinians trying to approach the area. The peacekeeping media covering the body of a Palestinian policeman afternoon the rubble of a Beit Hanoun house compound were sent running by Israeli fire, at one point dropping to the ground to take cover. Two Palestinian Jews were killed by Israeli gunfire late Tuesday. In Gaza's Rafat refugee camp, Bura el-Shuk, 10, was shot by soldiers, relatives and doctors said. In Khader, near Bethlehem in the West Bank, Rami Musa, 16, was shot when an Israeli tank shell fell in the adjacent Palestinian said. The Israeli military said there was an exchange of fire at the time.

Since the violence erupted on Sept. 28, 474 people have been killed, including 391 Palestinians, 64 Israeli Jews and 19 others.

Israeli tanks also cut the Gaza Strip from the rest of the world, blocking north-south traffic and paralyzing life in the crowded territory of 1 million people. Thousands fleeing Gaza into Egypt was sealed.

Stranded Palestinian commuters resumed to the Mediterranean beach— the only remaining passage. Young Israeli lorries, loaded with goods, carrying medical cars, walked along the beach, and a lone Israeli car was carried by the waves.

The Israeli assault came in

The Israeli attack on Sderot caused a barrage of heavy rocket fire, Israel fired several miles away from the strip State of Israel around Sderot town. It was the first Israeli attack on Sderot since early Tuesday for a mortar attack on an Israeli desert town. It was the second attack on the Israeli's position in Gaza Thursday. In the ongoing conflict, hundreds of people were killed in an Israeli airstrike against Syrian targets.

The student selected team was comprised of Buck Lucas, who served as chief executive officer, Steve Thomas, who served as vice president of finance; Matt Smith, who served as vice president of operations; and Tanya Downing, who served as vice president of marketing.

The final step was to capitalize on the experience by carrying the situation to the world, including Belarus, Canada and Mexico. The team operated virtual firm for an 18-hour period, using the Internet and the University of Colorado's network.

The university selected team operated Montana Outdoor, an outdoor camping equipment manufacturing company. The firm specialized in manufacturing tents, sleeping bags, and outdoor equipment.

The University Advisory Board, a branch of ASI, came up with the idea for a student-awarded marquee.

The students decided they wanted an electronic marquee of their own to inform students here at Cal Poly.
News

Business leaders argue against SAT

By Roshni Jain

CHESTER, Penna. — American business leaders are urging college administrators to de-emphasize the role of the SAT in evaluating applicants, claiming the exam is biased and a poor predictor of future success.

In a strongly worded letter, executives from companies such as Gillette and Verizon Communications, led by the National Urban League, urged Wednesday that the test does not help predict students' career success.

"In corporate America, we routinely place bets on people, including many top-flight executives, who may not have excelled on paper, but who demonstrated the leadership, grit and determination needed to succeed," the letter said.

The letter coincides with a study from the National Urban League in which 96 percent of the business executives surveyed felt that standardized test scores are "not very important" to success in business.

"I think we're all in agreement here," said Claira Collier, president of public affairs at the College Board, which writes and administers the SAT. "They're urging schools to take the test off a balanced way. That's what the College Board advocates — it has always been.

Debate on the SAT's aptness in judging students' abilities arose most recently when the University of California announced in February that it may stop requiring the test of applicants.

"Five years from now, the SAT will be gone, and few will miss it passing," he said.

Trice said the defense will try to depict Krebs as a nice child who liked animals and who worked hard in school. But that should not matter in this case, Trice said.

"We won't be asking for the death sentence for 20-year-old Rex ... the adolescent who liked animals or the Rux who was the employer of the month and got a good job, which was," Trice said.

Most academics agree that the test does not help measure the qualities that truly point to a student's potential for achieving future success within — and beyond — the classroom, the letter reads.

Seely Basl, vice president for Learning and Assessment at the Princeton-based company Kaplan, Inc. said he applauds the Urban League for bringing new voices into the discussion about the SAT, but feels their campaign does not address the real University's attempt to trademark the test was run in course.

KREBS
continued from page 1

The test has also been under attack for being a barrier to African-American and Hispanic students, as many critics on the test has cultural bias.

"It's definitely has its certain biases, depending on where you go to school and how affluent it is," the College senior said.

Katzman said he feels the best path for colleges to take is toward creating a better testing tool.

"We should be asking colleges to find a more predictive, more educational, less biased exam," he said in his statement.

Bello's setting the legal battle in place for college together and criteria in admissions.

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"It's an expensive and difficult problem to solve, but it's the real reason," said the thing to remember is that the SAT is one piece of evidence in a big pile. It's not the barrier to admission for most students.

Most academics agree that the test does not help measure the qualities that truly point to a student's potential in the areas of interest when it is given too much weight in the admissions process.

"We are concerned that these tests are being asked to do far more than they should and that the young people are paying the consequences," the letter reads.

KREBS
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the slaughter of Rachel and Austina.

The same jury recently convicted Krebs on nine charges and six special-circumstance counts surrounding the beating, raping and murder of Cal Poly student Rachel Newhouse and her classmate Austina Crawford.

Trice explained that in all of Kreb's death sentence, he has only been a free man for less than three years. Within these three years, however, Krebs was convicted of felony grand theft, four residential burglaries, attempted rape, four completed rapes, two counts of forcible rape and now, the murders of Newhouse and Crawford.

"Trice deference was to give you a break — that's absolutely amazing," Trice said to the jury.

Trice said the defense will try to depict Krebs as a nice child who liked animals and who worked hard in school. But that should not matter in this case, Trice said.

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President Bush must recognize all hate crimes

Currently, it is a federal hate crime to physically attack someone because of their race, religion, or national origin. And although 72 percent of Americans believe physical attacks based upon sexual orientation should also be considered hate crimes, President George W. Bush made it a cornerstone in his campaign to reject hate crimes protection for people who happen to be gay or lesbian.

This issue is moving to the forefront, as the Local Law Enforcement Act has recently been introduced into Congress. Formerly known as the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, it would extend the federal hate crimes statute to include real or perceived gender, sexual orientation and disability. With 83 co-sponsors in the Senate and 180 in the House, it has excellent chances of passing.

Michael Sullivan

Forget the library or the University Union – the best place to study or read for a class has got to be the bathroom.

Yes, that’s right. The bathroom is where Americans spend about an hour a day, according to a recent article from Reuters news service. An hour a day adds up to two weeks out of a year that people spend lolling out in their lavatory doing everything from prisming to reading to just plain old sitting and thinking.

The bathroom has “become a haven where many find comfort and relief from life’s stresses,” according to a survey conducted by the National Association for Continence (NACF), a group that studies the bathroom habits of Americans.

Of the 1,001 people that responded to the survey, about half said they “read or pondered serious issues” while in the bathroom. A third of the respondents said they daydreamed, sang in the shower or talked on the phone.

The NACF isn’t that far off when it comes to studying the bathroom habits of Americans. There actually is an entire week devoted to the national past-time of pensively perusing through a magazine or reading the ingredients on the back of a shampoo bottle while on the toilet. The first week in June has been dubbed (and this is no joke) “National Bathroom Reading Week.”

Commentary

For the broader message, the literature that disturbs the peace of mind. The bathroom is where many find comfort and relief from life’s stresses, where Americans spend about an hour a day, according to a recent article from Reuters news service. An hour a day adds up to two weeks out of a year that people spend doing what they have to do.

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Jack Kreismer, author of books such as "Bathroom Almanac" and "Bathroom Briefs," decided to honor the habit of reading in the bathroom by giving it its own special week, according to The Wolf Files from ABCNEWS.com last December.

It seems this guy Kreismer had a weird fetish for bathrooms, or he just wanted to sell more of his bathroom humor-filled books. Maybe Kreismer is on to something, though.

There really isn’t anything like the cool, smooth tiles of the bathroom floor or the incessant drip of a leaky sink to make me want to do my taxes in the bathroom.

And, oh, the comfort of sitting on the porcelain throne – those that are lucky get to lounge on the plush, clump carpet like toilet seat covers. Talk about a cool place to hang out.

If it is true that Americans spend enough time in the bathroom to add up to something like two and half years altogether over a lifetime, imagine what else people could be doing during that time. Obviously, nature calls, and some time must be spent taking care of business, but what about all those minutes and hours of pickling, squeezing, plucking and grooming?

"Obviously nature calls, and some time must be spent taking care of business, but what about all these minutes and hours of picking, squeezing, plucking and grooming?"

Maybe Americans are just so obsessed with themselves that the bathroom mirror is where we do most of our admiring and despising.

When it comes to the décor of an American bathroom, the more elegant and grand, the better. Bathrooms are like modern-day shrines – they reflect personality. And they should, considering so much time is spent in them each day.

Americans fill their bathrooms up with aromatic candles, fluffy scrubs, mango-papaya bubble bath, imported soaps and conditioners, scented two-ply toilet paper, Turbie Twists and extra fluffy comforter-blue towels from the Martha Stewart Collection.

And how about the technology found in bathrooms? It wasn’t long ago that the bathroom was a drab, wooden box with a crooked moon shape on the door. It probably won’t be long before Americans go from "sitting and thinking" in the bathroom to sitting and surfing the Internet. All I know is that I’m still waiting for new innovations in voice-activated bathroom technology.

Jennifer Hansen is a journalism senior and Mustang Daily staff writer.
When do you call home?

► I call home three times a week. I have a shoulder injury, and I call home when I’m hurting, and when I want to hear how they’re doing.

Ryan Anderson
history
junior

► To get cream for my nipple rash. It’s true.

Brad Shumway
kinesiology
junior

► When I’m homesick, I guess.

Lisa Arias
computer science
junior

► Money.

Ryan Gleim
computer engineering
junior

► I call home when I need advice.

Heidi Mize
psychology
sophomore

► For holidays.

Liz Hagen
agricultural business
senior

Using animals for work, food and rodeo sports is perfectly ethical because it is their place on Earth. Without animal labor, how would we have improved our agricultural practices? Without animal meat, how would we get proper nutrients? We can use animals for our own needs without feeling guilty. After all, the good Lord put animals on this Earth for us to put to good use! Dominica Jorgenson is an animal science sophomore.

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Rodeos keep animals happy and healthy
Editor,

A few days ago, I overheard a group of students talking about animal rights. These students were bashing the rodeo and the College of Agriculture. They were even talking about protesting the upcoming Cal Poly rodeo.

Rodeos don’t promote violence toward animals, and they are not unethical. People who are involved in rodeo care for the animals and want them to be happy and healthy.

If the animals weren’t treated well, they would not be able to perform rodeo sports. Even bullriding is humane because the bulls are cared for. They only buck because they have a strap around their midsection. We don’t beat them or use electric prods to make them mad.

Dominica Jorgenson is an animal science sophomore.

Letter policy
Columns, cartoons and letters reflect the views of their authors and do not necessarily reflect those of Mustang Daily. Mustang Daily reserves the right to edit letters for grammar, profanities and length. Please limit length to 350 words.

Mustang Daily encourages comments on editorial policy and university affairs. Letters should be typewritten and signed with major and class standing. Preference is given to e-mailed letters. They can be mailed, faxed, delivered or e-mailed to Mustang Daily's email address. Do not send letters as an attachment. Please send the text in the body of the e-mail.

DO YOU CARE ???

Do You Care About:

- Student Technology Fees?
- Off Campus Internet Access Needs?
  (Ex. Cal Poly's Modem Pool)
- Extended Hours at Campus Facilities?
  (Ex. Library, UU, etc.)

IF SO, stop by the UU Plaza, Ag Bridge or Dexter Lawn to Provide Your Input

Thursday, April 19
10:45 – 12:15

Sponsored by: ASI & Information Technology Services
CAL POLY
Dorm Resident Advisers blur lines between two worlds

Every U.S. citizen is guaranteed basic rights. One of these is the right to be judged by a jury of his or her peers. Another is the duty to treat all people with respect. These two rights are directly responsible for the pursuit of happiness. Of course, these things must be done within the parameters of our legal system. When assigned to a case, each peer juror becomes a representa­
tive of the law. While that power and responsibility, the jury inevitably becomes separate and different from the person being judged. This is not a good thing, especially when the jurors are college students judging each other.

Some people choose to pursue their happiness through higher education. After all, it's the only place to pursue happiness in college. As a public institution, Cal Poly is obviously subject to all state and federal laws. In addition, though, Cal Poly has its own Judicial Affairs and Judicial Police Departments to deal with issues specific to university and campus policy. Students who live in the residence halls at Cal Poly, both on- and off-campus, are assisted by tel­

Commentary

lary freshwater lake. Well, all these people are not directly responsible for the drought, but they do concern themselves with several aspects of dorm life, including making sure their residents follow housing policies. RA's act as representatives of the Cal Poly's "laws." They are responsible for several aspects of dorm life, including making sure their residents follow housing policies. RA's are also involved in organizing activities to help students adjust to college life and meet new peo­ple.

In the event that residents do break the rules, Resident Advisers serve as judge and jury, the first step in the disciplinary process, and that is where the role of an RA might get tricky. But there are always exceptions. I felt that my RA looked down on me because I did things that she didn't approve of. She only made things worse when she appealed this, which happened to be disciplinary. This led to little interaction between us.

RA's are only a few years older than their residents. They must constantly set a good example, but this is not easy. They must complete an application process, as well as a training period. As with any job, RA's must establish a trusting and respectful relationship with the people they work for. In this case, their residents and university representatives.

More importantly, the power of their position lies in that trust and respect. They must enforce Cal Poly's rules without alienating their residents or coming off like the "bad guy." Both of these things would undermine their abil­

ity to work effectively with and for the students. RA's are the autho­

rities for students residing in dorms, and this is where the role of an RA is crucial. It's hard for a resi­dent to see an authority figure as a fellow resident. Both relationships should be possible, in theory, but they don't always work practically.

To be more effective as authori­

ty figures, RA's must remain acces­
sible to students and impartial in dealing with residents in all areas. Overall, it is too difficult to remain impartial toward people you live with and work with every day in such close quarters. People naturally form opinions and views about each other, positive and negative, when they interact as much as residents and RA's do. These views cannot help but color decisions made regarding disci­

pline.

Of course, this is not to say that RA's cannot be friends with their residents, but it must be extremely difficult to remain impartial when dealing with friends — or enemies. In light of this, the authority posi­

tion of RA would be more effective if it were filled by someone significantly older than the stu­

dents. Sometimes being judged by your peers is not such a good idea.

Katherine Gernhardt is a journal­

ism junior and Mustang Daily staff writer.

Support population control

If you take out your atlas and look at the Mediterranean Sea, you will see a body of water direct­

ly beneath the equator located on the Asian landmass. It is called the English Channel. When you open the Asian landmass you will see a large freshwater lake. Well, all native life in this lake is dead.

The Aral Sea was once the fourth largest freshwater lake in the world. In 18 years, we con­sidered it shrunk from 90% to 30% of its size by 1990. We have flooded it with salt, destroy­

ing its ecology and even its practic­
al usefulness. In less than 10 years, it will have shrunk so far as to have become three separate small lakes. And so, after only a few decades of using it for irrigation, we have destroyed one of the great geographic features of the world.

It sounds unthinkable, doesn't it? But the reality is that we generally don't concern ourselves too much with the environment, but this really hurts us. We aren't talking about science, we're talking about facts and statistics and climate changes that may or may not be natural; we're talking clearly visible, ram­pant destruction of our soil, water, minerals and fossil fuels. Dead seas filled with dead species. Sooner or later one of those species is going to be us.

Now I'm not going to whine at you all, but you probably are directly responsible for the not gradual, but in fact pretty rapid destruction of our natural beauty. Because we're not only directly responsible. Even Bush is not directly responsible, despite his backward and counterproduc­
tive environmental policies.

What I've come to realize is that the Earth has a very limited capacity to support human life. As with any resource, the fewer the options that will be left for us, the more we need to be concerned about the consequences of our actions.

Suppose you only cut down on more efficient technology can help to slow the pace at which we consume our dwindling resources. But it cannot slow it enough to overcome the effects of rampant population growth and unchecked consumption of soil, water, and energy.

Most people find the thought of measures to slow population growth repugnant. Many consider China's regulation of children per family a violation of human rights. I don't. I feel that very few things should supercede individual will, but ensuring the continued sur­

vival of our species is definitely one of them.

The search is on for an editor in chief to serve the 2001-02 academic year.

Qualifications

Two quarters experience with Mustang Daily

The ideal candidate will have a working knowledge of QuarkXpress, have a solid foundation in news writing, possess refined news judgement and be able to handle multiple tasks in a diverse and fast-paced environment.

To apply

Submit a cover letter, resume and proposal of your management plan to:

Adam Jarman, editor in chief

Mustang Daily

Building 26, Room 226

All application materials are due by 5 p.m., APRIL 30, 2001.

Coming this Friday...

The annual Mustang Daily Open House edition.

Take the reins!

The search is on for an editor in chief with Mustang Daily

The search is on for an editor in chief
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Kris is wearing 569' Loose Straight Jeans and Jihae is wearing Superlow Button Fly Jeans.
Atlanta to play host for 2003 NBA All-Star game

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta has already lengthy resume the NBA All-Star game. The Hawks said Tuesday they will play host to the 2003 game at Philips Arena, giving the city another chance to brag about its record of hosting big-time events if not the current state of its NBA franchise.

The All-Star game will be played Sunday, Feb. 9, the final event in three days of festivities that also include a rookie game, slam dunk contest and 3Point competition.

Next year's All-Star game will be held at the First Union Center in Philadelphia.

The Hawks, who finished the season Tuesday night, have the league's fifth-worst record and will miss the playoffs for the second straight year.

"We put our fans through a lot of challenges," team president Stan Kasten said during a news conference on the court at Philips Arena. "For all those fans who stuck with us, we're happy to be able to give them an all-star game."

Since 1993, the city has played host to the Summer Olympics, two Super Bowls, baseball's All-Star game and the women's basketball Final Four. In August, the PBA Championship will be held at Atlanta Athletic Club. Next year, the men's Final Four comes to the Georgia Dome, followed by the women's Final Four at Philips Arena in 2003.

"Arguably, no city in the history of America has had the same run of hosting so many sports events," Mayor Bill Campbell said.

The women's Final Four in 2003 will also be held in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Hawks said they had the 2003 game under contract for several months when they held a press conference last year to announce the 2003 All-Star game.

In 2003, the NBA will mark its 80th season.

Next season's All-Star game will be held in Philadelphia.

The Final Four in 2003 will also be held in Atlanta.

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Sofball continued from page 12

These mistakes helped erase a 1­0 Cal Poly lead and gave Stanford a 2-1 lead they would hold the rest of the game. The Mustangs had several innings to get the lead back but couldn't manage only two hits after the first inning. Stanford was retired in order in only one of the innings – the seventh.

Stanford threatened early in the second game, loading the bases with no outs in the first inning. But freshman pitcher Jennifer Craver got out of it, getting a popup and a double play to end the inning.

The Mustangs scored two runs in their half of the first. An error by the Stanford catcher had the hosts up 2-0, and then the Mustangs had a chance to extend their lead when senior leadoff hitter Haley Proctor reached on a bunt. The Mustangs then scored their second run of the inning on a wild pitch.

The Arizona State catcher made a controversial safe call at first base on the initial pitch, which was ruled an error. The Arizona State catcher then caught the next pitch in the dirt, the ball was ruled a wild pitch. The draped player was called out on the comebacker, as fans screamed "He-Had-Won." Haley was considered safe at first base, but was then out at second base, which was ruled a force out.

The second game, we did great. It was still a good day.

Terra Blankenbeker Cal Poly pitcher

Haley was optimistic about the way this challenging Stanford doubleheader went and its implications for the rest of the season.

"They're the No. 3 team in the country, but we definitely played at the top of our game," she said. "It gives us confidence for the week ahead."

The Mustangs are now 17-25 overall and 3-9 in the Big West Conference. Next for the team is a home doubleheader against San Jose State on Thursday.

Sofball continued from page 12

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 Jacksonville continued from page 12

The professional organizations in the Crescent City that do cover sports in North America -- the NBA, NHL and NFL -- all have some form of a salary cap. The balance of power can change in other three major sports in North America.

The wealthy owners of successful teams. Bud Selig, a man who fell into the job of baseball's highest office in 1992, has managed to keep things at the league's interim commissioner.

Perhaps other owners could make a profit if the league incorporated a system of revenue sharing. The money that big-market teams make can be included in a revenue-sharing system, because teams in large-market cities can't compete with big-market teams in these areas. Steinbrenner and the Yankees shouldn't worry if they come out on an edge swing, because they are in New York, a city with a huge population and great opportunities for TV deals, and the Montreal Expos shouldn't worry on the field because they can't acquire a TV or radio deal either.

A salary cap, or even more with revenue sharing between teams, low-budget teams would be more competitive. We have no motivation to spend money when the Yankees spend five times more, much as they do. But if the Yankees and other teams are forced to pare their payrolls down to $75 million, and share their revenue with the rest of the league's cash-strapped teams, suddenly the Twins, and everyone else, are in the game. The Twins might get as much as $16 million from the revenue sharing, and would benefit from losing players who would game for the next year amounted to $11 million. The Yankees would still be more talent and higher salaries, but the Twins might be forced to make a payroll of twice that of the Twins. Suddenly the Twins have motivation to spend, and with a little luck, a chance to compete for a playoff spot.

Baseball is still a great sport, but there are two major league teams under the current system. In spring training about 15 teams know already that they have no chance of making the payoffs. The Yankees in the majority of the big league cities are already watching for the next year. Hopefully because their teams don't have enough money to be competitive. Teams can't afford to re-sign their star players, making it impossible for the teams who sign with the highest bidder. Stars are supposed to be the ambassadors of their teams and their cities for their whole careers, but not mercenaries who sign with another team every year.

The World Series was played between two of the top three teams in playoff and was won by the same team for the third consecutive year. Every other legitimate professional sports league in North America incorporates a salary cap of some kind. It's time for baseball to take up its own.
Thompson hits three-run home run in 9-4 victory

By Ryan Ballard
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

After singling away at Fresno State pitching in the early innings, the Cal Poly baseball team finally managed to bust open the dam, allowing a flood of runs to cross the plate in the bottom of the eighth, leading to a 9-4 victory Tuesday night at Baggett Stadium.

The Mustangs scored four runs in the eighth, including right fielder Phil Thompson's three-run home run, as they put the game out of reach from the Bulldogs. With the win, Cal Poly improves its record to 24-14 on the season.

Dominating performances in nearly all facets of the game delighted head coach Ritch Price.

"I thought that was one of our best performances of the year," Price said. "I'm really pleased with the way we swung the bats; we rose up big time today."

Cal Poly starting pitcher Greg Bochy was cruising along in the first five innings before running into trouble in the sixth. He walked the first two batters of the inning, and a fielding error by third baseman Chris Martinez loaded the bases.

"Both our pitchers threw well, and as a team, we played well," said Cal Poly head coach Lisa Boyer. "I'm disappointed we let the leads go, but I was very pleased to see the intensity for both games."

In the first game of the doubleheader, Cal Poly scored in the bottom of the first inning on a RBI single by junior second baseman Kevin Poet that scored junior right-fielder Christine Wells. Senior pitcher Terra Blankenship had good control and allowed no earned runs and nine hits in seven innings.

Stanford scored two unearned runs in the top of the fourth inning due to three Mustang errors, two by freshman shortstop Rossi Spanner and one by sophomore center fielder Gemma D'AlENER. Stanford scored two more runs in the fifth inning on a single by senior catcher Keith Anderson that scored freshman right fielder Phil Thompson (28), congratulated by catcher Keith Anderson (25) and pinch runner Billy Saul (4). Thompson went 4-for-4, with two doubles and a single in addition to the home run.

Softball comes up short against Stanford

By Matt Szabo
MUSTANG DAILY STAFF WRITER

The Cal Poly softball team played two gritty games Monday night at Bob Janssen Field in their non-conference doubleheader against Stanford. The problem was that Stanford was just a little better, and the Cardinal won two close games by scores of 2-1 and 5-2.

Stanford topped the Mustangs ranked No. 5 in the country with a record of 38-5, but the Mustangs were not intimidated. In fact, the Mustangs were ahead in both games, which made the losses even more frustrating.

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Salary cap and revenue sharing essential for baseball survival

The Major League Baseball season has begun with a few big surprises. The Oakland A's have the worst record in baseball, and the Minnesota Twins are in first place. Hideki Nomo resurrected his career with a brilliant no-hitter.

Unfortunately, this is where the drama ends in baseball, because lately the World Series champion has been no surprise at all. It has been the Yankees for the past three years, a nd it will probably be four or five past five. And it would be difficult to make a case for any team bearing them in the Fall Classic this year.

The success of the New York Yankees has been no accident. The Yankees opened this season with the league's highest payroll for the third consecutive season at nearly $100 million. Each year they successfully bid for the top free agent talent on the market and bolster their team for yet another title run. This season's bounty is All-Star pitcher Mike Mussina, who will make $10 million for the Yankees this year.

By comparison, the Twins' payroll this year is $24 million, lowest in the league. With such a low figure, the team is incapable of staying with $100 million teams like the Yankees and Red Sox over the course of a grueling 162-game season. The Twins payroll is so anemic that it is less than the individual annual salary of Texas Rangers star Alex Rodriguez, who signed the highest contract in the history of professional sports this summer for $252 million over 10 years.

Five of the eight teams in the playoffs last season were in the top 11 in payroll, and the three who weren't were quickly bounced in the divisional round. The Mets took advantage of having the league's third highest payroll to get back to the World Series. The message is simple -- in this game, you can't win without money.

Unlike Major League Baseball, Salary cap and revenue sharing essential for baseball survival

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