Enrollment drops 4.5% since fall; still 700 students over estimation

By Kim Jarrard

After having to explain enrolling 1500 more students than originally reported last quarter, the Cal Poly administration has estimated that winter enrollment is down 4.5 percent from the fall.

The university was bombarded with complaints from members of the San Luis Obispo City Council, who felt the school was irresponsible in admitting additional students while the city contemplated water rationing and slowed growth.

The predicted decrease means that about 8000 fewer students are enrolled this quarter, a drop from fall quarter enrollment of 17,657 students to 16,850.

The estimated figures were released Friday. Official numbers will be available in late February.

The decline in enrollment is not unique to this winter quarter, said Doug Gerard, executive dean of facilities administration. A range of things from homesickness to financial difficulty can contribute to the winter quarter decrease in enrollment, he said.

Cal Poly bases the number of students to be enrolled on the number of full-time equivalents, or FTE, students enrolled.

An FTE student is one who takes 15 or more units. Because the student body consists of full and part-time students, units taken per student average to less than 15.

An annual average of FTE students is obtained at the end of each spring quarter. The average for this winter quarter is 14,950, a decrease from last fall’s FTE of 15,658.

Equations are used to determine how many students who were enrolled during spring quarter will enroll in fall. Gerard said, "We use this data to project enrollment from year to year," he said, which has been seen in ENROLLMENT, page 3.

Fire officials adopt new policy for bars
Crowds at Graduate prom pt change

By Cyndi Smith

Recent incidents at the Graduate nightclub have brought up the issue of overcrowding, but fire officials say it’s not a problem with most local businesses.

The Graduate was closed down Jan. 20 when fire officials found twice the legal limit of people inside. This was the third time in four months that the Graduate has allegedly had an over-capacity crowd. The nightclub was given a warning on Sept. 15 and a ticket for overcrowding on Nov. 3.

The Graduate has been advised by fire officials to not discuss the case, so said a Graduate employee Monday afternoon.

Despite these incidents, San Luis Obispo County Fire Marshal Erwin Willis said most local businesses have complied with the fire department policy on overcrowding implemented last year.

“We were having a lot of trouble with bars and restaurants overcrowding last year, so we had a meeting with the owners to discuss what should be done,” said Willis.

As a result, a new policy was adopted by the fire department which dealt with overcrowding in five steps.

• For the first offense, a business would receive a warning.

• For the second offense, the business would receive a misdemeanor overcrowding citation, with a maximum fine of $500.

• The third offense would require the establishment to be closed for 24 hours without a hearing.

• The fourth offense would result in a citation and closing of the club.

• The fifth offense would require the fire department to inform the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

The fire department checks See OVERCROWDING, page 6.

Poly student arrested at Stanford
GrC freshman allegedly assaults 13-year-old at Oct. party

By Brandon K. English

Stanford police have arrested Cal Poly student John A. Franco Jr., 18, suspect of sexually assaulting a 13-year-old girl at a Delta Kappa Epsilon party on Oct. 6 at Stanford University.

John A. Franco Jr., 18, surrendered himself to Stanford police on Jan. 16 and was released on his promise to appear in court. The girl told Stanford police that she was “grabbed, kissed and fondled” by Franco.

Franco, a graphic communications freshman, has been charged with unlawful sexual contact with a girl under the age of 18, which is a felony in California, Sgt. Christopher Lefferts of the Stanford Police Department said in a telephone interview.

An investigation into the incident began when Stanford’s Student Affairs Office and the Stanford police received a letter telling how the girl was allegedly sexually assaulted. It described her as being assaulted in a stall of an upstairs bathroom by two men at the Deke house.

Deke president Mike Nakashima said he did not know if a sexual assault had taken place at the fraternity house. “No one in the house heard anything that night,” he said.

A woman who attended the party told the Stanford Daily that she believes the Deke’s are partly responsible for letting this happen at their party.

The Deke’s were “not monitoring alcohol intake or checking any of the bath rooms or rooms as far as I can tell,” Jill Salak told the newspaper. “And they let her into the party. She does not look over 15. How she could be taken for a Stanford student is beyond my grasp.”

Nakashima said that party patrons were being checked for identification. Some people, however, did avoid the check by entering the party through the back door of the Deke house.

Because of this incident, the Deke house at Stanford has had to submit its liquor license to the university. A copy of the license will be sent to the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

Cal Poly students are working to educate local children about sexual abuse.

Quakin’ and a-shakin’...

Doug Gerard, the executive dean of facilities administration, says Cal Poly is earthquake safe.

Preventative measures...

Cal Poly students are working to educate local children about sexual abuse.

No “Field of Dreams,” is it?

An athletic field has been ruined by one too many mudfootball games, says the head groundskeeper.
Second Opinion

Surprise tax collection ‘unfair’

Surprise tax collection ‘unfair’

By Laura Fleischer

Advertising Directors: John Alexiou, Michelle Heng

Second Opinion

I hope everyone has had a wealth of fun — and savings — out of such shopping. However, many states have a duty-free purchases of $400 per person and were honest with a state tax bill. Too. Those who evaded the tax are also underrepresented in the professional world, arc underrepresented in the faculty. But that doesn't mean this university is apathetic toward minority issues. Luis Torres states “minorities must achieve full representation in students, faculty, staff and curricular matters.” He is calling for more minority students, but he doesn't seem to take into consideration that race should not be a predominant factor in choosing students or faculty. Why should a university accept a student on the sole basis of race? Good grades and hard work should speak for themselves, but unfortunately, they do not. Many intelligent, hard-working students — of all cultures and colors — are denied entrance to colleges for a variety of reasons, including finances, previous education, personal situations and the number of students or faculty.

Unfortunately, many minorities believe that they are underrepresented in the professional world, are underrepresented at the university. Torres gives astounding figures about the number of minority faculty members that work for Cal Poly. Why are there so few? Are eligible minority men and women being turned down? Is Torres implying Pol is prejudiced in its hiring of staff? I believe students who have proven themselves academically should be the ones who are accepted in universities. The color of one’s skin should have nothing to do with it. There is no way for universities to find all the intelligent, hard-working students out there. Getting into college takes money, time and effort throughout high school. If you can’t pay the price, you don’t get in.

Before attacking Pol for underrepresentation, why don’t we think about the reasons those students didn’t get into universities and work on those problems — and prejudices. The longer we continue to think in terms of skin color, the further back in time we go. I understand Torres found the display of rudeness at the demonstration in honor of Martin Luther King Jr. disgusting, but that does not mean this university is unsatisfactory of the demonstration at all. Why must people insist on punishing the many because of the actions of the few?

Heidi Jones

Opinion

Letters to the Editor

Race shouldn’t be selection factor

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Heidi Jones

Architecture

More lots not best parking solution

Editor — The controversy about the parking situation at Cal Poly is another example of the selfish, lazy and demanding attitudes of many students, staff and faculty here. The solution to a problem of space is to add more space for cars but to eliminate some of the waste things off. If energy comes from completion, then procrastination must drain energy. Why do people procrastinate? They think they're going to do more will lead to exhaustion when really they end up weighing down with the worry accumulated from putting things off. It seems interesting people can't even see or measure structures their lives.
Chancellor's Office for each FTE amount of money from the 20 years. vice president for academic affairs, said Phil Bailey, interim pretty stable over the past 15 to 20 years. He declined to say how much money Cal Poly receives a certain lines) (5 per line) (Extra Charge) (Total Due)

Cal Poly builds have faced well in earthquakes through the decades, but they may face their biggest test within a matter of years. An earthquake of 6.0 on the Richter scale is expected before 1993 in the Parkfield area, about 45 miles east of San Luis Obispo, according to government geologists. A quake that size could cause considerable damage. The San Francisco quake on Oct. 17 was measured at 7.1. But Cal Poly officials say campus buildings could hold up under such circumstances.

"If Cal Poly were to have problems with a quake of 5.0 to 5.5," said Douglas Gerard, executive dean of facilities administration. "But that depends how close it is. The Coalinga quake (1983) was 6.5. We felt it, but there was no damage to the campus." Coalinga is about 90 miles northeast of San Luis Obispo.

The only buildings that meet earthquake building codes are Engineering, Agriculture, Foundation Administration, and the new Student Services Building across from the stadium. All other buildings — except Jesperson and Heron halls — meet older, less strict building standards. Jesperson and Heron, which house the job placement and counseling centers, were built in the late 1920s before the first earthquake safety laws were enacted in 1932. Now they are considered unsafe, and their services will be moved to the new student services building as soon as it is completed. Once empty, they will not be used for any state function. The older buildings are more susceptible to earthquake damage because, Gerard said, the older the building, the greater the deviation from current codes. Although cracks in the University Union were detected after the Oct. 17 quake, Gerard said the damage was not caused by the quake. "The cracks had been there for some time," said Gerard. "The reinforcement bars were rusted which seems to point out that they had been exposed to the weather previously. The earthquake just shook the cracks loose."

Sawanth Rihal, a professor of architecultural engineering and an earthquake expert, says that most of the damage to the campus during a earthquake of 6.0 would not be to the buildings themselves. "A good amount of damage would be to non-structural partitions, science labs (where things would fall off shelves) and computer terminals," he said.

Gerard also thinks most of the damage would be from falling objects. Though shelves in Kennedy Library are earthquake-safe, he says, "a lot of books would fall off." Rihal said he thought Cal Poly would fare well in the Big One — Gerard

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**January 31, 1990**

**Mustang Daily**

**To Your Health**

**Beware of pastoral pests...**

**Ticks may transmit Lyme disease**

By Kathleen Williams

Cal Poly is located in a relatively rural setting, and for many students who grow up in a big city, this is their first experience living in such a setting. But with the Great Outdoors also come some very real concerns. One of the most serious of concerns is with Lyme disease.

Lyme disease was first recognized in the Lyme, Conn., area in 1975 by a team of physicians from the Connecticut Department of Health, and Yale University. There seemed to be a high incidence of arthritis in children from the Lyme area. Several years later, ticks were found to be the carrier of the organism Borrelia burgdorferi, which causes the Lyme disease. When an infected tick bites its host, it injects the spirochete (tubercular bacteria) into the person or animal, thus spreading the Borrelia burgdorferi organism. The person bitten may develop Lyme disease although only one-half to one-third of the Lyme disease patients can recall a tick bite. Most Lyme disease patients seek medical attention for a characteristic rash that appears about one week after being bitten by a tick.

The rash appears as a red, scaly area that spreads peripherally, often migrating to different areas of the body. Arthritis usually accompanies the rash; these are the two most common symptoms of Lyme disease.

Other early symptoms of the disease may include fever, headaches, nausea and an overall flue-like feeling. When the disease goes untreated, weakness, paralysis and heart muscle damage can result.

Lyme disease can be tested for by a blood antibody test that tests for Borrelia burgdorferi organism. It is recommended that this test be performed twice if the first result is negative, just to ensure the negative result. If a Lyme disease test yields a positive result, antibiotics such as tetracycline are used to treat the disease. This is an extremely treatable disease.

To prevent ticks from biting, unit pants legs into boots and shirts into pants when hiking. Wear light-colored, tightly knitted clothing for easy tick detection. Staying near the center of roads and trails may help, since ticks lurk in the bushes, waiting to brush onto their hosts. Finally, ticks are the most abundant after a rainstorm and in wet, willow thickets by creeks and rivers.

It is important for students to remember that this is an extremely treatable disease, and in San Luis Obispo County, only two cases of Lyme disease have been detected.

Kathleen Williams is secretary of the Students Health Advisory Council.

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**Apple exec resigns in effort to up profits**

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The resignation of the man once considered a future head of Apple Computer came as part of the company's effort to resolve problems in its move to a new generation of products, analysts said on Monday.

Apple Computer Inc., the world's No. 2 personal computer maker, has faced declining profits for nearly a year, mostly due to poor U.S. sales.

"Apple has been in a hunker-down mode since before Christmas and it is trying to put itself back onto the road, and this is a message it is making a major move in that direction," said Richard Shatter, publisher of New York-based Technologic Computer Letter.

Company officials early Monday announced the immediate resignation of Allan Z. Loren as president of the troubled company. The 51-year-old former insurance executive joined Apple in June 1987.

Michael H. Spindler, the 47-year-old president of Apple Europe, was named chief operating officer.

The new position is designed to see Apple, page 5

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Bus schedules available at the UU info desk!
Poly students volunteer to help SAVE local children

**Sororities to teach kids about sexual abuse**

By Larre Sterling

Cal Poly sorority members are getting involved in a campaign to help prevent child abuse.

Sexual Assault Victim Education (SAVE) is a volunteer organization that visits preschools and kindergartens to teach young children about sexual abuse.

Poly students volunteer to get involved in a campaign that the most positive feedback. Children often have misconceptions about the program.

According to Nyquist, a speech communication senior, it is warm and bad things that happen in a child's life.

"We are interested in educating the public about how bad the child sexual abuse problem is," said Bonnie Loomis, SAVE program director.

According to Loomis, one in 10 girls, by the time they are 12, is probably going to be abused in some way. Although it is reported that 50 percent of all girls in six boys is abused by age 12.

The SAVE team is comprised of professionals, including doc­tors, nurses and members of the police and fire departments. Sorority members work in small teams where they are taught about child abuse and trained for the skit.

"Many times, the sorority girls that get involved say that it is the most rewarding thing they have done in a long time," said Loomis.

SAVE visits only those schools where it is invited. The program is warmly accepted by preschools and kindergartens.

**Prevention program serves as senior project, internship**

Creating a new child abuse prevention program is the focus of one Cal Poly student's senior project and internship.

Kristin Nyquist, a speech communication senior, is developing a program to teach children from kindergarten to sixth grade about child abuse.

Nyquist's program is called the "Good Days, Bad Days" skit. It is a pop music rap with tips about sexual abuse, kidnapping, alcohol and drug abuse and what to do when home alone. Following the skit, the rappers will wait at the door to answer any questions and to give children bookmarks printed with the safety tips.

"I wanted to create a non-threatening, entertaining skit to point out situations they have or may come into contact with," Nyquist said.

The program will begin the fall semester, Nyquist said. Raps will be done by four teams of four males and four females.

Team members have been recruited from Cal Poly's sororities and fraternities.

"We already have seen this stage in our lives, and we know that with a little effort the children can learn these tips, too," said Nyquist. "We don't want parents to subject these abuses."

Nyquist's program is solely to create and begin the program. As her internship, she will not be part of the program until June. The goal is for someone else to take it over when she graduates, Nyquist said.

The idea for the SAVE program extension came from Bonnie Loomis, the education director for Cal Poly's Vic­tion (SAVE) program that visits preschools and kindergartens to talk about child abuse.

As a result, Apple, which had revenues of $5.3 billion in 1989, paid a $10 million fine. The company's latest financial results show it was well worth it.
City and regional planning's abbreviation misunderstood

CRP often mixed up with CPR, crop science

By Patty Hayes

"What's your major?" This may be the most popular question at Cal Poly. But, for city- and regional-planning majors, giving an answer is not always that easy.

"I always hesitate whether I can just say CRP and be understood, or if I have to say city and regional planning," said Sarah Ruby, a CRP sophomore.

People tend to confuse CRP with CPR (cardiac pulmonary resuscitation), Ruby said. "They say 'Oh, I didn't know you could major in CPR.'" she said.

Jeff Clemens, a CRP sophomore, has developed his own comeback to that response. Clemens said he tells people, "Yeah, I save lives at restaurants. That's what I'm going to do for a living."

CRP is not the only thing that city and regional planning is mistaken for. One CRP student said that after telling someone her major was CRP, he responded - "Oh, crop science?"

Now that the confusion about those three letters has been cleared up, what exactly is city and regional planning?

The city and regional planning department is a part of the School of Architecture.

"CRP is a mixture of design and politics," said Jill Haworth, a CRP sophomore. City and regional planning encompasses preservation, restoration and growth in land usage. It involves such aspects as design fundamentals, zoning, city ordinances and building codes.

"I'm in CRP because I don't want a chaotic city," Haworth said. "I'm in it so that the land is used right, so that we don't have a dump next to a restaurant."

Jennifer Norman, a CRP junior, described what planners do. "We're architects where to put it," she said.

As for architecture students at Cal Poly, Noakes said, "they aren't that impressed by us because they have it even tougher."
**Mud football damages field over recent 3-day weekend**

**Lacrosse, rugby, ultimate frisbee lose use of facility**

By Jason Foster

Cal Poly sports club and groundkeeping officials are concerned about the ramifications of closing down an athletic field that was severely damaged by students playing "mud ball" over the rainy Martin Luther King weekend.

"It's great to have fun, but if you're out there ripping things up and destroying facilities, it eventually will cost the students in terms of money and availability of fields," said Mark Appel, sports club program coordinator.

Appel said Cal Poly's limited number of athletic fields are allocated first to physical education classes, followed by intercollegiate athletics, then to sports clubs.

"The way it impacts people is that when a field gets shut down, allocations get cut in the opposite order," he said.

The damaged field, known as the shaped field, lies west of the running track near Slack Street and Longview and is used during winter quarter by the lacrosse, rugby and ultimate frisbee sports clubs, as well as by several physical education classes.

Since the field is now unusable because of the extent of the damage, those activities have been moved to other fields that Head Groundskeeper George Mead says are already overrun.

"We moved the P.E. classes to the field with the track, which is only barely playable after the football team practiced on it (flat fell)," he said.

Mead added that plant operations had just repaired the track field at a cost of "several thousand dollars," and that by not resting the field until spring quarter, "we lose all the time and effort that we put into it, and another field ends up damaged."

Mead said since plant operations lacks the funds to immediately repair the entire L-shaped field, groundkeepers have RotoTilled, regraded and will reseed an area about 80 by 20 yards that was most damaged. He said this will cost about $1,000.

He added that the cost to repair the whole field, which covers 100,000 square feet, is about $3,000.

"The disappointing thing to us was that we had repaired that last year," Mead said. "It was just about ready to be playable again."

Mead said now the field won't be available until the middle of spring quarter.

"What happens to the fields?" Mead said, "is that when the grass gets stripped and the adobe soil underneath gets wet, it packs down and dries like a brick. Nothing will grow on it."

John Martin, associate director for plant operations, said that he saw "100 to 150" people playing mud ball on the field around 5 p.m. Jan. 12, and that after he told them to leave, the field "looked like someone had dropped a bomb on it."

Martin said most of the students were well-behaved and had apparently come down from the dorms, but they didn't seem to realize that they were causing any damage.

"They didn't realize what impact this would have," he said. "But there's a price to pay for that."" Normally I don't get upset, but this really upset me because I know how much effort the guys put into those fields," said Martin. "This was the last thing we needed."