Fall fees lowered by Trustees

By Stephen R. Jursa

Cal Poly students will pay less tuition fall quarter than originally expected.

Fees for the 1986-1987 academic year were reduced to the previous year's level by the California State University Board of Trustees on July 8.

Stan Rosenfield, supervisor of collections and disbursements at Cal Poly, said the fee for enrolling in six units or less was reduced $11 to $159, and students taking more than six units will pay $239, down $19 from the amount listed in the fall quarter schedule.

The reduction was made despite a state-mandated yearly fee increase. The mandate was implemented to insure that "the drastic fee increases of the early '80s were not repeated," Rosenfield said.

This year Gov. George Deukmejian decided not to increase student fees for the CSU system in his budget, ignoring a report by an impartial legislative analyst calling for the regular fee increase, Rosenfield said.

The state assembly, and in turn the CSU Board of Trustees, had already passed resolutions to raise tuition before Deukmejian made his proposal. When the State Senate adopted a bill based on the governor's request to hold tuition at the current levels, the assembly and the Trustees were forced to reverse their initial position.

By the time the Trustees passed the new resolution the fall quarter class schedule had already been printed listing the original tuition amount, Rosenfield said. "It was impossible to inform many students of the tuition change," he added.

Those students who have already registered for fall quarter will be entitled to a refund check. See FFES, back page.

Baker asks Board to reconsider divesting

By Mary Eddy

In a recent letter to the Cal Poly Foundation Board of Directors, Cal Poly President Warren J. Baker called the South African government's practice of apartheid "immoral" and asked the Board to reconsider its current policy.

The letter referred to the May decision by the Board not to divest from U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa despite protests from students, faculty and staff members. Baker stated in his letter that he believes "Public pressure will continue to mount and that considerable energy will be expended at Cal Poly by students, faculty and staff to argue for joining in this symbolic protest through a stronger divestment policy."

Baker said he personally supports efforts which "persuade and pressure South Africa to adopt policies that assure basic human rights to all." He also stated that "divesting from U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa raises our level of consciousness and joins in keeping public pressure on the Government of South Africa."

Baker further stated that while divestment does not imply that the U.S. corporations operating in South Africa are "socially irresponsible," it does say "more needs to be done about the situation in South Africa." Baker ended his letter by urging the Board to reconsider its current policy and declaring that he personally supports "a stronger divestment policy that would prudently phase out investments in corporations which operate in South Africa."

In a statement to Summer Mustang on Wednesday, Baker said, "I'm going to talk with the members of the Board in-

Cal Poly program given award

Students learn to teach

By Pamela Varma

Cal Poly has been chosen to receive an award for an innovative program which combines hands-on experience for students studying to be teachers with the experience of college life for elementary school students.

The award, sponsored by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, will be presented today at the annual convention of the Education Commission of the States in San Diego.

The School Visit program involves busing local fourth graders to Pacheco School adjacent to campus where they spend eight days

First glance

Every day, a biological crew monitors the seawater discharged from the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and checks on the marine life. See page 5.

IN A WORD

spang*hew — v., to throw violently into the air; especially to throw (a frog) into the air from the end of a stick.

WEATHER

Weekend weather will be fair, except for fog and low clouds in the mornings. Highs in the 70s and 80s, lows in the 50s.
Opinion

US companies could help reform

unless the trends of history are not to be trusted, apartheid, the crown of thorns on African blacks, will sooner or later be lifted. The important consideration is the degree of violence it will take to please the rand wield power of the hands of the South Africans.

far in the United States there has been a fervor cry for the divestment of funds tied up in American corporations in South Africa. In 1985 the 10 states, 30 cities and colleges divested a total of $1 billion in public pension and college endowment fund stocks. U.S. companies have felt no economic pressure because of the divestments, as the stocks merely changed hands. Divestment has therefore been farcical and a moral gesture.

There are certain considerations that make divestment dangerous and abandon a form of help indispensable to a peaceful power transition. Should those companies be forced out, should the ideal total divestment occur, 66,000 blacks would face unemployment. Not only that, but the U.S. discouragement of apartheid by backing out might be viewed by South African blacks as the green light for all-out revolution. What will U.S. divestment accomplish if another country, like Japan, fills the space that we were supposed to accommodate modern society.

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The weekend wedding from hell

Hey guys, here's to Bill, a free man... for a few more hours

Lowenbrau commercial

My good friend Craig got married this weekend. As an usher in the ceremony I got a chance to view all the wedding hoopla firsthand. From the tunes to the toasts, this wedding had tradition written all over it. Of course not everyone gets to have a wedding on Saturday. When the tunes changed from the ’80s and the vows started going on, I was almost persuaded to catch up to some friends who were standing there themselves. On the way to the church we asked the limo driver if he was married. He replied, “Only when I go home.”

With the watch word “progress” and a society which considers weddings as sacred institution has stretched to bachelorhood. This led to a change in the wedding dress code. In the past, women wore white. Today, women wear the same as their grooms. This is due to the growth of non-segregated labor unions.

Today, even if a couple has been living together for years, the bride will wear the white gown that was once reserved for angels and virgins.

At the wedding the bride’s bouquet was made up of fake flowers, but that didn’t keep all the eligible ladies from jumping for it. Even the subtle traditions have survived. When I congratulated the bride I was chastised by the best man. Apparently “congratulations!” has the connotation that she roped the groom; best wishes would have been more appropriate. As a person who has difficulty getting my socks to match I had quite a bit of difficulty keeping up on the proper etiquette of the event.

And, of course, some things will never change. At the reception the big question was how many children they planned to have. She wants five but he wants two. He laughed, “If she plans on having five kids they better come all at once.”

But still there's the question of why the traditions continue. I can think of a bunch of reasons. When it comes right down to it, the thought of making a living long-term can be a scary one; quite often a few people would probably balk at the last minute if there weren't 200 friends watching. But one thing I noticed was that single people (myself included) take weddings as a catharsis to reconfirm their independence. My friends and I must have drunk a dozen toasts to bachelorhood. This led to another tradition: the wedding hangover.

Still I must admit that when the time came for the groom to kiss the bride a shiver ran up my back. This really was a special moment. And as I saw the happy couple head out the church doors I was reminded of an old saying often on the minds of wedding observers, “There but for the grace of God...”

Will there be a major nuclear war within 50 years?

Steve Ledermann, mechanical engineering senior:
No. I don't think our government are that stupid and I trust our computer technology not to screw up.

Marlen Hagen, graphic communication sophomore:
Probably, (because of) bureaucracy. You know how the space shuttle accident happened? It would probably be some other problem such as that.

Alicia Carrillo, economics senior:
No. I just like to think people aren't that stupid. I'm being optimistic.

John Durschinger, fifth year architecture student:
Definitely not; because I have a general belief in man's rationality to continue his own existence.

letters to the editor

Drug tests for athletes are neo-McCarthyism

Editor — So Big Brother has come to Cal Poly at last. I was very disappointed to hear in last week's Summer Mustang about a new NCAA rule requiring members of college athletic teams to submit to drug testing beginning this fall. But what really angered me was the comment made by head football coach Jim Sanderson regarding the testing. He claimed that if an athlete was upset about the rule, it would be "almost like a confession." After reading of this crass and simplistic remark, I can only conclude that Coach Sanderson has never been fortunate enough to meet someone with enough backbone and integrity to stand up for a principle. It's discouraging and frightening to think an opinion coming from someone in a position of responsibility at a respected university. This drug testing witch hunt has gone too damn far already, and it's high time (no pun intended) people started asserting their right to privacy by refusing to tolerate this neo-McCarthyism in our society any longer.

GEOFF MILLER

Correction

In the July 17 Summer Mustang it was reported that professor M. Bill Aussieker was suspended without pay after pleading guilty to four counts of child molestation. Aussieker was suspended with pay.
Memories of Vietnam War linger long after coming home

Many Vietnam veterans had a hard time coming home because of the heavy psychological impact of the war and the "nobody cares" attitude that greeted them. However, some Vietnam veterans have been able to get on with their lives.

Wayne Montgomery is someone who has. Montgomery, an assistant reference librarian and graduate student in education, was 19 when he went to Vietnam in 1968.

"People joined up to serve their country," Montgomery said. He explained there was a popular patriotic movement before the peace movement started. "They wanted to go to war and get their hero ticket stamped but they got ripped off," he said. The veterans returned to a public which had a "bitter taste left in their mouth."

Veterans could not forget the larger-than-life experience that was etched into their minds, he said.

Montgomery had a different outlook before going to Vietnam. "One of the things that influenced me was a novel by Hemingway, 'Travels of a Young Man,' and I saw this (the war) as an opportunity to see things first-hand," he said.

The response from other students is that of "nobody cares."

"All people that are killed in combat are somebody's children," he stressed as he recalled a night to recover the bodies of their dead.

Montgomery has three young children of his own now. "I tell them what happened even though they don't understand and I'll continue to tell them," he said. "I wouldn't say we should never go to war, but there's no such thing as a little war. Most importantly, war isn't trivial."

He explained that veterans are often upset when young people see only the glory and heroics, and don't realize the randomness of the deaths and injuries. "Rambo makes war and combat seem fun. Vets say that's a fallacy. A lot more happened," he said.

Montgomery meets with other Vietnam veterans in San Luis Obispo in a group formed about eight months ago. The group has no name. A definite organization and a name would portray the image, and these veterans feel too many images have been created already. "There's not a great deal of uniformity among these vets, yet they share an experience," he said.

Montgomery discussed the two Vietnam War memorials, referring to the statue of three soldiers as the "people memorial" and the list of names as the "name memorial."

"All the rhetoric about Vietnam was the source of the problem. The people memorial didn't get to the point — the names do," he said. Veterans have had to get rid of the myth of the hero, not that the hero is the problem — it's the "idea of the hero."

"We all learned how to cope with the threat of losing our life and there was a lot of comradeship," he said. He said he worried, and assumed a lot of others did too, that the construction of the memorial would become too commercial. "A lot of comrades were killed and that should be treated special," he said.

By Lynette Ward

---

What was the crazy game we were playing? When did we put down our kites and tops to pick up rifles and grenades? Why were your babies charging our machineguns and throwing bombs? I didn't know your babies then, mama-san, but I do now. I met them this morning with my babies and I told them about your babies and how they died.

— excerpt from "Mama-san, I Remember Your Babies" by Wayne Montgomery

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Flowers and a flag grace the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington D.C.

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(Expires: 8/15/86)
Japanese students come to Cal Poly to study agriculture

By Suzanne Carson

An unwavering commitment to agriculture is made at an early age for Japanese students. As early as junior high school they may decide to devote their careers to the farming industry. The natural course thereafter is attendance at an agricultural high school followed by actual farm work or even higher education.

For 62 high school agriculture students and leaders from Japan this summer will enhance their education through an intensive one-month look at California agriculture — particularly agriculture on the Central Coast.

The agricultural program is co-sponsored by Educational Development International of Japan and the Pacific English Language Institute of San Luis Obispo.

The founder of EDI, Rev. Toeda, joined together 14 years ago to provide a cross-cultural and educational exchange in many areas of study. Students in child development, business and agriculture can participate in the exchange programs.

This is the fourth consecutive year for the agricultural program, which not only consists of teaching farming and ranching techniques but English conversational skills as well.

The agriculture students arrived in San Luis Obispo Monday and are staying at Centrepointe apartments for two weeks. They will have the opportunity to spend the remaining two weeks in the homes of American host families who have agricultural interests.

While in California, the students will participate in a variety of activities, tours and lectures. They will tour the agricultural activities at Cal Poly as well as Varian Arabians, Corbett Canyon Winery, Olasco Agricultural Services in Santa Maria, a Templeton dairy and Tally Farms of Arroyo Grande. They will wind up their trip at the Harris Beef Ranch near Coalinga and the Koda Rice Farm.

"These students want to learn the difference between the Japanese system and the American system," said Setsuko Yoshioka, an English teacher and trip leader from Tokyo.

Cal Poly graduate students Ed Hiel and Dan Gudahl are excited to be teaching the Japanese students. Both Hiel and Gudahl have been involved in the Peace Corps and the International Agriculture Program, which they believe have qualified them to participate in this program.

"This is a very new experience for me as I have very little exposure to the Japanese culture," said Gudahl.

"I am most looking forward to the cultural exchange. The tours will be interesting and educational while we hope to show a technical side to California agriculture," Hiel said.

Gudahl expressed the importance of first teaching the students English. "We hope to teach them English terms for agricultural skills, and then they can make observations of their experiences as a secondary benefit to bring home," he said.

English teacher Yoshioka, who teaches at an agricultural high school in Japan, is excited to learn more of California agriculture. "In Japan it is a family tradition to take over the farms. The farms are usually small and intensive types of agriculture," she said. "In the northern part of Japan we grow a lot of rice and white potatoes, and in the southern part a lot of oranges and sweet potatoes. Of course we also grow green tea, rice, oats and wheat.

"In Japan, when we go to the market we can only get three types of meat — beef, pork and chicken. Beef is very expensive and chicken very cheap. Not too many Japanese like the taste of lamb," Yoshioka explained.

The students are remarkably westernized in their clothing styles and spiky haircuts. The girls wear little make-up and both sexes appear to be older than they really are. But agriculture is at the heart of their interests and each payed about 600,000 yen (about $3,750) to get a taste of American ways.

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One of the program participants, Tomoyoshi Hashimoto, believes he will go home with a wealth of knowledge and experience. "It is an exciting time and we are very happy to be a part of the program."

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Diablo Canyon:
Protecting the local environment

BY LYNNETTE WARD

When seawater enters the intake valve of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, it is usually 55 degrees. Five minutes later the same water is discharged at the other side of Diablo Cove at 75 degrees.

The seawater is used in the water cooling system of Diablo Canyon with the sole purpose of cooling the fresh water used in the nuclear process. The amount of temperature variation differs depending on whether both units are operating. The 20-degree temperature change occurs when both units are operating at full capacity.

In 1975 PG&E established a biological research lab to study the potential negative effects of the power plant's water cooling system on marine plant and animal life in Diablo Cove and the adjacent area.

"The main environmental concerns have come up in the last 10 years and Diablo is the most scrutinized plant in the United States," said Jim Kelly, a Cal Poly graduate and a biologist who works in the research lab.

The facility was built by and is under the direction of PG&E's Department of Engineering Research. It is staffed by an 11-member team of six biologists and five technical and clerical workers. However, a lot of the biological work is done through contractors as a means of maintaining the validity of the tests.

In addition to the lab staff and the contractors, Cal Poly students work for the lab through an agreement with the Cal Poly Foundation. Most of the students are biology majors, although some natural resource management majors are also hired. The students perform various jobs to maintain the lab and help with research.

Kelly estimates that as a biologist at the facility, 90 percent of his time is spent doing "hands-on" work while 10 percent is spent doing the required data analysis and reports. "I like the variety. You do something different every day," Kelly added.

The hands-on work and follow-up reports are a result of PG&E's responsibility to research the environmental impact of the nuclear power plant. "Everything we do is required by some kind of agency," he said, adding, "The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and Water Quality Control Board provide a lot of the guidelines."

"We've never had any problem with toxicity, but you have to keep testing to be sure."

— Jim Kelly

Kelly explained that public relations plays a part in order to make people aware of the lab's existence and what it does. "It's maybe 10 percent or less though and it's mostly off duty."

Senior Biologist Dave Behrens does a majority of the public relations for the lab, including talks and slide shows to groups that are concerned with the environment.

While the biological research lab undertakes a wide range of activities, its main concerns include toxicity studies, thermal studies and animal behavior.

See DIABLO, page 11
Adults who can’t read get help

By Pamela Varma

Although intelligent, David never paid much attention in school and failed to learn the basics of reading and writing English. In the business world he was able to work his way up within a company. But once promoted to a managerial position involving reading and writing reports, he suddenly stopped reporting to work, ashamed to have his handicap discovered.

Sara’s college-aged children told her about the results. But she didn’t know how. Her parents moved every four or six months while she was in elementary school so she never learned basic reading and writing skills. She could memorize but, if given a pencil and paper, she could not write them.

David and Sara are among an estimated 18,000 adults in San Luis Obispo County who lead seemingly normal lives while never learning on that they are unable to read or write. Such people, termed functional illiterates, can be helped by the local branch of the California Literacy Campaign, as were Sara and David. But most are unaware of its existence or are afraid to take the first step.

Cal Poly education professor Jack Jones, who is involved in the student-led campaign, said the program is designed to bring together all available resources to foster literacy. He said the campaign is primarily a referral service, sending people to the appropriate clinic or center depending on their individual levels of reading skills.

The San Luis Obispo branch of the campaign emphasizes teaching people who have very little or no reading skills and need to begin with something as basic as the letters of the alphabet.

A teaching method called the Laubach method is designed especially for such people and is most effective when administered in a one-to-one fashion. Jones said his experiences with the Laubach method had been only in group situations, probably as a result of a shortage of volunteer tutors.

The Laubach reading method, which consists of four skill books designed specifically for adults, was originated by Frank C. Laubach in 1930.

The first skill book begins with each letter of the alphabet and an illustration of a familiar item which begins with that letter. The letter is superimposed on the picture to make a visual impact. For example, the letter "g" is pictured in the shape of the hair curling around the face of a young girl.

This learning by association method has proven to be more effective with adults, who do not respond well to learning by memorization. In addition, ordinary words from daily life are used: Dick and Jane and Spot are nowhere to be found in these books.

Later lessons include tasks such as reading advertisements, ordering from a snack shop and reading a paycheck. The last skill book reaches approximately the fourth grade level and has stories about Lewis and Clark, George Washington Carver and the Louisiana Purchase.

Free tutoring workshops in the Laubach method are offered locally and consist of 13 hours of instruction in the specified method of teaching. Tutors are requested to commit at least two hours a week for at least six months.

Cal Poly students who believe their reading skills are less than desired can enroll in ED 203, called Reading Efficiency. Some students sign up for the class to learn speed reading techniques while others, such as foreign students, sign up to become more proficient in basic reading skills.

The books are set up in a way that if they believe they can do it then they’ll be able to do it,” she said. “If you believe they can do it, they can sense it. And the way the books are set up it’s pretty hard to be a bad tutor.”

The biggest thing I find is that if they believe they can do it then they’ll be able to do it,” she said. “If you believe they can do it, they can sense it. And the way the books are set up it’s pretty hard to be a bad tutor.”

Illicitography

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“Mom it’s time you go” because he’s always telling me to sound out the word. If I didn’t know the word I’d just skip over it. Now I stop and sound it out,” she said. “I think I’ve memorized a lot of words. I went through life like that for years.”

Sara
Program provides help to minority teen-agers

By Mary Eddy

All Angulo, a junior at Arroyo Grande High School, and many other high school students like her, have a chance to go to college and successfully compete with other students, with help from a federally-funded program at Cal Poly.

The program, the Upward Bound Project, is designed to motivate and academically prepare high school minority students to successfully pursue a college education. Students are provided with personal and career counseling, classes that will develop creative thinking and effective verbal and written skills and assistance with fostering positive attitudes toward learning. "It helps give you a head start," said Lekeda Camacho, an Arroyo Grande High School senior. "It's like being in college."

The Cal Poly program draws students from Guadalupe, Arroyo Grande, Oceano and other San Luis Obispo County towns.

The majority of students who attend the program at Cal Poly are Hispanics. "The program is supposed to reflect the minority population of the area and in an area like this we mainly get Hispanic kids. But in somewhere like the Bay Area, the program has a lot more blacks and Vietnamese students," said Curiel.

During the school year students meet up to three Saturdays a month at Cal Poly for tutoring, career advisement and supplemental instruction. During the summer, students live in the dorms for six weeks and attend classes from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. "You really get to know your classmates," said Rosalva Espinoza, a junior from Righetti High School in Santa Maria.

The students go home on Friday evenings to visit their families and return to their dorm rooms by Sunday night. "When the students go home for the weekend, a lot of their parents really notice a positive change in their attitudes," said Curiel.

"For example, one boy's father said that now he's much more cooperative when asked to do things like clean his room, whereas before he would always say 'why should I?'"

Classes are taught by certified instructors and students working on their teaching credentials. The classes include such high school basics as history, American government, science, physical education and mathematics. In the evening students attend mandatory tutoring sessions three nights a week and personal development sessions twice a week. "It's a lot of work," said Camacho, "but it's still fun. And the classes, like government for example, will help me a lot next year in school."

The program also has informative and exciting field trips. "We try to combine fun with learning," said Curiel. "For example last week we went to the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Marriott's Great America, a health spa where health care professionals spoke about their careers and the state capital and the students had to come back to Cal Poly and write a paper about it. I thought all the kids would just remember Marriott's, but when we came back they were talking mostly about the capital and the aquarium."

The students are encouraged to get the students there but retention and helping them stay in school... — Francisco Curiel

What I'm worried about is not just Vista Grande restaurant. They are housed in the dorms not only for convenience but also to encourage interaction and to give an accurate view of college life, Curiel said. "Living in the dorms is a lot of fun," said Lekeda Camacho, an Arroyo Grande High School senior. "It's like being in college."

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The students are encouraged to
Tom Bradley speaks in San Luis Obispo as he hits the campaign trail for governor

By Floyd Jones
Staff Writer

The Democratic donkey kicked its heels Saturday and caught Gov. George Deukmejian in the gut.

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley came to San Luis Obispo and a crowd of about 300 at Mission Plaza greeted him warmly.

Bradley, who hopes to muster enough votes Nov. 4 to catapult him over Deukmejian into the governor's seat, addressed the issues briefly and to the point.

"I got the message because the people of California have spoken out on that issue," said Bradley.

Throughout the past year Bradley, who has divested the funds of the City of Los Angeles from use in South Africa, has encouraged groups and organizations, particularly California universities, to follow suit.

Last week the issue was taken up by the University of California Board of Regents. Bradley said that with his encouragement the board voted to divest.

"I'm proud that the leadership which I gave over the course of that last year or more has prompted not only other cities to join with us in this fight, but finally persuaded the governor that he ought to get on the right side at least once," Bradley said.

In a press conference following the speech Bradley answered questions about other issues, some of which pertained locally.

Responding to a question posed by a Summer Mustang reporter as to whether or not, if elected governor, he would be more generous toward education in his budgeting than Deukmejian, Bradley said:

"Yes, I think any governor would. Deukmejian has vetoed more bills dealing with education than any governor in the history of the State of California. Education is a fundamental issue with me. It is the number one priority in this state, and if we don't do a better job of stopping the dropout rate, of reducing the class size, of giving our young people a chance, a good start in life, we are going to be in trouble by the year 2000 and beyond."

Such an utterance may capture the vote of many students, but what about the rest of the population of California? Bradley said that because Los Angeles is the most diverse city in the United States, his track record of representing "all of the people fairly, justly, and well" would follow him to the state capital.

"I've been elected mayor four times — more than any mayor in the history of our city — and elected by every district in that city," he said. "So that's a demonstration that I can satisfy the concerns and the needs of all of the people."

Dealing with the public's money is another of his major strengths, said Bradley.

"I balanced the budget in Los Angeles 13 years in a row," he said, "more than any governor in the history of this state — more than any big city mayor in the entire country."

The 1984 Summer Olympics is another qualification cited by Bradley. Without using any tax-money, said Bradley, Los Angeles came out of the games with a surplus of $225 million.

The success was perhaps due to his strategy of intra-city relations, which he said creates "a partnership between business and labor and city government — the kind of partnership that solves problems."

Bradley pledged support of mandatory jail sentences for the possession and sale of cocaine or any derivative of the drug. He also said he was in favor of dumping the Casmalia toxic waste dump, which lies about 13 miles southwest of Santa Maria.

According to Bradley there hasn't been an opportunity to debate the issues with Deukmejian.

"I've asked him (Deukmejian) to debate me 14 times in 14 different cities of California so that all of the people would be able to hear and see our positions on the issues," Bradley said. "But the governor refused 14 times to debate me."

Bradley said there have also been eight debate invitations by the media, all of which he said he declined.

"He can run, but he can't hide," said Bradley. "We're going to find him even if we have to crawl in a hole behind him."

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Kudos to the following Cal Poly faculty, staff and students:

□ A Cal Poly aeronautical engineering sophomore has been awarded a $1,000 scholarship from the Charles G. Wiswell Scholarship Fund, established by Wings West Airlines. Sean McMillin was awarded the scholarship on the basis of his academic achievement, aviation interest and future career goals within the aeronautical field.

□ Agricultural engineering professor Lloyd H. Lamouria will be recognized by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for his part in developing the nation's first roll-over protective device for tractors. Lamouria, along with his two fellow researchers, will be honored on a historical landmark to be installed at UC Davis.

□ Graphic communication instructor Gary Field has been named chairman of the Fellows Committee for the Technical Association of the Graphic Arts. The committee selects recipients of fellowships for graduate study in technical fields related to printing.
Children get chance to be firefighters for a day

Children of Cal Poly students, faculty and staff model the latest in firefighter fashion Friday at the Cal Poly Fire Department. The children are part of Poly Trekkers, a program sponsored by the Cal Poly Children’s Center. The six-week-long sessions include guided tours of Cal Poly poultry, swine and ornamental horticulture units, the fire station, Disabled Student Services, the Robert E. Kennedy Library and the Health Center. The six- to nine-year-old children will also participate in hiking, games and crafts.

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New campus paper going strong
By Pamela Varma

Childhood memories of the tale about Benjamin Franklin begin­ning to create a new campus newspaper helped fuel the drive for a 24-year-old math major at Cal Poly to create a new campus newspa­per last spring.

Several months and four issues later, The Alternative, branch­child of Laine Johnson, is alive and well, publishing once a month in the summer and once a week during the regular school year.

Johnson started The Alternative when he began feeling that some students who were against construction of the rec­

typhoon. And despite financial hurdles and fluctuating numbers of reader contributions, Johnson remains committed to the paper's goal of printing diverse viewpoints.

"Right now it's being nur­

ured," he said. "But it's a great vehicle for publishing the things they want to say and having other people listen, especially in a college environment where so many other people to see the possibilities, and once they do hopefully the response will go on up.

Johnson does not fit the ste­

type of an alternative press editor: hard-hitting, printing things simply to outrage people. Instead his primary objectives of promoting free speech and un­

afraid commentary seem genu­
inuous.

Supporting these objectives, the first issue of The Alternative carried a letter from Rep. Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) in favor of the Libyan bombing as well as a So­

cialist viewpoint denouncing the bombing. The articles were run side-by-side on the front page.

"We got accused of being both left wing and right wing so we figured we were successful," Johnson said.

While taken by some to be an ad­

front to Mustang Daily, Johnson said The Alternative and Mustang Daily are designed to serve different purposes.

"The paper was meant to be friendly competition, but com­

petition nonetheless." But he noted, "We're after different things." Indeed, with only one regular reporter on his staff The Alternative relies heavily on con­

tributed material rather than field reporting.

Some contributions and sugges­tions can prove interesting. Johnson said one man wrote in that the entire second issue be devoted to writing a new constitution for the United States. Some suggestions are more practical, such as the helpful critique of the first issue mailed in by a Mustang Daily reporter.

"I went into this thing cold, I mean absolutely cold," said Johnson, who has only one jour­

nalism major on his staff. "None of them have been going for 40 years, but some of them have gained an ap­

preciation for the work that goes into a newspaper...and it takes to print reader responses.

Unfortunately, the pursuit of free speech hasn't been without a price. Although he currently shares responsibility for the con­

tent of The Alternative with Managing Editor Harold Kraemer, the time required to put together all phases of the first issue "trashed my school quarter,"

Previously earning a degree in cur­

riculum, Johnson is unsure if any disciplinary action will be taken against him by the math department in light of several unsatisfactory grades.

Knowing what he now knows about the work required, the rewards and the consequences of starting a newspaper, would he do it again?

"It's 50-50," he said. "It's ut­

terly dependent on the people in classes. Those classes I failed, I know I can do them.

The Alternative has come from investments and donations from family and friends. Johnson compared start­ing the paper from scratch to moving a brick wall.

"The first four issues I have a lot of confidence that I can do things and that's going to carry over into everything," he said. "I know what makes The Alternative. It's something that's very strong inside of me that says it's a very good thing and I'm not going to let it go. I sacrificed a lot for it. To give away my math for that. But I have a knife in my heart, but it was worth it.

ILLITERACY

According to Jonathan Kozol in his book "Death at an Early Age," there are more than 2.5 million adults in California who are func­tionally illiterate. This means 75% of the unemployed are non-readers; one out of every nine adult Americans can't read. He estimates $6 billion each year is spent on child welfare with the replacement of un­

compensation caused directly by the numbers of adults unable to read well enough to get jobs.

More than 2 million California adults are functionally illiterate

When state funding for the California Literacy Campaign runs out in several years, the hope is that the current pro­

grams throughout the county will be strong enough to support themselves. The San Luis Obispo Literacy Campaign operates as a separate program and is and is funded by the California Library Services Act.

Lisa Beigle, retired head librarian from Cuesta College and literacy coordinator for the San Luis Obispo Literacy Cam­

paign, said the emphasis now is to reinforce the other agencies involved in the program. These agencies include the various reading centers throughout the area. The program that were recently started at the Cuesta College, Mid-State and Atascadero State Hospital.

"It's a very, very complicated problem and it's a very com­

plicated process to deal with," Jones said. But because of the myriad of teaching methods available, "I think I can safely say today that there is not any­

one who could not be taught to read.

TEACHERS

From page 1
during the three-week period with Cal Poly students who are study­ing to be teachers.

Recently, an associate professor of education and one of the faculty members who began the program, said the program helps these teachers, whom she calls teachers, learn about real­

life situations and respon­sibilities faced by classroom teachers.

"If you're going to be absent you can't just cut this class; you're responsible for the educational process. You can't just sit in a classroom ever...it's such a truer picture of teaching than just sitting in a class for four hours."

For some of the teachers this is their first experience in teaching "real" children and they are both scared and excited. For others it provides additional ex­

perience in a field in which they are already talented.

McBride said teachers com­

bine academic lessons such as learning adjectives or writing poems with exciting activities such as campus tours. Included in the many activities are the 35 to 40 minute daily sessions in the Apple Computer lab in the Ar­

chitecture Building, tours of the Robert E. Kennedy Library.

They're used to a 15-drawer cat­

alog and here we have a whole room. It was, as the kids said, "awesome," said McBride. "We don't have the bottom of those stairs and look up: they've never seen so many stairs,"

Some students, like Robles have never been on or even seen an elevator, she added.

They teach them a flavor of what a campus was like. They love seeing a campus join the classes didn't have an idea of going to class on their own," she said. When the students grumbled, "They say things like 'Is it recess for..."
**DIABLO**

**From page 5**

"Any time you’re discharging water you wish you say it’s not toxic," Kelly explained. The water is then discharged by a modified version of a device that discharges the water from the ocean floor and tested to make sure the water is actually discharging into the ocean. Photos are taken every hour during the day to monitor the foaming water coming from the discharge valve. The foaming water is caused by the mixture of temperature of the discharge water and the water in the cove. By the time the discharge water reaches the end of the cove it has mixed back into the normal temperature. "We’ve never had any problem with toxicity, but you have to keep testing to be sure," said Kelly.

In addition to the main laboratory, the plant has underwater stations throughout the cove to facilitate these types of water and marine life studies. The underwater studies done by the lab are quite extensive. Studies are done to determine the temperature for life of the 21 dominant species in the area. The area needs to be well lit and the marine life is regulated to see which area and which are more attractive to the area. Relationships between the power plant and the marine life are established based on the data obtained from the research. "We expect to find hardy animals in the inter-tidal area," Kelly explained. The inter-tidal area is the place between low and high tide.

In their studies the biologists don’t kill anything or take it from the environment, they just observe how many of each species are present. They then use the population numbers as an indicator of how the marine life is affected.

Kelly explained that much of their research is tedious work. The lab workers do a lot of observing, as in the cases of the grey whale and the sea otters. They don’t have any physical contact with the animals, but their observations help provide a basis for explaining any environmental impacts from Diablo Canyon.

Concerns expressed about the possible influence of the power plant’s thermal discharge on migrating California gray whales prompted PG&E to initiate a program of regular observations of whale behavior as they pass the plant site.

Part of the lab facility at the plant is under agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to clean and temporarily house Central Coast sea otters contaminated by oil spills.

The biology lab also focuses on animal behavior. Of special interest to the biologists are three endangered species: the American peregrine falcon, sea otters and the California grey whale.

American peregrine falcons have been nesting on a rock island adjacent to the Diablo Canyon site. The Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group at UC Santa Cruz was contracted by PG&E to watch the birds during the nesting season. Because the falcon’s diet includes pigeons, its eggshells have a high content of DDT, which makes the shells crack easily. After the falcons lay their eggs in the nests the research group will replace the eggs with marble eggs, take the live eggs to Santa Cruz to hatch them in an incubator and then return the healthy chicks to the nest.

Twice a month the research lab supports an observation program of the California sea otters’ behavior and movement along the coast within 10 miles of the power plant. The concern is not only about what effects the plant may have on the otters’ behavior but also what they are doing and how it may impact abalone, one of the otters’ favorite foods, has sometimes been blamed on Diablo, although it is probably due instead to an increase in the otter population.

Part of the lab facility at the plant is under agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to clean and temporarily house Central Coast sea otters contaminated by oil spills.

**From page 7**

"I would like to go to Chico or Santa Barbara and maybe study psychology," said Camacho.

The college-bound students who attend Cal Poly are assisted by a modified version of Upward Bound called Bridge, which helps orient the students to the campus and the services available during this five-week session that starts in July.

Curiel and the resident assistants have found the program very rewarding for themselves yet also very demanding. "It’s a 24-hours-a-day job," said Gina Reyes, a resident assistant. "But I don’t know what I’ll do when the kids leave. I’ll miss them so much."

Curiel, a former grade school teacher from Guadalupe and a Cal Poly graduate, has seen many of his previous students return to the Upward Bound Program and continue to achieve academically. "It’s very rewarding for me to see the personal growth in these kids, especially the ones I’ve known since they’ve been in grade school. I also get great satisfaction out of being able to utilize all of the resources available to us and use them to help the kids," said Curiel.

**Program**

From page 7

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TEACHERS

From page 10

From page 10

them? Why aren't they in class? Who are their teachers? It's a real eye-opener for them."

Because elementary school instructors teach a variety of subjects, teachers are required to take a course in physical science taught by chemistry professor Robert Chichowski. They are taught to perform hands-on experiments in front of classrooms and give brief lectures on subjects such as the benefits of different types of rocks. Seeing women conduct scientific experiments and lecture about science is an aspect of the program McBrude said was unexpected but welcomed. "Science has typically been a male field and a woman scientist is still rather rare," she said. "What the children have seen is that women can do science."

But beyond enjoying the children's refreshing attitudes, students learning to be teachers learned things about themselves and about teaching. And, said McBrude, some students found teaching harder than they had expected. "Some of the teachers liked the real active kids or rambunctious kids and others liked the kids who were more calm," she said, noting that it reflected something of themselves. "It's their challenge to find something they like in every kid." Rarely has there been a serious discipline problem with any of the children, McBride said. The regular classroom teachers are always available for back-up, but the teachers have done well in handling any problems by themselves. And, of course, discipline is something a teacher should be prepared to encounter, she said.

McBrude said a complaint she had of many of her professors was that the things they were teaching were no longer effective. By being a part of this program Cal Poly professors who teach how to teach have benefited by learning current teaching techniques.

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