Shots are necessary for some to register

By Arlene J. Wieser

Almost 3,200 students discovered holds were placed on their spring CAR forms because they had not been properly immunized.

According to Dr. James Nash, director of Student Health Services, the immunization requirement has been in effect since last year, but it has not been until this quarter that the chancellor has gotten strict about it.

Nash said every student received a form last summer explaining the requirement, but not too many of them paid attention to it. The requirement is also mentioned in the course catalogue and the spring class schedule.

Students who qualified to have a hold put on their CAR forms included all new students, transfer students, dorm residents, and certain majors including dietetics, liberal arts, physical education, nursing, medical technology and other majors, in which students might be interacting with small children. More than 6,000 students fell into these categories.

Many students properly notified the Health Center, but about 3,200 students did not and consequently had a hold put on their CAR forms, said Nash.

In order for students to clear the hold, they need to get the immunization or fill out the proper form in the Health Center, Nash said, and students need to remember when hang gliding. Some reading is involved, he said, and quizzes are given on the information so that when the need arises, the pilot will know exactly what action to take.

Hageman, who is involved with students from both UCSB and Cal Poly, said he is trying to get a hang gliding team together and get more of the members of the club certified.

Although hang gliding is a popular sport, Hageman said that the safety aspect needs to be stressed. Hang gliding still suffers from a bad reputation, which was mainly developed in the late 60s and early 70s, when the gliders were unsafe. "I have taught over 400 students without a single broken bone," Hageman said. This may be because most injuries occur when students don’t know what they are doing, and therefore, Hageman teaches on sand dunes where injury is less likely to occur.

Hageman said hang gliding has a better safety record than scuba diving or flying a single-engine plane. The pilots fly with a parachute, he said, and a two-way radio for safety purposes. "It's not dangerous, just beautiful."

The cost of learning how to hang glide is expensive, but according to those who come out each weekend, it's well worth the cost. Lessons cost about $80 for 12 days, which includes the use of school equipment (gliders, harnesses, helmets and two-way radios). After completing the instruction, most pilots will want to invest in their own equipment, which varies in price from $500 to $1,200 for a used intermediate glider, and from $1,600 to $2,500 for a new intermediate glider.

As for skill, Hageman said that most of it is learned in his course. Pilots learn to steer by shifting their weight in the direction of the turn, using a control bar attached to the glider. Speed can be controlled by either pulling on the bar to speed up or pushing on it to slow down. Said hang gliding student Mark Taylor, "I thought hang gliding was just jumping off a cliff, but it's much more."

Although conditions were not great for flying, a group of fliers assembled this past weekend to practice launches and landings in high wind. They seemed to be an odd group, but they all had one thing in common — trying to reach that particular high. Bob Traversi, a Cal Poly senior, commented, "It's like flying a plane. Flying is easy — it's landing and taking off that's hard."

Mark Taylor, community development supervisor for the City of Santa Barbara, received a certificate to learn how to hang glide as a Christmas present from his wife. "It's something I've always wanted to do," he said, "fly like a bird."

Austin Angell, a chemistry professor at Purdue University, said hang gliding is worth coming out and doing. He is currently attending a workshop for the Institute of Physicians in Santa Barbara, where it was suggested to him that he give hang gliding a try. "It's one hell of a good idea," he said.

Students learn basics of soaring with birds

By Karin Tindall

Of all the things to do on the Central Coast, hang gliding is fast becoming an obsession. It is one sport, according to those who dare to try it, that makes people feel as one with the birds whose space they are borrowing.

One group of Central Coast residents makes the trek to a place near Guadalupe every weekend to further learn the skills of hang gliding and soar with the birds in the sky.

According to Achim Hagem, a United States Hang Gliding Association instructor, students first learn the fundamentals of hang gliding on the ground, and progress to practicing what they have learned on sand dunes under controlled conditions. Eventually, if the students stick with it, they can fly as high as 1,400 feet upon completion of the course, if they are good. "It's a skill you have to learn, like windsurfing," said Hagem, who works out of the Santa Barbara Hang Gliding Center.

Cal Poly student Grant Shaffer said there are a lot of things to remember when hang gliding. Some reading is involved, he said, and quizzes are given on the information so that when the need arises, the pilot will know exactly what action to take.

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Competing with Japanese

Motivation key to business

By Carolyn Clancy

U.S. manufacturers can compete with Japanese corporations, but to succeed they must first realize that manufacturing is a worldwide business, a businessman told Cal Poly students Tuesday.

Lowell Turriff, vice president of sales and marketing for Cypress Semiconductor, was the keynote speaker at a noon luncheon which marked the end of the 21st Annual SAM Business Seminar. The seminar was a two-day event in which executives from 22 companies visited Cal Poly to give business students information on a personal basis.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him go out and buy a hat.

— Gaelic proverb
Do you believe in love at first sight?

Scott Lewis, electronic engineering junior:
No. Just because all the "love at first sight" I've had have turned out to be disappointing.

Mara Stone, civil engineering sophomore:
Yes, I do. I just think that there's the right person out there, and maybe one look can show that.

Brian Scafefield, industrial technology sophomore:
No, I don't. Maybe because it hasn't happened to me.

There's no place like home

Cal Poly athletic teams have a great deal of respect for our hometown — Cal State Bakersfield in particular. CSB gives Cal Poly a run for their money in everything from basketball to swimming. Take a look from your school's athletes and just admit that Bakersfield is awesome.

Bakersfield events are of national significance. We have sarcastic warshipings, killer bees, the Voyager, secret stealth fighter-plane crashes and chill cook-offs (it just threw in the last one to see if you were paying attention).

There you have it. All the reasons for you to pack your bags and become one of us — the few, the proud, the Bakoans.

It's time to band together, fellow Bakoans. We must unite against this rash of discrimination, humiliation and downright rudeness. All you SoCal surfers aren't so cool, and all you Bay Area braggarts aren't so hip. If Colonel Baker were alive today, he'd... why he'd... well I don't know what he'd do, but he'd be mad.

Donna Taylor is a journalism sophomore, and can often be seen standing near the Swine Unit, deeply inhaling, dreaming of home.

letters to the editor

Microcomputers needed for basic courses too

Editor — In response to your article on the UNIX computer system (Feb. 5), I would like to add that there is also a critical need for microcomputer Local Area Networks (LAN's) to support the students who have to take a service course, such as Computer Science 110, to fulfill their major's general education requirement.

It is the obligation of the computer science department to support these courses as we support the UNIX-based courses. I will be more than happy to take you through the facilities used to deliver instruction for the service courses and point out to you the critical need for these facilities to be upgraded.

EMILIE ATTALA
computer science professor

Problem isn't Reagan; it's American people

Editor — Enough Reagan bashing — it's too easy, and it's been proven ineffective and worse yet, unpatriotic. The cry of the Reagan era is "Support the president and his mandate from the people." The message here suggests to me that Reagan isn't the problem, it's the people. After the introspective and self-critical (weak) Jimmy Carter, Americans felt in desperate need for a hero as president. They found and elected Reagan. A true American cannot help but feel some remorse criticizing an American Hero — even if he's a hero of image and not of substance. It is sad, and it does no good to pour salt on these wounds.

To be supportive of our country we must only correct our mistakes and direct our course. This is our responsibility. We have to delegate it with more than just spirit, but with reason that oversees even the application of our patriotism.

ROBERT W. GUTIERI

Letters policy

Mustang Daily encourages readers' opinions, criticisms and comments. Letters should be submitted to Room 226 of the Graphic Arts Building. Letters should be shorter than 250 words, must be typed and must include the writer's signature and telephone number.

BLOOM COUNTY

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Donna Taylor

but also a summer camping, uh, I mean paradise. I myself was born some 20 years ago on a 110-degree humid, windy day. But who's complaining? I love the hot weather — Sun, Fun, Stay, Play, that's our motto! Then there's all the metropolitan giants that surround our humble city, like Pumpkin Center, Buttonwillow, Maricopa and Lost Hills. Now you know where to spend spring break.

How many of you know that there are eight high schools in Bakersfield? And that 150,000 people call it home? What? What do you mean those Okies multiply like rabbits? Ha, Ha. Very funny.

Let's consider all the famous people who are from Bakersfield. Buck Owens of "Hee Haw" fame, Rick Mears (you know, the Indy 500 champion race driver) and Frank Gifford (what do you mean "who" — the great ABC sports commentator, that's who).
Newsbriefs
Thursday, February 12, 1987

US has nuclear weapons tested

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — A nuclear weapons test was detonated deep beneath the Nevada desert Wednesday, the second of six shots expected over a two-month period.

Energy Department spokesman Jim Boyer said the shot, code-named Tornero, was conducted without incident at 8:45 a.m. PST and was “very successful.”

The test came eight days after the United States conducted its first shot of 1987, a test named Hazebrook on Feb. 3. That test sparked an outcry from the Soviet Union and anti-nuclear activists. The Soviet Union had announced earlier that it would end its 18-month unilateral test moratorium when the U.S. conducted its first test in 1987.

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corporations have to make is in their attitudes toward employees, said Turriff. United States society is such that employees, said Turriff. United

From page 

One big change that American corporations have to make is in their attitudes toward employees, said Turriff. United States society is such that employees, said Turriff. All corporations have to make is in their attitudes toward employees, said Turriff. United States society is such that employees, said Turriff. All

creativity and flexibility are encouraged in business, he said, and the only thing left to do is motivate people. "The U.S. worker wants to be part of the team," said Turriff. All employees have to be involved to continue a company's success. Japanese workers are very motivated and nationalistic, and corporations in Japan consider workers the most important asset, said Turriff. As a result, there is a "strong, nationalistic feeling of the Japanese people to close U.S. manufacturers out," said Turriff. "They absolutely believe in the Japanese product," he said.

The success of Japanese manufacturers directly relates to automation of their plants, according to Turriff. However, these large, cost-efficient facilities are very inflexible, so they have to go after large marketplaces, he said. Because Japanese corporations can participate more easily in the U.S. marketplace, Turriff said, U.S. corporations must challenge the Japanese to a foot race, rather than a full-scale battle. "U.S. corporations must use automation, without losing flexibility, to outmaneuver Japanese companies," he said.

Another adjustment that will help U.S. corporations compete is the revision of their management systems. Turriff noted that the company to get fat, "said Turriff, adding that extra managers who have nothing to do will not contribute to the company's success. The U.S. is the only country with a full solution of venture capital available," said Turriff. The problem is that American corporations must prove that there will be a worthwhile return on investment. The Japanese economy is controlled by the government, so there is a lot of cheap capital available for new business ventures, and this gives them an edge, he said.

Turriff is one of the six original founders of Cypress Semiconductor, which was founded three years ago. He attributes the success of Cypress to its unique strategy. The company carries all processes in the U.S. and uses automation in combination with flexibility to compete with Japanese. Another key to their success is a broad product line. "We didn't want to be dependent on any one product," said Turriff.

"We pay very close attention to revenue per employee," he said. The average in the U.S. is about $60,000 per employee, while the Japanese average is about $90,000 per employee. Cypress boasts an average of about $125,000 in revenues per employee.

However, the problem facing Cypress is how to maintain quality while growing at a rate of 10 to 20 percent per quarter, Turriff said this can be done by recognizing that products are changing, and by keeping up with the state of the art. "If we don't do it, someone else will," he said.

"The current management teams are not willing to face the problem," he said. "Students, the managers of tomorrow, will solve the problems of American business.

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CABO SAN LUCAS

MAZATLAN
In today's world of cold war and high-tech weaponry, some prestigious engineering jobs are being pushed aside by conscience.

**THE MORAL DILEMMA**

Engineering, as a major and as a career, has long been chosen by students who want to contribute to society by solving the technical problems that stand in the way of achieving a better world in which to live.

The body of knowledge uncovered by engineers has made it possible to produce majestic bridges and magnificent flying machines, as well as computers, eyeglasses and tools for medicine. But, engineering also has produced machine guns, bombers, tanks and nuclear weapons.

Although some students believe these weapons are necessary to achieve a better world, many other engineering students do not, and don't want to take part in building them.

Nickolas Carbone, an electronic engineering senior, said he doesn't want to work on military weapons and said he definitely believes the issue has created a moral dilemma for him.

Carbone said he is going to "shy away" from companies that build military weapons, but according to the head of the Placement Center, Richard Equinoa, it may not be that easy in today's job market. Equinoa said that it is not just that the defense jobs pay more, but that engineers are finding it difficult to find non-defense related companies. "With so much money being spent on military weapons, it is extremely difficult to find an employer that is not in some way affiliated with the defense industry," he said, adding, "Today a major United States export is weapons. Where does a United States engineering graduate go?"

Equinoa said students vary as to their aversion to working for weapons manufacturers. He said some students don't want to work for any company that is related to the defense industry, while others will work for the company but don't want to work directly on the weapons.

Equinoa said he believes it is a moral issue. "I support those students who make a conscious decision, those who think they are doing it to keep peace. I don't support those who ignore what they are doing," he said.

Ed Garner, an engineering professor, said that many times students find themselves torn between military and non-military related jobs, but he said it is not necessarily because of money. "The choice may be between a really high-tech job in the industrial military complex or a lower tech job in the non-military sector."

He said he believes the decision of whether to work on nuclear and military weapons is a moral decision, and he sees a growing concern among students. "I see more students concerned now than five years ago. It's not a majority but it's growing." He said he was not sure what has caused the increased concern.

Garner does not hesitate to discuss these issues when they come up in class, although some professors and students don't think the engineering classroom is the place for ethical issues.

Mike Lanece, a mechanical engineering professor, said, "There is nothing wrong with building nuclear weapons," adding that it is the engineer's job to build them and somebody else's job to decide what to do with them. Lanece, who spent 20 years working on defensive and offensive missiles, said he does not see building weapons as a moral issue. He said immorality has to with making porno movies, not building weapons.

Laura Dritter, electrical engineering senior, said she would have no objection to working on military or nuclear weapons. "You're going to come into contact with them one way or the other," she said, adding, "I come from a very pro-military family, and as long as they are a good deterrent, they are going to be a fact of life."

Doug Barr, an engineering technology senior, said he does not think building nuclear weapons is a moral issue for the engineer. "If they are going to pay me to build them, I'll build them," he said, adding, "although if it was up to me I wouldn't use them."

Stan Dundon, philosophy professor, said although he doesn't think there is an absolute right or wrong to the issue, the pursuit of personal happiness should require a student to look at the moral aspects of a job.

Dundon said he doesn't agree with the position that the moral responsibility is somebody else's. "They assume the leaders know what they are doing, that kind of reasoning might be OK in a country with no freedom," he said, but "to say it is somebody else's responsibility is a cheap way out."

"Tal" Scriven, head of the philosophy department, said he thinks the building of weapons is a moral issue and can be a moral dilemma for a graduate. "As children we are raised to have concern for other people. If we are called upon to violate this professionally we might try to rationalize it; we might say it's OK to build these weapons."

He also said he thinks it is wrong to say that the moral responsibility is someone else's. "To say 'it's not up to me to worry about morality' is an attitude that is ultimately disastrous to the individual and to society," Scriven said. He continued by saying that the building of military weapons without being concerned about their use is like the Nazis who built gas chambers without being concerned about their use.

Chris Anderson, electronic engineering senior, said he thinks the issue is a moral issue. "I have to make my own decisions about right and wrong," he said. He said he has decided not to take a job that would require him to work on military and nuclear weapons. "I plan to have a long career and I don't want to look back on it some day and think that I was part of something that promoted death and destruction," he said.

Anderson continued by saying he did not always feel this way but began changing his mind as he learned more about the world and what was going on in it. He said his attitude change has a lot to do with what he has learned outside of class. "If I just paid attention to what I learned in electronics classes . . . ." Anderson said he hopes to work in bio-medical electronics after graduation, but that finding employment in that field is not as easy as finding employment in the military industrial complex. He said a lot of the companies that come to Cal Poly to recruit are the military industrial companies from Los Angeles. He said many of the other companies do not actively recruit, and getting employment in those firms requires an extra effort. "It's hard for students to put out that extra effort when these companies are coming right here and offering them jobs," he said. "As for me, I have been putting out that extra effort."

By Jerry McKay
Staff Writer
A speech on "The Role of Intimacy in a Sexual Society" will begin at noon Thursday in University Union Room 217D.

The Counseling Center will hold a Re-Entry Discussion Group workshop at 11 a.m. Thursday.

The Placement Center will hold a summer job search workshop for technical majors at 11 a.m. Thursday in Business Administration and Education Building Room 206.

There will be a Valentine's Day carnation sale from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Friday in the University Union Plaza as part of Love Carefully Week.

All items for Calendar must be received by noon two days prior to the event.

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GLIDING

From page 1
Taylor said hang gliding takes a lot of patience. "It takes a lot of waiting for the right conditions, but it's fun. It takes a little more feel than I thought it would take."

Shaffer summed up his day by saying, "You fly all day, until you're too tired to go anymore.''

HOLDS

From page 1
very scarce," said Nash. "The most common side effect is a sore arm."

According to Nash, about 20 to 30 cases of German measles are reported to the Health Center each year. For the average student the German measles is not a serious health hazard. But if a pregnant woman catches German measles, her unborn child has a 50 percent chance of developing birth defects ranging from blindness to brain damage.

Nash said students do not need to make appointments to get the shot and the whole procedure takes just a couple of minutes.

Better understanding needed of pesticides

By Anna Cekola
Staff Writer

There is a gap forming between scientific progress and public understanding of that progress, the senior project analyst for White House Science and Technology Policy said Tuesday.

"Despite living longer, better and healthier lives, the perception by the public is that they are about to die because of external factors like chemicals," said Young in a speech titled "Risk Management with Agricultural Chemicals" sponsored by the School of Agriculture student council.

Some $3 billion is spent annually on pesticides worldwide because estimates show that 45 percent of global agricultural production is lost to pests each year.

"We have put pesticides everywhere," Young said. "We put them out by planes and can even tie pesticides to tails to control flies."

Pesticides have allowed tremendous benefit in making the difference in the food supply, but the social and environmental costs are also high, Young said. Some estimates show that 1 percent of the pesticides used react with the target, while the remaining 99 percent move into the ecosystem. Young also showed figures that estimate 45,000 people become poisoned annually from pesticides.

"Society does not allow nonchalance on the part of agriculture concerning pesticide and chemical use," Young said. "People demand regulations, but we also have to be critical about regulation because innovation can be stifled."

He outlined the research agenda for the Environmental Protection Agency, Young said he has seen that public concern often forces the agency to focus on small issues that have little impact.

"The EPA literally has thousands of laws regulating chemical use, but just how many lives are really saved?" Young asked.

If you ask this question to an official, they might look down and smile in an embarrassed way." Young said, however, that the EPA serves a much larger role in protecting the aesthetics of the environment.

"Our main goal is that the EPA can provide a cleaner environment for our families."

In providing a more accurate risk assessment of chemicals and pesticides used, Young suggested a few steps for reducing uncertainty in such analysis.

"We need to find a better understanding of chemicals and their hazards," Young said. "It makes good sense, dollars and cents, to teach people how to handle chemicals so they will not get poisoned or poison someone else."

Understanding the role of pests in the ecosystem and finding better methods of toxicology were suggestions Young made to help make straightforward risk assessments.

"We must avoid policy that readily removes well-tested chemicals," Young said.

Citing the herbicide 24D as having bad public perception in California, Young warned that removing such a chemical would only see replacement of another chemical with little or no database.

To help reverse the trend of urbanites speaking for agriculture, Young called for better industry communication.