Ex-official:  
CIA scope should be reduced  
By Keith Nunes  

A former CIA official criticized the agency Monday night, saying the CIA is attempting to destabilize third world countries and should be dismantled.  

"I am aware of the greatness of our country," said John Stockwell. "That is why I believe that when a person sees something wrong, he should speak out about it." Stockwell spent 13 years in the CIA as a case officer in Vietnam, chief of station in Africa and at the top-secret National Security Council. He quit the CIA in 1977 because of the "dirty tricks" in which the CIA was engaging. Stockwell is the highest-ranking official to openly criticize the agency.  

"The CIA is currently involved in destabilizing countries all over the world," said Stockwell. "What I mean by destabilization is that the social and economic parts of a country are torn apart by outside influencing forces. Some examples of the ways in which countries are destabilized are through terrorism, propaganda campaigns aimed at making the people doubt their country and the supply of arms to rebel forces in order to overthrow the central government. A good example of destabilization taking place today is in the country of Nicaragua."  

Stockwell said that when he speaks of dismantling the CIA he does not mean that it should be wiped out altogether. "I believe that the powers of the CIA should be reduced to those of just an intelligence-gathering operation. Currently the CIA has too much power and is overstepping the bounds for which they were created. There are too many people dying in this world because the CIA is busy protecting our national security interest."

Caught in the middle

Europe mixed toward US  
By Matt Weiser  

The Los Angeles royal Danish consulate general characterized Europeans as a people who are caught in the middle between superpowers the United States and the Soviet Union, yet are dependent on the U.S. for safety and protection.  

Henning Kristiansen addressed a sparse crowd in Chumash Auditorium Tuesday on the topic "Political and economic relations between Europe and the United States: Has the Atlantic grown wider?"  

He described his position in America as that of a diplomat. "A

Gardeners are taken for granted  
By Monica Fiscalini  

The Cal Poly campus is constantly trimmed and cared for, but the grounds workers often go through the day feeling like "elves in the shrubbery" largely unnoticed by passersby.  

There are 19 full-time gardeners in the grounds section, one half-time worker and six student assistants. This may seem like a lot of gardeners, but Doug Overman, a grounds supervisor, said there is always work to do. The workers have their own territory, which covers five to 10 acres.  

It used to be gardeners were viewed simply as manual laborers. But now they enjoy a lot of freedom. Kathy Henry said gardeners are more creative. They are better educated and know there is more than one way to trim a hedge.  

And some gardeners on campus are Cal Poly graduates. Why choose gardening when there are many other options available for an ornamental horticulture major, including design, teaching, interior landscaping and floral management? Mary Bernard, who has been a gardener at Cal Poly for six years, finds this option in ornamental horticulture does not produce tension and stress that might hinder her spare time.  

Bernard said a college degree has become an important criterion and employers expect a skilled and knowledgeable technician, especially in California where the landscape is so important.  

Contrary to what some students think, gardening pays well too. Fifth-year education major Judy Gallaher enjoys the 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. work schedule and said the staff gets paid in all weather situations. Many of the gardeners don't think of their jobs as being difficult. "Nothing is that hard. You can always get help," said Gallaher, who has been working on the grounds for eight years.  

FBI head Reagan's choice to lead CIA

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan on Tuesday chose FBI Director William Webster as director of the CIA, the White House announced.  

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the president called Webster at 10:20 a.m. EST Tuesday and offered him the job. Webster "said he wanted some time to consider this and would let us know as soon as possible," Fitzwater added.  

Webster called back at 6:04 p.m. EST — after news of the selection leaked out — and accepted the job.  

If confirmed the the Senate, Webster would replace William J. Casey, who resigned after undergoing surgery for brain cancer.  

Reagan had nominated the CIA's acting director, Robert M. Gates, to take over the top spot. But the president withdrew that nomination Monday after it became clear Gates would face stiff Senate opposition because of the Iran-Contra affair and the CIA's involvement in it.  

The nomination of Webster, on the other hand, received quick praise from Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, who called him "a highly regarded professional who will bring much-needed credibility to the CIA."  

Reagan, in a statement released at the White House, said, "Bill Webster will bring remarkable depth and breadth of experience, as well as an outstanding record of achievement, to this position."  

Sources close to Webster, who refused to be identified by name, said that the leading candidate was U.S. District Court Judge Lowell Jensen, who had served as deputy attorney general in the Reagan administration before being appointed to a judgeship in northern California.
Legal poisons

Governor Deukmejian has apparently rejected the wishes of the people by pulling the teeth out of Proposition 65, the anti-toxics law which was passed by the voters in November.

Deukmejian has declared that the new law will apply to only 29 chemicals. The authors of proposition insist the law should apply to 250 chemicals.

The chemicals on the list are exclusively those found harmful to humans. This can only be determined after people get dangerously ill. Some chemicals not found on the list, such as DDT and highly toxic dioxin, have proven extremely harmful to animals. As Al Meyerhoff of the Natural Resources Defense Fund put it: "It is a basic tenet of science that we use animal data and extrapolate from that to regulate carcinogens. Here the governor has decided to dishearten the people of this state will be the test animals."

Deukmejian's decision is critical, because only chemicals listed by him are subjected to the law's key provisions — strict limits on discharges into drinking water sources and the requirement that businesses issue warnings before exposing anyone to significant risk.

Attorney General John Van de Kamp interpreted the law to encompass more than 200 chemicals, and has warned that he will not defend the governor's short list of chemicals in court.

Oddly enough, business leaders, who opposed the proposition because simply dumping chemicals saves them millions of dollars, had claimed during the campaign that thousands of chemicals could be affected. After the election, these same people claimed the law applied to only a few chemicals.

Californians are obviously concerned about the quality of their drinking water or they wouldn't have passed Proposition 65. Just as obviously, the governor doesn't care about these concerns. It's sure easy to tell this isn't an election year.

On a very cold morning not too long ago, I was heading for my 7 a.m. class when I was struck by the appearance of something new on campus. I counted no less than seven steam-powered air conditioners, some rising hundreds of feet into the air, and I was reminded of a long-ago summer trip to Yellowstone.

Cal Poly is served by a central steam system for heat and hot water. Several miles of steam lines radiate from the boiler plant in Building 40 and connect to virtually all of the larger buildings on campus, including the dorms. And this system, as a growing number of steam plumes on campus attest to, is rapidly crumbling.

Like electricity, most students couldn't care less about steam — until it goes off. The steam plant is the source of every hot morning shower in the dorms, the warm water in both swimming pools and virtually all the space heat on campus. In summer, the steam also cooks some of the larger buildings. The University Union, Administration and several others — including the Computer Science Building — are equipped with absorption chillers, which use hot steam-powered air conditioners. And therein lies an interesting link to the thousands of steam line repairs which depend on Cal Poly's mainframe computer systems to get their classroom done.

Our computer, like most mainframe systems, is completely dependent upon the steam system. If the plant goes down, it will indignantly shut itself off. It is therefore completely dependent upon the steam-powered air conditioners in the Computer Science Building.

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US to present counterproposal

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, responding to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's arms control proposal last weekend, announced Tuesday he has directed U.S. negotiators in Geneva to present the text of a U.S. counterproposal for eliminating both sides' medium range missiles from Europe.

In a brief appearance in the White House briefing room, the president also said he is summoning U.S. negotiators to Washington at the end of this week. "Following these discussions in Washington I will send a team back to Geneva to take up once again the detailed negotiations for an INF reduction agreement," he said.

After he made the announcement, Reagan refused to answer questions regarding the naming of a new CIA director and possible plans to apologize for the Iran-Contra affair when he addresses the nation tonight.

From page 1:

Stockwell also noted that "a problem with our society today is our glorification of war through movies, television, and the news media. I have been involved in three wars and I know what it is like. I believe that today's Army ads are a prime example of false advertising. If these ads wanted to portray what the real Army is about, they would show their fancy equipment, but they would also show the wounded and dead people of past wars."

However, Stockwell said he is a firm supporter of the military. "I believe that the military is needed in order to protect what our country stands for, but I also feel that we do not need to spend so much money on building nuclear weapons. Having enough weapons to blow up the world once is all we need."

"The CIA has too much power"—John Stockwell

Stockwell also discussed recruiting at colleges for the CIA, an issue that has been the subject of recent protests on some campuses.

"As one time the CIA had a case officer working at every college campus in the nation," he said. "These agents were used in order to build up files on prospective students who might make good recruits for the agency. Today the CIA has cut back on its campus recruiting, but there is still some that goes on at the major campuses in the country."

Stockwell said all the information he presents in his lectures has documented proof to back it up. He added, "Our government is committing some serious wrongs out in the world and it is up to the people to speak out and make them stop."
Fraternities will paint curbs to aid Red Cross

By Arlene J. Wieser

On Saturday, all 13 fraternities on campus will paint addresses on curbs in San Luis Obispo neighborhoods to help a Red Cross fund-raising campaign.

The Red Cross will charge a fee of $10 for the service, with money from the "Capital Campaign" going toward the funding and renovation of the new Red Cross office on Marsh Street.

The campaign is expected to raise approximately $1,000, according to Julie Brandt, Red Cross coordinator of the event. Brandt, a recent Cal Poly graduate, said when she needed help she automatically thought to ask the Intra-Fraternity Council at Cal Poly. The IFC is a representative body for all the fraternities on campus.

"The fraternities are really willing to give back to the community what the community has given them," Brandt said.

The Red Cross hopes to get about $1,000 from the fund-raiser, according to IFC President Jeff Tolle, all the fraternities on campus organize themselves to work together on two community projects each year. Good Neighbor Day, an ASI event, is always one of them. This year, the labor donated to help the Red Cross is the other.

He added that all the houses do a number of their own community services throughout the year on an individual basis.

Tolle said the IFC agreed to help immediately after Brandt contacted them. "The Red Cross is a good cause and they really needed our help," he said.

All the paint and stencils for curb painting are donated by local hardware stores. "If curb painting is a success in the San Luis Obispo area, we will expand to other areas," Brandt said.

The reason the Red Cross chose to paint curbs was the lack of visibility of addresses from the street, Brandt said. "In case of an emergency, it's very important that the house numbers are clear for the police and fire departments to see."

Most of the areas that have been contacted for curb-painting services have been residential neighborhoods. Brandt said areas with heavy student populations were not contacted because students are more transient group and probably wouldn't be very interested in having their curbs painted. Another reason is that most students live in apartments that don't have curb addresses.

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The fear of getting close

An increase in sexually transmitted diseases at Cal Poly has led to a decrease in the intimacy of many relationships

BY CATHERINE HERNANDEZ

S

ince the 1960s, there has been an increase in sexual freedom, but not without the consequence of an increased threat of sexually transmitted diseases (STD). Every year, millions of college-aged students contract herpes, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and other STDs. They stand the risk of becoming sterile, and getting arthritis and many other medical problems — including death in the case of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

Dr. James Nash, director of the Cal Poly Health Center, said there is an STD problem on the Cal Poly campus. He attributes this to the fact that the campus population consists primarily of adventurous young adults. "They will try anything once, twice or even 10 times," Nash said. He said he believes that this often careless behavior, along with the lack of knowledge about STDs, increases the number of STD cases coming in to the Health Center.

"With AIDS, more students are becoming concerned with STDs. Although you'd have to be thick-headed not to see AIDS as dangerous, students don't think of other STDs as dangerous," said Nash.

Health educator Carolyn Hurwitz said AIDS is a large concern for Cal Poly students coming into the Health Center, with just as many heterosexuals as homosexuals concerned with contracting the disease. "There are about two or three people calling or coming in every week with concerns about AIDS," Hurwitz said.

"The biggest misconception is that they can get AIDS without sexual contact. It causes the same kind of fear as with cancer. People think they can get it just by sitting in the same room with someone who has AIDS," said Cheri Eplin, sexuality peer educator.

"People have always felt that STDs happened to someone else — no one talked about it. But now, anyone with a sex life will be affected by AIDS," said Nash. "I don't think they (students) fear anything; some days I wish they did," said Nash. "They've got to realize that when they have sex with someone they are taking on their partners past and vice-versa. Those who are in sexual relationships need to carefully evaluate who it is with."

Some students feel that the fear of STDs is too great to take a chance. As one home economics major put it, "I'd just rather not have a sexual relationship than have to ask a boyfriend his sexual past and have to tell him mine. And, when it comes to finding someone to go out with in the first place, it's too hard to try to figure out who's got something and who doesn't."

Another reason STDs are widespread is because many people don't realize that they have a disease. Chlamydia, the most prevalent STD on campus, does not always show symptoms, so many people are unaware; they are transmitting the disease. The Health Center at one time tested women for chlamydia free of charge but no longer can afford to do so. But, they do encourage women who have new sex partners to be tested, and the test is less expensive at the Health Center than at other hospitals or clinics.

Hurwitz said promiscuity is also a factor contributing to STDs on campus. "Many people think Cal Poly is conservative, but there are pretty high. I'm beginning to feel the only way to be safe is to stay monogamous with a girl you know was a virgin when you were together or not have sex at all," said Nash a mechanical engineering major.

Nash said he believes better education, along with the use of condoms, can decrease the number of STD cases on campus. "We need to get all of this out in the open. It's too late to worry about people's sensitivities; (we should) talk about these things."

"As far as prevention, besides abstinence, condoms are the only thing we talk about," said Nash.

The Health Center is attempting to make the situation better with peer education and by suggesting all women on the birth control pill also use condoms to protect themselves from STDs. Nash said the Health Center is currently dispensing free condoms when filling prescriptions for the pill.

There is also a new task force being formed by the Chancellor's Office of the California State University system to increase AIDS education on campus.

"I think it is wonderful people can express their sexual feelings safely thanks to the birth control pill and other forms of contraception, but STDs must also be prevented, and condoms are prevention," said Nash. He said he believes that condoms should be more openly available. "I am currently working on a proposal to get condoms available in the bookstore, and put dispensers in bathrooms and in the residence halls."

A similar proposal was turned down by former Cal Poly President Robert E. Kennedy in the 1970s.

'We need to get all of this out in the open. It's too late to worry about people's sensitivities; (we should) talk about these things.'
— James Nash
Ruggers shut out Sun Devils, but fall short of playoffs

By Jim Hawkins

Staff Writer

The Cal Poly rugby team picked up its first league win of the season against Arizona State University on Saturday, 12-9 after leading much of the game. "This was our season. We had to win it. This second half, however, was all Arizona. The Wildcats kept the Mustangs backed up against their own goal most of the time, and it was only extremely tough defensive play from the Mustangs that kept the Wildcats from scoring a try."

Penalties, which have plagued Cal Poly all year, once again turned out to be the difference. After spending several minutes within 15 yards of Poly's goal, the Wildcats' Schroeder converted on his second penalty kick to tie the game at 6-6. The Mustangs' intensity increased briefly and they managed to put some pressure on Arizona's goal, but things were quickly turned around once again. With only three minutes left in the game, Schroeder once again had a chance to score on a penalty kick, and he converted, putting the Wildcats up for good. 9-6.

On Sunday, the Mustangs had a chance to earn back a little respect, and did so in a big way, defeating Arizona State 27-0.

The Mustangs, despite being hobbled by a slew of injuries, had no trouble with the even more injury-ridden Sun Devils, and captured their first league win.

In the slower, less physical game, the Mustangs jumped out to a 12-0 first-half lead, before turning it into a complete rout by adding 15 more points in the second half.

The Mustangs have their last home game of the season Saturday against rival UCLA. Game time is 1 p.m.
GARDENERS

From page

Weston said the job provides a good exercise. But what they all seem to dislike is the most is what: Gallacher called "student blight." She said students unplant things and break sprinklers.

In the summer, a time for growth, they are busier.

Because many of the gardeners are Cal Poly graduates, some people who are still at school. Overman said the area is so nice for open spaces such as Los Angeles that she would rather stay in San Luis Obispo. Gallacher said there is a lot of traffic at Cal Poly to get a credential to teach science. She had been a student assistant and was not sure if after getting her bachelor's degree. The gardeners can attend one class each quarter on work time for a low fee.

The grounds section is one of the few on campus to employ women and students. Weston said the campus is more of respect with the problems of trash and vandalism. Weston spends an hour each morning picking up trash near the Agriculture and English Building and the Math and Home Economics Building. Weston sometimes spends up to three hours in the dorm parking lot across from Yosemite picking up trash. She said she sees a lack of respect with the problems of trash and vandalism.

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Leader and the Constitution" at 11 a.m. Thursday in University Union Room 207. The Placement Center will hold a summer job search workshop for technical majors Thursday. Call 546-2501 for details.

Thursday 4

• Asi Outings will hold a workshop on leadership and communication skills at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Science Building Room E-28.
• Design Village is sponsoring the film "Bridge over the River Kwai" at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Chumash Auditorium. Tickets are $1.50.

English professor Patricia Cohen will speak on "Visions of Religion and Politics Since the Chumash Auditorium. Tickets are $1.50.

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

Thursday 5

• Cal Poly Spanish professor Alurista will talk about Chicano culture at 7 p.m. Wednesday in University Union Room 207.
• UCSD professor Patricia Cohen will speak on "Visions of Religion and Politics Since the Chumash Auditorium. Tickets are $1.50.

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Europe

Henning Kristiansen

From page 1
diplomat is someone who could
speak to you to go to hell in such a
way that you would look forward
to the trip," he said.

Kristiansen said Europeans favor
the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe, but not if it
means a large reduction of Américan
troops in Europe. "There's no question that in Europe they
see their strategy based on Ameri-
can forces," he said. "They are
afraid of losing the protection
that the Americans have provid-
ed so far.

Kristiansen said the events of
World War II still overshadow
much of European relations, and
Soviet political policy is largely a
result of mistakes made in deal-
ing with the Germans in that
war.

"American homes and every-
day life were remote from the
battlefield and the suffering," said Kristiansen. "I think this
may explain in part why the core
of the European problem is more
remote for the Americans. The
feeling of being caught off-guard
still haunts the Soviets.

An essential difference be-
 tween the United States and Europe, said Kristiansen, is that Europeans
must find a way to live with the Soviets and are
forced to understand the Soviet
mentality.

Kristiansen, who has served in
the U.S. for 20 years, added that
Denmark and the United States
are very similar. He said they are
both capitalist nations, they both
emphasize the freedom and
development of the individual
and they share a horror of war.

"They (Europeans) are very
critical of Americans and what
Americans stand for," said Kris-
tiansen. "But there's a general
feeling of friendship and
closeness to the American peo-
ple."

Part of Kristiansen's job as
consulate general is to improve
the trade relations between the
two countries, with an emphasis
on California's economy. He said
California's share of the U.S.
gross national product is cur-
rently equal to that of Great Bri-
tain, and it is soon expected to be
the fourth largest in the world.

"He said this will be due in part
to the "explosive" growth of
the Pacific Rim economies.

"In 1985, the total trade across
the Pacific was greater than the
European trade, and that difference is
growing larger and larger," said Kristiansen. "There is no doubt
in my mind that economic
center of trade is moving farther
d farther out into the Pacific."

Kristiansen said there is cur-
rently the potential for a large
trade war that would be a serious
detriment to all countries in-
volved. He said the basic prob-
lem is a fear that one country
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