Math professor’s paid leave irks faculty union president

Former dean and department chair deny any wrong

By Jason Foster

The faculty union representative at Cal Poly is irate that the former dean of the School of Science and Mathematics and a former math department chairman allowed a math professor to receive pay while away from campus for the spring quarter of 1986.

Adelaide Harmon-Elliott, president of the California Faculty Association’s Cal Poly chapter, said last week that former math department chairman Paul Murphy and Vice President of Academic Affairs Philip Bailey, then dean of the School of Science and Mathematics, didn’t follow proper procedures when they let Professor Goro Kato attend Princeton University’s Institute for Advanced Studies under the policy of “assigned time.”

Assigned time is granted to professors who want to reduce their teaching load so they can work on a project, such as curriculum planning or instructionally-related research, according to the CSU Faculty Workload Policy. Professors must have a recommendation from the department chair and final approval from the school dean to obtain assigned time.

Harmon-Elliott, however, said that because Kato left the campus for a full quarter with pay to do work at another university, Murphy and Bailey gave Kato “the equivalent of a sabbatical leave.”

The Campus Administration Manual states that sabbatical leaves must not only go through the department chair and the school dean, but also must have the approval of the Academic Senate’s Personnel Review Committee and be processed by the University Professional Leave Committee.

Since this process wasn’t followed, Harmon-Elliott said that Murphy and Bailey were “out of their parameters” to let Kato leave. She also said that assigned time is not supposed to be used to let a professor leave the campus full time.

“Students suffered, money was wasted. The man should have been here,” said Harmon-Elliott. “He took money away from someone who went through the proper processes and deserved to go on leave.”

Bailey and Murphy flatly deny any wrongdoing.

“It was a great thing we did,” Bailey said Monday. “It was a great opportunity for one of our relatively new faculty members. I certainly didn’t want to give it to him illegally, so I made all the appropriate calls. There was nothing shady about it.”

“If (Kato) had the approval of the university — even President Baker knew about it,” he said. “There was nothing wrong with it. I’m the decision maker, and I did it.”

See DISPUTE, page 9

SLO Transit loses county help on routes

Riders must catch earlier a.m. buses

By Larre Sterling

San Luis Obispo Transit is altering its morning bus routes to Cal Poly in an effort to help students get to class on time.

As of Tuesday, students accustomed to catching the 7:48 a.m. Route Four tandem bus now have to wake up in time to catch it at 7:30 a.m.

In the past, four buses drove Routes One and Four. Regularly scheduled buses were followed a few minutes later by tandem buses that would pick up the students who would not fit on the first buses.

The tandem buses were driven by county route drivers who had extra time to help city route drivers.

SLO Transit was handling both city and county bus routes until Jan. 29, when the company lost the county contract to Santa Barbara Transit. With that, it also lost the county route drivers. The loss in drivers resulted in Route One and Route Four buses running as much as 10 minutes behind schedule on Monday.

To compensate for the loss of drivers, the city is changing the time of the Route Four tandem bus to make it possible for a single driver to complete both tandem runs on time.

The regular Route Four bus that travels from City Hall to Cal Poly by way of Ramona Drive will run at its regularly scheduled time. The tandem bus that repeats the last three stops of the previous route starting at Ramona Drive will now start at 7:30 a.m. instead of 7:48 a.m. This will allow the driver enough time to repeat Route One.

There will be no change in the Route One bus to Cal Poly. The tandem bus will also repeat the same route at its usual time.

“We are doing the best we can to provide additional buses,” Hampian said.

Cuz I’m a wanderer...

A few of Cal Poly’s cows found their way to the front of Sequoia Hall recently, where they tried to save the groundskeepers a mowing job. The cows were returned safely to their proper pasture.

It's a wonderful life

The “Man of the Half Century” should be former President Ronald Reagan, says columnist Mat Higbee.

You think your family’s weird...

Though “dysfunctional family” may sound like a mouthful, it’s actually more common than you think.

Women, by and large, are still a novelty in the School of Engineering, because of continuing sex roles and discrimination.

INSIGHT
Reagan led America 'boldly' 
By Mat Higbee

The only legitimate reason Time magazine gave for not awarding Ronald Reagan "Man of the Decade" is his wars are waiting 10 years to give him a more appropriate title — "Man of the Half Century." I feel a look at where America was before and after Reagan's terms as president makes this title seem appropriate.

Jimmy Carter left Reagan a recession, inflation nearing 15 percent, an energy crisis, poverty rates bigger increases since the Depression, a depleted imperial military and Americans being taxed more heavily than at any peace time in our history. America was headed for defeat in the Cold War. The Soviets had just spent the decade engulfing South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, South Yemen, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola, Grenada, Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

In 1980, Reagan campaigned on fixing what he said was a "second garden of Eden". The American military was once again the world's greatest. Enlisted personnel, who under Carter were paid so little that many qualified for food stamps, were now well-paid, well-trained, well-equipped and proud to be Americans in the service. America's military was once again the world's greatest. Enlisted personnel, who under Carter were paid so little that many qualified for food stamps, were now well-paid, well-trained, well-equipped and proud to be Americans in the service. Reagan, with help from Helmut Kohl and "Woman of the Decade" Margaret Thatcher, deployed the Pershing II missile system in Europe. This sent a message to Brezhnev that the United States was no longer an enemy in treaties. Soviets ignored while Americans compromised their security, that America was revitalized and ready to engage in a spending war and that communism would "end up on the ash heap of history."

Faced with a new American determination, Moscow no longer was able to afford the Cold War and soon began re-signing the countries it spent the past 45 years swallowing. Reagan called the growth of democracy "the most important political movement of our age." The winds of freedom and democracy are blowing harder in the post-Reagan era than at any other time in this century.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and East Germany have all escaped Soviet suppression. Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are not far behind in mapping their escape routes. In China last summer, students rose to challenge their corrupt communist leaders. And as the dust settles over the one-time trouble spot Central America, we see civil wars ending and their corrupt communist leaders.

I can hear the anti-Reagan screeching about the deficit. But the fact is the deficit could be gone in a few years if Congress can manage to temporarily control spending. Some reputable wishful thinkers predict a balanced budget by 1993. In the '80s, democracies were planted in the footsteps of the retreating Red Army. America was set rolling on its longest peacetime prosperity tide that is continuing with no recession in sight, and for the first time since the '30s, a decade has closed without Americans being sent overseas to fight in some other country's war.

Although Reagan didn't create a second garden of Eden, he boldly manned the helm of this great country in a decade of awesome improvement. For this he deserves "Man of the Half Century."

Mat Higbee is a journalism junior.
Dysfunctional Families: Home life can affect future ties

By Natalie Guerrero

A dysfunctional family is: (a) a myth, (b) a popularized term or (c) a real situation. Answer: It’s very real. "The term has been around for a while but it seems to be much more popular in recent years," said Kerry Yamada, director of counseling at Cal Poly.

A dysfunctional family, generically stated, is a system where family members play into and maintain an unbalanced environment, such as abusive behavior or the lack of communication within the family, Yamada said.

In one degree or another everyone lives within a dysfunctional family, but some degrees are greater than others, said Janice Zoradi, an employee of the domestic family center at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria.

The degrees can vary from an alcoholic parent to a rigid family structure where feelings are not allowed to be expressed, said Zoradi, a graduating senior in counseling. She added that there needs to be an understanding that families run on a continuum.

At one extreme end, a family does not adapt to change, such as a divorce or a death in the family. At the other end, a family can function well in any crisis. "These are the extremes and most families fall in between them," Zoradi said, "but a family can change position over time."

Some characteristics of a dysfunctional family occur in settings that include rules that begin with the word "don’t." Don’t talk about problems, don’t feel and don’t trust are just a few of them. But they all seem to focus around the notion of not upsetting mom or dad, said Zoradi. These unclear and often unpredictable rules tend to confuse children’s roles in maturing as adults.

Again, the basic underlying ideas of dysfunctional families are how family members communicate and process different situations. When family members remain silent and tolerant of abusive parents, for example, or when a loud argument occurs during the night and is never addressed in the morning or any other time, a family is having communication problems, said Yamada.

Many times dysfunctional family traits are carried outside the family setting. This can affect the way a person handles change, such as going away to college or making new friends and encountering the demands of doing well in school. "The main issue is if a person can adjust to change," Yamada said.

Dealing with other people and expressing feelings is also affected by a dysfunctional family, said Zoradi. A person can have a difficult time allowing close relationships to form because this rarely occurred in their family.

"This is a cycle which repeats until people become aware of their situation," Zoradi said. "People might not know what a ‘functional-type’ family can be like."

According to syndicated columnist Dolores Curran, a functional-type family can be characterized as a unit of individuals working together to communicate and work through problems that occur. Doran has also written a book called, "Traits of a Healthy Family."

"Traits of a Healthy Family," contains 15 different "qualities" of a healthy family derived from an intensive survey of more than 500 family professionals, including doctors, pastors, social workers, teachers, YMCA leaders and others dealing with families. Some qualities include listening, a sense of trust, a balanced interaction between all members and affirming and supporting one another.

"It is good to focus on these issues, but we need to be careful because this does not necessarily explain everyone’s problems," said Yamada. People need to be aware of these qualities and not immediately label themselves as an extreme dysfunctional family case merely because some characteristics fit, said Yamada. This term should not be used as a crutch, but as a tool, for better understanding, added Yamada.

Key to breaking cycle lies in communication

The cycle of a dysfunctional family can be broken, said a Cal Poly Counseling Center counselor. "People need to understand what role they play in a family," said Kerry Yamada.

A dysfunctional family is a system where family members play into and maintain an unstable living situation, like the tolerance of an alcoholic parent or a rigid set of rules that does not allow the expression of feelings, said Yamada.

Members of a dysfunctional family may have a difficult time adjusting to transitions, such as attending a school away from home or dealing with pressures a college environment may produce, said Yamada.

Also, a person may have a difficult time allowing close relationships to form, said Janice Zoradi, a Cal Poly graduating senior in counseling who works at the domestic family center at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria.
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Students and professionals describe the ups and downs of being in a predominately male occupation

By Tara Murphy

Imagine that you have been hired to observe classes at Cal Poly. Today you are sitting in on an engineering class. You sit in the last row and watch the room fill up. You notice something unusual about this class: There are a disproportionate number of men. You count 25 students, and only four of them are women. You think to yourself, this is a typical engineering class.

The ratio of women to men in Cal Poly's School of Engineering is about four to twenty one. A Cal Poly Institutional Report on Enrollment for Fall 1989 states that only 16 percent of engineering majors are female. In comparison, women make up 32 percent of states and only four percent are women. You count 25 students, and only 4 of them are women. You think to yourself, this is a typical engineering class.

Women in engineering has been declining. Numbers peaked in 1986 and have since leveled off. Right now there are 2.4 million engineers working in the United States and only four percent are women.

After steady increases for a decade, Cal Poly's School of Engineering is reflecting the national trend. Women made up 3 percent of the school in 1971, compared to 18 percent in 1986. The percentage of women enrolled has decreased 2 percent in the last two years.

While the the School of Engineering has been growing during the last 10 years, the percentage of women in the school has remained the same.

Many agree that extremes are greater for women - both in terms of the problems they face and the benefits. Chris Carruth-Kahn, a Cal Poly civil engineer graduate now working at Engineering Development Associates in San Luis Obispo, said she has seen "more extremes in discrimination and more people helping."

Caltrans engineer Sally Strait agreed. "There have been instances (of discrimination). There are difficult times for women breaking into any field."

The "glass ceiling" hasn't affected either Carruth-Kahn or Strait, or their promotions. The "glass ceiling" is the perception that once a woman is employed in a company, she rarely moves up into management, that only men can fill these positions.

"The glass ceiling is changing," said Aceto. "It's no longer 'you can get in but you can't move up from there.' I believe things will change. It may not be as fast as some people would like."

Both Carruth-Kahn and Strait have seen changes since they entered engineering. Strait said she has seen more women - especially in the last 10 years. "The tide is turning," she said. "There is still a long road ahead."

That long road may be shortened by changing the images people have about engineering and about math and science in general.

"Coming through grades 7-12, being good at math and science is still a masculine trait," said Aceto. Eleanor Baum, the first woman to attain an engineering dean position at a major U.S. university, writes in Engineer Education magazine that "Women students and their parents still view engineering as a man's field. Their image of engineers is that of people in hard hats who do dirty work or who devise weapons systems."

"The shortage of female faculty to serve as role models exacerbates the situation," she writes.

Evidence of this can be found at Cal Poly. Aceto said there are 18 women on the engineering faculty, three of whom are tenured. Aceto would like to see more women.
From page 5
We tried when the California State University system starts looking for teachers. "We want to make sure advertised positions are reaching the right people." Despite the lack of women teachers to serve as role models, female engineering students have had positive experiences at Cal Poly.

"There have been never any hassles," said Renee Greenwood, a SWE president and an aeronautical engineering senior, "It hasn't been any easier. You may have to go in and talk to your teachers a little more, if you don't have the background in a subject. I think each person has to put out the effort." Martin Scholle, a civil engineering senior, said she hasn't faced any discrimination or special treatment at Cal Poly, although she knows of women who have. She said some have complained to her about a teacher at Cal Poly who feels women don't belong in engineering.

Civil engineering senior Lisa McClellan agreed. "When you ask for help they give you the feeling of 'of course you don't understand this, you're a girl.'" she said. "They're impatient. That's a small percent-
tage there." McClellan estimates she has had three teachers with that attitude in the five years she has been here.

McClellan has found male students "really willing to help girls," said that could be attributed to chivalry, or just the "general camaraderie at Cal Po-
y." Aceto characterized gender-related problems at Cal Poly as "minimal." She declined to specify the number of complaints per quarter. "Most of the women I've been dealing with are interested in pulling their own load, coping and reaching their goals."

Many female students think the field will expand and that more exposure will show women that engineering is an option. "Knowing what you can do is important," said McClellan. "Knowing other peo-
ple can do it — and like it — helps." Greenwood said SWE will help let people know "what's out there. We need to get the word out to the high schools." Strait would like to encourage more women to enter the field. "Let them know they don't freaks to work on cars instead of being secretaries."

Laura Daniels contributed to this article.

HUNGARY

HUNGARY lifts restrictions on church; Vatican re-initiates ties

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Hungary on Tuesday removed 40-year-old restric-
tions on the Roman Catholic church, and the Vatican an- nounced Wednesday that it was establishing diplomatic relations with the Warsaw Pact country.

A top church official will travel to Hungary this week to sign the agreement restoring ties that were severed by the Communists in 1945.

Hungary will become the second Soviet bloc country to restore diplomatic ties with the Holy See, Poland did so in July.

Although church-state tensions have eased in re-
cent years, the Roman Catholic church's activities have been limited by an agreement with the government signed in 1950 when the church was under heavy pressure from the gov-
ernment.

The state-run MTI news agency reported that Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth and Cardinal Lajos Paska signed an agreement Tues-
day amending the 1950 ac-
cord that limited the number of seminaries and religious orders, among other restrictions.

The government plans to cancel similar agreements with other churches in line with a freedom of con-
science law enacted in January, the MTI report said.

Pope John Paul II is scheduled to visit nearby Czechoslovakia in April.
Poll indicates anti-Japan feelings in U.S. on rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans are increasingly expressing negative views of Japan, fueled in part by the Japanese purchase of U.S. properties and easing U.S.-Soviet tensions, according to a news poll released Tuesday.

Sixty-seven percent of the 1,357 Americans polled on Jan. 13-15 still say they have generally friendly feelings toward Japan, according to the poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News.

But a quarter of Americans now say their feelings about Japan are "generally unfriendly," up from 19 percent last June and 8 percent in 1985, the poll found. The increase comes after several years in which friendly opinion was essential

Oil spill leads to arrest of ship pilot

TOKYO (AP) — The Maritime Safety Agency said Tuesday it is investigating the release of a ship pilot from jail after several years in which the official said he was engaged in "intense contacts" with the government.

Capt. Cheung Wai Kay, 39, of Hong Kong, was accused of procuring up to 500 Metric tons of fuel oil from the Rainbow Tiger, a Panamanian ship that struck a rock Jan. 23, one mile off the coast of Kyoto prefecture, and spilled much of its cargo of fuel oil.

Cheung allegedly failed to take proper measures in rough seas, the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. He said Cheung would appear Wednesday before prosecutors, who would decide whether to indict him.

The Maritime Gardenia struck the rock Jan. 25, one mile off the coast of Osaka Prefecture, and about 650 tons of fuel oil leaked before divers scaled pipes.

All 23 Filipinos and Chinese crewmen were rescued.

S. Africa to release Mandela ‘soon’

Government delay may hurt push for peace, says activist

PAARL, South Africa (AP) — The government is delaying the release of Nelson Mandela to deal with political demands and that could jeopardize its peace initiative, an activist said Tuesday after conferring with Mandela.

The Rev. Allan Boesak said Mandela, 71, wants the government to lift the state of emergency and free all political prisoners, including those convicted of violent acts, but would accept freedom whether or not these demands are met.

"His release is not in his own hands," Boesak said. "It is the responsibility of the South African government to release him."

If his demands aren't met, Mandela would still agree to leave prison, "but he will state his unhappiness with the government," said Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

"If they come in here and they tell him, 'We are releasing you,' he will not hold onto the chairs and tables and kick and say 'I won't come out.' But he will warn them: 'If you do release me and the conditions that we have put have not been met, then I will oblige,' " Boesak said.

The government has made clear it wants Mandela, the most popular leader among South Africa's blacks, to play a conciliatory role when he emerges after more than 27 years in prison. President F.W. de Klerk's hopes of initiating negotiations on black-white power-sharing could be dashed if a freed Mandela were to take a tough stance against the government.

Boesak said Mandela did not know when he might go free, but was engaged in "intense contacts" with the government.

"He must be released soon or de Klerk will lose momentum," Boesak said after he and his wife, Dorothy, met with Mandela for more than three hours at Victor Verster prison farm north of Cape Town.

De Klerk, in a speech Friday, lifted a 30-year ban on Mandela's African National Congress movement, eased restrictions on other opposition groups, and said Mandela would be freed soon.

Mandela considered the speech "bold, courageous and hopeful," but did not believe it had cleared the way for talks between the government and the ANC, Boesak said.

Mandela "has not given up on any of his principles," Boesak added. "He is a statesman whose place is not in prison."

Gerrit Viljoen, the Cabinet minister assigned to open negotiations with leaders of the voteless black majority, said Mandela's release "is something that is to take place very soon."

"The date of his release is to be determined as a matter of urgency," Viljoen said at a briefing Tuesday.

In a later speech to Parliament, Viljoen said he envisioned South Africa being led by a coalition of parties in 10 years, with the long-ruling National Party no longer in charge.

Viljoen and Foreign Minister Pik Botha challenged claims that the government was obstructing Mandela's release by not repealing the state of emergency or freeing all political prisoners.

"Don't believe people who say the government is the only obstacle," said Botha. He repeated de Klerk's assertion that Mandela's safety and personal considerations were factors behind the delay.

On another topic, Botha said it did not matter whether a future president of South Africa was black or white as long as the new political system had the support of a majority of the people.

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Legislators say site selection map favors U.C. in central region

Nine lawmakers address letter to Board of Regents

SACRAMENTO (AP) — The University of California may have difficulty getting money for three proposed campuses if it comes to the Legislature one proposal at a time, according to Assemblyman Stan Statham.

Statham, R-Redding, is one of nine legislators who have signed a letter to Board of Regents Chairman Roy Brophy critical of a map dividing the state into northern, central and southern regions.

Statham, whose district lies in the northern region, also sent a similar letter to UC President David Gardner.

UC officials have said each of the three regions will get a campus and regents are scheduled to announce Feb. 15 which region will be the first.

As the boundaries are drawn, the central region is the only area without a UC campus, which Statham said appears to favor its selection next week.

Statham said UC ought to build three new campuses simultaneously.

Despite the objections, UC spokesman Ron Kolb said no changes in the process are expected.

"We don't sense a great deal of opposition that will affect anything," Kolb said.

In addition to Statham, the Jan. 11 letter to Brophy was signed Assembly members Norm Waters, D-Plymouth; Richard Floyd, D-Los Angeles; Doris Allen, R-Cypress; Lloyd Counsel, D-Sacramento; Dan Hauser, D-Arcata; Tim Lesto; R-Carmichael; and Sam Farr, D-Carmel.

DYSFUNCTIONAL

From page 3

"Traits such as uncertainty, holding back feelings, and lack of trust, are carried outside the family setting to other future (i.e. marriages) relationships," said Zoradi.

But these effects can be broken, said Zoradi. The first measure is to recognize how one's family functions. Everyone has some type of dysfunction occurring in their family, but the negative traits can be changed through awareness.

Talking to someone who has gone through a similar situation often helps, Zoradi said. This could either be a friend, a pastor, a support group such as Adult Children of Alcoholics or professional counseling.

Cal Poly provides a variety of services designed to assist students with demands of change during their stay at Cal Poly.

The Counseling Center offers individual and group counseling to help students deal with personal concerns such as stress, anxiety, depression and family and intimate relations.

"We also refer students to other off-campus services directly focusing on effects of dysfunctional families because the services are offered only to students, not whole families, unless the student is married," said Yamada.

Also, the visits to the center are confidential. No information will be revealed to any person or agency outside of the center without written consent from the client.

"Searching the past can be an overwhelming and painful process," Zoradi said, "but these negative traits can be changed."

But people need to be aware that quick labeling of their families can create more damage than good, said Yamada.

"It is good to focus on these issues, but we need to be careful because this does not necessary explain everyone's problems."

All the questions of dysfunctional families have not yet been answered, but it still can be used as a tool to free many people from marks in their family past, said Zoradi.

— Natalie Guerrero
Study finds infants born to cocaine-using mothers can recover to normal lives

BERKELEY (AP) — Babies born to cocaine-using mothers can recover, after enduring drug withdrawal symptoms in their first critical days, to live normal lives, according to a study done by the University of California School of Social Welfare.

The study, released Monday, followed the development of 40 children in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles over periods of from one to four years. If given a good home and school environment, these children can succeed, researchers concluded.

Experts had feared that the problems at birth — prematurity, hyperactivity and irritability — would persist the rest of their lives. In the first critical days, these newborns scream, cry, and thrash wildly from drug withdrawal.

"We thought they'd lead a life of disability," said researcher Richard Barth, associate professor of social welfare at UC-Berkeley and director of the Study of Services for Drug- and AIDS-affected Families. "But the evidence now suggests that they can compensate quite well, given the right setting."

"They are able to recover — they're resilient," said Barth.

Unlike children with fetal alcohol syndrome, they are not born mentally retarded. "They're as bright as normal children," he said.

There is no safe level of drug exposure, Barth stressed. Some children die at birth from stroke or other major medical problems.

The survivors have major social and temperamental problems. They are more distractable, do less well than other children in creative games, and are more easily upset by sudden change or loss of routine. Some are excitable and high-strung.

But these problems can be overcome by a predictable and stable life, the study found. Continuity of care — where the same caregivers are provided by the same care-givers — is important to these children.

Doctors feared that the low body weight and small head size of typical drug-addicted babies could affect intellectual performance.

This new study shows that children with low birth-weights usually catch up in overall growth by the age of 2, and that those with small head sizes do not physically catch up, but they perform normally on tests.

"They are beginning to show that they will live among normal children even though they had problems from the start," said Barth.

...
Academic Senate chairman leads eventful life

By Laura Daniels

James Murphy is a powerful man, both in position and presence.

An industrial technology instructor, Murphy is one of four nominees for an award by the Society of Women Engineers for his continual support of women in the profession. Last spring he was elected by acclamation to Chair of the Academic Senate, a faculty group analogous to Associated Students Inc.

"I love what I'm doing," said Murphy. "I want to keep doing it till the day I die."

Murphy was not always an instructor, though, and he wasn't always as happy.

Born in Oxnard in 1932 as the youngest of four, Murphy said his first vivid memories were of when he was 10 or 12 years old. Between 1943-45, when World War II was still going on, Murphy said he was the only boy with all the responsibility of working on the farm, including such things as feeding, caring and butchering the livestock and baling hay.

His father was a big man, standing six-feet two-inches tall, and worked as an oil driller.

His father was also an abusive alcoholic. After a terrible fight between his parents in 1950, Murphy took his mother to her sister's place in Northbridge.

That spring, Murphy lived with a friend so he could finish his senior year in high school. In June 1950, Murphy's father disappeared for two years.

That fall, Murphy entered Ventura Junior College, now called Ventura City College.

"I wanted to be an architect," said Murphy. "But then the Korean War came along."

Murphy said his friends, who wanted to go to war, gave convincing arguments. He joined the Marine Corps and, against his family's wishes, Murphy brokered the livestock and went to San Diego for boot camp.

"It was one of those cases where the more everyone told me 'no,' I told them 'yes,'" said Murphy. "My father gave me a call, and he said, 'You're not going to join the Marines! I told him 'Go to hell.'"

When Murphy got to Korea, he worked as a mechanic. He also was involved in train guarding, during which time he was able to drive a train. From there he became a corporal, and soon after Murphy was meritoriously awarded sergeant at age 19.

Murphy returned to the United States as a second lieutenant when he was 20 years old.

He then was sent to basic training for officers in Quasico, Va., in 1953 for 5 months, and then stationed in Camp Lejeune, N.C., for two years with an engineer battalion.

Returning to San Diego in a cargo ship on which he served, Murphy became a legal officer instead of a marine officer because of his typing skills. He subsequently left for Newport, R.I., in 1956 to attend a seven-week course at a Naval justice school. It was here he met his future wife, Myra, who at that time was a personnel officer at the justice school.

While they were dating, a drunken driver ran through a stop sign into Murphy's car, wrecking the car and sending Myra through the windshield. She suffered a mild concussion and serious bruises. Because of this, Murphy had more time to get to know her. By the end of the course, they decided they wanted to get married and were wed September 1956 in Newport.

They returned to San Diego, and in June 1957, Myra gave birth to twins, Jean and Michael.

It later was discovered that Michael was severely retarded and was placed in a special school in Costa Mesa. He is now in a private home in the Sierra foothills, near Jackson.

Just after the birth of the twins, Murphy received orders to go to the Far East, where he remained for eight months until February 1958.

Murphy returned to California and stayed at Camp Pendleton for just over two years, when he became Capt. Murphy.

But Murphy wanted to go to school. While in San Diego, he taught engineering planning classes for three years. During those same three years, Murphy attended night school, the last two of which he wrote and taught an instructing course.

The Murphy's third child, Molly, was born in 1962. After Molly was born, Murphy took his wife and two daughters to Fort Belvoir, an army engineering school in Virginia, for nine months.

After a brief return to Camp Pendleton, Murphy went as both a commanding officer of
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