Public meeting debates safety of Diablo Canyon

Geologists, Poly prof argues that plant can’t withstand major quake

By Nadya Williams

The Central Coast Geological Society and the San Luis Obispo Geology Club have joined forces to support the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Recent seismic activity has raised concern about the plant’s safety.

The meeting was held at the Grange Hall in San Luis Obispo last week to address this and many other aspects of the Diablo plant. Public comment, both for and against, was heard during the morning and evening sessions, with several Cal Poly professors speaking against the plant. The first meeting was held on the campus of the Independent Safety Committee since its inception nearly 18 months ago.

The primary focus of concern centered around new evidence gathered about the Hosgri fault since the Oct. 17 Loma Prieta quake. Some scientists with the U.S. Geological Survey say the fault, originally discovered in 1971 and thought to be a stick-slip fault (like the San Andreas), might in reality be a thrust-oblisque fault (see illustration, page 7). Instead of each side sliding past one another, it has been suggested that the east side of the fault is sliding up and over its west side.

In addition, the primary local group that opposes Diablo, Mothers for Peace, says that during a five-year study in the mid-1980s, five new active faults were discovered in the area around the plant, complicating the issue. The Hosgri fault is assumed to be the major threat, but there is no general agreement about the implications of other faults in the area.

Scientists originally had predicted in the 1970s that the fault was capable of generating a 7.5-magnitude quake. After many public hearings and several motions to stop work, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. agreed in the late ’70s to upgrade construction and retrofit safety supports to withstand such a greatshake. Retrofitting, however, was made more difficult when it was found that many of the supports were backward because of stagnant syntax.

The meeting was attended by over 100 people, including those from the local community and from other areas of the state. The group plans to continue its efforts to raise awareness about the safety of the Diablo plant.

Original fiction to be read at Poly Voices

Writers present their works at Sandwich Plant

By Laura Daniels

If you are looking for something to break up the monotony of San Luis Obispo’s infamous night life, be sure to attend Poly Voices, part of the WriterSpeak series, Wednesday evening at the Sandwich Plant.

Glenn Irvin, interim dean of the School of Liberal Arts, and Paula Huston, an English graduate student, will read original works at Poly Voices, part of the WriterSpeak series, Wednesday evening at the Sandwich Plant.

Irvin, who has been natural for him to write, has written about 5,000 words in five years. He has never written a novel, but he says he enjoys writing. "It’s a hobby. You have to have some sort of recreation."

He stopped his creative writing when he completed his bachelor’s degree. Despite his lack of experience, he says he has always enjoyed writing. "It’s a hobby. You have to have some sort of recreation."

SMART! encourages minority high students to study math, science

By Tina M. Ramos

Editor’s note: This is the third in a series of articles showcasing programs designed to encourage underrepresented students to pursue higher education.

SMART! (Science and Math Are Really Terrific!) is another outreach program that works with junior high school students to help them develop into potential college applicants.

The program was developed by the School of Science and Mathematics, Harry Firestone and the school’s education equity committee. Philip Bailey, the interim vice president for Academic Affairs administers the program. An eight-member Cal Poly committee, two counselors (from each junior high school) and Susan Somppi, outreach officer from Student Academic Services, serve as the advisory board to the program.

The SMART! program began with two schools: Judkins Intermediate in Paso Robles and Paulding Intermediate in Arroyo Grande. This year, Flaminson Middle School in Paso Robles also became involved. These schools were selected because all have the same number of underrepresented minority students and feed into Arroyo Grande High School, which facilitates the program’s activities.

The goal of the program is to encourage underrepresented students to enroll in college preparatory classes in high school and to major in science, mathematics or related subjects in college.

High School, which facilitates the program’s activities.

By the year 2005, there will be a deficit of a quarter of a million engineers, mathematicians and scientists in this country," Foster said. "We also have a growing population of minority students, and we need to prepare them for careers in math and science."

National champions...

Call Poly’s women’s track team took first at nationals. The men took fourth. Find out the individual winners.

In INSIGHT...

Undocumented migrant workers have been called “the invisible population.” Marianne Biasotti spoke with some of them in SLO County about their lives, jobs and hopes.

The budget game...

Guest columnist A.J. Buffa explains the California budget system...and how cuts are going to hurt Cal Poly as a whole.

Some of the 250 participants in Sunday night’s AIDS march gather on the steps of the courthouse In remembrance of those who have died of the disease.

Wet weather no damper for 250 who join in AIDS march

By Ann Slaughter

A change of weather brought a change in plans for the annual International AIDS Candlelight Memorial March held Sunday night in San Luis Obispo.

Walkers had planned to start the candlelight march from the San Luis Obispo Veteran’s Hall to the courthouse to listen to four speakers and a singer pay homage to people who have died from the AIDS virus. Because of rain and fear of the performers being electrocuted, Phil Bachelor, president of AIDS Support Network (ASN), decided to hold the presentation at the Veta Hall and then march to the courthouse.

A group of approximately 250 people lit their candles, sat down and listened to the first speaker, Terry Foster, an ASN volunteer. There are a lot of people to blame as far as AIDS is concerned, Foster said. The media, the educators, religious leaders and mostly the government are to blame. "I blame them for the fact that they’re not bringing the attention that the virus is entirely a part of our society, not just the Third World,” Foster said. Third See MARCH, page 10

See READING, page 12

See OUTREACH, page 12

-Third in a 5-part series

While Irvin said it has always been natural for him to write, he stopped creative writing after he completed his bachelor’s degree until five years ago. "I’ve always enjoyed writing," Irvin said. "It’s a hobby. You have to have some sort of recreation."

He stopped his creative writing See READINGS, page 12

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Letters to the Editor

Rivalry only in Bay Area's mind

Chris Soderquist's "Battle of the Californias" (May 24) was well-intentioned but missed an essential element of the so-called North-South sports rivalry in this state. While the typical Bay Area fan hates L.A., your average smog-bound Dodger fan doesn't really care one way or another about Herb Caen's favorite team.

Having lived at both ends of this state, I consider it to be a die-hard Dodgers/Rams/Lakers fan, I find Soderquist's skepticism a perplexing view of the L.A. fan somewhat amazing, but understandable. We L.A. fans are jealous. We don't hate you. We just don't care about you. We don't really want to be near you, either. We're not like the fans of other great cities. We don't want to be around you. We just want to live our lives without you spoiling it for us.

Second Opinion

Taking the wrong road to rights

The proposed Civil Rights Act of 1990, in its present form, is an attempt to push civil rights law — once so mildly focused on ending race discrimination in the United States — into the thicket of race and gender preferences.

This seems to amount to sidestepping in the workplace by making it easier for workers to sue employers for discrimination in hiring or promotion. In particular, it aims to reverse several recent Supreme Court decisions widely seen to vitiate the ability of minority and female workers to contest unfairness.

In Soderquist's view, workers would challenge bias in promotions under a statute that the Supreme Court said last year is only to be used, and it renounces that civil rights laws are to be generously interpreted, to the extent that we've argued before, that's not the radical case. But the key provision of the act is troubling. It would let a plaintiff, without proof of intentional discrimination by an employer, establish that the plaintiff's group is underrepresented in the employee's work force.

This would be an extremely hard test for even the most fair-minded employer to pass. The easiest way to avoid defending such a lawsuit would be to establish hire-by-numbers quotas that ensure "proportional" representation.

The object of affirmative action should not, however, be to guarantee employment but to provide "proportional" representation in the workforce. That approach is likely to be both impractical and unfair.

Excerpted from The Christian Science Monitor (May 29).

Editorial Cartoon

Hey George, how about that stun

The newspaper

Second Opinion by A.J. Buffa

Come one, come all to the annual CSU budget carnival! Ride the giant roller coaster! Only one in the world with 99 percent of the "down" variety. The "CAPTURE Lotto" game — your chances of winning are considerably less than last year, which, you'll recall by now, was less than the year before. But hey, don't let that worry you, just plunk down your money and take your chances! Come one, come all to the "Theater of the Mind" where you'll find the "Multi-Pla-Teau Carnival". You'll be history and Taxes Carnival welcomes you all.

Seriously, students and faculty, once again we are about to be subjected to another budget bashing. See by the L.A. Times headlines that the state is about $4 billion short of a total budget of about $50 billion. Given past history, I estimate that this will translate into about a four percent cut for Cal Poly or, assuming a yearly budget of about $60 million, a cut of between two and three million dollars for next year. This year the cuts were "only" about one million. So relative to two years ago, our budget will be down about $3 million dollars.

As an interesting sidenote keep in mind that in a normal (i.e. just "here today", budget year, we get only about 91 percent of the formula-generated teaching positions. This may not be common knowledge amongst students by any means, but it is. In 1985-86, the state was required to return nine percent of its money to the federal government because it did not use the money as intended. This requirement still exists.

So, what are we collectively going to do about the budget situ- tion? As I have before, I have an answer. By reaching for more dollars. It's the only way. The budget is the bottom line. Without adequate funding, we cannot provide the best education for our students. This is not just a matter of keeping our programs running, it is a matter of ensuring the quality of education that our students deserve.

The only way to achieve this is through increased funding. This means that we must continue to lobby for increased funding at the state and federal levels. It also means that we must continue to advocate for the rights of all citizens to receive a quality education.

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Political science professor talks about changing social patterns

By Jena Thompson

In the competitive struggle to develop new technologies and sustained economic growth, the technological experts and policy makers in the United States regularly design, build, perfect and implement systems that make people feel passive and stupid, said Langdon Winner, professor of political science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York.

Winner spoke in the Cal Poly theater Thursday night about sweeping changes in worldwide social patterns in connection to technology.

"The attitude created in the United States from this breathless pace of change has generated a frame of mind that causes people to think about working faster to implement new technologies, never thinking about where the technological change is carrying them," he said.

Winner offered a different approach — to think about the social consequences of technology.

"What I see," he said, "are innovations that are certainly efficient but which are questionable regarding what kind of habitats they provide."

Communication technology employs deliberate attempts to control people's thoughts, desires and behaviors.

"We are developing communication systems that frustrate human communications," Winner said.

Computer technology is used to dwindle away people's privacy and freedom.

Information technology (like automated teller machines) does away with places of context that were places of community life and social gathering, he said.

Manufacturing development generates a frame of mind that makes people feel passive and stupid, said Langdon Winner, professor of political science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York.

Winner spoke in the Cal Poly theater Thursday night about sweeping changes in worldwide social patterns in connection to technology.

"One of the most prevalent ideas in modern thought is to believe somehow our liberation would be realized automatically — as a kind of spin-off of the evolution of technical means, rather than achieved by any kind of focused intelligence or struggle," said Winner.

Two many developments, he said, are destructive when seen in a broad context. Such obvious destruction is the deterioration of the environment, depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain, global climate change and toxic waste problems, like pollution of the ocean.

"What I see," he said, "are innovations that are certainly efficient but which are questionable regarding what kind of habitats they provide."

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Manufacturing development
From page 3

controls the production process by eliminating as much human initiative and creativity as possible, he said.

"Some of the most heralded variations of high technology nowadays seek to diminish the likelihood that people will initiate action on their own," said Winner.

He compared two children's games as examples.

First, marbles. When children get together to play the game, they first draw a circle to play within. But beyond the simple conditions of the game, the rules are up for grabs. In fact, said Winner, watching children play the game of marbles is watching an on-going process of negotiation and rule-making. They will debate and negotiate as to what counts as a hit. They will debate whether the circle is too big or too small. The players get to invent the game as they go along, continually creating and re-creating the norms about what's good and what's fair.

"So the tradition of marbles as a form of life is an example of what might be true recreation, or re-creation — the re-creation and renewal of social bonds," explained Winner.

The children have to create social relationships to enable the game to go on. Compared with the game of marbles, a computerized video game is a one-on-one challenge between a machine and a person. Winner said it is possible for one to become skilled at such games, but the skill is always at the level of behavior — responding to cues on the screen. Skill is never that of action, he said. One does not shape the possibilities of the game or ponder its rules or join with others in reshaping the rules.

In projecting the dominant forms of political culture that are likely to prevail in the coming century, Winner said there will be more and more automated systems.

Winner said the ultimate question concerning the decision makers in our society is, which societies will prove the most competitive by the time the 21st century rolls around.

But Winner said the most interesting question is not who will

See WINNER, page 8

The following Declaration is a condensed version of an original draft by the University for Peace in Costa Rica and the government of Costa Rica. It is being circulated worldwide for endorsement and action as an endeavor of citizen diplomacy.

DECLARATION OF HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I - THE UNITY OF THE WORLD

Article 1: Everything that exists is part of an unfolding, interdependent universe. Therefore, the development of all human cultures is an integral part of the universe.

Article 2: Life on earth is diverse, and each manifestation of life depends upon a system of natural resources that nature provides. Human beings have the choice to use these life-giving resources for the well-being of themselves and future generations, or to destroy it for all.

CHAPTER II - THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN FAMILY

Article 3: Each unique human being belongs inseparably to the human family, and each depends upon others for existence, well-being and development and is the beneficiary of fundamental and inalienable rights. Article 4: Each human being has the same basic needs and the right to seek the fullest potential of personal achievement.

CHAPTER III - HUMAN CHOICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 5: Altruism, compassion and love are intrinsic qualities of all human beings. The development of these qualities nurtures responsibility, which is an inherent aspect of every relationship in which human beings are involved.

Article 6: Of all living beings, humans have the unique capacity consciously to protect or to damage the quality and conditions of life on earth.

Article 7: At this critical point in history, human choices are crucial — the earth's survival is threatened by war and aggression, abuse of the environment and excessive consumption. Conduct that leads to peace and sustainable development is the responsibility of individuals acting together.

CHAPTER IV - A REORIENTATION TOWARD PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Article 8: Governments and international agencies at all levels have the responsibility to promote peace and sustainability by administering collective solutions to problems in a manner consistent with the protection of human rights and the preservation of the environment.

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Migrant Workers: California's invisible workforce

There is a significant population living in San Luis Obispo county that is virtually hidden from the rest of the world; these people probably never have voted, they are not seen in town and they do not speak the native language, yet they comprise one of California's most important workforces.

We do not hear much about migrant farm workers, who sweat behind California's reputation as one of the world's top fruit and vegetable producing areas. Francisco is from Michoacán, Mexico, and works in a snow pea field off Highway 1. When a friend in Mexico told him about the job in San Luis Obispo, he decided to come here to help support his family. Although his family still lives in Mexico, the minimum wage he earns in the U.S. gives him reason to stay here.

Francisco feels lucky to have this job, where he has worked 10 hours a day, seven days a week for the past five years. He says it is nearly impossible to find work without first knowing somebody.

Even though a crop like lettuce pays top price ranging from seven-to-10 dollars an hour, about twice as much as snow peas, Francisco says he has never wanted to switch to lettuce. He says that he has never wanted to switch crops. Lettuce picking, he explains, is very difficult because the workers must stoop all day to cut the stalks. Also, since lettuce is a larger industry, its workers are checked more carefully for legal documents.

Guillermo, also from Mexico, works in a lettuce field and can make between 60 and 100 dollars a day, depending on the number of boxes he has filled with heads of lettuce. He is happy with his employer, where he was beaten by the owner.

More serious than ripping off undocumented workers are some horror stories Blank has worked with on nearby farms.

"A Morro Bay grower was sued by Blank for the living conditions of his labor camp. Seven men paid $20 apiece to live in a small trailer without water, a toilet or electricity, and plenty of rots. A worker on a Los Osos Valley Road farm got sick and was kicked off the land without pay. After sleeping in a ditch for two weeks, he went back to the farm to get his money, where he was beaten by the owner."

"I prefer calling them 'undocumented workers' rather than 'illegal aliens.' The majority of them work their buns off, they just don't have papers."

In Oxnard a slave labor camp was discovered a couple of months ago. The grower hired a "coyote" to smuggle undocumented workers across the border, paying $300 a head. The workers were forced to buy their groceries from the grower, and they were beaten if they tried to leave the farm.

"This is the idea that 'I own the land and everything on it,'" Blank said with disgust.

Although there are many existing laws to protect migrant workers, the rights of migrant workers are the subject of a battle being waged in the state courts, and a local attorney is fighting on the front line.

Mike Blank, of California Rural Legal Assistance, along with another attorney represents migrant workers in San Luis Obispo county.

"I prefer calling them 'undocumented workers' rather than 'illegal aliens,'" Blank said. "The majority of them work their buns off, they just don't have papers."

Although Blank says most migrant workers are legal, he estimates since 1986, still a significant number are not.

The United States Office of Education says migrant children usually receive only an elementary school education, and only 11 percent reach the 12th grade. Fifty-three percent of the migrants who drop out of school do so to help support their families, according to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Daniel, a sharecropper of a snow pea field, is proud that his children, ages 12 and 16, go to school during the day in Morro Bay. However, he said they help out when they can after school and on the weekends.

Logan says his department also checks on employers to make sure they are paying their workers at least minimum wage and that employees are receiving proper payment. It also makes sure there is proper record-keeping, and that employees are receiving fair housing, workers' compensation, insurance on job-related vehicles and other benefits provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

"Fake permits are still being used, and they (undocumented workers) are still getting hired," Greil said. "But the amount of non-residents has probably been reduced, maybe by half.”

Employers can skirt responsibility for the legality of their workers, however, by employing sharecroppers like Daniel, Blank said.

Sharecroppers usually work in smaller, more remote operations like snow pea, which are not so strict in checking papers, Blank explained. The landowner splits the profits with the sharecropper who supervises the workers. This works out nicely for the landowners because they are released from the legal responsibility of the workers, which is passed onto the sharecropper.

The sharecropper is like a plumber, Blank said. If the plumber's helper does something wrong, the plumber is responsible, not the person hiring him. As a plumber, the sharecropper works as an independent businessman and is not entitled to disability, sick leave, insurance and other employee benefits.

This leaves a lot of room for the landlord to exploit the sharecropper, Blank said.

Blank worked on a recent case in the California Supreme Court which said sharecroppers should be treated as employees.

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From page 1 blueprint for the two units of the plant had been accidentally reversed during construction, according to the Mothers for Peace group.

U.S. Geological Survey seismologists reviewing a PG&E study, now warn that the plant might not be designed to withstand shaking caused by a more severe quake which a thrust fault could generate. PG&E's geologists refute this contention and disagree with others as to what type of fault the Hosgri is.

"He cited the fact that on any given week day, 15,000 to 17,000 students are at Cal Poly alone. "The safety plan is upgraded each year, but neither the county Office of Emergency Services nor PG&E have ever said there was a problem," Kranzdorf said.

"The former mayor of Pismo Beach, Marion Mellow, said that her city's emergency plan is "totally unworkable," and that the plan was designed "not for public safety, but just to let PG&E keep the Diablo plant.""

"PG&E has put private greed above public safety," she said, "Their concern is for profit, and they will spare no expense to perpetuate the hokum that nuclear energy is both cheap and safe -- it is neither."

Mellow also alleged that a significant number of Diablo Canyon's employees work while under the influence of drugs and alcohol. This accusation was repeated by a local registered nurse who spoke at the hearing, saying she had seen a substantial number of Diablo employees in the local emergency room and private doctor's office who had been injured on the job while affected by drugs or alcohol.

A local physician, Dr. Tom Doerman, was one of several speakers who spoke in favor of the nuclear power plant. He said that nuclear energy was preferable to alternatives, such as coal-fired plants that pollute the atmosphere, hydroelectric dams which flood valleys, and foreign oil which increases our dependency on other nations.

Several spokespersons for Mothers for Peace were on hand including at least two who said they had been deeply involved in the issue for the past 17 years. Both emphasized that PG&E stands to lose $2 million a day when Diablo does not provide power to PG&E than temporarily shutting down for safety reasons.

The former mayor of Pismo Beach, Marion Mellow, said that her city's emergency plan is "totally unworkable," and that the plan was designed "not for public safety, but just to let PG&E keep the Diablo plant.""
WINNER

From page 4

and will not be competitive, but
what of the societies involved in
the race will have found ways to
meet agreeable forms of social
culture within the medium of
technological change. He said the
strategies to find ways to demo­
cratize the process of technology
amounts to an ingenious syn­
thesis of capitalism and feudal­
ism.

He said in Sweden, workers of
a newspaper industry joined
together with managers to
cooperate and design a new
system of computerized graphics,
as designed to take into account
the skills, needs, perspective and ideas of all
the people who would eventually be
using it. The result was the crea­
tion of a much different pattern
of hardware and software and of
social relationships that would
have otherwise been predicted.

Also, said Winner, the educa­
tion of engineers ought to
prepare them to evaluate the
categories of political contexts,
arguments and consequences
that their work involves. He said
the meaning of experts and
technical professions needs to
be redefined.

Not always does technology
pursue an end or purpose of some
kind, he said. He said some in­
novations are desperately look­
ing for ends. The promotion of
high definition television (HDTV)
is one example Winner gave.

If one were to list the 100 or
200 greatest needs of American
society, or even the 1,000 or
2,000 greatest needs, Winner
asked, would the crucial item be
improving the clarity of the tele­
vision picture be on that list?

He said the competitive state
of the nation is absurd, because
it reverses the logical priority of
needs.

He said that when studying
the prospects of modern
technology, it is important to
remember a simple question —
why? Why are we doing this, and
what ends have we chosen?

The quest for democratic citi­
zenship and quest for a new
society is not a finished project
for us, Winner said. "We cannot
rest content with the intellec­tual
and political accomplishments of
two centuries ago. New oppor­
tunities and new dangers present
themselves on all sides."

Winner said we can look
forward to the 21st century and
realize it will be quite different.

Will it be better? Who will
decide?

He said that if we are in any
position of power to change the
world, we must become skillful
(very soon) in using ideas and
abilities that define and realize
human freedom and social justice
within the realm of technology
itself.

"If we cannot develop these
skills, or do not care to, human
freedom and dignity could well
become obsolete," Winner said.

"It's a great challenge, and I
wish you well."

INSIGHT

From page 5

employed with all the ap­
propriate benefits.

Daniel said as a sharerworker
he gets 75 percent of the profits,
from which he pays his eight
workers. All his workers have
work permits, he said, and he is
covered for disability, unem­
ployment and insurance. If
this is true, Black said, Daniel is
one of the lucky ones.

"The immigration law freed a
lot of people to go up the ladder
in this country," Blank said.

Luis Torres, an English pro­
fessor at Cal Poly and advisor to
the Ethnic Studies Coalition, at­
tended the University of Col­
orado in the 1970s when it began
a program to recruit migrant
workers. He said 35-to-40 stu­
dents constituted the program
which offered them financial aid
and tutorial services.

"Why couldn't we do that
here," asked Torres. "We have
more migrants in this area than
there certainly were in Colorado.
"With Cal Poly as the major
advanced institution, it should
certainly involve itself in
educating migrant people," said
Torres.

Migrant workers live with hard
realities. Most of them are
squatting or stooped over all
day, an important factor in their
poor health record. A farm
worker's average life expectancy
is 49 years as compared to 73
years for the average American.

Migrant workers are a viable,
reachable population living in our
community, who by the sweat of
their brow have almost single­
handedly put food on our

Changes for the migrant
workers come little by little, like
picking lettuce one by one.

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Wednesday, May 30, 1990 Mustang Daily

Member FDIC
Women's track wins nationals; men take 4th

By Neil Pascale

"We entered 19 athletes in a possible 29 scoring positions and had all but one score in the top eight," Harter said.

To underscore the women's domination, the five 1,500 meter runners scored 29 points, which alone would have been good enough for eighth place as a team.

Additionally, Teena Colebrook's individual point total of 29 equaled the ninth place team's total points.

In the 400 meters, Colebrook's time of 52.09 set an NCAA record and earned her seventh NCAA title. The senior also won the 1,500 meters with "a very easy effort," Harter said.

Freshman Jamie Parks was the only other national champion for the women in her seventh NCAA title.

In the 800 meters, Colebrook's time of 2:02.49 set an NCAA record and earned her her seventh NCAA title. The senior also won the 1,500 meters with "a very easy effort," Harter said.

For the men, their fourth-place finish in the NCAA Division II history, said Tom Henderson, the men's track and field coach.

"A total team effort," said Lance Harter, the women's track and field coach.

For the second consecutive year, the Mustangs dominated the most competitive pole vault in Division II history, said Tom Henderson, the men's track and field coach.

The Mustangs dominated the most competitive pole vault in Division II history, said Tom Henderson, the men's track and field coach.

"A total team effort," said Lance Harter, the women's track and field coach.

Not to be outdone, the men's team captured fourth place, only six points behind second-place finisher, CSU Northridge.

Additionally, Teena Colebrook's individual point total of 29 equaled the ninth place team's total points.

In the 400 meters, Colebrook's time of 52.09 set an NCAA record and earned her seventh NCAA title. The senior also won the 1,500 meters with "a very easy effort," Harter said.

"She controlled the race throughout and pulled away comfortably," Harter said.

For the men, their fourth-place finish was their highest since 1988 and was a vast improvement over last year's seventh-place showing.

Despite having only 12 people qualified, the men had three national champions and 10 All-Americans.

The Mustangs dominated the most competitive pole vault in Division II history, said Tom Henderson, the men's track and field coach.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR GREAT RESPONSE!
WE HAVE ACCOMODATED MANY PEOPLE VIA

THANKS AGAIN!

Stenner Glen
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DIABLO

From page 7
a year to set up a three-member
safety committee. Becker
wondered why 18 months had
passed before this first meeting
of the committee and why the
committee did "barely any
publicity" about the public hear­
ing. She pointed out that her
group spent $1,000 on publiciz­
ing the meeting.

Becker said that the USGS will
be working with the Nuclear
Regulatory Commission to file a
report on the Haugt fault in late
June or early July. She urged
pressure on Congress to approve
more funds for the study. The
fault is especially difficult to
study, Mothers for Peace says,
because it is buried under 300
feet of water, making it inac­
cessible to some measurement
techniques.

Fast said, "Those quilt panels
commemorate a lot of se­
flowers. People who've died of
AIDS.

"People can help by
working on those quilt panels,
she said. On the quilt are the
names of the people in San Luis
Obispo County who have died of
the AIDS virus.

Steven Peterson, the first per­
son with AIDS to speak at a San
Marti Fast, secretary of ASN,
told the group what they could
do to help deal with the disease.
"Education and attitude is really
important," Fast said. "We don't
appeal to the public, we're the
names of people, we're here
because the lack of
education," he said.

MARTI FAST, secretary of ASN,
told the group what they could
do to help deal with the disease.
"Education and attitude is really
important," Fast said. "We don't
really have AIDS education yet.
Lobby, talk to your PTA, to
teachers, principals. See what
you can do to get AIDS educa­
tion into the schools.

 Teachers, principals. See what
really have AIDS education yet.
"It's not about death and dying but it's about life
and living," Peterson said. He origi­

nally moved from Miami to San
Luis Obispo high school about
a year to set up a three-member
safety committee. Becker
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"We need education, we need it
now. We're losing our third world
people just as all the other com­
units are losing their people to
this virus because of the lack of
education," he said.

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WOW MUSLON MIDNIGHT

YELLOW SEQUIN EMBELLISHMENTS WIDE PANTS

WEAR YOUR JAMMIES!
Brought to Cal Poly and took part in the SMART! program beginning in 1989 with a pilot group of 50 students. The students were from Arroyo Grande High School in the winter and from several high schools in the spring and fall.

In the first visit to campus this year, the students took classes in science and math related courses. They also participated in lab practices and experiments. "One of the classes had Phil Bailey demonstrating the effects of dry ice on different things such as bananas," Somppi said. "The kids were just fascinated."

In winter, the students and their parents were treated to an ice cream social. Cal Poly students talked about the importance of college as well as showed slides of the fall quarter visit. Bailey even supplied a magic show as entertainment.

On May 18, 100 students from Jodkins and Paulding and 15 from Middle Flanmore participated in the second on-campus visit. They took classes in agriculture, architecture and engineering. The opening session consisted of messages from three Cal Poly students in architecture, agriculture and engineering who spoke about the importance of attending college.

The students, divided into seven groups, were then taken by Cal Poly students to three different short classes. The classes dealt with such diverse subjects as animal reproduction, concrete mixing and computer drawing.

"All of you started like this," said animal science professor William Plummer showing a fertilized mouse egg to a group of Paulding students. "Look at that," said Reuben Pteria. "I just love science."

Pierstein said the program coordinators are developing a high school program to work with five to 10 "graduates" from the SMART! program. "The students will be assigned a high school and Cal Poly counselor," Pierstein said. "Then they will be given projects and periodically visit Cal Poly to work on them."

Other projects the program coordinators are working on are strengthening the selection process and expanding the program so that it can feed into other classes such as minority engineering and science achievement and upward bound.

President of Harvard University resigns after nearly two decades

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) - Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University since 1971 and one of America's foremost educators, has resigned his post, it was announced Tuesday. A spokesman for the university, could not immediately offer reasons for the resignation or any details of its timing.

Bok, a Stanford University graduate, earned a law degree from Harvard in 1954. He joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1955 and became dean of the school in 1968.

During his tenure as Harvard's president, Bok established both the John F. Kennedy School of Government and revived an undergraduate core curriculum based on the study of classics.

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