# MUSTANG DAILY 

## Public meeting debates safety of Diablo Canyon

## Geologists, Poly profs argue that plant can't withstand major quake

## $\underset{\text { Stat Wrher }}{\text { By Nady Williams }}$ Stat Wrther

Debate concerning the safety of Diablo Canyon Nuclear power plant is intensifying with new information coming to light about the Hosgri earthquake fault, three miles offshore.
An all-day hearing took place at the Grange Hall in San Luis Obispo last week to address this and many other aspects of the
Diablo plant. 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 forum was the first meeting with the public 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 gathered about the Hosgri fault
since the Oct. 17 Loma Prieta since the Oct. 17 Loma Prieta quaks. Some scientists with the U.S. Geological Survey say that the fault, originally discovered in 1971 and thought to be a strikeslip fault (like the San Andreas),
might in reality be a thrust-obli-
que fault (see illustration, page 7). Instead of each side sliding past one another, it has been sugested that the east side of the fault is sliding up and over its west side. In addition, the primary local group that opposes Diablo, group that opposes Diablo,
Mothers for Peace, says that during a five-year study in the mid-1980 s, five new active faults were discovered in the area around the plant, complicating the issue. The Hosgri fault still is the issue. The Hosgri fault still is but there is no general agreement about the implications of other about the implications of other
faults in the area. Scientists
cientists originally had predicted in the 1970 s that the 7.2 masnitude of generating a 7.2 magnitude quake. After many public hearings and several motions to stop work, Pacific Gas and Electric Co. agreed in
the late '70s to upgrade contruction los to upgrade construction and retrofit safety supports to withstand such a quake. Retrofitting, however, was made more difficult when it was found that many of the supports were backward because

See DIABLO, page 7

## Original fiction to be read at Poly Voices

Writers present their works at Sandwich Plant

## By Laura Daniels

Sterl Writer
If you are looking for some thing 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 Sand wich Plant.

Glenn Irvin, interim dean of the School of Liberal Arts, and Paula Huston, an English graduate student, will read original fiction at 7 p.m. Each will read one work: Irvin's "Spinning Bull" and Huston's "Arc of the Ellipse."
"Spinning Bull" is a comic story about a teenager who is
forced to follow up a promise made in front of friends to ride a bull.
"Arc of the Ellipse" is a more serious piece about the emotional conflict a woman feels over her nother's failing health
Written about three years ago, Irvin said he gets his ideas from: his personal background, including his childhood experiences in Williams, Ariz., a small highcountry town.
Irvin calls his stories "verbal pyrotechnics doused with casks f stagnant syntax"
While Irvin said it has always been natural for him to write, he stopped cral for him to write, he completed his schooling until five years ago
"I've always enjoy ditin" Irvin said. "It's a hobby. You have to have some sort of recreation."

He stopped his creative writing See READINGS, page 12


Some of the $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ 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

$\underset{\text { By Ant Wroer }}{\text { By }}$ Slaughter

## $\frac{\text { Stat Wr }}{\text { W }}$

 broughtange of weather thught 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 Vets 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'm blaming them for the fact 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

## SMART! encourages minority junior high students to study math, science

for Academic Affairs administers
for Academic Affairs administers Cal Poly committee, two Cal Poly committee, two counselors (from each junior high school) and Susan Somppi outreach officer from Studen Academic Services, serve as the advisory board to the program.
The SMART! program began with two schools: Judkins Intermediate in Pismo and Paulding Intermediate in Arroyo Grande. This year, Flamson Middle School in Paso Robles also became involved These also became involved. Thes schools were selected because al have the same number of underrepresented minority students represented minority students
-Third in a 5 -part series
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.
"By the year 2005, there will be a deficit of a quarter of a million engineers, mathemati cians and scientists in this coun try," Fierstine said. "We also have a growing population of minority students, and we need

See OUTREACH, page 12

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.

## 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.


## National champions...

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

## Opinion

Mustang Daily


## Letters to the Editor

Rivalry only in Bay Area's mind
dance records bear this out. True, Giant games played in L.A. have drawn more fans in recent years, nally have a decent team.
I laugh when you call L.A. fans "front runners." I suppose this explains the 3 million fans the Dodgers drew in 1986, when the team finished with a woeful 75-87 record. The last I saw the Giants with a record that bad, Candlestick Park was a lonely mausole um. The miserable 1985 Giants team, for example, drew only 818,000 fans for the year, third worst in the Major Leagues. That even made the notoriously pitiful Atlanta Braves' fans look good.
Truth be told, Bay Area fans are jealous whiners who don' even realize what good teams they've got. The A's could be dynasty, the 49 ers already are and even the Giants aren't to bad. But to read the Chronicle after a rare 49 ers loss is like reading an obituary for a head of state. They've only won four Super Bowls, guys. The team doesn't need whining fans and columnists to bitch at them.
I'm sorry, but the only rivalry in this state exists in heads of Bay Area fans. In an attempt to
complex with regard to the southern half of the state, they feel they must invent a mythical rivalry. Well, give it up! You rivalry. Well, give it up! You
guys don't need us to make you guys don't need us to make you
feel important; you do it pretty well by yourselves.

## CRP

## Letter of thanks for escort service

Once again, on behalf of the Department of Public Safety, I wish to commend and thank the fraternities who staffed the Escort Service during the past year. Fraternity members have provided the most important program to assure that Cal Poly is one of the safest campuses in the state university system. My hat is off to these great guys who showed up nise great guys who showed up night after night to provide the service. To my knowledge, this is a first in the U.S., and the only program which has functioned on a continuing basis. Again, thanks for job well done and much appreci ated.
Richard C. Brug
Richard C. Brug

## Commentary

## Living within our means

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 "dips" of the "down" variety. Students - be sure to try the "CAPTURE Lotto" game - your chances of winning are considerably less han the year before. But hey, don't let that worry you, just plunk than the your chances! Come one come all to the "grating-est" show on earth! The Deukmejian, Sacramento and Taxpayers Carnival welcomes you all.
Seriously, students and faculty, once again we are about to be treated to our annual budget bashing. I see by the L.A. Times headlines that the state is about $\$ 4$ billion short of a total budget of headines that thion. 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 three to four million dollars! Plan on it.
As an interesting sidenote: keep in mind that in a normal (i.e. just "bare bones") budget year, we get only about 91 percent of the formula-generated teaching positions. This may not be common knowledge amongst the students, but it is required by "salary savings" for us to turn back to the state the equivalent of nine percent of our budgeted positions. No wonder class availability is so lousy. Similarly, in many of our budget years a lot of the technical departments have their equipment budgets slashed to ZERO - this includes secretarial equipment in the departmental offices! The way we get to buy new equipment is through the illegal moving of funds
from lottery areas to budget areas. The lottery act specifically ruled from lottery areas to budget areas. The lottery act specifically ruled
out making use of the lottery monies for normally budgeted items, out making use of the lottery monies for normally budgeted items,
but every year our budget is essentially reduced by just the amount but every year our budget is essentially reduced by just the amount
of money the administrators can illegally transfer back into the of money the administ
system from the lottery.
system from the lottery.
So ... what are we collectively going to do about the budget situation? There are things I have been advocating at my department level for years, but what will probably happen will be "business as usual" as far as the administrators are concerned. "Oh well, what the heck, well just teach as usual, even with a less than adequate budget." Note that the "we" is the faculty and students, not the
administration. It is always that way. So as a faculty member, next administration. It is always that way. So, as a faculty member, next
year I can look forward to no raise (even though inflation is running higher than any year since 1980) and more students per class, per office hour, more tests to grade, etc. Students can be guaranteed it will be tougher to get into classes, they'll have less access to professors, computer labs, etc.
Here's what we should
Here's what we should do, though it may not sit too well with
many of you: the shortfall, based many of you: the shortfall, based on state support of about $\$ 5,000$ per student per year, amounts to the equivalent of about 500 stu-
dents. Let me suggest that we send out immediately 500 cancellations of acceptances to next year's fall quarter new students. This could be done across the board by percentage per major. Alternatively, the cuts could be handled by limiting the number of units the average student takes. Currently this is about 12.5 units per quarter. Trimming it to 12.0 would reduce the demand on the decimated budget. Of course, we could hope and pray that more money will come our way, and all will be fine. Past history tells us this will not happen. In fact, I predict even deeper cuts than above if Proposition 111 does not pass.
Why do I suggest such devastation? I have learned from history that we make due with less. Where will it end? Eventually, Cal Poly will consist of one faculty member per department doing all the teaching and research - with the same number of administrators, of course! We do no one a service by cutting and squeezing - all we do is set ourselves up for more cuts. By not performing a service if it is not in the budget, we will assure ourselves that people will begin complaining, and perhaps, Sacramento will finally hear. Currently our department gets sporadic calls from irate parents asking why their hotshot physics major, Johnny Quantum, can't get Physics 131. We give them the Governor's number. That is, in my estimation, the only way things will get better here. By continuing to smile, and put up with less and less, we are contributing to the eventual demise of the CSU system as we know it today! It is ridiculous to ask a physics department to survive with no budgeted new equipment year after year. Yet, by illegally using lottery new equipment year after year. Yet, by illegally using lottery
money, we have proved to the government that we don't need that money, we have pr.
item in the budget.
Current students: how are you going to feel next year when you have 500 (unbudgeted) new students to compete with for classes? 1 suggest it is to your advantage to ask that these students not be admitted. How will these new students feel when they get no units From CAPFURE and have to beg for units?
Faculty: think twice before going over budgeted enrollment limits for your classes. Stick to your guns. Tear up those obnoxious purple
overload forms! You are only doing the collective university harm overload forms! You are only doing the collective university harm
by "making do." Let's make.
what thair budget calls for, and no we give the taxpayers exactly what their budget calls for, and no more. Let us hope that each legislators get enough phone calls, they will see that we have a legislators get enough
serious budget problem.
If we, as a university, continue to put up with all the students they shove at us and with decreasing budgets, then we have no one to blame but ourselves for the deterioration of educational quality that is continuing at an ever increasing pace.
A.J. Buffa is a physics professor at Cal Poly

## Political science professor talks about changing social patterns

## Compares these transformations to technology

## By Jena Thompson

## tat Writer

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 about where the technological carrying them, he said. Winner offered a different ap. broach - to think about the meaning of these changes He said that technology is closely woven together with culture, society and politics in a world where people are depen dent on and shaped by devices and systems. He said people are affected and shaped more by the

angdon Winner, a professor at
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York, speaks Thursday about technology and changing worldwide social patterns.
side-effects of technology than by the results thought to be primary.
For instance, after listing all kinds of instrumental and economical advantages take from industrial revolutions, what was also true with those kinds of changes was that a whole new hacioty was that a significant society was created. Significant after-effects were the relationmachines, which people and machines, which arose as se mary consequences.
He said the philosophy of modern civilization over the last
two centuries has not realized technology as a political issue, but has described it as a neutral thing.

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 strugale," said Winner.
Too 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 problems, like pollution of the ocean.
What I see," he said, "are innovation that are certainly efficent but which are questionable regarding what
Communication technology employs deliberate attempts to control people's thoughts, desires and behaviors.
"We are developing communication systems that frustrate human communicatons," Winner said

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

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

Manufacturing deverment
See WINNER, page 4

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## Hot seat...



Three fire engines responded to a fire in a men's bathroom on the first floor of the Administration building on Monday. A Public Safety investigator said there is a "strong possibility of arson." Above right, smoke damage was so extensive, workers had to scrub the ceilings and hallway. Above left, the charred remains of the toilet where the fire began.

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## WINNER

From page 3
controls the production process by eliminating as much human initiative and creativity as possible, he said.
"Some of the most heralded varieties of high technology nowadays seek to diminish the likelihood seek to diminish the action on their ") "said Wia ner.
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 rule are up for grabs. In fact, sugested Winner, watching children play the game of marbles is watching an on-going process of negotiation and rulemaking. 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, on re-creation - the re-creation and renewal of social bonds," ex plained Winner

The children have to create social relationships to enable the game to continue
Compared with the game of
m
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 skillful at such games, but the skill is always at the level but the skill is always to cues on the screen. Skill is never that of action he said One does not oftion, he said. One does not same or ponder its rules or join with or in reshaping the rules,
ules.
projecting the dominant
forms of political culture that are ikely to prevail in the comin century, Winner said there will be more and more automate systems.

Winner said the ultimate ques tion concerning the decisio makers in our society is, which societies will prove the mos competative by the time the 21 s century rolls around.
But Winner said the most in teresting question is not who wil 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.

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 ANGLES
## Graduation

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## 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 al 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 devlopment 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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FOR SOME NEVER-TO-BE-KNOWN REASON IT DID NOT APPEAR here then, But it is both a timely and timeless message and one with which we trust you will all agree.

## INSIGHT

# 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 the world's top fruit and vegetable producing areas

Francisco is from Michoacan, Mexico, and works in a snow pea field off Highway 1. When a friend in Mexic told him about the job in San Luis Obispo, he decided to flee the economic despair of his country. Although his family still lives in Mexico, the minimum wage he earns in the field 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 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 Mexicc, works in a lettuce field and can make between 60 and 100 dollars a day, depen ding on the number of boxes he has filled with heads of "If the boss doesn't want to pay for a week's wages, what can they (migrant workers) do?"

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 lettuce. The going rate is about 60 cents a box, and on a good day Guillermo says he can fill 200 boxes in 10 hours.

He is happy with his employer, who not only pays him every week but also provides worker's compensation and insurance for his family. Guillermo has lived here over 10 years and qualified under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, which provided amnesty to all undocumented workers in the United States before 1986

Not all migrant workers have permanent residency or their legal papers, and for them, it is even more dangerous when farm work entails fraud.

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 now documented since 1986, still a significant number are not.
each month to live in a small trailer without water, a toilet or electricity, and plenty of rats.

- 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, Blank said, there are very few agencies to enforce them.
Chuck Logan is the Farm Labor Specialist for the U.S.

Department of Labor, and is the sole supervisor for six Central California counties including San Luis Obispo.
"The housing conditions (provided migrant workers) are deplorable up there," Logan said, refusing to discuss any specific cases.
A problem he would discuss is the use of child labor in the fields. It is not uncommon, he said, for entire families to work in the fields with children from toddlers to 17 year-olds. Not only are there laws limiting the type of work children under 16 can do, but the parents are the only ones being paid for their work.
"We find a lot of children in the fields who shouldn't be there," Logan said. "We've started going out looking or them on weekends.
The United States Office of Education says migrant children usually receive only an elementary school education, and only 11 percent reach the 12 th 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, warkers' compensation, insurance on job-related vehicles and other benefits provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act.
Jim Greil, a Cal Poly vegetable science professor, said with the amnesty law the employer is now obligated to check work permits.
"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-peas, which are not as 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 from the legal sharecropper. 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 Like a plumber, the sharecropper works as an independent businessman and is not entitled to disability, sick leave, in surance 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 are to be treated as See INSIGHT, page 8

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## DIABLO

## From page 1

blueprints for the two units of the plant had been accidentally reversed during construction, according to
Peace group
U.S. Geological Survey eismologists 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 wult others as to what type of fault the Hosgri is and how severe of a quake it could produce.
"More ground motion and more damage will be produced by a thrust fault than a strike-slip fault," said Cal Poly chemistry professor Gail Jacobson during the evening public comment period. "I have a house in downtown Santa Cruz that was very damaged by the October quake."
Jacobson echoed the request of many speakers by asking the Safety Committee to ensure that the USGS receives sufficient funds to study the fault further. She added that, as far as she knew, the 1984 Emergency Evacuation Plan for Cal Poly had never been rehearsed and that the university might not be prepared for an earthquake emergency involving the plant.
"There is a feeling of deja $v u$ here," Cal Poly political science professor, Richard Kranzdorf, told the audience and committee members. "Several of us here have been deeply involved in the the plant) and have been attending hearings that go back nearly a decade."
Kranzdorf focused on two areas of the safety plan that he said were still inadequately addressed: drills and evacuation.
Kranzdorf contended that drills only were held under optimum conditions (i.e. with good weather, advance warning, weather, advance warning, sure good results. He also sure good results. He also doubted that the paltry road and San Luis Obispo could effectively evacuate the population.


In a strike-slip fault (box above), two slabs of earth rub sideways past each other while in a thrust-oblique fault (box below), the two slabs are squeezed together, forcing one up and over the other. Experts now say the local Hosgri earthquake fault may be a thrust-oblique fault, rather than a strikeslip as originally thought.

He cited the fact that on any given week day, 15,000 to 17,00 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 le PG\&E open 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 hoax that nuclear energy is both cheap and safe t 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 substantia number of Diablo employees in $\varepsilon$
local emergency room and private doctor's office who had been injured on the job while af fected by drugs or alcohol.
A local physician, Dr. Tom Doorman, was one of severa 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 electricity and feared that loss of profits might be of more concern to PG\&E than temporarily shut ting down for safety reasons.
Rochelle Becker of Mothers for Peace said a Jan. 1, 1989, rate Peace said a Jan. 1, 1989, rate See DIABLO, page 10


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## WINNER

## From page 4

and will not be competitive, but which of the societies involved in the race will have found ways to meet agreeable forms of political culture within the medium of technological change. He said the strategies to find ways to democratize the process of technology amounts to an ingenious synthesis of capitalism and feudalism.
He said in Sweden, workers of a newspaper industry joined together with managers to cooperate and design a new system of computerized graphics, a system 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 creation of a much different pattern of hardware and software and of social relationships that would have otherwise been predicted.
Also, said Winner, the education of engineers ought to prepare them to evaluate the
kinds of political contexts, arguments and consequence that their work involves. He said the meaning of experts and technical professionals 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 looking 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 of improving the clarity of the tele vision picture be on that list?
He said the competitive state of the nation is absurd, because t reverses the logical priority of needs.
He said that when studying the prospects of modern echnology, 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 intellectua and political accomplishments of two centuries ago. New oppor tunities and new dangers present themselves on all sides."
Winner said we can look toward the 21 st 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 skillfu (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 "It's obsolete," Winner said "It's a great challenge, and wish you well."

## INSIGHT

## From page 5

## employees with

propriate benefits
Daniel ap De gets 75 percent sharecropper 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, unemployment and insurance. If this is true, Blank said, Daniel is one of the lucky ones.
"The immigration law freed a ot of people to get up the ladder in this country," Blank said.
Luis Torres, an English professor at Cal Poly and advisor to
the Ethnic Studies Coalition, attended the University of Colorado in the 1970 s when it began a program to recruit migrant workers. He said $35-$ to- 40 students 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 here 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 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.

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## Sports

## Women's track wins nationals; men take 4th

## By Neil Pascale

stat Writer
Wanted: The Cal Poly track and field teams are currently looking for a larger trophy case. For information, contact the athletic department.
For the second consecutive year, the women's track and field team is numero no in the NCAA Division II. At Armstrong Stadium in Hampton, Va., the strong Stadium in Hampton, Va., the ing up 116 points, 44 points in front of ing up 116 points, 44 points in
second-place finisher Norfolk State. Hurter, the women's track and field coach. "Our quality of athlete and total team depth proved to be too much for any possible team challenge."
possible team challenge.
Not to be outdone, the men's team caplured fourth place, only six points behind tured fourth place, only six points beh
second-place finisher, CSU Northridge. counting the four relay teams, women earned 32 All-American awards.
"We entered 19 athletes in a possible 29 scoring positions and had all but one score in the top eight," Hater said.
To underscore the women's dominance the five 1,500 meter runners scored 29 points, which alone would have been enough for eighth place as a team
Additionally, Teen Colebrook's individual point total of 20 equaled the ninth place team's total points.
In the 800 meters, Colebrook's time 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.

Freshman Jamie Parks was the only other national champion for the women in other national champion for the women in the 10,000 meters.
pulled away comfortably " throughout and pulled away comfortably," Harter said. was their highest since 1988 and was vast improvement over last year's suv
nth-place showing.
Despite having only 12 people qualified, the men had three national champions and All-Americans,
The Mustangs dominated the most competitive pole vault in Division II history, said Tom Henderson, the men's track and field coach
The previous three years, the height that determined the winner was 16-8. This year, 10 individuals cleared that mark and four remained after jumping 17-0.
Nonetheless, the five Mustang vaulters captured 26 points, the highest score for one event by any school.
The Mustangs, however received rather bad omen when their leading a rather bad omen when their leading man eliminated. man eliminated
winds, junior Kevin Rankin and violent winds, junior Kevin Rankin became the
after the competition began, Rankin set a stadium record with a vault of $17-8 \frac{1}{2}$ Junior Todd Arnett placed third in the event with a personal best vault, sopho more Tony Castiglioni finished fourth, also with a personal best, senior Steve Williams took fifth, and senior Steve Taney placed eighth Freshman Scott Hempel set a stadium record and lifetime best of $3: 47.61$ in winrecord and line 1,500 meters.
dream ran a race most sen
After trailing the front raid. of the res Hempen moved into third with or the race, Heth 300 meters left, he a lap to go. Whin 300 meters left, he printed past the indoor national champ Mustangs, first 1,500 captured the Mustangs first 1,500 meter national championship in 11 years.

The Mustangs' third national champion was senior Steve Neubaum in the was senior
steeplechase.


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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 committee did "barely any publicity" about the public hearing. She pointed out that her group spent $\$ 1,000$ on publicizing the meeting.
Becker said that the USGS will be working with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to file a report on the Hosgri fault in late June or early July. She urged more funds for the study. The fault is especially dificult to study, Mothers for Peace says, because it is buried under 300 feet of water, making it inac cessible to some measurement techniques.

Jane Swanson, another Mothers for Peace member, re quested that the Safety Commit tee establish a permanent office and staff in San Luis Obispo to hear concerns of not only the public but of Diablo employees as well. Swanson said, however, that as far as she knew, the committee had no real authority to change problems at the plant
Several speakers challenged the independence of the Safety Committee and pointed out that one member, Warren Owen, was executive vice president of Duke Power, overseers of eight nuclear power plants in North and South Carolina. The committee chair professor William Kastenberg of the nuclear energy department at UCLA, was appointed by California Governor George Deukmejian Governor George

## MARCH

From page 1
World people are those who fit into the high risk category, he said.
"We need education, we need it now. We're losing our third world people just as all the other communities are losing their people to this virus because of 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 education into the schools."
Pointing to a quilt on the wall,
Fast said, "Those quilt panels commemorate a lot of awfully courageous 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 person with AIDS to speak at a San Luis Obispo high school about the disease, gave his ideas about the virus "It's not about death and dying but it's about life and living," Peterson said. He originally moved from Miami to San Luis Obispo to die, he said. "Well I've changed my mind," he said.
Peterson reminded the au dience why they were par ticipating in the candlelight

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march. "We are here today to remember our friends who hav died from the disease," he said "These people didn't die in vain Rather than mourn their deaths I want for us to celebrate their lives."
Father Al Syslo, of the 23rd AIDS ministry, traveled from Monterey and expressed his anger for the lack of concern by leaders. "I want to shake up the world because I get angry," Syslo said. "I want to shake up (President George) Bush. I want to shake up churches. I want to shake up civil leaders. I want to shake up schools to be able to get it through their head that AIDS isn't just in a (human) body but AIDS is in the body (of people). Bachelor also gave a short talk "You can't get AIDS from kiss ing someone or by holding them The only thing you can get from it (kissing and holding) is a lot of love."

After the presentation, the group again lit candles, proceeded down to the courthouse with the quilt, gathered at the steps the quilt, gathered at the steps Power."


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## OUTREACH

From page 1
to look to them to fill the need." SMART! began in the spring of 1989 with a pilot group of 50 students. The students were brought to Cal Poly and took special classes. But the program did not really take form until this year.
The program consists of two Cal Poly campus visits and one visit to Arroyo Grande High School. Students visit the university in the fall and spring quarter, with Cal Poly students and faculty visiting them at Arroyo Grande High School in the winter.
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 ce cream social. Cal Poly students talked about the impor tance 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 Judkins and Paulding and 15 from Middle Flamson 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 fer tilized mouse egg to a group of Paulding students.
"Look at that," said Reuben Ferias. "I just love science."

Fierstine 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," Fierstine 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 so that it can feed into other
programs such as Minority Engineering and Science Achievement and Upward Bound.

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## READINGS

From page 1
because he became involved in scholarly writing. He writes both forms now, but his love for creative writing has become the stronger of the two.
"I'm sure if you ask my wife, she'd say, 'He is always writing,' " said Irvin. He said this is because he usually writes after his children go to bed as well as early in the morning, such as before church, when all is quiet and he has some time to himself.
Irvin said every time he finds himself with an extra 15 minutes or so, his first thoughts are of what he can write about.
Though Irvin has not had anything published, he said he has written about a dozen stories and a short novel.
Huston has had her work published, and she said it takes her between two and five years
before she is satisfied to send a
new work to a publisher.
"Writing is a way to figure out how to live and find meaning in a life, which is essentially tragic," said Huston.
The story she will read Wednesday was written as an undergraduate at Cal Poly two years ago in a fiction writing class. At the time, she was taking 27 units, and took this class to continue writing.
"I've always written," Huston said. "It's a compulsion."
Huston said she wrote poetry as a child, and wrote two novels when she was seven and nine.
Huston said writing can also be a "monkey on my back," because of the amount of time she devotes to it.
She said she hopes the audience is moved emotionally by her story.

President of Harvard University resigns after nearly two decades

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) - graduate, earned a law degree Derek C. Bok, president of Har- from Harvard in 1954. He joined vard 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 the Harvard Law School faculty in 1958 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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