

Talon Marks

Cerritos College
Norwalk, CA
V38/#1 • 9/7/93

INSIDE

• 19/15-week
sign-ups NOW

• 3/ASCC
Prexy 'hot'

9/What the
BROWN ACT
really says...

• 3/Keep the
'Holy Hour'
wholly...

• 14/CC Falcon
talks turkey

• 2,15/A look
at Prop 174

• 17/VB champs
try again

• 14/Free parking
times totalled

• 16/Football
here Saturday

• 8/Japanese
profs visiting



CHECKING CLUBS LINE-UP — Looking over the list of 30 clubs who had booths for Club Info Day are ICC commissioner Jackie Barbera, ASCC president Aladdin Nabulsi, Psychology Club rep Mary Kay Guarino, and Dean Ackland, Coordinator of Student Activities.

— TM Photo by FAUSTO RAMOS

Dr. Serafin Zasqueta new VP of Academic Affairs

Dr. Serafin Zasqueta from Irvine Valley College has been named Vice President of Academic Affairs at Cerritos College.

The Irvine Dean of Instruction takes over the Instruction Office here Oct. 18.

Choice for the new campus Vice President of Student Services is expected to be announced Sept. 15.

The two finalists are Phil Houseman, Associate Dean of Student Activities, and Viet Be, Director of Admissions. — LA

Student Senate election Sept. 8-9; hot race expected for 32 positions

By Ben Villa
TM Executive Editor

Around 60 people are in the running for Student Senate Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8-9.

Several slates as well as independents are campaigning for the two-day election. Deadline for turning in petitions was Friday after newspaper deadline.

"It'll be good experience. It'll

look good on your resume and you learn how to deal with different people from different backgrounds," said ASCC Student Body Vice President Daisy Mae Uy Kimpang on why someone should be interested in running for Student Senate this fall.

All told 32 seats are available for Senate. One third of the seats goes to Freshman.

(Continued on Page 14)

BOARD OF TRUSTEE CANDIDATES — Six for three seats on Nov. 2 (See story Pages 6-7)



CARFRAE



EPPL



SANCHEZ



SOTO



WESTERLIN



VERDERBER

EDITOR'S NOTE — The following editorials touch on the arguments on both sides of the controversial voucher issue which is strongly opposed by public education professional and support groups. The Editorial Board, frankly, hesitates to suggest that any one side is all wrong or all right. But if it passes, the CCs will bleed...badly.

The loss of revenues will devastate

The voucher system would ALSO slash funding for Cerritos College, already hard hit.

Public school funding is kindergarten through community college (K-14), not kindergarten through high school (K-12), as many voters assume.

On Nov. 2, California citizens will go to the polls and decide the fate of the "Voucher Initiative" otherwise known as Proposition 174.

At first glance it seems to be a positive move to give parents more choices in the education of their children.

Parents of school-aged children would be issued a voucher equal to half of what the state spends per year to educate a child, or \$2,600. This voucher could be redeemed at any private or religious school which accepted them. This is sort of like paying the country club fees for anyone not wishing to use the publicly funded Parks and Recreation facilities.

Public funding would immediately be given to 550,000 students in the private schools and nearly the same amount for the 500,000 students expected to transfer out of the public system.

The initiative requires that an equal amount be deducted from the public school budget, the rationale being that if you don't have the student, you don't need the money.

This policy will make ghost towns or slums of our neighborhood schools.

Fixed costs such as staffing and facilities

maintenance will remain the same. The loss of revenues will ultimately be reflected in the loss of adequate and up-to-date learning tools such as textbooks and materials and in things like security.

The initiative does not impose accountability or additional regulation on these private institutions. They can discriminate according to gender, IQ, family income, or physical or mental disability. They are not required to hire college-educated or credentialed teachers. They don't have to adhere to the same health and safety codes imposed on the public schools. They would have to power to expel virtually any student they wish.

The initiative also allows anyone who can attract at least 25 students to set up a taxpayer-funded voucher school. Enter the lunatic fringe.

Most dangerous of all, these private schools could take tax money without any obligation to disclose how it was being spent.

Most irritating of all is that this initiative would give birth to a gargantuan bureaucracy which must seem to any taxpayer akin to having quintuplets twice.

This initiative will cost a bucket of money and it won't result in any meaningful reforms in education.

The passage of Prop 174 would take us back to Colonial days when education was strictly an elitist endeavor. It is an attempt to deregulate the school system and we all know what happened when the airlines and the phone company were deregulated.

And, so...let us all unite and share

It seems to be taking longer to get into harness as the semester starts.

It seemed somewhat easier to get the classes you needed. Of course, that is a reflection of the decreased enrollment.

People are loading on the classes since they don't know if availability will once again be a problem next semester.

Students seem to be a little more committed or focused or something. Classes seem a little more orderly.

We've all paid more for the privilege, so maybe we value our education a little more this year.

It is very sobering to realize that nearly everyone knows a student who is unable to attend school this semester because of cost increases.

There is a responsibility that accompanies the opportunity and privilege to get an education. It is a simple concept. You've got to give it your best shot.

Approach it with a dynamically positive attitude. Be aware of an opposing attitude, a new point of view, and a differing opinion, and welcome them. File them away in your cobwebby recesses for later use.

Offer your views for the consideration of others. Instructors and books are only two of the tools one needs to become educated. One of the most valuable tools for learning is the interaction we experience with each other.

Look around. We are a wonderfully motley crew, so diverse, so interesting, so much to share. So share, already!

Is it in the 'best interest' of the child?

Proposition 174 has been called the Choice Initiative. Pro 174 literature has cited districts in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Indianapolis, Indiana, and East Harlem, New York which have instituted initiatives of choice and have done it successfully.

Proponents of the Initiative generally find themselves countering four or five classic arguments.

The first argument is that parental choice will mean bad schools will be abandoned. Our answer is that they should be. The worst of our schools shouldn't survive and the competition unleashed by choice will improve most schools.

The second classic argument is that extending choice to religious schools violates the separation of church and state.

The post World War II GI Bill gave grants to returning vets to attend college. Whether they went to Notre Dame, Southern Methodist, or Yeshiva was not a consideration, only that they have the opportunity for education.

A half century later, no one can charge that the money was badly spent.

A third argument is that choice will lead to segregation.

It doesn't have to and we won't let it.

Constitutional safe guards will require choice schools to be color-blind as they are in Milwaukee where 96

percent of the children in school choice are from minorities.

The fourth charge is that school choice will drain scarce resources away from public schools.

In many districts, the public schools dump problem or "at-risk" children into private schools at a greater cost than the choice program would be.

Fifth, school choice will succeed only because it skims the cream into private schools.

In Wisconsin students entering the program were found to have essentially the same test scores in math and reading as other public school children from low-income families.

The common denominator is that parents whose children are not doing well are the ones who will most likely seek a change.

President and Mrs. Clinton sent their daughter to an expensive prep school rather than to the troubled Washington city schools.

It wasn't a bail out on his commitment to the betterment of public education. He was simply exercising his right, as a parent, to do the thing that was in the best interests of his child.

The cost wasn't a factor for the Clintons. The Choice Initiative would help keep cost from being the only deterrent to us doing the same.

Talon Marks

Vol. 38, No. 1
CERRITOS COLLEGE
Norwalk, CA 90650

Talon Marks is produced weekly by Journalism and Communication majors and minors and others interested in enhancing their writing, analytical, and critical thinking proficiency—and in developing highly marketable primary and secondary skills.

Production and printing of Talon Marks, WINGS magazine, Summer (T)imes and the Student Handbook are funded by the Associated Students of Cerritos College (ASCC).

Facilities and academic supervision are provided by the Department of Journalism, C. Thomas Nelson, Chairman.

Unsigned editorials are the responsibility of the publication's student Editorial Board.

Other views are solely those of the author and are not to be considered opinions of the publications staff, the Editorial Board, the Adviser, the Cerritos College administration, or the Board of Trustees.

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Newsroom offices are located in the Arts and Crafts building, Room AC42.

COMMENTARY

Threat to 'go after' activity hour fires up student leaders

By Ben Villa

TM Executive Editor

This is college.

We come here to get book educated, well-rounded and involved.

It should be the best of times.

Work notwithstanding, students need to get caught up, mingle, join clubs, special interest groups, Athletic's, Student Government, etc., etc....

Professor John Baley essentially wants to take part of that away, as we understand it.

Baley, vice president of the Faculty Senate and vice president of the Community College Faculty Association, wants to get rid of the so-called "Activity Hour."

The traditional "Holy Hour" is scheduled on Tuesday and Thursday between 11-12:30.

"This is a chance, the 11 o'clock hour, for everyone to participate in one or more of the many activities and programs set up to serve the myriad interests and entities — including many co-curricular and special interest areas — on our diverse campus," said

Aladdin Nabulsi, ASCC Student Body President.

Baley thinks it would be best if students were to schedule their classes around the times of the meetings and constructive events, he mentioned to Nabulsi on a recent trip to Sacramento.

How convenient.

While we, the students, are having to work around our classes to get involved in something we want to do, teachers would get to take off earlier, play golf, watch their soap operas, or work at their other jobs and pursue other interests.

The fact is, some observers claim that most of the faculty behind this movement are spoiled, rich professors who are making around \$60,000 a year, and are not advisors to clubs.

They sit in meetings complaining about activities and don't really give a lick about students or how they spend their time productively on campus when not in class.

If the activity hour is taken away, student involvement and morale will decrease.

"I know for football, we have important meetings scheduled for that

time. It's a real important hour in the day. If we had to change times, our practices would go until anytime from after seven until eight and that would conflict with our night classes, so I know our sports people are really appreciative of that hour," said Mark Medlin, Commissioner of Athletics.

One reason Dr. Baley offered to get rid of the Activity Hour is that some of the temporary buildings on campus will be removed and that will create a lack of classrooms for such meetings, or so he claims. That reason holds no water because Cerritos College managed to hold everybody comfortably with a student population of 24,000. With attendance down nine percent to less than 20,000 this semester, classroom space shouldn't be a problem.

If they eliminate that hour, when will students find the time to go to important meetings, activities and committees? Is Dr. Baley and his cohorts suggesting they skip class, or drop one? Please... at 13 bucks a unit?

Students will schedule classes during that time, leave right after, and their extra-curricular activity is gone.

No friendships evolve, no floats get built, no school spirit — it's a factory-type come-and-go mode.

"I don't even have to be here on Tuesday and Thursday. I don't have any classes, but I come in to go to my club meeting because it's important and I care," said Nora Laredo, Commissioner of Information and Records.

We the students of Cerritos College are fortunate. We have Touchstone registration, a Student Center, a Health Center, and for the most part, professors who care. But in return, there's a lack of parking, increased fees and class cancellations.

It's give and take.

We go to college to learn, study and get ready for the future, but also to meet people, share in new experiences, and enjoy our time in school.

For anyone to try to take away an activity hour — which helps shape young people's lives and builds character — is absurd and insensitive.

For anyone to suggest such a thing seems an intolerable audacity.

It's not quite the Ol' College spirit, is it...?



WELCOME DAY featured free hamburgers...

—TM PHOTO BY FAUSTO RAMOS

Art Gallery features faculty

Cerritos College has a wide variety of events and exhibits planned for the Fall '93 Fine Arts Gallery schedule.

The Faculty exhibit is now open and will continue through Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Collage Ensemble Inc. will open on Tuesday, Sept. 28 at 6 pm. The exhibit and performance will end on Thursday, Oct. 21.

The architecture and interior design exhibit of Woodbury University opens on Nov. 2 and will close on Nov. 24.

The Cerritos College Art Club sale will be held Dec. 2 through Dec. 4.

Student Directed One Acts will be performed in the Burnight Studio Theatre on Oct. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

—CHRISTINE COPP

'Fed-up' Nabulsi to hit Board with formal complaint after being kicked out of session

By Liz Aguilera

TM Managing Editor

Student Body President Aladdin Nabulsi is madder than you-know-what.

Nabulsi was kicked out of the Board of Trustees' closed session during Wednesday's meeting.

And as the students' shared governance rep, he's not going to take it sitting down.

"They're not very comfortable with me in there. The Board's lawyer kept emphasizing some Ed Codes that the students need," he said.

"He has a problem with the student in there, and I think that it was wrong. For one week, the Board members let me in — and the next week they didn't.

I was humiliated," he said.

I don't see this coming from the Board, I feel there's a couple of individuals that are against me; the lawyer's words were from someone's mouth."

The ASCC President has already filed his complaint with College President Dr. Fred Gaskin.

He feels that by not allowing him in closed session, students' rights under the Shared Governance law are being violated.

His charge list has grown to include what he called "continuing actions" of Affirmative Action Officer Virginia Romero, why certain people were "conveniently" pulled from committees and "why Multi-Cultural people were calling interviewees."

Nabulsi is expected to present his formal concerns at the next Board meeting.

"We're not comfortable," he said Board President John Moore explained when he was asked to leave.

"When are they going to be comfortable? We've been told that student participation is mandated under the new Shared Governance mandate," Nabulsi emphasized. He said that's the basis of his argument.

"The past three or four years, that has been the same excuse every student body President has gotten; it gets old...they need to find something new."

FUELING THE 'FUED'

Aladdin Nabulsi's "fued" with college attorney John Wagner started when Wagner said in an open meeting that allowing students to make and second motions...is... "prone for mischief." —LA

New 'campus life' photography contest open to all

By Tasha Wiggins
TM Staff Writer

Photographers, aspiring photographers and even those who only occasionally pick up a camera, Cerritos College is having a photo contest.

All students and employees of the college are eligible and encouraged to enter their creations.

Entries will be accepted during both Fall and Spring semesters, ending approximately one week before finals in both December and May.

Focus of the event is to depict student life, hence the theme "Cerritos College Students in Action."

The contest will consist of four

categories in which up to five entries may be submitted per category.

The four areas are:

1. Campus life-campus shots, student body activities/events, club/organization activities.
2. Classroom based activities-lecture environment, independent study, library, small groups, tutoring, student services.
3. Laboratory based activities-natural/physical science, business programs, vocational and academic programs, physical education programs, technology programs, the arts, medical/health occupations, language labs and child care.
4. Cerritos college off campus activities-field trips, volunteer activities (services to the community), enrichment activities, conference/workshops, site visits,

and study abroad programs.

All entries must be standard, black and white and/or color prints, between 4x6 and 5x7.

Duplicate slides will also be accepted.

These campus depictions will be judged by members of various groups and community representatives, and will be awarded from first, second, third and three honorable mentions per category.

Selected photos will be exhibited throughout the campus. Some will become part of the administration and Presidents office decor.

Others will be shown in the college publications such as the school catalogue, promotional brochures and even the award winning Talon Marks newspaper and Wings magazine.

Look for entry forms posted in hallways and Kiosks with complete details and rules.

All photos are to be submitted to the Fine Arts and Communications Division office or the Instruction Office.

Library hours set

You've just been assigned a five page report on the economics of India, where are you going to get the information?

The Cerritos College library is located in the center of the campus. It is open Mon.-Thurs. 8 a.m.-10 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

The first stage of the library expansion is expected to be completed late this semester and will provide increased study space.

In the meantime, students can use the students center temporary module in parking lot C-9 and various shady trees located around campus.

—JOE BASS



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Retreat, 'summit' to focus on facing present and future college concerns

By Marla Amendola
TM Opinion Editor

Two upcoming meetings will address issues concerning the development, advancement, organizational structure, and future direction of Cerritos College.

The first such meeting, an Organizational Development Retreat, will be held Sept. 9-10.

The purpose of the retreat, according to Administrative Dean Dr. Jan Dennis-Rounds is to bring together a select group of faculty, support staff, student leaders, and campus management to address organizational priorities such as operational procedures, each other's roles and functions, the challenges ahead, and changes needed.

Those attending the retreat should come away from it with a much better understanding of the President's and Board's vision, expectations, and priorities, as well as the organizational structure, func-

tions, strategies, and organizational ethics, Dennis-Rounds said.

The agenda is designed to allow plenty of time for discussion and brainstorming.

Because this retreat is designed to foster the advancement and improvement of Cerritos College, it has received Title III funding.

The second meeting is the day-long Future Directions Summit on Sept. 17.

Participants will set the future direction for Cerritos College.

Twenty-five of 200 spaces will be filled by representatives from various groups such as ASCC, CSEA, Classified Staff Development Subcommittee, and several curricular and special interest clubs.

Previous work on vision, mission, and goals will be consolidated and partnerships will be cultivated at the Summit.

The resulting recommendations will be used to guide future budget and resource development efforts.

TRAVELIN' with ZAMALIN • Linda

For a budget vacation,
San Diego is the place



Vacationing is something we all look forward to, however due to today's economy those days of the one and two week vacations are a thing of the past.

Today's budget minded vacationer is traveling by car and is opting for either a one day get-away to a nearby location or a quaint inexpensive weekend trek within a four hour drive.

One such vacation spot that's great for a one day jaunt, or a relaxing weekend, is San Diego.

San Diego offers the day and weekend traveler a multitude of things to do and see.

For those on a strict budget a fantastic bargain is the Old Town Trolley Tour. At \$15.00 this two hour offers an array of the attractions San Diego is famous for.

Unique to this attraction is the fact that you may get off at any of the nine stops, do some sightseeing, then re-board another trolley and continue on with the tour.

Some of the attractions you may want to explore, while on the Trolley Tour, are Seaport Village, The Horton Plaza, The San Diego Zoo, Balboa park, The Del Coronado Hotel, and of course Old Town.

One stop worth the time is a visit to the Del Coronado Hotel. This grand red tiled Victorian Inn has been restored to its early 1800 charm.

They encourage tourists to meander around the hotel, the shops, and the museum at no charge.

For those who'd like to step back in history, take a ride up one of the first electrically operated elevators in Southern California. This original steel caged elevator has also been restored and operates from the lobby to the fifth floor. Walking through the halls you may get a glimpse of one or more of the elegantly furnished rooms.

You may wish to have lunch out on the enormous patio which expands out on to the beach. Many visitors, and, guests bring their own lunch and drinks, sit back enjoy the magnificent view, and some even take a walk along the immaculately clean beach that stretches along the back side of the hotel.

Regardless of what you plan to do in San Diego there will always be something else you'll want to see on your next visit.

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HERE/THERE/EVERY...

A wrap-up of "outside" news for the busy scholar

Ozone makes comeback

Government scientists are reporting the buildup of industrial chemicals that are responsible for the depletion of the earth's protective ozone layer has slowed substantially.

If the trend continues, the buildup of chemicals might end before the end of the century.

As natural processes destroy the chemicals, the ozone layer should begin a recovery lasting 50 to 100 years.

—JIM BLANK

Faulty wire?

A gold-plated post and an aluminum wire that broke may have caused the failure of the \$980 million Mars mission, according to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory spokesman Franklin O'Donnell.

The wire is believed to have broken at the time the fuel tank was pressurized.

The Mars observer began its mission on Sept. 25 on an 11 month, 450-million mile journey to Mars. Friday, Aug. 20 was the last confirmed contact with the spacecraft.

—CARRIE REDFOX

Singer still accused

Michael Jackson, one of today's most popular and electrifying singer/entertainers, known for all the things he does for the children of the world, has been accused of sexual abuse by one of these children.

So far, Jackson's family and faithful friends are staying by his side. There has been no

proof of the abuse so far, but the investigation is continuing.

—DEBORAH RODGERS

Chevy Chase talks

With the late-night talk-show wars reaching the final count, Chevy Chase is among the newest players in this round.

Some industry head-honchos are spreading rumors that Chevy has no power to his "star" guest list.

So out comes Chevy with his heavy-duty list in hand which includes such stars as, Jim Belushi, Martin Short, Dennis Hopper, Tom Selleck, Smokey Robinson, Janine Turner, Robert Townsend, Rita Rudner, and Robert De Niro.

—CHRISTY BOTERO

Humanitarian Killed

Amy Biehl, 26, was brutally beaten and stabbed to death near Cape Town, South Africa days before she was to return home to Newport Beach.

While continuing with her post graduate research on women's rights, witness say she was attacked simply because she was white.

—LINDA ZAMALIN

Builder's Emporium

Closes Doors

The "do it yourself" giant Builder's Emporium will close in October for good.

They will be laying off some 3,800 workers from the Southland alone.

The store has been losing money since 1991.

—PATRICK FUJIKI

NEW RED PHONES ON CALL

By Jeff Atalla
TM Campus Editor

On Sept. 7, there will be twelve new emergency red phones available around campus.

The new locations will be in the following buildings: Social Science, first and second floors; Liberal Arts, second floor; Physical Sciences, in one wing; Natural Sciences, both wings; the Student Center; Arts and Crafts, in one wing and the Dance Studio; and two in the library, one on each end.

The project was entirely funded by ASCC and is a part of Cerritos College's new phone system that will be in full operation by Sept. 1.

As a result, ASCC was able to save money, ending with a total cost of \$4,000.

ASCC President Aladdin Nabulsi and Vice President Daisy Mae Uy Kimpang lead the way in this project.

As Uy Kimpang stated, "It was one of our campaign promises so we wanted to make sure that it was done as soon as possible."

Additional assistance were provided by switchboard Operator Carmen Garcia, Campus Police Chief, Elmer Omohondro, The Student Activities Staff and the Maintenance Staff, led by Mike Sebak, and Peter Caimi.

Student voting set

(Continued from Page 3)

some Senators say, they made a lot of noise, took up everybody's time and nothing would be accomplished at meetings. Some Senator's were expelled for their conduct.

Senate meets every Wednesday at 2 p.m. in the Student Activities Conference Rooms 111 and 112. First Senate meeting is September 15.

The public is welcomed to attend.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At least two new faces will be at the Board Room table after the November election

Stories and Photos by LIZ AGUILERA, Managing Editor



RICK SANCHEZ

"Move the Agenda." The only incumbent in the race, he returns with vision and knowledge of Cerritos College and the Board agenda.

Mr. Sanchez grew up in San Dimas, attended Cerritos College where he acquired his AA in Social Science. He then went on to Cal. State Long Beach to receive his Bachelors in Political Science. He attended UCLA and then went back to Long Beach for his Masters in Vocational Education.

Rick is co-founder and president of S.E.R., a community based organization that has to do with job training and placement.

He reflected on his past experience: "Like most new people, I suppose I came in with the idea, I'm going to be able to change this and maybe modify that and provide assistance here and do this or do that.

Over the years, I've realized the law limits what a board member can and cannot do, and the ethics of being a board member severely limit what I as a member can do or should do.

Mr. Sanchez knows the role and

responsibility. "As board members, our role is to set policy, not to administer. Our function is to go to the president and say, what can we do to support you."

He knows what his focus for the next term will be. "The budget was one big issue that I espoused in '89, because I'm convinced that we're going to be in for a very severe shock. I don't know how, exactly, but I foresee that Prop 174 is going to disrupt the K-12 system. It's going to impact the Community College system. That impact is going to result in layoffs, because the existing distribution of funding, it is not equitable, it does not allow for one of the most important aspects that I saw when I first came on board, and to me is even a greater concern now - is to replace and repair our facilities.

"Move the Agenda," Mr. Sanchez's favorite slogan. He is a go-getter and likes to see things get done.

Rick, his wife Susan and their two children, Ricky and Cynthia, reside in Downey.

LEE WESTERLIN

"There are three things I'm known for. I don't lie, I don't cheat and I'm fair."

Mrs. Lee Westerlin, retired Cerritos College business professor believes she could "be of service to make sure that our students and community get what they need."

Mrs. Westerlin would like to see more work programs between the college and community business.

She received her Doctor of Education from Pepperdine University. She received her Masters and her Bachelors in Business Administration from Cal. State Fullerton. She also received her AA in Business education at Cerritos College.

She served as a Business professor, Assistant Dean and Instructional Dean at Cerritos College, in addition to serving on many panels and committees throughout the years.

"What I would be pushing on would be teamwork. With teamwork, you can again look at that budget, you can again develop a trust and again go back; it's only through teamwork that we're going to get that accreditation the full five years like we used to, and I was very proud of."

Mr. and Mrs. Westerlin currently live in Norwalk where they raised four sons. They have lived there since 1950.



HYDIE SOTO

A graduate of Western State University in Fullerton, Hydie Soto has a Bachelors of science in Law Juris Doctor.

She graduated from the University of the East in Manila with a Bachelors in Business Administration in Management. She also attended Cerritos College.

Regarding the Board race, Mrs. Soto is very adamant. "When you have been involved in the community for as long as I have, actively involved, you will discover that whatever you do won't mean much unless you have a vote for the issues that concern you."

Mrs. Soto is a broker's associate at ERA Real Estate Store, along with managing her own business. Since she is her own boss, she feels she has the availability to give the Board all the time it requires.

Soto has her own ideas regarding the future. "I want to push the College to go into partnerships with the different businesses and industries instead of looking at the government for solutions to the financial problems. More partnership, that's my agenda."

Mrs. Soto lives in Artesia with her husband Angel. They have two children Richard and Hydaliza.

Three seats are up for grabs on the Cerritos College Board of Trustees this November. Joe Stits is not running again. Mark Durant resigned in protest several months ago.

Incumbent Rick Sanchez is trying again, but at

least two Trustees will be seated. The six candidates are pictured here. Much more is expected to be heard in what looms as a wide-open, even controversial, race. — LIZ AGUILERA



CHERYL EPPLER

"One of the reasons why I'm running is because I've been involved with Cerritos College for over 23 years. First it was as a student, then as the wife of an employee, then as the wife of a board member, then representing Bob at college events because he was in Sacramento. I'm a parent of a student at Cerritos, who isn't even going to college yet.

She's only seven years away from going to college, and I think it's real important to have people on the Board that are truly interested in the campus, truly have an understanding, a long term understanding.

I think I have a long term understanding of both sides, of being a student, both now and years ago, as well as, the other side of meeting a group of trustee that understands, fiscally, what the college needs, what

programs we have to preserve and provide for the community."

Mrs. Eppler grew up in Compton then moved into Cerritos. She met her husband now Assemblyman Bob Eppler at Cerritos College. She then went on to Cal. State Fullerton and then on to Cal. State Dominguez Hills where she received her Bachelors in Public Administration.

"Education now and forever," is Eppler's slogan for the upcoming campaign. She believes in providing education for those new students coming out of High School and providing retraining for those having to go back.

I think we need people on the Board that recognize that need. I want to see a continuity with people that recognize what our community needs: both academic as well as vocational."

BOB VERDERBER

"I'm a Trojan," a graduate of Cleveland State University with a Bachelors in Mechanical Engineering, and from USC with his Masters in Engineering.

Mr. Verderber also taught at USC and West Coast University. In addition, he taught seminars at various universities.

At Northrop University he was an adjunct professor, a dean and a consultant regarding accreditation who successfully, along with a team turned the report around.

In 1981 he began work at Northrop Corporation as Consulting Industrial Engineer.

Mr. Verderber stated; "I feel very qualified to be on the Board, I have a feel for all the elements."

Regarding the future, he said; "I don't have an agenda....I know what the purpose of the University is. The things that will affect us and our decision making is basically the world is changing around us and rather rapidly-our job is to maintain the stability of this organization and also meet those changes."

Mr. Verderber and his wife, Downey City Councilwoman Diane Boggs enjoy their nine grandchildren and are expecting one more around Christmas.



DOROTHY CARFRAE

"In court I am referred to as the energizer rabbit or the low-flying object." Ms. Dorothy Carfrae, who is half an inch less than five feet, describes herself as a high energy person.

"The more you have to do, the more you get done, you organize well."

Carfrae attended Cal. State Fullerton where she received her Bachelors and then went on to Western State University where she received her law degree.

"I have a very successful practice. I always have lots and lots of things that I can do. I'm high energy. I'm very good at getting involved. If it had not been Cerritos, it would be some other endeavor; however, I am an attorney, I'm jurist, I really like my life. I don't know how many can say that we really like what we're doing everyday. I have no advocacy beyond Cerritos. The only reason I'm running for Cerritos is not that it can do anything for me, I al-

ready have it. I have my professional life, a successful professional life. I'm not looking for anything else, it's because it concerns the students."

Carfrae is very concerned with job placement and working in the field while in college. "If you don't have the community link to place those students in the community, the community has lost the resource it has trained."

She does and has lived in Downey her whole life, it is also the home of her law practice.

Ms. Carfrae believes she is ready for the upcoming opportunity. "We're at some really critical times now, from management to budgetary management and decision making. We don't have time to play with a lot of these issues, so the decisions need to be made and the changes need to be implemented and it needs to be done expeditiously without politics bogging it down."





AUTO TECH TALK — Visiting Japanese exchange instructors Akimasa Takenaka (left center) and Hiraku Abe listen to Auto Mechanical Repair department chair Tony Baron. Division dean Randy Peebles looks on. Pair from Nissan's Kyoto Technical Institute are here for two months.
— Photo ROBERTO VASQUEZ

By JIM BLANK

JAPANESE EXCHANGE PROFS

Nissan visitors here to learn, observe, teach

The Kyoto Technical Institute of the giant Nissan Motor Co. of Japan has come to the Auto Technology department of Cerritos College.

Hiraku Abe, and Akimasa Takenaka, both instructors at the Kyoto institute are here this year in a new instructor exchange program.

In the past, the Institute has sent its annual graduating class, numbering 300-400 students, to the U.S. to observe auto manufacturing in Detroit and to visit various auto dealerships to see how they work.

The goal of the program is to introduce to the exchange instructors, who are already skilled in teaching in Japan, the teaching methods used here, according to Technology Instructional Dean Randy Peebles. They will also see what kinds of

resources are available, and observe the different types of interaction that exists between the instructors, the students, and the local auto dealerships.

From all these areas, the Japanese instructors will take whatever information they find suitable, and introduce it into their teaching programs back in Japan. The Cerritos instructors, on the other hand will study the Japanese teaching methods.

In a technique called "job shadowing," the exchange instructors stay near their American counterparts so they may observe them, and sometimes actually give instruction and presentations.

Abe and Takenaka have noted several differences since arriving in the U.S. In Japan, teachers must wear coats and ties while teaching and

students are required to wear uniforms. Admittedly, they enjoy the much less formal dress that is common here.

What they like most, they say, is how open and friendly it is here, compared to Japan where the instructor tends to lecture and the students are quiet and ask very few questions.

They also noticed, for example, that some students put their feet on chairs, which is not permitted in Japan. At the Kyoto Institute, the first time a student is more than 20 minutes late for a class, he is dropped.

The instructor exchange program will be evaluated upon its completion to determine if it will be continued, Peebles said.

THE BROWN ACT

TO HELP ENSURE that the public's business is done in public, and to contribute to the above board administration of the public good...This is essentially the purpose of the Brown Act.

It deals with *which meetings* should be open to the public...and with *what can be legally and ethically and morally discussed* in "closed" meetings — and just what, when and how many constitutes a meeting.

The question continues to be particularly nettling to many regarding the activities of the CERRITOS COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, and other groups and meetings on campus.

As one communications lawyer put it, "they" can get away with just about anything UNLESS they are challenged by the press, or a class action suit.

The TALON MARKS Editorial Board presents the following article printed as indicated below in the College Administrators Handbook.

It is offered here, not as a threat or accusation, but to inform both groups and constituents alike — so that each will know that the other knows something about the spirit and intent and implications of the Brown Act...

OPEN & PUBLIC

A User's Guide to the Ralph M. Brown Act

The following material was excerpted from a 1989 publication by Ted Fourkas on behalf of the following entities: American Association of University Women, Association of California Water Agencies, California Community College Trustees, California Newspaper Publishers Association, California Broadcasters, Common Cause, League of California Cities, Society of Professional Journalists, Association of Sanitation Agencies, California Special Districts Association, Center for Public Interest Law, County Supervisors Association of California, and the League of Women Voters.

INTRODUCTION

The People do not Yield Their Sovereignty

In late 1951, San Francisco Chronicle reporter Mike Harris spent six weeks looking into the way local governments conducted meetings. State codes had long required that business be done in public, but Harris discovered secret meetings. State codes had long required that business be done in public, but Harris discovered secret meetings or caucuses were common. He wrote a 10-part series on "Your Secret Government" that ran in May and June of 1952.

Out of the series came a decision to push for a new state open meeting law. Harris and Richard (Bud) Carpenter, legal counsel for the League of California Cities, drafted a bill and Modesto Assemblyman Ralph M. Brown agreed to carry it. The bill passed the Legislature and was signed into law in 1953 by Governor Earl Warren.

Brown served in the Assembly for 19 years starting in 1942, the last three years as its Speaker (his successor was Jesse M. Unruh). He then went on to serve as an appellate court justice. But he is best known for the open meeting law which now carries his name.

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He then went on to serve as an appellate court justice. But he is best known for the open meeting law which now carries his name.

THE BASIC LAW

Two key parts of the Ralph M. Brown Act have been unchanged since its passage. One is the intent section with which it begins:

"In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that the public commissions, boards and councils and the other public agencies in this State exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

"The people of this State do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants their right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.

That opening is the soul of the Act. Its heart comes later, a brief section that declares:

"All meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

That one sentence is by far the most important of the entire Act; and its emphasized portions are the basis for the next five chapters.

CHANGE AND EXPANSION

These two key provisions have remained intact, but very little else has. Changes have been adopted in virtually every session of the Legislature. They have included required agendas and public notice. They have carved out new exceptions and narrowed others. Recent legislation provided a way to invalidate certain actions if the Brown Act has been violated.

Meanwhile, a number of appellate court decisions and Attorney General's Opinions have interpreted the act. Not all intent language in statutes has an impact on the judiciary. But the courts have learned on the intent section of the Brown Act to narrowly construe provisions to the law and liberally construe provisions which further openness and availability.³

Despite its original language on "legislative bodies," the law has been extended by amendments and court decisions to apply to most appointed or advisory bodies. It even covers two unusual types of non-profit corporations (discussed later). Similarly, meetings subject to the Act are not limited to formal gatherings; they include any communication in which a quorum of the board takes steps in the decision-making process.

Controversy

Not surprisingly, the Brown Act has been a source of confusion and controversy since its inception. News media members often argue the law is toothless, pointing out that since its inception there has been not a single criminal prosecution for violation. They often suspect that the closed meeting process is being misused.

Elected officials, however, complain that the Brown Act makes it difficult to respond to constituents, and requires public discussions of items better discussed privately — such as why a particular candidate should not be appointed to a committee.

Many elected officials find the Act unnatural. The techniques that serve so well in business — the working lunch, the private lobbying and compromise, the slow evolution of a project or decision — are no longer possible. Closed meetings can be more efficient; they eliminate grandstanding and promote candor.

As a matter of public policy, California has concluded more is to be gained than lost by the public meeting process. Government behind closed doors may well be efficient and business-like. But invisible government is often unresponsive. It is invariably distrusted.

The Brown Act has without question had a major impact on the way public bodies conduct business. Secret meetings, once the rule, are now the exception. MEETINGS DEFINED

Serial Meeting

Among the most frequent controversies over the Brown Act are those involving what are called serial, rotating or serialim meetings. Such meetings at any one time involve only a portion of a legislative body, but eventually involve a quorum.

The serial meeting may be a daisy-chain, in which member A contacts member B, B contacts C, contacts D and so on, until a quorum has been involved. It may be hub-and-spoke in which, for example, a city attorney (the hub) telephones members of a redevelopment agency (the spokes) one by one for a decision on a proposed action, or in which a chief executive briefs board members prior to a formal meeting, and in the process reveals information about their respective view. **ALL VIOLATE THE ACT.**

An elected official has the right, if not the duty, to meet with constituents to address their grievances. That official also has the right to confer with a colleague about public business. But if and when a quorum has interacted directly or indirectly through this process, the Brown Act has been violated. In one case, a violation occurred when a quorum of a city council directed staff by letter on an eminent domain action.

There may be nothing improper or unethical about the substance of a serial meeting. The problem is the process itself, which deprives the public of an opportunity for meaningful contribution to the decision-making process.

The phone call was from a lobbyist. "Say, I need your vote for that project in the South Area. How about it?"

"Well, I dunno," replied Board Member Adams. "That's kind of a sticky proposition. You sure you need my vote?"

"Well, I've got Baker and Charles lined up and another vote leaning. With you I'd be over the top..."

Moments later, the phone rang again. "Hey, I've been hearing some rumbles on that South Area project," said the newspaper reporter. "I'm counting noses. How are you voting on it?"

Neither the lobbyist nor the reporter has done anything wrong. But the elected official may have been pushed to the edge of a Brown Act violation if not over-by hearing about other votes. The prudent course is to try to stop lobbyists, staff and news media from revealing the votes and positions board members.

Social Events

The Brown Act does not prohibit elected or appointed officials from attending social events together. Nothing in the law prevents a quorum of elected officials from going to the same football game, or to a party together, or a reception for a new executive.

The test is not only whether a quorum is involved but also whether the public's business is discussed; if public business is scrupulously avoided, there is no violation of the Brown Act.

Retreats

As with social events, the test in these cases is whether the public's business is discussed. Attendance by a quorum at general conferences covering broad issues such as annual convention does not fall under the Brown Act. But quorum's attendance at more limited gathering which focuses on a more specific local issue probably does.

Retreats fall somewhere in between business and social meetings. If their focus is on long-range planning, discussion of critical issues and the like, they come under the Brown Act.

If their focus is team building and group dynamics, the issue is clear. The League of California Cities, for example, has long held that such retreats are exempt so long as no city issues nor city business are discussed. By contrast, attorneys for the California Newspaper Publishers Association commonly advise reporters that the relationships of elected members with each other and their staffs are matters of public business and that such meetings are subject to the Brown Act.

The Attorney General believes a retreat attended by officials from a single jurisdiction probably falls under the Act, even if discussion is limited to issues of procedures, morale or other concerns.

Some local agencies, such as general law cities, must hold all their meetings within their boundaries. But all local agencies may find it controversial to hold retreats out of town. Even if agency makes sure to observe the Brown Act by giving notice of the meeting, it may be criticized for holding a meeting inaccessible to the media and the public because of its cost or remoteness.

Regular Informal Meetings

It is often a temptation to mix business with pleasure—for example, by

holding a post-meeting luncheon. But informal gatherings at which business is discussed are subject to the Brown Act.

For example, informal luncheon gatherings at which business is discussed or transacted are meetings under the Brown Act. A luncheon meeting in a crowded dining room violates the Act if the public does not have an adequate opportunity to hear or participate in the deliberations of board members.

Similarly, if formal get-togethers by a quorum of a body with representatives of other organizations, to discuss schools, airport problems or other civic matters, are covered by the Act.

A quorum of a legislative body can attend a meeting of the Kiwanis or Rotary Club simply as prominent citizens. But if they plan to discuss public business under their jurisdiction, they should give notice under the Brown Act and the public should be permitted to attend.

Thursday, 11:30 a.m. As they did every week, the Board of Directors of Dry Gulch Irrigation District trooped into Pop's Donut Shoppe for an hour of talk and fellowship. They sat at the corner window fronting on Main and Broadway, to show they had nothing to hide.

Whenever he could, the managing editor of the weekly newspaper down the street hurried over to join the Board...

A meeting like this would not violate the Brown Act if board members scrupulously avoided talking about irrigation district issues. But it is the kind of meeting that should be avoided. The public is unlikely to believe the boards could meet regularly without discussing public business. A newspaper executive's presence in no way lessens the potential for a Brown Act violation.

"...THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF A LOCAL AGENCY..."

The technical meaning of "legislative body of a local agency" has expanded so much that the safest assumption is that virtually all public bodies are covered by the Act.

A "local agency" includes a county, city (general law or chartered), school or other district "or any board, commission or agency thereof, or any other local public agency. The law even considers two types of non-profit corporations to be local agencies.

The Brown Act covers air pollution control districts and voluntary area and local planning agencies. A housing authority, even though created under state law, is a local agency.

It has been held that "the Legislature intended that all agencies be in some open meeting act unless expressly excluded. So it may not matter much whether an organization is a "local agency" or "state agency." In any case, it will have to comply with similar open meeting laws.

What kind of agency is not covered by the Act? The most notable example is a board or commission which is an adjunct to the judiciary; a meeting of the judges of the Superior Court, or of a county board or parole commissioners, is not covered by the Brown Act. The Act also does not apply to county central committees of political parties.

The Act defines a "legislative body" very broadly. It includes:

- The "governing board, commission, directors or body of a local agency and any board or commission thereof. The Act covers not only legislative actions, but also actions which are primarily executive or quasi-judicial — such as zoning appeal.
- Anybody — public or private — on which (1) officers of local of a local agency serve in their official capacity and which (2) is supported in whole or part by local agency funds.
- Any multi-member body which exercises any authority delegated to it by the legislative body.
- Any advisory group created by formal action of a legislative body or member of a legislative body of a local agency.
- Any permanent board or commission of a local agency, including planning commissions, library boards and recreation boards.

The Brown Act is aimed at the decision-making process involving a quorum of the board. It does not apply to individual decision-makers such as agency or department heads when they meet with advisors, staff, colleagues or anyone else. A single individual action on behalf of a legislative body is not a legislative body. For example, the Brown Act does not apply to a hearing officer in an employee disciplinary hearing, or to an individual city council member screening candidates for office.

Less than a Quorum

A major exception is written into the provisions about advisory groups created by formal action. Specifically excluded from the definition of a legislative body is "a Committee composed solely of members of the governing body of a local agency which are less than a quorum of such governing body."

As a consequence, an ad hoc committee of less than a quorum of the legislative body, created to advise the full body on candidates for a vacant

position, is excepted from the Brown Act.

Furthermore, the Attorney General believes the law implies a similar exception when less than a quorum of legislative body meets to discuss business; thus a permanent committee (such as a budget or finance committee) comprised of less than a quorum is not covered by the Brown Act. However, the committee may well be covered by the open meeting laws if it exercises delegated authority.

"I move adoption of the report of the Finance Committee," declared Board Member Baker. "Second the motion," said another member on the Finance committee.

"Well, I think I need to know more than this one-page summary before I can vote," replied Member Adams.

Chairman Jones spoke up. "The whole reason we set up this committee system was to streamline the process. 'We've got to trust our committees if we want to get out of here before three o'clock in the morning...'"

A board is flirting with a Brown Act violation if it rubber stamps decision of subquorum committees which have not met in public. The process deprives the public of a meaningful part of the decision-making process. One way to avoid potential problems is to encourage full discussion and public comment at the meetings of the full board. Another is to have the subquorum committees comply with public notice and agenda provisions of the Brown Act.

A "UNITARY" BODY

The less-than-a-quorum exception can be used by two or more bodies to create a separate advisory group. In one case, however, two members of a planning commission to review qualifications of job applicants and make recommendations to the council. Their joint mission made them a "unitary body" subject to the Brown Act. Had they met only to exchange information, they would have been excepted.

"We need to get together and figure out how to get more industry into the county," declared the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. "I think we should form a working committee with two members from our board, two members from the city council, and two members of the irrigation district."

"That way, we won't have to let the newspaper in. There's not way to outdo the counties around us if all they have to do is pick up the paper to see what we're up to."

Such a meeting, if intended strictly for an exchange of information, can be held without being open and public under the Brown Act.19 But it is likely to be controversial, if not for the public, certainly for the news media. Most good reporters would also take such an action as a challenge to find out what happened anyhow — and because they would have to rely on second-hand sources, some inaccuracies are inevitable. Legislative bodies should weight the risks prior to deciding that a meeting should be closed simply because it can be.

Ad Hoc Advisory Groups

As hoc advisory groups, task forces, "blue-ribbon" committees and the like should not be a problem — but they are. It often does not occur to volunteer citizens groups that they are covered by the Brown Act. However, such bodies are invariably created by "formal action" of a

legislative body — which amounts to just about any action in official capacity. That makes them subject to the Brown Act.

Now covered by the act is a group advisory to a single decision-maker which is not created by formal action. It is thus possible that a committee advisory to a county superintendent of schools would not be covered by the Act; but the same committee, if created by formal action of the Board of Education, would be covered.

The prudent assumption is that an advisory committee or task force is subject to the Brown Act. Even if one clearly is not, it may want to comply with the Act; public meetings may reduce the possibility of misunderstandings and controversy.

Non-Profit Organizations

It is a widespread misperception that any organization receiving public funds is subject to the Brown Act. But the rest has two elements: receipt of public money from a local agency and the presence on the organization's board of a member of the agency's legislative body acting in his or her official capacity. That provision has been held to make a voluntary organization of the board of supervisors and city councils in a county subject to the Brown Act.

Suppose a Chamber of Commerce is funded in part by a City Council, and the Mayor sits on the Chamber's board of directors. If the Mayor holds that position in an official capacity, the Chamber is subject to the Brown Act and must hold open and public meetings. If the Mayor is on the board as the owner of a prominent local business, the Chamber is not subject to the Act.

Two other types of non-profit organizations are specifically covered by the Brown Act. One is an agency which received public money under the federal Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The second is any non-profit corporation created by one or more local agencies (1) whose board of directors includes a member appointed by such local agencies; and (2) which is formed to acquire, construct, reconstruct, maintain or operate any public work project.

Delegated Authority

A governmental organization to which authority has been delegated - including a subcommittee of the legislative body itself - is subject to the Brown Act. A non-profit corporation, if not one of the two types in the previous section, may not be.

The Attorney General concluded the delegated authority provision subjected a joint powers agency - the board of directors of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum - to the Brown Act. Later, an appellate court ruled that a non-profit corporation which contracted with a hospital district to operate Marin General Hospital was not subject to the Brown Act. In that decision, the court said the Attorney General had been "probably incorrect" in the Coliseum opinion.

Interestingly, another appellate court ruled the other way on a similar non-profit corporation created by a hospital district to run Desert Hospital in Palm Springs. However, the Supreme Court later removed that opinion as legal precedent.

The actions by both hospital districts generated considerable local controversy. In both cases, the shift to corporate management was intended to prevent competing hospitals from knowing about their business plans—a rationale not available to most local agencies and probably no longer needed even by hospital districts. A narrow exception to the Brown Act now allows hospital districts to hold closed meetings to discuss "trade secrets."

"...SHALL BE OPEN AND PUBLIC AND..."

There are two essentials for an open and public meeting. One is effective notice; whether a meeting is open or not is academic if no one knows about it. The other is an agenda which adequately describes the items to be considered.

For the most part, the Brown Act treats legislative bodies and advisory groups alike. One significant difference, however, is in notice and agenda requirements; provisions for advisory groups (discussed later) are less stringent.

Every meeting of the legislative body of a local agency must have public notice and a binding agenda. The specifics vary by type of meeting.

REGULAR MEETINGS

The legislative body must set the time for regular meetings by ordinance, resolution, by-law or similar formal rule for conducting business. The meeting need not be held in the agency's boundaries, unless required by the act forming the agency; general law cities, for one, must meet within their boundaries. A regular meeting that falls on a holiday is held the next business day. A meeting place can be moved if the usual site is unsafe because of an emergency.

An agency notice must be posted at least 72 hours before a regular meeting in a spot "freely accessible to members of the public." It must contain a "brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting." With three exceptions (discussed below), no action can be taken on an item not on the posted agenda.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

The presiding officer or a majority of a legislative body can call a meeting at any time. Written notice must be sent to each member of the legislative body (unless waived in writing by that member) and to each local newspaper for general circulation, or radio or television station which has requested such notice in writing.

The notice must in effect constitute the agenda. It must state the time and place of the meeting, and all business to be transacted. It must be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting in a site freely accessible to the public; media notice must be delivered by the same deadline. The body cannot consider business not in the notice.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS

A regular or special meeting can be adjourned and readjourned to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. If no time is stated, the meeting is continued to the hour for regular meetings. Less than a quorum may so adjourn a meeting; and if no member of the legislative body is present, the clerk or secretary may adjourn the meeting. Notice provisions are the same as for special meetings. In

addition, a copy of the order of adjournment must be posted within 24 hours after the adjournment, at or near the door of the place where the meeting was held.

CONTINUED HEARINGS

A hearing can be continued to a subsequent meeting. The process is the same as for adjourned meetings, except that if the hearing is continued to a time less than 24 hours away, a copy of the notice or order of continuance must be posted immediately following the meeting.

CLOSED MEETINGS

Part or all of a regular or special meeting, or one which has been adjourned, may be closed to the public under special conditions (discussed later). But notice is still required, even if no action is taken.

Part of a regular meeting which is closed apparently requires the same 82-hour agenda notice as an open session. However, the local body can give the general reason for closing the session, and provide any statutory authorization, either before or after the meeting.

For a special, adjourned or continued meeting, a statement of the general reason for closed session must be part of the public notice.

The legislative body in a closed session can consider only matters covered in its statement. The Act neither requires nor authorizes the statement to give names or other information that are an "invasion of privacy or unnecessarily divulge the particular facts concerning the closed session." Thus an item's description can be modified to protect the privacy of an individual or the conduct of pending litigation.

EMERGENCY MEETINGS

An agency can hold an emergency meeting when prompt action is needed because of actual or threatened disruption of public facilities. An "emergency situation" exists if the legislative body determines a work stoppage or other activity, or crippling disaster, severely impairs public health and/or safety.

The special meeting provision applies to emergency meetings, except for the 24-hour notice. News media which have requested written notice of special meetings must be notified by telephone at least one hour in advance of an emergency meeting, and all telephone numbers provided in that written request must be exhausted. If telephones are not working, the news media must be notified as soon as possible of the meeting and what transpired there.

There is one other major difference. Unlike some regular or special meetings, emergency meetings cannot be closed.

It behooves the news media to make sure written requests are on file for notification of special or emergency meetings. The written requests should also be periodically renewed—especially if phone numbers or addresses have been changed. Absent such a request, a local agency has no legal obligation to notify news media of special or emergency meetings—ALTHOUGH NOTIFICATION MAY BE ADVISABLE IN ANY EVENT TO AVOID CONTROVERSY.

ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETINGS

A separate provision applies to advisory commissions, committees or bodies. Meetings must be held within the local agency's territory—unless facts and data elsewhere are under examination. Notice must be given at least 24 hours before a meeting, personally or by mail to any person who has so requested in writing.

If the advisory group elects to hold regular meetings, it must so indicate in bylaws or another official document; not other notice is required. Advisory groups are specifically exempted from the regular, special, adjourned and continued meeting requirements that apply to legislative bodies.

Because of these provisions, the Attorney General doubts that the courts would apply the 72-hour agenda requirement for regular meetings to advisory groups. If possible, advisory groups may nonetheless wish to observe the 72-hour requirement.

SPECIAL DISTRICT NOTICE

Another Brown Act provision affects the notice required of the legislative bodies of special districts. In addition to the requirements above, they must also send notice at least a week before special and regular meetings to any district landowner who so requests in writing; however, the legislative body may give any notice it deems practical for a special meeting less than 7 days away.

The written request for such notice must describe the property involved, and must be renewed annually during the first three months of the year. The district can charge a reasonable amount for sending notices, based on its estimated costs.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MEETINGS

Finally, the Education Code contains several differences for school districts. All agenda items must be posted where parents and teachers can see them, at least 48 hours before a regular meeting and 24 hours before a special meeting. An item is apparently void if not posted.

A school district must also adopt regulations to make sure the public can place matters affecting district business on meeting agendas, and to address the board on those items.

AGENDA DESCRIPTIONS

The notice provisions of the Brown Act are extensive but relatively uncontroversial. By contrast, the agenda provisions are brief—and troublesome.

Local legislative bodies were not required by the Brown Act to prepare agendas until passage of AB2674 in 1988. That change, effective the next year, required agendas with "a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting. A letter placed in the Senate Daily Journal during the debate on AB2674 said the intent of the language was for agendas to "contain sufficient description...to enable members of the general public to determine the general nature of subject matter for each agenda item, so that they may seek further information on items of interest. It is not the purpose of this bill to require agendas to contain the degree of information required to satisfy constitutional due process requirements."

Another section of the Brown Act requires the "general reason or reasons" for a closed meeting. That indicates less detail need be provided about closed meetings.

There is considerable room for disagreement over the detail necessary in an agenda. At one extreme is a listing of general categories such as "reports," "personnel." At the other is a lengthy agenda which includes most or all background material sent to members of the legislative body.

The goal's agenda should be to clearly signal what items are about. A committee created by the League of California Cities put it this way: "The Committee recommends that the description be reasonably calculated to adequately inform the public. For example, if the item involves a land use decision, the agenda should include a description of the action proposed and the location or street address of the property in plain English, and if the item involves a contract, the agenda should describe the nature of the contract. The agenda should describe the nature of the contract. Emphasis should be placed on informing the public of the substance of the matter rather than precisely describing the contemplated council action."

There are several reasons for erring on the side of more rather than less detail: Journalists will want to know enough about a topic to adequately prepare for a meeting. The public will want to identify issues of interest. Finally, the local agency should protect itself against a possible suit to invalidate its actions.

Non-agenda Items

There are three specific situations in which the Brown Act allows a legislative body to act on an item not on the agenda:

- When a majority decides there is an "emergency situation" as defined for emergency meetings.
- When two-thirds of members (or all members if less than two-thirds are present) determine "the need to take action arose subsequent to the agenda being posted."
- When an item appeared on the agenda of, and was continued from, a meeting held not more than five days earlier.

The exceptions are narrow. The first two required a specific determination by the legislative body. That determination can be challenged in court, and if unsubstantiated can lead to invalidation of an action.

The second exception requires that a new need arose after posting of the agenda, and it implies some degree of urgency. An item cannot be considered under this provision if the legislative body or the staff knew about the need before the agenda was posted. A new need does not arise because staff forgot to put an item on the agenda, or because a land developer missed a deadline.

Other than these three exceptions, the Brown Act prohibits action on "surprise items." It required that the posted agenda describe each item "to be transacted or discussed," and provides that "no action shall be taken" on any item not on the agenda. The obvious purpose is to make sure interested members of the public are notified of items to be considered.

"I'd like a two-thirds vote of the Board, so we can go ahead and act on phase 2 of the East Area Project," said Chairman Jones.

"It's not on the agenda. But we learned two days ago that we're ahead of schedule — believe it or not — and I'd like to keep it that way. Do I hear a motion?"

A two-thirds vote is open to scrutiny, if no new need arose after the agenda was posted. Too casual an action could invite a court challenge of a citizen. If possible, the prudent course is to place an item on the agenda for the next meeting and not risk invalidation.

"...ALL PERSON SHALL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND..."

THE PUBLIC'S PLACE ON THE AGENDA

The Brown Act guarantees the public the right to speak at a meeting on any subject on which the agency has power to act. But it is up to the legislative body to decide what is within its jurisdiction, and precisely when the public should speak.

The intent of the law is best served by allowing the public to speak on an item before action is taken on it. That does not mean public comment must be provided on each item as it comes up.

One alternative is to set aside a fixed period of time early in the meeting to receive public comment on agenda items and other matters.

Probably the worst solution is to provide for public comment on agenda items at the end of a meeting. That procedure deprives the public of a contribution to the decision-making process. It also invites the public's resentment over being relegated to the end of what might be a long meeting.

Reactive Discussion

The public can talk about anything, but the legislative body cannot act on an item not on the agenda. What happens when a member of the public raises a subject not on the agenda? Can the legislative body discuss it?

Yes, it two-thirds of the board determine it involves a need that arose after the posting of the agenda. Otherwise, the answer is absolutely clear.

The Brown Act says an agenda must describe each item of business "to be transacted or discussed," and provides that "no action shall be taken" on any item not appearing on the posted agenda. That section requires discussion items be on the agenda.

Elsewhere the Brown Act defines "action taken" as "a collective decision made by majority of the members of a legislative body, a collective commitment or promise by a majority of the members of a legislative body to make a positive or negative decision, or an actual vote by a majority of the members of a legislative body when sitting as a body or entity, upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order or ordinance. That section makes no specific reference to a discussion.

The Attorney General believes discussion items as well as taking of action are subject to the 72 hour agenda requirement - but that a court would approve a discussion for the purpose of understanding a problem, fleshing out an issue, or providing information from staff.

The most conservative approach may be to automatically refer all new items to staff, or place them on the next agenda. A member of the staff in not subject to the Brown Act, and my respond to a question from the audience.

Most likely, the law allows some discussion by a legislative body about a matter raised by the public - although the longer the discussion the greater the danger of a violation.

The Brown Act probably does not prevent a single member of a legislative body from responding to a public presentation by:

- asking questions to clarify the speaker's points;
- asking staff to provide information immediately or at the next
- disclosing a relevant fact, for example that the issue raised is under study by staff or a committee;
- informing the speaker about a source of further information or assistance; or
- expressing normal courtesies, such as gratitude for the speaker's concern.

CLOSED SESSIONS

Personnel

Meetings can be closed for "personnel matters" - a term used more for convenience than for accuracy. The Brown Act itself never mentions "personnel."

The law instead says a meeting can be closed "to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against such employee by another person or employee unless such employee requests a public hearing."

"Employee" specifically includes a number of officials not elected to office: city attorney, county counsel, department head or similar administrative officer in a local agency; and general manager, chief engineer, legal counsel, district secretary, auditor, assessor, treasurer or tax collector of a district.

Elected officials, persons appointed to office by the legislative body (other than those listed above), consultants and independent contractors are not employees.

The result is a relatively narrow exception. It cannot be used to set salaries, discuss revenues or budget priorities, reclassify positions or reorganize a department. ALL THOSE ACTIONS MUST BE PUBLIC.

Action on individuals who are not "employees" must also be public - including discussing and voting on appointees to committees, or debating the merits of independent contractors, or considering a complaint against a member of the legislative body itself.

The exception is limited to evaluating the performance of an individual employee or job applicant. Its purpose is to avoid undue publicity or embarrassment for an employee and to allow full and candid discussion of that individual by the legislative body.

AS A CONSEQUENCE, RECLASSIFICATION OF A JOB MUST BE PUBLIC; but an employee's ability to fill that job may be considered in closed session. Although an employee's performance can be rated in a closed session, any resulting salary change must be considered in public.

A closed session decision to hire or fire an employee must be publicly announced at the meeting at which the closed session occurred or at the subsequent meeting.

The teachers' union representative stepped forward to speak. "I'd like to present the board with the results of a survey of our membership. It shows that over 80 percent of teachers have no confidence in the Superintendent..."

"You're out of order," interrupted the Chairman. "A school board meeting is not the proper forum for these kinds of charges. Send us copy of your material and we'll consider it in a personnel session."

In the example above, a news story will almost surely be written about the survey; refusing to accept it will probably add fuel to the fire.

That complication aside, a member of the public can discuss any topic in a legislative body's jurisdiction - and that certainly includes the performance of key officials. The Brown Act permits discussion of this topic in a closed session, but does not prohibit the public from raising the topic.

An employee's job performance may be discussed in public if the legislative body so chooses. However, the League of California Cities believes that open discussion of an employee's job performance may expose the agency to liability for breach of the employee's right to privacy or for stigmatizing the employee.

On the other hand, a public employee has no right to privacy regarding the reasons he or she is given a performance bonus, 10 and legislative body members as well other meeting participants enjoy an absolute legal privilege for their statements against suits for libel or slander.

"This meeting is adjourned," said the Mayor, "and now we're going to meet in closed session. What is the closed session about?" Asked a newspaper reporter. Just personnel," said the Mayor. That's all I can tell you."

Problems over "personnel session often occur because of nagging suspicions that legislative bodies do not limit discussions to the letter of the law. Legislative bodies should be cautious: FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE LAW CAN LEAD TO INVALIDATION.

Part of the controversy arises over the "personnel" term itself, which is broad and uninformative; its frequent use can trigger flare-ups with the news media. If possible, a more specific description is preferable - such as "Considering candidates for chief engineer."

Pending Litigation

Historically a local agency could meet privately with legal counsel whenever it wished; an implied attorney/client privilege had been held to exist under the Brown Act.

That ended in 1987, when legislation prohibited any closed session not expressly authorized by the Brown Act. An attorney/client relationship still exists, and legal counsel may use it for privileged written and verbal communications - outside of meetings - to members of the legislative body. But it can no longer be the reason for a closed session.

What remains is an exception to consider pending litigation. A closed session can be held by the body to confer with, or receive advice from, its legal counsel when open discussion would prejudice the position of the local agency in the litigation.

While the issue is not absolutely clear, the Attorney is not present, or if the agency's position is not prejudiced by open discussion, the

meeting cannot be closed.

More specifically, the Brown Act calls litigation "pending" when:

- (a) a proceeding (including eminent domain) to which the agency is a party has been formally initiated before a court or other adjudicatory body; or
- (b) the legislative body, on advice of its counsel and based on existing facts and circumstances, determines there is significant exposure to litigation; or when the legislative body is meeting only to decide if a closed meeting is authorized; or

- (c) the legislative body itself is deciding on initiating litigation.

Before holding a closed meeting under the pending litigation exception, the legislative body must publicly state which of the three situations apply. If the exception is under the first provision, the litigation must be identified - unless disclosure would jeopardize service of process or settlement negotiations.

Finally, a legal counsel must submit a memorandum to the board stating the specific reasons and legal authority for the closed session. If the meeting is closed under the first provision, the memorandum must include the title of the litigation; in the other two cases, it must include the facts and circumstances on which it is based. The memorandum must be submitted prior to the meeting if feasible, and in any case not more than a week later. The memo is confidential until the litigation is finally adjudicated or settled.

Obviously, the Legislature has attempted to narrowly define the pending litigation exception. Yet a great deal of ambiguity remains. When is an agency's position prejudiced by open discussion? What is significant exposure to litigation?

On the other hand, the news media and other observers argue that the public has the right to know the legal as well as the factual dimensions of proposed decision. The parties involved certainly know what's going on, so secrecy keeps only the public in the dark. Closed sessions do not deter litigation, they only diffuse accountability.

There is a vast difference between a vague threat of litigation and a lawsuit. Along the way is a continuum of competing interests; the legislative body has to balance the public interest in not jeopardizing the position of the local agency.

Real Estate Negotiations

A legislative body may meet in closed session with its negotiator before the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of real property by or for the local agency. The purpose is to give the negotiator instructions on price and terms of payment.

The body's negotiator may be a member of the body itself. And "lease" includes a lease renewal or renegotiation.

As is the case with the pending litigation exception, additional information must be disclosed; before the closed session, the legislative body must publicly identify the real properties involved and the persons with whom it is negotiating.

"Our population is exploding, and we have to think about our new school sites," said Board Member Baker. Not only that," injected Member Charles, "we need to get rid of a couple of our facilities. Well, obviously the place to do that is in a closed session," said Member Doe. "Otherwise we're going to set off land speculation. And if we even mention closing a school, parents are going to be in an uproar."

A closed meeting to discuss potential sites is not authorized by the Brown Act. The exception is limited to instructing a negotiator over specific sites - not to decisions in advance of negotiations. Although staff may investigate real estate needs, eventually the policy decision to acquire or dispose of real property must be made at an open meeting.

Labor Negotiations

The Brown Act allows closed sessions for some aspects of labor negotiations. Different provisions (discussed below) apply to school districts.

A legislative body may meet in closed session to instruct its bargaining agent on employee salaries and fringe benefits, and on working conditions which by law require negotiation. It may also meet in closed session with a conciliator who has intervened in negotiations.

The legislative body can appoint one or more of its members to represent it. But if the body decides to negotiate collectively, it cannot meet in closed session to review and decide on its bargaining position.

"I have some important news to announce," said Board Chairman Jones. "We've decided to terminate the contract of the Chief Executive, effective immediately. The Board has met in closed session, and we've negotiated two year's severance pay."

Individual salaries or benefits cannot be discussed or negotiated in closed session as "personnel" matters. The action

Parking permits now required until 10 p.m. in effort to calm down late hour 'parking wars'; you can now sue if you get a parking ticket

By Jeff Atalla
TM Campus Editor

A couple of new laws regarding parking are now in effect.

No longer can anyone park anywhere after 7:30 p.m. without a parking permit.

The new rule is parking permits will be required until 10 p.m.

This decision was made by the parking committee and Campus Po-

lice in an effort to reduce the "parking wars" during the late hours.

In the past people would fight over a parking space, leading to collisions and actual fights.

Now students will have a greater incentive to come early for a close parking space instead of waiting until the "magic hour" of 7:30, when before, parking was free.

As a result there will be less fights in the parking lots and more

students in the classrooms on time.

The other law now in effect concerns parking citations.

As of this past July, all parking citations have been decriminalized from an infraction to a civil matter.

This would mean, prior to July 1, if anyone wanted to appeal a parking citation they would go directly to court and have it heard before a judge.

With the new law, courts will no

longer have original jurisdiction over these violations.

Now that it is a civil matter, the appellant cannot have it heard before a judge until all other possible solutions have been exhausted.

As a result, any arguable citation must go through an extensive investigation to see if the citation was written accurately, followed by an administrative review of the person receiving the citation.

After these two levels of appeal are made, the person has to file a civil action suit (costs \$25.00) against the college and await a court ordered hearing.

From there the court decides whether or not the person is innocent or guilty.

If innocent the person gets all his money back. If not he pays.

Chief Elmer Omohondro of the Campus Police Department stated that in only one morning nine parking appeals were investigated by him. Some of those tickets were written improperly and those people were relieved of their citations.

The reason for all this comes from the court's request that parking violations be decriminalized.

Instead campus police will now handle such violations for the most part.

ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

One key issue that Senators will have to face is Shared Governance. For the first time, students will be allowed to serve on all campus committees, the Administrative Council and the Administrative screening committee where they'll get to interview people for positions such as Deans, Vice Presi-

dential position

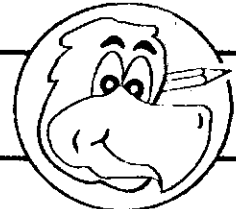
Reorganization and the Health Center will also be big issues that Senators will have to face.

"I hope that people run because they care about the students and Cerritos College. I hope they don't run to be negative, and for their own personal agendas. If you run under a club that's fine, but remember you're only representing your club but the whole student

body as well," stated ASCC Student Body President Aladdin Nabulsi.

In the past, Senators have been criticized for getting in only to serve their own agendas. In the process, some Senators say, they made a lot of noise, took up everybody's time and nothing would be accomplished at meetings. Some Senator's were expelled for their conduct.

CC FALCON



• **BUS FUSS** — A bus by any other name...RTD...Not! Rapid Transit District is now MTA, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Try to say that without taking a breath.

But countless student locals will tell you it's not half bad riding.

• **LOTTA LITTER** — Noticed a disturbing tendency to litter lately. You guilty scholars...Knock it off. You're shaming your mothers.

• **BUTT BUCKETS** — Everyone knows that you shouldn't smoke, but let's deal with the reality that people do smoke — and provide a few more sand buckets.

People don't like to throw their butts into the trash barrels because of the fire hazard. They'd like to have a place to discard them safely besides on the ground.

• **TOUCH OF CLASS** — We love Frantone's new decor in the Snack Bar. Who knew we'd actually be able to describe the interior of the Snack Bar as ambience.

• **NEAT SEAT** — Some benches would be nice in the quad in front of AC 54. Lotta folks seem to be there lots.

• **SECOND LOOK** — Keep an eye on Proposition 174 which will be on the ballot in November.

The issue is not as clear cut as it first appears.

• **CLOCK SHOCK** — Why is it that there doesn't seem to be one clock on the campus set to the right time.

Understand those things are on a computer...maybe I'm just imagining untimely things.

• **PROF POOF** — What a bummer it is to drag yourself out of bed for an early class only to find it cancelled because the instructor is a no-show..

• **PARKING PITTS** — If enrollment is down about eight percent, then obviously, from the conditions in the parking lots, 10 percent of the students are driving more than one car to school.

• **FOUNTAIN FLOWING** — Glad to see the refreshing fountain flowing and misting again in front of the Coffee Shop.

Heard it was dried up a while 'cause there was not enough money to hire help to clean it...or nobody want to do it or something.

Nice splash, ASCC folks who provided a little "opening" funding.

• **NEW CEO IMPACT** — Some folks are still "waiting and seeing" before grading new college president Dr. Fred Gaskin.

However, he's making believers out of most who are giving him pretty high marks.

Folks are hoping that the Board will just let HIM be President and major manage the college.

Hey, fathead. Do you find most advertising insulting?

Ring around the collar? The Doublemint twins? Clearly there's room in the field of advertising for some intelligent and creative thinkers. And the best way to break into it is with a smart portfolio. After 8 semesters, you'll have a good book and a good shot at getting into a field that's both creatively and financially rewarding. Classes begin spring, summer and fall. Call 818-584-5035. Or write to Admissions, Art Center College of Design, 1700 Lida St., Pasadena, CA, 91103.

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is subject to invalidation if challenged. The result might be different if the severance pay were a negotiated settlement of a wrongful termination lawsuit.

Labor negotiations-

School Districts. For most local agencies, labor relations with employees are covered by the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. That act does not touch the closed session provisions of the Brown Act.

Employee relations of school districts, however, are governed by the Rodda Act, which takes precedence. In this case, different meeting and special notice provisions apply. The entire board, for example, may negotiate in closed sessions.

Four types of closed meetings are permitted: (1) a negotiating session with a recognized and certified employee organization; (2) a meeting of a mediator with either side; (3) a hearing or meeting held by a fact finder or arbitrator; and (4) a session between the board and its bargaining agent, or the board alone, to discuss employee working conditions and instruct its agent.

Public participation under Rodda Act also takes another form. All initial proposals of both sides must be presented at public meetings and are given reasonable time to inform itself and express its views before the district may adopt its initial proposal.

In addition, new topics of negotiations must be made public within 24 hours. Any votes on such a topic must be followed within 24 hours by public disclosure of the vote of each member. Final vote must be in public.

STUDENT'S DISCIPLINE

School district boards may also hold a closed session to consider the suspension or discipline of a student, if a public hearing would reveal personal, disciplinary or academic information about students contrary to state and federal pupil privacy law. The pupil's parent or guardian may request an open meeting.

Final action concerning the student must be taken at a public meeting, and is a public record.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY

A legislative body may specifically testify in private before a grand jury, either as individuals or as a group.

PUBLIC AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Legislative bodies can meet in closed session to discuss matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings, or to the public's right of access to public services or facilities. The meetings are to be held with the Attorney General, district attorney, sheriff or chief of police, or their deputies. Closed sessions may also be held to discuss matters "affecting the national security."

REMEDIES

The Brown Act is far from perfect. It has become increasingly complex over the years, intruding into more areas of local government process. It has triggered a number of court cases and legal opinions - some of which raise as many questions as they answer.

There are often suspicions the law has been violated. Even when a violation is unclear, the end result typically remains unaltered. Frustration is the rule for those seeking redress; no violation has ever ended up as a criminal prosecution.

Yet the Brown Act has made a major difference in the way local government operates. There are virtually no willful, deliberate violations of its provision. In the early 1950s, most local agency meetings were secret; now most are open and public. Clear guidelines now spell out agenda and public notice requirements, as well as the rights of the public.

When first enacted, the Brown Act had no penalties or methods for enforcement. The Act was amended in 1961 to make violations a crime, and to authorize civil action to stop or prevent violations. A provision went into effect in 1987 permitting invalidation of some actions taken in violation of the law.

Criminal Complaints

The criminal provision of the Brown Act, punishable as a misdemeanor is aimed at officials who act improperly. It does not affect the action taken.

A violation has two tests: An overt act — a member of a legislative body must attend a meeting at which action is taken in violation of the Act. And knowledge — the member must know the meeting violates the law.

"Action taken" is defined elsewhere as not only an actual vote, but also a collective decision, commitment or promise by a majority of the legislative body to make a positive or negative decision. If the meeting involves mere deliberation without the taking of action, there can be no misdemeanor penalty.

A violation occurs for a tentative as well as final decision. In fact, criminal liability is triggered by a member's participation in a meeting in violation of the Brown Act - not whether that member has voted with

the majority or minority, or has voted at all.

The second test is that the member must knowingly violate the law. In this case, ignorance of the law is an excuse.

As with other misdemeanors, the filing of a complaint is up to the district attorney. So far, none has chosen to prosecute.

Civil Action

Any person can file a civil action to stop or prevent a violation of the Brown Act or to seek a court ruling on whether an action violates the law.

Unlike the criminal provision, the civil remedy does not require that action be taken or that the legislative body members know they are violating the law. All that is required is a violation itself. This type of action involves no monetary damages. Its major use has been to stop a legislative body from repeating an action that violates the law.

Invalidation

Any person may also seek a second type of civil remedy: to invalidate a legislative body's actions that violate the act. Not all actions can be challenged; and in any case the legislative body has a chance to cure or correct its actions.

Invalidation is limited to violations which are not "in substantial compliance" with any of three sections of the Brown Act: Section 54953, the basic open meeting provision; and Sections 54952.2 and 54956, which describe notice and agenda requirements for regular and special meetings.

Actions which violates those provisions - such as a decision made in a serial meeting - could be set aside. An action cannot be invalidated because of violation of another section, such as the provision allowing meetings to be tape recorded.

The law goes on to specifically exempt three types of actions: those involving sale or issuance of notes, bonds or other indebtedness, or any related contracts or agreements; those creating a contractual obligation, including a contract let by competitive bid, upon which a party has in good faith relied to its detriment; and those connected with the collection of any tax.

Before going to court, a party must complain to the legislative body within 30 days after an action that the action violated the Brown Act. The legislative body then has up to 30 days to cure and correct its action. If it does not act, suit must be filed within the next 15 days.

In short, only some violations may be challenged; the legislative body has the ability to cure and correct most actions; and even a voidable action will stand if not challenged within 30 days.

Court costs and reasonable attorney fees can be sought from the agency by a plaintiff who successfully sues under either of the civil provisions above. A defendant may be awarded court costs and attorneys fees if the court finds a civil action was clearly frivolous and lacking in merit.

Despite its limitations, the invalidation language means legislative bodies will have to be even more careful not to violate the Brown Act. Challenges are likely to come not so much from the general public and news media as from unexpected quarters — such as disgruntled business people.

Some violations, say of agenda or posting requirements, may be relatively easy to cure and correct. Other violations — of the closed meeting provisions, for example — may be difficult to correct.

In a memo to its members, the League of California Cities recommended that a legislative body should cure and correct a challenged action whenever possible. It suggested two sub-items be placed on the next agenda, the first for a decision on whether to correct or cure an action, and the second for consideration of the action if the answer to the first item is "yes." The recommended action in the latter case is not to rescind a previous action but to supersede it. The record of the earlier meeting can be incorporated, but new public testimony should be allowed.

Informal Resolution

Arguments over Brown Act issued often become emotional on all sides. Newspapers trumpet relatively minor violations, unhappy citizens fume over an action, and legislative bodies clam up about information better discussed in public. Hard lines are drawn and rational discussion breaks down.

A problem may end up in the courts, but enforced action hasn't worked very well. When all is said and done, the best way to handle Brown Act issues is to discuss and settle them in a frank, open public discussion between the legislative body and the public.

Few legislative bodies will knowingly and willfully violate the law, once it is clear what the law is. And members of the public do well to dwell not so much on legalities of a past act as on modifying future practices. THE BEST SOLUTION IS PREVENTION.

• As a matter of public policy, California has concluded more is to be gained than lost by the public meeting process. Government behind closed doors may well be efficient and business-like. But invisible government is often unresponsive.

IT IS INVARIABLY DISTRUSTED.

• There may be nothing improper or unethical about the substance of a (serial) meeting. The problem is the process itself, which deprives the public of an opportunity for meaningful contribution to the decision-making process.

• The prudent assumption is that an advisory committee or task force is subject to the Brown Act. Even if one is clearly not, it may want to comply with the Act; public meetings may reduce the possibility of misunderstandings and controversy.

• RETREATS fall somewhere in between business and social meetings. If their focus is on long-range planning, discussion of critical issues and the like, they come under the Brown Act.

• Meetings can be closed for "personnel" matters — a term used more for convenience than for accuracy. The Brown Act itself never mentions "personnel."

• Problems over "personnel sessions" often occur because of nagging suspicions that legislative bodies do not limit discussion to the letter of the law. Legislative bodies should be cautious: FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THE LAW CAN LEAD TO INVALIDATION.

INFORMATION...



Hundreds turned out for Club Information days last week which featured exhibits and display booths by various campus clubs, organizations, and special interest groups.

— TM Photos by FAUSTO RAMOS

NEWS ANALYSIS: Just the facts, please, on controversial voucher initiative Prop 174

By Liz Aguilera
TM Managing Editor

The School Voucher Initiative has raised a loud debate. Yet what does the public really know about this proposition?

Section 17 of the proposed amendment states, the Purpose is to "enable parents to determine which schools best meet their children's needs; to empower parents to send their children to such schools; to establish academic accountability based on national standard; reduce bureaucracy so more educational dollars reach the classroom; provide greater opportunities for teachers; and mobilize the private sector to help accommodate our burgeoning school-age population."

The empowerment of parents; in granting scholarships as in Section 17(a) states; "The state shall annually provide a scholarship to every

resident school age child. Scholarships may be redeemed by the child's parent at any scholarship redeeming school."

Section 17(a)(1): "The scholarship value for each child shall be at least 50 percent of the average amount of state and local government spending per public school student for education in K-12 during the preceding fiscal year, calculated on a state-wide basis."

Section 17(a)(5) states; "Children enrolled in private schools on October 1, 1991 shall receive scholarships, if otherwise eligible, beginning with the 1995-96 fiscal year. All other children shall receive scholarships beginning with the 1993-94 fiscal year."

Those are the facts, yet the opposition and support have negotiated a loud argument.

The Committee to Educate against Vouchers (CEAV) is campaigning against Prop. 174 because

"Children lose, Taxpayers lose."

They state that Prop. 174 will cut ten percent from neighborhood school budgets before the first student transfers from a public school, the cost will be going to students already enrolled in private schools.

CEAV believes that the cut in school budgets will create a large demand for replacement revenues. "There will be tremendous pressure on the legislature to either raise new taxes or cut other state services."

"Bad Law" is CEAV's reference to Prop. 174, "These schools are not required to hire teachers who have degrees, credentials or experience. They don't have any meaningful course or curriculum requirements."

The support is Yes on 174, A Better Choice (ABC). According to ABC the cost of the scholarships to the taxpayer is only half of the cost borne by the state for a child at a

public school.

"The legislature has one year to effectively implement Prop 174. The initiative also allows public schools a "head start" to make reforms; private school students must wait two years before becoming eligible for the scholarship."

The U.N. Declaration of Human Rights states' "Parents have a prior right (over the state) to choose the education that shall be given to their children."

ABC points out that under current law private school teachers have to be judged capable to teach under "standards similar to those of public school teachers." Under Prop. 174 the law does not change.

"Prop. 174 mandates no loss of funding for public schools. Schools which maintain current average daily attendance (ADA) will not have state funds taken away."

The debate is on.

Football season hanging on arm of QB Haney?

By Ben Villa

TM Executive Editor

It's Haney or bust. The 1993 version of the Cerritos College Football team will go only as far as starting sophomore quarterback Larry Haney will take them.

Head Coach Frank Mazzotta left no doubts about it. Haney is the key if the Falcons are going to return to a bowl game and prominence.

Cerritos hosted Glendale in a scrimmage last Friday, scores were not available at press time.

The Falcons will open regular season play against Rancho Santiago on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 7 p.m. at Cerritos.

"If Larry goes down we're in big trouble, but only from the experience stand point. It's tough to take a freshman and play them. Freshmen Jason Hamilton and Billy Williams are the backups in case anything happens to Haney. They both have pretty good arms and can hand the ball off, but their just not ready to play college football, so the key is Larry has to stay healthy.

To help in protecting their starting quarterback, Cerritos will go to a shorter passing game with more intermediate routes and flats to the backs coming out of the backfield.

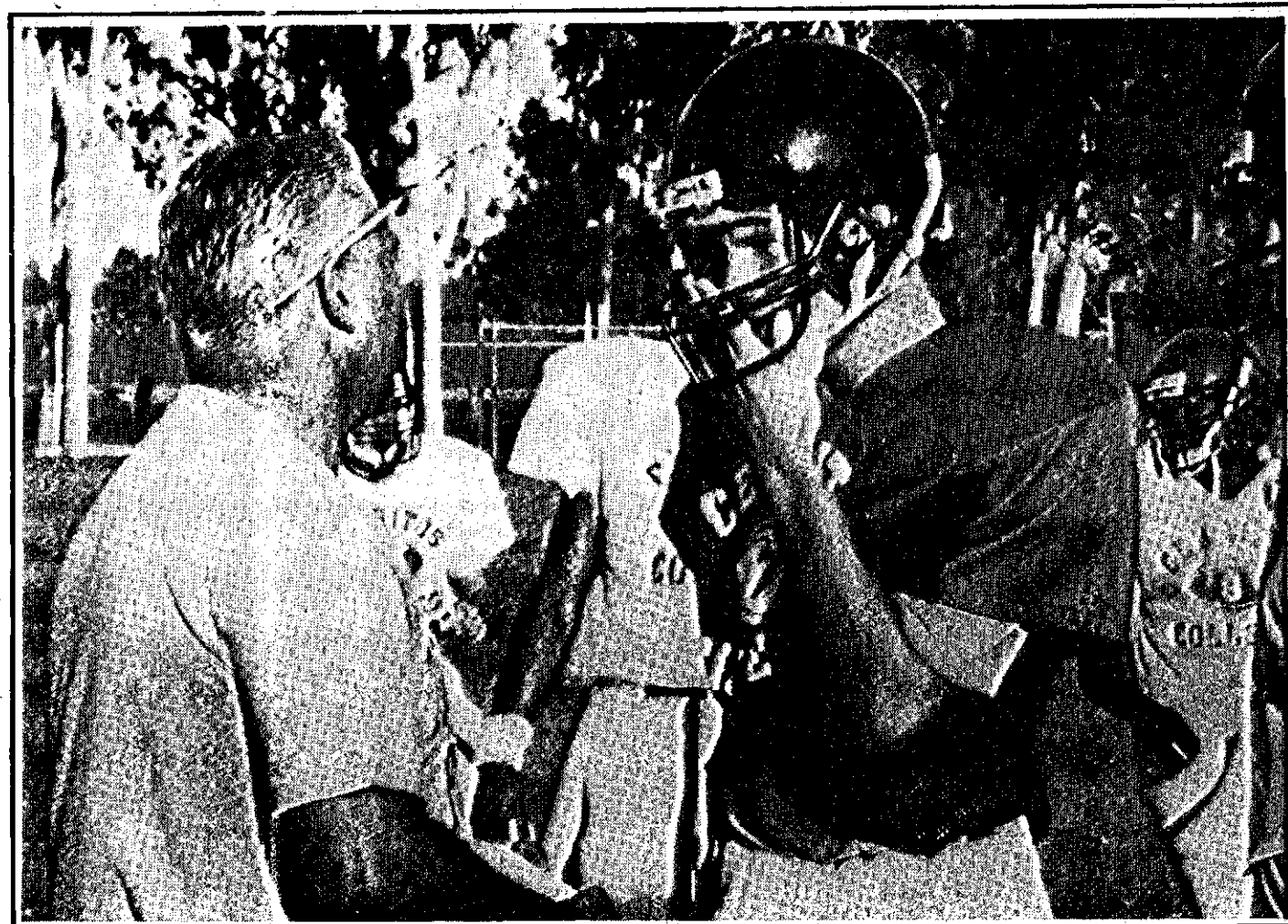
The line in front of Haney is experienced, strong and solid, led by Alex Toyos and Matt Hicks. Hicks, at 6'6 and 320 pounds, might be considered one of the finest offensive linemen to ever suit up for Cerritos.

The team's strength is at the offensive skill positions where big things are expected out of wide receivers Craig Allen and Bobby Richardson.

The two combined could possibly catch 40-50 balls apiece and between 800-1000 yards in receiving.

"If Larry can get them the ball, it's like getting it to a running back. Both can run real well after they catch the ball. If Craig shakes somebody, you're not going to catch him or even on a fly pattern, he's just to fast too cover," said Mazzotta.

Last year's leading rusher Damell Morgan, who gained over 1000 yards, is gone, but the running attack won't miss a beat as Dione Tyler is expected to fill in nicely. Fullback Louie Major



PRACTICE SESSION — Head coach Frank Mazzotta talks strategy with quarterback Larry Haney

is also returning and should help in short yardage situations and in the passing game.

This Falcon team will score points. If they can stop teams from scoring against them is another question, observer's say.

Last years defense was losing games 58-36, 35-25, and broke down in key situations late in the game. Also, they were victimized by the big plays a number of times.

"My number one goal right now is we're going to play better defense. I don't know how were going to do it, but I'm going to push it and the defense has to step it up," said Mazzotta.

Cerritos will switch this year to a more attacking style of defense built on speed rather than size. The key to the defense will be the secondary led by cornerback Mario Bradley, one of

the best corners in the state. Opposite Bradley at corner will be Jeff Richway, one of a couple freshmen starters on defense.

The defensive leader is safety Alfredo Martinez. Mazzotta said of Martinez. "The kids really respect him. If he plays well, the defensive will play well, if he falters, so will the team."

The linebacking core will be led by inside linebacker Mark Medlin who was one of the team leaders in tackles last year. The defensive line is solid and is expected to improve as the year goes on.

"We changed defensively, an attack style built on speed rather than size. We're going to test some things out during the Glendale scrimmage. After last year, I had to change my philoso-

phy a little bit. The kids today are changing and I had to change with them," said Mazzotta.

Special teams might be Cerritos weakness this year, especially in the kicking game. Don't look for the Falcons to get many 50- yard punts off or 40- yard field goals this year. The return teams appear to be solid, more so if Tyler and Allen join them, but they might be too valuable to play special teams.

Cerritos will be challenged in the South Coast Conference by Saddle-

back, Palomar, El Camino and defending Champs Mt. San Antonio.

Said Mazzotta the season. "I want that undefeated season, going 10-0, and a Bowl game. I think we have the kids to do it, if the ball bounces our way and the kids come through.

Soccer headed for strong conference (ad)venture

Soccer is back at Cerritos College. With returning players Carlos Zuniga, Miguel Mimila, and team leader Chris Alexander, they should be improved.

Coach Valdimir Nieto, who works for the professional club L.A. Salsa, said, "Our conference is the strongest one in California".

Last year second place El Camino upset South Coast Conference champion East L.A. for the state title.

They have also added another assistant coach, Carlos Godoy.

"Most of the good players from high school usually end up going to four year schools or go to clubs," Nieto said on the prospects of re-

cruiting top players for the community college level.

Budget cuts hurt summer training, since the part-time coach has no summer soccer program.

Thus the team has to get ready in hurried fashion for their first game Friday, Sept. 10, at Santa Barbara.

Their first home game is against Southwestern Monday, Sept. 13, at 4 p.m.

—PATRICK FUJIKI

THEY'RE TALKIN' TITLE AGAIN FOR VOLLEYBALL

By Ben Villa
TM Executive Editor

Rochelle Travers, "We want another Undefeated State Title, not just another title."

Andrea Pollard, "I'm ready for another ring. I want a diamond on my State championship ring. I want 56-0."

Just another title?
56-0?
If the Cerritos College Women's Volleyball team sounds confident in

defending their state title and winning streak that has reached 31 games at home, you're right.

The Women's Volleyball team led by co-coaches Jeanine Prindle and Nancy Welliver are hungrier than ever for another shot at the title.

"It was fun, it was a dream season," said co-coach Jeanine Prindle. The Falcons first game will be at the Cerritos Pool Play here at Cerritos, Wednesday, Sept. 8 at 3 p.m.

Even though the team lost All-American Traci Dahl, who graduated and is currently playing for number one ranked Long Beach State, and All-Stater Tami Reed, the Falcons aren't short on talent.

Returning are Second Team All-SCC members Andrea Pollard and Kelly Ferguson. Outside Hitter Lena Pitcher, Setters Rochelle Travers and April Bauer and Middle Hitter Debbie Miller who will replace Dahl in the middle.

"People are going to think we're easy because Traci's gone. We're definitely not easy. We're going to be one of the toughest teams in the state. We're going to be ranked on top," said Travers.

Prindle said, "Traci Dahl will be really hard to replace. A player of her caliber only comes around once in a great while. She's a tremendous athlete with a great attitude but we have some kids that are really talented."

In addition to the returning players, Cerritos had a great recruiting class led by outside hitter Paula Makridis (Long Beach Poly), middle hitter Yolanda Placencia (Nogales) and setter Colleen Jewell (Canyon Springs).

Tina Poston, a transfer, will contribute heavily this year to the Falcon's success.

With Cerritos being so talented, and clear run away favorites to win the South Coast Conference, the only op-

ponent they might face tough enough to stop them from repeating is themselves.

The Falcons have to be careful and not to overlook everybody on the schedule and just wait for the State Championships in December. "I'm sure it's in the back of everybody's mind, but we're still trying to keep focus and keep it one match at a time and improve everytime we go out there," said Prindle.

The team's strong suits have to be blocking led by Debbie Miller and Yolanda Placencia who will play middle blocker. The defense again should be led by stellar Kelly Ferguson who could be the best defensive player in the conference.

Cerritos will run a more Versatile offense this year with some players hitting beyond the 10 foot line. With the quality of players on this year's team the ball will be spread out more because everybody can hit and contribute.

If this team has a weakness it's that there's so many new players on the team that haven't had a lot of time to spend with each other and get to know one another on the court and gel as a team. "Right now we're a bunch of individuals, people concentrating on individual stats and trying to make the team but in three weeks we won't be," said Travers.

"We'll be ready, we'll take anybody on," said Pollard.

IN KELLY'S COURT Kelly Barth



SportsSportsSportsSportsSports: Time in!

It's the time that every real red blooded American sports fan looks forward to.

It's football.
It's baseball.
It's basketball.
It's hockey.

And college sports.

At Cerritos College the teams are gearing up. Hopefully it'll be another great season, with some more championships.

People are gearing up from California to Maine, hoping prayerfully that their favorite team will end up in the fall classic, or in Atlanta for Super Bowl XXVIII in January. Or that their team will be the one to dethrone Chicago as NBA champs, or capture Lord Stanley's Cup.

This is a time of predictions and expectations. It's also a time to remember.

To remember the recently fallen athletes of the past year: Arthur Ashe, Reggie Lewis, Drazen Petrovich, Don Drysdale, Roy

Campanella, Davey Allison, Tim Crews, and Steve Olin.

Whether it was one of the all time greats, a rising star, or an unknown struggling to make a name for himself, no one was immune from the tragedy of 1993.

A great thing about this season is that the questions are endless. Can the Bulls become the "quad squad" and win a fourth consecutive NBA title? Will Chris Webber push the frustrated Golden State Warriors over the top, or become the biggest first round bust since Armon "The Hammer" Gilliom?

Will the Phoenix Suns be able to rebound from a bitter NBA finals defeat?

This past Sunday the National Football League kicked off a new season.

This year the grid iron action promises to be the best in many years.

The league will air 18 Monday night games.

A football fans feast. The main course was served Sept. 6 when

the defending Super Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys traveled to Washington's RFK stadium to take on the Redskins.

Player movement through free agency now means that fans are going to need road maps to find their favorite players.

In October, the baseball league championship series will be headliners as the road to the World Series comes to a close.

I'll say it right now. The San Francisco Giants will defeat the Chicago White Sox in six games.

But before we give the Giants the crown, they have to hold off the surging two time NL champions Atlanta. The final Brave-Giant series should serve as a mini NL championship series.

No real excitement in the NL east where the Phillies ran away and hid in mid May.

There is still some fan interest in the lackluster AL west where the White Sox, Royals, and Rangers are still battling.

Look for the Sox to prevail.

The best race of all is in the historically rich AL east.

Defending champion Toronto is finding out what champions have found in the past. It's easier to win the title than it is to defend it.

The up start Yankees lead by Donnie "Baseball" Mattingly, have been stalking Toronto all year long.

The young challengers from the Bronx have refused to submit to the pressure of the pennant chase.

The Yankees are now the only real threat to Toronto, and they are showing no signs of letting up.

Kudos to other New York team, the Mets, for the finally waking up and saying good bye to Vince Coleman. Good riddance.

Finally, there's the Long Beach little league team, who on Saturday clinched their second consecutive World Series title.

Long Beach made history by becoming the first American little league team to go to back to back World Series.

No matter what your favorite sport is, or who you cheer for, enjoy the season.



TM Photo by FAUSTO RAMOS

SIDE OUT — Volleyball players Andrea Pollard, left, and Rochelle Travers enjoy a moment in the sun. — TM Photo by FAUSTO RAMOS

Volleyball banner being picked up by two strong returning stars

By Ben Villa
TM Executive Editor

I was only 15 years old when I first saw her play basketball.

Back then I was too short to play basketball, so I took on a spectator role when I entered the California High Gym.

My high school versus hers. She wore number 32 in blue and gold and went on to score 30 some points that night and beat us handily.

I saw her play her whole career in high school. For the six years I've been covering women's basketball, I can honestly say she is the second greatest player I ever saw.

That's why I was surprised to see her setting instead of sinking a three.

But just like in high school, Rochelle Travers will have the ball in her hands and be the playmaker since she'll be the one setting to Ferguson, Pollard, Miller, Pitcher and the rest of the Falcons as they go for their second straight title.

Andrea Pollard, on the other hand, leaves no doubt about it. She was born to play volleyball. She's the best hitter on the team and took second team all SCC last year.

She won't do it again this year, she'll be better.

She'll have to be, because even though this team is talented, they still lost players of the caliber of Traci Dahl, Keri Brindle, Tami Reed and

Michelle Harris.

If they're to repeat, they'll need her leadership, fire and hitting ability.

Andrea Pollard

"Growing up, I was a tomboy. I loved playing hide and go seek. Anything my two older brothers did, I did. Anything to be a rebel, get dirty, get scars. I love scars. They show you work hard."

It's that kind of attitude and work ethic that has made Pollard the player she is. She was second team SCC last year even though she only played in the front row.

Unfortunately for her, she sprained her ankle right before the regionals and couldn't play in the playoffs until the championship game against De Anza. "It was really hard watching everybody play and I couldn't. I just kept saying next year will be different."

Andrea didn't start playing volleyball until her freshman year in high school, which looking back at it, she'd do over. "I regret quitting when I was a freshman because I was on a club team and I hated it and it's still one of the best club teams around. I quit because at my junior high, it was looked down on to be a girl athlete. Athletes were stupid and cheerleaders were in, and I went with that. I was stupid. I regret not starting earlier because half the girls on our team started when they were in eighth grade. I wish I would have had more time and realized it."

Andrea plans to transfer in December to a division one school and still plans on playing volleyball. She knows though, there's more to life than the court. "Volleyball is there to help me get an education. It's not my life. I want to be a news broadcaster and if that doesn't work out, then I want to do anything that has to do with children."

The Player

One word describes her best. Emotion.

During games you'll usually find her screaming, yelling, talking, and just about anything it takes to win a game.

"We're very emotional. If Rochelle sets me and by chance it happens to go down, I just love screaming. Love to turn around and just see a pair of hands in the air."

"Individually, if someone is down or upset, I want them to come to me and say 'Andrea' pump me up. And I want to be the one to get people emotionally going, not putting the ball down myself, but the whole team intensity wise. I want them above everybody else."

"I'm most proud of calling hits and angles for people like Kelly. I think that's better than putting the ball down yourself. Calling an area for somebody to hit the ball and having them hit it, you participate in the point also."

Rochelle Travers

"I've always hated volleyball all my

life. My junior year in high school, they wanted me to play on the team at California High. I said no, but they paid for me to go to the Long Beach State Volleyball camp because they thought I had an ability to set, so I finally said okay. After that, I played my junior and senior seasons on the varsity."

It was a strange beginning that's having a happy ending for Rochelle Travers as she will be counted on heavily to get the ball to Cerritos hitters as they embark on what hopefully will be another dream season.

Last year, Rochelle Travers didn't see much playing time, but took on the role of inspirational leader and tried to pump the team up whenever someone was down.

"I thought it was great winning the state championship. I hope we can do it this year. I wasn't the number one setter last year. Keri Brindle was, and all I could think was if she could do it, I could do it better, because I am better."

Growing up, Rochelle was a typical tomboy, a trouble maker, but thanks her dad for the motivation and her brother Deon for the inspiration for bringing her up right and pushing her when she needed a tug.

"If I had a hero or an idol growing up, it would be my dad, because he brought us up by himself and he taught me how to be an individual. My dad taught at the school I went to, so

(Continued on Page 9)

Advisers sought for three campus clubs; ICC off in surprising start

Faculty advisers are being sought for three campus clubs: Upsilon Omicron, Kappa Psi Theta, and the Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Community (GLBC).

The announcement was made at the first campus Inter-Club Council meeting Aug. 23 which boasted "the best turnout in years," according to adviser Dean Ackland, Coordinator of Student Activities.

ICC Commissioner Jacqueline Barbera heads the group which consists of

representatives of all the clubs and organizations on campus.

The organization assists all the groups in terms of keeping them informed and updated on events and activities of interest to their club, and provides assistance and guidance.

Barbera said she expects one of the busiest, most involved years in recent organizational activities programs.

She introduced new Commissioner of Student Activities Irene Rodriguez and Commissioner of the Student Activity Center Marwa Moris.

Ackland urged faculty members to consider serving as an adviser to a club.

Advisers need to be interested enough and willing to devote time to advise and oversee club activities, both on campus and off.

Potential advisers must also be willing to help their clubs plan and carry off such activities.

Ackland said his office is willing to help. He stressed that it is important for faculty members to get involved with the students not only in the classroom, but outside as well.

He also emphasized that it provides a real service to the students and their clubs, adding a special dimension to their college experience.

—DEBBIE ENGLAND

Falcon wrestlers preparing to take state title to the mat

By Kelly Barth
TM Sports Editor

The Cerritos College wrestling team is ready to take the state by storm.

A team rich in pride and accomplishment sits poised on the brink of capturing a state title.

They have returning stars like Allan Ayerdis 134 pounds, Rudy Garcia 126 pounds, and Dan Santana, who was ranked second in the state of California.

And new faces like Kelly Martinez from Downey HS (3rd CIF), Roger Martinez, La Mirada, and Sergio Nunez, a two-time league champ, add to the already deep talent pool. A host of others give Coach Jeff Smith plenty of reasons to smile in 1993.

The new talent is a welcome addition to a team that already boasts two returning state players, Mark Cody 135 pounds, and Jesse

Bueno (5th in state) 167 pounds.

The wrestlers and coaches have been working long and hard in preparation for their opening intersquad match on Oct. 1 at Cerritos College.

The teams chances on improving on a very impressive second place finish from last season have been greatly enhanced by freshmen Jesse Calderon, Enrique Carreon, 158-167 pounds (6th in Masters) and tough-as-nails Robert Enriquez.

A 177-pound Russian could be the icing on the cake. According to Coach Smith, he's a talented international athlete, a hard worker, the "Golden Egg."

Once again the toughest competition will come from Palomar, Moore Park, and Fresno.

The one thing that is not a question mark is that these four teams will be waging a fierce battle all season long.

Men's, women's cross-country squads off to Sept. 11 Fresno Invitational

It's time to turn this year's cross country team loose. As the Cerritos squad prepares to be contenders in the South Coast Conference.

Coach Gary Gaudet's runners will open the season on Saturday, Sept. 11 at the Fresno Invitational.

They will be led by Omar Naranjo who last season placed 7th when he represented the Falcons at the State finals.

Cerritos also has newcomers to

the program. Damon Hawn, Mark Arias, Wayne Beverly, and Enrique Valadez.

Felipe Naranjo, brother of Omar, will be running for the first time as well.

Last season the Falcons finished 5th in the Conference.

"We have a good chance to qualify for the state championships in both the men and women's," said Coach Gaudet.

—BILL TORRES

Volleyball players keep on coming...

(Continued from Page 8)

he was always their."

"My brother Deon is two years older and we are always competitive against each other. When we played in our backyard, he'd always kill me, so I told him when we got into High School, I'd be better than you at a girls level. I like him because we both succeeded at what were going to do. He's going to play Football at BYU when

he returns from his mission and I plan on pursuing my Athletic and Educational goals just as much as he is."

Rochelle plans on transferring in December to Washington State or San Diego State in hopes of pursuing a career in teaching, English being her preference.

"I'd like to transfer on a Volleyball Scholarship, but if it doesn't work out fine, I'm not an athlete who wants to be paid for what I do, I want to teach and pursue my academics."

Andrea Pollard and Rochelle Travers are confident, outspoken and enthusiastic about winning back to back titles, the future and themselves, with good reason.

With this years team being so talented and primed to make a run at the championship, you can't help be excited about their chances.

They'll need their leadership, poise and experience if they're to repeat.

Cerritos lost some great player's last year, but they have two more stepping in.

Some things never change.....

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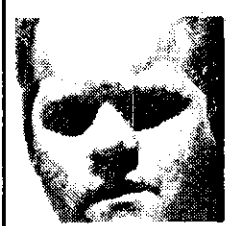
Interviews by PATRICK FUJIKI AND NOFO TAUTOLO
Photos by MIGUEL PEREZ AND CYNTHIA ROBLES

How has the increased fees affected your educational attitude?



JANE MAUINATU
Paralegal

"It made me get serious about school. I don't want to have to repeat my classes."



JOHN SANDERS
Business Adm.

"I don't like it, but it's my last year. No one likes to pay too much."



LAURENCE CHAMBERS
Real Estate

"I thought it was going to be \$30. It's not that much."



SHANNON MCKELLY
Computer Science

"Well, it seems rather hypocritical coming from the government."



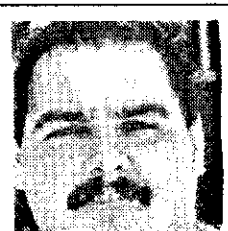
MICHELLE CARLSON
Physical therapist

"It has disappointed me. What is going to prevent it from rising again?"



PATRICK MOA
Undecided

"It's affected my pockets, there's less money in them."



EDDIE NELSON
Wild Life Manage.

"I don't think it's too big of a deal. We have the cheapest tuition."



GEORGE SANTA MARIA
Legal Studies

"My parents took the toll. I have less money to do things."



PATTY SOLIZ
Business Adm.

"It is my first semester. It hasn't changed my attitude."



CHRISTINA PETERS
Fine Arts/Comm.

"I use to go to a private school, so actually it's better."

New tram system serves major parking lots, provides stops all over campus

By Jeff Atalla

One of the newest and most successful operations at Cerritos College is the tram system, currently available for anyone who "needs a lift."

The tram operates just before dark on a regulated route, circulating the campus.

The tram starts in lot C-10.

From there, it goes along the Student Center walkway, to the bookstore towards lot C-2.

Then heading east, parallel to Alondra Blvd., to lot C-1, and back to lot C-10.

There are 13 scheduled stops, but the driver makes stops upon request if a number of passengers need to get dropped off or picked up along the way.

Designated stops include the bookstore, the Student Center, and the entrances into lots C-1, C-2, and C-10.

It is recommended that students use the tram at night for safety reasons, especially if you're alone.

Over \$23,000 have been invested in the tram system, all of which comes out of parking fees and citations.

In addition, there have been a few renovations made throughout Cerritos College.

All speed bumps have been redone, several stop signs on the pavement and red curbs have been repainted, as well as new posted stop signs still to come.

These improvements are also paid through the parking fund.

Traditional Welcome Days feature free food, festivities, fun, frienship

By Christy Botero

TM Associate Editor

Several hundred students went through the free food line at the popular Welcome Days and Nights Aug. 19, with free IN-N-OUT hamburgers, chips and soda and a live country band provided the entertainment. Students were required

'Dave' here Sept. 9 for 2 BC showings

By Phil Miller

Burnight Theatre will be presenting four first run films including "Dave," with Kevin Kline and Sigourney Weaver, coming next Thursday, Sept. 9 at 7 and 9 p.m. in the Burnight Theatre.

to have a student I.D. card at this, and all events.

"Everyone should come out and participate, especially freshman, since they're unfamiliar with the campus, and all of the activities available to them. It's a way for them to get to know other students on campus and these activities are available to the night students as well," emphasized Daisy Mae Uy Kimpang, ASCC Vice President and President of Student Senate.

Recreation Night, Club Information Day and Night, and Football Games are just a few of the activities offered.

Club Day is the biggest activity at Cerritos. Clubs and organizations came out to show their awards, what they represent, and what they can add to a student's college experience.