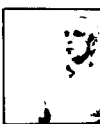




Senseless crime

Lauren Lazarovici relives the anger and injustice of last year's Boyd-Harris murders. See Page 12.



500 Club

Women's volleyball coach Andy Banachowski wins 500 games. See back page.

Partly Cloudy

A high of 71 and low of 55. Tomorrow mostly sunny, with a high of 73 and low of 55. (Department of Atmospheric Sciences forecast)

ucla daily bruin



University of California Los Angeles

(213)

825-9898

Friday, October 3, 1986



Charles Young
UCLA chancellor



Julius Krevans
UCSF chancellor

The Gann Initiative

UC chancellors speak against Prop. 61 and may consider retirement if passed

By Michael Ashcraft, Senior Staff Writer

Several University of California chancellors recently joined UCLA's Charles Young against the Gann Public Pay Limit Initiative because they say faculty and staff recruitment and retention will be severely crippled.

In addition, Chancellor Young reaffirmed Sept. 11 that he will retire if the proposed amendment passes on November's ballot. Two other UC chancellors said they would resign as well if they were not nearing retirement.

"(The earlier statement) meant I would quit — to put it bluntly," Young said at a press conference. One month earlier, he said, "Those who are still here to worry about it — I not being one of them — will have a lot of concern."

Currently earning \$120,000, Young called the \$56,000 cut Proposition 61 mandates unacceptable. The proposed constitutional amendment places a ceiling on public employees' salary at \$64,000, except the governor whose salary would be \$80,000.

Because he said high-paid faculty will leave for jobs in the private sector, Young said UCLA will become a third-rate university. "UCLA would become almost overnight the kind of place I would not want to be at."

His opinion concurs with the UC Board of

Regents, which voted June 20 to oppose the Gann Initiative because possibly 5,400 UC faculty and 2,090 other UC employees could suffer pay cuts. Also, other UC chancellors agree the initiative would detrimentally affect the UC system.

UC Irvine Chancellor Jack Peltason described the potential effect as "one of the most severe blows to the University of California and campus development that I can remember — if it passes, it will make it very difficult to keep staff at all levels."

Already, Peltason said the initiative is hindering faculty and staff recruitment because applicants are concerned about the potential pay limit.

Peltason did not comment on whether he would seek other employment if the initiative passes. Instead, Peltason said the focus should be on the effect Prop. 61 would have on California students. "(They) will be adversely affected more than any one or two people."

However, Tony Russell, press aide to Paul Gann — Prop. 61's author, called Young's and other chancellors' concern a political ploy to "whip up anxiety" and defeat the initiative.

According to Russell, Proposition 61 was designed to harm neither educators nor civil servants because, he said, they are not "abusing"



James Meyer
UCD chancellor



Jack Peltason
UCI chancellor

See GANN, Page 7



All wet

A sudden downpour Thursday afternoon caught many unaware, including this student who sashes his way past Kerckhoff Hall.

JOEL CONARD/Daily Bruin

UCLA grad student discovers lost city

By Bill Bowmer, Senior Staff Writer

A UCLA graduate student has discovered an ancient Incan city in the jungles of Peru, far larger than the well-known Machu Picchu site nearby.

Remaldo Chohfi, working toward his master's degrees in archaeology and architecture, and Octavio Fernandez, an archaeologist with the Peruvian National Cultural Institute, uncovered the site, which they named Maranpampa.

Maranpampa is a combination of the Quechua words: "maran," large stone mortars used to grind grain, and "pampa," a reference to the level land of the site, three miles northeast of Machu Picchu.

These agricultural references emphasize the site's importance. Most of the land surrounding Machu Picchu is steeply terraced, Chohfi said, and the level surface of Maranpampa made it especially well suited to grow crops both for Machu Picchu's use and for trade.

"The other places near Machu Picchu are on very steep slopes. They had to

work hard to get arable space," he said. Chohfi, who has studied Machu Picchu since 1978, tentatively identified the site using 30-year-old survey photos of the region before visiting it last month.

"The air photos I used were from 1956 — the site was being used by local farmers," Chohfi said. Recent photos, however, have obscured the site as farmers moved away. "Now you cannot see it."

Most of the city's ruins are obscured by dense jungle growth and mud. Its most distinctive feature is a stone wall at least 1,000 feet long, eight feet high and six feet thick, built to protect residents from water and soil runoff from the high mountains surrounding the city.

"Scientists have known for many years that Machu Picchu was not self-supporting, but no physical evidence of other civilizations had been found," Chohfi said. "Finding this city provides more proof that Inca civilization included other cities, each built to take advantage of

See INCA, Page 8

Fernald School reopens after agreement reached

By Michelle Perin, Staff Writer

UCLA's Fernald School for children with learning disabilities reopens today following a tentative agreement reached by university attorneys and parents of seven families whose children had attended the school.

According to James Lahana, one of the parents' attorneys, the university agreed to reopen the school for one year to students who attended the school last year, provided that no fewer than 10 students attend. In return, the parents agreed to dismiss their lawsuit.

"Parents are in the process of seeking

an alternative site for the school off campus," Lahana added. Once found, the school will be transferred off the UCLA campus for the 1987-88 school year.

Although the school opens today, the agreement is still in the process of being signed by both parties, Lahana said.

Fernald administrative assistant Courtney Covert said Thursday she did not know how many students would be attending Fernald. But parent Harold Friedman, who has played an active role in the fight to reopen the school, estimated that 20 to 25 students would return to Fernald.

See FERNALD, Page 8

UCLA grad student discovers lost city

By Bill Bowmer, Senior Staff Writer

A UCLA graduate student has discovered an ancient Incan city in the jungles of Peru, far larger than the well-known Machu Picchu site nearby.

Reinaldo Chohfi, working toward his master's degrees in archaeology and architecture, and Octavio Fernandez, an archaeologist with the Peruvian National Cultural Institute, uncovered the site, which they named Maranpampa.

Maranpampa is a combination of the Quechua words "maran," large stone mortars used to grind grain, and "pampa," a reference to the level land of the site, three miles northeast of Machu Picchu.

These agricultural references emphasize the site's importance. Most of the land surrounding Machu Picchu is steeply terraced, Chohfi said, and the level surface of Maranpampa made it especially well suited to grow crops both for Machu Picchu's use and for trade.

"The other places near Machu Picchu are on very steep slopes. They had to

work hard to get arable space," he said.

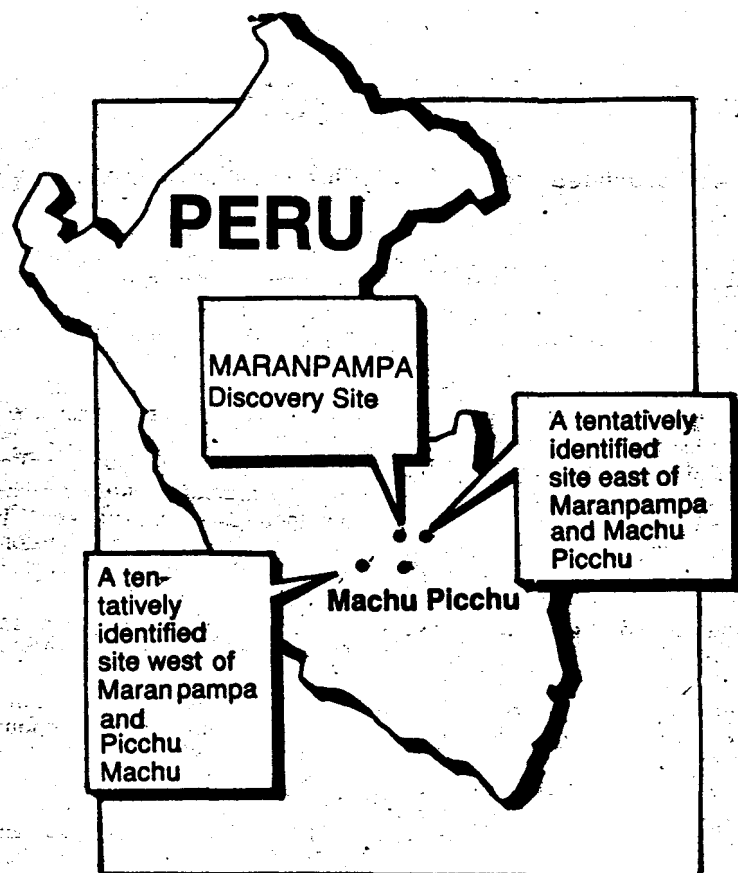
Chohfi, who has studied Machu Picchu since 1978, tentatively identified the site using 30-year-old survey photos of the region before visiting it last month.

"The air photos I used were from 1956 — the site was being used by local farmers," Chohfi said. Recent photos, however, have obscured the site as farmers moved away. "Now you cannot see it."

Most of the city's ruins are obscured by dense jungle growth and mud. Its most distinctive feature is a stone wall at least 1,000 feet long, eight feet high and six feet thick, built to protect residents from water and soil runoff from the high mountains surrounding the city.

"Scientists have known for many years that Machu Picchu was not self-supporting, but no physical evidence of other civilizations had been found," Chohfi said. "Finding this city provides more proof that Inca civilization included other cities, each built to take advantage of

See INCA, Page 8



CHEOLWOONG SIM/Daily Bruin

INCA: Lost city found

Continued from Page 1

their unique locations and climate."

Although archaeologists long suspected Machu Picchu was part of a larger network of Inca cities, "each built to take advantage of subtle changes in the mountain weather to grow the most efficient crops," Chohfi said, there was no conclusive proof, and some still held the belief that Machu Picchu stood alone.

Chohfi attributes his success to his geographical studies, which he said gave him an uncommon perspective.

"Everyone has been giving a site-oriented study — they just studied Machu Picchu. I've been giving it a geographical ap-

proach, studying Machu Picchu and the region," he said.

Chohfi has also tentatively identified two other Inca city sites, to the east of Maranpampa and west of Machu Picchu.

"I was looking for a mosaic that would give me a bigger mosaic than my original area. When I was looking at the mosaic, there were two other sites," Chohfi said.

He will speak about his discovery Oct. 15 at noon in the Kinsey Commons room.

Chohfi came to the United States from Brazil in 1976, and received his bachelor's degree in geography from UCLA in 1985.