



Nelson Claro, left, is one of the 103 students from Brazil, who have studied with the American Language Program during the past year. Right is Naoki Yoshida of Japan.

As more Brazilians seek proficiency in English, CSUH and the Bay Area become popular destinations

Cal State Hayward's internationalism has a touch of South America because of the increasing numbers of Brazilian students choosing this campus to study English as a Second Language (ESL) and to experience American culture. This campus has the highest number of Brazilian students of any ESL program on the West Coast. The program has become so popular that the recruitment agency with which the American Language Program (ALP) works can no longer handle the demand alone. To assist, every October, Anna Falvo, director of ALP and Dan Broch, associate director, travel to the annual International Study Abroad Week in Brazil.

A Brazilian with an accent

For Broch, bringing Brazilian students to the campus is the culmination of four years of work and planning and a lifelong love of Brazil and its people. His connection with Brazil began when he was just seventeen. He graduated from high school early and decided to travel there as an exchange student. Although he received his undergraduate and master's degrees from American universities, he lived in Brazil for the next thirteen years.

When Broch began working for Cal State Hayward in 1984, he knew that this was a campus perfectly suited to Brazilian students wanting to come to the States. "The location is perfect," he says. "It's affordable and safe, which is a big concern for parents." According to Broch, Boston, Los Angeles and the Bay Area are the top choices for foreign students.

The conduit between the University and Brazil began in 1988 while Broch was there for a visit. He was staying in Bahia in the northern part of the country, but he was given a per diem to stop in Sao Paulo and make initial efforts to recruit students to Hayward. His years of living and teaching in Brazil give him a unique

ability to understand the culture, the people and the economic situation. According to Falvo, Broch is often taken for a Brazilian by Brazilians. "He is so fluent, they take him for a Brazilian with an accent from Bahia."

A sacrifice and an investment

Given the economic situation in Brazil, most of the Brazilian students' families sacrifice a lot to send their children to the United States, says Broch. But proficiency in English and a four-year degree are almost an accepted necessity now in Brazil, so it's well worth the investment. Broch said there are three categories of students that come to the program. The majority come to improve their English and study a specific area. Some arrive on campus with the distinct goal of completing their undergraduate degree or pursuing a master's. And finally, some just come to soak up the culture.

According to Broch, Brazilians experience culture shock when they arrive in the States even if the cultural differences aren't as noticeable as for other foreign students. He says this culture shock can be very blunt and direct. The fact that American culture initially seems so similar to theirs can mean they are lulled into believing they are almost at home. For example, many Brazilians come from urban, high crime areas and view the Bay Area as perfectly safe. "This can be very dangerous," he says. "We have to try hard to convince them that the Bay Area is not completely safe."

He also says that Brazilians and Americans establish friendships differently, which can lead to hurt feelings and miscommunication. Broch said that Brazilians typically establish friendships quickly and trust immediately. When they attempt to "test" the relationship by asking for favors, Americans often balk at this immediate demand. This gives the Brazilians

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It's not very large and not very sleek, but GPS is changing operations in fields from earthquake monitoring to traffic control

A device that was part of the technological extravaganza of the Persian Gulf War, is playing a low key, but essential role in classes on telecommunications and computer information systems at CSUH. The technology is called Global Positioning System (GPS), a navigation system that uses satellite signals to determine altitude, longitude and latitude.

In the featureless desert of the Persian Gulf countries, GPS was key in coordinating troop movements. In the classrooms of Robert Van Spyk, GPS is used as a model of breakthrough technology in computing and telecommunications. It combines the ability to track satellites with the computer's ability to analyze, store and print out data. Using a military version of GPS provided to him by Trimble Navigation Ltd. in Sunnyvale, Van Spyk challenges his telecommunications students to figure out how GPS works. "As soon as they understand it," says Van Spyk, "they go bananas. They realize that advanced technology can have a profound impact on how things are done. Just as the calculator replaced the sliderule, the GPS will replace the sextant."

Impact on consumer products and scientific research

The GPS unit Van Spyk uses is about the size of a portable car radio. It has a built-in almanac containing information about seventeen satellites orbiting the earth, which it uses as a base for determining location. Once it's turned on and locks into four satellites it calculates the instrument's position and altitude to within one hundred feet. A narrow screen across the front of the unit displays the information. In class it's connected to a computer which captures and processes the data provided by the GPS unit.

Other uses of GPS which interest Van Spyk are in geography and geol-

ogy. He completed a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Oregon, but soon directed his career to computers and telecommunications, becoming an expert in computers and



Robert Van Spyk uses this military version of GPS to give his students a sense of the rapid changes in technology. "It's the tip of the iceberg," he says.

communications and eventually a State Department negotiator on international electronic standards. Applications for GPS vary from making surveying faster and more efficient to allowing airplanes to fly closer together. "Surveying has been forever changed," says Van Spyk. Because of the precision with which GPS can determine location, it can also be used to measure movement in natural formations, data crucial to monitoring possible earthquakes. The University of Alaska uses it to measure the volume of glaciers as part of an examination of global warming.

Van Spyk, a pilot, has tested the unit on flights as well as on hikes with his son and found it more accurate for navigation than most instruments. GPS can also compute speed and store the location of a particular point or landmark to make it easy to find again. In Japan, consumers can buy cars equipped with GPS.

"This is the tip of the iceberg," says Van Spyk. "I think few of us realize how fast technology is moving and the massive changes that will take place. In addition to the hands-on experience we give our students, it is essential to provide them with a mindset that allows them to work creatively with change rather than be caught off guard."

Appointments made

President Rees has made the following appointments: Gregory MacGregor, chair of the Department of Art, effective fall quarter, 1992; William Wohlmacher, reappointed chair of the Department of Music, effective fall quarter, 1992; and Bruce Glasrud, acting chair of the Department of History for the 1992/93 academic year.

View

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Charles W. Baird (Economics) published "The Permissible Uses of Forced Union Dues: From Hanson to *Beck*," in *Policy Analysis*, The Cato Institute, Washington, DC, July 24. On July 11, he organized and chaired a Smith Center session, "The Effects of Taxes and Regulation on Entrepreneurship," at the Western Economics Association annual conference. **Gregory B. Christainsen** chaired two sessions, "Economics of Religion" and "Wildlife Management: Government or Market?" and was a discussant for three organized sessions, "New Political History," "Effects of Taxes and Regulation on Entrepreneurship," and "Money, Finance, and Growth in the Antebellum Economy." **James C.W. Ahiakpor** was a discussant for three organized sessions, "Public Sector, External Debt, and Economic Performance in Africa," "Constitutional and Economic Reform in South Africa," and "History of Economic Thought I." **Jane S. Lopus** and **Nan L. Maxwell** presented a paper "Economics Then and Now: Does High School Make a Difference?" Maxwell also presented a paper "Spatial Variation in Minority Male Joblessness" (coauthored), chaired a session, "Economic Inequality: Causes and Consequences" and was a discussant for three organized sessions, "Economic Reform and the Status of Women," "Patterns of Inequality" and "Employment Determination II." **Stephen Shmanske** presented a paper "On the Relevance of Policy to Kirznerian Entrepreneurship."

Jay L. Tontz (SBE) spoke to the Golden Gate Institute: the American Institute of Chemists, Inc., July 27, on "Dow Erupts, Spews Over World Markets! Does this Mean the Recession is Over?"

Steve F. Sapontzis (Philosophy) presented a paper on "Violence by and to Animals" at the Second Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence, held in Montreal, July 12-17.

Beatrice Pressley (Educational Psychology) as been appointed to the Human Services Commission for the City of Hayward.

Ann Cambra (Statistics) has published an article titled "Breaking Silence" in the August 1992 issue of *The Healing Woman*. The article is under a pen name.

William Gotcher (Management and Finance) recently presented a talk to the Santa Clara Valley Satellite Group of the California Association of Public Purchasing Officers. The title of the talk was "Contract Preparation and Review for Service Contracts."

Susan Opp (Biological Sciences) was awarded a two-year, \$50,000 Seed Grant from the United States Department of Agriculture, National Research Initiative Program for a research project titled "Development of RAPD markers to study the invasion biology of tephritid flies."

Steve Spisak (Biological Sciences, graduate student) was awarded a \$900 Grant-in-aid-of-Research from Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society, for his master's thesis research titled "Sperm competition in the walnut husk fly: The adaptive significance of postcopulatory mate guarding."

Conscious Parenting program assists parents in developing skills to help their children and themselves

East Oakland parents are participating in a unique parent education program called Conscious Parenting. The program is coordinated by Dhameera Ahmad, a recent graduate intern from Cal State Hayward's Urban Intern/Urban Professional Development Schools Program.

Conscious Parenting for African American Excellence was developed by Makungu Akinyela of Pacific Oaks College to help parents examine their childhood experiences and memories of being parented. They are then encouraged to connect these memories to their current relationships with their children. Through dialogue with other parents, in a process of collec-

They are...encouraged to connect these memories to their current relationships with their children.

tive problem solving, they link the past and present to define their own parenting problems and to construct new ways of parenting.

The program is particularly targeted at individuals who have been ordered by the courts or Child Protective Services to take parenting classes. A central thrust of the training is to empower these parents to negotiate their way through the maze of institutional situations they may confront or need to utilize as parents.

According to Louise Waters of the Department of Teacher Education, "Conscious Parenting is designed to allow parents to take charge of the construction of their own parent education, rather than following a predetermined formula of what good or bad parenting is."

In addition to the Urban Professional Development School at CSUH, the Alameda County Office of Education Early Intervention Project is a sponsor of the Conscious Parenting program. Programs are beginning at three Oakland elementary schools: Brookfield, Melrose, and Whittier. All

three are sites for the CSU Urban Professional Development School program. This program is in keeping with the constructivist approach to education being used at each of these three schools. Each school is implementing various child-centered instructional approaches, including developmentally appropriate practices, process approaches to reading and writing, and constructivist programs in math. Melrose and Brookfield have just been named finalists in the highly competitive SB1274 Restructuring Grant competition and Whittier was selected as a site for the SB620 Schools Site Coordinated Social Services grant.

In addition to Ahmad, several other recent graduates from the Urban Intern Program will be working with these programs: Pamela Booker, Linda Wrice, Legretta Banks, and Marilyn Dunkley.

The Urban Intern/Professional Development Schools program is a component of the CSUH Urban Teacher Academy supported by Pacific Telesis Foundation and the California State University Teacher Diversity Project.

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the impression that Americans are superficial and cold Broch said. He explains to Brazilian students that it's just a different cultural norm and way of approaching things.

Broch stresses that encouraging and recruiting foreign students to come to this campus benefits everyone. He points out that the fourth grossing export in the United States is education. Americans profit monetarily from foreign students, but more important according to Broch, is the real, tangible human reward. "Foreign students allow us to be more international, multicultural, multilingual and multinational," he says. "It opens up our horizons and it opens up theirs." Adds Falvo, "Having international students here, bringing their culture and diversity helps Americans accept our own diversity."—*Elizabeth Driver*

The View

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