Reagan and Gorbachev will meet to discuss arms control

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, ending the diplomatic tug-of-war provoked by Moscow's arrest of an American journalist, agreed Tuesday to meet in Iceland in 10 days to resume the search for an arms control accord.

The surprise summit was arranged as part of a deal that brought the release Monday of Moscow correspondent Nicholas S. Daniloff and the expulsion Tuesday of accused Soviet spy Gennadiy Zakharov. Another element was a Soviet pledge to free Yuri Orlov, a prominent Soviet dissident exiled to Siberia, as well as Orlov's wife, next week.

HINTING AT THE CARROT that lured him away from several apparently inflexible public positions taken in recent weeks, Reagan told reporters, "The chances are better than they've been for many years for reaching some agreement on arms reduction."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said those chances include "reasonable prospects" for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. officials refused to call the Oct. 11-12 session between Reagan and Gorbachev a summit, and Shultz said the administration did not expect the talks to produce the signing of a new arms accord.

But Reagan told world financial leaders a short time later at the International Monetary Fund that the October session is intended "to prepare the ground for a productive summit."

Shultz said he still hopes a summit can take place later this year in the United States, as agreed to by Reagan and Gorbachev last year in Geneva. The one-on-one talks in Reykjavik, the secretary said, "will give a special push" to the various talks already going on at lower levels.

Shultz said the hurry-up meeting scheduled in less than two weeks in the capital of the tiny NATO island nation was proposed by Gorbachev in a letter delivered to Reagan on Sept. 19, which also contained the Soviet Union's latest bargaining position on proposed nuclear weapons reductions.

The two sides had been carrying on arms control discussions at various levels while trying separately to settle the case of Daniloff, whose arrest on what Reagan insisted were "trumped up" spy charges cast a pall over U.S.-Soviet relations and dimmed prospects for a summit this year.

Reagan insisted he would never trade Daniloff for Zakharov, who he said was caught red-handed trying to buy U.S. defense secrets for his government. But Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in several hours of closed-door meetings in Washington and New York, worked out the package deal that gave both sides what they wanted most — with just enough face-saving provisions to enable both to claim victory.

Reagan, for instance, insisted Tuesday that "there was no connection" between Daniloff's release and Zakharov's expulsion.

Asked why that shouldn't be seen as the trade Reagan said he would never make, Shultz suggested it had something to do with the timing.

"Well, I think what we saw here was Daniloff released yesterday, and what I announced today was that Zakharov is being released from the United States and Mr. Orlov and his wife are being released from the Soviet Union," the secretary said. He noted the package also included an eventual reduction in the number of Soviets employed by the U.N.

Dexter landscape competition

Winner to design entrance

By Ken Miller

A competition to provide an attractive entrance for the Dexter Building begins today with student registration.

The Landmark Design Competition was proposed as a senior project by three landscape architecture students. Any design submitted can be done alone or in teams.

The first place design, to be chosen by a jury of faculty members, will be used as the entrance design. When the competition was held last winter quarter, no one was awarded first place.

See COMPETITION, back page

IN QUOTES

Shall we judge a country by the majority, or by the minority? By the minority, surely.
— Ralph Waldo Emerson
Free speech defended; drug testing denounced

Editor — I'm writing in response to Franklin Bucquoy's and John Reed's letters in the Sept. 24 Mustang Daily in which they criticized Kenneth Guccione's columns and the Mustang Daily. Bucquoy has two parts — one to let the students know at an early age what their options are, and another to help them stay in the University system. The admissions department can demand a higher level of achievement from prospective applicants than other universities. As any high school guidance counselor can tell you, minorities often have more things to those who enjoy them. As for drug testing, who's guilty of childish simplifications here? Whether or not an individual has "something to fear" from the tests is not the issue. Unless someone in a sensitive position is suspected on-the-job drug use, these tests violate the constitutional amendments concerning self-incrimination and unreasonable search and seizure. These amendments exist for a reason, and it's especially important that they be adhered to in an age where conservative extremists would trample on the rights of the individual in the interest of expediency.

Our country is going through a turbulent period in which various right-wing zealots are trying to legislate morality, destroy the rights of the individual, and force fundamentalist Christian morals down all our throats. But I'm confident cooler heads will prevail before Ronald Reagan, Jerry Falwell and their friends manage to turn our country into an authoritarian theocracy.

GEOFF MILLER

Opinion of Greeks called one-sided and pessimistic

Editor — Congratulations on reaching a new low in sensationalism. Your Monday editorial was amazingly one-sided and pessimistic. Your inconsistent coverage of the Greek community has gone from ignorable prejudice to downright harassment. Your knowledge of the Greek system is as weak as your journalistic ethics. What ever happened to earnest reporting? If Cal Poly has an An Inspector Calls then surely it has Babs for an editor. To equate fraternity life in general with the two separate incidents in your editorial, you only clarify your basic ignorance of them. Police statistics in San Luis Obispo show the number of fraternity-related complaints are below those of other students. Let's also not ignore the efforts of the Greeks to relieve the city of its "burdens" by establishing a Greek row. A small group housing corporation board has been established and working toward this goal for almost a year. The Cal Poly Greek system represents far more than the "deranged boys" depicted in your slanted editorial. Fraternities were in fact created to help the community by donating time and manpower to charitable organizations. Why not focus on these positive efforts? Why must you print only the negative columns of lone Alpha Phi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi and Sigma Alpha Epsilon will host major community service projects. If history repeats itself, these will never make your pages.

Facts are what talk. These facts show that fraternity men have a higher rate of graduation than non-Greeks. That the more than 5,000 fraternity chapters nationwide have a collective grade point average higher than that of men overall. That all but two presidents since 1825 have been fraternity men. That 71 percent of those in "Who's Who in America." 76 percent of the U.S. presidents, cabinet members and representatives and 85 percent of the U.S. Supreme Court justices since 1790 have been, you guessed it, fraternity men.

I do not wish to condone the alleged activities detailed in your editorial, but simply wish your reporting of the Greek community be more indicative of what it truly is.

I congratulate your efforts in producing a slanted yellow rag and suggest you pursue employment at The National Enquirer.

STEVE BLAIR

Acosta Chi Alpha

Letters policy

Mustang Daily encourages readers' opinions, criticisms and comments. Letters should be submitted to Room 226 of the Graphic Arts Building, San Luis Obispo, 93407.

Letters should be shorter than 250 words, must be typewritten and must include the writer's signature and telephone number.

Editors reserve the right to edit all letters for length and omit libelous statements.

Wednesday, October 1, 1986
Senate approves anti-drug bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate on Tuesday voted 97-2 to approve a sweeping election-year bill to combat illegal drugs, including a beefed-up enforcement program that would make greater use of the military.

The Senate bill, and a House-passed measure passed Sept. 11, reflect Congress' response to increasing voter concern about drugs.

The two bills differ in specific provisions, but are similar in thrust, proposing a broad approach that would pour money into enforcement, education, rehabilitation and crop eradication, and would withhold aid from recalcitrant producer countries.

The final form of a drug bill this year is likely to be resolved in a House-Senate conference.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., called the Senate bill "better than nothing" and said the House might accept it to "get a foot in the door."

Both measures authorize money for the increased war against drugs, but separate appropriations bills would be necessary to actually spend the funds. Often, Congress does not appropriate the full amount authorized.

The House bill authorizes $6.1 billion through the 1991 fiscal year, and the Senate bill $3.2 billion through the same period.

Voyager test lands in emergency

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE (AP) — An airplane designed to fly around the world without refueling made an emergency landing Tuesday after one of its two propellers broke during a test flight, a project spokesman said.

Pilots Dick Rutan and Jeana Yeager emerged safely after the Voyager landed at Edwards Air Force Base at 11:30 a.m., said spokesman Lee Herron.

"Voyager flight crew advised command post of the in-flight loss of part of a propeller blade, also a fuel smell in the cockpit," Herron said from Mojave Airport, where the plane took off shortly after 10 a.m.

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**calendar**

**wednesday 1**

- Sign-ups for craft classes begin at 7 p.m. Wednesday at the University Union Craft Center. The center, located on the first floor of the University Union, offers classes in bike repair, ceramics, silkscreening, woodworking, and black and white and color photography. These non-academic classes are open to the entire campus community.

- ASI Productions will present the premiere of "After Class," a weekly talk show, at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday on Sonic Cable Channel 6. The show will be hosted by speech communication major Jim Brosnahan, and will feature WOW Board President Lenny Davis, juggler Toby Goldman and student/comedian Mark Reichel, as well as the band Secret Service.

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**thursday 2**

- The Arts and Humanities lecture series will present speaker Walter Capps at 11 a.m. Thursday in University Union Room 220.

- A "Tipsi Taxi" ribbon-cutting ceremony will be held at 11:30 a.m. Thursday in the University Union Plaza. Special guest Mayor Ron Dunin will participate in the ceremony.

Submissions contributed for consideration for publication in Calendar must be received by noon two days prior to the event.

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El Corral Bookstore
Deukmejian signs bills concerning insurance, recycling

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Gov. George Deukmejian on Monday signed a compromise beverage container recycling bill that will add a penny to the cost of cans and bottles of beer and soft drinks and end 20 years of legislative battles.

The Republican governor also announced the signing of 12 insurance-related bills, measures to toughen tour bus safety and driver regulations and a measure to reimburse watermelon growers and stores $6.2 million.

The governor has until mid-night Tuesday to sign, veto or allow to become law without his signature the hundreds of bills passed by the Legislature before its adjournment Sept. 15. Most of the bills signed became law on Jan. 1.

The recycling bill, AB2020 by Assemblyman Burt Margolin, D-Los Angeles, got through the Legislature with the support of three environmental groups and the soft drink, beer, grocery, packaging and recycling industries.

It ends two decades of efforts by the environmentalist groups to have California join Oregon and other states in a five-cent deposit program to increase recycling and reduce litter. Such efforts, including an initiative, were always opposed by the industries.

Under Margolin's bill, one cent will be added to the price of beer and soft drinks in glass, aluminum and plastic containers, starting Sept. 1, 1987. That figure will jump to 2 cents on Dec. 31, 1989, and then to 3 cents on Dec. 31, 1992, if the penny fails to bring in at least 65 percent of a particular kind of container.

Consumers can return empty containers to recycling centers and get back the penny plus an extra amount to cover the scrap value of the container.

The bill requires the state Conservation Department to designate "convenience zones," which in urban areas will generally be within a half mile of a supermarker. If no recycling centers are set up within a zone by Jan. 1, 1988, stores that sell beverages in the zone will have to accept empties or pay the state $100 a day.

Margolin says there are 900 recycling centers in the state now, but the bill will result in creation of 2,000.

Deukmejian also said he signed 12 insurance-related bills. One bill, AB3375 by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, prohibits insurance firms from cancelling commercial liability insurance policies in mid-term and requires advance notice of a firm's intent not to renew, to reduce policy limits or increase premiums by more than 25 percent.

Another bill, AB2610 by Assemblyman Richard Katz, D-Sepulveda, requires insurers to notify the department when they cease to offer any kind of coverage. Deukmejian said he wants "to stress that this bill is only a partial step in our attempts to address the insurance crisis."

He said the insurance commissioner should have the power to force insurance companies to form joint associations to provide coverage that is hard to obtain.

Deukmejian also signed two tour bus bills that were prompted by the May crash of a tour bus carrying senior citizens into the Walker River in Mono County, killing 21 people.

One bill, AB2962 by Katz, requires tour buses to be inspected by the highway patrol every 45 days and toughens penalties for drivers who violate speed laws and other requirements.

The other, AB3666 by Assemblyman Tom Hayden, D-Los Angeles, requires tour bus operators to obtain their drivers' driving records every six months.

The watermelon bill, AB2775 by Assemblyman Norman Waters, D-Plymouth, provides $6.2 million to growers, distributors and stores that lost money when the state ordered the destruction of watermelon in July 1985. The state ordered the melons destroyed after some melons, from Kern County, were found to have been contaminated with the pesticide aldicarb.

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Making sense of jumbled words

Three to 15 percent of the population will suffer from some form of learning disability. Though 65 Cal Poly students with learning disabilities have sought help, other learning-disabled students may assume they are simply ‘slow learners’

BY PAMELA VARMA

Some of them have been called mentally retarded. Some have been spoken to as if they are deaf. Most of them have been lumped together as slow learners.

These students are dyslexic and they are not retarded. Actually, most people who have dyslexia have average or above average IQs. But they do have a learning disability: they have difficulty reading and some have difficulty writing, which is called dysgraphia. Because these problems can be severe, some dyslexic students are registered at Cal Poly through Disabled Student Services.

Dyslexia affects each person differently, causing them to see words and letters reversed or jumbled in order. Some people see letters in their mirror image — b’s may appear as d’s — and sometimes letters will appear to be tilted at a 45-degree angle. Letters in a word may look scrambled and letters not actually in the word may appear to be there. “Pacific” may look like “special” to a dyslexic person. With words appearing much different than they actually are, as one dyslexic student said, “You read a book; you make your own story.”

The cause of dyslexia and dysgraphia is thought to be genetic, some type of neurological short circuit. While therapy is available and certain reading difficulties can be overcome, the dyslexic will rarely be able to read with any speed. The dysgraphic will usually have difficulty writing for the rest of his life.

Clearly severe dyslexia can present a problem to the college student faced with chapters of reading each night. And because dyslexia is often coupled with dysgraphia, one wonders what would compel a dyslexic student to attempt to complete a college education.

Harriet Clendenen, coordinator of Disabled Student Services, said some students don’t know they are dyslexic and have been able to compensate for their disability through high school because of their high intelligence. However, they begin to have trouble in college because of the volume of reading required.

After turning to the Counseling Center for help, these students are then referred to DSS where they have available to them a note-taker service and taped textbooks for some classes. DSS also alerts instructors to the fact that some students need additional time on exams because, for them, putting something in writing is a laborious process.

Margaret Poche, a senior dairy science major, has trouble reading and writing. She found out she was dyslexic after a teacher at her junior college recognized some of the characteristics associated with dyslexia. She was tested in grammar school for some difficulties she had then and was told that she should grow out of them. But she never did.

“Thought she was stupid”

“I had a lot of problems in high school. I just struggled,” she said. “I was told I was a slow learner and that I wasn’t trying. I just thought I was stupid. I was always home studying while everyone else had fun.”

Initially relieved to find out the problem was not a lack of intelligence, Poche found that her struggle had just begun. Once at Cal Poly, in order to get note-takers admitted to her classes she had to tell each teacher she was dyslexic and that she needed a note-taker and extra time on some tests.

At times, she said, this has proven to be difficult, because it means admitting to herself that she has a disability.

“When I first found out I was dyslexic I said, ‘OK, fine,’ but I don’t think deep down inside I really accepted it,” she said.

“It’s hard because I get very embarrassed when I have to go in and tell my teachers, because I never know how they’re going to react. A lot of times I’m afraid to tell people.”

When a note-taker isn’t available at the hour she has a class, she’ll ask a friend to help her out.

“They start treating me differently. They treat you like you’re deaf, they’ll talk loud and slow. I’m not deaf and I understand what you’re saying. You don’t have to talk slowly to me,” she laughed.

Poche is able to call some of the reactions she gets “hysterical” because she has learned to work with her disability. Many of the dyslexic students on campus find it too difficult to discuss their disability. For them it is a very emotional issue, and they are still learning to work with their disability. A few students, like some teachers on campus, have a difficult time dealing with the idea that their handicap will never go away.

“A lot of my teachers are out to help me. Some of my teachers though, are out to cure me. Dyslexia and dysgraphia are not things you can cure. They’re not something that’s going to go away. In...
DYSLEXIA

From page 5

Special services
While D.S.S. is willing to supply note-takers and support a student who needs extra time on exams, learning specialist Ann Fryer says she wants to eventually offer students from their special services. "We want them to become independent. We definitely are not hand-holders in this office."

Most dyslexic students don't need hand-holding. Time-and-a-half on exams does no good if the student has not studied the material. And when students are allowed to give their essay answers orally, a rambling oral answer will be graded as hardly by the instructor as would a written one.

Fryer said learning disabled students come to college for the same career reasons as any other student. "They've been trying very hard for a very long time. Most know when they walk through the doors here that it'll take them six years, but they know they can do it," she said.

It took him a long time, but Sean Daly, an art and applied design major, did do it. He graduated in June and had only his senior project to complete this summer to be finished with college.

At the age of eight, Daly was classified as dyslexic. At that time not much was known about dyslexia, much less how to treat it.

Should be institutionalized
"It's been an uphill climb for me," he said. "When I was seven I had one of the best people in the field say I should be institutionalized. My mother, after having four other children and being a teacher, knew I wasn't that bad. She knew how to find schools where I could get the proper schooling." In search of special schools, Daly and his family moved from New York to Los Angeles, and eventually came to Cambria. He decided to attend Cal Poly because it was nearby.

In the beginning, he found classes here "murder," he said. "At 16 I could barely read grade three. By the time I came to Poly I could read, but slowly. I'm partially what they call a context reader. I use context reading far more than most people. I have to read every word; I can't skim. The words will start to get mixed up when I'm not able to concentrate on each word."

To kinetic school and not be able to write it out, that's been my whole life. Teachers would say 'Why don't you write this out and I couldn't do it.'

Daly's dyslexia affects not only his reading and writing but sometimes affects his speaking as well. "I say the opposite of what I want to say," he said. "Yes will be no, up will be down. It happens before I know it. I've learned to live with it. — there's no way around it. There's more of a public awareness now but it still hurts."

Growing numbers
Increasing public awareness is evident by the growing numbers of students on campus who have come to DSS for help and moral support in dealing with their handicaps.

"The number has grown tremendously in the past few years. There were only five in 1979," Clendensen said. The number of students with learning disabilities who have identified themselves to DSS is now 65.

Clendensen thinks the increase in numbers is because students with disabilities are being mainstreamed in public schools. She said it is considered an advantage for them not to be segregated. If a person excels in mathematics, placing them in educationally mentally retarded classes because of their low reading skills will only hamper their development in other disciplines.

Growing numbers of students with learning disabilities are now enrolling in college preparatory classes and participating in the college application process.

Recreation major Shawn Gran was in the mainstream in high school and had no idea he was dyslexic. "In high school I thought everyone was the way I was," he said. In fact, his best friend is also dyslexic, but neither found out until junior college.

People have varying degrees of acceptance of their learning disability. See DYSLEXIA, page 7.

Even today, there are still a few students who don't have an HP calculator.
DYSLEXIA

Choosing majors

Students with learning disabilities tend to work their way around their handicaps by choosing hands-on kinds of majors. Although reading and writing will most likely be a part of any job after graduation, organizational skills and talent in their respective fields will be what count.

Each student has formed his own philosophy to cope with his disability. For instance, Poche says she often asks her self, "If something is wrong, don't laugh at it. Every once in a while you go to a stop sign and see 'pots,"' he laughed.

"Why me?" Her answer is "Why not?" Daly says, "After living with it 26 years I have gotten over any shyness. The only way I've been able to get this far from what I used to be classified was to fight all the way." He advises other people, "It today's world there's a lot of handicaps that aren't really visible. If somebody does something wrong, don't laugh at him — it might just be something he can't stop from doing."

And Gran, ever the pragmatist, says, "I don't consider myself abnormal at all. I just learn a different way. Everyone has their niche in life and mine's just dyslexia."

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The weeping father of a 6-year-old girl killed on the "Twilight Zone" movie set testified Tuesday that he wasn't told his daughter would be filmed amid explosions and beneath a hovering helicopter.

Mark Chen said during his initial meeting July 16 with director John Landis and associate producer George Folsey, no mention was made that the proposed scene was dangerous.

"(He) Folsey said the actor Vic Morrow would carry two children across a river," Chen testified.

Chen also said Landis approved hiring the two children at that time by looking them over on a Franklin Canyon set and saying, "It's good, it's fine."

The children returned for a scheduled shooting, accompanied by their parents, but the scene had to be shot several times because the children kept giggling. Folsey informed the parents that the children would have to be brought back for another shot of Folsey and Chen testified.

"He (Folsey) said 'it will be very simple. The parents will not have to be there. The driver can pick up the children...and he (Folsey) would treat them like they were his own," Chen testified.

He said he and his wife were given $500 cash and told: "If you come back, we will pay the same amount."

"Did Mr. Folsey or Mr. Landis or anyone on that set tell you that you had to have a permit for your daughter to work there?" asked Deputy District Attorney Lea D'Agostino.

"No," Chen said.

"Did Mr. Landis or Mr. Folsey or anyone on that set tell you your daughter would be filmed while explosions were going off?" the prosecutor asked.

"No," Chen said.

"Did Mr. Landis or Mr. Folsey or anyone else tell you that a helicopter would be approximately 24 feet over her, head?" Ms. D'Agostino asked.

"No," Chen said.

Chen broke down once on the witness stand when he recounted his last visit to the set where Morrow, his daughter and Myca Lec. 7, died when a helicopter crashed on them. He said the family had been waiting in a trailer for the scene to start.

"They took the children. Poor kids," he said, unable to finish because of sobbing.

Landis, Folsey, unit production manager Dan Allingham, special effects coordinator Paul Stewart and helicopter pilot Dorcey Wingo are charged with involuntary manslaughter.

The new order bans all standardized IQ tests to black students, under a federal court order made public on Monday. The order by U.S. District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham modifies an order he made in 1979 to settle a lawsuit brought on behalf of a black student who was erroneously placed in a program for the mentally retarded solely on the basis of an IQ test.

The suit was filed against the state Department of Education in 1971 by the NAACP, Public Advocates Inc. and several other groups on behalf of the San Francisco student, indentified only as "Larry P."

The state voluntarily declared a moratorium in 1974 on using the tests to place any child into a program for the mentally retarded but minority groups contend several districts have ignored the state action.

The earlier order barred schools from administering any placement test for mentally retarded students, under a federal court order given $500 cash and told: "If you come back, we will pay the same amount."

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"They took the children. Poor kids," he said, unable to finish because of sobbing.

Landis, Folsey, unit production manager Dan Allingham, special effects coordinator Paul Stewart and helicopter pilot Dorcey Wingo are charged with involuntary manslaughter.

The new order bans all standardized IQ tests to black students, under a federal court order made public on Monday. The order by U.S. District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham modifies an order he made in 1979 to settle a lawsuit brought on behalf of a black student who was erroneously placed in a program for the mentally retarded solely on the basis of an IQ test.

The suit was filed against the state Department of Education in 1971 by the NAACP, Public Advocates Inc. and several other groups on behalf of the San Francisco student, indentified only as "Larry P."

The state voluntarily declared a moratorium in 1974 on using the tests to place any child into a program for the mentally retarded but minority groups contend several districts have ignored the state action.

The earlier order barred schools from administrating any placement test for mentally retarded students, under a federal court order made public on Monday. The order by U.S. District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham modifies an order he made in 1979 to settle a lawsuit brought on behalf of a black student who was erroneously placed in a program for the mentally retarded solely on the basis of an IQ test. 
Anti-satellite missile

Infrared guidance system tested

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Force successfully tested the infrared guidance system on its anti-satellite missile Tuesday during a flight over the Pacific Ocean off California.

The anti-satellite, or ASAT, weapon successfully "used the energy source of a distant star as the 'target,'" a Pentagon statement said.

The missile was fired from an F-15 jet fighter around 3:45 a.m. PDT, the Pentagon added. It was fifth "live fire" test of the weapon in two years and the second in as many months. The plane was based at Edwards Air Force Base and the test-firing followed a takeoff from Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The ASAT missile has been fired against an actual object in space only once — on Sept. 13, 1985, when an aging research satellite was successfully tracked and destroyed. Additional experiments involving the destruction of objects in space have been banned by Congress since last year, forcing the military to restrict its research to tests of the missile's infrared guidance system.

The Democratic-controlled House imposed the ban on the missile's infrared guidance system. The Reagan administration, arguing the development of ASAT weapons should be suspended while efforts are made in arms control talks to prohibit their use.

In its statement, the Pentagon said Tuesday's experiment involved a test of the missile's guidance system at the lowest altitude yet, meaning the missile sensors had to operate through more of the earth's atmosphere by locking on a star that was close to the earth's horizon line.

"The fourth test, launched toward a star last Aug. 22, provided data on the sensor's performance as a medium altitude," the statement said.

"Today's test successfully provided data on the capability of the miniature vehicle's flight sensor to acquire and track an infrared source closer to the earth's horizon than previously tested," the Pentagon declined to reveal how high the missile flew, saying such information was classified.

The ASAT is a two-stage rocket designed to be carried to a high altitude by an F-15 and then launched into space. The missile is fitted with sophisticated sensors that allow it to guide itself to targets in low earth orbit. The "warhead" does not contain any explosives; rather, the missile destroys its target through the sheer force of impact.

The Pentagon hopes to conduct three more tests of the ASAT missile during the next 12 months — at least two of which would be against orbiting targets.

"The next step will be to use the ASAT as a warhead to target objects in space," said Ford Woods and Crowley Park — would be to deny their use to residents who do not live in Dearborn.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed the suit challenging the ordinance on behalf of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and five Michigan residents who do not live in Dearborn.

The suit also contended the law would result in blacks being illegally searched and detained in the parks.

Dearborn, a city of 90,000 people on Detroit's southwest border, has 41 black residents counted in the 1980 U.S. Census. Detroit's population of 1.2 million is 63 percent black.

"I'm surprised because of the sweep of the decision," said Howard Simon, executive director for the Michigan office of the American Civil Liberties Union. "But I'm ecstatic."

The city will appeal but will remove the "residents only" signs posted at most parks, said Dearborn spokesman Doyne Jackson.

Stempien also ruled the ordinance could not be constitutionally enforced because Dearborn had not established a way to do so objectively.

The judge said checking for residency would not be sufficient to legally search and detain in the parks.

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Couch therapy by telephone becomes popular

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — People who need counseling can turn to an increasing number of telephone therapists who offer their clients the convenience and privacy of not having to leave their home or office.

Psychologist Marilyn F. Mason operates Tele-Psych Inc. in Minneapolis and says many of her clients are male executives too busy to visit her in person or concerned about being seen entering a psychologist's office in their home or office.

Some psychologists, however, aren't sure such services are in the client's best interest.

"We have some concerns about doing therapy in this way," said David H. Mills, ethics director of the Washington-based American Psychological Association. "Our ethics code says psychotherapy is done in the context of a personal visit."

The association has no rules governing telephone psychologists, who have been cropping up across the country in increasing numbers, Mills said. But guidelines will probably be adopted by the end of January, he said.

The names used by telephone psychologists, such as Shrink Link in New York and Dial-a-Shrink in Los Angeles, are troubling, Mills said.

But he added: "We are more interested in what they are doing than in what they're calling themselves.

Mason, who opened a traditional practice in January and added telephone service in May, charges $20 for the first 10 minutes, $11 for an additional 10 minutes, payable through major credit cards. For an hour chat, her fee is $75, $5 more than the charges for an office visit.

Unlike Mills, Jacqueline Bouhoutsos, a UCLA psychology professor and founder of the Association for Media Psychology, a subgroup of the American Psychological Association, said she isn't bothered by telephone psychology.

She equates it with radio psychology, which she said the public perceives as educational rather than therapeutic.

"Back in the late '70s, there was a concern on the part of a lot of mental health professionals that this kind of advice-giving might be deleterious to listeners and or callers," Bouhoutsos said.

Then in 1981, the American Psychological Association lifted its ban on radio psychology.

"One would think in five years, since the ethics code was changed, that the possibility of damage would have surfaced," Bouhoutsos said. "The assumption is if the phenomenon is not helpful it is at least innocuous."

Insurance companies cast a wary eye on telephone counseling.

Richard C. Imbert, president of American Professional Agency Inc., a major writer of mental health malpractice insurance, said he would cancel the policy of any psychologist he learned was doing telephone psychology work.

Mason maintains that telephone counseling differs little from the work of traditional psychologists. But she is quick to point out the limitations of working by phone, and her flyers say she makes referrals when necessary.

Mason insists she isn't offering therapy by telephone. "You can't give therapy in two or three minutes. That's not credible," she said.

Still, she maintains she can help people with their problems. "A lot of people who call ... don't trust their own judgment," Mason said.

Opponents say bank policy destroying rain forests

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Demonstrators carried branches, and two dressed up as a cow Tuesday to depict the type of animals and trees found in rain forests that they say are being destroyed by World Bank funding policies.

Karen Pickett, a spokeswoman for Earth First! and one of the organizers of the demonstration, said that if the World Bank continues funding large dam projects, "it boils down to our money is being used for this extinction," said Pickett, who wore a 4-foot cardboard sign that was a replica of a dollar bill. She said she would attack the cow and trees to symbolize what happens to rain forests. "It's the almighty dollar once again."

"It's time for people to stand up and say, 'No, this can't be anymore,'" said Derek Coombs, doctor of optometry who runs a New York optometric clinic. "It's time for people to say, 'Enough! This has to stop.'"

The Washington-based World Bank issued a press release on Monday detailing its support for the protection of rain forests.

"The World Bank is deeply concerned about the destruction of the world's tropical forests and is intensifying efforts to deal more effectively with the problem," the release stated.

The bank has joined with other agencies, including the World Resources Institute, in implementing an intensive program designed to save tropical forests, according to the WB release.

PROTESTORS SAY BANK POLICY DESTRUCTION OF RAINFORESTS

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Mustang Daily Wednesday, October 1, 1986
Wide receiver Lance Martin (22) concentrates on a pass beyond the fingertips of a Chico State defender.

Mustangs to take on Cal Lutheran

By Dan Ruthemeyer

After a week of inactivity, the Cal Poly football team will host a much-improved California Lutheran University team on Saturday, and try to avenge a 29-24 loss to the Kingsmen last year.

The week off allowed the Mustangs to rest several players who had been nursing injuries. Linebacker Rich Bosselman will start his second game of the year after sitting out the season-opener against Chico State with a pulled hamstring. Bosselman led the Mustangs in tackles last year with 88.

Also returning to the Mustang lineup will be kicker Art Gonzales, who was injured in a motorcycle accident prior to the season-opener.

Coach Jim Sanderson said that although Gonzales is healthy, he will have to challenge freshman Gary Robertson and junior college transfer Chris Hansen for the starting job.

"(Gonzales) has to establish himself," said Sanderson. "Gary has done a good job and is establishing confidence."

Robertson, who has handled the kicking chores for the first two games, has the strongest leg of the three kickers, and according to Sanderson will definitely hold the job of kicking off.

In the first two games, Robertson has made good on four of eight field goals and three of four conversions. Two of his field goals have been from over 40 yards out.

While the Mustangs are fairly healthy for this weekend's game, two question marks do remain.

Wide receiver Jeff Collins is nursing a neck injury, which at one point kept him from being able to turn his head, and offensive lineman Kevin Thomas is trying to come back from an injured shoulder he suffered in the first play of last week's game with UC Davis.

As far as game plans go, the Mustangs will be looking to reestablish the balanced offense that served them so well in their victory over Chico State. In that game, the Mustangs picked up 204 yards rushing and 215 via the air.

Sanderson said the eight-man front of the Davis defense was responsible for shutting down the Mustang running attack, and forced Cal Poly to go to the air more often than he wished.

He said that Cal Lutheran will probably run the same eight-man front that Davis did, and that Cal Poly will once again be hard-pressed to establish a running game.

Assigned the task of getting a running attack going is senior Jim Gleed, who picked up 132 yards against Chico State, but...

See FOOTBALL, page 11

‘Their defensive and offensive fronts are bigger than ours.’

— Jim Sanderson

Safety rules bring Poly new helmets

By Julie Jordan

The crash and grating of helmet upon helmet rings into the crowd as the fullback is stopped just short of the goal line. Excited anticipation lingers just short of the goal line. Excited anticipation lingers while the ball equipment at Cal Poly, said that recently some helmets did not meet the requirements and had to be replaced.

"The helmets are put on a dummy head made out of hard rubber and are hit several times," said Boling. "If the helmet cracks, whether the crack is big or only one-sixteenth of an inch long, the helmet has to be replaced," he added.

"After a season of play, helmets can get pretty broken up," said Robert Ortega, a Cal Poly offensive lineman. He added, "I am glad that they test the helmets."

Don O'Henley, one of the experts of the team, said the NCAA standards are high and are really tough to meet. "Testing the helmets is a good idea," said O'Henley, "but it seems like the helmets are not really broken, just outdated."

The safety of the players is of utmost importance, said Boling.

"I make sure that the helmets are safe and that all of the equipment used is fitted properly," he said. "If something is not safe or fitted right, I am liable."
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Reagan fights to save South Africa policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz told Republican senators Tuesday that a vote to override President Reagan's veto of South African sanctions would undercut Reagan's ability to negotiate with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbatchev.

The White House, fighting to save the administration's policy of moving slowly on attempts to punish the white-minority government for its policy of apartheid, also announced that Reagan is naming career diplomat Edward J. Perkins, 58, to be the first black American ambassador to Pretoria.

Perkins has been serving as U.S. ambassador to Liberia. He would succeed Ambassador Herman W. Nickel in Pretoria when confirmed by the Senate.

Shultz's appeal for votes to sustain Reagan's veto of tough legislative sanctions against P.W. Botha's government, and the Perkins appointment, seemed to have been coupled with Reagan's offer Monday to issue new but limited sanctions against South Africa by executive order.

It all was part of a campaign by the administration to win the votes needed to sustain the veto in the Senate and stave off an override vote with the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Paris.

When asked if Shultz had changed any votes, Grassley told reporters, "The president should obviously make every effort to sustain the veto," Dole said. "I believe the veto ought to be sustained."

But in responding to questions, Dole said the battle remains an uphill one. "He may lose," Dole said of Reagan.

Dole said Shultz told the group of nine to 10 Republican lawmakers that it "wouldn't be of any help to the president when he sits down with Mr. Gorbachev to have been cloaked by the Congress on a foreign policy issue."

Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, one of the participants in the meeting, said Shultz made "a very strong pitch that the president's veto ought to be sustained" and clearly linked the override vote with the Reagan-Gorbatchev meeting.

But the senator said he didn't think the argument has much weight because the United States has relationships with 172 nations, and "our policy toward South Africa should not be a driving force" in talks with the Soviet Union.

When asked if Shultz had changed any votes, Grassley replied, "No!"

From page 1

"The jury didn't feel that any submittals satisfied the program," said Mark Yin, a landscape architecture senior and organizer of the competition.

According to Yin, there weren't enough entries for last year's competition. "There were only 70 contestants, but because the contest was held so late in the quarter, most people didn't meet the deadlines. We wound up with only about 35 entries," he said.

The contest will award cash prizes from the Alice C. Loh Fund for Women in Environmental Design Competition award.

This year only landscape architecture students will be allowed to participate in the contest.

There are a variety of reasons for the new restriction, Yin said. "Students in architecture design are more familiar with design competitions. We are trying to avoid any unnecessary conflicts, such as, requirements for presentations and people not being familiar with drafting techniques." One rule of the competition is that all teams must include at least one woman. "It's due to the fact that Alice Loh is funding it," Yin said. "She thinks women should have a stake in it."

Loh, a landscape architecture professor, said she hopes to create an atmosphere of cooperation among men and women students.

"I'm in favor of reducing the attrition among women students in traditionally male-dominated fields," she said.

Participants have until Friday to register for the competition. Registration will be in the architecture environmental design office. All entries are to be hand-delivered in at the office from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Nov. 10. Winners will be announced and posted in the landscape architecture office on Nov. 24.

Prizes totaling $625 will be awarded to the winners, with $400 awarded for first place, $150 for second place and $75 for third place.

Judging the competition will be Richard Zweifel, assistant dean of architecture and environmental design; Michael Martin, architecture department head; Robert Densham, art and design professor; Bill Howard, city regional planning department head; Alice C. Loh; Peter Phillips, campus architectural coordinator; James Landreth, director of business affairs.

Loh encourages all landscape architecture students to participate. "If everyone is supportive of this effort, it will encourage people to fund more such efforts. Everyone, especially the students, will benefit," she said.

Hayakawa backs Prop. 63 at joint hearing

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Former U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa said he backs Proposition 63, the English-only initiative, because he doesn't want the United States to have the same language problems as his native Canada.

Hayakawa, an expert in semantics and the former president of San Francisco State University, spoke Monday at a hearing by a joint state Senate and Assembly panel.

Both Hayakawa and Stanley Diamond, chairman of the California English Campaign, were questioned by the six-member panel.

Sen. Art Torres, a Los Angeles Democrat, told the two they "don't control the kooks who support you."

Assemblyman Louis Papan of Millbrae, also a Democrat, suggested that fear of foreigners was behind Proposition 63 and told Hayakawa he was being used by backers of the campaign.

"Your motives may be good, but you're hurting California with this," said Papan.

"I'm not being used by anyone," Hayakawa shot back.

He said he has supported one official language since he saw Canada split by disputes over French and English in the 1970s.

"I don't want the U.S. to go through the agony Canada has," he said.

The opponents of Proposition 63 included Louise Renne, San Francisco's city attorney.