New train rails are being placed along the railroad tracks in San Luis Obispo, and the work stopped traffic early Tuesday morning. The renovation is expected to be completed in January or February.

Bioethic debate series concludes

Privatizing genetic research findings troubles professor

By Kristin Roncarati

Last week, Lawrence Houlgat, a philosophy professor concerned with the ethical implications of genetic research, talked to a group of about 30 students and faculty about "The Ethical Limits of Genetic Inquiry," last week.

The speech, in which Houlgat confronted such questions as whether parents should be allowed to "design" their children's genetic makeup and what limits should be placed on the acquisition of new genetic knowledge, was the final speech given in the "Bioethics in the Life Sciences" series, sponsored by the biological sciences department.

Houlgat expressed his concern over the question of whether genetic researchers should be able to "private" their findings in regards to their research on the relationship of certain genes to diseases and the highly debated subject of "eugenics" or "genetic cloning." Houlgat said that because genetic research ultimately affects all of us, there are ethical implications and such information should not be classified. "We have to think of the consequences," said Houlgat. "We can't say there is no concern to others."

One of the issues which has been receiving a lot of attention is the increasing number of disabilities students looking for more work space.

Disabled students look for more work space

Joan M. Halpin

Some Cal Poly students have benefited from the use of computers in the classroom, but this benefit has led to competition for work space.

Although needed, computer terminals are adding an overload to office and classroom space usually reserved for students with disabilities who use the area for taking exams.

Because of the limited working area, additional office space has been requested by the coordinator of Disabled Student Services Harriet Clanden.

This quarter there are approximately 85 more students with disabilities using the facilities than last spring, totaling 411, and more than 600 tests given, said Clanden.

There are five statistical types of disabilities: mobility, learning, functional, visual and communication.

These students, especially those with visual and learning disabilities including problems with reading, need a place more conducive to test taking rather than they have now.

The learning category has increased in population and some of these students, as well as others, may need a longer time to write an answer or may need complete concentration when taking a required exam.

Biological sciences major Jonathan Ridley has dyslexia and sometimes has trouble seeing written words in the proper order. Although he uses the computers in the disabled office to write English papers, he said he would prefer to take exams in a quiet area. Some students may also need special equipment to aid them when taking subject matter tests. When students are moved around from room to room it may lead to confusion and eventually hinder their grade potential.

Editor of Disabled Student Services Jennifer Schofield said some students have trouble writing and when they look at a word they might not realize that the word is spelled wrong. She added when students are taking exams the rest of the students or faculty are not supposed to use the computers and this causes delays.

Lately, students are taking exams in almost any room that is vacant. The Health Center, conference rooms, empty classroom, offices, or meeting rooms in the U.U. have all been used, said Clanden.

ASI President Stan VanVleck plans to bring the space problem up with the student Senate and develop a committee to look into other alternatives.

Van Vleck said the state should be responsible for supplying the service, but said right now, ASI provides free space.

Although Clanden said they are looking for more work space, he added they are not sure if ASI will be able to accommodate them.

Barrier-free society concern to architects

By Lynne Haselman

To someone in a wheelchair, even a relatively insignificant task of opening a classroom door can require a great deal of maneuvering and effort. Designing buildings to be accessible to the disabled, including the elderly and pregnant, has become one of architects' leading concerns.

"Designing a building to have equal access to the disabled presents its own group of problems," said architect Peter Jones, who just completed a housing development for the handicapped. "It is a lot more expensive for one thing. Buildings must be equipped with a ramp, which can be very difficult to construct."

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Carving public policy out of our oldest forests

"Old-growth forests remind me of an old folks home, just waiting to die." — an official of the Reagan administration, 1984.

As Justin and I drove to the trailhead in the Bighorn Jefferson Wilderness area (in Oregon's Cascade mountain range), we noticed that the trees for 100 yards on either side of the highway were not very tall. When we turned off the main road to eat lunch, we found that there were only several feet behind the trees were miles of roads covered in snow or coniferous hillsides that had been cleared and not replanted. I had read about the accelerated disappearance of the ad

Heart coniferous trees. Not only is the new trees of tion

Hating criticized the NCAA random drug testing program as "unconstitutionally void and overbroad" and ruled that the testing was improper in all sports except football and men's basketball.

There is no question that drug testing in the workplace, the military or in sports

There is no question that drug testing in the workplace, the military or in sports can mean a lengthy season gone for a complete rookie to the NBA. We have found that some of our president's appointees, who work "in America's forests, are either removing important facts about these forests or simply taking their orders from the timber companies.

Northern Spotted Owl depends entirely on more than 3,000 acres per nesting pair in order to survive as a species. The diverse ecosystems on the ground below provides hiding places for its young such as the coniferous trees growing on them. If these predators are eliminated as a matter of public policy, the spotted and red-tailed populations will be removed from a constant popu

Our president's appointees are either ignoring important factors about our forests or simply taking orders from the timber companies.

Jeff Kelly
The NCAA: a referee with a chemistry set

Three weeks ago, a court ruled that the NCAA random drug testing program is "unconstitutionally void and overbroad" and ruled that the testing was improper in all sports except football and men's basketball. This unique exception was apparently based on the fact that most athletes who test positive for steroids and other substances were football players, and the testing requirements for football players were less stringent than for players in other sports.

Athletic drug testing cannot be directly compared to testing in the workplace or government. A job is essential to survival, but athletic competition is a privilege, with numerous rewards for those who succeed. The NCAA has the right to inconvenience athletes in order to ensure fair competition.

While the direct game-time benefits of drugs such as steroids are difficult to identify, many athletes still feel compelled to use them. Last year, the NCAA drug test caught its biggest fish when Oklahoma superstar Brian Bosworth tested positive for steroids. Stanford was also using long hair when a pair of Cardinal linemen tested positive for steroids and were forced out of the Rose Bowl.

When athletes have legitimate concerns about the testing, it would be naive to assume that the willingness of universities such as Stanford to provide costly legal services to their athletes is based entirely on compassion.

Flawed or futile as it may be, I believe the drug-testing program should remain in force, at least for football and men's basketball. One possible improvement might be to direct the testing specifically at performance-enhancing drugs such as steroids, rather than throw off the whole range of illicit narcotics. The NCAA is properly a referee, not a vice cop. The threat of random testing seems to be the only way to ensure fair competition without preventing rampant drug abuse in today's money-mad college sports world.

by Berke Breathed

Our president's appointees are either ignoring important factors about our forests or simply taking orders from the timber companies.
State

Some Cuban prison rioters kept in Lompoc penitentiary

LOMPOC (AP) — Some of the Cuban inmates who rioted at a Louisiana prison were behind bars Tuesday at the Lompoc federal penitentiary, housed in two-man cells amid tight security, an assistant to the warden said.

The 131 inmates arrived at the Lompoc Federal Penitentiary in Lompoc, 140 miles northwest of Los Angeles, late Monday after landing at nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base aboard a special jetliner, said spokesman Chuck LaRoe.

"Everything so far has gone very routinely," LaRoe said. "I think they were just glad to have a hot meal waiting for them."

The inmates were served roast beef sandwiches upon their arrival, and were later fed a complete dinner of beef stew, salad and fruit, LaRoe said.

The new inmates, which bring the prison population to 1,380, were housed in the prison's maximum security Administrative Detention Unit, a cellblock separate from Lompoc's general population.

"We don't have much information on them," LaRoe said, adding most of the inmates sent to the California prison "are immigration detainees."

There has been little reaction from the 31,000 residents of Lompoc, he said.

"We had one phone call expressing that they would like to have them stay in Louisiana," LaRoe said.

"We see them as good people who want to get back home," said spokesman Chuck LaRoe.

The inmates will remain locked up in the two-man cells and permitted outside only five days a week for one-hour exercise periods. The Lompoc prison has a fenced recreation area where prisoners can play basketball, among other things, LaRoe said.

Nation

Government will announce ozone protection regulations

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government plans to announce on Tuesday its regulations limiting the use of two chemicals believed to be depleting the atmospheric ozone layer, which shields against cancer-causing ultraviolet rays.

The regulations governing chlorofluorocarbons and halons aim at meeting quotas set in an international agreement reached in September in Montreal.

The major nations agreed to cut CFC emissions 20 percent from 1986 levels by 1994 and 50 percent by 1999. The use of halons will be frozen at 1986 levels starting in 1994, with no rollback.

According to a report in Tuesday's editions of The New York Times, the EPA would allocate quotas for the production and consumption of the chemicals to companies making and using them in 1986. The companies would be permitted to trade their allocated quotas. Export and import levels of the chemicals would also be controlled, the newspaper said.

Five companies make CFCs, which are used in the producing plastic foams, filling automobile air conditioners and cleaning computer chips.

The EPA was under a court order to decide by Tuesday whether to regulate CFCs. The Natural Resources Defense Counsel, a private environmental group, had filed the lawsuit.

EPA Administrator Lee Thomas has scheduled a news conference Tuesday to announce the regulations.

The EPA had indicated earlier that month that it was leaning toward a market approach to reducing CFCs. CFCs are used because they react chemically with very little, do not burn and are non-toxic.

World

Leading Chinese Communist works to change poor image

BEIJING (AP) — Tickling babies and admiring peasants' flocks of ducks usually aren't part of the job of a Communist Party chief in China.

But Zhao Ziyang has been doing both with aplomb as he works to cement his image as an energetic, well-informed leader more accessible to the masses than his predecessors.

The image is important, not just for foreign consumption but also for galvanizing China's campaign-wary population to support ambitious modernization plans.

Last week's national television news showed Zhao touring a remote area of southeastern China's Fujian province to investigate the residents' living standards and the impact of the nation's 9-year-old retreat from communes and central planning.

"I see that the people of this area are full of life," a television report quoted him as saying. "The clothes they wear are not bad and they look robust."

Sitting as a wooden table in a peasant's home, he reached out and tickled the cheek of a small child. The child did not react.

It is too soon to say how millions of TV watching Chinese will react to Zhao's leadership style. Beijing residents interviewed after his ascension to the Communist Party leadership on Nov. 2 greeted that event with an indifference born of nearly four decades of authoritarian rule by distant, secrecy-shrouded leaders.

With this apathy in mind, officials have begun to stress holding "dialogues" between the public and authorities on all levels. In recent weeks, the state-run newspapers have reported open meetings held by governors and mayors in several provinces and major cities.

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In the Graphic Center • 2226 Beebe Street • San Luis Obispo
The electron microscope suite in Fisher Science Building has equipment allowing students to process tissues to see inside cells and closely examine cell surface area.

The suite has a room for preparing grids, two electron microscope rooms, a scanning microscope room and two dark rooms for developing and enlarging photographs of samples.

The scanning electron microscope allows the surface of cells to be examined. Spores can be seen. With the high transmission electron microscope, the inside of cells can be closely examined. The nucleus inside the nucleus and the chromosomes are visible.

Elizabeth K. Perryman’s team teaches electron microscopy classes in the suite with Lee Parker. Perryman said some of the other universities in California have electron microscope facilities but at large research institutions the equipment is not available to undergraduates.

“We are fortunate to have it available to undergraduate students,” Perryman said. She added former students going to other universities for masters’ degrees discovered students from other universities did not know microscopy techniques.

Perryman said one of her former students is now an anatomy faculty member in the medical school at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Three courses in electron microscopy are offered. The courses were listed as experimental courses in the class schedule. Beginning next quarter, though, the courses will no longer be classified as experimental.

Perryman said each class has a maximum of 15 students. “They get very individual attention,” she said.

Current students in electron microscopy examined coal, rust, pituitary glands, heart muscles and fibers. Perryman said that at the beginning of the course students are given items to examine and later in the quarter students can choose their own samples.

The electron microscopes can be used for senior projects; however, Perryman said, “If a student wants to do a project, he has to take the course to learn the skills.”

Perryman said the scanning electron microscope magnifies about 750 times. The transmission microscope magnifies 10,000 to 150,000 times. “It doesn’t mean it’s better, just different,” said Perryman.

The suite was designed in 1978 and opened in 1979. Perryman participated in designing the lab. She said in 1979 the electron microscope cost around $98,000.

“If we had to replace it now, it would cost about $215,000,” said Perryman.

Perryman said the scanning electron microscope magnifies determine if cells are diseased. Microscopy is used to diagnose kidney disease at hospitals. Plant diseases can also be detected.

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Bryan Gingg is a 23-year-old junior social science major at Cal Poly. He is an avid sports fan, especially of Raiders football and Angels baseball. He enjoys movies, sightseeing and traveling.

The other time I spend at school, it seems like 99 percent of the time is schoolwork," he laughed. School is a little more challenging for him because just getting to class is difficult. "My wheelchair is bigger than the desk, and the aisles aren't wide enough to go through," he said.

Gingg is a quadruple: Five years ago he was attending Pacific University in Azusa, Calif., on a partial football scholarship when an accident left him unable to move from the chest down. His muscles still work, but he can't control them.

He was riding in the back of a pickup with a drunken driver at the wheel. The driver rolled the truck, and Gingg was thrown out, breaking his neck. He spent nine months in the hospital and was on a respirator for three months. While he was on the respirator he was unable to move.

"A lot of people see me and say, 'Gee, that's a bummer,' but I have a lot more mobility (than when I was on the respirator) and I can go places," Gingg said. "I am grateful for what I can do, and I appreciate the chance to go back to school," he said.

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Gingg's computer will soon have a special voice recognition feature that will enable him to speak a command and have it appear on the screen. That command word will be used with other keys to produce extra computer functions. For example, Gingg can say "control" and it will appear on the screen. Then he can push any key with his mouthstick. This enables him to type without the special highlighting, etc., of just using it as a typewriter.

He heard about the special computer after he was out of the hospital during his rehabilitation. "It has been around for a few years, but it is limited in area and use," he said. His system will probably be ready for use in two to three weeks.

Gingg uses his telephone by using his mouthstick to turn on the speaker, a common feature in many new phones. He can also turn on the television and stereo with the remote control.

Getting to and around campus takes more work than most students are used to. Gingg sits in a motorized wheelchair that he pushes with his chin.

"I can get into most buildings, but sometimes I have to go the back way," he said. Also, because he can't use his arms, he must wait for someone to open doors for him.

"I go at prime times — rush hour, between classes," Gingg said. "But, I've put up a few times without someone to help."

"Most students will open doors, move chairs," he said. Sometimes he must ask people to hold his feet if he changes the angle of the back of his chair to increase his circulation. He said he usually looks around for a friend, or at least a familiar face, but if no one is around he must ask a stranger for help.

"No one's ever said, 'No, I won't help,'" he said. To change the angle of his chair, he has a strap connected to the chin piece. He puts on the strap to lay back, and pulls on the strap to come up.

His wheelchair is battery powered and must be recharged nightly. "Going up the hills can be hard, and the batteries can run out," he said. "The chair's broken two or three times at school."

As of Sunday night, the motor in Gingg's chair was broken, and it will have to go to Los Angeles to be repaired. A few days before that, he let his specially equipped van break and also had to be repaired in Los Angeles.

"No local place can get it fixed, so I have to wait," he said. Gingg has someone to drive his van for him.

Since he can't leap out of bed, pull on some sweats and race to class, Gingg has to carefully plan his schedule.

"I need help getting up, so it takes me about an hour and a half to two hours to get up and get dressed in the morning," he said. He usually doesn't take classes until after 9:30 a.m.

Even the weather can sometimes make it hard for him to get around. "The (winter) cold makes it hard — it's hard for me to warm up," he said. His heating system can't control heat, and he can't be in water above 80 degrees.

Until six months ago, Gingg lived with his parents in Lus Oso. "It took me three months to find an apartment wide enough and one that we didn't have to do major construction on so he could move around comfortably," he said. Gingg has a roommate who does the cooking and helps him with his daily routine and schoolwork.

One of the hardest things he had to overcome after the accident was role reversal, such as opening doors for him.

"I miss not being able to open doors, nunc chairs, motorized wheelchair that he guides with his chin."

Gingg once went to the bookstore, or at least a library, on a Scantron test day. Some people think he never takes them," he said. He takes his tests at Disabled Student Services and dictates his answers.

One of Gingg's professors said he doesn't change class structure to accommodate him.

"He helps me more than I help him," said Bill Preston, social science associate professor. "I watch myself to make sure I'm organized, and I try to emphasize clarity. I can look to him to see if I'm making sense," said Preston.

"It's not done condescendingly, because I know (being clear) helps the other students understand.

"Since I know he's not taking notes, it's a strong reminder to me that I need to be clear. While the other students are working in class on handouts, (Gingg) has to do everything mentally," said Preston.

Gingg can write with a mouthstick that he has in his mouth with the eraser tip, he is able to type 10 words a minute with the "hunt and peck" method. Sometimes his roommate, friends or Disabled Student Services staff type his dictated papers.

"Since I knew he would like to go to graduate school and major in rehabilitation counseling — I was interested in teaching, but now I'll probably work at some type of rehabilitation facility."
Reagan says Soviets may break missile treaty

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan said Monday the Soviet Union may be planning "a breakout" from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that would allow them to station near the United States to act likewise. If the Americans fail to heed that call, we will find a response.

Reagan made his statement in a speech to conservatives a week before his summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington. His remarks underscored Reagan's determination to push ahead with the Star Wars program despite objections from Moscow and congressional attempts to restrict it.

Administration officials have defended spending billions of dollars on Star Wars to offset what they say are comparable amounts the Soviets have spent in secret on their own missile defenses. U.S. officials fear that the Soviets might suddenly "break out" of the ABM treaty by deploying all over their nation large numbers of the type of anti-ballistic missiles the pact allows them to station near Moscow.

Gorbachev, in an interview broadcast by NBC News, acknowledged that the the Soviets are engaged "in research, basic research" similar to the Star Wars program, also known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. He said the Soviet Union "is doing all that the United States is doing" to defend against nuclear attack.

However, he said, "We will not build an SDI. We will not deploy SDI and we call upon the United States to act likewise. If the Americans fail to heed that call, we will find a response."

The White House had no comment on Gorbachev's interview. However, tentative plans are being made for Reagan to be interviewed by network anchors, perhaps as early as Thursday but possibly later, to set the stage for the summit.

Gorbachev is expected to end the summit with a news conference. Reagan will not hold a news conference, Fitzwater said, but is expected to give a speech.

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Three Cal Poly students are growing 2,000 poinsettias as an enterprise project at the ornamental horticulture unit and are also selling the plants.

Wendy Robinson, Robert Lan dreth and T.J. Cape began working on the nine-month project last March. The students said each of them spends an average of 40 hours a week caring for the poinsettias.

Robinson said it is an opportunity to use the information learned in class. "It's been rewarding and personally fulfilling."

Faculty adviser Virginia Walter oversees the project, which is funded by the Foundation. The Foundation and the students receive percentages of the sale profits.

The students are growing 10 varieties of poinsettias. Besides the common red leafed variety, poinsettias with white and pink leaves are also being grown. Unusual poinsettias include a variety called red marble that has leaves with white edges and pink centers and the jingle variety that has red leaves with splashes of pink.

"Our learning would be really limited if we grew only reds," said Robinson. She said the number grown of a particular variety was determined by estimating the market demand and evaluating the success of past projects.

The plants range in size from 18 to 48 inches. There are different sizes of potted plants as well as hanging baskets and plants in tree form.

Robinson said poinsettias are picky plants. The plants require exact conditions to flower. The natural time for poinsettias to flower is in December because daylight is shorter.

Sturdy dark plastic sheets are used to cover the greenhouse windows for the proper amount of time to encourage the plants to bloom. Robinson said chemicals are used to control the height of the plants.

Robinson said original cuttings of poinsettias were bought from a large plant firm in San Diego to make a mother stock. In August cuttings were taken from the mother stock to grow individual plants.

The poinsettia is native to Mexico and the Aztecs considered the plant to be a symbol of purity. Indians used the red leaves to make a medicinal preparation to counteract fever.

In the 17th century a group of Franciscan priests used the poinsettias in a nativity procession called the Fiestas of Santa Pesebre, which was its first use as a Christmas flower.

Students can walk through the greenhouses to see plants between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Plants can be purchased between 12 and 4 p.m. at Poly Plant and Florist.

Cape said prices range from $4 for a plant in a 4-inch pot to $40 for a 4-foot tree. Orders can be placed and students deliver the plants locally. The ornamental horticulture unit is located on the hill past the Campus Store and parking lots on Via Cana Street.

The poinsettias will also be sold at the U.U. Plaza through Wednesday, Dec. 2.

As our gift to you, El Corral Bookstore will deduct 20% from the price of selected merchandise during the Annual Christmas Sale.

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Save 20% - 40% December 7-11
Reagan says arms control needed with Soviets; criticizes detente

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — President Reagan pledged on Tuesday to "keep right on marching" toward further arms agreements after new steps, expected treaty signing, but he said the United States must not be lulled into a new period of détente allowing a secret Soviet military buildup.

Less than a week before his summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan had harsh words for that period of broadly improved relations with the Soviet Union.

"More than a decade ago, there was a warming in U.S.-Soviet affairs that we called "detente." But while talking friendship, the Soviets worked even faster on the largest military buildup in world history. They stepped up their aggression around the world. They became more repressive at home. We do not want more words. This time we've seen peace," Reagan said.

"In the excitement of the summit, the treaty signing and all the rest, we must not forget that peace means more than arms reduction," he said.

In a speech to high school seniors and their parents in Jacksonville, Veterans' Memorial Coliseum, Reagan said he and Gorbachev would "have words about Soviet expansionism" during their three days of meetings in Washington.

And he told one of the students during a question-and-answer session later that in his talks with Gorbachev, he might find himself "bending his ear" on what Reagan said was a need for religious freedom and other reforms in the Soviet Union.

One student also asked Reagan to defend his "Star Wars" space-based missile defense plan, prompting the president to compare it to "a gigantic gas mask."

Reagan recalled that gas masks were retained after poison gas was outlawed. The Strategic Defense Initiative, he said, was "a gigantic gas mask and maybe the thing that could bring about the end of nuclear missiles."

The president made no reference in his speech to Gorbachev's hour-long NBC television interview on Monday night. Asked what he thought of the Soviet leader's presentation, Reagan said, "I have had a respect for him ever since I met him."

When one student asked if Reagan was worried that Gorbachev's apparent popularity in the West would make the American people more receptive to communism, the president replied, "I have more faith in the American people than that."

"As for his own feelings," Reagan said, "I don't resent his popularity or anything else." The president, referring to his days as an actor, joked, "Good Lord, I co-starred with Errol Flynn once."

When another student asked the president what advice he would like to give to Gorbachev, Reagan replied, "To really stick to his programs of glasnost," or openness, and "to make their country like ours — a place that people don't want to leave."

Of particular importance, he said, would be "when the day comes that the people of the Soviet Union can worship God in peace."
NEGOTIATORS ARE GETTING CLOSER TO AGREEMENT WITH CUBANS

ATLANTA (AP) — Negotiators for 1,110 Cuban inmates holding hostages at a federal prison reached "substantial agreement" with government representatives Tuesday on a number of issues, a government spokesman said.

A one-hour negotiating session was "considerably more encouraging than others we have had over the last few days," the department said in a statement.

DETENTE

"From page 8"

the way they want to," Reagan said.

"Yes, I may find myself bending his ear on that very subject," Reagan said.

The summit in Washington, scheduled for Dec. 8-10, will be the third between the two leaders. They met in Geneva in 1985 and in Reykjavik, Iceland, in 1986, but failed to come to terms on arms control.

"For many years, critics around the world have insisted that it would be impossible to get an agreement along the lines we've now worked out," Reagan said. "Six years ago, when I proposed the elimination of an entire category of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles, they sneered and said I couldn't be serious."

Now, he said, "we are about to sign an agreement that will do just that, if I proposed."

"After the summit," Reagan said, "we will keep our negotiators working on an agreement that could lead to cutting the U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear arsenals in half and reducing the disparities in conventional forces — that is, the armies that face each other in Europe."

The inmate leaders took the proposals to the rest of the detainees, who are fighting plans to deport them back to Cuba, and another negotiating session was scheduled for later in the day, the department said.

Patrick Korten, deputy director of public affairs for the U.S. Justice Department, said the "very businesslike" negotiations with four inmate representatives seemed to indicate that a dissident minority did not have as much sway in the negotiating process Tuesday as they have had in the past.

"This one (session) did not have the grandstanding and role-playing" by inmate negotiators that marked previous talks, Korten said. He declined to elaborate.

He stressed that federal negotiators did not know if the dissidents' influence had waned enough for an agreement to be reached.

Earlier Tuesday, federal officials had said a Cuban-born Catholic bishop who helped end the prison siege in Louisiana would not join in Atlanta negotiations until the detainees united and chose leaders.

Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Agustin Roman of Miami, a native of Cuba, said he was willing to help in negotiations with the men who burned three buildings and took 90 prison workers hostage after taking over the prison Nov. 23.

A videotaped message from Roman has been credited with ending an eight-day siege Sunday at the federal detention center.

See CUBANS, page 11

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See CUBANS, page 11

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543-4950
New mixtures claim to give added energy and more brain power

By James Welch

The use of stimulants (caffeine, No-Doz, amphetamines) to prevent tiredness is typically considered stimulants to prevent tiredness. Their use is generally intensified in mid-summer, when some studies show that tiredness is prevalent among college students. The causes of this high level of tiredness are not yet clear, however. It may be that tiredness is a normal part of everyday life, or it may depend on the amount of study a person is doing. If tiredness is not severe and is not getting worse, people usually continue to study and work. If tiredness persists and becomes severe, people feel they have to take a break and take a nap. They may feel tired most of the time.

Bob Wells, of Health and Pleasure Products Inc., is selling an energy solution and a mind ability solution. Both tinctures are concocted from various herbs, roots and other extracts that have been part of older cultures for generations.

DISABLED

From page 1

dine into the design because it takes up so much room, and any two-story building must also have at least one door, which usually runs about $30,000 a piece.

Ensurance doors for the handicapped must be wider than normal and be equipped with special door handles.

Escalators, elevators or use of an wheelchair and up having to use our chair as a barrier just to keep the doors open a few inches," said Beth Currier, who has been in a wheelchair since the age of 12. "Heavy glass doors also can be a problem. And it's always a chance you may scratch the glass as you are trying to get it open.

Architects also take the handicapped considerations into account when designing parking garages.

"You have to have handicapped parking spaces, and this is especially difficult when you are building a裙 Royce extended garage," said Jones. "You have to have room for the car, van, and to do this, you have to dig the garage an extra two feet down to place the designated parking spaces near the entrance. But, on the other hand, the person doesn't have to go behind the garage to find the space.

"You take your life into your own hands if you go behind a parking garage," said Currier. "When I was younger, I had to be careful to go behind the garage so I wouldn't run into the person's car that was being driven by a Cadillac that didn't see me because I was so low to the ground."

Though architects now take the handicapped considerations into account when designing a building, the handicapped access seemed not to be in the building.

"When I was a student at UCLA in 1966, I had to find for myself," said a professor named Wolff. "If you didn't get the audit for this, you'd have to come to the building and look for your own parking spot. This is certainly not equal and not satisfying in any way."

Architects who use hand-wheels to have to take what I call the reach approach to dining," said Stewart, a professor at Cal Poly. "If they can't get in the front door, they can use a chair that's usually routed past the garbage can and back into the kitchen. This is certainly not equal and hardly satisfactory."

"It's a matter of sensitizing people that not everyone finds the same way into a building the same way they do. When someone else is in a wheelchair, you don't give equal access to say, a building, it is in effect saying that your needs are not being considered, and we didn't think you wanted increase endurance and strength.

The biggest problem we have is that people don't have enough awareness. The biggest problem is that the root of various plants believed to have medicinal value in the energy solution has a cumulative effect. The suggested dosage is 35 drops per day, and if taken regularly each day, a progressively stronger effect may be felt. The effects are subtle and may only be noticeable by the fact that it was a good day and everything went smoothly. The mental ability solution is made from gota kola, periwinkle, spruillina, black walnut, natural- tinctures as tools, along with good nutrition, exercise and rest. Upon consultation with five different doctors in San Luis Obispo, the consensus is that enough research has been done to verify the effectiveness of herbal extracts. None of the doctors denied their worth, but none would admit that they really believed they worked.

The Mustang Daily has run an advertisement for these solutions in the classified section. Each of these solutions can be purchased for $9.95 per bottle. The mental ability solution contains 80 doses and the energy formula contains 200 doses. Orders can be placed by writing to: Health and Pleasure Products Inc. Dept. D, PO Box 4910, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403.

CUBANS

From page 9

center in Oakdale, La., where 950 Cuban detainees held 26 hostages.

But he remained in Florida Tuesday, said a spokesman for the archdiocese. United Tuesday's reports of progress, a group of at least 100 Cubans today, Mr. Carden said only 50 of the detainees to be assertive and let themselves up to the University. They are usually pretty tired by the time they get to their offices.

"When you are in a wheelchair, anything can affect you," said Currier. "The texture of the sur­
face, the gradient, or dirty or we sidewalks can all combine to slide you right into the gutter."

Currier said students with disabilities also have problems with people taking the handi­
capped emblems.

"People pull off the emblems on bathroom doors so those who are disabled can't tell which stall they can use, they pull off the braille in the elevators and steal the handicapped parking signs."

It is up to the disabled students to be assertive and let people know what is accessible and what isn't something can be done about it," she said."
'God is not going to take the rap for evolution'

Archaeologist says Bible can stand alone as accurate historical record

By Lawrence Anton
Staff Writer

Stepping up to the lectern and into the glare of a single spotlight, Biblical archaeologist Bill Baker said, "God is not going to take the rap for evolution," to nearly 500 people last week in Chumash Auditorium. And as continued the debate sparked in 1859 with the publication of Charles Darwin's "On the Origin of Species.

Baker is the executive director of the Christian Coalition in Las Vegas, Nev., an organization "dedicated to demonstrating the historical reliability and credibility of the Bible." He was speaking as part of the ASI Speaker's Forum, which is a campus forum for the discussion of current issues.

Titled "Biblical Creationism vs. Evolution," the lecture consisted of a slide-show presentation and a period during which Baker answered questions from the audience concerning evolution and creationism.

Supported by archaeological finds, the Bible can stand on its own as an accurate historical record, said Baker, whose archaeological specialty is tomb excavation and who has participated in numerous digs in the Middle East. Baker said recent finds support the Biblical stories of Sodom and Gomorrah, the two cities in the plain of Jordan destroyed by God for their wickedness, and the Great Flood as well as the rule of Pontius Pilate as governor of Judea at the time of the Crucifixion.

"Archaeology is not in the business of proving the Bible or disproving it," Baker said, but archaeological evidence has shown that the "Bible is extremely accurate." No evidence has been found that refutes the historical accuracy of the Bible, Baker said, concluding that the story of the Creation as told in Genesis should be interpreted literally - as occurring over six solar days.

Since the Scoles trial in 1925, in which a biologically proscribed for teaching evolution in school in violation of a Tennessee law, creationism has been pushed out of the schools in favor of evolution, Baker said.

Creationism is an "alternative model for the origin of the universe," Baker said, adding it should be taught in the schools along with evolution.

"It is too much to ask for a balanced presentation," Baker said.

A former professor of Old Testament and apologetic studies, Baker has taught at the Cincinnati Bible Seminary, the Ozark Bible College and the Near East Institute of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Currently he is studying at Oxford University and England.

He has written several books including "Theft of a Nation," "Thy Kingdom Come," and "Capital Punishment and Biblical Authority.

Baker has also planned to have Baker and Cal Poly anthropologist professor Patrick McKim debate evolution. But after listening to a tape recording last summer of Baker's presentation, McKim declined to participate.

"I got the impression (McKim) was scared out of his wits" to debate Baker, said David George, vice chairman of the ASI Speaker's Forum.

McKim said he had never debated Baker before being asked to debate him. And after hearing the tape, he had said, "I concluded the man was an archaeologist, not a hoaxer.

"Mr. Baker didn't even have an elementary knowledge of evolution," said McKim. McKim attended the speech last week and said it was full of factual inaccuracies concerning evolution. He said he and his team were forced to shoot at twice Sunday by gunmen as soldiers watched without responding.

"There is a great consensus among the Haitian people and scientists that there is no evidence for evolution," McKim said. "Evolution is a religion," McKim said. "It's just a little homework," McKim said.

"I reject without hesitation as false the accusation that we overstretched our rights, violated the constitution and invaded the homeland," McKim said. "See HAITI, page 15"

Chances for free election slim as violence continues

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) - Two leading presidential candidates vowed to boycott any elections if the United States, the United Nations - or the United Nations - to send a multinational intervention to oversee the election, which was scheduled.

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Also, McKim said Baker's contention that Peking Man, said as evidence for evolution, was reconstructed from a single tooth simply is not true. It was the discovery of a single tooth in a Beijing drug store that led to a cave where many artifacts were uncovered, McKim said.

Baker talked about the fossil record as though it were the only evidence for evolution, McKim said. Yet the crucial evidence for evolution comes from living organisms, McKim said.

"These are facts that are available to anyone who does just a little homework," McKim said. "This guy (Baker) hasn't done any homework."

Observers blame army for violence; Haitian candidates vow boycott

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PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) - Two leading presidential candidates on Monday rejected any elections organized by the military, adding to the likelihood Haiti can salvage democratic elections in 30 years.

A third candidate virtually ruled out his participation.

Haitians stayed home Monday fearful of deadly streets where soldiers set fire to polling stations, scattered ballots and attacked voters with guns and machetes.

Independent election observers said safe, fair elections cannot take place if they are administrative by the military-dominant junta led by Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy and Haitians would never trust the results.

Election observer Robert E. White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, told reporters Tuesday that the military was responsible for the election turn.

"During the night, the military abandoned the streets to terrorists. During the day, the military collaborated with the terrorists," he said. "There is no way having elections if the same crowd - Namphy is in charge. That would just make a mockery of any elections... but I fear the Reagan administration would support that.

"He said he and his team were shot at twice Sunday by gangsters as soldiers watched without responding.

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Another candidate, Marc Blond, leader of the Movement for the Installation of Democracy in Haiti, demanded that elections be run by the Provisional Electoral Council, according to his press secretary, Leslie Paen.

After dissolving the electoral council, junta leader Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy said on television that he still planned to hold elections so a new government can be inaugurated next Feb. 7, as scheduled.

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**SPORTS**

**MUSTANGS** — The Cal Poly wrestling team split 10 matches last Wednesday to tie Cal State Bakersfield, 17-17, in a Pac-10 dual meet.

Winning their matches were Robert Taboros (126 pounds), Kordell Baker (150), Lance Otta, then missed a pair of three-pointers. Seconds later, he fouled out.

A Mark Shelby layup brought

**WOMEN'S HOOPS**

Cal Poly led by 11 at halftime, but exploded for 52 points in the second half. Cal Lutheran, which scored 29 in the second half, shot only 36 percent from the floor and 29 percent from the line.

Although Madden had a game-high 16, the Kingsmen outboarded the Lady Mustangs 29-20.

Poly rolls to state championship

Lady Mustangs hold opposition scoreless in five games

**MUSTANGS** — If the early returns are accurate, Coby Naess' year as a redshirt seems to have paid off. The freshman forward, who sat out last season, scored a team-high 20 points against Sacramento State Monday night.

However, his effort was not enough to put the Cal Poly basketball team over the top as Sacramento held off the Mustangs' late charge to pull out a 77-75 victory.

Naess got 15 of his points in the second half, helping the Mustangs turn a seven-point halftime deficit into a 71-71 tie. But Naess was quiet from there, and the rally sputtered.

Sacramento's Sean McLeod, a turnaround jumper, and Chris Farr and Alex Williams hit free throws to make it 76-71. Cal Poly's long-distance savior, Mark Otta, then missed a pair of three-pointers. Seconds later, he fouled out.

**MEN'S HOOPS**

The Mustangs to within three, but a Williams free throw made it a four-point gap with 10 seconds left. Shelby then went to the line with a chance to cut the lead to two, but missed the front end of a one-and-one, dimming the Mustangs' chances. His shot at the buzzer was the final basket.

Sacramento opened the game with four straight three-pointers en route to a 28-7 lead with 11

**GARDS outscore opponent, 62-60, as Poly wins, 94-60**

**THOUSAND OAKS — And the comeback rampage opens.**

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**Mustangs hit road for NCAA playoffs**

The Cal Poly volleyball team has earned a berth in the NCAA tournament for the eighth straight year. However, the Lady Mustangs' bid to host a first-round match was rejected, and they will have to face U.C. Santa Barbara on the road Saturday. The match will start at 7:30 p.m. in Goleta.

**Hemmersbach named to all-PCAA team**

The Pacific Coast Athletic Association named Cal Poly setter Claudia Hemmersbach to the all-conference second team. Hawaii's Suzanne Eavey was named the conference's player of the year. Her coach, Dave Shoiji, is coach of the year.

The first team includes Cal State Long Beach's Tara Cross, San Diego State's Angelica Jackson, Hawaii's Terri Williams, Cal State's Barbara Higgins, U.C. Santa Barbara's Judy Bellemo, and Pacific's Liz Hert and Teri McCutch. Cathie Scottan of Pacific was named the outstanding freshman. Robertson Gym. The Gauchos and Lady Mustangs are seeded fourth and fifth, respectively, in the Nor-

**VOLLEYBALL**

twest region. They are two of the six Pacific Coast Athletic Association teams in the bracket. Top-seeded Hawaii, the nation's No. 1 squad, Pacific, San Jose State and Cal State Long Beach are the others.

The Lady Mustangs (17-11) and Gauchos (23-15) split their two regular-season matches. Santa Barbara won a five-set contest in San Luis Obispo, and Cal Poly averaged the loss with a five-game victory in Goleta. The region's other first-round contests will pit Hawaii against Arizona, Pacific against Long Beach and San Jose against Idaho State.

Other California teams in the tournament include Pepperdine, U.C.L.A., U.C. Berkeley, U.S.C. and Stanford, all in the Western region. Last year's runner-up, Nebraska, heads the Midwest region. Texas is the top team in the South region.

Cal Poly completed the regular season last week by downing Pepperdine, 15-14, 15-13, 15-11. Theresa Smith and Darci Pankow led the Mustangs, each with 14 kills.
GENETICS

From page 1

great deal of attention in the medical field is the ability to manipulate the genetic makeup of carriers of certain widespread diseases such as Huntington's Korea and sickle cell anemia, referred to as "gene mapping." The process of genetic mapping identifies the genetic components of many of the common diseases, with the hope of alleviating those defective genes causing the disease. The data collected is placed into "data banks" and sparks the debate as to whether the information should be able to remain classified. Houlgate feels the data collected from probing the affected genes is really no different than investigations into other "data banks" and thus should be open for investigation.

Houlgate said if genetic probing of certain diseases will change the course of the human race, a number of agencies would be entitled to the results of such probes, such as the particular patient's health and life insurance company as well as his or her employer. He said such agencies would have a strong desire to get a hold of such information.

Houlgate said approximately 24 percent of genetic researchers feel "full-fledged" educational programs should be implemented, alerting the involved parties of the patient (employee, health and life agencies) of the research being done and the consequences of the results. Houlgate said the majority of the scientific community do not want any restrictions placed on their research and would prefer the results be kept classified.

One student killed, two injured in crash

By Stewart McKenzie

Three Cal Poly students were hurt, one fatally, and two others were killed in a head-on car crash Nov. 24 on the way home from a Thanksgiving holiday.

The accident near Los Banos took the life of Gabriel Vargas, 18, a freshman electronic engineering student. Vargas was a native of Hughson and a Sierra Madre dorm resident.

"It pretty well affected the whole tower," said resident advisor Dave Havemann, Vargas' next-door neighbor.

His two passengers, students Guisberto Castro and Isidro Farias were listed in stable condition last night, according to a Doctors Medical Center spokesman in Modesto. Both received neck injuries.

Also killed were Joaquin and Carmen Gamino of Firebaugh, 46 and 43 years old respectively, according to the Merced County Coroner's Office.

The accident occurred around 7 a.m. when Vargas and his two passengers were moving north at a high rate of speed on Highway 165 south of Los Banos, according to the CHP. Vargas was passing a slow-moving vehicle on the two-lane road when his Camino's gas Gaminos' southbound car.

Castro, 22, and Farias, 18, were both taken to Modesto in serious but stable condition but were moved down to fair and stable condition Tuesday morning. They are expected to be released Saturday.

Castro, of Riverbank, is a freshman chemistry student living in Santa Lucia dormitory. Farias is a freshman architecture student from Hughson, also living in Sierra Madre.

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Calendar

Wednesday

• Minnesota poet, translator and editor Robert Bly will give a poetry reading Wednesday at 7 p.m. in San Luis Lounge. He is sponsored by the Arts & Humanities Lecture Series.

• Wednesday is the final day of the Plant Sale featuring tropical house plants and poinsettias. The sale will be from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. outside of El Corral Bookstore. It is sponsored by the Ornamental Horticulture Club.

Thursday

• An egg drop contest will take place on the U.U. Balcony the event is sponsored by the Society of Packaging Professionals.

• The first Poly Royal Board meeting will be Thursday at 11 a.m. in Fisher Science 286. All appointed Poly Royal representatives should attend this meeting. Regular meetings begin weekly in January, same time and place.

• Minnesota poet, translator and editor Robert Bly will speak Thursday at 11 a.m. in U.U. 220. He is sponsored by the Arts & Humanities Lecture Series.