Panel: Dukakis wins small edge

By Alison Skratl

A L I S O N Skratl, an assistant managing editor of the Cal Poly Mustang Daily, said that the debate was a close one.

"It was a close one," she said. "I think Dukakis had the edge."
Poly: cultural wasteland

By Jeff Blizzard

Reporter's Notebook

When I first started at Cal Poly, in fall 1986, I was immediately struck by how few minority students attend this school. As I walked around the campus my first few days here, I kept looking for Hispanic, Black and Asian students but what I mostly saw was white students.

I had a hard time adjusting to this since I came from a university that was much more racially diverse than Cal Poly. I attended the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., where students from Mexico, South America, the Middle East, Asia, and the United States learned and lived together. Mexicans, Nicaraguans, Africans, Chinese, Koreans and students from many other countries and from here learned about each other by studying, partying and living together. I learned quite a bit about myself and about other races when I lived with a black student from Kansas City, Kan., and, later, with a student from Caba.

I did not realize when I applied to Cal Poly that it was for the most part an all-white university. So I soon realized, I am the first of my kind.

Granted, there are minority students attending school here, but they are few in number. When I last worked for the Mustang Daily, as the minority affairs reporter, there were about 72 white students for every black student. I doubt that number has changed very much since then.

By attending this school, students are being deprived of real education: how to get along with, and understand people who come from a different racial background and culture than themselves. White students who graduate from Cal Poly will have a rule awakening if they think the outside world is just like life on campus. While students will have to learn on their own how to get along with clients, customers, co-workers and other minorities.

Has Cal Poly failed in teaching its white students about other cultures and races by having few minority students attend this school? I think so. By lacking in the cultural diversity found

 Letters to the Editor

Quayle has many faults

Editor — Who is Dan Quayle? The up-and-over son of family influence to avoid military service in Vietnam, Quayle is baring other defects. Quayle's close friends and family acknowledge his glaring lack of intellectual ability. Theodore Bendell, his childhood friend, did not go to law school. Instead, he went to little DePauw University where his grandfathers was a member of the board of trustees and a major contributor.

In college Quayle had a reputation for being a poor student, frequently drinking to excess, and dating many women. A former professor says Quayle received a D in at least one course in his major, political science. His good looks and nonchalant attitude led some classmates to nickname him derisively as "face man."

Clark Adams, a former classmate, said, "He was not a guy to take a position on anything. He was like a DePauw University's version of Minority Quayle." Another friend, said Quayle majored in "girls, golf, and alcohol" at DePauw.

Quayle's college record was so spotty that a furor erupted in 1982: when the college announced it would award an honorary doc­ tor of laws degree to Quayle. The faculty secretly voted 32-24 against awarding the degree.

Despite Quayle's assertion that he joined the National Guard to go to law school as soon as possible, he did not go to law school right away. He did not enter Indiana University because he didn't meet the school's academic requirements. "They weren't going to hire him," his

father, James Quayle, told the Washington Post. "A year later, "something got in his way" and he did not attend night school. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday."

Quayle said he wanted to bypass the military because of his interest in law, but there is evidence that he accomplished anything as an attorney.

Quayle's friends in the legal profession cannot remember any cases that he handled. Almost immediately after opening his law practice, Quayle told his father he wanted to do something else and became assistant publisher of his father's newspaper.

Quayle's grandfather, Eugene Pulliam, who headed the most powerful newspaper empire in Indiana, was famous for blatant minority quotas. How ignorant, cruel and small-minded can students be? I hope that is not the prevailing attitude white students hold toward minority students. When I see blacks, Hispanics and Asians on campus I do not question they they are here. Instead, there were more minority students like them here.

The next time you are walking to class in a sea of white faces think what you are missing out on by attending Cal Poly.
Environomically speaking

By Ron Bearce

Students during the '60s and '70s more than any other group led America to an entirely new way of thinking. No other issue was illustrated more clearly than the environmentalist movement.

What has become of the passion surrounding this issue? While I have long since given up on my generation's involvement, I am pleased to see that the passion continues to grow.

Those '60s and '70s students now turned teachers, office workers, parents and even business people, seem to put more attention on mortgages, car payments and their children's education than the environmental idealism of the recent past.

And what of America's current students? In the economic emphasis, the emphasis on future careers and making big money, much more important than any ecological idealism?

Has the 1980s environmental idealism simply become a negative movement, one that says "No!" to needed housing, new businesses, new energy sources, etc., driving communities into uncompromising economic straits?

As both a '70s environmentalist student, who owns a small business, I've seen both the environmental and economic sides of many issues in the last 10 years. Any questions that arise may be answered by solving one final question: What is the true relationship between basic economic laws and environmental causes?

After studying hundreds of environmental and economic issues there is almost without exception only one answer: that basic free market economic laws are violated, the greater the environmental destruction.

This blending of environmentalism and economic laws is a new approach I call Economics.

There are basic Environmental laws that, if followed, will limit both environmental and economic damages:

• Pricing all commodities such as water, metals, energy and houses at free market rates that include all costs of obtaining, manufacturing and distributing the commodities;

• Not subsidizing these commodities with government funding;

• In supplying these commodities, do not set up government mandated monopolies distorting the pricing, costs, supplies and need for each commodity;

• Allowing the supply of these commodities to be provided privately based on free market supply and demand laws;

• Protecting the rights of property owners or those using the property with permission of the property owner from dangerous pollution, radiation, loss of property and other property violations;

• Protecting the property rights from government intervention destructive to aesthetics or property value.

Here are some examples of how Economics works:

Nuclear power: The Price-Anderson Congressional Act limits a nuclear plant's liability in case of an accident — no other industry gets this limitation — and nuclear power plants are built and run by government subsidized monopolies; violates my first four laws, sometimes the fifth and sixth.

Water: federal, state and local governments first subsidize projects then sell the water below market rates, both preventing private companies from becoming involved in supplying water and resulting in huge amounts of "cheap" water to be wasted; also violates laws 1-4, and sometimes 5 and 6 with dam and underground projects.

Mustangs: leases of federal waters, the property of U.S. citizens, sometimes is below market rates, without the consent of a majority of citizens or results in significant air or water pollution; violates laws 1-3, 5 and 6.

This blending of the environmental and economic laws is a new approach I call Economics.

By combining the environmental for the '60s and '70s with the economic realities of the '80s, a new coalition of business and property owners, fiscal conservatives and environmentalists can carry the concepts of Environomics on into the 1990s and beyond in a cooperative manner that will resolve many of the environmental and economic issues facing us today.

The idea that the economy and the environment are inseparable should be no surprise. Nearly all of what we put into the economy comes out of the natural environment. This blending of environment is huge compared to the size or number of people, meaning, the economy's environment is huge compared to the size of polluting substances, that it takes huge, economically-expensive efforts to change it. Also, most pollution is simply waste that causes no economic harm.

So, can a person of the '80s be oriented toward a more environmentally prosperous future and not feel guilty about neglecting the environment we live in? Yes, by understanding the concept of Environomics and working together for a better future.

Ron Bearce is currently writing a book on this concept. He is the director of the Concerned Citizens of SLO County.

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Bulimia linked to hormone level

By Laura Fleischer
Staff Writer

The results of a study on bulimia published in the Sept. 15 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine will not affect the treatment of bulimia victims at Cal Poly, said a mental health nurse at the Cal Poly Health Center.

The study, conducted by Drs. Rodger Liddle and Thomas Geracioti Jr., concluded that there is an association between women suffering from bulimia and a gastrointestinal hormone which induces a feeling of fullness.

"What we have at this point is an association where bulimics have low levels of a hormone," Liddle said in a telephone interview. "It's the first indication that there may be a hormonal abnormality involved. Bulimia is certainly a very complicated illness."

Bulimia, an eating disorder characterized by uncontrollable binge eating, is estimated to affect one in 10 to one in six college women ages 18 to 24.

In the study, 14 bulimics were compared to a 10-member control group. Those suffering from bulimia were found to have lower levels of the hormone cholecystokinin than those in the control group.

Rita Rich, mental health nurse at the Cal Poly Health Center, said she feels that although the study's conclusion is based on legitimate facts, it is generally inconclusive at this time due to the limited number of people tested.

"I think that it is probably something we need to continue to look at," Rich said.

The study also found that antidepressant treatment helped some bulimics and raised their levels of the hormone.

"There are a number of women who are depressed as well as bulimic, but that isn't true with all of them," Rich said.

Rich said she feels that factors in the cause of the disease can be sociological as well as psychological and are frequently related to poor self-esteem.

The treatment of bulimic students at Cal Poly includes nutritional assessment and planning, a physical exam, individual counseling, group counseling and in some cases, antidepressants.

Liddle said there are still many unanswered questions as to why the hormone level was low to begin with and why it improved with antidepressants.

"We need to look at a larger number of patients ... at other treatments ... at patients with other types of eating disorders," Liddle said.
‘Terminator’ Carey Defensive stalwart

Tom Carey, defensive lineman for the Cal Poly Mustangs, was named the Western Football Conference’s Defensive Player of the Week.

The 6-2, 233-pound senior, had 11 tackles and a sack Saturday night against Angelo State, seven of which were solo and several that were for 50 negative yards.

Big Ben Busted

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Canadian Olympic champion Ben Johnson tested positive for anabolic steroids after breaking the world record in the 100-meter dash, the International Olympic Committee’s medical commission said Tuesday. Johnson’s manager said it was a mistake or sabotage.

Dr. Gustavo Tuccimei, president of the Italian Sports Doctors Association and a member of the medical commission, said the IOC executive board was to decide Tuesday what action to take.

"We do not know what happened and how it happened, but apparently somebody has sabotaged Ben and we will find out who it was and how it was done," Tuccimei said.

Johnson won his long-awaited showdown with American rival Carl Lewis on Saturday in an astonishing 9.79 seconds, four-hundredths of a second under his world record set at the 1987 world championships in Rome. Lewis was second in an American-record 9.92 seconds.

If Johnson is disqualified, it could open the way for Lewis to be awarded the gold medal, reviving his bid to win an unprecedented four gold medals in two successive Olympics.
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CLASH

From page 1

The vice president replied, "Yes, we shouldn't trade arms for hostages, but we have made vast improvements in our anti-terrorism." Some hostages were freed during the arms deals with Iran, but others were seized and nine Americans remain in captivity.

A question about Republican vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle brought another lively exchange. Bush defended his youthful running mate, said he had been subjected to unfair speculation and added, "he has my confidence." Dukakis guessed "for most people the notion of President Quayle is a very, very troubling notion."

The vice president and the Massachusetts governor shook hands at center stage before the debate and again after. "Good job," Dukakis said to his Republican rival after their 90-minute clash.

Both men then headed for post-debate rallies.

"I enjoyed it, I thought it was a good night," said Dukakis. Asked if he won, he replied, "People seemed to be pretty enthusiastic."

Bush campaign chairman James A. Baker III said, "The vice president did an extraordinarily good job in our opinion." He said he thought Bush "reinforced the differences we've been talking about."

The combatants argued their case a little more than six weeks before Election Day from behind wooden lecterns on a stage at Wake Forest University's campus. The live audience at Wait Chapel on the Wake Forest University's campus numbered a few thousand — but the television audience was in the millions. And with many voters still undecided, the campaign turned the debate into a pivotal event.

Neither man committed an obvious gaffe during the 90 minutes. An Associated Press panel of six veteran debate judges gave Dukakis a narrow edge over Bush. Three judges thought Dukakis won and three picked Bush, but the Democrat got the most points overall. Dukakis got top marks for presentation and organization, while Bush bested his opponent in refutation and reasoning.

An ABC News poll of 639 debate-watchers taken immediately after the debate found that 44 percent rated Dukakis the winner, 36 percent gave the edge to Bush and 30 percent said it was a tie.

The formal debate rules were designed to prohibit direct candidate-to-candidate comment, but there was no shortage of hostilities.

Dukakis was asked to specify three programs he would cut to curb the federal budget, and said he would reduce "certain weapons systems, which we don't need and can't afford."

When he was focused on Bush, and said the Republican wants more on defense, cut caps on social security, and spend more money on other programs yet improve national taxes.

"If he's serious about what he's saying the only way he can do it is by reducing the Social Security trust fund," Dukakis said.

"If he keeps this up, he's going to be the Joe Isuzu of American politics," he said, drawing laughter from the audience with his reference to the television advertising character who exaggerates everything he says about the performance of his cars.

"Is this the time to unleash our one liner?" Bush said in response. "That answer was about as clear as Boston Harbor," he said in reference to environmental problems in Dukakis' home state.

Running mates Dan Quayle and Lloyd Bentsen meet in Omaha, Neb., on Oct. 5.

DEBATE

From page 1

the debate more in Dukakis' favor. Member Stephanie Ball said Dukakis did a good job covering such issues as the homeless, defense spending and the concerns of the middle class.

Other viewers remained confused with the outcome. Halfway through the debate, Eric Lawler, a senior speech communications/political science major, said disgustedly, "(Dukakis) comes out with these cute one-liners and everyone claps."

"(The audience) was indirectly led to support Dukakis" because "obviously the panel was leaning toward Dukakis," he said.

Organizers and participants were pleased with the 75 to 100 viewers who attended the debate at Rose and Crown.

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