Hopefuls trade blows in 19th District debate

Candidates have different views on issues

By Tara Giamalvo

Monday night’s televised debate in Santa Maria turned in to a blaring match between the two candidates vying for the 19th Congressional District seat in Washington, D.C. Congressman Bob Lagomarsino, R-Calif., and state Sen. Gary K. Hart, D-Santa Barbara, praised public debates as a way to focus on campaign issues, but both were early when Lagomarsino attacked Hart’s medical deferment from military service during the Vietnam conflict. “I did not refuse to serve my country,” Hart said of his deferment. Lagomarsino rebutted, saying Hart “mailed” draft card back after he even received his deferment,” drawing boos and jeers from the audience in Allan Hancock College's Marian Thea­ter.

The audience also responded strongly to the death penalty issue. Hart disapproved of the death penalty. “I feel like without parole is a correct punishment,” Hart said.

Lagomarsino shot back. “Life without parole ... doesn’t necessarily mean that,” he said, pointing to Massachusetts’ furlough program.

In response to these comments viewers yelled, “Get back to the issues,” and “That’s old news.”

The candidates debated a variety of issues, including campaign funding, the national debt and the death penalty.

Lagomarsino favored limiting campaign spending. “I think the taxpayers have enough to pay for than to pay for campaign,” he said.

Lagomarsino also proposed limiting political action committees (PACs), the amount they may contribute to a campaign and the amount a candidate may raise from individuals outside his district.

Hart questioned Lagomarsino’s answer, calling Lagomarsino’s numerous newsletters to voters “the height of hypocrisy.”

“Who pays for those?” Hart asked.

The national debt issue also divided the candidates. “The only way to get control is through spending restraints,” Lagomarsino said.

He favored the Gramm-Ru­dman Act, which calls for reduc­tions in spending over a fixed period of time.

Hart said the Repub­licans only want to give money to the rich through their tax policies. “Gramm-Rudman is an autocratic response when con­gress doesn’t do its job,” he said.

The candidates did, however, agree on a non-profit stronger national drug abuse policy. Lagomarsino was “fairy op­posed to the legalization of drugs.”

Hart disapproved of the legalization of drugs. “I feel life without parole is a correct punishment,” he said.

The candidates did, however, disagree on how to deal with drug dealers. Lagomarsino said Congress was proud of a bill that proposes the death penalty for “drug dealers who kill during the course of their dealing.”

Hart said “We don’t buy, they there’s no sale,” Lagomarsino said.

Hart also disagreed on the legalization of drugs.

Panelists tried to get an in­appropriate message to our children,” See DEBATE back page

Congressman says national debt best example of decreasing power

By Kelley Cummins

Speaking on the national deficit, green house effect, pollution of oceans and how the next president will face tough decisions on these issues, the 16th District congressman addressed an audience of about 150 at Campus Junior College Oct. 17.

Serving his sixth term in office, Lee Panetta, D-Calif., repre­sents roughly the areas from Northern Santa Cruz County through the city limits of San Luis Obispo.

He said of the need to look at democracy,” Panetta said. “It’s our own responsibility; we will have to overcome the issue.”

He said some of the challenges to be faced are the greenhouse effect, the deficit and our polluted oceans, which he be­lieves “are questions that I don’t think are being answered today.”

Panetta said the rise and fall of a country depends on the accu­mulation and manipulation of its resources.

“Major resources means pow­erful countries, but a decline in power means a country has failed to command its resources,” he said.

The USA is roughly to that point. We were number one after World War II. After the last few years our power has diminished,” he said.

Panetta said the best example of our diminishing power is the $2.4 trillion national debt.

Another misuse by our gov­ernment has been the increasing dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

“We’re capping oil wells in Texas and Arabia and at the same time we are selling our Alaskan oil to Japan,” Panetta said.

Panetta said the United States has hundreds of billions of dollars in the nation and has borrowed over $40 billion from foreign investors.

“Eight years ago, we were the largest creditor in the nation, and today we are the largest debtor,” he said. “A portion of investment is good, but the prob­lem is they (foreign investors) can now determine what our future is. Then you get in big trouble. It effects economics and your security.”

On that debt today, our gov­ernment is paying $16 billion or 13 percent of the federal budget on the interest of foreign in­ vestments.

“From 1955 to 1973 it was going to taxes, jobs, housing, education or even to the military — none of it,” he said.

Presently, Panetta said the trillion dollar federal budget is broken down 30 percent for defense, 30 percent for entitlement programs which are social security, pen­sions, healthcare, agriculture subsidies; 15 percent deficit in­terest payments; and 12 to 14 percent covers all other pro­grams such as the government,” See PANETTA, back page

World Food Day panel targets African hunger

By Steve Harmon

The World Food Day Teleconference attracted about 40 Cal Poly students to Chumash Auditorium Monday to listen in a panel discuss the problem of hunger in Africa.

The event was sponsored by four Cal Poly groups with represen­tatives from each organiza­tion attending the teleconference.

The conference linked approxi­mately 200 colleges and universities across America to the broadcast from George Washington University in Washing­ton, D.C.

The panelists included three Africans and one representative from the U.S. Agency for Inter­national Development. They discussed a variety of topics that affect hunger in Africa from the international debt crisis to post-colonial politics.

One African panelist said Afri­can foreign debt should be forgotten because the West sold them farming equipment that didn’t work. Another African panelist disagreed and said Afri­cans were responsible for their own failure.

The Cal Poly organizers were disappointed at the low audience turnout for the teleconference but attributed the time of the event, lack of advertising, and self-centeredness as the main reasons for the lack of interest.

“People are more concerned with their own lives to concern themselves with issues like this,” David Muller, Cal Poly Peace Corps coordinator, said. “The community here is generally complacent concerning world issues.”

The teleconference was spon­sored by the Peace Corps, Cal Poly World Neighbors, the In­ternational Agricultural Development program, the Cal Poly World Neighbors, the Inter­national Agricultural Development program, the Cal

See FOOD, back page

Lucky joins national effort to help hungry

By Karen Williams

In an effort to raise money for world hunger, the University of California at San Luis Obispo participated in World Food Day on Saturday, Oct. 15.

Lucky is a sponsor of Food For All, a non-profit organization which contributes funds to community food banks.

Volunteers handed out leaflets about Food For All and manned tables stacked with information on world hunger.

Cal Poly student Camie Yngelmo was one of the World Food Day volunteers this year. She said the Cardinal Key Na­tional Honorary Sorority was asked to help distribute literature and work at tables.

“I think Cal Poly students need to get out and do more for the community,” said Yngelmo.

James Hamilton, a Cal Poly alum­nus, handed Food For All literature to customers as they entered the Lucky market on Foothill Boulevard.

World Food Day is observed in 150 countries. Food For All is only one of hundreds of particip­ants.

Customers at Lucky super­market may purchase a Food For All coupon at the check-out stand for 50 cents, $1, or $5. The coupons are tax deductible and the money earned from the sale of these coupons is channeled into the community where the coupons were purchased.

Coupon purchases are tracked to see they were bought and 75 percent of the coupon’s value is given back to volunteer com­mittees who are directly in­volved with hunger projects in specific areas that sold coupons. Committee members distribute the money among community food banks.

The remaining 25 percent is donated to interna­tional hunger projects.

In San Luis Obispo, Rev. Scott Sorenson of the Mount Carmel Lutheran Church, hands an 11-"m e m b e r See COUPONS, page 10
survivors of an unjust and insane committed suicide here at home
died in combat in Vietnam have wondered our towns and cities are
unemployment, mental illness, Veterans Administration Report, enough — couldn't win the war (Veterans of Foreign Wars) hall
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that 60 percent of them are that you couldn't expect a help­
that 60 percent of them are that you couldn't expect a help­
don't feel it's fair to generalize. I told me this when I said I was
breathe now because of the dust both officials
women during the '30s, he was
the homeless, from both officials
members were able to escape by disguising
fear, hatred and fear expressed both in the YAF poster and by their speaker, whatever it appears in our own society.
Don Boekelheide is a graduate student in anthropology at Cal Poly from 1980 to 1983 and co-editor of The Griss in Toro, Lago.

BLOOM COUNTY
by Berke Breathed

by Berke Breathed

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Bentsen rails negative campaign

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dem­ocrate Lloyd Bentsen unleashed a snarling attack Tuesday on the Republicans for running a cam­paign that has turned the elec­tion "into a carnival sideshow of none sense and negativism."

"We have witnessed, through the combined efforts of the Republican party and their nominees for president and vice president, one of the most outra­geous displays of negative cam­paigning ever seen in the history of national politics," Michael Dukakis' running mate said in a speech prepared for delivery to a crowd of more than 1,000 stu­dents gathered in a UCLA auditorium. They were attending a forum on public service spon­sored by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

"The idea of citizenship, in fact, the very idea of self­government, is in danger," he said. "And there is no greater violation of that trust than to turn a great national election into a carnival sideshow of none sense and negativism," he said.

"What has happened — almost without notice — is an utterly vicious onslaught of character and character assassination" directed at Dukakis, he said.

"They don't seem to mind if what they say is untrue. They don't seem to worry if it's misleading. They don't seem to care that what they do is downright mean," he said. "If it sounds good, say it. If it sells, package it. If it looks good, nominate it," he said.

"We've lost a little too fibbergastered sometimes to make a proper response," he said. "But I don't think we ever imagined that George Bush and the Republicans would be so willing to debase that precious currency of our democracy."

The Democrats have, he con­ceded, "taken a beating from the polls and the politicians, who have all but pronounced them dead. But Bentsen, who had been promising a "give'em hell" cam­paign for days, said, "We've got three weeks to go, there's a lot of work ahead, and there's no time for mourning because we intend to win."

The Texas senator ridiculed Bush's statement that he be­lieved in public service, saying "get while the get can good."

"They don't believe in much of anything at all, so all it comes to public service because they have a drug problem but again for the role government can play in the life of this nation," he said.

"They don't understand the need for strong, ethical boundary­aries between public service and private gain," he said.

Tuesday morning Bentsen told local political officials meeting in San Diego that Democrats would not lose because of Dukakis' trade and economic relations with its allies.

Browns moves north to seek chairmanship

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Form er Gov. Jerry Brown says he has rented an apartment in Berkeley, Calif., near the district and registered as a voter there in order to run next year for chairman of the California Democratic Party.

Brown said the chairmanship of the state party alternates be­ tween Northern and Southern California, and in 1989, it is Nor­thern California's turn.

The 50-year-old Brown, gov­ernor from 1975 through 1982, is a native of San Francisco, but he has made his home in Los Angeles for the past 20 years.

Brown said he has the en­democratic support of the county chairmen of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Sacramento and several other Southern California counties and the unpaid party post "looks pretty good from all I can tell."

Steve Westly, a Menlo Park investment banker and current party vice chairman, and Neil Eisenberg, a San Francisco at­torney and counsel of the state party, are also seeking the chairmanship.

TV ads help Bush into even battle with Dukakis for California votes

LOS ANGELES (AP) — In just 60 seconds, George Bush transformed his prospects in California from a potential land­slide loss to Democrat Michael Dukakis into a dead­heat battle for the state's 47 electoral votes, the biggest prize in the presiden­tial election.

That magic minute for Bush was comprised of two 30­second television commercials — one at­tacking Dukakis for pollution in Boston Harbor, the other focus­ing on the Massachusetts pro­gram permitting furloughs for prison inmates.

Before those commercials began airing on TV stations throughout the state, Dukakis had held a strong, often double­digit, lead over Bush among California voters in public opinion polls.

The Massachusetts governor had been scoring heavily with strong attacks on the Reagan­Bush administration's en­vironmental record and with speeches linking the vice presi­dent to Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, whom Dukakis describ­ed as a "drug­running Panama­nian dictator."

But since the Bush campaign began its Boston Harbor and voter communications, its gap has narrowed between the can­didates.

Dukakis has counterattacked with a commercial contending that "it was Bush's administra­tion that cut funds to clean up Boston Harbor." The spot ac­cused the administration of cut­ting money allocated to clean up the California coast as well.

"So when you hear George Bush talk about the environ­ment, remember what he did to the environment," the commer­cial concludes. Dukakis has the support of major environmental organizations in California.

The lure of this state's 47 elec­toral votes — nearly one­sixth of the 270 needed for election on Nov. 8 — has brought the Bush campaign a steady stream of campaign visits and an avalanche of money.

"California is an integral part of nearly every winning scenario," said Dukakis campaign communications director Les G. Dakus.

Dukakis has spent 10 days in California since Labor Day and will be in the state at least six more days before Election Day.

Bush has been in the state nine days over the same period and is also expected to return.

Steve Hopcraft, spokesman for Dukakis' state campaign, said at least $10 million would be spent in California boosting the Demo­cratic nominee's election.

Bush campaign aides were unable to supply a figure. The most recent public poll said Bush was leading by 4 percentage points.
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The "Hollywoodization" of politics
Charlton Heston for president, 1988?

Since there is no turmoil in the United States — no Vietnam, Watergate or student unrest on campuses — the campaigns have turned to negative television commercials in the absence of a compelling national crisis, Culver said.

"In a relatively issues-free campaign as this, it's easy for it to turn sleazy," Culver said. "This is the worst, and from everything I've read, the consensus is it's the worst (negative campaign).

Although there are important issues, Culver said, the candidates have failed to discuss them.

"The commercials that I've seen have been negative and don't seem to say anything at all," Mundorf said.

Culver said television has affected political campaigns three ways. First, television has made voters want to know how warm and handsome candidates appear on television — the telegenic factor.

Second, on television candidates sidestep the real issues and enter "the realm of sidekick politics," or non-issues, he said.

Last, the sophisticated political ads on television now appeal more to emotions than to rational thinking, Culver said.

Voters know they are being manipulated by negative campaign ads on television, Culver said, but these ads are successful because they present complex issues to the voters in simple, black or white, either-or terms. While these ads are not necessarily true, they make viewers feel as if their candidate has a simple answer to a complex issue, he said.

"I could see where they're trying to make it simple," Mundorf said, "because it's too hard to make a complex issue understandable in 30 seconds."

Culver said Bush has hit Dukakis hard in television commercials by portraying him as being lenient on criminals and soft.

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SOME EXAMPLES

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ALL NEW FALL  
ATHLETIC APPAREL  
& EQUIPMENT

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From page 5

on crime. "I would blame Dukakis for not hitting back hard on these ads," Culver said.

Robert Judd, associate editor of Senior Magazine, former newspaper reporter and editor, and television newssayer, said television could do a better job of informing voters about the issues during presidential campaigns. "Of all the media television has the greatest potential, but also the greatest chance for abuse," Judd said.

Television has turned voters off because it is sending viewers so much information, they are not sure what is pertinent to the actual campaign issues, Judd said.

Republicans have been far ahead of Democrats in marketing and packaging presidents to voters, he said. Ever since the election of Dwight Eisenhower, Republicans have used television to showcase the image, looks and personality of their candidate, Judd said.

He said he feels the news media is mostly to blame for the lack of issues being discussed by Bush and Dukakis because television reporters and anchors have not been aggressive enough in their questions of both candidates. Judd said if reporters were more assertive they could force the candidates to talk about the issues.

Television viewers need to realize that each day's coverage of campaign events and issues is taken out of context, and that voters need to look at the complete campaign not just television coverage of one aspect of the entire campaign, Judd said.

Voters should read newspapers, magazines and books to supplement what they see on television, Judd suggested.

Culver also suggested that voters read as much as they can on both Bush and Dukakis before deciding who to vote for and not just decide by what they see on television news and political commercials.

Mundorf said television is too simplistic. Many voters do not take the time to study the candidates and their positions on the issues, and television is their only source of information, she said.

"I'd say TV tends to give the people the wrong impression, not giving the whole story," Mundorf said.

If the public is irritated and fed up with the candidates and campaigns, voters could always choose third, fourth- or fifth-party candidates such as the Peace and Freedom Party, the American Independent Party, the Libertarian Party or the Communist Party, Culver said.

There is undue emphasis on a candidate's image and how he comes across to viewers on television, Culver said.

In addition, candidates are becoming actors in television debates, staged photo-opportunities and political commercials, Culver said. The "Hollywoodization" of politics has great looks are more important than substance.

"If ever we could have a campaign between Charlton Heston and Alan Alda," Culver said.

Future campaigns should contain less negative television commercials, Culver said, if only because candidates will become adept at hitting back and responding to their opponent's attacks.

"I would like to think, in perhaps six months and perhaps my optimism, things will improve," Culver said.

The olive is an ill wind nobody blows - Oscar Wilde
Paris shopkeeper's son wins Nobel Prize for economics

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Maurice Allais, a prolific theorist whose ideas on balancing supply and demand helped rebuild the French economy after World War II, won the Nobel Prize for economics Tuesday.

Allais, a Paris shopkeeper's son, became mentor to a generation of economists.

He developed formulas to enable large enterprises, particularly public ones, to keep an economy in balance by regulating prices and allocating their resources.

After the award was announced, the 77-year-old economist said he had given up hope of ever winning the prize, which was established 20 years ago. "I've been mentioned so many times before, I just didn't think I would get it," he said from his apartment in a Paris suburb.

The poverty and unemployment Allais saw in the United States on a visit during the Great Depression of the 1930s turned him to economics from the engineering career for which he had trained.

"He is a giant in economic theoretic analysis," said Assar Lindbeck, who heads the committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences that awards the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science.

According to the citation, Allais was honored "for his pioneering contributions to the theory of market and efficient utilization of resources."

This year's prizes are worth about $390,000.

Allais did his major work in Nazi-occupied France during the war. He published In Search of an Economic Discipline in 1943 and Economy and Interest in 1947.

Of his change in careers, the laureate said Tuesday: "My motivation when I was young was an idea of being able to improve the conditions of life, to try to find a remedy to many of the problems facing the world. That's what led me into economics. I saw it as a way of helping people."

Jacques Levy, director of the Ecole Nationale de Mines, said: "He was the mentor for everyone involved in the economy in postwar France between 1945 and 1968, all the people who were in charge of the biggest enterprises and of the state planning apparatus."

Allais taught at Levy's institution until his retirement nine years ago, and is not widely known outside France.

He has continued research and writing.

His theories are expressed in complicated mathematical formulations.

U.S. trades aid for use of strategic bases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and the Philippines on Monday pledged to keep the military use of strategic air and naval bases in the Southeast Asian country through 1991 in exchange for $962 million in American aid.

That represents an increase of $258 million in economic and military assistance under a complicated arrangement that permits the Philippines to use "as substantial a portion" to reduce its debt and bars American soldiers who test positive for AIDS from serving in the country.

Another key provision of the agreement, which was released as Secretary of State George P. Shultz quipped: "Both sides are keeping their options open."

The agreement set the terms for the use of the bases through 1991. Technically, the negotiations were a review of an existing bases agreement that the Aquino government never hinted at canceling, but the bargaining over the U.S. aid package, the nuclear issue and other key features contributed to a dramatic and politically tense chapter in U.S. relations with the former American colony.

But he reminded the Philippine president that Congress has the authority to appropriate the aid covered in the accord.

Military and economic aid to the Philippines is to be boosted to $481 million a year. That is more than four times the $110 million a year Reagan pledged in 1983 over a five-year period to former President Ferdinand Marcos and $129 million above the $352 million the United States is providing this year to the Aquino government.

They form the basis for sorting out the thousands of independent factors involved in marketing goods and services: How much should a train ticket cost, for example, or what is the right price for a kilowatt-hour of electricity?

Levy said the idea is to keep supply and demand in balance, and according to the Allais theories, "it's the government's role to organize this fair competition."

The academy said the French economist's work, in some ways, parallel that of earlier Nobel laureates Paul Samuelson of the United States and Sir John Hicks of Britain.

Attempeted coup by two military officers against Haitian president Avril stopped

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — The military government of the former American colony Monday attempted a coup against President Jean Bertrand Aristide by two military officers.

Radio Soleil said "several soldiers were wounded" and 36 soldiers were arrested in the coup attempt early Sunday. It gave no further details.

Government spokesman Frantz Lubin said the coup was led by Sgt. Patrick Frantz and 25 others. He said the would-be military officers had planned a "sneak coup" that brought Avril to power.

"Certain other officers have been discharged," Lubin said. "They had maneuvered to stage a coup on the military government of Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril."


On Monday, Avril presided over ceremonies celebrating Haiti's independence from France in 1804 at the National Palace.

A half-mile away, about 6,000 people took part in the fourth day of demonstrations protesting a Roman Catholic church order for an activist priest, the Rev. Jean Bertrand Aristide, to leave Haiti.

The popular priest was to leave the country Monday, but it could be delayed because the church had complied with the order.

The Sept. 17 coup was triggered in part by a massacre at Aristide's church the previous week, in which thugs armed with guns, machetes, clubs and spikes killed at least 12 people, wounded 70 others and burned down the church.

The motive for Sunday's attempted coup was unclear. There was no indication the attempt was linked to protests over Aristide's proposed ouster.

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SALES and RENTALS

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Mustang Daily Wednesday, October 19, 1988 7
WASHINGTON (AP) — A routine repainting job led to the discovery of a foot-long crack in an aging Continental Airlines Boeing 737, five months after the government had ordered specific inspections to look for such flaws.

A spokesman for Continental confirmed that the large crack as well as 29 smaller ones were discovered near a window of the first-class section after paint was stripped from the plane in preparation for repainting Oct. 5.

The cracks stretched about 30 inches along a joint where metal skin overlaps, according to investigators of the National Transportation Safety Board, whose metallurgists are examining the section.

NTSB chairman James Kolstad called it a "chilling discovery" in a speech Monday to an aviation group in Montreal and said it was "frightening" because the cracking was found "in the same general area" where an Aloha Air Lines plane broke apart last April while in flight.

The NTSB has yet to issue a finding of the reason for the Aloha breakup, although it has been widely speculated that corrosion and a type of "cold bonding" used in older Boeing 737s may have played a part.

A 28-foot section of the Aloha jet tore away during flight, sweeping a flight attendant to her death. The plane miraculously landed safely despite the gaping hole.

The Aloha and Continental planes both were built in 1969 using the cold bonding method. While the Aloha plane had 89,000 takeoffs and landings at the time of the incident, the Continental aircraft had only 55,446 such cycles, officials said.

The Aloha plane was No. 152 of the aging Continental fleet, said the cracks on the Continental jet were located lower on the aircraft, near a window, where repair work apparently had been performed by a previous owner of the plane.

The FAA last May issued an order that all older Boeing 737s — those with at least 30,000 cycles — undergo a special visual inspection for cracking. Planes that do not undergo "eddy current" tests using high-frequency electronic equipment are "frightening" despite the safety tests.

Fed Walker, a spokesman for Continental, said the aircraft in question had been inspected and said it was "frightening" to think that Mrs. Reagan had been flying in the same plane just a few weeks earlier.

"We look at it again to see if we made the right decision," ethics office spokesman Donald Campbell said Monday.

Elaine Crispen, the first lady's press secretary, denied that Mrs. Reagan need not disclose borrowing expensive items she obtained from the Campus Store.

The first lady decided at the time "to err on the side" of compliance but said the Office of Government Ethics Act had ruled in 1982 that loans of apparel to Mrs. Reagan did not have to be reported on the president's financial disclosure forms. No paid-for apparel need be reported in any form, the spokesman said.

Campbell, a spokesman for the Office of Government Ethics, said the issue was first raised in 1982, when then-White House counsel Fred Fielding sent a letter to the ethics office detailing the situation at the time.

Campbell said Fielding concluded that the "need not be reported" on Reagan's financial disclosure form. The forms are required under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

J. Jackson Walters, then-director of the ethics office, agreed with Fielding's conclusion and said the lady decided at the time to err on the side of compliance but acknowledged that Mrs. Reagan had stopped reporting the loans thereafter.

Mrs. Reagan's spokesman said the first lady has not kept any of the numerous dresses and outfits loaned to her by designers.

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High court rules on press freedom, national security

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, in a case pitting press freedom against national security, today left intact the espionage convictions of a former U.S. intelligence analyst who gave secret satellite photographs to a British magazine.

The justices, without comment, rejected an appeal by Samuel Loring Morison, who is serving a two-year prison sentence for leaking the photos of a Soviet ship to Jane's Defence Weekly.

Leading newspapers in the United States have said the Morison prosecution threatens freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment. They argued that making it a crime to give information to the news media would chill the public's ability to learn about important national security matters.

Civil liberties advocates said government employees, fearing prosecution, would be afraid to tell reporters information that could prove embarrassing to their superiors. They said much of the national security information printed and broadcast daily in the media could lead to prosecutions.

Morison, grandson of the late Pulitzer Prize-winning naval historian Samuel Eliot Morison, was convicted in October 1983 of giving Jane's photos taken by a KH-11 U.S. spy satellite of a Soviet nuclear aircraft carrier under construction.

Morison, who worked in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as a civilian for the Navy, also gave the magazine government documents describing a May 1984 explosion at the Soviet Union's Severmorsk naval base.

The government charged him with violating laws against espionage and stealing government documents.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the convictions in April.

"The mere fact that one has stolen a document in order that he may deliver it to the press, whether for money or other personal gain, will not immunize him from responsibility for his criminal act," the appeals court said.

To use the First Amendment for such a purpose would be to convert the First Amendment into a warrant for thievery." The appeals court also rejected arguments that the espionage Court to review libel suit against paper

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, setting the stage for an important libel law ruling, today agreed to review a $200,000 award won against a Hamilton, Ohio, newspaper.

The court will use an appeal by the Hamilton Journal News to decide, sometime by July, how closely appeals courts must scrutinize jury findings of "actual malice" when a public figure sues for libel.

In supporting the appeal, numerous news organizations told the justices a 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling upheld the convictions in April.

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Five crime kingpins lose wiretap appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five reputed organized crime figures from Michigan who challenged FBI wiretaps that led to their gambling-related convictions lost a Supreme Court appeal today.

The court, without comment, let stand a ruling that evidence from the electronic surveillance could be used against them.

The appeals were by Vito Giacalone; his son, Jack; Anthony Corvil; Mario Agosta and Albert Hady.

All but Anthony Giacalone were convicted of taking part in a racketeering scheme to collect illegal gambling debts. Anthony Giacalone was convicted of conducting illegal gambling.

Under a plea bargain agreement, each was sentenced to one to five years in prison. They pleaded guilty while reserving the right to appeal the convictions and pretrial rulings.

The defendants challenged the use of wiretaps at Farm Fresh Produce Inc. in Detroit.

FBI agents said confidential informants told them local restaurant owners were being threatened and intimidated into purchasing food from Farm Fresh.

The wiretaps, approved by a federal judge on July 28, 1982, were intended to gather evidence for the trial of Anthony Giacalone, who was convicted of extortion.

He is serving a five-year sentence in prison. The other defendants are serving sentences ranging from three months to six years.

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And it's never been easier for you to apply. Just give us a call and we'll take your application over the phone. You need to be at least a sophomore at a 4-year California college or university. And a U.S. citizen or permanent resident with a social security number, and must have a checking or savings account opened for at least six months — and be on good terms with your bank and any creditors. Finally, you should have at least $200 in monthly income, and be willing to manage your credits and monthly expenses. That's all it takes to qualify. When you do, you'll be off to a flying start towards establishing credit.

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Drinking fountains to remain dry while Poly water is tested for lead

By Suzy Wallace
Staff Writer

Various campus water fountains have been shut down for 24 to 48 hours in an ongoing test of lead levels in Cal Poly's water. "We test to make sure there are no high levels of lead and we don't expect any levels above the allowable .05 part/million," said Don Van Acker, assistant director of public safety.

The Department of Environmental Health and Occupational Safety, headed by Van Acker, is testing samples from water fountains manufactured by seven or eight different companies, Van Acker said.

Lead levels vary according to the different ages of water fountains, types and manufacturers, he said. "Lead goes back to the Greeks and Romans, who used it in bowls and water systems," Van Acker said. "It caused serious problems for their society and is still causing problems in ours."

Signs are posted on the water fountains to keep people from using them and to allow the water to stand for 24 hours before testing. Van Acker said by doing this, the department is "testing worst possible scenarios."

The lead comes from soldering the joints inside the cooling units with lead. Constant use causes the water to strip the lead from the pipes. Because of its high adhesion quality, lead was commonly used in manufacturing water-fountain units until 1987.

There is high scrutiny of grade school and public water fountains because of the damage lead can cause. Lead is particularly dangerous to children because their bodies accumulate it quickly and learning disabilities can result.

In adults, lead has been found to cause hypertension and affect reasoning abilities.

CAUTION

COUPONS

From page 1 of the committee.

Food For All, Inc. recently donated $676 to San Luis Obispo County food banks.

"I think Food For All is a real worthwhile program," said Yngelmo.

She said people do not realize the seriousness of world hunger and potted to a quiz on the information table.

Prenatal care for U.S. moms can reduce illness and taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal panel called Tuesday for universal access to prenatal care by American women as a way to reduce the number of babies born diseased and handicapped — and save taxpayer dollars in the process.

"The most basic problem is that our nation has failed to give adequate priority to the principle that all pregnant women — not only the affluent — should receive prenatal, delivery and postpartum services," said Joyce C. Lashof, chairwoman of the Institute of Medicine study committee.

The panel's two-year survey started out trying to determine what type of outreach programs would be most effective in providing pregnant women with prenatal care.

But it soon concluded that the problem ran deeper than women not being aware of services available to them.

"Our central conclusion is that outreach efforts are no match for the pervasive barriers faced by low-income women in trying to secure adequate prenatal and maternity-care services," said Lashof at a news conference where the 254-page report was issued.

"As is so often the case, the principal barrier is money," said Lashof, who is dean of the School of Public Health at the University of California-Berkeley.

The report said about 26 percent of women of child-bearing age have no insurance — public or private — to cover maternity care and that two-thirds of these, or about 9.5 million women, have no health insurance at all.

In many ways, the panelists concluded, outreach is not as much of a problem as lack of will to make a national commitment to tackle the problem in a comprehensive way.

Although there would be an initial investment of new funds to expand Medicaid to cover more pregnant women, for example, the money would pay a three-fold dividend by producing more healthy babies and thus fewer sick and handicapped ones to be cared for at public expense. "For every dollar spent on prenatal care for low-income, poorly educated women, about $3 are saved in medical expenses for low-birthweight babies during the first year of life," said Lashof, citing figures from a 1985 Institute of Medicine study.

Indeed, many of the fundamental findings in the new survey track two studies released in recent months by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment and the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.

Lashof said the major new conclusion of the latest study is that trying to refine outreach programs for women in need of prenatal care is more or less wasted effort until actual barriers to such care are removed.

A majority of the six panelists at the news conference expressed optimism that the nation will provide proper prenatal care in the near term — in part because multiple studies seem to have demonstrated beyond doubt the sheer cost effectiveness of such programs.
Wednesday

**The Archaeology of Chumash Houses of Mescalita Island, Goleta** is the first lecture in a series of archaeological topics that will be presented at the Lompaq Museum. The lecture will begin at 7:30 p.m. For more information call The Lompaq Museum at 736-3888.

**The Cal Poly Women's Week Committee invites groups, individuals, community members or staff to submit suggestions for possible participation in Women's Week 1989. The theme will be "Women and Creativity: Sharing Our Experience." For further information contact Willie Coleman at ext. 2476 or Mary Whitford at ext. 2346. Proposals will be submitted before Oct. 20. Proposals from last spring will continue to be considered.**

**4 FOR A BUCK**

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

**due on 10/20—don't miss this**

**U.U.**

**TORT at 11am See ya there!**

**Homecoming Rally! Thursday Oct. 20**

swimming $15 ea. or 3 for $30

**JUST WHEN YOU THOUGHT IT WAS SAFE TO THINK**

**Thursday**

**A communication study group for employees 55 or older will meet at 1 p.m. in Fischer Science room 202. Bring a sack lunch and willingness to participate in discussion.**

**Auditions for "Why I live at the P.O."** a short story by Eudora Wety, will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. in room 222 of the Music Building.

There are rules for three women and two men. Although no preparation is required, it is recommended that the book be read and a southern accent practiced. For more information call 541-3589.

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**Public notices**

- **CHASE HALL RM 104 756-1256**
- **4 FOR A BUCK**
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**Calendar**

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**FOOD**

From page 1

Poly Home Economics Club, and the National Committee for World Food Day.

Mueller said the conference panelists spent most of the time discussing political policies.

"In Africa, food is politics," Mueller said.

Dei Dingus, Cal Poly coordinator for the International Ag­

cultural Development program, said his organization is involved in sending graduate level stu­
dents to developing nations. He

said the teleconference was set up to raise public awareness.

"It was strictly an educational program — public awareness," Dingus said. "We were not look­
ing to raise money. There are other organizations that do that. Our concern is to educate people about these issues.”

The teleconference began at 9 a.m. and recessed at 10 a.m. to give participating viewers a chance to call in and ask the panelists questions. For an unknown reason the telephone number was not shown on Cal Poly’s screen. And the organizers were disappointed that they were excluded from calling in.

At the 10 a.m. break, most of the audience got up and left. On­ly about 20 returned at 11 a.m. when the second half of the teleconference began.

Sarah Lord, Cal Poly home economics professor and coor­
dinator for the Home Economics Club, said Americans need to realize the importance their buy­
ding decisions have on the world economy.

"The idea of the African inter­national debt plays into the whole idea of their economy,” Lord said, “and that plays into our economy.” She said paper products and other items come from Africa and Americans pur­
chasing decisions affect African production. That production af­
fects Africa’s ability to pay off its foreign debt.

Lord also said the study of the family unit and its role in society is crucial to assuring Africa.

"The conference didn’t address the family unit too much,” Lord said. "But it did address the fact that women in Africa have an awful lot of the work to do and that has an impact on the family units.”

Lord said Americans need to break through their ethnocentric limits and see that the future of the world depends on being aware of the world.

Dick Krejsa, Cal Poly biologi­
cal science professor and teacher of "World Food Politics" (Pols 371) said he was not sure what some of the students would get out of the conference.

"You noticed that most of the students got up at the break — they disappeared," Krejsa said. 

"If I’ll be interesting talking to them to see how they felt about the conference.”

World Food Day, observed an­
uously in over 150 countries, was created in 1981 to commemorate the founding of the United Na­tions Food and Agriculture Organization. The event focuses on the underfed and malnourish­
ed.

**PANETTA**

From page 1

The conference didn’t address the bottom line is, if we’re serious about cutting the deficit, we must deal with the defense, entitlements and taxes," Panetta said. "These are areas that must be addressed.

However, Panetta said the two presidential candidates are not dealing with these areas.

"I get a little nervous with Bush saying, 'I will definitely not raise taxes.' No one can credibly believe him," Penetta said. "Dukakis is saying, 'I will do it through IRS enforcement.' Very

frankly, both of them cannot do what they’re saying, while pro­
mising incredible programs.”

He blames the candidates’ misguided promises on “staging politics,” which is a 20 to 30 se­
cond advertisement.

"The people basically design the campaign so they have that particular sound bite for T.V.,” he said. "They stage what goes on the evening news.

"Regardless of the questions, the answers are never responsive to the question,” Panetta said. "They must talk about the themes on their agenda. It’s programming.”

He said that the future presi­
dent will have to make many tough choices.

**DEBATES**

From page 1

He proposed "strong, effective programs in our public schools.”

"I hope we can go after the (Panamanian President Manuel) Noriegas of the world," Hart said, drawing loud cheers from his supporters.

In his closing remarks, Hart said he hoped another debate would be scheduled before November’s election.

Monday’s debate was spon­
ored by Sigma Delta Chi — the Society for Professional Journal­
ists — the League of Women Voters, Allan Hancock College and KSBY-TV.

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