Wednesday, October 19, 1988

Hopefuls trade blows in 19th District debate
Candidates have different views on issues

By Tara Glabmalvo

Monday evening's televised debate in Santa Maria turned in to a blistering 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 barbs flew 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 his draft card back after he even received his deferment," drawing boos and jeers from the audience in Allan Hancock College's Marian Theatre.

The audience also responded strongly to the death penalty issue.

Hart disapproved of the death penalty.

"I feel life without parole is a correct punishment," Hart said.

Lagomarsino shot back.

"Life without parole doesn't necessarily mean that," he said, pointing to Massachusetts' lourough program.

In response to these comments the event was cut off.

"Get back to the issues," and "That's old news."

The candidates debated a variety of issues, including campaign funding, the national debt and world hunger problems.

Lagomarsino favored limiting individual campaign funding.

"I think the taxpayers have enough to pay for than to pay for campaigns," he said.

Lagomarsino also proposed limiting political action committees (PACs), the amount they could 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 that voters "the height of hypocrisy."

"Who pays for this?" 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 by lowering the national debt.

"Gramm-Rudman is an abstract issue when the congress doesn't do its job," he said.

The candidates did, however, agree on the need for a stronger national drug abuse policy.

Lagomarsino was " flatly opposed to the legalization of drugs.

"If we are in a war on drugs ... then we can't compromise," he said of legalization.

He called for stiffer penalties for both dealers and users.

Lagomarsino said Congress was a bill that proves the death penalty is "for drug dealers who kill during the course of their dealing."

Hart added, "The dealers don't buy, then there's no sale," Lagomarsino answered.

Hart also disagreed with the legalization of drugs.

"There's no sale, there's no control of our children," he said.

Lagomarsino said, "We need an appropriate 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 Cuesta Junior College Oct. 17.

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

Panetta said, "I'm here to look at democracy," Panetta said. "It's the people who will have to overcome in the future."

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 addressed 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."

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

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

"We're capping oil wells in Texas and Alaska and at the same time we are selling our Alaskan oil to Japan," Panetta said.

Panetta said the United States has been given everything at the expense of all savings accounts in the nation and has borrowed over $400 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 will be. 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 investments.

"This 15 percent is not going to pay for our jobs, housing, education or even to the military — none of it," he said.

Presently, Panetta said the trillion dollar federal budget is broken down like this: 50 percent of the budget goes towards defense; 42 percent makes up entitlement programs which are social security, pensions, health care and agricultural subsidies; 15 percent deficit interest payments; and 12 to 14 percent covers all other programs such as the government, he said.

See PANETTA, back page.

World Food Day panel targets African hunger

By Steve Harmon

The World Food Day Teleconference attracted about 60 Cal Poly students to Chumash Auditorium Monday to listen to 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 Mueller, 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 Neighborhoods, the International Agricultural Development program, the Cal Poly Food, back page

Lucky joins national effort to help hungry

By Karen Williams

In an effort to raise money for the World Food Day event in San Luis Obispo participated in a World Food Day on Saturday, Oct. 15.

Lucky is a sponsor of Food For All, an 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 Yestegno was one of the World Food Day volunteers this year. She said the Cardinal Key National Honor Society 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 Yestegno.

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 participations.

Customers at Lucky superstores who made donations to the "I love a good deal" program with the purchase of a food item were asked to donate to the cause.

The remaining 25 percent is donated to community food banks.

See COUNCILS, page 10.
Letters to the Editor

San Luis: no biscuits

Editor — "San Luis: No Biscuits," that was the nickname given to this town by hungry men and women on the road during the Depression. That you can't afford to expect a helping hand or meal from the people here.

Patrick Hanlon, my 82-year-old Northern California neighbor, told me that when he was going to finish school here, I've never been here a few weeks but from the newspaper articles I've read about the hostility toward the homeless from the school and officers, Patrick's words have come back to me.

Patrick worked hard all his life building tunnels; he can hardly breathe now because of the dust that permanently clogs his lungs. But, like thousands of men and women during the 30's, he was down on his luck, through no fault of his own. Yet this town quickly earned a reputation for its stinginess toward the needy.

I don't claim to know this town or even to be a part of it, and I don't feel it's fair to generalize. I am not familiar with the homeless either, but when I read that 60 percent of them are veterans — Vietnam veterans — I feel pretty strongly. I went to war during the current stupidity for those boys over there.

Unfortunately, there are some thing that need to be corrected on his statements on the Puritans, Lincoln, Reagan, Falwell, et al. But due to word limitations, here are a couple of remarks:

Though liberals care about the homeless, Ronald Reagan, as quoted from a black, liberal, female, low-cost housing director in Chicago, has done more for the homeless in my town than any other president.

Though liberals care about women's rights, conservatives, a communist from a 25-year-old female, have "done a lot more for women's rights because they care about the right of a female fetus to life, and a hemlock.

Of course, nothing has been said about James Watts's supervision of purchasing sand for parks and wildlife reserves at scales surpassing all presidents since Teddy Roosevelt.

Then there's the mining of Nicaragua's harbors. Interested, Speaker Tip O'Neill, the master liberal, was among the first congressmen to rebel against it, saying he'd be a liberal to the core like you, voted Democrat, and in favor of "citizens for Social Responsibility.

My heart was in the right direction, like yours obviously is, but the historical and economic agenda was kept from my political stand were not one. One thing I strongly agree with you: We've captured this country on your head.

Mr. Curzon, I read your history book today; if I find a result, I think I found a book that makes liberal make poor leaders. Granted, I was a liberal to the core like you, voted Democrat, and in favor of "citizens for Social Responsibility.

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Dan Fredrickson
Civil Engineering

Liberalism

Editor — My reply to Mr. Curzon (Dec. 12): Yes, I did say liberalism and not Mr. Curzon suggests, the modern-day "liberal" Democrat. He does a grand job of providing an official definition for liberalism from his dictionary — a commendable, but not so commenda ble, bit of PR to try to mislead. The reader is left without information as to what constitutes a true liberal, or even to be a part of it, and I

Liberalism — A disinformation scheme

By Don Boekelheide

A disinformation scheme...
State

Stanford pledges to investigate 2 recent racial incidents

STANFORD, Calif. (AP) — Stanford University officials have pledged to investigate two racist incidents that have alarmed students in recent weeks.

Provost James Rosse has asked Norman Robertson, associate dean of student affairs, to review the incidents for possible vio­lation of the university’s stan­dards for student conduct.

His staff has already kicked the discovery last Friday of a poster at the predominantly black fraternity/black residence, Ujamaa, decorated with the word "nigger." "The level of upset was unbelievable," said Robinson, saying he has "never seen any­thing like this" during his 29 years at Stanford. "A lot of students are in great distress, very angry and upset — and understandably so," he said.

There was a lot of emotional pain, with whites and blacks cry­ing together," said Michael Briti, a Ujamaa resident and develop­ment officer of the fraternity. The defaced poster was found two weeks after a flyer depicting Beethoven as brown-skinned, with wild, curly hair, big lips and red eyes was left outside the room of "B.J." Carr, a fresh­man from Chicago.

Stanford: a freshman in Ujamaa, admitted doctorsing the Beethoven poster and apologized. "They denied involvement with the fraternity poster."

Stanford: the two made their comments at a meeting of about 100 stu­dents Sunday afternoon, and Carr followed up by talking about his experience with racism before coming to Stanford.

Dugan claimed he was physically attacked by Carr, who wasn't available for comment. Kevin Anderson, an Ujamaa resident, said "so-called ignorant incidents plague this campus" and blacks are expected to bear most of the burden for educating the community about racism.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dem­ocrat Lloyd Bentsen unleashed a snarling attack Tuesday on the Repub­licans for running a cam­paign that has turned the elec­tion "into a carnival sideshow of nonsense 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 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, promote it." "We've got a little too flabergasted 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 degrade that precious currency of our democracy.

"The democrats have, he con­ceded, "taken a beating from the gop. But we 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 the Republicans White House philosophy of contempt for govern­ment and "get while the get­good." "They don't believe in much of anything at all except how it comes to public service because they have taken a beating but the main for the role government can play in the life of this nation," he said.

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

Tuesday morning Bentsen told local elected officials meeting in San Diego that Democrats would promise a "positive" and "democratic" campaign, 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.

"California is an integral part of nearly every winning scenario," said Dukakis camp­aign communications director Leslie Dach.

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 had a 5 percentage point lead.

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 dead­beat 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 felons and prison inmates.

Before those commercials began airing on TV stations throughout the state, Dukakis 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 "get while the get­good" ads, Dukakis had dropped to a more often double­digit, lead over Bush among California voters in public opinion polls.

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POLY PLANT AND FLORAL SALE!

2 for 1 Roses with
3 for 2 Plants in One
4 for 3 Gallon Containers

NOTHING CAN TOP THIS FINAL SALE!

Text continues on next page...

Brown moves north to seek chairmanship

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

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

The 50­year­old 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 en­dorsement of a majority of the county chairmen of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Sacramento and several other counties.

The other candidate — the unpaid party post — "looks pretty good from all I can tell," he said.

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

Ujamaa resident, said "so-called ignorant incidents plague this campus" and blacks are expected to bear most of the burden for educating the community about racism.

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Text continues on next page...
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September 26 through October 28, 1988
IBM and El Corral Bookstore are offering complete personal computing packages at spectacular prices. Stop by El Corral Computer Department for more information.

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The "Hollywoodization" of politics

Charlton Heston for president, 1988?

Script by Jeff Blizzard
Staff writer

Are Dukakis and Bush the real thing or media created images?

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 issueless 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.

What has made voters uneasy about television's role in presidential campaigns is whether they are seeing the real candidates or re-packaged, programmed candidates who are products of advertising and image consultants.

Columnist Anthony Lewis in the New York Times said "... Americans are disgusted with this election campaign. They are fed up with the mudslinging and the failure to talk about the real issues facing the country. But the fault, dear voters, is not in our politicians but in ourselves."

Culver said the 1988 presidential campaign, including television ads by the candidates, has been overwhelmingly negative.

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"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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SALE PRICES ON 
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SOME EXAMPLES

ATHLETIC SHOES

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BACKPACKING

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OCT 20TH ONLY
Copeland's Sports
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San Luis Obispo 543-3663

Media

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 newsman, said television could do a better job of informing viewers 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 role it is pertinent to in the actual campaign issues, Judd said.

Republicans have been far ahead of Democrats in marketing and packaging candidates to voters, he said. Even 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.

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

Future campaigns should concentrate on 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 a better world, and perhaps my optimism, things will improve," Culver said.

The olive is an ill wind nobody blows.
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 to build the French economy after World War II, won the Nobel Prize for economics Tuesday.

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 markets 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 Mine, 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 formulas.

U.S. trades aid for use of strategic bases

WASHINGTON (AP) - The U.S. government has the power to approve and control Philippine 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 noneconomic assistance of a complicated arrangement that permits the Philippines to use "a substantial 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 U.S. 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 a half the $180 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, parallels that of earlier Nobel laureates Paul Samuelson of the United States and Sir John Hicks of Britain.

Attempted coup by two military officers against Haitian president Avril stopped


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

The coup attempt came in the middle of a review of an agreement under which Haiti will allow the United States to use its bases.

Several thousand people gathered in the streets of Port-au-Prince Monday, but it could not be determined if the coup was stopped before the United States could be assured continued use of the bases.

"These transits, overflights or visits will be conducted in accordance with existing procedures, which may be changed or modified, as necessary, by mutual agreement of both parties," the memorandum said.

However, the U.S.-based government has the power to prohibit storing nuclear, chemical or other non-conventional weaponry on its territory.

The nuclear issue was one of the key items that had to be settled before the United States could be assured continued use of Haiti's bases.

Raul Manglapus signed the pact, which may be changed or modified, as necessary, by mutual agreement of both parties.

Gen. Henri Namphy and installed before the United States could be assured continued use of Haiti's bases.

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Manglapus said President Corazon Aquino would be influenced on the future of the bases by Philippines' reaction to the agreement.

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"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 determined if the coup was stopped before the United States could be assured continued use of Haiti's bases.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — A condition that could affect the safety of a fleet of Boeing 737s has been discovered under the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. J. Jackson Walters, then-director of the ethics office, found that Nancy Reagan had not disclosed any loans made to her by designers and jewelers. She said the first lady's spokesman's statement said, "We will look at it again to see if we made the right decision." Walters acknowledged that Mrs. Reagan had kept any of the expensive gowns and ties — undergone "teddy current" tests using high-frequency electronic equipment. The FAA, after the 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 undergo "teddy current" tests using high-frequency electronic equipment may be free of cracking problems with any of the planes.

First Lady may air dirty laundry

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 special 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 sections of metal skin overlap, according to investigators of the National Transportation Safety Board, whose metallurgists are examining the section.

The Aloha and Continental airplanes 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 off the Boeing assembly line, and the Continental jet was No. 170. Federal Aviation Administration officials cautioned against drawing too close a parallel between the Aloha incident and the cracks found on the Continental jet.

One FAA official, speaking on condition that his name not be identified, 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 undergo "teddy current" tests using high-frequency electronic equipment may be free of cracking problems with any of the planes.

Rescue attempts continue for whales trapped in ice

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three young whales trapped in ice were rescued Tuesday after a helicopter prepared to tow an ice-breaking barge hundreds of miles out to sea. The whales became trapped near a harbor and appeared to be weakening during the weekend to get the barge and the Skycrane ready to go.

The vessel, a Hovercraft-type barge, belongs to VECO inc., an agricultural company. Plans called for the helicopter to pull the 85- to 90-foot-long barge with an 800-foot cable, said Mike Haller, spokesman for the Alaska National Guard.

"The plan has great potential for danger because of the altitude of the helicopter in the towing mode," he said. "They were about 500 feet offshore in 45 feet of water, with their largest breathing hole about 10 feet below the surface, and they were in an ice field." The whales can be spotted on the horizon for two days, Haller said. "They don't look as spry. Their movements are diminished," Ron Morris of the Alaska Marine Fisheries Service said Monday.

The whales were trapped about 15 miles northeast of this Inupiat Eskimo village.

The whales ordinarily can stay underwater nearly four minutes, said Geoff Carroll, a wildlife biologist with the North Slope Borough. The whales have been surfacing about every two minutes, indicating they were becoming tired and stressed. Rescue teams were racing against northerly winds that threatened to keep two small breathing holes open in the ice.

The whales were trapped near an oil field. The new rule requiring all older Boeing 737s operated by 19 U.S. airlines to be stripped of paint when inspecting for cracking. Planes that undergo "teddy current" tests using high-frequency electronic equipment may be free of cracking problems with any of the planes.
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 press freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment. They argued that making it a crime to give information to the news media will 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 1985 of giving Jane's photos taken by a KH-I U.S. spy satellite of a Soviet nuclear aircraft carrier under construction.

Morison, who worked in Switzerland, had suggested to government employees, the justices were convinced he thus divulged classified sleeper agents to the Soviets.

The appeals court rejected arguments that the espionage conviction, while not itself a criminal act, 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 said.

Supreme Court appeal today.

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 seeks for libel.

In supporting the appeal, numerous news organizations told the justices a 6th 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.

The justices agreed to hear a California case challenging whether a state law that bars a newspaper from publishing food from Farm Fresh, the wiretap, approved by a federal judge on July 28, 1982, were intended to gather evidence of extortion.

"To use the First Amendment for such a purpose would be to convert the First Amendment into a warrant for thievery," the appeals court said.

Supreme Court decision on free press rights.

The award was won by Daniel Connaughton, a Hamilton lawyer who unsuccessfully ran for municipal judge in a 1983 election against incumbent James H. Dolan.

About five weeks before the election, Connaughton filed a private criminal complaint with Hamilton police based on corruption allegations against Billy New, then the municipal judge's chief administrative officer.

Connaughton told police that two women claimed to have paid bribes to New to "fix" cases, and that one of the women said some of the transactions had occurred in Dolan's presence.

New eventually was convicted of bribery. Dolan was not indicted.

Connaughton's campaign contended that Dolan bore the ultimate responsibility for "any failure to manage the court or its employees."

A Nov. 1, 1983, article in the Washington Post told the story of the bribery.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five crime kingpins lose wiretap appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Five reputed organized crime figures from Miami and their convictions lost an appeal today.

All but Anthony Giacalone lost their convictions for taking part in a racketeering scheme to collect bribes to New to "fix" cases, and two women claimed to have paid bribes to New to "fix" cases, and that one of the women said some of the transactions had occurred in Dolan's presence.

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

By Suzy Wallace

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 it’s 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 for 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.

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- POWER WALKING CLASSES
- 2 STAIRMASTER MACHINES
(BURN 200 CALORIES IN 15 MINS.!)  
- PERSONAL FITNESS PROGRAM
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The quiz lists a question to generate the number of people reported to be hungry in the United States. The correct answer is 20 million.

Children represent 60 percent of the nation’s hungry, and one-third of the country’s homeless families are children, according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.

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,” Lashof said at a news conference where the 254-page report was issued.

“As it so often the case, the principal barrier is money,” Lashof said, 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, new programs do not make a difference to a problem 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 $5 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 likely to be 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 that prenatal care is the key to reducing the number of babies born sick and handicapped.

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,” Lashof said at a news conference where the 254-page report was issued.

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

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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.

Diogus, Cal Poly co-coordinator for the International Ag­
discussing political policies.

WORLD FOOD DAY.

The National Committee for

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 coor­dinat­or for the Home Economics Club, said Americans need to realize the importance their buy­ing 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 American pur­chasing decisions affect African production. That production af­fects 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 unit."

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 biologi­cal science professor and teacher "World Food Politics" (Pols 371) said he was not sure what came out of the conference.

"You noticed that most of the students got up at the break — they disappeared," Krejsa said. "I'll be interesting talking to them to see how they felt about the conference."

World Food Day, observed an­nually in over 150 countries, was created in 1981 to commemorate the founding of the United Na­tions Food and Agriculture Organization. The event focused on the underfed and malnourish­ed.

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