San Luis Obispo will soon make national news when protesters from roughly 70 statewide anti-nuclear groups, banded together as the Abalone Alliance, try to blockade PG and E’s Diablo Canyon nuclear plant.

The question on everyone’s mind is, of course, “When?” According to Sue Brown, PG&E’s news bureau representative, the low power testing license was approved by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, the judicial arm of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The approval was granted late last Friday.

The final decision is made by the NRC, said Brown, and there is usually a wait of 10 days between decisions. However, a decision by the NRC appeals board on the plant’s security plans still has to be made; this will delay the NRC’s final decision an unspecified length of time.

Photograph by Dan Sternau and Michael Ainscow

Meanwhile, PG&E, the Abalone Alliance and the sheriff’s department continue to prepare for the expected blockade although “It’s possible that the NRC could still deny the license,” said Brown.
Opinion Opinion Opinion

ERANow

The struggle for women to attain social and economic equality in American society has had few successes in recent months. The Equal Rights Amendment is no closer to becoming part of the Constitution than it was a year ago. Meanwhile, anti-abortion legislation is becoming a threat on both the state and federal levels—thanks to the religious fanaticism of the New Right. The ERA situation is particularly discouraging. The amendment that would constitutionally prohibit discrimination based on gender needs the approval of only three more states to become law.

We can't let ERA be defeated by irrational fears and right-wing extremists. The deadline for passage is less than a year away. Southern state legislatures, though, continue to turn their backs on an amendment that would be the needed force to wipe out remaining sexism in this country. Nationwide, working women still receive an average of 40 percent less pay than men.

Public opinion polls have consistently shown that the majority of Americans support ERA as another civil protection feature of the Constitution. The truth is that the fundamentalist forces of the New Right continue to advocate traditional sex roles which have historically deprived countless American women of their rights.

President Reagan made history this month by calling for the appointment of Sandra O'Connor as the first woman Supreme Court justice. The O'Connor nomination was both a welcome step in the area for the feminist movement and a good kick in the teeth to the fundamentalists. O'Connor, you see, has a moderate, reasonable judicial record on social issues, such as abortion.

The Moral Majority's J. I. Hayek, Jerry Falwell, immediately began squawking. Besides women's rights, Falwell is crusading against progressive music, network television, gay rights and evolution (Falwell doesn't believe we evolved from apes. But judging from his Neanderthal mentality, he may be wrong.)

Falwell ought to keep to his bible belt turf in southern Virginia and quit trying to transform this county into a theocracy. And it's about time we all take a stronger stand for sexual equality in this society during the final crucial drive for ERA's passage.

For over 200 years the equality of women has been ignored by the Constitution. The time has now come to liberate them from the injustice promoted by Falwell and his fundamentalist bunch.

Soft energy paths hold promise

Editor:

After reading Stanley A. Pryga's letter (soft energy paths deceptive) last week in Summer Mustang, I found it hard to believe that anyone would have such a suspicious and negative view of alternative energies and the soft energy paths concept.

No, Mr. Pryga, I'm not suspicious of Amory Lovins or the soft paths concept. But I am suspicious of your words, "energy efficiency," Le., arranging things to match energy to match energy forms to energy needs — from fundraising and child care—all the way to encampment. We sincerely wish that this action were not necessary! However, no viable alternative remains.

For the past eight years the Mothers for Peace have led many concerned citizens in the campaign to keep nuclear fission and a major earthquake fault from joining forces within this area. If, despite this intervention, a license is issued, then the non-violent action proposed by the Abalone Alliance is the only remaining recourse.

The granting of a license cannot negate the fact that the country will not have an operable Emergency Response Plan in force until at least December 1981.

The granting of a license cannot negate the fact that the transportation or disposal of radioactive material within our county has not been satisfactorily resolved.

Our daily responsibilities involve the teaching of young adults to make rational judgments, and to become responsible contributing citizens. We cannot be true to this task while remaining silent in the face of, what we perceive to be, an unprecedented threat to the health and safety of present and future generations.

Paul M. Woff

Letters

Concerned faculty decry Diablo licensing

Editor:

Our sincere concerns for the health and safety of the people, the community, and the environment that we love have had an unparalleled emergency-preparedness Plan in force until at least December 1981. We cannot be true to this task while remaining silent in the face of what we perceive to be, an unprecedented threat to the health and safety of present and future generations.

Richard J. Krejci
Professor

Biological Sciences

Match energy forms to energy needs
The Salvadoran Left battles repression

Dec. 2, 1980—Three American nuns and a missionary worker from Cleveland disappear while traveling on a road near El Salvador's capital, San Salvador.

Dec. 4, 1980—All four bodies are found in shallow graves. All have bullet wounds in the head. At least two were raped.

It was an incident that shocked peace-loving American citizens. Yet for this tiny Central American country, it was just another link in the chain of terror perpetrated by the military-security establishment of El Salvador.

As a result of military brutality, 10,000 El Salvadorans were killed during the wave of political violence that continues to sweep that troubled nation. The Reagan administration has decided to aid the Salvadoran junta with U.S. military and economic aid as well as military advisors. Thus, much of the repression in El Salvador is now being done by the U.S.-trained government right-wing death squads.

El Salvador will now bear the stamp of the Reagan administration's policy to aid a quasi-fascist government. This is the same policy, no doubt, will produce the same results.

Why is the United States following a policy to aid a quasi-fascist government in its attempt to crush a popular rebellion? Reagan is promoting the 1960s idea that we live in a bipolar world—the United States and its allies (the good guys) on one side and the Soviet Union and its friends (the bad guys) on the other. Meanwhile, Secretary of State Alexander Haig has rebuffed the demand that the United States stop funding the Soviets if the Soviets have a “hit list” in Central America.

Under this theory, the Salvadoran junta is an American ally fighting a communist-inspired rebellion. This is the kind of thinking that put the Shah of Iran in power in 1953 and the Somolian clan in Nicaragua in 1983. The Reagan policy, no doubt, will produce the same results.

In the first place, the communist label given to the Salvadoran rebels is inappropriate. The Salvadoran Left is composed of several diverse and competing elements: the Salvadoran Communist Party (PCS), composed of old-line Moscow-oriented communists; the more revolutionary Popular Forces of Liberation, which split from the PCS in 1969; the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), composed of social democrats; and the moderate Christian Democratic party (PLN).

The horrendous bloodshed that has accompanied the fighting is from two very dangerous adversaries, opposed to each other and the governing coalition. The first group is the right-wing military officers, despotic creatures who send out death squads to eliminate anyone—even Catholic nuns—who threaten their oppressive hold over the population.

So far, they've been credited with all the killings in this strife-torn nation last year. Yet that's not altogether accurate, according to other sources. Constantine Menges, of the Hudson Political Institute, studied specific reports from the DRU, in which they actually claimed credit for the murder of up to 6,000 people in 1980.

The DRU, an umbrella organization that formed the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Front (FMLN) last November, to do the killing, was organized in Havana in May 1980. Under the auspices of the popular hero, Fidel Castro, of course.

He was the one, in 1976, who "liberated" the southwestern African nation called Angola, with indisputable help from friends at the Kremlin. Thanks to a divided U.S. foreign policy, specifically the efforts by former California Senator John Tunney to cut off military aid, Angola is now a Soviet puppet state. Like Afghanistan and so many other nations.

The U.S. State Department has, in its wisdom, issued a white paper titled "Communist Interference in El Salvador." The report's Cold War conclusions, though, are in direct contrast to its supporting evidence, which reveals that the countries supplying the Salvadoran rebels are not heavy-weight communist powers but rather a handful of Third World nations. Military materials also come from the international and Western European arms market via Panama.

The main point is that there is a fundamental difference between freedom and anti-communism. The original anti-communist, we must remember, was Adolf Hitler.

Who are the butchers, the real "bad guys," in this nightmare revolution—the ruling civilian-military junta? Are they purely to blame for this carnage? Or is it perhaps the "populist" guerilla fighters, the ones who call themselves the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU)?

First examine the man who heads El Salvador's coalition government, President Jose Duarte. Duarte is a Moderate Christian Democrat who was the country's last democratically elected leader, in 1972. Duarte had plans for land reform at the time and for that he was immediately overthrown by El Salvador's rightist military forces. He was subsequently tortured by these goons.

In 1979, Duarte won back his place in power, in a coup d'etat that deposed right-wing leader Humberto Romero. Last year his land reform plans were undone specifically by state producer cooperatives, giving thousands of acres to impoverished El Salvadorans.

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Our moral dilemma in Central America is summed up most accurately by Paul Kemble, founder of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority: "For American liberals," Kemble said in a New Republic magazine article, "the test is whether they have the intellectual integrity to support in practice the kind of reforms they advocate in rhetoric and in theory, or whether they still are so mesmerized by the Vietnam experience that they will automatically shirk from any difficult foreign involvement, even if that means that the totalitarian left will triumph."

Tom Kinsolving Co-Editor
Residents prepare to act

"All the world is a stage," wrote Shakespeare. Today three San Luis Obispo county residents are trying to decide what part they will play in the anticipated Abalone Alliance blockade of Diablo Canyon. Tony Geisman, Harchel "Hank" Apfelberg and MaryAnn Vasconcellos don't call themselves radicals, yet they feel compelled to consider radical, possibly illegal steps to oppose the plant's operation.

Geisman, 38, is a single parent with four children, age 6 to 13. She works as a coordinator of a children's summer program in San Luis Obispo. For the past few months she read literature on the issue, wrote letters to the governor, attended the usual meetings and did volunteer work for the Abalone Alliance. "Now it seems that all the legal channels are exhausted," Geisman told Summer Mustang. "What is left?"

Hank Apfelberg, 44, is a Cal Poly graduate with a 10-year resident of San Luis Obispo. Loves the county and does not want to have to leave that he may not lose his job if he is in jail and cannot work. Apfelberg labels nuclear energy as an "institutional racket" and says that a stand must be made to stop it here. His wife, Elizabeth, who also teaches, became involved in the nuclear issue when she first arrived in Diablo Canyon. The Apfelbergs family has since become wholly supportive of the anti-nuclear stance.

Each family member decided individually whether or not to participate in the blockade. The Apfelbergs' 13-year-old daughter has "continued anti-nuclear rallies with her parents, and their 18-year-old son has undertaken non-violent training with them to prepare for the showdown at Diablo. Mary Ann Vasconcellos, 32, mother of a 2-year-old, is a pre-school teacher and volunteer trainer for Alliance's training sessions. Vasconcellos' decision to join the blockade is complicated by her arrest in the 1978 blockade. She fears they may be more serious charges brought against her this time as a "peripheral organizer" and "violating trespass.

Yet she is seriously considering participating this time because she said, "this plant represents the right of nuclear power in the United States to 'beeny' again."

By MAURARA THURMAN

Blockade showdown nears

From page 1

In May, the NRC shortened the ap­peals period following license approval from 30 to 16 days, so the Alliance in­tends to form a blockade eight to ten days after the license is granted. "We have seen all the legal they can through...this will be an opportunity to make a statement," Bistagne, Abalone Alliance spe­cialist, said.

The difference between past Aba­lone and this one, said Bistagne, is that the previous blockades were sys­tematic weekend protests. This one is not to literally obstruct Diablo's operation. Blockade plant, without emi­ssion, and "interferes" with plant emp­loyment.

People taking part in the blockade are required to have a day off, one day non-violent training of­fered by the Alliance. They are form­ing groups of five to 15 members who will blockade together and role play to learn peaceful ways to demonstrate. Training also involves informing par­ents of the legal options available to them if arrested.

Communications between the Abalone Alliance and the sheriff's department have been "cooperative," said Sheriff George Whiting. Learning how to use non-violent tear gas is part of an officer's regular training pro­gram, and that special training has been conducted specifically for the police in dealing with non-violent situations. Arresting someone who refuses to cooperate, giving "lip-in," is the sheriff's job prepared for.

In June, CAR (California Assembly) people were arrested for trespassing on one and one­half miles of PG & E property. Thirteen that time, three or four forces have had their names pulled while 100 others are in jail on more charges. The sheriff, said Brown, has not been arrested. If the sheriff wants to charge the 100, he will. The sheriff is in the position to decide who is arrested, said Brown. "POLICING is simply a bystander.

BY MAURARA THURMAN

The Robert E. Kennedy Library has received nine new photocopying machines that produce high-quality copies but at twice the former price.

The cost per reproduc­tion is now 10 cents instead of five cents according to Library Director David Walsh. "They all pay a dime for a good copy," said Walsh, "and nickel and not get a usable copy."

The old copying machine, which had produced more than $5 million copies, was moved to other locations on campus.

The new machines and two hill-changing machines, also in the library, are owned and maintained by the Golden State Systems. Under previous arrangements, the five library-owned machines were serviced by employees of a Santa Maria firm. Walsh said response to breakdowns will be faster under the new contract.

When they are serviced by Savin parts and those machines which exceed the guarantee are replaced, the machines are guaranteed not to break down for years or one million copies, said Bill Baker of Golden State Systems. Each machine has a retail value of $16,875.

In addition, the machines will receive "preventive maintenance" every thirty thousand copies. Baker said. Baker said his firm will also operate a machine in the campus computer center.

CAR success rate improves during summer quarter

We Help You Buy or Sell

STUDENT & FACULTY
MOBILE HOME STORES!

BY MICHAEL WINTERS

Summer quarter at Cal Poly, already pleasant enough because of a shrunken population of students and faculty, offers the added attraction of in­crease in CAR registration. Through CAR, those achieving what the Registrar's Office calls a perfect schedule (getting all required classes in the first two attempts) can, if they wish, sign up for 10 percent of the classes. The spring quarter figure was 36 percent.

The CAR Program is achieving a com­plete schedule, as many units as they wished, rank­ed at 68 percent, as opposed to 59 percent in the spring. But the figures are skewed by the new, says Registrar Gerald Punches. "Most students take reduced loads," he said, "so chances of getting all the units they wish are increased.

Students are also helped by an expanded schedule of classes this summer, larger than last summer's. The 1980 summer schedule carried 14 pages of classes, while this sum­mer it boasts 15, an in­crease of about 40 sec­tions, said Donald M. Coats, Associate Dean of Educational Services. The CAR Program for this summer numbered 475 students, 1,000 more than the equivalent quarter provided by the univer­sity's own property five years ago.

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Institutional Research.

Of last spring's 5391 students, 2658, or 48 per­cent were seniors. Seventy percent of the student body was made up of upper classmen.

CAR participants for the 1980 summer quarter were 13,119. Of these, 786 or 5.92 percent were classified as non-traditional students, including parents, which was an increase of 161, or 22.5 percent, over last year. Of those participants, 227, or 28.6 percent, were parents.

Maurara Thurman is a junior at Cal Poly and a member of the Student Auxiliary.

Library receives new copiers

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Gold Margaritas

IN THE CREAMER

Dancing
Wed Thru Sat
from 9 to closing
P. to Open Friday
4 p.m. to Dusk

BY BERT LEVINE

The student government is proud to announce the free Good Night, which will be served from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. on weekdays and 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. on weekends.

"This is a welcome addition to the campus," said President Mike Eagan, "and we hope it will be well-used."

"We hope you'll enjoy your Gold Margaritas," said President Mike Eagan, "and we hope it will be well-used."

BY MARYAURHA THURMAN

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"People taking part in the blockade are required to have a day off, one day non-violent training offered by the Alliance. They are forming groups of five to 15 members who will blockade together and role play to learn peaceful ways to demonstrate. Training also involves informing parents of the legal options available to them if arrested.

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CONCOGERATES CREATING STARVATION, COALITION SAYS

Campus

Hunger Coalition

BY TERESA HAMILTON
Staff Writer

Consumed in their world of greed and controlled by a law called profit, the leaders of multinational corporations are responsible for the starvation and death of millions of people in Third World countries every year, according to Cal Poly's Campus Hunger Coalition.

With their sights set on money—at the cost of human lives—the conglomerate rulers are causing people to starve in countries that are exporting the cost of human lives—the world countries every year, according to Coalition spokesinan Kambiz Kashawi.

"There is nothing wrong with their (Nestle) products," said Kashani. "It is their particular policies that we object to.

"Nestle promotes their infant formula in several countries through unethical practices, and in doing so, directly aids in the killing...of many young infants who die annually through the misuse of this product," he said.

The film discussed the multinational conglomerates, whose decisions and actions were accused of shaping the lives of people throughout the world. Of the 200,000 industrial corporations in the United States, the film said only 100 corporations control more than half of all manufacturing assets.

Of these 100 corporations, the film said that only 10 corporations make 22 percent of all the profits.

In an opening statement from a Dole Corporation executive, the film's message was spelled out:

"...we are in business to make money. We are not in business, primarily, to satisfy society—if that requires us to lose money. A profit has to be number one." — Dole Corporation leader

The distribution of food," said Ruehr.

The coalition, with roll of between 30 and 50 students during the regular school year, also participates in workshops, fund raisers and social improvement programs.

Last fall the coalition sponsored Skip-A-Meal, in which 868 Poly students participated. The $738 raised in the project was sent to an international organization whose efforts focus on alleviating worldwide hunger.

New PCB ballast procedure enacted

BY JEANETTE VAN BERKEL
Staff Writer

The campus-wide policy concerning where ballasts containing carcinogenic PCB may be dumped was changed last Monday, according to Environmental Health and Occupational Safety Officer Donald Van Acker.

The new policy will require all ballasts to be stored in drums after they have been replaced by non-PCB ballasts.

"It takes effect immediately," said Van Acker, referring to the federal regulation. "There is no need for overall protection," said Van Acker, referring to the federal policy. "But because of the volume we are dealing with, a new policy has been established.

When the ballasts in the drums have been checked for PCB and have met the requirement for dumping, they will probably be burned in a one drum site," said Van Acker.

Until last week, the ballasts were a major concern to Cindy Jellinek, an instructional support technician for the chemistry department. She discovered many of the ballasts being thrown in the outdoor dumpsters.

Concerned with the fact that PCB, a carcinogen, does not break down when it enters the body, Jellinek observed the ballast being replaced in the science building.

"I had assumed they (the electricians and student assistants from Plant Operations) were taking them to a safe place," she said. "What we found were merely being thrown into a dumpster."

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Chumash
8:30 p.m.
Price: $1

THE FRENCH DETECTIVE

Wed. July 29
Chumash
8:30 p.m.
Price: $1

COTTONWOOD
395 Higuera (meet at 4720) Parking in rear

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Fri. July 24
8 p.m.
Chumash
Price: $1

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Enjoy San Luis Obispo's best haircut in its newest, most comfortable salon. We have a sunny patio and the world's greatest in our gallery. Feel free to drop in or call for an appointment. 941-1774
Budget cuts, faulty computers linked to loan snafu

BY RUSS BUZZELLI
Staff Writer

Proposed congressional cutbacks, communication breakdowns and overdue checks are major problems frustrating students, Poly officials and Student Aid Commission officers who are in charge of California's Guaranteed Student Loan program.

At press time there were 300 Poly students who applied for winter and spring quarter loans and have not yet received any funds.

Reasons for the delays and ambiguity surrounding this situation don't have one specific cause yet the blame for the difficulties has been shuffled around like paperwork. Chase and Citibank are the two main lending institutions in the CSUL program, since their borrowing requirements are less stringent. 

If the CGSL program, since their borrowing requirements are less stringent. As a result, both banks took in more applications than their facilities could process. A virtual paperwork glut exists at both lending institutions.

To further complicate matters, in January 1981 interest rates on all loans not yet fully processed had to be recalculated manually, due to annual interest rates increasing from 7 to 9 percent. This caused further delays in the processing of any new applications.

In fiscal year 1980-81, $450 million in loans were allocated to California students in the CSUL program. Cal Poly was the second largest borrower in the CSUL program, since their borrowing requirements are less stringent. A virtual paperwork glut exists at both lending institutions.

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In April and May of this year, Chase stopped processing loans to accommodate the change from manual loan processing to a computerized system. Chase officials believe the new system would accelerate the processing of loans, but they are holding up the processing of many new and old applications.

"As it turns out, the computer system has been fraught with problems, one of which is the issuance of duplicate promissory notes," said financial aid officer Diane Ryan. A preliminary note is a document each student must sign in order to receive a loan. It legally binds students to the lending institution they do business with.

Through all of these delays the biggest source of frustration has probably been the inability to keep informed on loan progress.

A spokesperson for the Student Aid Commission, Kenneth Tarr, said, "we have had problems in getting information from banks. The student aid commission's ability to get information from banks wasn't always timely. The Student Aid Commission has begun publishing a newsletter that will provide monthly updates on changes in the loan program.

Congressman Leon Panetta alleges the main problem of current loan processing is due to lending institutions waiting to see what impact Reagan administration cutbacks will have on future student loans. Yet both school officials and Student Aid Commission officers claim that the majority of banks in the program are still processing loan applications.

In a recent press conference, Congressman Panetta told the Summer Mustang, "I can see why Chase and others are holding up the processing of student loans. They want to see how these administration cutbacks will effect them." Chase officials, however, categorically deny this.

"Reagan's cutbacks are not a factor in loan hold-ups," said Mary Bestani, Public Relations Manager for Chase.

The House and Senate Conference Committee on student financial aid was scheduled to produce a bill Tuesday that will revise future student loan programs. Changes that are to take place, though they will not go into effect until Oct. 1, are a 4 to 5 percent fee for first-time borrowers and the ability of this student to show financial need based on family income.

What these types of students can expect in the future is uncertain. Poly financial aid officer Diane Ryan summed it up this way: "Increased employment and reduced units is a possibility that will face many students, and some will even have to drop out.

Solar-heated food and water highlights local energy fair

BY JUDY LUTZ
Staff Writer

Beans, bread and BTU (better thermal usage) were all part of an energy workshop designed to take the mystery out of the sun last Thursday at Mitchell Park.

Solar-heated food and information about conservation were among the benefits of the last of three workshops held throughout the county last week.

Half a dozen organizations participated in the program, which was co-sponsored by the Economic Opportunity Center and Pacific Gas and Electric.

"What we want to do is take the mystery out of solar," said Richard Feenstra, Poly architecture major and energy education coordinator for EOC.

"There's nothing complicated or mysterious about it (alternative energy). The rewards and benefits are long lasting."

The afternoon sun shined on a twirling photovoltaic-powered plastic bathtub from the Pacific Energy Company. Feenstra pointed to the passive solar water heater and oven as "simple, low-cost easy-to-do-yourself applications" of solar power.

Feenstra said BTU is a newly formed agency which will weatherize, solarize and insulate homes to generate funds for the EOC energy program for low-income families. "Our profit will replace lost tax dollars," he said, anticipating cutbacks in EOC federal funding.

Homemade solar fruit dryers were demonstrated by Rocky Bobwelder, a professional woodworking student, and homemade solar fruit dryers were demonstrated by Rocky Bobwelder, a professional woodworking student. 

Loren Hanish makes a homemade solar fruit dryer.

Please see page 7


**Father Blase Bonpane lectures about Central America in UU 220.**

Father Blase Bonpane is a Jesuit priest who taught philosophy at the University of San Luis Obispo and who has traveled extensively throughout El Salvador. He has been a vocal critic of the Salvadoran government's policies, and his lectures often focus on the role of the Church in El Salvador.

In this lecture, Bonpane discusses the role of the Church in El Salvador, particularly in the context of the political and social unrest that has characterized the country. He talks about the Church's role in providing education, medical care, and other services to the poor, and how these actions have been met with resistance from the government.

Bonpane also discusses the role of the Church in promoting human rights and justice. He talks about the Church's role in advocating for the rights of activists and political prisoners, and how the Church has been instrumental in providing a voice for those who have been silenced by the government.

Bonpane's lecture is a powerful reminder of the role that the Church can play in advocating for justice and human rights, and of the importance of supporting those who are working to bring about change in El Salvador.
New law mandates moped registration

BY MIGUEL ORTIZ

Effective immediately: All mopeds, or "motorised bicycles," must register with the Department of Motor Vehicles. A new state law will require all new mopeds sold on or after July 1, 1981 to register the vehicles with the DMV.

"I think it's great," said Richard Brug, Cal Poly's director of public safety. This new registration process will make it easier to recover stolen mopeds and it will also force people to insure their vehicles for accidents, said Brug.

According to Assembly Bill 1820, the moped registration provides a process of identification and creates computer records for these vehicles to help in theft identification and recovery. The recovery rate is very small, said Brug, but moped theft at the university isn't as serious as it is statewide, he said.

This new process will make it easier to track down the owner of a vehicle rather that going through the drawn-out process of using one serial number and a manufacturer's name, Brug said.

Once the moped is registered, the owner will be issued a license plate and an identification card that looks like a standard vehicle registration card.

Mopeds will be registered in a three-stage schedule:

- All new motorised bicycles sold on or after July 1, 1981 will be required to register and license with the DMV.
- All mopeds sold prior to July 1, 1981 must be registered by Jan. 1, 1982, if not currently registered.
- Mopeds sold prior to July 1, 1981, and licensed by a local jurisdiction (police department) as a bicycle, must register by July 1, 1982.

A $5 application fee is required. There will not be an annual renewal process.

This new registration will be done mainly for identification purposes, said Brug, since it will not create revenue for the state. The fee will primarily cover the cost of manufacturing moped license plates and clerical work.

Applications for moped registration are available at all DMV field offices. For more information contact: Department of Motor Vehicles Bicycle Registration, P.O. Box 11319, Sacramento, 95853, (916) 322-3280.

Granite Stairway Mountaineering

is having a change of ownership Sale

See our new store this Fall in Berkley
Thursday July 23 10-8
Friday July 24 10-6
Saturday July 25 10-5

Polarguard Bags 20% off
Down Bags 30% off
Backpacks 20% off
Tents 20% off
Boots 20% off
Daypacks 30% off
Garments 30-40% off
Sunglasses 20% off
Shorts 20% off
Soft Luggage 30% off
Stoves 20% off
Climbing Gear 20% off
Black Ice
Garments 2nds 40-70% (if new)

Rental Skis—CHEAP

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