Efforts to make on-campus banking a reality are under way. ASI Business Affairs Director Roy Gersten said Monday.

A Bank of America representative met with ASI President Dennis Hawk on Feb. 1 to discuss the installation of the automated tellers he promised in his election campaign last year.

World has been work throughout the local banking community that ASI is accepting proposals and any banks wishing to install automated tellers at Cal Poly can propose a contract according to Gersten.

Gersten expected that 85 percent of the local banks that feature automated tellers would be interested in submitting a proposal. All proposals should be submitted within the next two weeks. Gersten said, and will be reviewed by ASI.

Following acceptance of the proposal by ASI, it will go to President Baker and then to the Chancellor for final approval.

Once a contract is negotiated with the selected bank, it will take about 90 days before the tellers can be installed in the bank. Installation would be this summer at the newest, he said.

In addition, installing business for the bank, on-campus banking will be a great convenience to students, Dennis Hawk said recently.

The abundance of laboratory classes at Cal Poly means many students are on campus from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Hawk said. Going into a bank downtown is difficult for many students, he added.

The large dorm population will benefit greatly from a campus banking plan, Hawk said. Cal Poly has more students in the dorms than any campus in the GSU, he said.

Hawk said one of the automated tellers would be installed at the dorms for students in wheelchairs.

Three tellers have already been installed at Cal Poly Pomona, Hawk said.

The automated tellers function by inserting a "ready to card" card into a machine, which then prints out information on a screen similar to the way a computer terminal works.

# Mustang Daily

Cal Poly Fire Department, carries Ted Gillenwaters of the Edna Valley Fire Station up a Shell Beach cliff in a litter basket.

Cliff rescues topic of class

**BY BRIAN RAILSBACK**

Staff Writer

"Smile, you're going to die," the man leaned over and told me. Me being a group of 18 firefighters were preparing to repel down the side of an 80-foot cliff over the Shell Beach shoreline. A nearby spectator turned to another and asked, "Who are those guys?"

The man with the grim comment and the other starting down the cliff were part of a group of 18 firefighters who were learning how to do cliff rescues last weekend. Five of those attending the class were from the Cal Poly Fire Department and the rest were from fire stations throughout San Luis Obispo County.

Rescuing people trapped on or below cliffs was the focus of the three-day course.

"Specifically in San Luis Obispo County we have a high incidence of people slipping over cliffs or getting trapped on them," said Mike Harkness, a fire captain in the California Department of Forestry (CDF) and one of the instructors in the course.

"These situations are especially true along the coast," Harkness added.

As a result, a formal course in cliff rescues was developed two years ago by Harkness and another instructor, Phil Hanon, who is a CDF fire engineer. Between 100 and 120 people have gone through the course which originated, Harkness said.

The course is in three steps:

Step one emphasizes the care and understanding of the rope and tackle used in a cliff rescue.

In the second step, students are taught how to get themselves up and down a cliff. This essentially involves repelling down cliffs and belaying as necessary, securing ropes, equipment, and people.

Please see page 10

Reagan budget proposal will slash financial aid

**BY TWYLA THOMAS**

President Reagan's domestic spending cuts for the 1983 fiscal year, which will be introduced in Congress this week, include huge slashes in college financial aid that "could be devastating," said Cal Poly Financial Aid Director Lawrence Wolf.

The cuts, if put into effect, could reduce the number of students receiving financial aid at Cal Poly from 3,000 to 1,600 for the school year 1983-84. Financial aid programs are forward-funded, so Reagan's budget effective Oct. 1 will apply to financial aid starting Fall 1983.

According to Wolf, there is a proposed $900 million reduction in Pell (SEOG) Grants, a $150 million cut in work study, and zero funding for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and National Direct Student Loans.

In addition, the Guaranteed Student Loans will sustain an $800 million reduction. Under Reagan's plan, starting April 1, undergraduates applying for the loan have to pass a needs test and pay a 10 percent origination fee for the loan, up from 5 percent.

Two years after leaving college, students would lose the entire federal subsidy of the 5 percent loans, and would have to repay them at market rates, according to the Associated Press.

**Grad Students Ousted**

Graduate and professional students would be ousted from the GSL program, but would be able to apply for another loan program. Repayment for this alternative loan program begins 60 days after students receive their money, and the interest rate is tied to treasury bill rates, or 14 percent at this time.

Wolf, who is "in the process of putting together a brief package of the proposed reductions and the potential impact on students estimates that the cuts would force some students out of college.

Reagan budget proposal will slash financial aid

**BY MARY KELLY**

Assassins is a game of make believe terrorism that has gained in popularity on university campuses over the past year. Recently, Dean of Students Russell Brown expressed concern about the game being played at Cal Poly.

"No one has been hurt at Cal Poly," Brown said, "but by playing that kind of game, it makes that kind of behavior more acceptable." Brown claims his concern is a moral one, because the game is not only played by children, but by adults already, and one can read about killings everyday in the newspapers. One should not make a game out of killing, he said.

"The game of assassins glorifies that kind of activity (killing), and we ought to condemn it," said Brown. "For your protection, and for a positive statement for the value of human life, be discriminating in the games you play," said Brown.

"Celebrate life, don't destroy it, even in your fantasies.
Reagan defends new budget

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — President Reagan said Tuesday that Americans are "tired of theories" and challenged opponents of his plan to reduce federal spending and balance the budget to "put up or shut up."

"We have a solid plan already in place," he told the Indiana Legislature. "Either give the American people a better alternative or join us in our efforts to set the economy right."

Earlier in the House, Reagan denounced his Democratic critics as demagogues, elitists and knee-jerk reactionaries.

"Even before the budget came out, you could hear the sound of knuckledusters all over Washington," Reagan told the Iowa Legislature.

He said in Indianapolis that his plan "is based on sound economic theory, not on political expediency" and that he will stick by it.

And Reagan, apparently sensitive to congressional criticism of the proposed jump in defense spending, said: "I cannot close my eyes, cross my fingers and simply hope the Soviets will behave themselves."

Leftist Guerrillas gain headway

EL TRANSITO, El Salvador (AP) — Despite increased U.S. aid to the Salvadoran government, leftist guerrillas are making headway in their war against the junta. Relief workers estimate the insurgents can move freely through one-third of the countryside.

The guerrillas have taken their 21/2-year-old hit-and-run battle to scores of communities that lived quietly until a few months ago.

On Monday the insurgents reached into the capital, attacking on a base destroyed 15 jet-suicide helicopters, no more than $55 million in additional military aid after a guerrilla attack on 22 city buses, and on Tuesday announced their battle to scores of communities that lived quietly until a few months ago.

Relief workers estimate the insurgents can move freely through one-third of the countryside.

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Relief workers estimate the insurgents can move freely through one-third of the countryside.
...find the red markers we hid

Story and photos by Lori Ortiz

Braving poison oak and rattlesnakes, more than 60 outdoor enthusiasts trudged through the rugged brush of Montana De Oro State Park Saturday in search of 21 plastic markers.

Ranging from Cal Poly students and ROTC cadets to families and Boy Scouts, the sportswomen were competing in the Army ROTC's Fourth Annual Montana De Oro Orienteering Meet.

Saturday's event offered three courses to beginners as well as experienced orienteers. The yellow or novice course had five control points, the intermediate orange route seven, and the advanced 5,000 meter course had nine.

At each control point was hidden a red colored plastic marker with an attached coded hole punch. The contestant's goal was to punch his or her map with each of the coded punches before returning to the starting point.

Before the start of the race, Maj. John Walsh briefed the group, with orienteering strategy.

"The most critical aspect is route selection," Walsh said. "Those with the most stamina will not necessarily be the winners.

"It takes mental acuity — being able to look at the terrain and pick the best route to the points," he continued. "Many times the straightest path is not the best."

Walsh also gave instructions on using a compass and reading topographical maps. The metal military compasses used by the cadets and the plastic compasses issued to the other contestants have magnetic north floating needles. In thick terrain the needle is oriented to the map so that it is possible to tell which direction you're traveling, Walsh said.

The maps indicated the location of paved roads, trails, unimproved roads, water, heavily wooded areas of eucalyptus trees, and areas of manzanita scrub

"You can never really get lost," Walsh said. "You know you're always in California, and you're always in Montana De Oro Park."

It's important not to panic, Walsh added. He reminded the group that the compass always points north and one of the easiest ways to get re-oriented is to head west to the main road or the ocean. Following the hour-long instruction, the contestants were lined up in yellow, orange and red groups. They were started in one minute intervals. At the command "go" each competitor sprinted to the orienteering table and plotted the precise location of each marker on his or her map.

After a brief check of the map, they raced away toward the first marker. Some charged straight through thick stands of brush and manzanita, while others searched for a deer trail or path around the obstacles.

Once the general site was found, it was more difficult locating the red, gallon-sized marker. Each map had clues to the location, such as at "junction of trail and creek" or "along spur, midway up hill," but it still took a keen eye to spot them.

After each marker was found, and the map was punched with the correct number of coded punches, the competitors forged their ways back to the starting point.

The first entrants who clocked in were scratched, bleeding and bruised. But they were smiling. Trophies for first and second place and ribbons for third were awarded to top finishers in each group.

Brad Wood, a Cal Poly student, was the last to start the red course and the first to finish. He clocked in at an amazing one hour and eight minutes expected finish time was two to three hours. Wood said that this was only his second race and he entered because he likes to run in the hills for relaxation.

Other contestants struggled in for two more hours, most of them looking scratched and tired, but all of them happy.
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Woman’s love of the dunes moved a power plant

By Angela Vengel

Dabio Canyon Nuclear Power Plant could very possibly have been named after the Nipomo Dunes if not for one woman’s fight with Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

“T’m an environmentalist,” said Kathleen Goddard-Jones. “When I discovered that PG&E planned to buy 1,300 acres in the heart of the Nipomo Dunes to place a power plant, my battle began.”

Approximately 20 years ago, a time when many Cal Poly students were un­concerned with PG&E’s plans for nuclear power plants, Goddard-Jones and the Sierra Club worked to convince PG&E to change the site of the power plant.

Their efforts were successful and the plant site was changed from the Nipomo Dunes to Diablo Canyon.

“We persuaded PG&E to look elsewhere,” she said. “We didn’t pick out the site. We were in the business of protecting land, not picking power plant­site,” said Goddard-Jones. “We told them to pick the site and we would tell them if we’d tolerate it.”

Goddard-Jones is a native Californian. She grew up loving the environ­ment, and camped on the Dunes before they had a name.

“I know scenic and scientific resources. I don’t know physics,” said Goddard-Jones. At the time, I think 1962, we were fighting to save those scenic and scientific resources. We wasn’t fighting nuclear power. We couldn’t let the power plant go in on accident that it would destroy those resources,” she said.

Goddard-Jones arranged to have the land purchase manager and the ex­ecutive representative of PG&E meet her and the conservation chairman from the Sierra Club at the Nipomo Dunes.

“We decided that the best way to con­vince them to change the plant site would be to show them the Dunes. We took them all through the Dunes. I showed them every point of interest I could possibly find. I guess they got a real work-out, not to mention a sunburn,” said Goddard-Jones.

“They were impressed by the landscape. They’d been shaken up. This was the beginning of a good working and learning relationship between the Sierra Club and PG&E.”

Goddard-Jones was then invited by PG&E to tour their Humboldt Nuclear Power Plant.

“We actually watched the men loading the fuel elements into the containment vessels. In the control room all the men were young and very serious looking. Their faces electrically communicated to me a fear and concern,” said Goddard-Jones. “The atmosphere was very tense.

In the plans returning from the power plant, Goddard-Jones had the chance to speak with the power plant’s safety engineer. She questioned him on his qualifications and education.

“I found that, he’d only had six months of air-conditioning at Cal Poly. I was surprised,” said Goddard-Jones. “Now I don’t think that nuclear power is safe. But still by battlegrounds are the Dunes. They’re my love. I promised PG&E I wouldn’t fight them anymore.”

Goddard-Jones now lives with her husband in a home overlooking the Dunes. She still walks the Dunes that once led nature walks through. She is still an active member of the Sierra Club, but stays behind the lines.

“I’m not fond of being out in front crusading anymore,” said Goddard­Jones. “It’s time younger people got in there and started doing it with their fresh energies and fresh ideas. Botany is my hobby now. I’m an amateur botanist. I simply like to know the differ­ent types of plants,” she said.

The Nipomo Dunes are a great laboratory for her hobby, she said. But she grits her teeth when she thinks how her laboratory is being destroyed by off­road vehicle use.

“For the most part off-road vehicle enthu­siasts are not my kind of people. They can be ruthless and destructive when it comes to the Dunes. They don’t seem to care about the environment,” said Goddard-Jones.

“I know that the majority of them haven’t been educated. I don’t understand the delicate nature of the Dunes. It’s as though they are driving their machines through a museum of art.”

Goddard-Jones blames the state for part of the Dunes’ destruction. The State Park Commission and the California Commission approved and certificated 810 acres as the Nipomo Dunes State Vehicle Recreation Area.

“What has happened is that the people don’t just stay on those 810 acres,” she said. “They have proliferated all over. Now why didn’t the state do anything like put up a fence and contain the area? If they didn’t have the money why didn’t they wait to open the recrea­tion area?” asked Goddard-Jones.

Kathleen Goddard-Jones, inset above over the Pismo Dunes, fought hard to keep Pacific Gas and Electric’s nuclear power plant, now at Diablo Canyon, from being constructed in Nipomo Dunes.

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Review

‘Love Play’ sadly lacking the thrill of romance

BY TWYLA THOMAS

Love Play. Doesn’t it sound catchy, sensual, full of promise (and at least five of the seven deadly sins)?

What lies inside the cover of this latest novel by Rosemary Rogers that is adorned with a pair of very sexy lips is a story that raises the genre of romance novels to new heights of (to use a few of my first impressions) absurdity, stupidity and amusement.

The book’s best feature is its easy reading quality. Rogers’ book is one to peruse on a lazy afternoon while sipping diet soda. Love Play slides by in a haze without any intellectual stimulation, as it was meant to do.

What Love Play was supposed to do and didn’t was to interest me in the “romance” of the story. I’ve read enough Harlequin romances to know that heavy breathing’s where it’s at, and Love Play’s romantic scenes left much to be desired.

After the seventh or eighth time the hero sardonically raised his eyes over the heroine’s body (this is supposed to titillate?), I yawned. Just because Love Play is a fluffy novel doesn’t mean it can’t live up to its promises, and I spent $4.95 to find out it didn’t.

For two hundred pages, I read a repetitive battle-of-the-sexes tale that was devoid of excitement or interest. Even Harlequin romances would put Love Play to shame.

The story line isn’t the most convincing. It revolves around Sara, an unworthy daughter of a movie star. She’s pampered by her sister Desire (who looks like her, of course) to take her place for a couple of weeks so Desire can use her image to that of a wild, wanton Hollywood starlet.

While all this is going on, Sara is having a grand old time hating him, and about halfway through, falling in love, too.

Perhaps the main reason romance novels are so popular is that it’s fun to let the imagination take over and to put oneself in the place of the character. This isn’t even possible with Love Play.

The hot and spicy parts of the book don’t make up for Rogers’ inept character developments. Sara seems too insipid for the person she is meant to be. Ricardo was such a jerk for most of the book that it made it hard to believe that he could be a lovable, sweet hero at the end.

Despite its many faults, Love Play has a few redeeming qualities. Rogers knows how to write a technically good story — the mechanical details were fine. On the other hand, the book has little originality; the same conversations, conflicts and love scenes have appeared in just about any Berbara Cartland book written.

For a fanatic lover of romance novels, Rogers’ book is as good as most any other, except for the fact that it is over-priced. There is enough action to keep it in the page-turner category.

Rogers also follows the cardinal rule of romance literature by placing the scenes in an exotic location (Sardinia) and by creating a situation of confusion (the Duke thinking Sara is Desire).

Love Play isn’t a piece of garbage at all if one looks at it from the point of just being mass-market entertainment with more social value than keeping people off the streets.

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Neither boy realizes the power or potential of the image of man. In magic, man has been sardonically observed that "Ood is made in the image of the universe and devised a story to perplex and intrigue a reader into wondering what is real and what is not.

For Straub, no trick is quite impossible and no power or idea beyond contrived belief. In his latest book, magic seems to be a preoccupation of minor importance. Sound cliche? Quite the contrary, the story that follows is anything but cliche. Straub introduces his story slowly, allowing for development of background and personality in his characters. One character, a senior named Skeleton Ridpath (yes, he is as awful as he sounds), plays a major role in the first half of the book. Skeleton is often the only thing that keeps the story moving. To give a hint at Skeleton's character is to say he is obsessed with the evil and grotesque. Much of the time, he conceals himself in his room, where he has clipped magazine photographs and lacquered them to the wall. "...Rifle barrels, many blood-streaked corpses, a baby hoisted aloft a spear," these are the pictures Skeleton has chosen to create a window to look into himself. In other words, he is not your typical all-American boy.

Nevertheless, it is Skeleton that arouses reader interest, wondering what sadistic and abominable act he will do next. Skeleton gives the story a little extra flavor, distasteful as it may be.

As it should be, Straub's mystery is in the story he has to tell. His delivery and writing style are straightforward. It is the complexity and absurdity of his imagination that confuse and intrigue the reader and provide the book with its most positive feature. Confusion is part of Shadowland's appeal, leading up to an understanding of what the story is all about. Shadowland is a book with a weak beginning, but it comes from behind to present a hauntingly strange picture — the combination of Straub's magic and imagination.
Lab serves as 'mini-university' for students, kids

BY KATIE SOWLE

To many Poly students it's just a nursery, but to Neil Schults it's a "mini-university."

San Luis Obispo children from a few months to three years old have been receiving the benefits of the varied equipment at the Infant-Toddler Lab, run by Schults and students of the Child Development and Home Economics Department, since 1977.

"One of our main goals is for the students to learn how children learn," said Schults. "To do this we involve the kids in a great many sensory-motor activities."

Sensory-motor skills are what every child must master to grow, said Schults. Sensory skills involve the child's ability to observe and understand the object surrounding him. Motor skills are the child's developing muscular movements. "A child must use all his senses to experiment with something new," said Schults. "Kids tend to learn much of the mouth is a very sensitive instrument. It is a good way to measure and compare objects. This is basically what scientists do when they explore physical characteristics."

The equipment of the lab is divided into two groups. The first is sensory equipment: objects such as blocks of different shapes and sizes for a child to both see and touch. Toys that develop eye-hand coordination make up the second group, said Schults. These toys which the children can pull apart and put back together again are used to let the child see and control what his hands are doing.

The program the lab follows is more a result of Schult's and his students' own experience than a textbook curriculum.

"As a result of our practical work we have found that simple, homemade toys are best for children," Schults said. "The expensive brand-name materials are not worth the money they cost."

Natural materials such as a bag of whole walnuts for counting activities, and shaving cream for creative experiences benefit a child more than manufactured games and toys.

"A simple beach ball is one of the best toys for a child," said Schults. "A kid can play for hours with a partially deflated beach ball."

Toys for children should not only be safe, but also something the child can master.

"Children should get a feeling of accomplishment and self-confidence from a toy," Schults said.

Children also enjoy experimenting with things they have observed adults using, and the lab has toy household appliances for them to play with.

With so many toys and games from different learning experiences, Schults regards the lab as a mini-college curriculum for the children.

"The children benefit from the lab, though. I can't pin it down exactly," Schults said. "I'd like to be able to say they have higher IQ's, but of course this would be false. What the kids do achieve is a better ability to deal with people."

It is to this end that parents bring their children to the lab. Young children have very little peer contact with other "small people."

"The parents basically want their kids to gain knowledge," Schults said."

A two-way mirror is used along one wall for curious parents to watch how their children behave when they are not around.

Please see page 10

Through the Infant-Toddler Lab, Poly students learn how infants and toddlers master sensory and motor skills.

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Marijuana smoking continues to be popular among college students, but Dr. Sidney Cohen, former director of the division of drug abuse at the National Institute of Mental Health, says the drug poses serious health problems.

Marijuana was used 10 years ago:
- The common street pot of 10 years ago was only 5 percent THC, the ingredient in marijuana, which alters consciousness; now, with more potent pot, the THC level has risen from 4 percent to as high as 10 percent, which Cohen said is "like comparing beer to boozie."
- Younger age groups are getting involved in pot use, which Cohen said is "ominous" because their ability to deal with consciousness-altering drugs is less acute.

Cohen said there are three reasons why marijuana use differs from how it was used 10 years ago:
- Adolescence is the time when growing adults learn how to cope with the stresses of everyday life. Cohen said, "When the process is interfered with, there are consequences in maturation."
- Among the needed components for learning are memory, motivation, a clear sensory channel, and the ability to think logically. Cohen said, all of which are affected by marijuana.
- Cohen said people driving under the influence of THC tend to think that they are driving better than they actually are. Cohen said people driving under the influence of THC tend to think that they are driving better than they normally do. He went on to cite an experiment done with experienced airplane pilots on a grounded plane: the pilots smoked one strong marijuana cigarette, then tried to land the plane. According to Cohen, they failed miserably. "Their three-dimensional orientation was completely gone," he said. Cohen also said that marijuana contains concentrated amounts of the same coal tar and carcinogenic as tobaccos; this and the practice of inhaling deep and holding marijuana smoke in the lungs for long periods of time makes one or two joints equal to smoking in cigarettes. Cohen said, "I think," Cohen said, adding that he won't know for sure for about two decades. "It takes twenty years or so to build up a lung cancer," he said. Cohen said research done on victims in Europe who had been smoking inexpressive hashish for about a year revealed that cancerous lesions had developed on their bronchial tubes. Hashish contains large amounts of THC.

There are some good things about marijuana, Cohen said. THC reduces eyeball pressure, and is helpful in treatment of glaucoma, a disease of the eyeballs, he said, and it also reduces nausea and vomiting in some chemotherapy patients.

Cohen went on to talk about cocaine, a drug he said in going to be more popular as time goes on - for a good reason. "The high is very, very, high," he said, "hallucinating to an amused audience, and added that abuse of this drug is rapidly increasing throughout the country.

Cohen said there are three ways to take cocaine through the nostrils, intravenously, and by smoking. "Freebase," he explained, is a pure cocaine base which, when smoked, hits the brain in eight seconds. "It's a blast," he said, "but after the user goes up, he comes down even lower than normal because of an exhausted nervous system, that's why it is difficult to bring him back up again.

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Cohen also said that marijuana contains concentrated amounts of the same coal tar and carcinogenic as tobaccos; this and the practice of inhaling deep and holding marijuana smoke in the lungs for long periods of time makes one or two joints equal to smoking in cigarettes. Cohen said, "I think," Cohen said, adding that he won't know for sure for about two decades. "It takes twenty years or so to build up a lung cancer," he said. Cohen said research done on victims in Europe who had been smoking inexpressive hashish for about a year revealed that cancerous lesions had developed on their bronchial tubes. Hashish contains large amounts of THC.

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Photography to be discussed

The omnipresence of photographic images in modern life will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Eric Johnson of the Cal Poly Art Department at 11 a.m. on Thursday in Room 320 of the University Union.

Johnson's talk will be the third of the winter segment of 1982 Arts and Humanities Lecture Series. Admission will be free and the public is invited to attend.

In his talk titled "Photography: A Technological Translation of Reality," Johnson will attempt to explore the influence of photographic images on human perception, both past and present, of contemporary culture, the world, and the universe.

An associate professor, he will address the lens image as a technological translation of reality rather than a direct mirror image of it, as an entity which both distorts and faithfully represents reality at the same time to the observer.

Johnson earned his master's degree in photography and photographic history from University of New Mexico. He taught at Western Washington University and Ohio State University before joining Cal Poly in 1980. Johnson's photographic works have been exhibited in San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; Paris; Stockholm; and Venice. His most recent work appears in the volume "The New Landscape: Landscapes Photography from the 1970s.

Johnson also discovered, researched, and printed the photographs made by the late composer Ernst Bloch. This work was exhibited internationally and is now in the collection of the Center for Creative Photography in Tucson, Ariz. The Arts and Humanities lecture series is a continuing program sponsored by Cal Poly's School of Communicative Arts and Humanities.

Financial aid awards may be halved

"From page 1

According to Higher Education and National Affairs, President Richard Nixon in 1970 said: "No question - student who wants to go to college should be harrassed for money."

President Carter said in 1980: "The idea that lack of money should be a barrier to use as safe a system as possible." Nixon in 1970 said: "No reality...." In 1980: "The idea that lack of money should be no barrier, to use as safe a system as possible." Harknass said.

The same report quoted Budget Director David Stockman as saying: "I do not accept the notion that the federal government has an obligation to hand generous grants to anybody who wants to go to college. It seems to me that if people want to go to college then they should take responsibility on their part to finance their way through the best they can."

Financial aid for this year is still shaky ground as a continuing resolution dealing with '83 funds is in the congressional debate in March, said Wolf.

Wolf said it could be possible that the government may operate the same way next year by providing funding every three months by way of continuing resolutions.

Cliff rescues: students learn the ropes

"From page 1

In the third step practice rescues are made with a team heading up one student who simulate the "patient" up the cliff. The patient is another student who is strapped into a crash like stretcher known as a stakes litter basket.

The main thing we do is to use as safe a system as possible," Harkness said. "Every system has a breakdown."

To maintain such safety, approximately nine firefighters are needed to bring one patient up a cliff. "Our system is safe — we've had no accidents," Harkness said. He noted that there is some degree of danger involved for everyone in a cliff rescue.

"In a training drill in New York two people were killed," Harkness said. He added that they were not utilizing the same rescue system that he works with.

"After this course, any one of these people should be able to be in charge of a rescue incident," Harkness said, referring to his students.

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Army ROTC. Be all you can be.
Women's swim team off to a fast start

BY VALERIE BRICKMAN
Sports Writer

The Cal Poly men's team opened up their 1982 season over the weekend against UC Santa Barbara. Team Invitational with matches against three tough Division I schools.

The Mustangs, who compete at the NCAA Division I level, won a close decision against Cal State Fullerton, 5-2, while losing to host UC Santa Barbara, 7-2. The Mustang men's also dropped a 4-5 decision to U.S. International University of San Diego.

This past weekend we showed us that we are capable of competing against any team. Mustang coach Hugh Bream said.

USIU best Cal Poly in a nail-biting finish in which the Mustangs won the No. 3 doubles team lost 6-4 in the third set. The Experienced doubles team of Tom Morris and No. 2 singles man Andrew Weber went 3-0 for the Mustangs. Morris and Weber won the CCAA doubles title last year.

The team will be on the road again this weekend, facing top Division I school San Jose State and then Division II San Francisco State University. Pacific of the valley.

Students, family & staff daily rates are $1.75 for a 2 person maximum and $1.25 for each additional person. Weekly rates are $25 for the 1 person maximum and $25.75 for each additional person. Additional amenities are available.

Subject to change only in Mustang Daily. Gulf, DGC, Logon. 10.

Men's tennis team wins one, loses two in Santa Barbara

The Cal Poly men's tennis team opened up their 1982 season over the weekend against UC Santa Barbara. Team Invitational with matches against three tough Division I schools.

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Women win opener

The Cal Poly women's tennis team opened up their 1982 season on a winning note Saturday in Carson with a spirited 7-5 victory over California Collegiate Athletic Association rival Cal State Dominguez Hills.

The women played steady, consistent tennis to beat CCAA, Mustang coach Orin Yost said.

Yost pointed out two major factors that were critical in the Poly win: the Mustangs' desire to win was greater than the Trojans', and they were in much better physical shape, he said.

One key match in the outcomes of the No. 1 doubles bout between senior Lisa Steckman and the Trojans' Janice Marshing. Steckman came from behind to defeat her opponent 2-6, 6-4 and 6-0.

Mustang No. 5 player Mary Partridge also came from behind in a critical match over Doria Gipeon, 3-6, 6-3 and 7-6.

Heidi Nelson overcame the Trojans' Hills' Jane Derries, 6-1 and 6-1, to give the Mustangs a team point at "the much needed No. 6 position," Yost said.

In doubles competition the No. 1 team of Steckman and Mummy played aggressively to win in two sets, 6-2 and 6-0.

The Mustangs will be at Pacific in Santa Barbara for a 2 p.m. showdown Sunday. They will then face the second CCAA conference team, the Trojans, and then in the CCAA conference championship.

The Mustangs scored first on a blast play up the right side of the field by sophomore Cindy Miller bringing the score to 4-0. Team President Jeff Applegate added two points to his team's lead, adding another score on a spectacular shot.

Two more penalty kicks by Applegate put the Mustangs ahead 6-0 over the Trojans before the half.

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Opinion

Quicksand

When Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jr., was asked last Tuesday how the United States would respond to threats to the stability of the El Salvador government, he set his bulldog jaw and proclaimed the United States will do "whatever is necessary" to block a leftist victory.

Haig's words ring with a mournful note of deja vu.

A little over 10 years ago in April 1981, President John F. Kennedy pledged to a crowd in Chicago that the United States' responsibility was "to be the chief defender of freedom in this time of maximum danger." He responded to this "mandate" by increasing the number of military advisors sent to Vietnam, allowing the United States to sink further into the quicksand of the Vietnam War.

It appears President Reagan is leading the United States in that same long, laborious march into the pit of quicksand, as Reagan announced last week that the United States will step up aid to the El Salvador government by sending it $100 million in assistance and $65 million in "emergency" military aid.

Reagan's decision to send $65 million in military aid and request $100 million more in financial aid from Congress is another example of how Reagan has ignored the intricate tapestry of economic and social problems in a nation and simply waved the tattered cloth of Communism. The civil war in El Salvador is not a battle of good and bad, West vs. East. It is a struggle led by the peasant to introduce social reform in that nation, specifically a redistribution of land.

Though the military-civilian government headed by José Napoleon Duarte instituted a bold agrarian reform program in 1980, the government has been slow to implement the program. The largest peasant organization in El Salvador, the Union Comunal Salvadoran, released a report in December of 1981 at the request of Duarte on the progress of the Agrarian reform program. The report concluded that "what had begun in March and April of 1980 with bright promise...now threatens to become a nightmare of bureaucratic red tape, evictions and killings."

But for Reagan to send aid to El Salvador, he must honor the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act which links U.S. aid to progress in human rights. Though Reagan has certified to Congress that the government "is achieving substantial" control over the right-wing military which has been accused of gross human rights violations, recent events in El Salvador do not bear out Reagan's claim. Only three days after Reagan's human rights certification to Congress, 17 men and women in the capital city of El Salvador were gunned down, presumably by the military. Reporters from the New York Times and Washington Post reported last week of incidents from January when as many as 1,000 unarmed peasants in an anti-guerrilla raid in December. Some control.

We urge Congress to reject Reagan's plea for aid to El Salvador and halt the U.S. march to the quicksand of war in El Salvador.

Islamic Republic of Iran can be summarized in Imam Khomeni's words who said, "We are willing to have constructive relationships with all of the people of the world including the American people, but the present government, which are built and run by a group of power seeking capitalists are preventing these relationships."

The people of Iran have undergone tremendous economic measures as a result of the imposed war, but in spite of all their problems, they have continuously participated in the social and political scenes. Their involvement has helped them to develop all of the plots of the super powers and their puppets (inside and outside of Iran), enabling them to lead the Islamic revolution in its true path, the path that praises and values human beings. In spite of all the suffering of the Iranian people, they are commemorating their Islamic revolution on February 11th. The Muslim Students Association at Cal Poly is also celebrating the Islamic revolution on Wednesday, February 10th, at 7:30 P.M. at the Ag. Eng. Room 123.

This article was submitted by members of the Muslim Student Association, a Persian speaking group.

The Last Word:

Revolution anniversary

February 11th is the third anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, under the leadership of Imam Khomeini. In this day millions of Iranians succeeded in overthrowing the sinister regime of the Shah, by relying on the everlasting power of God and the holy ideology of Islam. Iran became more and more economically dependent on foreign countries as a result of having the single production of oil. The Shah and his regime were about to completely ruin and destroy Iran, but the well aware people of Iran succeeded through their years of struggle, in tearing away the chains of tyranny, exploitation and colonization.

During the young age of the Islamic Revolution, self-originated groups such as the Construction Crusade, Revolutionary Guard and the Committee and Foundation for the Oppressed have evolved, who have taken important steps towards self sufficiency of the nation. Building hundreds of schools, high schools, universities, clinics, hospitals, free houses for poor, multiplying the agricultural productions, and constructing miles of roads and channels are some of the things that these groups have done. In these projects, women were equally involved with men.

The basic path and ideology of the