'Champagne' tickles noses—are bubbles pure?

BY MARY KIRWAN

Although cocaine costs more than four times the price of gold, it has recently become one of the most popular recreational drugs on the market. But the "champagne of drugs" in many cases may be a rotten vintage as the use of adulterants has also increased.

Today, the cleanest cocaine available is about 98 percent pure. According to David Ogden of Pharm Chem Laboratories, only one-third of the average 100 cocaine samples the drug research center receives monthly are unadulterated.

The remaining two-thirds of cocaine tested is cut and contains an average of only 25 percent pure cocaine, says Ogden.

Since cocaine is an expensive drug (costing from $700 to $140 a gram and $1,800 to $2,400 an ounce) the addition of cheaper substitutes can mean much larger profits for the dealer. Ogden says.

The most common cutting agents used, according to research, are the same synthetic local anesthetics that replaced cocaine in medical usage. These drugs are usually not hazardous if inhaled, but can be dangerous if injected.

Anesthetics used for cocaine cutting such lidocaine and benzocaine can cause heart damage or cardiac arrest if injected into the blood stream, according to pharmacists at General Hospital.

Both drugs change the electrical impulses of the heart which can produce irregular heart beats.

Procaine or novocain is another common anesthetic cut. Like benzocaine and lidocaine, procaine looks and tastes like cocaine and is harder to detect. But Ogden says that fat-soluble cutting agents have a tendency to clog the veins if injected.

Please see page 4

Sample from leaking light 98% PCB

BY RALPH THOMAS

A sample of the leakage from a fluorescent light ballast in a dorm bathroom has been tested and found to be 98 percent PCB, according to Cal Poly Health and Safety Officer Don Van Acker.

The sample was a portion of the substance which leaked from a ballast onto the floor of a bathroom in Santa Lucia Hall. It was given to Van Acker by students in that dorm and then to the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Van Acker said he has received "verbal confirmation" that the sample was 98 percent PCB.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) is a known carcinogen. Students in Santa Lucia Hall who may have come in contact with the chemical are not worried about its possible effect on them, said Mike Flaherty, a resident.

According to the CRC Handbook of Chemistry, if a substance contains more than one milligram of PCB in a cubic meter, protective gear should be worn, including: Establishment of procedures for priority response of defective ballasts. Counseling and other assistance for students with specific concerns that they may have come in contact with the chemical and; Periodic tests of samples taken from replaced ballasts to determine whether or not toxic material has leaked from them.

The report said the university is in compliance with state and federal environmental health directives. Pre-1977 ballasts which contain PCB were not banned by any agencies in their safety bulletins, the report said.

Cal Poly's campus has about 22,000 pre-1977 ballasts, which would cost approximately $600,000 to replace, according to the report.

"It's unfortunate it happened the way it did," said Gerard, during an interview at which Flaherty was present.

Flaherty expressed to Gerard his concern about the hazards he and other students faced. Flaherty claimed the amount of substance may have been in excess of 10,000 times the amount at which protective clothing is recommended.

Please see page 4

Student gets reward

A Cal Poly student was honored Monday for his assistance in the apprehension and conviction of a burglar.

Alan C. Bettencourt, a mechanical engineering student, was presented a certificate of appreciation from District Attorney Money and a $50 check from the San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau.

According to Peter Duman, Victim Witness Coordinator, Bettencourt provided information to the San Luis Obispo Police that led to the arrest and conviction of William Oliver last July. Oliver was charged with the theft of valuable property from the apartment of another student.

Bettencourt overheard Oliver talking about the stolen property in a parking lot and took the suspect's license number. Oliver admitted to the theft when approached by police detectives and took them to the stolen property.

"Our ability to bring violators of the law to justice is dependent upon persons such as Mr. Bettencourt, who recognized that everyone has a mutual obligation in the apprehension and punishment of violators," said Duman.

District Attorney Money said without Bettencourt's help, Oliver would not have been arrested or convicted.

In presenting the Farm Bureau check, that group's president, Paul Madonna, expressed appreciation for Bettencourt's help.

UU to install outside lights for safety

BY ROBIN LEWIS

The University Union will install high-pressure sodium lamps to light dangerously dark areas around the outside of the building, to discourage possible attacks on students, UU governing board member Cathy White said last week.

"No one's been attacked yet," she said, "but we like to make sure nothing like that could happen."

White, who chairs the UUBG Building Expansion and Improvement Committee, said the high-pressure sodium lamps were chosen for their electrical efficiency. Ed Hareto, director of Cal Poly Plant Operations, said in January that a 150-watt high-pressure sodium bulb gives off 33 percent more light than a 250-watt incandescent lamp. "That's a 33 percent increase in light in a hundred-watt decrease" of electrical use, he said.

UU director Joe Willis, who is now searching for a supplier and installer of the lamps, said aesthetics is an important factor in the choice. "There are certain things that can't be sacrificed," he said.

Before going to outside suppliers, the Union approached Plant Operations for recommendations and estimates for installation. Willis said the lamps Plant Operations has chosen to put up around the Union are "too commercial" for use around the union. He also said Plant Operations wanted to replace all the lamps around the Union with high-pressure sodium lamps as supplemental lighting. He said, "We never talked about eliminating all the lamps."

Supplemental lighting is needed near the El Corral bookstore, along the stairway over the Burger Bar, and under the balcony around Chumash Auditorium, Willis said. In all, nine lamps will be installed, eleven less than Plant Operations wanted to put in.

Willis has not yet received any bids for the lamps and installation, but said Plant Operations had estimated their 20 lamps and installation would cost the UU around $8,000. "We want less than half of those," he said.

It is important, said Willis, that he chose lamps "that we'll be happy with in the years to come."

"No one who is not happy (with the lamps) in the future won't know the UUBG voted on the selection, they'll look to management."
The administration has launched an in-depth study of legal and other barriers to intelligence operations to see if some can be removed by the summer to combat terrorism, deputy CIA director Bobby R. Inman said at a rare public briefing at CIA headquarters.

The survey is to include consideration of expanding authority for the CIA to use break-ins, physical surveillance and covert infiltration of American groups and businesses.

However, Inman said, "there hasn't even been the slightest hint, from anyone, of using a covert action capability in a domestic situation."

In a briefing at CIA headquarters in suburban Washington, Adm. Inman said terrorist activities required a reexamination of the inhibitions on intelligence gathering in the United States. Inman said terrorist activities have stepped up since 1978 when then-President Ford signed an executive order limiting the CIA's ability to conduct domestic investigations.

Inman predicted that President Reagan will be asked to relax those restrictions and that Reagan will go along. "I expect there will be some changes because of changes in the world we are operating in," the admiral said in an hour-long session. "The last CIA press conference was held more than a decade ago."

Sen. Barry Goldwater; chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said the proposed revisions were under study and that the CIA would brief members of his panel Friday.

Sources said the new intelligence proposal is designed not only to curb terrorism but also to improve leak investigations and the CIA's ability to evaluate foreign activities. Sources said the new intelligence proposal is designed not only to curb terrorism but also to improve leak investigations and the CIA's ability to evaluate foreign intelligence.

The announcement was clearly against the sale. And they said he was "trying to get input" on the issue, but said his decision to reopen the issue was legal. He said he could not find a letter from Brown's office taking a position on the lease sales, meaning the issue had not really been settled during the Carter administration.

The legal challenge of a fee of $25 per pupil imposed in Santa Barbara has a potential to affect sports, music and drama programs at high schools throughout California—where most districts have been under a longstanding legal and unconstitutional.

\[\text{Watt decision angers Congress} \]

WASHINGTON (AP)—Interior Secretary James G. Watt faced angry members of the California congressional delegation Tuesday over the issue of oil drilling off the state's northern coast, but he promised little except to listen.

The delegation asked Watt for the meeting to express their dismay over his decision to reconsider the issue of selling drilling rights to four environmentally sensitive areas of the northern California coast.

Cecil Andrus, interior secretary during the Carter administration, ruled last year that the oil and natural gas that might be produced from the tracts was insufficient to justify the jeopardy to the environment.

But Watt announced last month that he is reconsidering that decision and invited fresh public comment on the question. The announcement brought furious protests from both Republican and Democratic members of the congressional delegation and from the office of California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.

After the meeting, Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., described the session as "a complete waste of time. The secretary couldn't give us one legal reason to reopen the comment period."

Watt reportedly told the congressmen that he was "trying to get input" on the issue, but said his decision to reopen the issue was legal. He said he could not find a letter from Brown's office taking a position on the lease sales, meaning the issue had not really been settled during the Carter administration.

The congressmen told Watt that the California position was clearly against the sale. And they said he would be "up to his ears in lawsuits" if he attempted to open the northern coast to drilling.

Extracurricular fees challenged

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—A trial to test the constitutionality of charging special fees for sports participation and other extracurricular activities in California public schools began Tuesday in superior court.

The legal challenge of a fee of $25 per pupil imposed in Santa Barbara has a potential to affect sports, music and drama programs at high schools throughout California—where most districts have been under a longstanding legal and unconstitutional.

\[\text{Extracurricular fees challenged} \]

\[\text{Watt decision angers Congress} \]
BY MARY KIRWAN
Staff Writer

License number
Phone number
Bank account number
Weight
Social Security number
Measurements

"We don't want your name, just your number." Alas, the seemingly meaningless series of digits flew out of the average American's ballpark per stack of forms that are monotonously filled out, again and again. Everyone seems to "require" numerical responses. But legally, all citizens have the right to privacy and do not have to submit to many of the frequent unnecessary inquisitions just to get along.

Cal Poly's identification system operates on Social Security numbers. But according to the Social Security Act, the only two agencies legally justified in requiring the nine-digit number are the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service. Even military draft forms, which ask for the Social Security number, are not legally justified in doing so.

According to Cal Poly's Registrar, Gerald Punches, the "handful" of students during the last few years who have exercised their rights by refusing to divulge their Social Security numbers. In these rare cases, "dummy" numbers have been issued.

"In the four-month long calypoly's identification system contest, according to Punches, most local college states have issued a "local" number. Punches said social security dissidents are advised to cooperate with the system because numbers other than Social Security numbers tend to "complicate things," especially in financial matters.

Punches said a student cannot be refused admission to the university for declining to submit to Social Security identification. But, according to an employee of Social Security, some agencies (namely credit agencies) will refuse to deal with those who stand by the right not to give their Social Security numbers. That's what Punches, a new ID number you can get but it's just another number to remember..."You need not give them your number," said the government employee, "and they need not accept you, either."

There are ways of fighting fire with fire, he added. When asked for the Social Security number "just dream up any nine numbers and you'll make them happy. That's what we call the doctor's last week."

"We're all a bunch of sheep and do what we are told," commented political science instructor John Culver, a pre-law advisor. "If you want a new ID number you can get one but it's just another number to remember... But you should not have to give your social Security number to make their book-keeping easier. It was never intended to be used for that purpose."

They may be a drag, but senior projects 'pay off' By Vicki Wigginton

Try telling someone who's up at three in the morning slaving over his senior project that there is absolutely nothing good for him.

Through it may be difficult to convince most students that all the hard work they put into their senior project will pay off, it is nowhere near as difficult as convincing them to sign a project form.

According to Cindee Thompson of the Relations With Students office, senior projects are one reason Cal Poly graduates are so employable.

"It's kind of like an insurance package for employers," she said. "The project is tangible proof that the student can do something on his own."

Cal Poly is the only university left in the California system that requires senior projects of all departments.

Donna Brown, recruiting coordinator for the on-campus placement program, said "employers like the detail and organization project," she said. Employers want to see some of the student's work, especially in majors like architecture and engineering.

It may be difficult to preach the good points of the project to those graduates who still don't have a diploma, but only because they haven't finished their senior projects.

"It is definitely the most common reason for non-graduation," said Darline Lindsey, graduation clerk.

No statistics are kept on Records on exactly how students have not received diplomas because they have not finished their projects. But it seems to be a major problem.

Lindsey said the problem changes with each major. "I've said some majors require the student to sign a contract stating when they will finish, and if the project is not done by that time, the student gets an F. These departments have an almost 100 percent completion rate, said Lindsey.

A common reason for non-completion in some majors can be financial, said Lindsey. Students in departments such as engineering, who actually build their project, often find themselves low on funds half-way through the project. She said students who stick to a strictly written project may have a higher rate of completion.

Another aspect of positive effects is the experience itself. Jay Waddell, reference librarian, said senior projects as such are intended for students to gain experience.

"The student projects help them become independent and self-reliant," he said. Students at other colleges, not required to do senior projects, "don't gain the experience itself. Jay Waddell said in students to project. But it seems to be a major problem.

Waddell sees in students who don't finish their projects a basic human fault. "These are the people that have difficulty in setting goals for themselves and following through," he said.

Dissatisfaction with a senior project may have it positive effects as well. Stuart Bockman, a graduate student in business got his bachelor's degree from Cal Poly in biology. While doing his senior project he found just how much he didn't want to work in his field. Bockman did a survey of fish and crabs caught off a local pier, an idea he got from the local Fish and Game Department.

"My project gave me a feel for typical fish and game field work. That's when I decided I didn't want a job with Fish and Game," he said. "Possibly a blessing in disguise, Bockman avoided getting into a job he wouldn't enjoy, and was able to make the decision to further his education in another field.

For students who have actually gone through graduation exercises but don't have a diploma because of an unfinished senior project, it can be very frustrating. One agriculture major went through the June ceremony, took off for a vacation, and came back to find his advisor had failed his senior project.

"I was all ready to go out into the work force," he said. He felt cheated when he found he still hadn't graduated. The majority of liberal arts majors are now been given eight months, not required to do projects, and his project is still uncompleted.

Cal Poly's sister school, Cal Poly Pomona, requires senior projects in only its engineering majors. The majority of liberal arts majors are now been given eight months, not required to do projects, and his project is still uncompleted.

Greeks conserve energy

The first months' results of the Greek Conservation Contest are in—Kappa Delta Sorority and Alpha Tau Omicron Fraternity post early leads in the competition.

During January, in the security category, Kappa Delta reduced its electrical use 36 percent over the same period last year. Alpha Phi placed second with a 12.2 percent saving. Zeta Tau Alpha followed closely with a 12.1 percent savings.

In the fraternity category, Alpha Tau Omicron worked to save nearly 25 percent on its electric consumption. Alpha Upsilon, 18 percent, and Theta Chi, 17 percent, followed. Phi Kappa Psi reduced its usage 6 percent, Delta Sigma Phi and Delta Tau, 5 percent, and Alpha Sigma and Alpha Epsilon Pi, 5 percent.

Barbie Clifton and Joe Barton, PG&E Campus Representatives and sponsors of the competition, said they were happy with the first of the four-month long event and all houses are still very much in the running for the prize money.

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MARCH 11

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Wednesday, March 11, 1981

Page 3
Assistant added to seek research money

BY THERESA LUKENAS
Staff Writer

An administrative assistant has been recently added to the Research Development staff to identify potential sponsors for research, and to assist faculty in the preparation of research proposals.

Margaret Cardosa, who joined the staff, said she would also be providing technical assistance to faculty members to insure that their research proposals leave the campus in the best possible form.

Cardosa will also serve as editor and publisher of "Encouraging Notes," a publication put out by the Research Development Office to inform the faculty staff of what is going on in the realm of research at Cal Poly, according to Cardosa.

"We will enable this office to be more in touch with faculty needs and to be able to match those needs with the available funding," said Cardosa, who works at the California Employment and Training Advisory Office in Sacramento for approximately 5 years before assuming her position at Cal Poly.

According to Cardosa, she is now laying the groundwork for the matching process.

"We've surveyed faculty to find out what their interests are," she said. "We're trying to get acquainted with what the various schools and faculty members are interested in.

Explosion and fire injuries resulting from free base accidents are not uncommon, says Siegel. The free base process requires cocaine to be mixed with an alkaline solution—the base—and a solvent like petroleum ether, which is highly flammable. When the mixture separates and the top layer is removed, the remaining substance is smoked after being heated with a propane torch or a butane lighter.

Cocaine adulterant use rises

From page 1

Phenylpropanolamine, a drug commonly used in over-the-counter nasal decongestants, is another means of stretching cocaine profits, Ogden says. This drug, according to hospital pharmacists, acts as a stimulant by increasing heart rate and blood pressure and as a blood vessel constrictor which means of stretching cocaine.

Chemical testers for cocaine that are sold on the market in small quantities are only partially reliable, according to the literature from the Drug Abuse Clinic. They are different models that test for different impurities but so far, they don't seem to be very far ahead of the old gum test—putting a small amount of the powder on your gums, and if your gums get numb, the powder is some local anesthetic, maybe cocaine.

"The free-base craze—the chemical processing of converting cocaine into a relatively pure and powerful substance to smoke in a waterpipe—has been adapted for getting around the cocaine cuts. However, UCLA Psychopharmacologist Ronald K. Siegel, who is researching free-based for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, warns that the process turns cocaine, a relatively safe drug, into a menace.

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Cardosa explained that this information will be used to set up a card file in the research development office so that when a research opportunity is brought to their attention, they can more easily locate faculty members with related research interests. This should enable the university to take advantage of research opportunities that might otherwise be missed.

"Another interest that I have is more involvement of women and minorities in research," said Cardosa. She explained that many federal and private institutions have programs which are geared towards these two groups and that they are often particularly favorable in funding projects headed up by women of minority faculty members.

"There's a lot of special funding assistance available for women," said Cardosa, "particular in the fields where women have not been prominent before.

According to Cardosa research at Cal Poly is in its infancy and the potential for future growth is real. "I've received a lot of positive feedback from the faculty members," she said.

Cardosa added that she felt that the future growth in the field of research would probably not be hindered by recent budget cuts, stating that Cal Poly's polytechnic emphasis would allow its research program somewhat from cuts which might affect research programs with an emphasis in other less technical fields. "Cuts just affect technical fields less," she said. A native of California, Cardosa received her bachelors degree in sociology/anthropology and her masters in sociology from the State University of California, Sacramento.

Sample contains PCB

From page 1

The dorm resident told Gerard how long he believ­ed the chemical was present in the dorm. He said he was surprised to hear that from what he has heard, the danger to the students, "is highly flammable. When the mixture separates and the top layer is removed, the remaining substance is smoked after being heated with a propane torch or a butane lighter.

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LESLEY, KELLY & JOHN FORD COLEY

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Music Career Seminar

The ASI Concert Committee will present an unusual music career seminar. The popular soft rock trio Leslie, Kelly and John Ford Coley (formerly of England Dan and John Ford Coley) will appear on campus to discuss career opportunity in the music in­dustry. They tell the truth about the hard work of the business angle of the music business. See you there! A question and answer period will follow.

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The Morros of San Luis Obispo

BY KATHLEEN RILEY

The times have changed since the dawn of man, but the landscape remains the same. The Morros, the Cerros, or the numerically incorrect “Seven Sisters” all refer to the group of mountains that run northwest through San Luis Obispo County.

According to Dr. L.H. Baiter, Cal Poly physics professor, the volcanic rocks that can be seen are the same rocks formed by volcanoes about 25 million years ago. There are nine visible peaks and one submerged under the ocean’s surface.

Starting with Islay Peak and continuing to the Davidson Seamount off the coast, the peaks rise and fall over the valley floor. The peaks were all named until the mid 1960s, when Louisiana Dart, then curator of the San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum, submitted papers to the U.S. Department of Interior to officially name two of the peaks.

The two peaks she is responsible for naming are Chumash Peak and Cerro Romauldo. These were named in honor of the Chumash Indians who once lived throughout the area, and the Spanish explorer Cabrillo who discovered California for Spain.

The first Islay Peak, located near the county airport, and it rises 775 feet above surrounding fields. The name “islay” means wild cherry in the Chumash Indian language. This peak can be seen at night because of the airport beacon located on its summit.

San Luis Mountain, or Cerro San Luis, is owned by Alex Madonna who acquired it in the early 1970s. Madonna caused a community controversy by carving a road up the peak’s side which can still be seen today. The peak is 1,392 feet tall and is distinguished by a large “M” displayed on its face.

San Luis Mountain, like its neighbor Bishop’s Peak, was named by Fr. Junipero Serra after the San Luis Obispo mission which was named for St. Louis, bishop of Toulouse, France. Bishop’s Peak is the tallest of the chain at 1,559 feet tall. It can be readily climbed in about an hour.

The summit and some acreage around was recently donated to the public. Rocks quarried from Bishop’s Peak were used to build four structures in the downtown section of San Luis Obispo. The 911-foot tall peak is surrounded by Camp San Luis. Cerro Alto was the original name for Hollister Peak. Hollister was the name of the pioneer family who once owned the 1,404-foot peak guarding the entrance to Morro Bay State Park.

Cerro Cabrillo stands on private land but the top and southwest face are public property. The 911-foot tall peak slopes gently toward Bluff Hill, 665 feet tall, and both part of Morro Bay State Park. Morro Rock is the most visited of the peaks, attracting many tourists each year. The “rock” is also a sanctuary for the rare peregrine falcon and has been designated State Historical Landmark No. 821. The federal description of the landmark reads: “An important mariner’s navigational landmark for over 300 years. Chronically in the diaries of Portola, Fr. Crespi, and Constanso when they camped near the area on their trek to find Monterey. Sometimes called the ‘Gibraltar of the Pacific’ it is last on the famous chain of nine peaks which start in the city of San Luis Obispo.”

Morro Rock was named by Cabrillo in 1543 as he sailed up the coast of California, and he was the first white man to set foot on the San Luis Obispo county coast. It was reduced to its present size of 581 feet as a result of quarrying by the Army Corps of Engineers between 1942 and 1969. The quarried rock can be seen in its new position as the Morro Bay Breakwater.

Will be interviewing...
Kelly Quiros, president of the Gay Students Union, said the GSU is attempting to build members' self-confidence and increase community acceptance.

Quiros, an affable computer operator, spoke of some problems encountered by the GSU in the past. The club had an uphill struggle with the administration to get on campus. The club was not allowed official recognition by past Cal Poly president Robert E. Kennedy until the early 1970s, said Quiros.

"Kennedy did not want a club on campus that was based on sexual orientation," he said.

There also were problems of keeping flyers that publicized events up on bulletin boards. This quarter most flyers have not been torn down soon after they were put up, Quiros explained.

The GSU has been receiving more attention in recent weeks. This is due mainly to the increase in social event sponsored by the club, said treasurer Matthew Shankel. He sees the club as a special interest group, just like any other club, seeking out people with similar lifestyles.

A strong campus base is essential before any club can reach out to the community. The GSU is building up membership, said Quiros, so that it can become more involved off-campus. The club now works with Atascadero Gay Encounter and GALA (Gay and Lesbian Alliance), and also speaks before classes at Cal Poly and Hancock College in Santa Maria, Shankel said.

The club serves each member individually. It is a social club, a discussion group, and an advocate of gay rights, he said. The meetings are every first and third Monday night at 7:30 in Science E 28.

I would like the gay-students to know that there is a GSU, and hopefully gain acceptance among the rest of the students," he concluded.

---

**GSU functions to build community acceptance**

BY KATHLEEN RILEY

It's purpose is to inform students about itself, build morale, increase acceptance in the community, and build self-confidence among its members. Although widely misunderstood, the Gay Students Union tries to project a positive image, according to President Kelly Quiros.

Quiros, an affable computer operator, spoke of some problems encountered by the GSU in the past. The club had an uphill struggle with the administration to get on campus. The club was not allowed official recognition by past Cal Poly president Robert E. Kennedy until the early 1970s, said Quiros.

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**Resume service started**

By LORI ANDERSON

Their business is students and their product is resumes.

Robert Harris said he and Ken Rini have established a fast and efficient business to provide students with attractive resumes.

Harris, a junior graphic communications major, said he and Rini began the service when they observed the difficulties their friends were having in putting together resumes.

"We just thought it would be neat if there was someone that could put it all together," Harris said.

For Sale

He and Rini take the information the students present them and organize it in resume form. Then, if the student desires an added touch, graphic designs may be added. Finally the resume is taken to a typist and the finished product is returned.

After about a month of business, Harris said the resume service has seen about 20 clients. Each resume is guaranteed to satisfy, Harris said. "Our $20 in the hole proves that.

Costs for a resume depends on cost of production, plus "a little more for our time," said Harris.

He said recent problems with typists required that two resumes were put together and the result—the $20 deficit. But Harris said the business will be out of the red by the end of the week.

"We're working about 10-15 hours each week on resumes. So far, Harris said, all our customers have been very pleased.

"We seem to appeal to the students who are in a hurry or don't care," said Harris, who added he hopes for a more varied clientele in the future. "We've just gotten off the ground now."

"We started out really slow, but we're getting up there," he said.

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Hitchcock conservatively hopes to finish in top 15 at nationals

It has been a dismal season for the Cal Poly wrestling team, but as six Mustangs prepare to travel to the NCAA Division I National Championships this weekend at Princeton University, coach Vaughan M. Hitchcock realises that even at its worst, Cal Poly still has one of the best wrestling squads in the nation.

"I feel that if we can finish among the top 15 teams in the nation, Hitchcock said, "it will indeed have been a successful season.

"I'm being conservative in my estimate this year," he said. "We were very optimistic and did not perform very well last year.

The six wrestlers Poly will send to Princeton include Chris Delong (146), Chris Cain (142), Louis Young (150), Wayne Christian (190) and heavyweight Paul Spierer.

"I think we are capable of doing well in certain weight classes if we can get the right draw and some things our way," Hitchcock said. "Trelaxer, Montana and Christian have performed most consistently for us this year. Cain is a dark horse and it depends on how he comes back from his knee surgery.

"This is the grandaddy of all of them and all the best 306 wrestlers in the nation are in this tournament," he said. "Six is a good number to compete with and if we can finish in the top 15, we will be doing well."

SSS HINTS SIGNS ON NORTHRIDGE

The big one lies ahead for the Cal Poly men's basketball team. Extra troops and supplies are being shipped in preparation for the expected war.

The Northridge Matadors visit the main gym Friday night in a crucial showdown for the Western Collegiate Volleyball Conference.

The Mustangs are 1-0 in the WCV and 10-6 overall. The two teams have met twice this season and both meetings have been wars.


"Northridge is the one that we have been gearing up for and it is the one match that we will need the biggest, and rowdiest crowd for," said assistant coach Lincoln Crow.

The Key match will start in the main gym at 7:30 p.m.

Poly ruggers host game

BY MIKE TRACHIOTIS

Staff Writer

The Cal Poly rugby club plays host to the University of California, a Canadian club traveling through the western United States, today at 4 p.m. The game will either be played on the rugby field behind the library or in Mustang Stadium.

Last weekend, the Mustangs lost a cliffhanger to Claremont, 6-4. Cal Poly got on the scoreboard first, when coach of the forwards John Washan scored a power drive with the help of his forwards. The two try-kicker missed, but Cal Poly tied the lead midway through the first half.

Claremont kept up the pressure, though, and eventually crossed the touchline late in the first half on an extended wing run. The backs bared fared, stringing out the defense, leaving the field open. The host after was perfect giving Claremont a 6-4 lead.

This was the ending if the ball, but we were unorganized—the forwards dominated the game winning most of the scrums and lineouts. Our loose play was horrible which didn't help matters," said Rick Hitchcock, president of the club.

This weekend the Mustangs travel to Santa Barbara for a crucial league match. The Mustangs will be trying to even their record at 2-2.

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In 1972, 400 Iraqis died suddenly and 5,000 had to be hospitalized. They were not the victims of a natural disaster nor of a lethal disease. They were the victims of a coldly calculated, premeditated murder—a murder perpetrated by some of the biggest corporations in the United States who sold to Iraq 8,000 tons of an organic mercury fungicide banned in the United States.

Corporate killers

In a simple notification process in which the State Department informs a foreign government that a substance which is banned, deregulated, suspended or cancelled by an industrial magnate, the Department of Commerce, monitored by the same agency, does nothing to stop the corporation killings abroad. Therefore, the grim litany goes on and on.

Military technology saps world resources

Editor:

In reference to the Mar. 3rd “MX Spells Security” article, Tom Kinsolving’s concept of security is a very warped, yet sadly, quite common one. His flaw lies in linking new American technology in weapons and missile systems to a specific type of damage (called ionizing) to atoms and therefore is suspected of being able to cause physical and genetic damage to living tissue. Heat energy, too, can have adverse physical effects on living objects but in a much different way and to a different extent than radiation for an equivalent amount of energy.

Secondly, he is quoted as saying that “...there was no air or thermal pollution linked directly to nuclear power. Any Physics 132 student knows that this statement is flatly false. Any power plant, whether it be coal, oil or nuclear, produces air pollution to some extent. In the nuclear case it is in the form of radiation from the normal releases to the atmosphere. Any power plant also produces thermal pollution. A plant’s efficiency is limited by the Second Law of Thermodynamics to typically 45 percent but in actuality it is more like 33 percent meaning that for every unit of electric energy generated, two units of heat energy gets “dumped” somewhere into our environment.

These are the “factual facts” that should have been in the article.

A.J. Buffa, Professor
Physics Department
J.E. Poling, Assoc. Professor
Physics Department

Letters

The ‘elephants and mice’ argument

Editor:

The article on the front page of your March 3, 1981 edition entitled “PG & E Engineer and Nuke Critic Debate” contains a number of basic errors which we feel should be corrected publicly. Whether these errors were actually made by the PG & E official or not is not the question. In a debate which is almost always filled with emotion, it seems to us that the public should have its scientific facts correct before arguing the gray areas such as waste disposal, radiation effects on health, proliferation of nuclear weapons, etc.

First, Mr. Sumner was reported as saying...there is “nothing special” about the radiation associated with nuclear plants because, like heat, it is simply a form of energy. The fact is that radiation is a form of energy, as is everything else in the universe including people in the form of mass. But to imply that it is the same is to call heat energy analogous to claiming that elephants and mice are the same since they are both animals. Radiation causes a specific type of damage called ionization to atoms and therefore is suspected of being able to cause