Black history to highlight month
Students set goal for 'new historical perspective' at Poly
By Lisa Parsons

Bringing a new historical perspective to Cal Poly students is a goal of Black History Month, said the president of the Afro-American Student Union.

Chris Thomas said most history is taught from a Euro-American perspective and that black history, as well as scholarly knowledge, has been neglected. He said he wants to educate people about black history and celebrate their achievements.

"I want to become culturally aware," said Mary Ma/el, a white student who got involved with the Afro-American Student Union. "Each person needs to find excuses not to learn. We need to really start working on it (education).

Ma/el said there needs to be more events like Black History Month to educate people and promote awareness. She said it is a shame that some people discriminate against others when all it is, is different color in the skin.

Education is the key to changing attitudes now, said Mazel. Outwardly, everyone has the same rights so "it's become a mental thing," to eliminate discrimination, she said.

"The burden has been put on blacks to encourage race relations," Thomas said. "We would like to see more non-blacks involved in organizations like the Afro-American Student Union.

As a highlight to Black History Month, a series of speakers will address the theme, "It's Our Dream Now, The Afro-American Struggle: Past, Present and Future." Committee members from the group will present discussions on specific black history topics.

The main problem facing the expansion issue is the shortage of water in the area. "If we don't get more rain this winter," he said, "we may not have much land yields.

In other words, farmers have to pay taxes on the value of the land if it is developed, and to pay taxes on what more land grows with houses than as basic farmland.

The main problem facing the expansion issue is the shortage of water in the area. "If we don't get more rain this winter," he said, "we may not have much land yields.

..."This goes beyond a moral issue," Hurwitz said. "We already know who is supposed to be sexually active. Seventy-five percent of college freshmen have already had sex by the time they begin college, she said.

"We set the value of unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases as a zero at all times," Hurwitz continued. "If we can hold these standards, it is our responsibility to make a statement about it in the public."

The task force, called the Condom Committee is comprised of Cal Poly faculty, said and students, as well as concerned local residents. To avoid themselves of all possible viewpoints, representatives from the Newman Catholic Center and Campus Ministry sit on the committee. The vending machine recommendation was the committee's collective opinion.

The committee recommends the placement of condom vending machines in women's restrooms in Mert's Gym, the UC Library, the Computer Science Building, the Snack Bar, Vista Grande cafeteria and the Cellar. Hurwitz said they were "up against the belly of the beast."
Condoms on campus

Hey ASI, do something that could save a life this year.

No, we're not talking about giving blood, we're talking condoms — in the restrooms, easily accessible.

You ASI senators have the opportunity to help prevent the spread of AIDS and other STDs, prevent unwanted pregnancies and decrease the number of abortions in San Luis Obispo.

Two years ago ASI passed a resolution by a margin of 12 to 11 in support of condom-dispensing machines in campus restrooms. In what was probably a political move to make him look moral and upstanding, then-ASI President Kevin Swanson vetoed the resolution. This action did not take into account the welfare of his constituency. Cal Poly students whom he represents have consented to have condoms but are sexually active, whether ASI likes to admit it or not.

The problem of AIDS and pregnancy on campus is serious. In 1987 the Cal Poly Health Center reported three cases of gonorrhea, 37 cases of Herpes Simplex II and 92 cases of chlamydia. As of last summer, there were 20 reported cases of gonorrhea, 37 cases of Herpes Simplex II and 92 cases of chlamydia. As of last summer, there were 20 reported cases of gonorrhea, 37 cases of Herpes Simplex II and 92 cases of chlamydia.

There is a problem. Start a solution. Get condoms on campus.

Changing majors

Changing majors at Cal Poly is a problem.

Students wanting to transfer are taking classes outside their major in order to make up for credit deficiencies in their majors. The course offerings in the departments state majors are not always available to transfer students. There are many class restrictions that are currently being placed on transfer students.

A recent example of this is Kelly Mandevile, a student who took almost all the classes required to graduate in the psychology and human development department, without ever being accepted into the major. She was actually enrolled in the psychology department head as to whether or not she could complete those courses. She was told last summer that her credits would not be accepted for the department's transfer students.

The Academic Senate will be looking into this issue in its upcoming meetings. We urge it set the policies straight so anyone can get a degree without the headaches of changing majors.

Letters to the Editor

Tenure system has many faults

Editor — Yumi Sera's comments regarding wine (Mustang Daily, Feb. 22) are incomplete. While many wines improve with age, all wines are different, and all eventually reach a time when their quality begins to decline. This is also the case with instructors.

The tenure system rewards those instructors who have lost interest in teaching, the quality of their instruction declines.

As consumers of wine, each of us is free to choose those vintages and varieties that provide us with the greatest utility and satisfaction. Those we do not like, we can avoid.

However, as students, the tenure system makes us captive consumers of education. Too often we have little choice but to take a class from a burned-out instructor. Too often the poor attitude of the instructor is passed on to the students.

The tenure system protects these instructors, providing them with virtually guaranteed employment until they retire.

A university should exist to provide the student with the opportunity to receive the best education he/she can. In its present form, the tenure system diminishes academic freedom.

David Lomason
Business Administration

Letters Policy

Letters to the Editor should be typed or legibly written, no longer than 150 words, and include the writer's name, phone number, and major/style. Letters may be edited for style or brevity. Submit to Graphic Arts Building, Room 226, in the marked "Letters to the Editor."
Commentary

Pay raise controversy

In obvious symbolism with its origins in the Boston Tea Party, the angry American public has been sending tea bags to their legislators to protest the controversial congressional pay raise. Consistent are not only the increase in congressional salaries, but also the manner in which Congress has attempted to slip this past the public. The latest indication not only on the issue at all, thus automatically putting the raise into effect. But under considerable public pressure and its own attempt to save face, the Senate decided to vote on the issue last week, thereby increasing the pressure on the House to save its own public image. By skipping the vote, the House will automatically enact its own salary hike. If this occurs, the House may attempt to pass a 20 percent reduction on the raise. House majority whip Tony Coelho (D-Mo) said that the House would in his view, the Senate gets its raise, enjoys the luxury of going on the record opposed to it, while the House takes the heat.

The New York Times

While opponents worry that raises will make members of Congress rich, the Senate is already largely a rich man’s club, in part because present salary levels discourage potential candidates with lack independent means. And the practice of supplementing incomes by accepting honorariums — speaking fees — from lobbyists and interest groups has become a form of legalized corruption. Members of Congress should have only one paycheck: the taxpayer. But last year they took $10 million in honorariums from interest groups as well. An effective ban on outside income ought to do more than outlaw honorariums. Strict limits on travel reimbursements are needed so that expensive vacations don’t become substitutes for honorariums. House leaders talk of a four-day limit; two would be sufficient. The loophole in existing ethics standards does not require impropriety. It’s time to give Government a raise, and give the public a law to curb outside income — and influence.

Tower-ing problem

Last week the Senate Armed Services Committee suspended the confirmation hearings of Secretary of Defense designate Weinberger because of his troubles with alcohol and his past behavior. Weinberger was once the chairman of this very committee and is now the subject of a wide variety of its scrutiny. Some are troubled over the fact that Tower was paid over $750,000 in consulting fees by six defense firms shortly after leaving government service. Furthermore, rumors of Tower’s personal struggles have abounded since his nomination, ranging from problems with alcohol to charges by his second wife of domestic violence. Weinberger’s nomination was suspended on Thursday due to specific charges of a drunken incident at a Capitol Hill restaurant within the last year. Further investigation is pending.

Los Angeles Times

Tower conceded that he was a heavy drinker in the past. In explanation of the Senate Armed Services Committee’s suspension of Weinberger, Tower has expressed his chamber’s disdain for the Senate on this issue saying the Senate gets their raise, enjoys the luxury of skipping the vote, the House will automatically enact its own salary hike. If this occurs, the House may attempt to pass a 20 percent reduction on the raise. House majority whip Tony Coelho (D-Mo) said that the House would in its view, the Senate gets its raise, enjoys the luxury of going on the record opposed to it, while the House takes the heat.

Reagan’s negative legacy

By Janice Stone

When Ronald Reagan was elected to his second term in 1984, the only thought that could console me was that it would be, joyfully, his final term and any damage resulting from the “Administration from hell” would be limited to eight years.

Eight long years that was, at best, indifferent to any segment of the population that was not rich, white and male. But my joyful spirit was short lived when it became all too apparent that Reagan’s judicial appointments would do far more damage than his administration could have ever hoped.

These judicial appointments, an integral part of Reagan’s “legacy,” have already dealt a severe blow to affirmative action programs that city and state officials have enacted as reponse for past discrimination. The Supreme Court’s 6-3 ruling reversed a Richmond, Virginia law that guaranteed 30 percent of the city’s construction business to minority-owned firms. According to the New York Times, the Richmond law followed a pattern set by the federal government and had the prior approval of the Court to “require its public contractors to set aside a fixed percentage of its subcontracting for minorities.”

In Richmond, a white contractor, J.A. Cronon Co., would have won a contract to do work on the city jail but lost the bid because it could not find a minority subcontractor to work with it. Although this ruling does not affect affirmative action in the private sector, it is not unusual for the private sector to follow suit with public policy. And the impact of this ruling will have far reaching effects since there are over 1,000 state, county and city “set-aside” programs guaranteeing minorities a percentage of government contracts.

The conservative majority, in which Reagan elevated Rehnquist to Chief Justice and made three new appointments, has vowed to carefully examine other affirmative action programs and “strike down those causally imposed without firm evidence of past discrimination.” Terms such as “casually imposed” and “firm evidence” are just vague enough to allow the Court to arbitrarily impose their will on existing programs. Writing for the majority, Justice Sandra Day O’Connor said the Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection under the law prohibits discrimination against whites and blacks. Further, “the dream of nation of equal citizens in a society where race is irrelevant to personal opportunity and achievement would be lost” if the government were allowed to “create a patchwork of racial preferences.”

In my opinion, O’Connor does not understand the realities of the lack of minorities securing contracts without such programs. As dissenting Justice Thurgood Marshall stated, the majority is only “constitutionalizing its wishful thinking” by applying colorblind rules. One can only hope these realities will be taken into consideration when discrimination cases are reviewed.

Affirmative action is not perfect. And I would be the first to admit that affirmative action programs are fraught with problems when it comes to attaining their goals. But the basic tenet of affirmative action has always been inclusion. Including a segment or segments of society that would not otherwise have been given a chance to prove themselves. When people complain that affirmative action is reverse discrimination, I sometimes have to agree. But those who complain that contracts should not be awarded on the basis of race or sex would also agree that contracts should not be denied on the basis of race or sex. If the conservative court has its way, that is how things will be done once again, denying people jobs, promotions and contracts because of a person’s race or sex. Past experience has proven that this policy will not give minorities and women a fair shake just out of the courts. It is the conservatives’ bias, hence civil rights legislation. The court’s reversal of its set­aside program will only serve to make more apparent the necessity of such programs because of the inequalities that already exist. Tower had no doubt of the 20 years in terms of race relations. Is this the legacy we want to leave our children?

Janice Stone is a political science student and is employed full­time at the library.
Winter cold snap strikes California

There will be little sleep for California citrus growers as long as a record-breaking cold front hovers over the state's groves, threatening to freeze the crop and ruin a multi-million dollar investment. The National Weather Service issued a hard freeze warning for the Southern California agricultural areas Monday night, saying the combination of frigid air and clear skies has the potential for damaging citrus and ornamental plants. In the San Joaquin Valley, the forecast was for clear and cold skies Monday night with lows in the 20s.

Temperatures dipped into upper teens in parts of Tulare County early Monday morning, and below freezing temperatures were recorded throughout the valley. In Southern California farm areas, minimum temperatures Monday morning ranged from 21 in Hemet and Redlands to 27 in Ontario and 28 in El Centro. Sustained temperatures of 26 degrees and below can inflict heavy damage on citrus.

"There is damage out there from last night's frost, but we don't know what severity," said Clyde Churchill, Tulare County Agricultural Commissioner. He said damage to the county's citrus crop, valued at $357 million in 1987, will not be determined for several days or weeks.

"We will see lesser amounts of oranges for the market," Churchill said.

But several growers sounded optimistic Monday, saying they beat the worst of the cold front by cranking up wind machines, sparking bonfires and pumping warm water from underground into groves. The combination raised temperatures and dew points just enough to forestall a damaging freeze.

Fresno County citrus grower Keith Nilmeyer said he caught about 45 minutes of shuteye Sunday night as he and his crew battled the freeze with wind machines, bonfires and warm water from underground peach pits. The effort apparently paid off.

"I don't think I lost anything in my fields," Nilmeyer said. "The guy who went to bed and didn't have any frost protection, he's the one who will be hit."

Nilmeyer said some of his crop was hurt but said a full damage report will take a few weeks to prepare.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A newspaper executive's son was sentenced Monday to life in prison plus five years for the attempted murder of his ex-girlfriend, who was paralyzed from the waist down and came to court in her wheelchair.

"I'm glad to see that justice was done," Julie Albin told reporters after the sentencing of her former boyfriend, Bradley Ackerman. "But it's hard to feel good about it. It's so sad."

The 23-year-old Albin was paralyzed from a bullet shot into her back last June by Ackerman as she lay sleeping in her parents' home.

Ackerman will be eligible for parole in nine and a half years under terms of the sentence by Superior Court Judge J.D. Smith, who said he imposed it "with a heavy heart," and called the case the most tragic he had ever seen.

"It's the most tragic case I've been around in 32 years in the criminal justice system," said Smith.

A prosecutor said Albin had rejected Ackerman's marriage proposal hours before the shooting. Ackerman claimed he had taken an overdose of Valium and doesn't remember the shooting.

He and Albin were the children of well-to-do families who lived across the street from each other.

Ackerman, who also shot himself but recovered from his wounds, showed no reaction as the sentence was pronounced.
Nation

Citizen Reagan says he's tired of retirement

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Former president Ronald Reagan said Monday he had enough of retirement and was "saddled up and ready to ride again" to campaign for a balanced federal budget, a redistricted Congress and repeal of the two-term presidency.

"One of my biggest disappointments as president was I wasn't able to balance the budget," said Reagan, who turned 78 on Monday. His first public appearance since leaving the presidency was a no-fee speech at the University of Southern California.

Reagan's call for a constitutional amendment forcing a balanced budget was a theme he hammered at for years while aspiring to the presidency.

"The 22nd Amendment is politically motivated, and it should be repealed. Two times isn't necessarily enough time to get all you want done, done. I still had things to do when I left."

— Ronald Reagan

Reagan said Monday he would have shut down the government to force an end to deficit spending.

"Today I start stumping for our future president, Republican or Democrat, to bring government under control," he told a friendly audience inside Bovard Auditorium on the campus of the school.

"We don't have a deficit because the people aren't taxed enough; we have a deficit because the Congress spends too much," Reagan said during a 22-minute address that mixed anecdotes with his political message.

"Power belongs to the people, and not to them," Reagan said of Congress.

"The 22nd Amendment is politically motivated, and it should be repealed," Reagan said. "Two times isn't necessarily enough time to get all you want done, done. I still had things to do when I left."

"One of my biggest disappointments as president was I wasn't able to balance the budget." — Ronald Reagan

About a dozen demonstrators staged a brief protest outside the auditorium, most of them decrying Reagan's stance against abortion. The protesters were countered by members of the campus Young Republicans.

During a 20-minute question-and-answer period with seven students, Reagan was asked about the Oliver North and Iran-Contra affair.

"I wasn't doing business with Khomeini. I wasn't trading arms for hostages," Reagan said, adding, "Maybe they thought they were protecting me by not letting me know about it." He said in apparent reference to former National Security Agency adviser North and others involved in the matter.

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CONDOMS

From page 1

said these were selected for their central locations, extended hours and high volumes of student traffic.

If no major problems occur at the initial locations, the resolution recommends machines be placed in residence hall restrooms.

Dr. James Nash, director of Student Health Services, suggested condom vending machines be installed on campus in 1978, long before AIDS was a serious health issue. Nash said the recommendation was in response to rising pregnancy rates among students. However, the issue was dismissed on moral objections.

Nash said the AIDS epidemic has made the issue of condom availability more important than ever before. He maintains that students need all relevant information about the disease so they can make informed decisions on how to act.

"If this information includes the use of condoms," Nash said, "they should be easily available."

Nash dismisses claims that condom vending machines are not successful ventures. As far as sales go, Nash said, campuses which have installed the machines are "selling a fair amount." Hurwitz said the committee is concerned about potential vandalism of the machines, but the consequences of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases outweighs the disadvantages.

Both Hurwitz and Nash feel that Cal Poly is "behind the times" in installing the machines on campus.

"If we can save one life," Nash said, "it is worth offending people."

The task force's resolution said that a portion of the profits should be directed to support AIDS education at Cal Poly.

The vending machine resolution was forwarded to Hazel Scott, dean of student affairs.

"If we can save one life, it is worth offending people."

— Dr. James Nash

At the recommendation of President Warren J. Baker, Scott said she will forward the resolution to different campus groups to get their input on the issue.

Tomorrow: The final article in the series will examine the attitudes of both the administration and ASI on the condom vending machine issue.

FARMERS

From page 1

other areas with less water.

"A lot of the springs that exist on the land will go for other uses," said Hall. "And beef ranchers will have to find another place to put their cattle."

John French also said that the Obispo Del Sur area will provide jobs and housing to the growing community. The site is proposing to build 270 homes and five different business parks with a social center in the middle.

"The businesses are not able to project a good image," French said of San Luis Obispo's downtown. "They need a high quality of life."

Everybody is concerned with growth, said French.

The San Luis Obispo City Council discussed four possible expansion sites at its Jan. 31 meeting.

Spring quarter fees due soon

Fees for spring quarter CAPTURE registration are due 10 days before students' designated day to call, a deadline fast approaching.

Schedule-Student-Fee (SSF) forms are in department offices and must be picked up and sent in with the $36 registration fee for six units or more.

The spring class schedule will be available in the bookstore Thursday. Students must pay 10 days prior to calling CAPTURE to guarantee access to the system at their scheduled time.

Tuesday, Feb. 21 is the first day to call CAPTURE, only for disabled students and special authorizations. Therefore, these students must pay by this Friday.

The remaining priorities are as follows:

Along with the Obispo Del Sur Proposal, the other sites include the Margarita Riviera Plan, an area along Margarita Avenue south of the South Street Hills, the Dalido Specific Plan, an area between Highway 101, Madonna Road, and Los Osos Valley Road, and the Froom Ranch Proposal, a site west of Los Osos Valley Road near Calle Joaquin.

But he said people are also concerned about the quality of the environment.

"The people have finally realized that the quality of life on the Central Coast is its stable economy," said French.

But the need to preserve top-quality land is important to sustain a healthy agricultural industry that is slowing down in the area. "We lose thousands of acres everyday," Hall said. "We really need to preserve the good land."

Spring quarter fees due soon

New students: Wed. Feb. 22 (pay by Feb. 12)
Graduating seniors, graduate students:

GRB-OLZ, Thurs. Feb. 23
OMA-ZZZ, Fri. Feb. 24
AAA-GRA, Mon. Feb. 27

Continuing students:

GRB-HUN, Tues. Feb. 28
HUH-LAN, Wed. March 1
LAGMCE, Thurs. March 2
MCF-OLZ, Fri. March 3
OMA-RIC, Mon. March 6
RID-SMH, Tues. March 7
SMI-VAL, Wed. March 8
VAM-ZZZ, Fri. March 9
AAA-BOL, Fri. March 10
BOM-COL, March 13
COL-ELZ, Wed. March 15
EMAGRA, Fri. March 17

CAPTURE will be activated from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on these days.
**Salsa is best when made at home**

By Stephen Carson

For some reason, I’ve decided to combine all the Tex-Mex items. I promise this will be the last one. But I just didn’t want to talk about every single item. The great flavor of a fresh salsa brings your mouth to life, alive with Mexican savoriness. No kidding. I got this salsa recipe out of a little magazine called “Tacos, Tostadas, and Tortillas,” and it’s really simple. Just mix all of these ingredients together, cover, refrigerate and serve the next day.

-1 pinch of oregano
-1 pinch of white pepper
-1/4 cup finely diced green chilies
-2 tbsp. minced onion, white
-3 tbsp. vinegar, red or white
-1/2 cups diced fresh tomatoes
-1/4 teaspoon sugar
-1 tsp. salt to taste
-1/4 cup of diced green chiles

To make a good guacamole, you need to start with good avocados. You can do this two ways. Buy ripe avocados or two, you can buy some unripe avocados and ripen them yourself.

To ripen avocados, either put them in a bag (this is dangerous because your roommates might eat them) or put them in a brown paper bag with a banana or an apple. Apples and bananas contain ethylene gas which cause the avocados to ripen.

Cut the avocado in half, pull it apart, and scoop the pit out of the pit. Yank the pit out, scoop out the avocado with a spoon and pulverize it in a bowl. Then all I do is put some of my mashed avocado paste and serve.

Everything sounds easy enough, right? Of course it is, and now that I have given this recipe, you’ll think it is the easiest. Who could resist that Tex-Mex theme a good, sound dinner with chips and salsa at a party? I got this opportunity to play matches at school, I knew I’ll have to make more.

**First lady supports assault weapon ban**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Barbara Bush says she fears guns and, despite the presi­dent’s membership in the Na­tional Rifle Association, favors banning a rapid fire assault weapons used in a wave of gang killings in the California rampage that left five children dead and 29 others wounded.

The first lady in an inter­view Friday, also expressed “enormous sympathy” for the financial hardship faced by members of Congress, who are taking political heat for a 51 percent majority vote in the House to pass the assault weapons ban.

“I know it sounds outra­geous to people at home, but if they saw the cost of Washington housing ... it’s terrible. And the sacrifices the family makes,” Mrs. Bush said.

She said her family had not been able to live off her hus­band’s salary in the 1960s when he was a member of the House from Maine. Last week, she had to rely on the money he had earned as an editor.

She said they probably could have made it on his congress­ional pension. They owned two homes and hadn’t wanted to send their children to public schools.

Mrs. Bush said she did not want to discuss the “political pain” surrounding handgun ownership.

Her husband, President Bush, opposes new federal handgun controls and is a life member of the NRA. The NRA is the most powerful lobbying group in the country.

“I myself do not own a gun,” she said. “I don’t choose to go into that. I am afraid of guns. So I afraid I’d shoot the wrong person.”

Nancy Reagan, before mov­ing to Washington eight years ago, revealed she had owned “a tiny little gun” that she kept by her bed for protection while her husband was away. In her book, “Just Out of Africa,” written in 1981, Mrs. Reagan said she had gotten rid of the weapon.

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COPTER
From page 1 engineering students have been working to win the American Helicopter Society's Igor I Sikorsky Award for the world's first successful human-powered helicopter.

To win the $25,000 prize, Da Vinci lIb must fly for 60 seconds at a 3-meter altitude, remaining within a 10-meter square. Other requirements for the craft itself and how it is handled must also be met.

"Our immediate goal is to get Da Vinci lIb to fly," said Chan. "Since no one's even gotten it off the ground, that's our first goal."

Da Vinci lIb has new, shorter propellers, and to make pedaling smoother for the pilot, the pro-

"We're working with the univers-
ity to set up an endowment fund for the Da Vinci project," said Peron. "I'll be encouraging to know that the project will continue even after I'm gone."

The Da Vinci project first started in 1981 under the guidance of a visiting lecturer, E. Robert Woods, who was working for Hughes Helicopters at the time.

Hughes, now McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Co., donated some of the materials to begin the project.

The first group worked on the project for about two years but was unable to finish, so it was abandoned.

The project was picked up by a new group of students in 1985 and has continued to progress.

"It's great to bring in new people to the project, because they bring new, fresh ideas," said Peron. "We have some of the best engineering students in the department working on the project.

"The prize will be difficult to win but with the way we're organized now and the organiza-
tion set up for the future, out of anyone in the world, Cal Poly has the best chance," he said.

"We were really close last time (meaning, Da Vinci IIa that was severely damaged in a March 1988 test)," she said. "With more people helping, we were able to do more extensive research and make better tests — hopefully, that made a difference. I feel like this will be the one to take off."

Heide Janssen, a mechanical engineering freshman, said she likes the positive attitude and willingness of everyone working on the project.

"I didn't start Cal Poly until this quarter, but I heard about the Da Vinci project while I was here for WOW in September," said Janssen. "So, while waiting at home, I was anxious to start Cal Poly and this project was one of the main reasons I was so exci-
ted."

"The project is hands-on training for what I just hear about in classes," she said. "It's good background, so I can picture what the professors are lecturing about."

Lee Peron, project manager and aeronautical engineering graduate student, said he has re-learned a lot of things he would not have remembered from the classroom if he did not have to apply it to the project.

"What we learned then (the classroom), we are applying now," Peron said. "We've also learned a lot from the mistakes made with the second helicopter (Da Vinci Ila) — I think we know enough to be successful this time."

Pilots will be tested sometime next month for their power, since the pilot is the only source of energy for the helicopter, said Peron.

"Most flights are less than one minute, and we want to see what..."