Examining student graders
Legal drug abuse

She sits at home. She relaxes with Valium.

She waits for her husband's arrival so she can have a cocktail before dinner. He's late so she starts with him.

She's a housewife between 35 and 45 years old. She's the image of a typical college age group.

Joseph A. Califano Jr. is a nice fellow. By instinct, intellect and determination, he has the ability to shape up the sprawling U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, if anyone can.

But HEW Secretary Califano is dead wrong if he believes, as he said the other day, that the nation's 3,000 colleges and universities ought to adopt preferential quotas for admitting women and minorities.

That kind of thinking goes beyond the desirability of having the most qualified students. It opens the door to an ever widening uniformity and monotony that excessive federal regulation and the endless search for textbook answers in medicine.

The trend to federal regulation of colleges and universities in America continues strong and dangerous.

"Mott's citizen recognized that urgent national purposes were best served by a wide diversity of institutions and that each had a role to play. It is the same agenda that we must follow," Califano says.

"Unfortunately," Califano says, "the government's purposes are beneficent. That kind of thinking goes beyond the desirability of having the most qualified students. It opens the door to an ever widening uniformity and monotony that excessive federal regulation and the endless search for textbook answers in medicine."

The government's purposes are beneficent. For as the wise Brandeis said, "The greatest deficit in our society is the lack of deep reason." When Califano contemplates improving education or supporting institutions, he should be more attentive to Justice Brandeis' advice.

A laissez-faire approach to education

Government regulation of higher education in some crucial instances has been enacted with little forethought, with trivial purpose and after minimal consultation with the institutions that are affected.

"The trend to federal regulation of colleges and universities in America continues strong and dangerous," Califano says.

"A laissez-faire approach to education is essential. It is essential for the future of this country," Califano says.

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A laissez-faire approach to education is essential. It is essential for the future of this country, Califano says.
Brown reconsiders; urges 5 per cent raise for faculty

The death of the New York Times western edition may have been the birth of the Los Angeles Times as we know it today—according to Claude Ratliff, yesterday's speaker at the 9th lecture in the Com- munity Arts and Humanities Series. Ratliff, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism, worked as Advertising Manager for the New York Times western edition for three years.

The New York Times western edition hit the streets in October, 1962. Prior to its first publication, Ratliff, 26, duties was to get out to the eleven states it was assigned to cover.

Ratliff said extensive preparation went into the western edition. Surveys were taken throughout San Francisco and Los Angeles to determine if the idea of a western edition was feasible. Results of the surveys were favorable in both areas but there was a significant difference between the two areas.

San Francisco residents took the paper as an addition to San Francisco papers and in that aspect it was accepted, Ratliff said. But in Los Angeles the Los Angeles Times and the Hearst papers had each just agreed to kill one of their two L.A. papers. The L.A. persons dropped their morning paper.

Consequently, Los Angeles residents were freaking at the local and regional paper to replace one of the papers.

Unfortunately, Ratliff explained, because of the magnitude of the area the New York Times was trying to service—eleven western states—the western edition had to limit its coverage to national news. Opposition on many sides created more problems for the struggling paper.

Ratliff said the L.A. Times considered a slap in the face and consequently hired 72 personnel to its staff.

Advertising proved to be another thorn in the western editions side. According to Ratliff, local advertisers would not anger the L.A. Times by putting advertising into the Western Edition so the paper had to rely on regional advertising.

Ost Chandler, then president of the Associated Press, told (western edition organizers) they would have to pay full fees for wire services which would cost in excess of $100,000. This forced the New York Times to use only releases already sent through the Times headquarters in New York.

The New York Times restricted its news-service wire services from the L.A. dailies, forcing the L.A. Times to subscribe to the Washington Post news service, which has since become one of the finest news services in the country, according to Ratliff.

When the first western edition came out its circulation was 125,000. By the sixth week, it had dropped to 70,000, and when the paper finally died in January, 1964, its circulation was down to 60,000.

Since then, the L.A. Times has become one of the most modern and respected papers in the country, no doubt spurred by Ratliff said, by the events surrounding the New York Times Western Edition.

Ratliff said perhaps it could have worked had it been another time and place.

"We did not publish a paper, we printed a paper," summarized Ratliff.

Senate easily approves death penalty; Bill goes to Assembly

Sacramento (AP)—A bill restoring capital death penalty won state Senate approval with one Thur. after a long and emotional debate. The bill was more than the two-thirds majority needed—without the measure at his author agreed it would fail. "This is one of the most difficult," said Sen. George Deukmejian, R-Long Beach, said after the senate vote.

The bill was introduced after the state Supreme Court ruled last December that the state's then-abandoned death penalty violated the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The proposed new law would allow capital punishment for 18 crimes, including murder with torture, multiple murder, arson murder, murder of a person committed during several other crimes.

But unlike the old law, a jury could sentence a defendant to life in prison without possibility of parole instant death, carrying a death penalty of 33 years to life, depending on circumstances, such as a jury's recommendation.

The bill needed a two-thirds vote because it involved over a change to impose its own punishment instead of the death penalty once instead of the death penalty once.

Ratliff said perhaps it could have worked had it been another time and place.

"We did not publish a paper, we printed a paper," summarized Ratliff.

Bill critics said it could result in innocent persons being executed and encourage more violence. They said it would be better to enact a life without parole measure.
by FRANCES C. JENSEN
Daily Staff Writer

Night after night, under the dim light of your desk lamp, you work with blurry eyes on a homework assignment. Your fees are wasted by your amazing dog and the gentle owner of your roommates calls you into a date. Across town The Graduate is bundled up tight. Finally, you’re finished the work and cuddle up in bed.

The next day in class the teacher collects the assignments and proceeds to return to you in two days.

Five days later you get it back, corrected in bright red pencil. You start at the score 89. Just one more point and it would have been an “A” paper. You curse the teacher, the work that counts for a large percentage of a student’s grade. Student assistants, better known as “graders,” are employed by Cal Poly to help teachers in their enormous task of grading papers. Usually it is up to the teacher’s discretion as to what a grader will grade. Most teachers consider it their responsibility to grade examinations or any work that counts for a large percentage of a student’s grade.

The next day in class the teacher collects the assignment and the students would spend less time on their chemistry. J. Watson, head of the Chemistry department said. “In chemistry a lot of homework is assigned. Students generally they must have successfully completed the course they are grading for and must also have a relatively high GPA—about 3.0 on up.”

According to Frank Leben, business affairs budget officer, the Science and Math Departments are allocated more money because they have the largest faculty and the Technical Clerical Student Assistants Allocation and it is proportionate to the number of faculty that the departments employ. The Science and Math Departments are allocated the most money because they have the largest faculty whereas the social sciences’ are given the least.

“I don’t think people stop to think what’s happening to the graders being paid $2.60 to $3.97 an hour to grade papers at the same time they all reflect the same mood.”

According to Leben, the graders are paid $2.60 to $3.97 an hour. The graders are not graded by the teachers, high student-teacher ratio and lack of time. If a teacher has the time to give homework assignments, then he should find the time to grade them, said Leben.

There is also the feeling that graders don’t know any more than the students who are taking the quizzes and doing the problem, Watson said. “A teacher can be teaching more than 100 students a week. If he must assign homework three nights a week, then the number of pages and problems is tremendous.” Dr. Harold J. Watson, head of the Chemistry department said.

“The dean of the school consults with the school council and between them they decide how many student assistants will be needed. There is a mix of jobs that are paid through the Technical Clerical Student Assistants Allocation and it is up to each department to decide how much they're going to pay graders to grade her exams instead of the student grader because "the teacher gives you more leeway with your mistakes than the grader does."

I think you’ve got power. It’s true, but I grade everyone equally. And besides I only grade 10 to 15 papers a day. I don’t think people stop to think what’s happening to students in that kind of situation. With 80 people in a class, there is no chance for discussion much less the chance for things to work out okay, then fine. If not, then I make amends with the student,” he said.

The problem, Watson said, is that the budget of the college is not large enough to hire more teachers. If it were, then the student-teacher ratio would decrease.

“For the amount of money that we have to work with, I think that we do quite well with the student assistants. I will look over lab quizzes to make sure they were fairly treated. If they don’t know any more than I do—then an as fallible as I am. I think that anybody who has any doubt about the grade should go up and see the teacher.”

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Some departments, such as English, use student readers. They are used to correct spelling and punctuation errors and are rarely asked to grade papers unless it is a test which can be graded objectively.

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“In chemistry a lot of homework is assigned. Students know that it requires a disciplined situation. They know if the homework is mastered then the test will be too. If it were not for the graders then less homework would be assigned and the students would spend less time on their chemistry. They would eventually end up knowing a whole lot less.”

Watson said.

For the amount of money that we have to work with I think that we do quite well with the student assistants. —Watson
News Shorts International
Vance homeward bound

BOIN, West Germany (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger laid yesterday that the Soviet Union cnute missile and critical U.S. worries about the development of a new U.S. made “blood-curdling threats” on a telephone.

This is one of the 98 saving tips spelled out in a six-page booklet for Northern Californians having to modify their lifestyles under water rationing in the second year of a severe drought.

Other tips in the booklet, distributed by the East Bay Municipal Utility District, range from banning out-of-state visitors to scraping the condensation from the outside of your cocktail glass onto house plants.

Many of the tips, Vance said, won’t matter much, others have little to do with water. They just make mundane lives more interesting.

Here are samples:

Take your aspirin dry.

—Chill your glasses, liquor and mix ahead of time; use no ice.

Your drinks may not take as clear and crisp but, after the second or three drinks you won’t notice.

—Have all the kids use the same bath water; wash the clothes first.

—Try cheap wine or beer in your waterfall.

Collect rainwater when it’s raining, obviously. Every 1,000 square feet of roof area yields over 600 gallons from a one inch rainfall.

—While waiting for hot water to run for shaving, use the water in a jail cell. It is illegal to raise piranhas, nasty flesh-eating creatures common in South American waters, in the United States.

—Use an aerator or spray nozzle on the kitchen faucet.

—When you change the water in the fish bowl, use the old water in a jail cell. It is illegal to raise piranhas, nasty flesh-eating creatures common in South American waters, in the United States.

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Sports
From ticket taker to star

by JON HASTINGS
Daily Photo Writer

Four years ago Paul Gabriel was taking tickets at the door of the San Bernardino Valley College volleyball arena. Not blessed with a great mathematical mind, handing out the correct change was about all he could handle.

Somewhere between three and four math courses later, Gabriel looked up and discovered he was fascinated by the sport of volleyball. Saturday night at 7:00 Gabriel, 6-6 and built like a melon, takes his act to the Men's Gym when the Cal Poly volleyball team entertains Cal State Northridge in a battle for the California Collegiate Volleyball Conference championship.

"We don't have scholarships to work with and we can still compete with the nation's top teams"—Gabriel

Gabriel no longer has to worry about such mundane things as taking tickets as the door, he has been a Mustang starter and the most imposing blocker on the squad. When he looks at the Mustangs win-loss record he is an optimist by nature and thinks the Cal Poly volleyball program is on the upswing. "We don't have scholarships to work with and we can still compete with Pepperdine, UC Santa Barbara and the rest of the nation's top teams," said Gabriel. "With the proper amount of financial backing Cal Poly could be a volleyball powerhouse, because of the coaching, the campus and the proximity to Southern California.

Gabriel feels the volleyball team is being short-changed when the money gets doled out every fall. "We are making more money at the gate than we get in our budget. No other sport has this dilemma and I don't know why we have it. We should get what we stake if not more, every other sport does."

(continued on page 7)

Softball cancelled

Today's women's softball game between Cal Poly and Cal State Dominguez Hills has been cancelled. The Mustang's next home game will be Wednesday, April 6, at Santa Rosa Park.

Giant's Randy Elliott assured job

(AP) - Randy Elliott goes hitless in his last 15 at-bats, he will be batting a mere .300. That is not too shabby an outlook for someone who sat out the 1976 season following a shoulder separation and was not sure he would ever get another chance to play major league baseball.

Elliott's spring training and third year coach plans to have his team ready Saturday night.

"We have to beat Northridge Saturday and then beat them again in the league tournament to win the title," said Preston.

"I don't think as an individual and the team as a whole played up to our expectations. I am more concerned with the int." said Preston.

"Our attendance has been weak lately and we are going to need a crowd again Northridge to get us fired up," said Preston.

"I haven't tried to hit in a baseball in six months, but all come back when the San Francisco Giants blanked the Oakland A's 5-4 in an exhibition game. Elliott knew he had made it when the Giants tore up his minor league contract following the game and promoted him to the majors.

Elliott, a 25-year-old outfielder, was a No. 1 draft choice of San Diego in 1971 and spent part of the 1972 and 1974 seasons with the Padres. But they released him after his 1975 shoulder injury, and so did the California Angels.

He spent last summer pitching on the beaches near his Southern California home and wondering if he would get another chance. The great rags-to-riches stories of all time. A player knows he has it made when he can get two hits and his batting average drops 15 points to.95 which is what happened to Elliott Wednesday when the San Francisco Giants blanked the Oakland A's 5-4 in an exhibition game. Elliott knew he had made it when the Giants tore up his minor league contract following the game and promoted him to the majors.

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Netters thumped 1W7

when a tennis team loses a dual meet, 7-2 you don't exactly call it a strong effort. But that's just 1W7's last game of the UC Davis Aggies.

Frank Myers, opened up the competition with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Marc Khouri.

Davis came back with back-to-back singles victories by Paul Wander, who outlasted the Mustangs, but Poly managed to tie it up with a victory by Craig Pangan, named Mustang-of-the-Match, with a 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1 win over Russel Benfield 5-2, 6-1, 6-3. 20.

They turned in a fantastic outstanding comeback story, said Lambert. "He averaged an earlier season 3-6 iningles.""n

Peres' win turned out to be the last one noched by the Mustangs. Davis swept the last five games, including all three doubles showdowns.

"It was disappointing to lose all three doubles," said Lambert. "Doublers are usually our strong points." Poly stemmed the 3-5 record on the road when they closed out the game with a four-wheel win.

Other teams entered were Claremont-Mudd, Occidental College and host UCSC.

Finalists end the season with a split against San Francisco State on Poly's home court at 2:30.

Poly to face severe test in Broncos

by SCOTT CRAVEN

Daily Sports Editor

Facing what will most likely be the severest test of the season, the Cal Poly baseball team will face Cal Poly Pomona tomorrow at San Luis Obispo Stadium for a noon doubleheader.

The Broncos are the defending Division II National Champions. The Mustangs, on the other hand, are the biggest threat to Pomona's throne as they are currently ranked the top team in the nation.

"It should be an interesting game," said Mustang coach Bobbby Harris. "I'm not going to stick my neck in the mud and pick a winner because baseball is too unpredictable. If your ace pitcher can't get his curve ball over you can't win. There are just too many variables."

Whatever the outcome, it will be a battle. Harris believes his team is up to the challenge.

"This is the first half of the season we played superbly and ended up with a 21-9 record," said Harr. "We have had a peak and valley season. We have maintained a high level of intensity so far and that's what we have any advantage.

And judging by the way the Mustangs have been playing lately, there is no letdown in sight. Being number one must give a team that extra bit of motivation, but Harr believes it doesn't make that much difference.

"Oh, it's good for our image and makes fund raising easier," said Harr, "but there is a national tournament to determine who really is number one. Right now there's just too much uncertainty."

First athletes arrive at Squaw

SQUAW VALLEY, Calif. (AP) - The first wave of athletes, a dozen women wrestlers, will soon practice for a week on the frigid winters of Lake Tahoe at the United States Olympic Committee's new Squaw Valley training center.

"Things have been happening almost too fast," said Doug Dunlap, USOC Executive Director. "We expected 300 athletes here in May, and we ended up having 350 in training during June, July and August."

The Olympic Committee took over some of the facilities at Squaw Valley, site of the 1960 Winter Games. The Mustangs are scheduled to be in Squaw Valley 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through mid-August.

In any event, when you walk into see Gabriel and the rest of the Mustangs play host to the Matadors Saturday night, take a long look at the guy taking the tickets at the door. Next year he might be a starting middle-hitter.

classifieds

SAN LUIS ATHLETIC SUPPLY

WRESTLER OF THE YEAR

Senior Sydall Thompson compiled a 26-5-3 record this year enroute to winning the Western Regional Championship. The 177-pounder also placed first in the Illinois Tournament. He placed fourth nationally in 1976. He had a 108-53-10 career record at Cal Poly while also lettering two years in football.

3137 GARDEN

543-7527

Domestic Announcements

TYPING

FREE TYPING COURSES, 166 Main Street, Santa Cruz. 664-1311.

OVERSEAS JOBS Summer position will be available for California High School graduates in the summer of 1977. For information, write, C.A.P. Services, 300 Main Street, Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.


EUROPE, ISRAEL, AFRICA work at Charter flights year round. Write: R. Stouffer, 300 Main Street, Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.

MEMBERS ALTERNATIVE TO THE MAINLY CONSERVATIVE SGU WORKSHOPS FOR PROFESSIONALS. CALL 472-0807. 877 Monterey Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.

EARLY FEES PAID NUMBERED IN 
GAYS, HOMOS, BISEXUALS, STRAIGHTS.

Donate Blood and Tack Sewing Materials, 1847 Monterey Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.

A Sand County ALTERNATIVE TO THE MAINLY CONSERVATIVE SGU WORKSHOPS FOR PROFESSIONALS. CALL 472-0807. 877 Monterey Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.

Audio Equipment

Announcements

Cranegal Audio Equipment, 1877 Monterey Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.

For Sale

Announcements

LOST & FOUND

Last week I put my HP-45 calculator in a box and left it under a 2x3 piece of cardboard in a box under the table next to the phone. It has been here since Tuesday afternoon.

TURQUOISE BRACELET IN 18-20 inch length. Call 472-1878.

Lost a pair of gold earrings. A small disc with an 'L' symbol in a diamond. Call 472-1878.

Audio Equipment

Announcements

New Audio Equipment for Sale. 2-1/2 inch speakers, 3-1/2 inch speakers, 6-1/2 inch speakers, in a new box. 308 Main Street, Santa Cruz, Calif., 95060.
Loretta Lynn's husband: Happiest on their ranch

Loretta Lynn, who like his wife won't give his age, knows no other lifestyle. "I've never lived in town my whole life," he said. "I've lived and worked on a farm most of my life. If I had to give this up, oh..."

Over the course of a year, Miss Lynn spends an average of only a month or two at the ranch. "She's only spent seven or eight days here this year," said Lynn, who is known for his always casual dress. "I encourage her to slow down, but then something big happens, like her book."