Clams animate Rose Float

By Cyndi Smith
Staff Writer

It expands, contracts, drives and plays music. It features an octopus, three seahorses, a clam choir and is circled by crabs. It costs $150,000 and is Cal Poly's pride and joy. And it smells good, too.

What is this mysterious "it?"

It's Cal Poly's Rose Parade float, which will take nearly a year to create before being unveiled to millions Jan. 1.
The float had its first test drive on Sept. 9, but it is far from complete.

From the design contest held winter quarter to determine the theme of the float, to the final frenzied hours spent covering it with the last of the flowers, volunteers are faced with a trying, exciting and busy year.

"Probably the biggest incentive, besides the social aspect of the club, is the pleasure of helping to build this float so many people will see," said Georgina Bostrom, director of housing.

"It was exceedingly popular with the students, the alumni and the community in the 50s and 60s," Bostrom said. "I was really impressed. It was really good." "I can only speculate why the parade died out," Sperling said, "but in the middle 70s it was out to do much exercise, and it was out to participate in campus activities. The committee may also have been poor, he added.

The committee may also have been)

Homecoming parade's back

By Julie Gliringer
Staff Writer

The Homecoming Parade, once a fixture of Cal Poly but abandoned in the mid-1970s, is being revived for this year's festivities. In the 50s and 60s, the parade was a big deal, said Russ Sperling, parade chairman.

"I saw a movie of what it was in the 50s," he said. "I was really impressed. It was really good."

"I would guess that the last parade was about 10 years ago," said Bob Bostrom, a "campus historian" of sorts, is involved with the revival of the parade.

"It was exceedingly popular with the students, the alumni and the community in the 50s and 60s," Bostrom said. He said about 2,500 to 3,500 people attended the parade in the past. The reason it died out was a lack of interest on the adviser's part, he said.

"It's time to get it back."

It should be about a half-hour parade

Money from Cal Poly citations goes to an account used for programs to improve

See TICKETS, page 4

Student tickets up

More citations, fines may deter illegal parking

By Barbara Courain
Staff Writer

San Luis Obispo police officers usually write a few hundred dollars worth of parking citations in a weekend. Last weekend, however, they wrote $2,000 worth.

Sgt. Steve Seybold, crime prevention coordinator for the San Luis Obispo Police Department, said most of the parking violations were given in student housing areas such as Mustang Village, Stenner Glen, and apartments on Monte Vista.

"We are not singling out the students of the community," Seybold said. "We are just responding to a public need."

According to Seybold, there has been an increased concern from the fire department, landlords and the general public about handicapped and fire lane parking violations.

"At this point we are primarily just citing people," he said. "But in the future we may have to start towing cars."

Looking forward to this weekend, Seybold said there is no telling how many tickets they may write.

"It all depends on the number of violations there are," he said. "With the amount of recent media coverage concerning parking issues, the numbers should go down."

Money collected from tickets goes to a city general fund, which is split up and given to various city departments at the end of the year.

Sgt. Bob Schumacher of Public Safety said parking violations are numerous the first few weeks of school.

"We write about 300 to 400 tickets a day for cars without permits and cars parked in the wrong lots," he said.

About 80 percent of the tickets are written for cars without parking permits, Schumacher said.

This is average for the beginning of fall quarter," he said.

Money from Cal Poly citations goes to an account used for programs to improve

See TICKETS, page 4

INSIGHT

Are California university grads losing out to out-of-state grads in the technological fields?
Students on the soapbox

Are you registered to vote in San Luis Obispo? Why or why not?

McGlasnost brings 'civilization' to Russia

I heard the world's biggest McDonald's is currently being built in the Soviet Union. About the size of Cal Poly's dining hall, Moscow's McDonald's will give Soviet citizens what they need: some fast food.

It seems so necessary that I'm amazed the Soviets didn't think of it before. They have millions waiting to be served. Soviet citizens have to wait hours in lousy weather to get a stale loaf of bread. Russians rank a treat today, at McDonald's.

Moscow's McDonald's is an ambitious project because the bankruptcy Soviet Union will use its influence to make McDonald's products.

The Russians are used to their own food, but they've got to act tough to survive. Moscow's McDonald's will have to be in the same league as American McDonald's.

I can't imagine an industrialized McDonald's operating efficiently in a big city like Moscow. They'll have to wait in large, fast food lines, which will make their French fries cold.

The Party should have built its own McDonald's all over Moscow (but what do they know about franchising and fast food enterprises)?

Also, Soviet citizens are not as quick with cash as Americans are. In an American McDonald's, the person at the counter expects your money before you get your food, and then helps the next person in line. You get your food while the person behind you gets his change. That's the American way, and we have waiting more than a minute for a Big Mac.

Then again, a few hours of waiting in McDonald's may seem like fast food to Soviet citizens. You also have to wonder if the average Soviet citizen could afford a Big Mac, large fries and chocolate milk. The masses may not be able to settle for Happy Meals.

Moscow's McDonald's will have to start with the basics if it aims to capture the Soviet market. The Soviets' students' market is currently small, but it could be a key to the Soviet middle class in the future.
First, Napa Valley; now, wine from Poly?

Viniculture project is taking shape

By Jill Newhouse
Staff Writer

Cal Poly’s learn-by-doing philosophy is hard at work in the fruit science department.

Nearly five acres of grapes grown by Cal Poly students have been harvested and sold to various wineries and home winemakers in the area.

Although the details have not been worked out, plans in the fruit science department call for students to acquire internships at Wild Horse winery in Templeton and assist in the actual winemaking process.

The process is complicated. First, the stems are removed from the grapes and the grapes are crushed and fermented for three to five days.

The skins are then pressed off the grapes, and the juice is put in stainless steel separation bins for about three months.

The final stage of winemaking involves putting the wine in oak barrels for aging, which lasts anywhere from three months to several years. The wine is then filtered, bottled and sold.

Ken Volk, owner of Wild Horse, is a 1971 fruit science graduate of Cal Poly.

Volk enjoys providing work experience for students. Volk is a well-respected winemaker who has received awards for such red table wines as merlot and pinot noir.

Currently there are five varieties of grapes being grown at Cal Poly, ranging in age from one to 16 years.

These grapes will be used to make two red wines, including pinot noir and cabernet sauvignon, and three white wines including chardonnay, white ripling, and gewurztraminer.

The grapes are being grown under the supervision of Fountain and George Gowgani, head of the crop science department.

The project was started at Cal Poly in January of 1988 to produce the fruit science and crop science departments.

“All aspects of the project will be handled by the students,” Gowgani said. “One enterprise group will be in charge of growing the grapes and a second, entirely different, group will buy the grapes, make the wine and market the wine.”

The students who assist in growing the grapes also have the opportunity to make extra money. The grapes are sold at current market price, with the students keeping the profits, ranging anywhere from $6 to $200.

Fountain said he believes a marketing enterprise project will be available in the winter of 1991 to market the newly created wine, emphasizing decision-making on packaging and distribution of the wine.

A graphics class has already designed possible labels for the bottles.

Cal Poly’s vineyards are expected to grow and by five acres a year until 20 acres are covered with grapes, in four to five years, Fountain said.

The wine currently in production will start to be sold in the winter of 1991. Fountain said there will probably be sold at the Wild Horse tasting room and through mail order.

The wine, however, will not be sold on campus because of a no-alcohol rule that makes Cal Poly a “dry” campus, Fountain said.
HOMECOMING

From page 1
downtown this year, Sperling said.
Many regulars in the Poly Royal parade are expected to be present for the Homecoming Parade, but the committee is also hoping for several new entrants.

The Homecoming Parade is on Oct. 28 at 10 a.m. It will run from Cal Poly throughout downtown San Luis Obispo. Several awards will be presented at the football game, and the winning entries will be on display near the stadium.

The 1989 Homecoming Committee invites all campus clubs to participate. The deadline for entries is Oct. 16.

From page 1
campus parking situations.

Scybold had a word of advice for Cal Poly students: "Please, please don't park your cars in the fire lane...stay away from any area that is red."

In a related item, San Luis Obispo parking officers Monday will begin marking tires and writing $10 tickets (instead of $5) for vehicles exceeding the two-hour parking limit. In the past, businesses have complained to the city that car owners would just keep "pumping" coins into the meters all day.

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Is California losing its high-tech edge?

Legislators fear California is losing industry and jobs to out-of-state talent

By Marni Katz

For decades California has been recognized as a technological leader in fields ranging from computer science to engineering to biotechnology. Additionally, the quality of college graduates from California's high-tech universities, including Cal Poly, has been so far above other states that most high technology companies have located here simply to get access to this unique pool of talent.

But state legislators, educators and corporate executives from California's high-tech industries say this position is beginning to be threatened.

Compelled by increasingly competitive out-of-state graduates, compounded by the pressure of operation costs in California, many high-tech firms and research projects like Sematech's high-tech research center and a federal earthquake research center have decided to bypass California, according to Kurt Evans, a legislative assistant for State Assemblyman Rusty Areias (D-Salinas).

"There is now a trend for the high-tech industries to locate in other states, where as they used to locate in California," Evans said. In addition, industries currently operating in California are increasingly looking to out-of-state graduates to fill their employment needs, another Areias assistant said.

"Many (California) industries have been forced to import talent from many other places of the country, and even the world," said Legislative Assistant Kevin Haughian.

In order to make California State University and University of California graduates more competitive in the high-tech industry, state legislative, industrial and educational leaders are putting together a plan that will evaluate curriculum in technology schools, like Cal Poly, and make it comparable to curricula in other states.

This plan is taking the shape of Assembly Bill 898, sponsored by Areias, members of the high-tech industry and the UC and CSU.

"In the past, California has been a leader in aerospace, biotechnology, electronics and other fields, and those fields represented a good portion of our economy," Haughian said. Other states are beginning to work harder to be more competitive with California, and as a result, California will have to work harder to maintain its reputation.

The Areias bill calls for a 21-member committee of scientists, engineers, scholars and industrialists called the California Council on Science and Technology, to study current curriculum in high-tech majors at postsecondary schools and assess how well it is meeting the needs of industry.

"The council asks, 'how, through curriculum assessment, can the relationship between the schools and industry be improved to better serve the needs of the high-technology industries,'" Haughian said.

Cal Poly President Warren J. Baker was recently selected to be a member of the council. Although Baker could not be reached for comment, his executive assistant, Howard West, speculated that AB 898 may have come in reaction to concern by legislators that the current curriculum is not providing sufficient technical training to people who are planning to be employed in the high technology world.

"It most likely was established as a result of concerns among state level legislators about California's ability to continue to be at the front edge of the technological revolution," West said. As an example of California's slipping technological edge in education, West cited two national competitions among high-tech schools to locate research projects on their campuses. West said these bids are normally dominated by California, but were won by a university in Texas.

Kurt Evans, Areias' assistant, added that Texas and North Carolina are two examples of states that are emerging as major competitors in the technological fields.

Haughian said that these increasingly common examples of California's slipping leverage are the backbone behind the Areias bill.

"The bill was developed as a result of conversations we had with representatives of the industry who felt we needed to create a partnership between the high-tech industries and the higher education students who want to become employed in the high-tech industries," Evans said.

Since AB 898 has not yet been given the final approval by Gov. George Deukmejian, Haughian did not want to speculate about particular curriculum areas where the council may make changes. But he pointed out that the effects of the bill will not be felt until 1992 when the results of the study are presented to the governor and his staff.

"In all likelihood it won't affect people that are in college now," he said. "But it will have a big positive influence on students that are in junior high or high school now."

So far, the bill has passed through both houses of the state legislature. Haughian said he is optimistic that Deukmejian will approve the bill.

"Many (California) industries have been forced to import talent from many other places of the country, and even the world."

— Kevin Haughian
Legislative Assistant
for Rusty Areias
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1989 Mustang Daily

Briefs

State
Carter rips Reagan presidency in interview

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Former President Jimmy Carter has kind words for President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker "for repairing the damage" he said was caused by the Ronald Reagan presidency.

The Reagan administration was "a catastrophe in foreign policy and domestic policy, and in relation to ethics and moral standards," Carter said in an interview Monday with the San Francisco Examiner. "I think it's one of the worst administrations we've ever seen."

Rain forest conservation plan begins in SF

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — On the edge of breezy San Francisco Bay Tuesday, some 150 high school students and others kicked off an urgent campaign to save the rapidly vanishing rain forests of the world.

"This is a global issue," said Graceful Dead guitarist Bob Weir before musicians squatting on a railroad flared car. It was symbolic of "Earth Train 1990," which will tour the country in the spring with a crew of youngsters and environmentalists.

Nation
Hinckley blames Jews for world problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presidential assassin John Hinckley regards Jews as "the cause of most of the world's problems" and says he is Adolf Hitler's successor.

In letters written in 1985 and 1986 and read Monday at a court hearing, Hinckley said that he developed a cult of women followers who worship him.

The letters were introduced by District of Columbia lawyers who oppose Hinckley's request to be interviewed by reporters.

Dr. Raymond Patterson, a forensic psychiatrist at the hospital where Hinckley is confined, testified that Hinckley is severely mentally ill.

World
Cease-fire violated as Syrians shell Beirut

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Syrian gunners fired more than 80 shells into the Christian enclave Monday, violating a two-day-old cease-fire that has the truce.

Police reported no casualties in the barrage that condition of anonymity, said it was designed as "a Syrian message to Aoun that the truce could fall apart if the Christian media not stop their campaign against the Syrians."

The targets of the project include the rain forests of the Amazon, Southeast Asia, West Africa and Brazil. Zaïre, Indonesia and Brazil themselves have about half the world's rain forests.

Ex-prisoner poet set to speak about Chicano writers

The public is invited to a discussion by Jimmy Santiago Baca, a poet and recipient of the American Book Award, who will sell and wound up in prison.

Baca, who is a distinguished visiting professor at UC Berkeley this fall, describes himself as half Chicano/half (self-identified Apache. He was abandoned by his parents at an early age.

He was left at a New Mexico orphanage, which he ran away from when he was 11, the night before he was to be transferred to Boys Town.

Baca became a teen-age alcoholic, drug addict and wanderer, he said. At 20 he was convicted of drug possession with intent to sell and wound up in prison.

He fought constantly with cellmates and was placed in isolation for four years. It was there he was "reborn" and taught himself how to read and write.

PBS plans to film a special on Baca soon.

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Beer merger challenged

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Four beer companies challenging Adolph Coors Co.'s $425 million buyout of Stroh Brewery Co. on antitrust grounds Tuesday, said they would file a federal suit and seek help from the U.S. Justice Department.

The buyout of most of Stroh's assets, proposed Monday, would create a megabrewery capable of challenging industry giants Anheuser-Busch Co. and the Miller Brewing Co. unit of Philip Morris Cos., analysts said.

Coors is the No. 4 beer maker and Stroh No. 3. If merged they would have annual shipments of between 32 million and 36 million barrels a year, compared to Busch's 80 million barrels and Miller's 40 million.

That is too big to suit Pabst Brewing Co., Pearl Brewing Co. and Stroh's assets, proposed Monday, saying they would block the acquisition of Stroh by Coors, the statement said.

Anheuser-Busch and Miller did not join the four smaller breweries in challenging the proposed deal, and Bitting did not immediately return a telephone call seeking further explanations.

Rob Klugman, vice president of development of Coors Brewing Co., declined detailed comment.

Combining Stroh with Coors would produce a company with 18.7 percent of the beer market.

ROSE FLOAT

From page one

float will be made at Cal Poly Pomona. After the two halves from the Rose Float Club, which meets twice a week. Such incentives for members as free lunches, parties, and prizes are made possible through donations from local businesses.

"The biggest donation would probably be the steel for the framework," she said.

The club receives about $12,000 annually from ASI, and probably be the steel for the float, Guzman said.

Guzman describes this as the "easy part" because of the many parents and friends who come to help.

If finishing the float is the easy part, however, this has part is the financing of the float.

"If this float were profes-

"If finishing the float is the easy part, however, this has part is the financing of the float.

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Gabor leaves courtroom twice, accuses witnesses of lying

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — Infuriated by witnesses at her cop-slapping trial, actress Zsa Zsa Gabor walked out of court twice Tuesday and called them liars.

Gabor also claimed at the outset of the trial's 12th day that she was late to court because Officer Mark Kramer, the motorcycle policeman she slapped on June 14, was running a radar speed trap on Sunset Boulevard.

Gabor left the courtroom the first time when Officer Scott Thompson, who assisted Kramer in arresting her, was called back to the stand by prosecutor Elden Fox for rebuttal testimony.

"I can't take this," she said, asking Municipal Court Judge Charles Rubin to excuse her while Thompson was testifying before the jury.

"I just cannot listen to all those lies," she said in the hallway.

She returned five minutes later when Thompson was through.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Federal agents seized $300,000 worth of vacation resort homes, power boats and furnishings from two suspended sheriff's deputies who allegedly skimmed money seized from alleged narcotics dealers.

The property was located in Bullhead City, Ariz., said Reid C. Pitler, an assistant U.S. Attorney in Phoenix.

Lawyer Gregory Petersen, who represents Cortez, said federal agents were "overzealous.

"He earned that money as a deputy, and, as far as we are concerned, working through any wrongdoing.

"We have filed any charges against Los Angeles County deputies Esplaminia Morente, G. Cortez and Ronald E. Daub, and both lawmen denied through their attorneys any wrongdoing.

Seized from Cortez was a $20,000 ski boat and $13,000 in furnishings and audio-video gear, the Los Angeles Times reported Tuesday.

Agents seized from Daub, his wife, mother and brother a double-wide mobile home and residential lot reportedly bought for $70,000 a year, as well as a $20,000 ski boat and $15,000 in home furnishings and entertainment equipment, according to the documents.

Daub allegedly also arranged to buy a $350,000 double-wide mobile home in Placentia, and paid $20,000 cash as a down payment for a tractor, according to court documents.

New zigmos chills, freezes and microwaves

BOSTON (AP) — A new appliance that can chill beer, keep ice cream frozen and cook pizza has college students clamoring, and the inventor, a former computer salesman, crossing his fingers.

The Microfridge is a three-piece appliance comprised of a compact refrigerator, a separate freezer compartment and mini-microwave. It retails for $429.

The founders of Microfridge Inc. of suburban Sharon, Mass., did more than stack three appliances on top of one another and paint them the same color, however. Their machine, which stands under 4-feet tall, is intended to use no more power than a compact refrigerator.

"Quite simply, when one unit is running, the other one is off," explained co-founder Robert J. Bennett, 33, who said he holds two patents on the Microfridge's circuitry.

When the microwave is turned on, the freezer and refrigerator shut off temporarily. They go back on the cooking is done, Bennett said. Product testing showed that even when the microwave was on for 45 minutes, the refrigerator and freezer sections gained only 3 degrees, he said.

The first shipment of 1,700 Microfridges went out at the end of August. The company plans two more shipments by the end of November.
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**Got an ‘unjust’ grade?**

Fairness board hears complaints

By Christine Kohn

We must not assume that a student loses all his rights as a citizen when he enters the classroom door. Actions by a faculty member can be discriminatory, capricious, unethical, and/or immoral.

— Former Cal Poly President Robert E. Kennedy in a 1973 memo to then-Academic Senate Chairman Robert Alberti.

People may not know it but fairness has its own board at Cal Poly. Students who feel unjustly treated by a faculty member can go to the Fairness Board, a committee of the Academic Senate (Cal Poly’s faculty governing body) that hears cases in which students feel a professor has given them an unfair grade.

One faculty member from each school on campus, one member from the Student Affairs office and two members appointed by Associated Students Inc. sit on the board. Started in 1968 by then-university President Robert E. Kennedy, Cal Poly was one of two universities in the 19-campus California State University system to have a committee where students could take grade grievances.

"It was concerned that the machinery be available for students to challenge and get a hearing on almost any conceivable action or inaction within the academic community except on matters having to do with the instructional program," Kennedy wrote in a 1973 memo to then-Academic Senate Chairman Robert Alberti.

The CSU now requires all universities to have a grade appeals committee. A student must go through two steps before they can appeal to the Fairness Board.

First, they must go to their professor and try to iron out their differences. If that doesn’t work, the student goes to the department head to see if they can help.

If all else fails, the student can put their grievance in writing and submit it to the chairman of the Fairness Board. The Board then reviews the complaint and decides if it merits a hearing.

In comparison to the number of grades given out by faculty per year, former Fairness Board Chairman and economics professor George Beardsley feels the number of complaints brought to his attention is small.

"I probably talk to a couple of students a week on average that call to inquire," Beardsley said.

Out of those discussions, the actual number of people that put grievances in writing before the Board is "in the neighborhood of five to 10 a year," he said, about half of those meeting a hearing.

If the case merits a hearing, a copy of the written grievance goes to the professor. The professor writes a reply which is shared with the student. Then both parties are called into the Board at separate times. Board members ask questions, call in witnesses, and deliberate in private.

If the Fairness Board, however, does not have any real authority to change a grade, they can only recommend a grade change to the academic vice president.

See FAIRNESS, page 12

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**Tuesday, October 3**

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Niners’ Lott ‘banged up,’ may miss Rams showdown

SANTA CLARA, Calif. (AP) — The San Francisco 49ers are preparing to meet the third-ranked quarterback in the National Football Conference this Sunday, and they might have to do it without their two starting safeties.

The Los Angeles Rams, with red-hot Jim Everett, visit Candlestick Park on Sunday as coach George Seifert Monday expressed concern about the physical condition of injured Ronnie Lott and strong safety Chet Brooks. Both were injured Sunday’s 38-28 victory over the Rams is up in the air.

"I would say that our safety position right now is banged up," said Seifert, whose team is 1-0 in the NFC this season.

Lott injured his right ankle in the first quarter when he tackled Eagles tight end Keith Jackson, and aggravated the injury after a fourth-quarter interception. He departed the team charter Sunday night on crutches.

Still, Lott remained optimistic.

"It’s the Los Angeles Rams this week and I think that somehow I’ll figure a way to get on the field," he said.

Brooks banged up his left knee and was listed as probable.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A victory over the Rams is up in the air for the Los Angeles Dodgers because of offensive coordinator Tony Gwynn’s injury.

"If he can play, that’s great," said manager Don Drysdale. "But we don’t know whether he’ll play or not." Grady Metzger, 80, of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is one of the many Los Angeles Dodgers' fans who could be affected by Gwynn's injury. Metzger, who has been a season-ticket holder since 1984, was looking forward to seeing his favorite player in action.

"I want to see Gwynn play," he said. "He’s been a great player for us."
The historical experience has been that whenever we have recommended a grade change it has been implemented," Beardsley said. "Basically, we do our homework very well and we do more than simply make a recommendation of one or two sentences."  

Over the last three years, the Fairness Board has ruled about half in favor of students and half in favor of faculty. Board member and graphic communications professor Cary Field said. According to his files, about six cases ruled in favor of the faculty member and about seven ruled in favor of the student. A student has a better chance of getting a grade changed if it is a structural problem, Beardsley said.  

"We look for things where the instructor has violated the information they've given the students or treated students differently (from each other) or changed the grading system at the end of the term," Beardsley said.  

Kennedy wrote of a 1973 case in which a student gave his completed senior project to a department head, "who admits having received it." But for some reason the project never reached the faculty adviser. So, the student was asked to do his senior project over.  

The student appealed to the dean of the school and the dean of students. The school dean said to forget about a new project and suggested the department head give a grade equal to the student's accumulated GPA. This never happened. So, the student took his case to the Fairness Board.  

The 1973 Boards' final recommendation required the student turn in a summary report to another adviser.  

A student, however, does not start out on equal footing with a professor when he goes into a case, Beardsley said. Fairness Board policy states an assigned grade is correct unless proven otherwise.  

"My own perception is that a presumption is a good one and based on two principle factors," Beardsley said. "One is that the instructor has certain credentials to judge the quality of the work that the student doesn't. And secondly, that the instructor has more objectivity in the awarding of the grade."  

Students can be even more vulnerable if they are protesting a grade on a term paper, computer program or architectural project "where there's an awful lot in the mind of the instructor as to how well you've met the objectives of the assignment," Beardsley said.  

In these cases, the only way a student can challenge the grade is if they bring in another faculty member or another person with equal credentials to support their testimonily, "and that's very hard to do," Beardsley said. Members of the Board are reluctant to challenge the professional judgment of instructors in their discipline, Board member and architectural engineering professor Dave Fletcher said. "And in most cases we simply refuse to do it."  

"In some sense it's a very sensitive business," Beardsley said. "You have the faculty on the Fairness Board look in over the shoulder of the rest of the university, a fact which they don't like."  

Kennedy wrote of "critics" he encountered when setting up the Fairness Board in the early 1960s. "Some faculty do not believe any student has a right to complain about anything that happens in a classroom," he wrote.  

However, Beardsley believes today's critics are in the minority. Each case can take from eight to 10 hours to go through, Fletcher said. "It's a tough situation to walk into, not only for the student but for the faculty member," Field said. "I wouldn't like to be on the receiving end."