

# Teachers surprised to receive awards in class

*President Frohnmayr rewarded three faculty members for their teaching excellence*

By Teri Meeuwse  
Higher Education Editor

Three faculty members were unexpectedly surprised with four-inch-high Tiffany crystal apples and teaching awards from University President Dave Frohnmayr during their classes May 13.

"It was a complete surprise," math Professor Richard Koch said. "I went into class today prepared to do a review for a midterm. But

when I turned around I saw there were other people in the classroom and I thought they were maybe the police. I thought one of my students were going to get arrested. But then I noticed one of them looked like President Frohnmayr and then I knew something else was going on."

Koch and romance languages instructor Luis Verano received the Thomas F. Herman Faculty Achievement Award for Distinguished Teaching. Assistant Professor of fine and applied arts Leon Johnson received the Ersted Award for Distinguished Teaching.

"I'm pleased and delighted to be

able to demonstrate how important great teaching is at a great university," Frohnmayr said. "We value excellent teaching here and we reward it."

Mathematics department head Frank Anderson said Koch deserved the prestigious award.

"He's a phenomenal teacher," he said. "His enthusiasm for mathematics and teaching is unbounded. He'll have students taking his courses — not because of the course himself — but because he's teaching it."

However, there are other professors around campus who may have different teaching styles, but

also need to be honored, Koch said.

"I wish these awards were passed around a little more," Koch said. "There are many wonderful teachers on campus that also deserve this. There is no correct way to teach."

Koch and Verano said students play a very important part in the teaching process.

"Students reflect what it is all about," Verano said. "If there isn't interaction and without the students, you can't teach."

Recipients of the Herman Award are chosen on the recommendation of faculty members

and students. The award honors senior faculty members who have achieved outstanding records as teachers. Koch and Verano will receive \$2,000 to add to their annual base salaries in subsequent years and will be honored at spring commencement.

The Ersted Award, established in 1957, encourages and rewards exceptional teachers early in their careers. A faculty-student committee makes the recommendations for the awards. The late A. J. Ersted created a trust fund to pay for the \$2,000 annual salary increase, which Johnson will receive.

## Student Senate limits program food requests

*The rule prohibits using student fees for meetings, fund raisers and for-profit events*

By Kristina Rudinskis  
Student Activities Reporter

The Student Senate approved a new by-law changing the food line-item request process. The law only allows for the purchase of food with incidental fees if the event is: (a) open to all University fee-paying students; and (b) the food is an enhancement to the event or provides a unique opportunity for students that would not be possible without the presence of food at the event.

"If there was a speaker and a bowl of chips was there, it wouldn't make the event different," said Sen. Jenna Wasson. "If they end up making a profit, student fee dollars end up being used for a fund raiser."

The Senate law prohibited the purchase of food with incidental fees for use at staff meetings, events that would only benefit a select group of people, and events where profit is made.

"As the Descendants said: 'I like food. Food is good,'" said Sen. Michael Olsen, referring

to a punk band. "Food is integral to the development of our culture."

The Senate also allocated \$1,500 from the surplus fund that will go toward the Co-op Family Center to help pay for an accounting error. The co-op was unable to pay their work-study students because of the error. The Senate allowed two line transfers from the co-op's budget to help pay the salaries.

"We've seen other accounting errors this year," Wasson said. "But they did put money into surplus, and I'm glad they found money in other areas."

The ASUO Executive was granted \$1,460 to pay for a special two-day election if the Constitutional Court decides the recent spring election is invalid.

"They need the money for democracy," Olsen said.

The original request from the ASUO Executive was for \$1,210 to fund a "what if" one-day election pending the decision of the Constitutional Court. The Senate voted to increase the funding to accommodate a two-day election to be fair to the students.

"I won't turn down 'what if' money," said ASUO Vice President Ben Unger.

## Hearing: Enslow drops complaints

Christy Lorenzini, chair of the Election Board, said Collegio also illegally used a megaphone on 13th Avenue, which violated city codes and election rules.

Lorenzini said when she asked him to stop, he refused. "I was intimidated; I didn't know what to do," she said.

Collegio said he stopped using the horn several minutes later and even sent Lorenzini a letter of apology. "I didn't handle it right," he admitted.

Producing a photo of Ben Unger using a megaphone in last year's election, Collegio said he thought it was legal.

Justices pointed out that ASUO election rules dictate that students must be convicted of violating a municipal code before being in violation of election rules.

In another case, Marisa Tabizon and Mark Poons argued for grievances that claimed Carson Hall polling both attendants, who were

appointed and paid by the Elections Board, told students to vote "no" on OSPIRG's funding ballot measure.

According to ASUO election rules, campaigning is prohibited by poll attendants and within 50 feet of the booths by all others.

Poons and Tabizon said an unidentified booth attendant broke that rule at two locations. They said a reasonable person could have been influenced by the poll worker.

"I was standing there voting and someone was there shouting 'Vote no on OSPIRG,'" said Poons. "Students were robbed of the right to a fair election."

Lorenzini said she didn't think poll workers were campaigning against OSPIRG. She has found no evidence of the incident. She said if the events did happen, they were quite serious.

In a third case, ASUO presidential candidate Kelli McCartan said the Elections Board was not clear about

election rules when it confiscated tennis balls she was passing out.

Election board members said McCartan was told use of the tennis balls violated a rule which forbids the use of materials that have value outside of the campaign. McCartan said she was never told using the balls was a direct violation.

Justices questioned whether giving away tennis balls was akin to buying votes.

"There's a difference between a campaign gimmick and purchasing a vote," said Justice Heidi Barker.

McCartan also said the board failed to do enough to get her statement in the voter's guide, claiming it could have cost her the election.

Chief Justice Corcoran said decisions will take into account the cost of a new election, which would be around \$3,000.

"We have to balance harm to the elections with all of the other factors."

## Microsoft may face antitrust case

*Sources say the Justice Department and at least 18 states will file lawsuits today against Microsoft*

By Ted Bridis  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Culminating a high-stakes investigation into the world's most influential software maker, the Justice Department and at least 18 states will file federal antitrust lawsuits today against Microsoft Corp., barring last-minute concessions from the company, sources familiar with the plans said Wednesday.

The states, at least, will ask a federal court in a 48-page complaint to force Microsoft to relax many of its agreements with computer makers, giving them more freedom to install competitors' products over Microsoft's and to customize the versions of Windows they sell, the sources said.

If Microsoft doesn't agree, the states may ask the court Thursday to block the latest upgrade to the company's widely used operating system, Windows 98, which is expected to be shipped to computer makers Friday.

One source, a person familiar with the states' case, said the lawsuit was a certainty "unless [Microsoft Chairman] Bill Gates makes an offer." The antitrust case will not seek monetary damages, at least initially, and will not ask Microsoft to re-engineer its software, that source said.

"We can't speculate about what the states may or may not do," Microsoft spokesman Mark Murray said. "We've been working closely with the states. ... We think a lawsuit would be damaging to con-

sumers and to future innovation in the high-tech industry."

The Justice Department and the states contend that Microsoft, which makes the Windows software used on most home computers, has wielded its monopoly status to illegally crimp competition, especially in the market for Internet browsers, the software people use to view information on the World Wide Web.

Microsoft has included its browser free in the latest versions of Windows.

Its decision to bundle the browser devastated the market for its biggest competitor, Netscape Communications Corp., which saw its own share of the world's browser use fall from 90 percent to 60 percent — to about 68 million copies — in just a few years.

Microsoft earned some congressional support Wednesday, when House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Texas, said an antitrust case "could send shockwaves throughout the economy, as the unprecedented nature of the government's intervention weighs on the mind of every new investor."

The states that have agreed to sue Microsoft were identified as: California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin, plus the District of Columbia. Other states could join.

One source said the Justice Department "made it clear they intend to file a parallel action," filing a separate lawsuit simultaneously with the states in U.S. District Court in Washington.

It was unclear how much the complaint by the department will overlap with the states' complaint. A department spokesman declined comment Wednesday.

The states will pursue Microsoft on at least these fronts, those familiar with the case said:

■ Requiring the company to relax restrictions that force computer makers to install Microsoft's Internet browser with Windows. Microsoft contends the browser is tightly integrated with the latest versions of its software and can't be completely separated without wrecking Windows.

"Microsoft has never, in any way, prevented computer makers from shipping Netscape Navigator or any other competitor browser," Murray said.

■ Forcing Microsoft to relax limits on how computer makers can modify the opening Windows screen, which is a potentially valuable billboard for companies. Microsoft's Murray said some computer makers who designed customized "shells" that work alongside Windows "were actually breaking the Windows product and eliminating some of the features."

■ Making Microsoft end allegedly restrictive contracts with Internet companies that until recently weren't allowed to prominently promote rival Netscape's Navigator. Microsoft has described the contracts as legal cross-marketing agreements but voluntarily relaxed many of the restrictions last month. Under those revised agreements, the companies can promote Netscape but no more prominently than they promote Microsoft's browser.




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