

Fall grades okay, but who knows what's X, Y?

So far, so good says Registrar J. Spencer Carlson on the new grading system.

Conversion to the new system this past term went "fairly well" and grades were out on time, Carlson said Tuesday. However, he added, there has been some misunderstanding over the various grade symbols.

"Some faculty are confused over how to use them and some

students over what they mean," but, he continued, "that's usually a necessary part of a change of this type."

As of this past term, "D" and "F" grades were eliminated and an "N" grade substituted for all work less than "satisfactory." In addition, grade point averages are no longer computed.

But, the use of "X" and "Y" grades has caused the greatest confusion, said Carlson.

The new "Y" grade, meaning "no basis for grade," was intended to separate many students out of the "I" (incomplete) category, according to Carlson. The "Y," he explained, enables a professor to distinguish a student who has not shown up for class and never done any work from a student with legitimate reasons for not completing some portion of class requirements.

Some professors had trouble this past term in determining

whether students should be given a "Y" or an "incomplete." The "Y" grade can be changed, said Carlson, if the professor gave it for incompleting work. However, he added that if the student never reported for class, and had ample opportunity to do something about the course, the grade would probably remain on his record.

"X" grades, meaning "no grade reported by the instructor," were given for two reasons, said Carlson—either the professor did not get grades in on time or the professor gave a grade when the student had designated he was taking the class pass-no pass on vice versa. or vice versa.

Carlson said that about 1,000 grades out of 7,500 grades were not reported on time. Most of the grade reports were in in time for

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University graduate programs among most highly regarded

Twenty-three graduate programs at the University are among the most highly regarded in the nation, according to a study recently released by Kenneth Roose and Charles Andersen for the American Council on Education.

Ratings, which cover both the quality of graduate faculty and effectiveness of the doctoral program, were assigned to 130 institutions of higher learning in 36 different disciplines.

Gains have been largely in the humanities, with University departments of French, philosophy, Spanish and economics making their initial appearance among the listed schools. Geography and zoology were also added to the list, with additional gains being made in the biological sciences due to an increase in the number of disciplines surveyed in that area.

Five areas were chosen for evaluation—the humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences and engineering.

University humanities departments considered to have good graduate faculty and programs were English, French, philosophy and Spanish.

Of the seven social sciences surveyed the University showed up well in all those studies. They were anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology.

The University was also listed in several disciplines of the biological sciences. These were biochemistry, botany, developmental biology, microbiology, molecular biology, physiology, population biology and zoology.

Physical sciences named were chemistry, geology, mathematics, and physics.

One of the fundamental purposes of the survey was to furnish prospective graduate students with information on faculties and programs.

It was also aimed at academic administrators and others who must make decisions about allocation of resources in support of graduate programs.

Thirteen Western colleges and universities were among the 130 institutions studied. Ratings were based on the results of questionnaires completed by more than 6,000 faculty members of the 130 institutions.

But don't support it

State Board members talking of deposit increase for damage

The State Board of Higher Education has no intention of increasing student breakage deposits to help pay for damages caused by riots, fires and bombings on state campuses, Roy Lieuallen, Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education said Tuesday.

Lieuallen speaking to the Eugene Kiwanis Club on Dec. 16 said the possibility of increasing the deposit so students would pay for damages had come up in discussions with board members. However, he said Tuesday, no one has proposed such a plan.

The idea was to raise the yearly \$25 breakage deposit currently charged all students in the state system "to maybe \$100." If no vandalism occurred the funds would be returned to students at the end of the year.

Such a plan was proposed in Wisconsin as a form of "self insurance" to avoid the high premiums on insurance policies for colleges and universities, Lieuallen said.

Lieuallen said he was asked at the Kiwanis meeting whether such a plan had been considered for Oregon's colleges and universities. He said Tuesday he felt news reports had misinterpreted his response by suggesting that he and board members favored the plan. "We didn't favor it at all," he noted.

The proposal has never been discussed at a formal board meeting, said Lieuallen, who

added that to his knowledge, no board members are sponsoring any proposals related to the possibility of raising breakage fees for such a purpose.

"Until there is evidence that

students have been responsible for fires and bombings, I simply don't make the assumption that they have been responsible," Lieuallen told a Register-Guard reporter following the meeting.

Sherwood Forest

786 E. 11th
(Next to the Mayflower Theatre)

INTRODUCES

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PLASTIC CANNISTERS	5c - 25c
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NEW RELEASES

COMING THIS WEEK:

ELTON JOHN LEON RUSSELL

QUICKSILVER

Under-21 vote rulings needed from official

Although the U.S. Supreme Court granted under 21-year-olds the vote in national elections last month, procedures implementing the vote in Oregon are virtually at a standstill pending an opinion by state Attorney General Lee Johnson.

In Oregon, 18-year-olds have been permitted to register to vote since last Nov. 9 following an earlier enfranchisement by Congress.

Yet Secretary of State Clay Myers has ordered all county clerks to stop regular registration of 18 to 21-year-olds pending decision by the attorney general as to whether or not those under 21 who have already registered can be placed in the register of electors upon reaching age 21.

According to Jack Thompson of the state elections office, the request for an opinion has been sent to Johnson's office. Among questions to be answered by the attorney general are:

Whether the roughly 6,000 under-21-year-olds in Oregon who have registered to vote (890 of them in Lane County) will be required to re-register on forms restricting their voting rights to national elections.

Whether two separate ballots—one for national and the other for state and local elections—will be required.

Whether those under 21 will be required to register again upon reaching the age of 21.

Whether registered voters under 21—with restricted voting rights—can be required to serve jury duty.

The secretary of state will "strongly recommend" to the Legislature when it meets later this month that a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age in Oregon to 18 for all elections be prepared and legislation be created providing for a special certificate of registration for 18 to 21-year-olds.

This certificate is similar to that currently in use for new residents voting in Presidential elections.



IN CONCERT

Neil Young

MAC ARTHUR COURT

TICKETS

STUDENT UNION BUILDING & USUAL DOWNTOWN OUTLETS

SUNDAY

JAN. 10,

8:00 PM