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The only jubilation in Autzen Stadium Saturday was for Washington State, as quarterback Jack Thompson led the Cougars to a dramatic 23-22 win in the

last minute of play (see story page 13). The Ducks, meanwhile, are alone in the Pac-8 cellar with an 0-4 conference record.

Photo by Mike Marino

Senate votes D-grade return

By KATHY CRAFT
Of the Emerald

The University Senate voted Friday to recommend the Lamon (D-grade) proposal to the General Faculty for approval.

The actual vote on the proposal was 17 in favor and 9 opposed, with one abstention.

At a previous meeting Wednesday, the Senate voted to recommend that if the faculty eventually accepts the Lamon proposal, it should be amended so all references to the L grade (which indicated "less than satisfactory" under the pass-no pass option) be deleted.

Two other attempts to amend the motion, however, both introduced by Paul Holbo, history professor, failed to secure the senate approval Friday.

The first was an amendment which would have allowed instructors to affix pluses and minuses to regular letter grades. It was rejected 13 to 10, with 2 abstentions.

The second amendment required that transcripts include, adjacent to course grades, notations indicating the number of students enrolled in the course and

the percentage of students who received an equal or better grade. That motion failed 20 to 5, with one abstention.

Although both of these proposed amendments were rejected by the senate, Holbo can still introduce them at the general faculty meeting if he chooses.

If the general faculty, which meets next Wednesday, accepts the Lamon proposal, it will be effective starting fall term, 1977. Under the proposal, students are to receive D's for inferior performance and F's for unsatisfactory performance in pass-differentiated graded courses. The proposal also includes a rule stipulating that 90 per cent of credit earned at the University be passed with grades of A, B, C or P.

In other action, the senate unanimously voted to recommend to the faculty a proposal, also introduced by Holbo, calling for two ASUO-chosen students to participate in the decisions of the University Faculty Personnel Committee. The faculty Personnel Committee makes recommendations to the University president concerning the tenure and promotion of faculty members.

Student lobby adopts five principal issues

By BRENDA TABOR
Of the Emerald

The Oregon Student Lobby (OSL) adopted child care, tuition, athletics, financial aid and a student information bill or rights as its primary legislative issues Saturday. The action leaves the ASUO

carrying the brunt of responsibility for the remaining legislative issues classified by OSL as secondary.

The OSL Board of Directors, composed of the seven state school student body presidents, met at Southern Oregon State College.

Coordinator Dennis Mulvahill told members "he could guarantee that primary level issues would be prepared and presented to the State Board of Higher Education and Legislature by the OSL staff."

The remaining 14 issues were assigned to the lower plank. Responsibility for presenting and just-

tifying the issues to the OSL board of directors falls on the originating schools. "The main brunt of the work must be borne by the schools," Mulvahill said.

The adoption of primary issues was a "compromise," according to Mark Cogan, ASUO vice-president for legislative affairs. When the smaller schools saw the list (of seven issues), they feared the issues would be too much for the lobby, he said.

ASUO staff members hope that sharing the primary issues with other state schools will remove any charges of ASUO dominance in the OSL. ASUO has the largest legislative staff and makes the largest OSL budget contribution (\$10,000).

Adoption of primary issues will also facilitate progress on the issues. "It's more cumbersome for OSL to move on the issues than the ASUO," said Cogan. "We'll be able to get board approval, we have the staff, so we'll carry the ball," he added. Cogan said the ASUO staff was afraid that OSL would just refuse to adopt its issues, "and that would leave us without statewide support."

The Student Information Bill of Rights was in the spotlight during the meeting. A motion to include it as a primary issue failed at first,

but passed unanimously upon reconsideration after other schools attempted to move it to a secondary status. But ASUO Pres. Jan Oliver convinced the board that they "shouldn't put somethings in the ASUO's lap when other school have different perspectives. Knowing that ASUO is so dominant," she said, "we thought OSL should assume the issue."

The ASUO will take responsibility for the secondary issues of non-discrimination of students in employment and housing, abolishment of tenure in non-academic positions, and the tuition voucher system.

ASUO will share responsibility of return of the health fee to student incidental fee with Portland State University (PSU), the tuition tax credit with Oregon State University (OSU), extension of the landlord-tenant act to cover dormitory residents with Oregon College of Education and public release of the evaluations tabulated from student classroom survey evaluations with Oregon Technological Institute.

Other member schools will take on the issues of capital construction projects, allowing classroom survey evaluations of advising performance and increasing state

Enrollment plunges 4 per cent

University fall term enrollment is down 622 students from last year, nearly a 4 per cent drop, according to figures recently released by the Registrar's office.

At this same time a year ago, 17,384 students roamed the campus. The actual headcount this term is 16,762, which converts to a full time equivalency (FTE) of 14,737. This is also down from last year's FTE level of 15,448.

Although a drop in enrollment was anticipated, the drop was not expected to be this great. According to Guy Lutz, of the state Analytic Services Section, the projected fall term FTE was 15,398.

Oregon State University, Portland State University and Southern Oregon State College also experienced drops, but the decrease at University of Oregon was largest. The enrollment difference at OSU was planned, however, because last year it greatly exceeded its state-funded FTE level.

Enrollment is down at all class levels, at the University. In addition, fewer non-matriculating undergraduate students are enrolled. Lutz indicated, though, he still expects enrollment at Oregon to reach a peak around the 1981-82 academic year despite the current trend. New enrollment projections will be

adjusted in light of this year's attendance.

The University of Oregon is well within its state-funded FTE level, set at 15,500. Lutz is able to predict fairly accurately the number of students who will be attending each term. For fall, he first of all compares the last two years' sophomore enrollment figures to determine the average percentage of "cohort survival." Then he examines the projected number of high school graduates.

The number of applications for admission received at this university is not always a correct indicator of how many students will attend. Many students will shop around, and ultimately attend one of a number of colleges where they have been accepted.

Between terms throughout the year there is also a general decline in attendance. Only around 95 per cent of the students who begin in the fall continue to finish spring term. Academic competition forces some students to transfer to community colleges. Others experience financial difficulty, and either move home or find a full-time job.

If the University ever were to exceed its state-funded FTE ceiling, it could receive only the tuition and fees paid by the students above the 15,500 total.

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