

'Horsing around' causes many accidents



In this age of Watts riots for civil rights, and hippie rebellions for individual rights, there is never anything said about a person's rights of responsibility. "Horsing around" is an important factor in learning responsibility. Realizing when and when not to goof off is something that each teenage person should and must learn.

Almost every school year incidents of very serious injury take place in the halls or on the streets in front of school. One such incident took place last week. Nothing harmful was meant—it was just an accident. But anything that includes playful pushing or shoving, trying to trip a person walking down the hall, or driving 40 miles per hour on 36th avenue could be called an accident.

As a result of an accident last week a boy was sent to the hospital with a rip which reached from his wrist all the way up his forearm. Blood was strewn from the north wing to the counselors' office and flesh was left at the scene of the accident as proof of the seriousness of the happening.

Fortunately, teachers and members of the counseling staff were on hand to help control the blood which was gushing from the broken artery.

A few years ago, a boy, basketball player, missed the panic bar on the door and ran his hand through the wired glass, severing the tendons in his arm. He lost the use of his hand completely.

The point that is trying to be made is that whether you are running in the halls, driving, or just walking down the street, use your judgement. Make use of your rights of responsibility.



Grading system has good points, many advantages

"Based on the philosophy of grading at Grant, any student who sincerely does his best in any of his subjects should find it difficult to fail," stated Gust Kanas, curriculum vice principal.

Cumulative grading, which is the system now in use, has two distinct advantages: a student who starts slow or becomes ill, is given an opportunity to make up past work and be given credit for it. Under the average grade plan, improved or made up work at a later date cannot be reflected by an average of your grades.

The second advantage is that a student who contributes only a minimum amount of work can maintain a fairly respectable grade under the average system, even if his work at the end of the year is unsatisfactory. Under the cumulative grading system, if a student slacks off at the end of the year, his grades will drop sharply.

A grade received by a student is chosen by the teacher to express to the student and to his parents the teacher's estimate of the work done in the particular subject matter field involved, according to a grade sheet used by all teachers at Grant.

Receiving the letter grade of a "C" is considered basic. A majority of students may be expected to earn this grade. A "C" reflects an average performance in both inside and outside class activities.

A letter grade of a "B" reflects a better than average performance in each of these areas. The "A" grade is earned by the student who does superior work in all phases of work inside the classroom as well as out of the class, and in addition shows evidence of critical thinking.

The student who has achieved a below average grade in both in-class and out-of-class activities earns a "D" grade. There are two ways of earning a "D" grade. An able student who does less than average work and a student who does less than average work, but whose work represents his best level of achievement.

An "F" grade is given any student who shows no initiative in his performance level. This grade carries no credit, either for college or high school graduation.

"Therefore, it is logically concluded that any young adult who attends classes and sincerely makes an effort to meet requirements and seek assistance from teachers and his counselor should be able to receive passing grades despite academic handicaps," informed Mr. Kanas.

Thrill of conference told

Meeting with Reagan recalled

by Jan Kelley

The room was smoke-filled and buzzing with neatly-dressed men setting up cameras and testing tape recorders. A tall man wearing a grey overcoat and hat and smoking vigorously on a cigarette hanging from a long silver holder made his way across the variety of cords strung over the lush carpets. Meeting with a colleague he engaged in talk and laughter that sounded above the soft-spokenness of the others in the room.

The yellow satin skirt that donned the speaker's platform at which Governor Reagan of California and Oregon's Governor McCall would soon be seated had what seemed to be hundreds of microphone cords covering it.

Cameras were located in every corner of the room awaiting the arrival of the governors.

Photographer Bruce Luzader, who had escorted me to the East Ballroom of the Sheraton where the press conference took place, introduced me to George Sanders from radio station KWJJ. I had been given explicit instructions to follow Mr. Sanders like a shadow.

Sitting in the first of three rows of chairs, about three feet from the speaker's platform, many observations could be made about the reporters anxiously setting up and testing equipment. This was their every day routine—many of the reporters have been following Governor Reagan all over the United States, listening to every press conference and contacting their newspaper with any new or different ideas.

Finally, it seemed as though everything was ready; cameras in place, tape recorders warmed up, and pads and pencils ready to record the questions thrown at Governor Reagan.

When they entered, swarmed by the press and the flashing of camera bulbs, the governors took their places at the platform. No one stood up in recognition of the rank of the men.

The tape recorders were turned on and questions were thrown one after another to the visiting governor. Many of the questions involved the controversial war in Viet Nam and convict labor being used on farms and orchards in California.

Governor Reagan attributed the success of the \$50 a plate banquet to being out-of-state. He said, "The box office improves the further away from home you go."



GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN answers questions of the press as Oregon's Governor Tom McCall looks on. Sitting in the first row are Jan Kelley, Grantonian staff member, and George Sanders of KWJJ radio station.

About Viet Nam, the main topic of the press conference, Governor Reagan feels that it was backing away from Laos that led to the situation.

Governor Reagan announced that he is still a non-candidate. The governor feels that the Republican party has a great desire to win the '68 elections.

There was much movement among the press numbers as the governor replied to the questions. The tape recorders had to be rewound and started over, and pictures were constantly being taken.

As quickly as they began, the questions came to an abrupt end and the statesmen stood as they prepared to leave. As they stood, a rush of reporters headed for the platform, including Mr. Sanders. Remembering my instructions, I followed Mr. Sanders into the governors' sight.

Some of the reporters hurried from the room and prepared to catch the governors as they left the East Ballroom, but many of them stayed to crowd onto the speaker's platform.

Introductions and the signing of autographs followed as Mr. Luzader was

busily snapping pictures. Then the governors were whisked out of the room, the cameras and tape recorders packed by their owners—ready for the next mission.

The Grantonian

Published bi-weekly Fall semester and weekly Spring semester by the advanced journalism class of Ulysses S. Grant high school, room 203, 2245 N.E. 36th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97212. Phone 288-5975. Printed by Modern Typesetting company with a circulation of 3000. Second class postage paid at Portland, Ore. Subscription cost \$2.00 per year.

Vol. 71, No. 7 — November 22, 1967

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