

daily^{oregon} emerald

An Independent Newspaper

Vol. 78, No. 38

Eugene, Oregon 97403

Monday, November 8, 1976

Russ tap Fowler for science award

By LORI PETERSON
Of the Emerald

Dr. Herbert Fowler, director of the Whitecloud Center at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, will go to Moscow next May to receive a \$50,000 Lenin Prize Laureate in Science.

The last time a United States citizen won the prize was in 1971. Fowler is the first American Indian to receive the prize, which is given by the Soviet government annually for development of science and for effectiveness of scientific research and technical development.

The Soviet government recognized Fowler for his achievements in administering Kalamazoo State Hospital in Michigan, his extensive work in geriatric psychiatry, his definitive writings on psychotherapy in the Soviet Union and his current work at the Whitecloud Center, the only facility for American Indian and Alaskan native mental health research and program development in the United States.

Fowler said while he was a professor of psychiatry at Michigan State University in 1973, he was "experimenting with new administrative methods at the hospital."

He has also delved into genetic psychology to a great extent, and points out "genetics is one of the basic sciences of psychiatry."

The National Tribal Chairmen's Association has funded the Whitecloud Center where Fowler works. Here, he is the director of all research programs on the mental health of Indians.

Fowler says that by Feb. 1, 1977, "We'll have 14 programs across the United States."

The National Tribal Chairman's Association drew up proper procedures for the program, and Fowler says "I signed up out of Michigan." The Association picked Portland as the research center because it had excellent access to the University medical facilities.

Fowler says he didn't have "any clues" that he was even being considered for the reward until he was notified a couple of weeks ago that he had won.

The prize money will be waiting for him at the Supreme Soviet Presidium in May of next year. Fowler says he will have the opportunity to speak to three or four scientific societies at that time.

School financing — taxpayers in revolt

Editor's Note: This is the first in a three part series analyzing the school taxing and financing system in Oregon, why the voters are revolting against tax levies, how it is effecting communities and solutions and alternatives to the problem.

Second in a series of articles on schools, taxes and voters will take a closer look at North Bend and how they are handling their closed schools. A third story will take a look at some of the inequities in the school support system and some alternatives.

By SCOTT STUART
Of the Emerald

Nothing is certain but death and taxes, or so the old saw goes. North Bend voters probably went to the polls two months ago feeling taxed to death, because on Sept. 21 that district became the first in the state to close down due to lack of funds, when a \$4 million tax levy was defeated by a 92-vote margin.

On Nov. 2, North Bend voters passed a school budget reduced to \$3,646,544 outside the six per cent limitation, but voters in South Lane County, Eagle Point and La Grande voted down their school levies, closing schools in those districts.

Many may well be wondering who dealt up this mess. A basic understanding of how Oregon schools are supported through property taxes and Basic School Support from state income taxes may help clear up some of the confusion.

In the 1840s, about 99 per cent of Oregonians lived on farms. Between them, they might have seen five gold dollars a year, so they lived by a barter system. Since they had no cash income, there was no income tax. Residents couldn't hide land, barns, chickens and cows from a county tax assessor, so in those days they sold off some of their stock and produce and paid one of the oldest sorts of taxes known: The property tax.

"Well, we should have junked the thing (property tax) at the turn of the century, but we didn't," says Grattan Kerans, assistant administrator of Oregon Research Institute (ORI) and Democratic state representative from the thirty-ninth district. Kerans explains that around 1910, there was a provision in the Oregon State Constitution for schools to operate from the tax base of the previous year plus six per cent without a

(Continued on Page 16)



Photo by Perry Gaskill

This failing knobcone pine will come down today, ending its 80-year life in front of the Faculty Center. The possibility of the tree falling due to strong winds caused the action.

Physical plant to topple tree

By SARAH McDONALD
Of the Emerald

The knobcone pine, which now leans out from the lawn of the Faculty Center, will be removed today according to Harold Babcock, director of the Physical Plant.

It was decided Wednesday that the tree should be taken down because the trunk has started to rot and split and the tree leans because it is top heavy.

"We hate to lose it, but we're afraid it will be a bad hazard," comments Babcock.

Ted Burns, grounds crew supervisor, had been monitoring the tree and reported it as

an immediate emergency earlier in the week. "We couldn't afford to wait any longer," says Burns. "We could have taken it down before, but there is a fine line between immediate danger and a hypothetical hazard."

"We wanted to try to save it, mainly because it has been there so long, it has a lot of sentimental value and it's the only one we have," says Babcock.

The tree was partially cut earlier this year to make it safer, because the base was rotting and part of the limbs cracked and fell down. The tree began to deteriorate after being damaged in the Colum-

bus Day Storm 10 years ago.

Last year arborist and the LCC tree surgery teacher, Don Whitfield, noticed the tree had heart rot in the base and termites while examining it in class. "I concur with their decision to remove the tree," comments Whitfield. "If the base isn't stable it should not be left to stand. Sentimentality should be ruled out when danger is involved."

The tree was planted about 1896 by Mrs. George Collier, one of the first trained woman botanists in the U.S. When she and her husband, a physics and chemistry professor at the University, built what is now the faculty center, she went into

(Continued on Page 3)