

# emerald

## OSL opposes cuts across-the-board

**SALEM (AP)** — The Oregon Student Lobby says cuts in the state's 1982-83 higher education budget should be made in individual programs, not in an across-the-board fashion as proposed by the State System of Higher Education.

In a Tuesday news conference, the leaders of the student lobby said it would be better to sacrifice some programs and some students rather than lower the quality of education for everyone.

Some savings could be achieved through elimination of duplicate offerings within the system of higher education, OSL Pres. Jeff Strickler said.

OSL Executive Director Bob Watrus said the students did not have specific suggestions to make on programs that should be cut back, or how programs could be consolidated. He claimed the State System of Higher Education has not provided enough data to allow the lobby to make those determinations.

Strickler said students object to the state system's short-term solutions, which he said are based on the assumption things will improve in the next few years. Students don't have the same confidence in the economy as higher education officials seem to have, he said.

He also said he doubts the Legislature will be much more favorably disposed to the needs of higher education in the years ahead.

It is wrong to eliminate students from state schools by raising tuitions, Watrus said. Instead, it would be fairer to eliminate students by cutting back the programs in which they may be interested, or by applying more strict retention standards, he said.

Too much attention has been paid to admission standards, Watrus said, and too little to the grades a student must maintain to stay in college.

University student Dave Berns said the decline in quality at his institution is evident. It is harder to gain access to faculty members, the number of acquisitions in research libraries has dwindled and facilities in general are poorer than they were just a few years ago, he said.

It's a matter of paying more and getting less, he said.

## Thatcher: 'Time is running out'

# Falklands brace for attack

**FALKLAND ISLANDS (AP)** — Britain warned Tuesday that military force may be the only way to retake the Falkland Islands, while Argentina said it had learned the British may attack in 24 to 48 hours.

The Argentine junta also ordered foreign correspondents from a key port and reportedly told Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. not to return to Buenos Aires.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons in London that "military pressure" now appears to be the only way to dislodge Argentine troops from the Falklands. She warned that "time is fast running out" for a peaceful settlement of the 25-day-old crisis.

Her tough statements and a news blackout on the British armada's operations for the first time in the crisis bolstered speculation that the task force, lashed by worsening winter weather off the Falklands, may soon launch an assault on the South Atlantic colony seized by Argentina April 2.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told the Organization of American States in Washington his government has received information that British naval forces may attack the Falkland Islands within the next 24 to 48 hours. He disclosed no other information.

Argentine military authorities gave foreign journalists 48 hours to leave Comodoro Rivadavia, 1,200 miles south of Buenos Aires. The city has been an important staging point for shipment of troops and supplies to the Falkland Islands. Unconfirmed reports indicated similar measures were taken in the southern Argentine cities of Rio Gallegos and Ushuaia.

The British dependency of South Georgia, 800 miles east of the Falklands, was seized April 3, and Britain said its marines captured South Georgia and 194 Argentines Sunday and Monday.

Thatcher rejected an appeal from Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party, that she send

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to New York for talks with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Perez de Cuellar on Monday appealed to both sides to halt any escalation of the crisis and comply "immediately" with U.N. Security Council resolution 502 of April 3 calling for a cessation of hostilities and an Argentine withdrawal.

Clearly impatient with Argentina's refusal to pull out of the Falklands, Thatcher said sending Pym to New York would "not achieve anything."

As Laborites yelled "warmonger," she said Perez de Cuellar "should address his remarks to the junta in Argentina."

Thatcher's government denied a report in *The Times* of London that task force commander Rear Adm. John Woodward already had sent a small reconnaissance team onto the Falklands to find possible landing sites.

The British government also said Haig's mediation efforts were continuing and expressed hope they would be fruitful.

But the Argentine news agency DYN quoted Argentine diplomats in Washington as saying the Argentine junta had rejected an offer by Haig to return to Buenos Aires to present a peace plan from Pres. Reagan, and said he should present it directly to Costa Mendez.

The junta declined comment, but a high-ranking naval official in Buenos Aires who requested anonymity said Haig's speech Monday to the OAS was "frankly disillusioning." Haig, he said, asked for the same thing "Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would have requested."

Haig told the meeting of OAS foreign ministers it would be neither appropriate nor effective to handle the Falklands' crisis in the framework of the Inter-American Mutual Defense Treaty as requested by Argentina. In a brief speech greeted by silence, Haig said the United States remained available for mediation.

# Academy honors University chemist

By Phil Lemman  
Of the Emerald

John Schellman, a University chemistry professor, Tuesday became the eighth University faculty member elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

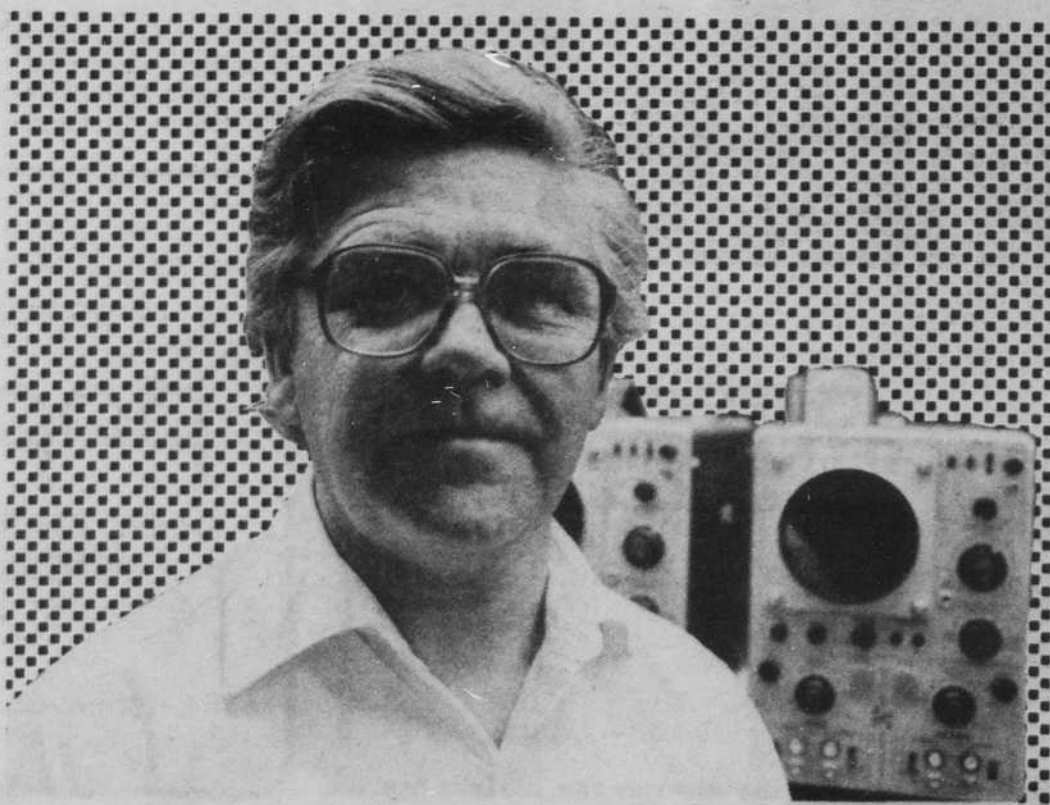
Peter von Hippel, fellow academy member and chemistry department head, says membership in the academy is reserved for the best researchers in the country.

"It is the greatest honor you can get as an American scientist other than the Nobel Prize."

Schellman, who has been at the University since 1958, was among 60 scientists elected to the academy Tuesday. The academy, now composed of 1,386 members, is periodically called upon by presidents and the Congress for advice and to perform scientific studies.

Schellman, 57, was nominated for membership in the academy in recognition of his continuing research on the structure and function of macromolecules. His research has focused on proteins and DNA, the genetic material which carries hereditary characteristics. The experiments expose molecules in a liquid solution to different kinds of light to determine their shapes and properties.

Schellman has joined other members of the University Institute of Molecular Biology in examining properties and behavior of DNA. Schellman likens the DNA to a film, which can either be wound up or stretched out. The shape of the DNA molecules, which measure up to one meter in length, is affected by environmental influences. The group's research examines the effects of



John Schellman was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Photo by Bob Baker

the shape of the molecule on its function.

Other research examines the behavior and properties of mutant protein molecules. After the proteins are produced, they assemble in a predetermined pattern. By changing one of the 100 to 200 amino acids which make up the protein, the researchers can examine the function of each amino acid.

The soft-spoken Schellman says "this whole thing came as a total surprise." He

hadn't heard anything since he was nominated until he was awakened by a phone call announcing his election at 6:45 a. m. Tuesday.

Schellman was taken from a class Tuesday afternoon to a champagne reception attended by Pres. Paul Olum, Graduate School Dean Richard Hersch and research colleagues.

While Schellman's research lends itself to further research more than immediate

practical applications, Olum notes some possible short-term benefits.

"We are trying our best to keep here a group of outstanding scientists who are the best thing we have when it comes to attracting new high-technology industry to the state," he says. "If there's one thing that's going to attract good industry, it's knowing there are outstanding scientists here that they can learn from, send their people to for classes and consult with."

Olum says the research excellence of the University was one quality that attracted chancellor appointee William "Bud" Davis. While the University of New Mexico has \$70 million worth of new buildings and a budget surplus, "We don't have one national academy member," Olum quoted Davis as saying.

Schellman's research, like most science research at the University, has been funded entirely by federal grants. Schellman estimates his research over the past five years has cost \$750,000.

In addition to Schellman and von Hippel, five other current University researchers are academy members.

Chemist Virgil Boekelheide became the first Oregonian elected to the academy in 1962.

In 1975 and 1976, biologists George Streisinger and Franklin Stahl became members. Chemist Richard Noyes was elected in 1977 and Michael Posner, a psychologist, became a member in 1981.

Chemist Terrill Hill was elected to the academy in 1965 while a member of the University faculty.

Oregon State University botanist Harold Evans is the ninth Oregonian in the academy. He was elected in 1972.