



'Honeyboy' Edwards  
sings the blues  
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## Panel nixes single Olympic site

By Mike Duncan  
Of the Emerald

A proposal to return the Olympic Games to Greece met with opposition from a panel of experts in a conference held Saturday as part of the Olympic Scientific Congress continuing in Eugene this week.

George Papandreou, son of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, offered a site in Olympia as a permanent location for future Olympic Games.

"We are willing to discuss and accept plans for the development of an internationally-neutral zone in Olympia, the birth place of the Olympic Games," Papandreou said.

"On behalf of the Grecian government, we think that having a permanent site for the Games would enhance the possibility of the survival of the Olympic Games and create a new venue for the Olympic spirit," he said.

But Papandreou's view of the Olympic spirit clashed with the views of other panel members.

Citing that the Olympics reflect the state and dynamics of international relations, Harry Edwards, from the University of California, Berkeley, said that politics and the Olympic games are inseparable.

"We must learn to effectively manage that which we cannot eliminate," Edwards said. "A permanent site in Greece would not resolve the basic difficulties that we are confronted with."

Noting that the current and past history of Greece is replete with conflicts, Edwards argued against one permanent site, whether it be in Greece, the United States or the Soviet Union. Instead, he said, five international zones with an international organizing committee would be best.



Photo by Michael Clapp

At a panel discussion Saturday, sociologist Harry Edwards criticized a proposal by the Greek government to hold all future Olympic Games in Greece.

"This way we would get around one of the greatest impediments to a single site, which is that no group of countries would relish the idea of going every four years to a country and bow down to the cultural accoutrements of that particular country," Edwards said.

"Eight to nine-tenths of the world's population happens to be non-white, non-European. A permanent site in Europe would not accommodate these peoples' needs," he said.

Without organizational changes, the Olympic Games' future would soon be split between the socialist and the capitalist world with the third world caught between, Edwards said.

"What we will have is an East-West, athletic arms race for supremacy in the international Olympic movement."

Richard Mandel, two-time author on the history of the Olympic Games, sees the future of the games as "more of the same."

"There are powerful groups of people who have definite interest in seeing the Games continue more or less as they are," Mandel said. "We'll see many sports establishments from other countries that will attempt to strengthen the Olympic Games as they exist so that they're able to absorb all this importance, this significance that is placed upon the games."

## Biomechanics field takes giant strides

By Mike Duncan  
Of the Emerald

Ten years ago, few people at the University even knew what the word "biomechanics" meant. Then came Barry Bates, currently an associate professor with the College of Human Development and Performance.

A decade after Bates entered the scene, his efforts have paid off in the form of his own biomechanics company. The operation is made up of a collection of students and researchers that Bates says "are the best in their fields" and a laboratory that Celeste Ulrich, dean of the College of Human Development and Performance, calls "the best in the whole North American continent."

Biomechanics is a science that uses the principles of engineering and applies them to the structure and movement of the human body, Bates says. Utilizing sophisticated electronic equipment combined with exacting measurements and detailed analysis, researchers can rate the performance of an individual's movement, identify problems and suggest improvements.

"As a lab, our position is one of looking at people interacting with the environment," Bates says. "We can look at what somebody's doing and figure out what they're doing wrong and change it."

A portion of Bates' laboratory equipment — recently donated by Tektronix, a Beaverton-based, high-tech electronics industry — is on display in Gerlinger Annex as part of the Olympic Scientific Congress continuing this week.

To understand the human body as a machine required equipment that includes a camera that can photograph at least 500 frames a second, Bates says. Researchers also use electronic "force plates" embedded in floors to measure upward-downward, forward-backward and sideways motion of runners, jumpers and throwers, he says.

Sensors in systems called electrodynagrams measure force placed on as many as 14 pressure points in athletic shoes. Video cameras linked to computers produce stick-figure diagrams of people in motion that may be graphed, analyzed and compared to ideal performance on a display screen.

Following humiliating key defeats in the 1976 Olympic games, coaches arranged for assessment of their athletes and the emerging science made its debut.

One computer analysis predicted that Tom Petranoff — a 20-year-old javelin thrower from San Diego — had the potential to throw 330 feet, which

was 20 feet greater than the world record and 70 feet more than his personal best.

And in May of 1983, with a throw of 327 feet and 2 inches, Petranoff broke the record.

Biomechanics has proven itself as an aide to the athletically talented and as a tool for companies that design products for the elite as well as the recreational athlete, Bates says.

Companies that make sporting goods ranging from running shoes to baseball mitts have cashed in on the developing field. As a consultant for Asics Tiger Corp., a Japanese sporting goods company, Bates influenced a recent change in the design of athletic shoes.

"About 80 percent of my research over the last nine years has been in the area of running with an initial emphasis on running injury," Bates says.

According to Bates, Runner's World magazine began conducting mechanical tests in the late 1970s on running shoes instead of conducting biomechanical tests involving humans.

Consistent with the current understanding of running-shoe performance, the magazine rated shoes

## Courtyard gets extended lease

By Paul Ertelt  
Of the Emerald

It appears that the businesses in The Courtyard on 13th Avenue will be spared from the wrecking ball, but no final agreement has been reached between Sacred Heart Hospital officials and the business owners, many of whom feel bitter over the hospital's handling of the situation.

With plans to use the hospital-owned land for additional parking, Sacred Heart officials told the business owners in June that they would have to vacate by August 31. Now they say they have found alternative parking and have written a new lease allowing the businesses to stay until March 31, 1986.

"The ball is in their court as far as The Courtyard is concerned," says John Hayward, associate administrator for the hospital.

The hospital also ordered Sahalie's Natural Foods, 611 E. 13th Ave., and The Eugene Trading Co., 651 E. 13th Ave., to vacate. Sahalie's is in the process of relocating to the building that once housed Bob's Superette, and The Eugene Trading Company is still negotiating with the hospital.

But Frank Mowreader, who owns the Cycle Works shop and subleases to the other Courtyard businesses, claims he already holds a lease on the property and says that the new lease has different provisions than the original one. He says he plans to consult his lawyer and decide how to respond to the hospital's offer.

Mowreader's original lease was for three years with two two-year renewal options. Mowreader did not renew the option in writing, but says he had a verbal understanding with the hospital.

Hospital officials say they were forced to make a move because of a severe parking shortage they say was aggravated by the city's new parking plan that took effect in February. Hospital employees who could no longer find parking spaces began to compete for spaces with patients on the hospital lots.

"Most patients come to the hospital in private vehicles," Hayward says. "If you're sick, you don't come to the hospital in a taxi or on a bike or on a city bus."

After negotiations, the city offered the hospital between 20 and 40 parking permits at reduced prices for their employees. According to Hayward, removing the Courtyard would have only given the hospital 22 spaces.

Even with these spaces and other parking options the hospital is investigating, they still are far short of the 300 spaces parking consultants say they need, Hayward says. Mowreader, however, thinks the hospital is exaggerating its parking needs.

"Most businesses here can't afford to have employee parking," he says. "The hospital providing an employee parking lot is an absolute luxury in this neighborhood."

"When you have a small business and only have one, two, three employees, it's a different scale than having 1,800 employees," says Alan Yordy, community relations manager for the hospital. "The University provides parking spaces for its employees."

"We spent a lot of time and a lot of money to find a solution to this problem," Yordy says. "It's unfortunate that everyone in this whole story has suffered hardship."

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