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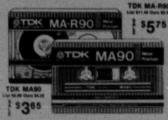
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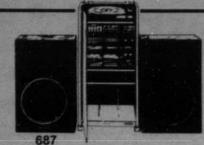


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Educators present nuclear solutions

By Kim Kaady Of the Emerald

The threat of nuclear war and the ongoing arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union were the major topics in a forum discussion Saturday at the Eugene School District's education center.

University President Paul Olum and military analyst Stephen Johnson, a University psychology professor, presented their views on the current state of arms control negotiations between the two superpowers and suggested ways to remedy the current stalemate.

Olum also outlined the University's future plans for nuclear education and urged the audience to "get angry" about the continued stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

Olum worked on the Manhattan Project during World War II, helping to develop the first nuclear weapons for the U.S. government. Two such bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the war.

About 60 parents, teachers and citizens attended the forum, which was sponsored by Educators for Social Responsibility. The national network of teachers and parents views the educator's role in the nuclear age as crucial and is committed to creating a more secure future for children.

Johnson began the forum by outlining several steps toward arms control that have been accomplished in President Reagan's administration.

He said a treaty has been signed by both countries that improved the hotline system Reagan uses to establish direct contact with the Soviet general secretary. Both countries also have agreed on a list of commercial chemicals used in weapon production that would be banned if future negotiations produced such a decision.

Despite these steps, Johnson said Reagan refused to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty last year. An agreement would have ended all nuclear testing by the Soviets if the United States also agreed to a test ban. Such a treaty has been a presidential goal since Dwight Eisenhower took office in 1953, Johnson said.

As a result of the U.S. decision to conduct an underground nuclear test in Nevada this month, the Soviet Union last week announced an end to their nine-month moratorium of nuclear testing. Johnson said he expects the Soviets to resume testing within a month.

He said one factor blocking the establishment of a test ban treaty between the two countries is the claim by the Reagan administration that tests are necessary to measure the reliability of nuclear weapons. There is also the belief that the United States must "catch up" to the Soviets in the amount of weapons on hand.

Until recently, he said, the Soviets have shown a willingness to negotiate a test ban treaty, but the Reagan administration needs to reciprocate that desire before a treaty

Educators have a responsibility to present the broad facts about nuclear weapons to students, Olum said. Once they are aware of the facts, they will draw their own conclusions about the arms race and, hopefully, take steps toward peace,

The University is working to develop a peace studies program that would present a balanced view of the arms race and suggest ways to resolve peace, Olum said. The program would stress academics, not politics, because it is "inappropriate" for the University to take a stand on issues in the political arena, he said.

Eugene School District Superintendent Margaret Nichols spoke about society's longstanding fascination with power, which she equated to the arms race and the fear children have about nuclear war. A 1984 survey of 1,100 13- to 17-year-old students revealed that 75 percent of them believed they would die in a nuclear war, Nichols said. She offered teachers some guidelines to help students alleviate these

Nichols said the arms race is taking food, medical care and educational opportunities away from children. She added that the \$77.5 billion proposed by the Reagan administration to develop new weapons is enough money to run the school district for 1,100 years.

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