

Students cook up
celebration for chef's
25th year on campus
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Council agrees riverfront suitable for development, despite testimony

By Paul Sturtz
Of the Emerald

The Eugene City Council voted unanimously at a public hearing Monday night to avert a roadblock put up by University geography Professor Al Urquhart that would stop the city from developing open spaces along the Willamette River.

The public hearing was scheduled because Urquhart's appeal to the state Land Use Board of Appeals remanded the issue back to the city on March 21 to justify its findings that the property was unneeded open space.

Although all seven people who testified favored preserving the land now used for playing fields and other open spaces, the council agreed to forge ahead with its plans for the Riverfront Research Park.

City Councillor Ruth Bascom, noting she "did not have a vision of (the park) becoming a monster," said she envisioned the park developing in a way that would protect the greenway and open space in the area.

Bascom said she appreciated the "awesome" amount of work Urquhart had devoted to the issue but nevertheless she said this open space was not needed. Recreational opportunities provided at nearby Alton Baker Park, the Ridgeline Trail and at Spencer Butte were sufficient for open-space needs, she said.

City staff findings discounted the significance of

the land now used for soccer fields and other open space. Findings noted that the undeveloped land comprised less than 1 percent of the area's park and open space land.

"Thus, this site is not significantly needed for open space or parks," according to the findings. "There is an extensive amount of park lands near the subject site."

Urquhart said that such findings didn't reflect the special needs of the University community for open space. Although he does not dispute the quantity of land in surrounding areas like Alton Baker Park, Urquhart said the soccer fields' proximity and quality make them special.

"Can students play soccer, volleyball, rugby and lacrosse in the parking lot of Alton Baker Park or in the fields of the old city dump?" Urquhart said after the hearing. "This is absolute foolishness."

Sandra Vaughn, coordinator of the University's Club Sports program for 12 years, also raised the question of how playing fields would be replaced. "The elimination of the field would be detrimental to our program as well as physical education sports classes and the recreational program," she said.

After the hearing, Vaughn said she has talked to the University administration about replacement of the fields but has come away with no answers.

"They know they can't be replaced," she said. Vaughn said she believes the administration is not addressing the needs of the Club Sports program because compared to the research park, "it wouldn't bring in revenue to the University."

Urquhart said after the hearing that even up until last November, the University had applied to the state Legislature to develop two more playing fields in addition to the two existing fields.

City planner Pat Decker said replacement of the playing fields would be addressed in the development's master plan.

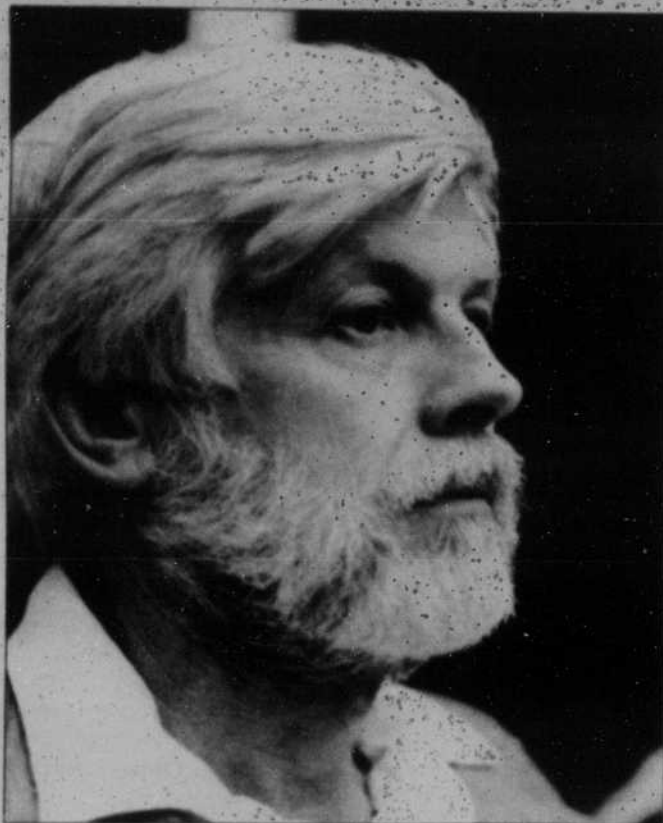
Other speakers testifying also expressed concern about the conversion of open space to an area developed for university research.

Barbara Kelley, director of Oregonians for Protecting Our Water, raised the possibility the research park would lead to a gradual poisoning of ground water, which she has seen happen in other communities.

City Councillor Cynthia Wooten reported the council had made some progress in drafting such an ordinance. She assured that "not a shovelful of dirt (would be) turned" until such concerns were addressed.

David Thaler, a University biology student who has been outspoken against classified research, also advocated the retention of open space.

Another public hearing to discuss the open space issue is scheduled for May 22 with the Lane Council of Governments. In addition, both the city and Urquhart have filed appeals to the state Court of Appeals.



Al Urquhart

Students to push extended deadline at Senate meeting

By Stan Nelson
Of the Emerald

Student Senate members believe the success of the drop deadline measure in the recent student elections will encourage the University Senate to pass a motion on the issue at its Wednesday meeting.

The motion calls for extending the deadline for dropping a class without receiving a "W" from 10 to 20 class days.

About 2,000 students, representing more than 90 percent of the 1986 vote, approved an identical measure in the ASUO general elections last week. The results of the measure will be presented at the University Senate meeting, said Student Senator Randy MacDonald.

"There is no argumentative case to say (the drop deadline) should be 10 days," MacDonald said.

The deadline to add classes would remain the same. Therefore, the new drop deadline would not cause any undue burden to an instructor as would an extended add deadline, MacDonald said. In addition, the extended drop deadline might encourage students to stay in class longer, he added.

Two weeks is enough time to drop a course, said University Registrar Herb Chereck in an earlier interview. Chereck said after a two-week period, "W" notations are necessary to accurately represent students' academic histories.

One reason the drop deadline was reduced from 15 to 10 school days was to reduce the amount of students who over-register for classes and then drop classes they don't like, said Doug Green, vice president of the University Senate.

Several Oregon colleges and universities have more extended drop deadlines than the University, MacDonald said. Currently there is a four-week drop deadline at Western Oregon State College, a five-week drop deadline at Southern Oregon State College, a four-week drop deadline at Portland State University and seven-week drop deadline at Lane Community College.

Forty percent of University faculty responding to a February Student Senate survey indicated they approve of an extended drop deadline. However, only 10 percent of the more than 1,400 faculty responded to the survey, MacDonald said.

A similar survey of students received a 95 percent student approval rate but was not considered valid because only 61 students responded to the survey, MacDonald said.

Fulbright scholar to research Japanese management

By Chris Norred
Of the Emerald

University doctoral candidate Allan Bird recently received a Fulbright scholarship to conduct research on management in Japan during the 1986-87 academic year. Bird was informed of his award earlier this month.

Bird currently teaches in the management department of the College of Business Administration. Before coming to the University, Bird worked as a researcher for a business institute in Tokyo while earning a master's degree there from Sophia University.

Bird said he believes the media tend to focus on the distinctive differences between Japanese and American businesses rather than the truly important ones. He said there are definite differences, however, in the way the two cultures operate.

"The differences are there, but I'm not sure that we look at them in the right light," Bird said. "It's easy to focus on management differences, but it goes much deeper. We lose sight of the fact that Japanese business exists in a different setting in relation to government, to each other and to the economy," he said.

Americans tend to focus on what is unique and unusual such as calisthenic sessions before the workday, Bird said. The Japanese probably would turn around and wonder what Americans are doing with jogging trails and weight rooms, Bird said.

"It's easy to get hung up on the idea that no matter what position one holds in the factory — management or floor worker — all wear the same uniform," he said. "It's easy to get hung up on the idea of employment for life. That is in-

teresting, but it's not necessarily important in and of itself."

A lot of things contribute to making Japanese companies look better, Bird said.

"It's hard not to look good when you have a 20 percent cost advantage for the yen over the dollar," he said.

The current trend toward a shift in the exchange rate doesn't necessarily mean American companies have suddenly improved their management techniques, he said.

Another difference Bird noted was the relation of shareholders to businesses. American shareholders expect an immediate return on their investments, and if they don't get it, they sell their stocks, he said. Conversely, Japanese shareholders expect less of an immediate return and are willing to stick with the company and encourage it to grow, he

said.

"The Japanese culture has an influence, but it isn't on management systems as much as it is on the other institutions of society. For example, culture strongly affects the Japanese education system. Naturally there is carry-over in business."

Bird said he will study top management personnel in Japanese business. Most of the research that has been done concentrates on the middle level of management, he said.

Fulbright scholarships are awarded every year to American graduate students, teachers and professors to fund study, teaching or research abroad. Fulbrights also are awarded to foreigners to do similar work in the United States. About 2,500 Americans received Fulbrights for the coming year.