An artist's rendering of what part of the new science complex will look like when completed.

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Ceremony

said.

portion of the grant, Hatfield

Hatfield expressed his satisfaction that the appropriation was made before last Tuesday, referring to his loss of the chairmanship of the Senate Appropriations Committee when the Democratic Party took con-

The lack of emphasis on education in the United States makes the nation vulnerable, Hatfield said, and a military

trol of the Senate.

arsenal will do nothing to solve that problem. The transfer of technical research, such as the work that will be done at the new science complex, will supersede the current economic threats the country faces and bring new competition to U.S.

business that trade barriers and

protective legislation alone cannot provide, Hatfield said.

Gov. Vic Atiyeh called the event a "breath of excitement for higher education in

"It is indeed a great day even for those who are not yet born who will receive their education here," Atiyeh said. The complex represents Oregon's commitment to having a world-class system of higher education that will bow to no one, he said.

William Davis, State System of Higher Education chancellor, said the \$30 million grant by the Department of Energy for the science complex has generated more than \$100 million in matching funds.

From this point on, the

P.G.O. Scooter

University will never be the same again as the "seeds of greatness" and "intellectual fervent" will be implanted and enriched in the lives of many generations to come. Davis said.

The science complex has the distinction of being the largest construction project to be undertaken in the city of Eugene, said Eugene Mayor Brian Obie.

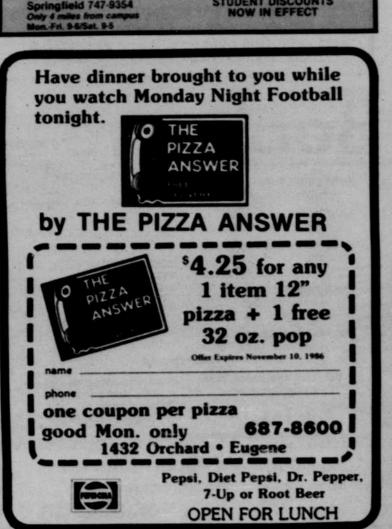
The University is part of the city of Eugene and part of Eugene's future, said Obie, who represented various local economic development groups who believe the investment in the complex will bolster the local economy.

"It's a day to stop dreaming and start digging," Olum said.

The science complex is the fourth higher education project to be funded by the 1985 state Legislature's \$30 million commitment in lottery funds for economic development. The \$12 million appropriated by the Legislature will finance Science IVA, a 27.000-square-foot computer and information science building, and Science IVB, a 45.700-square-foot biotechnology building housing neuroscience, molecular biology and cell biology

The DOE's \$33.3 million in funding will finance the construction of Science V, a 120.000-square-foot physics building considered to be the project's centerpiece, and Science VI, a 65,000-square-foot geology building. The funding also will pay for the extensive renovation of the University's existing science facilities and construction of three smaller buildings.

From 1965 to 1985, the number of undergraduate students enrolled in science courses increased 76 percent, and the number of graduate students enrolled increased 371



Assessment

Oregon's faculty salaries should be compared to other public institutions in the country, and hence the two boards differ on how Oregon ranks at the present time.

The State Board's list of 109 public, doctorate-granting universities shows Oregon State University and the University of Oregon ranking 96th and 97th in faculty salaries in 1985-86. While the OECC, using the same list of 109 universities but different criteria for judging average salaries, ranks OSU as 76th and the University as 66th for the same time period.

And, using its own list and criteria for determining salary averages, and ranking public research universities by state rather than by institution, the OECC shows Oregon currently ranking 35th out of 48 states. Moreover, on the same list, with the already-approved faculty pay increases for 1986-87 applied. Oregon ranks 19th among the states in the 1986-87 biennium.

The OECC approved its Assessment of Education Budgets" at its meeting Friday in Salem. The OECC is responsible for assessing the budgetary priorities of the different levels of education in Oregon, then advising the governor and Legislature on the merits of the budget requests. The OECC has existed for that purpose since

Earlier this year, the OECC released its first State Comprehensive Plan for Education. The six-year comprehensive plan is Oregon's first and is believed to be the only plan that includes all levels of education in any state.

The plan will provide the framework for budget priorities in order to relate spending of funds to the educational goals and objectives to be achieved." according to the OECC assessment.

Responding to the State Board's \$47.7 million faculty pay raise request in its assessment of the higher education budget, the OECC said "It appears that the research universities (UO, OSU) continue to need some catch-up, but the catch-up could be spread over the six-year period, rather than reaching the one-third goal as quickly as possible.

"For the other institutions to receive the same increases does not appear justified by the various comparisons made. The regional colleges and Portland State University on state comparisons are above the one-third standing, so should be considered separately."

The difference in the rankings of Oregon faculty salaries as arrived at by the State Board and as arrived at by the OECC is explained in the assessment:

•"The OECC uses state comparators (e.g., UO/OSU combined compared with public research universities in 47 other states)...to provide a method for legislators to view the results of their economic decisions in relation to those of their counterparts in other states.'

•The State Board staff "chooses to compare to individual institutions (a list of 109 public doctoral-granting institutions). the effect of which is to produce a long list with many institutions from larger states (like California) at the top.'

"The OECC includes in Oregon salaries the state's 6 percent employee retirement contribution.

•The State Board "omits this from salary reporting and comparisons."

•The State Board "projects salary comparisons on the premise that institutions in other states will increase 6.5 percent per year in 1986-87 and the next biennium.'

Lawsuit

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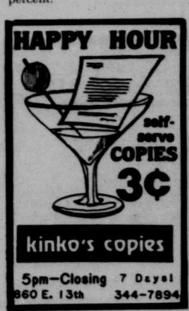
nearby jogging path and was found shortly before 11 a.m. by a former University professor. O'Shea, who had been working out in the weight room at the stadium that morning, appeared from out of one of the tunnels at one end of the stadium, and was fired at by Feher and struck by shrapnel.

Feher later committed suicide, turning the gun on himself. Feher is accused of negligence for firing a semi-automatic rifle in the direction of O'Shea.

Thomas Feher, the sniper's father, is named as a defendant in the suit in his capacity as the personal representative of his

O'Shea is seeking \$500,000 in general damages, undetermined damages for medical and hospital expenses, and legal

Brathwaite's widow, Sharon, is suing for \$1.5 million in damages, naming Thomas Feher, Anderson's Sporting Goods and also Willamette Security Systems, which installed the alarm system at the store, as defendants in the suit.





F-Sa 5:00 - 10:30

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