

# Oregon Daily Emerald

Subliminal messages.  
Are they for real?  
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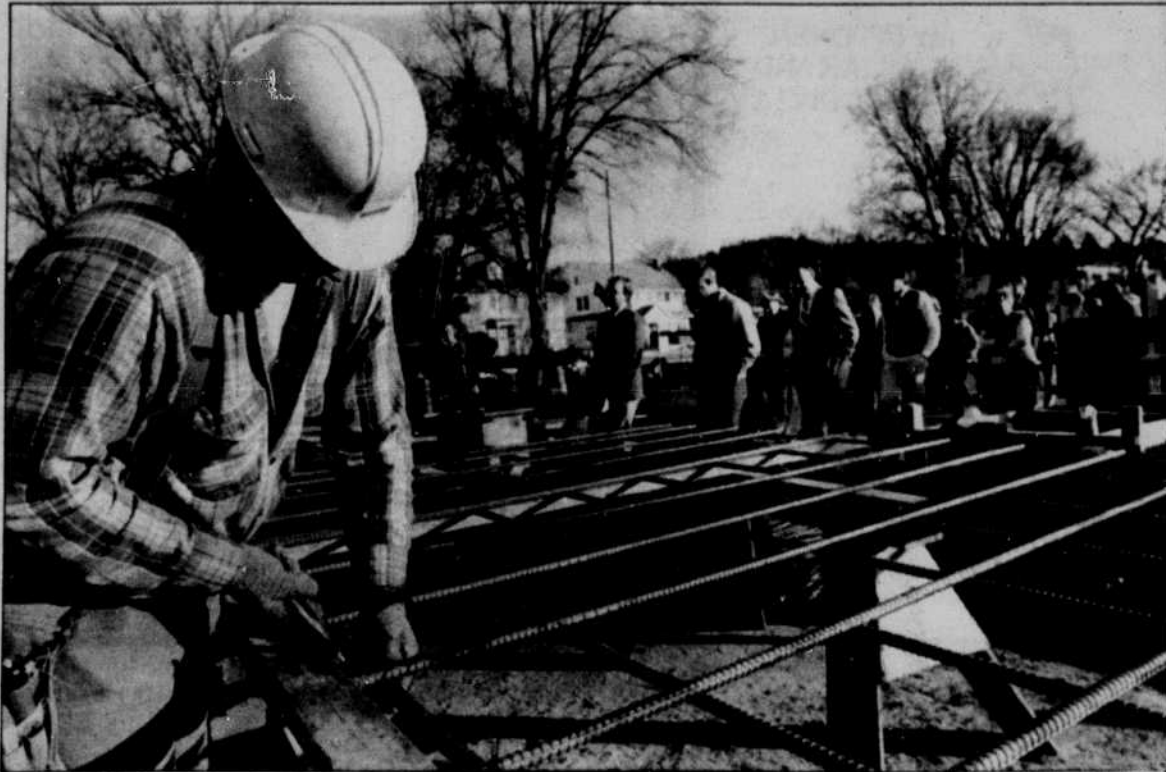


Photo by Michael Wilhelm

Lenny Porter of Gale M. Roberts Co. works on the new foundation for the grandstand at Hayward Field.

## Grandstand move begun, all of track to be replaced

By Sarah Kitchen  
Of the Emerald

The ground-breaking ceremony for the East Grandstand Renovation and the new 400-meter track was held Monday at Hayward Field.

The east grandstands at Hayward Field will be moved several feet back toward Agate Street, and the existing track will be completely replaced, Bill Byrne, director of the athletic department said.

The fundraising and architectural planning for the renovation of Hayward Field began about a year ago, Byrne said.

Funding for the \$1.1 million project was raised by donations from members of the community.

"The Bowerman foundation has given us three hundred thousand dollars, The Oregon Track Club has given us two

hundred thousand dollars and we are in the process of raising the remainder from within the community," Byrne said.

"We have a '400-meter club' which is \$1,000 per meter that people are donating, and we have 198 of those so far and then we are having the lanes dedicated, there are eight lanes at 10 thousand dollars each, and we have seven of those so far," he added.

The grandstands will begin where the passageway underneath the building is now and the back of the east grandstands will be moved to where the cyclone fence now stands on Agate Street.

At the moment, the builders are working on the new foundation for the building which will take two weeks to complete, Mike Roberts of Gale M. Roberts, the contracting com-

pany for the move, said.

After the foundation is completed, the moving specialists will spend 30 days getting the building ready to be moved, at that time, weather permitting, the building will be moved over a period of four days. It will take another two weeks to get the building set into place, Roberts said.

"This is one of the largest buildings to be moved in the world, from what we understand. It is approximately 300 feet long, and 80 feet wide, and it will be moved all in one place," Roberts said.

The building will be moved using seven rollers. Each roller will be placed under a beam that will be placed under the building's support column. These beams will run from the

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## Professor predicts timber will suffer due to technology

By Stan Nelson  
Of the Emerald

Small towns in the Pacific Northwest will face hard times ahead as timber industries leave the area with the advent of new markets and technology, said Patricia Marchak, professor of sociology at the University of British Columbia who spoke Monday at the University.

"We're not talking about the boons and bust that have affected the industry all the way through history... this is a fundamental change," Marchak said. Many towns are dependent upon the pulp-wood industry, and what is occurring is a complete technological restructuring of the industry, she said.

Marchak is considered an authority on the political economy of natural resources and development.

Until the mid-70s, the softwoods that grow well in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia had an edge in the wood market as a construction timber and as a source of pulp for paper in North America, Marchak said.

However, after this time it became possible to grow pine species in the southern climates that have a significantly shorter growing span and lower tending requirements. Pine forests have the ability to mature within 10 to 15 years whereas most softwood forests take 50 to 100 years with extensive tending, Marchak said. Without the tending, softwood forests would take up to 400 years to mature.

As the pine forests have begun to prove themselves commercially profitable, more and more timber industries have invested and moved their resources southward, Marchak said.

No sooner had that happened



Patricia Marchak

when new technology introduced by the Japanese made Eucalyptus trees commercially feasible for the production of high-quality white paper, Marchak said.

"Clearly that represents a threat to the softwood market," Marchak said, as the tree can reach maturity for harvesting in seven years and take much less space to grow. In addition, the eucalyptus trees can be grown in Brazil, Spain, Portugal, and many other warm-climate nations.

"In short, (the eucalyptus trees) are going to be a much better investment for those who have the money," Marchak said. New markets will have to be established so the change will not be seen immediately, but in the next decade the change will be seen, she said.

The technology of the Northwest softwood industry has developed from primarily worker-run sawmills to laser-automated mills that require

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## Disparity in state faculty salary rankings discussed

By Chris Norred  
Of the Emerald

Officials of the State Board of Higher Education and the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission are saying the differences in their rankings of faculty salaries should not present a problem when the legislature is asked to approve faculty pay raises.

"One has to take a look at the overall agenda that the OECC has, versus the agenda that the State Board has," said Dave Quenzer, associate vice chancellor of budget and fiscal policy for the State Board.

"Even though there is a difference (in the rankings), I think the conclusions of the OECC and the State Board

### State Board and OECC disagree on timing

are basically the same," that salaries are low, Quenzer said.

Friday the OECC approved its assessment of the State Board's budget request to be presented to the governor. The State Board is requesting \$47.7 million from the state's General Fund to be dedicated to faculty pay increases at Oregon's public four-year colleges and universities.

The State Board says the pay increases would achieve its goal of placing Oregon faculty salaries in the top one-third of comparable institutions nationwide by 1992-93.

But the OECC, using different criteria for figuring faculty salaries, says the \$47.7 million salary adjustment will put Oregon in the top one-third by the 1987-88 fiscal year.

There are obvious reasons for the differences, said T. K. Olson, executive director of the OECC.

One major reason is that the OECC includes in Oregon salaries the state's 6 percent employee retirement contribution (pers.), Olson said. "When you include that as salary, that raises Oregon's salaries by 6 percent."

Another reason for the differences is that the State Board has used in-

stitutional comparisons only, while the OECC uses both institutional and state-by-state comparisons, Olson said. "When you rank things by state, it yields somewhat different results. It provides a different and useful comparator. For some purposes, the institutional comparisons are appropriate, for other purposes the state-by-state are useful."

The State Board "considers that the way we should look at it is institution by institution because we compete for faculty with other institutions, not with other states," Quenzer said. "We do not include that (pers.) in our salary averages because there are such

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