

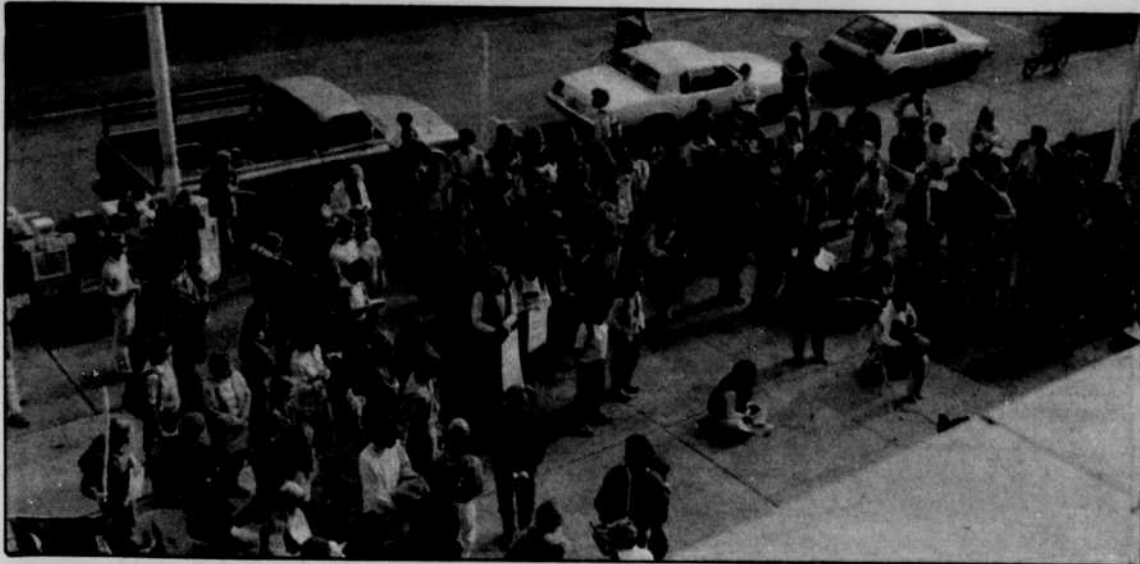
Desperate for  
a date?  
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# Oregon Daily Emerald

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## Peace activists rally for peace, protest tests of atomic weapons

By Stan Nelson  
Of the Emerald

Local peace activists rallied at the Eugene Downtown Post Office on Tuesday calling for a U.S. nuclear testing moratorium.

The gathering, which numbered more than 100 people, coincided with other large demonstrations held at the Nevada test site and civil disobedience actions in Washington, D.C., on the 36th anniversary of the first nuclear test in Nevada.

Global nuclear disarmament is an idea few are willing to commit themselves to, said Laura Fischrop, a Eugene resident who took part in "The Great Peace March for Global Nuclear Disarmament" last year. However, the group of 400 who made the trek from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C., encountered much individual support from well-wishers along the way, she said.

"We spoke with millions of people in

restaurants, in laundromats, in schools, in churches on the road, and they feel the same way we do — they want an end to the arms race, and the first step is a comprehensive test ban," Fischrop said.

"Our job is to keep reminding people that we do make a difference, and we need to act now," she said. "What I want to know now is what a million people could do in a united effort to stop testing in Nevada."

Although Janene Becker of Eugene still does not have a definite reason why she too went on the great peace march, she said the experience proved invaluable for her to know there are so many people working to end the nuclear arms race.

Both Becker and Fischrop also were arrested at the Nevada test site in April 1986 and spent six days and 10 hours in jail. "It was the most em-

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Photos by John Guistina

Eugene citizens (above left) gather in front of the Eugene Downtown Post Office in support of a nuclear test moratorium on the 36th anniversary of the world's first nuclear test. Above an unidentified protester and his faithful sidekick clearly display their stand on the issue of nuclear weapons testing.

## Legislators seek \$10 million for need grants program

By Chris Norred  
Of the Emerald

SALEM — As part of what they're calling the "higher education package," several Oregon legislators, including Lane County Reps. David Dix, Ron Eachus and Carl Hosticka, are co-sponsoring a bill to increase the Oregon Scholarship Commission's need grant budget.

The bill calls for an appropriation of more than \$10 million to the scholarship commission in the next biennium for expenditure on need grants only.

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt's budget recommendation called for about \$3 million to be appropriated to the commission for need grants. The governor also recommended that \$1 million be appropriated for the commission to begin a new, merit-based scholarship program.

The newly proposed bill, HB 2412, has 15 co-sponsors and is supported by the Oregon Student Lobby, Dix said. The OSL has said it will oppose the

merit-based scholarship program with the contention that all financial aid should be need-based.

"I don't have any opposition to the merit-based program if we fund the need grant program at an adequate level," Dix said.

However, President Reagan's proposed \$300 million in cuts in federal financial aid programs make it necessary for the state to concentrate on need-based financial aid programs, Dix said.

The \$10 million appropriation to the OSC would help offset the drastic cuts Reagan has proposed, but "it isn't going to be enough," Dix said. "I hope Congress, in its infinite wisdom, will strike those cuts from the president's budget."

The \$10 million proposal is not likely to get a free hand in this legislative session, but Dix said supporters of the bill certainly will ask members of the Joint Ways and Means Committee to fight to get more than the \$3 million proposed in the governor's budget.

## Critics concerned about shortage of minority professors on campus

By Deborah Janes  
Of the Emerald

In 1981, when Dot Cogdell stepped into her first University classes, she was shocked to find that her professors were all white.

"I had grown up in North Carolina where the schools were still segregated. But here was a person who was my teacher but that I wasn't even supposed to be in the same room with," she said.

Now a senior, Cogdell expects to see white professors at the chalkboard; the University faculty is less than 7 percent minority, according to a report from the Office of Affirmative Action.

The affirmative action policy set by President Paul Olum mandates that a minority candidate "substantially equal" to a white candidate must be hired if such a choice exists, according to Alan Okahara, the assistant compliance officer for the OAA.

With only five black professors, one American Indian and two Chicano (Mexican-American) instructors, critics are concerned about the quality of education University students receive.

"We live in a multi-cultural society; students should get more than a textbook education to understand the society we live in," Okahara said.

"All of us bring a cultural dimension to our scholarship and teaching," said Edwin

Coleman, a black English professor who has taught at the University for 20 years.

Robert Jackson, head of the Romance Language department, also has called attention to the "lack of diversity in points of view," as a result of the University's nearly all-white faculty. "It perpetuates the elite dominant culture, which is white and male," he said.

Specifically, the University should hire more Chicano professors, considering the proximity of Mexico to Oregon and the fact that Chicanos comprise the state's largest minority group, Jackson said.

"Fifteen years ago, the University was very active in recruiting Mexican-Americans," he said. "They've really let down now."

"We must get the committees that do the hiring to search more aggressively," Coleman said.

Relying on word of mouth remains University departments' primary form of recruitment, Okahara said. "Professor to professor networking is the most effective way to find out about minority applicants," he said.

A department often begins a recruitment search by placing advertisements in education and minority journals and sending announcements to other universities, he added.

However, 80 percent of minority pro-

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