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**Ducks triumphant in
battle with Trojans
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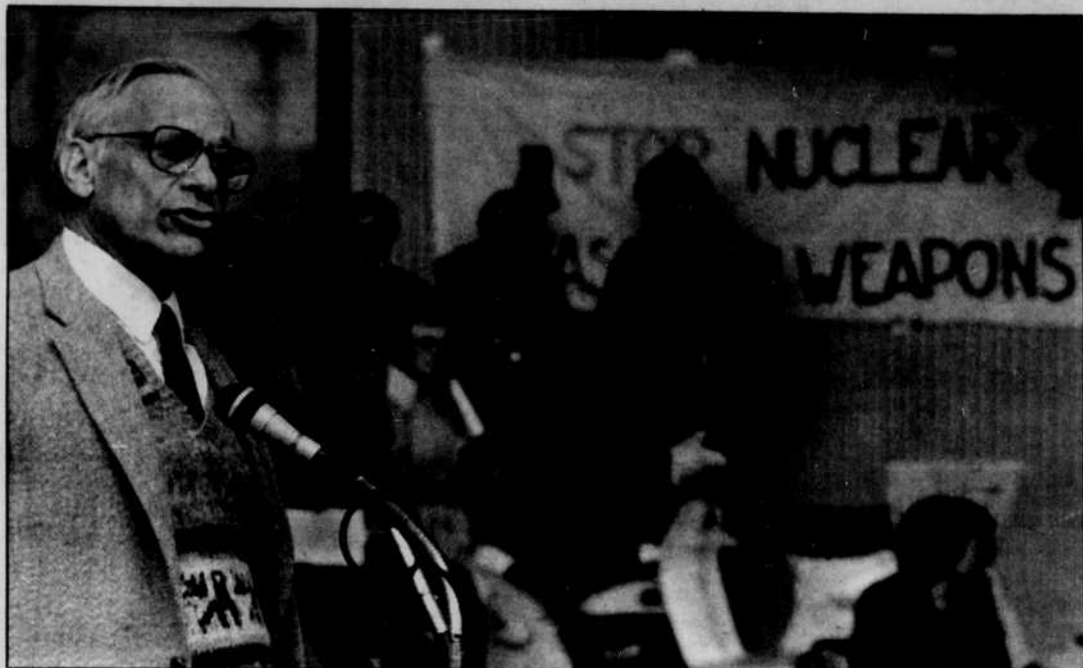


Photo by Derrel Hewitt

University President Paul Olum speaks at a peace rally Thursday celebrating Governor Neil Goldschmidt's decision not to participate in national nuclear war planning exercises.

Activists applaud FEMA decision

By Scott Maben
Of the Emerald

"To pretend we have a response is to fool ourselves."

University President Paul Olum spoke these words during a peace rally in Eugene on Thursday, where people listened to commentary and music celebrating Gov. Neil Goldschmidt's Feb. 23 decision to exclude Oregon as a participant in national nuclear war planning.

Eugene's Citizens Action for Lasting Security, a pro-peace group, sponsored the rally, and drew a crowd of about 50 people huddled in the rain outside the Federal Building on Sixth Avenue and High Street.

Olum applauded Goldschmidt's action, calling it "an act of courage and of caring."

The governor's decision was in response to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's request that states arrange mock ex-

ercises on the premise of a nuclear attack on the United States FEMA has threatened to take away federal emergency funding for Oregon and other states who refuse to initiate the planning.

Ten counties in Oregon were advised to participate in the drill this week, but county commissions in nearly all of these opposed the drills.

Activists opposing FEMA's test proposal urged Lane County Commissioners Feb. 11 to refuse county participation. However, the commission did not issue an announcement prior to Goldschmidt's.

"I think (the commissioners) were indecisive, and I'm not sure I could have predicted how they would have voted on this," CALS member Olive Bowers said. "I

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Olum justifies raises to top administrators

By Chris Norred
Of the Emerald

University President Paul Olum on Thursday defended the pay raises University administrators received in the past two years.

Legislators on Wednesday attacked the pay raises for State System of Higher Education administrators after they learned that administrators, on average, received a higher percentage raise than professors in the 1985-87 biennium.

Higher education officials told the Education Subcommittee of the Legislature's Ways and Means Committee that the top 37 college and university administrators received an average raise of \$17,500 each over the two-year period.

Administrative pay raises during the period averaged 10.8 percent in 1985-86 and 9.1 percent in 1986-87 compared with a 9.9 percent and 8.3 percent average pay raise for faculty members in the same years.

The administrative raises were justified, Olum said. "There is no question that the administrators in the State System of Higher Education are underpaid by a great deal compared with administrators elsewhere. So are faculty underpaid, in general our salaries are much lower."

State System of Higher Education officials say salary increases for professors are their number-one priority in the Legislature this year. And now they are trying to convince the education subcommittee to approve \$47 million in faculty pay raises for 1987-89.

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt has recommended about \$22 million for faculty pay raises in the next two years, and the education subcommittee is trying to trim another \$10 million from the various education budgets to pay for state welfare programs.

"It is very unfair for administrators to be getting a higher percentage increase than faculty," said Diane Dunlap, University education professor and a member of the Interinstitutional Faculty Senate. "It's really too bad that (State System Chancellor William) Davis let that happen because it allows the legislative committee to direct our attention away from the real task of the legislative committee, which is to come up with sufficient money so everybody gets pay raises."

The discrepancy in percentages between faculty raises and administrative raises may have arisen from "sort of peculiar things," Olum said.

University Vice President Dan Williams was appointed in the middle of the 1983-85 biennium and the State System had no money in that biennium to give Williams a substantial raise over his housing director salary, Olum explained.

"He had a very low salary, much lower than the other vice presidents," Olum said. Williams took the job in May 1983. He earned \$52,500 in 1984-85, about \$10,000 less than his counterpart at Oregon State University.

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Volcanic activity research still important, scientists say

By Greg Sutherland
Of the Emerald

Volcanoes can be both beautiful and terrifying. They are admired for their destructive power and feared for the same reason. They are one of the few natural phenomena on Earth that remain an ominous force and are studied not just for knowledge, but possibly to save lives.

However, the average taxpayer probably doesn't spend too much time thinking about volcanoes. Only when volcanoes blow themselves apart and cause massive destruction do they garner short-lived public attention.

As a result, public support for volcano research has not reached high levels. The growth of population and the spreading of population centers may cause people to think a little bit more about volcano research.

In the last 300 years, there have been four volcanic eruptions that resulted in more than 20,000 deaths and seven with more than 10,000 casualties each. Two-hundred thousand people died in this time period due to eruptions and their resulting catastrophic mud flows and tephra deposits (ash).

In the Pacific Northwest, there are several volcanoes located dangerously close to large cities.

Yet, according to Pat Pringle, a geologist and public information officer at the United States Geological Survey in Vancouver, Wash., "It took the 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens to wake people up. There's now a tremendous amount of awareness about volcanoes."



Graphic by Lorraine Rath

The public may be aware of volcanoes, but knowledge is still lacking. University Geology Professor Gordon Goles attributes this to a historical lack of communication between the public and the scientific community.

"We don't market ourselves the way you market a

product," he said. "Maybe we don't do a good enough job of talking to the general public in terms they can understand."

Don Swanson, another geologist at the USGS in Vancouver, agrees with Goles.

"Most scientists are not PR-oriented," he said. "They're not used to selling ideas to the public."

More contact with the public might help the cause of volcanic research, Swanson said.

"It's a failing we have, and we recognize there is a problem," he said. "The better the public understands nature, the more susceptible they will be to research."

To come to terms with this problem, the geologists in Vancouver have begun to talk with sociologists to better understand the public and to gauge responses to different types of scientific revelations resulting from research, including volcano predictions and forecasts.

Pringle sees a definite difference between forecasts and predictions.

A prediction is a short-term assessment of future possible volcanic activity which may occur within hours, days or weeks, he said. Predictions come from geophysical monitoring, earthquakes, bulging of the volcano, and the changes in gases around the volcano.

"Forecasts are broad statements based on the past historical track record of the volcano. These are just as difficult as predictions, because some volcanoes erupt with regularity and some don't."

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