



Laurie Dull, an English major at the University of Oregon from Eugene, learned about marine biology at the University's Institute of Marine Biology by wading in tidal flats, mapping the locations of marine organisms. Laurie did a special study on an area of the Coos Bay estuary.

Marine Biology lab draws students to coast projects

A total of 100 students are enrolled in classes this summer at the University's Institute of Marine Biology in Charleston, where 24 special projects were recently completed by students attending the Institute during spring term.

The projects focus on various aspects of the local area and were part of the field studies conducted at the Institute during the first regular quarter of classes offered there. The classes related the disciplines of sociology, landscape architecture, geography, urban planning and biology.

"Man and the Oregon Coast" was the theme of the spring offerings, which featured a multi-disciplinary approach to man and his environmental problems. The term was arranged to give the 45 students, primarily undergraduates, a chance to gain first-hand appreciation of the pressures involved in practical decision-making at the local community level.

Several members of the local community were guest speakers for the classes.

Following is a list of the spring projects, the students who conducted them, and their hometowns:

— A study of commercial fishing and related industries of Charleston. Bruce McLain, San Marino, Calif.

— A study of the feasibility of establishing a trail along the six-mile coast from the Charleston to Cape Arago park. The study includes an identification of land owners, necessary easements, and a plant and animal guide. Don Albiston, Convent Station, N.J., and Barbara Boczar, Maplewood, N.J.

— A survey of out-of-state motorists, interviewed at local gas stations, regarding their interest in local recreation areas and area accessibility. John Mercer, Potter Valley, Calif.

— A survey of high school students' attitudes in Coos Bay, North Bend, Myrtle Point and Coquille concerning the proposed East-West highway, their future plans and their feelings about local politics. Pete Sorenson, North Bend.

— A project to document organisms in an area of the Coos Bay estuary. Laurie Dull, Eugene; Greg Walther, Elko, Nev.; and Beth Waldow, Arlington, Va.

— A study of the Charleston boat basin, including interviews of boat owners, a history of development of the facility, and pollution monitoring of the basin. Mary Leitschuh, Betsy Neeley and Marcia Peterson, all of Portland.

— An ecological study of Pony Slough and a landfill where a local shopping center, Pony Village, is located, plus a look at resource potential and future plans for this area. Debbi Gentling, Eugene, and Barbara Liner, Honolulu, Hawaii.

— A preliminary study to develop a management model for South Slough, near Charleston, which would permit a range of activities, from conservation to development. Becky Swanson, Astoria; Judy Dixon, Charleston; Pat Russell, Carson City, Nev.; and Jon Decherd, Taft, Tex.

— A study of the North Spit formation north of Coos Bay including land ownership and use, vegetation maps, and changes in the shape of the spit. Pete Leslie and Fred Tepfer, both of Eugene.

— A study of physical and cultural changes in the coastal area of Charleston induced by the installation of the boat basin in the mid-50s, using old aerial photographs and interviews with local residents. Marc Firestone, New York, N.Y.

Clark comments on demands, sympathizes with women

By JOYCE BOLES
Of the Emerald

"I think it's true that women have been ignored and neglected, neglected benignly . . . It's the way our society has developed. It's not a plot or conspiracy . . ."

University President Robert Clark spoke to the Emerald in his office during the demonstration by Eugene feminists in front of Johnson Hall Monday. Otherwise, it was business as usual in the administration offices.

About the demonstrators' demand for day care facilities for all university families, Clark said: "This distresses me a great deal. We ought to have a day care center."

"The problem is I don't have funds appropriated for that purpose. I do not see the source of funds for supporting day care, but if funds can be found, then I'm in favor of it. I have asked a staff member to look at it." Clark went on to say that demands for money for day care should properly be addressed to the legislature.

About the demands for the immediate hiring of a full-time coordinator of women's studies and for funding to hire faculty to teach women's studies, Clark said: "Curricular problems are handled by the faculty, at the department level, the school level, and some at the university level . . . They are working on it."

Clark pointed to the existence of the Ad Hoc Committee on Women's Studies which he appointed to develop a program in women's

studies. "Any appointment of a director will await the development of a program, a proposal program," said Clark.

On what the demonstrators called the "absurd \$20 per credit charged by the Division of Continuing Education," Clark said that he agrees that it's too high.

"But it was mandated by the legislature. If the legislature understood the claims of women then they might have made some adjustment for their needs . . . as they have for the rural areas of the state." Concerning both money for day care and the high cost of tuition, Clark said: "They're talking to the wrong people. They should be talking to the legislature."

Clark is in favor of a women's center on campus "if we had the facilities." He believes "we ought to have a lot of centers on campus for a time limit. A center serves a certain function—a place to get together."

Clark suggested various kinds of centers could be established on campus for periods of perhaps five years and at the end of that time the significance and usefulness of the centers could be reassessed and reevaluated.

"I think it's a good idea. I don't have any space. I don't have the means to provide a staff. If undergraduate women want a center, they should go to the student body, or to the student union. They're talking to the wrong people."

Clark also supports the idea of a feminist library, but he stressed that interested women should be talking to the University library administrators.

Amazon Project rents to rise; first increase in ten years

By KATHLEEN GLANVILLE
Of the Emerald

Rents at the Amazon Married Student Housing Project have increased for the first time in 10 years.

On August 1, Amazon tenants will begin paying \$52.50 a month for a typical two-bedroom apartment. The \$10.00 increase was announced by President Clark June 28 after a public hearing and extensive deliberations.

"The Business Office Audit states that if true costs were allocated properly Amazon would have lost \$22,330 for the 1972-73 fiscal year," explained Gerald Bogen, administrative vice-president for student services (The audit was a statement that true costs haven't been allocated properly in the past.)

Bogen further supported the rental increase saying, "Add this to the 1972-73 hypothetical deficit, a 5 percent inflationary factor — and the required rent for a 'break-even' operation for 1973-74 fiscal year requires \$52.50 monthly in rent."

Bogen said that University officials had conferred frequently with members of the Amazon Coordinating Tenants (ACT) Union during deliberations. ACT successfully fought a proposed increase of \$2.50 last summer on the grounds that the University

failed to show conclusively the need for such an increase.

Ennis Wuite, an accountant in the Chancellor's office, provided background to clarify the complex accounting procedures surrounding the Amazon-University conflict.

"State Board policy requires that each institution is required to support operating costs as well as debt service requirements," said Wuite.

"Amazon has not supported the debt service requirement obligation for several years since no earnings have resulted from operations," added Wuite.

"In the past, Westmoreland project has earned enough to cover the debt service requirement," asserted Wuite, "However this year the debt service requirement will be 118 percent — which is below the Board's requirement of 125 percent."

The debt service requirement, or the sinking fund reserve, is a fund to insure payment of the next two years' accumulated principal and interest on bonds, explained Wuite.

"This is the basis on which our bond issues are sold to banks and to the public — the assurance that the principal and interest can be met," explained Freeman Holmer, vice chancellor for administration. "Therefore, 125 percent of the annual debt ser-

vice is required, the extra 25 percent being a contingency reserve."

"Currently the sinking fund reserve is above the two year requirement," said Wuite.

Holmer outlined two basic areas of conflict between the administration and ACT on the audit which led to the rent increase: labor distribution costs

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