

daily oregon emerald

An Independent Newspaper

Vol. 79, No. 91

Eugene, Oregon 97403

Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1978



Billy, the b-day boy

University Pres. William Boyd's birthday is Thursday and to get him prepared Mike Haddock, sophomore class president, presented him a cake Tuesday. Boyd, who will turn 55, has spent his last four birthdays as University president. Better look close, folks. This may be the only time you'll see your president in a party hat.

Photo by Pat Sullivan

Part-timers ease financial burden

By GARY LEY
Of the Emerald

Faculty quality remains high

One way the University can hold down costs while its financial problems continue is to hire faculty members who work only part-time. The University now has 216 such instructors.

The trend to part-timers is a national one, just as the financial troubles — declining enrollment and increasing costs — that affect our school plague universities and colleges across the country.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) shows that while the number of full-time faculty members has grown by

nine percent in the past four years at four-year institutions, the increase in the number of part-time instructors has been 38 percent.

The change is even more dramatic at two-year schools, where the NCES now shows part-timers outnumbering full-time teachers.

Just as it is cheaper for businesses to hire one, or maybe two or three part-time employees, it is cheaper for the University to hire part-time faculty members. They can be paid a lesser rate per course than can a full-time instructor.

Few fringe benefits have to be paid to them.

They can be hired for only the term and course they are needed.

And they require little or no office space.

Ralph Sunderland of the University Management and Budget office, says the University sees hiring of part-time instructors as a transitional matter, "until we get a stable financial situation."

Sunderland says, "We hire part-time people to respond to shifts in enrollment." He also agrees it is "generally less expen-

sive" than taking on full-time professors.

A study by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) found that part-timers are generally less qualified for teaching than full-time faculty members.

But Sunderland says the quality of part-timers here is high, because of the size of the area's population.

"The quality of the part-time instructor here is certainly higher than the one at Southern Oregon say, or maybe even Corvallis," Sunderland says.

The average pay per course per term for a part-time teacher here is about \$1,400,

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'Seal Day' held to discourage 'slaughter'

By JOHN RIMEL
Of the Emerald

"When you come in, the scene is teeming with life. The babies are nursing. When you leave it is very quiet. The scene is desolate. Blood and carcasses are everywhere. Some are skinned alive."

Emotions run high among environmentalists as the March Harp Seal hunt approaches. The Survival Center and the Greenpeace Foundation are combining to present Seal Involvement Day today.

The purpose of Seal Involvement Day, says Jim Stratton of the Survival Center, is "to educate the public to this needless slaughter and to generate positive energy to do our share in stopping it."

Patrick Moore, president of Greenpeace and veteran of Greenpeace's efforts to stop hunting of seals off the coast of Labrador will speak at 8 p.m. in the EMU Ball-

room on the "Save the Seals" campaign. A minimum donation of \$1 is requested for Moore's talk.

During the day, films and slide shows with local musicians providing added entertainment will also be featured in the EMU.

Greenpeace is attempting to stop the annual commercial hunt for western Atlantic harp seals.

In 1976, members of a Greenpeace expedition to the hunting ground used several non-violent tactics in an attempt to stop the killing of seals.

They carried pups away from sealers, covered seals about to be killed with their bodies and stood on the ice in the path of a sealing vessel. As a result, several Greenpeace members were cited for "harassing seals" and two Greenpeace helicopters were impounded by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The fur from the seal pups is used for trim

on hats and coats, mittens, slippers, toy seal dolls and other items. The pups are killed before they are three weeks old, because that is when their fur is the whitest and has the highest economic value.

The seal hunt is supported and regulated by the Canadian government through their Department of Marine and Mammal Services. They set a harvest quota each year.

The quota is determined by an aerial count of the seal population, which, according to Greenpeace, has dropped from 12 million at the turn of the century to less than one million.

Last year the Canadian government set the quota at 170,000 seal pups. For 1978, they raised the quota to 180,000 and discontinued the aerial count.

In 1975, seal numbers were found to be so low that Canada's special advisory Committee on Seals and Sealing (COSS) recommended the "immediate undertaking

of closure of all seal hunting, with the exception of aboriginal activities.

David Lavigne of Ontario's University of Guelph, was even more specific. In a paper entitled, "The Impact of Current Management Policies on Stocks of Western Atlantic Harp Seals," he stated:

"The harp seal cannot sustain present levels of exploitation... the only viable management recommendation at the present time is to abolish all harp seal hunting."

There are discrepancies between the claims of the Canadian government, Greenpeace propaganda and independent studies.

According to Mac Mercer, senior policy advisor of the Department of Marine and Mammal Services, a 1976 study shows that the seal harvest is responsible directly and indirectly for about \$5.5 million worth of income.

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