

Oregon Daily Emerald

Inside:

- College Bowl, Page 4
- YMCA centennial, Page 8
- Autzen skysuites, Pages 11 & 12

Friday, December 11, 1987

Eugene, Oregon

Volume 89, Number 70

Law student found guilty

By Carolyn Lamberson
Emerald News Editor

University law student Willy Bernard Bils was found guilty but insane on two counts of criminal simulation, one count of criminal trespass and one count of tampering with a witness Wednesday in Lane County Circuit Court.

The finding means Bils was guilty of the charges in fact, but because of his mental illness — bi-polar manic depressive syndrome — he will not serve any prison time, according to Lane County Assistant District Attorney Daryl Larson.

Larson added this terminology replaced the more commonly known "not guilty on the grounds of insanity."

Circuit Court Judge Maurice Merten had two options following the decision to allow Bils this plea: sending Bils to the state mental hospital in Salem or conditionally releasing him under the supervision of the Oregon Psychiatric Security Review Board, Larson said.

In his finding, Judge Merten ruled Bils "is a fit candidate for conditional release... in that he continues to suffer from a mental disorder/defect and presents a substantial danger to others, but that he can be adequately controlled with supervision and treatment..." on the basis of reports by two California psychiatrists.

Bils was arrested March 10, 1987 for allegedly falsifying authorship on a paper he turned in for his Administration of Justice class at the law school. He was charged with two counts of criminal simulation and one



Willy Bernard Bils

count of forgery II. The latter charge eventually was dropped.

Bils was accused of paying Eugene freelance legal writer Janice Skillings-Goff \$500 to write the paper. According to the legal stipulation Bils submitted to the court last Friday, Bils told Skillings-Goff the paper was for a friend who owned a casino and was having some legal trouble.

The stipulation also states that once Bils realized there was an impending investigation and/or criminal charge, he "forcefully suggested and urged Skillings-Goff to falsely say

Turn to Bils, Page 6

Job placement offices fill temporary positions

By Christopher Blair
Emerald Contributor

Many University students may find attempting to fit the time needed for permanent employment into a schedule already filled with studying and attending classes can be difficult.

For those students looking for a job that may be able to conform to their available hours at night and on weekends, several temporary agencies in the Eugene area hire employees to perform a wide variety of short-term jobs at local businesses.

The oldest, largest and probably best known temporary agency is Kelly Service, a company that began in the Midwest in 1948.

The agency's employees, who quickly came to be known as "Kelly girls," performed clerical tasks in companies that needed to fill temporarily vacant jobs until more permanent help could be located, Kelly branch manager Carol Pikus said.

There are currently more than 2,500 temporary agencies in the United States, ranging in size from international operations such as Kelly and Western Temporary Services (WTS), to state

and local services. Whatever the size of the operation, however, all temporary agencies have a few things in common.

All temporary employees, for example, are required by workman's compensation laws to be at least 18 years of age.

Temporary workers are the employees of and are paid by the temporary agency which hires them. The employer will charge the business needing the temporary help for the service it is providing.

The agency then pays the temporary employee a predetermined hourly rate for the type and skill level of the assignment, minus the amount which would be normally withheld from his or her paycheck.

Larger operations, such as Kelly and WTS, can supply businesses with employees for more than 100 jobs — from warehouse employees to computer programmers, of all experience levels. Smaller state and locally owned and operated temporary services, such as Divine-Willamette and Able Temporary Services, tend to specialize in the industrial and mill-oriented occupations.

Many agencies that supply temporary employment go

Turn to Jobs, Page 5

GTF instruction in undergraduate programs debated

By Mike Drummond
Emerald Associate Editor

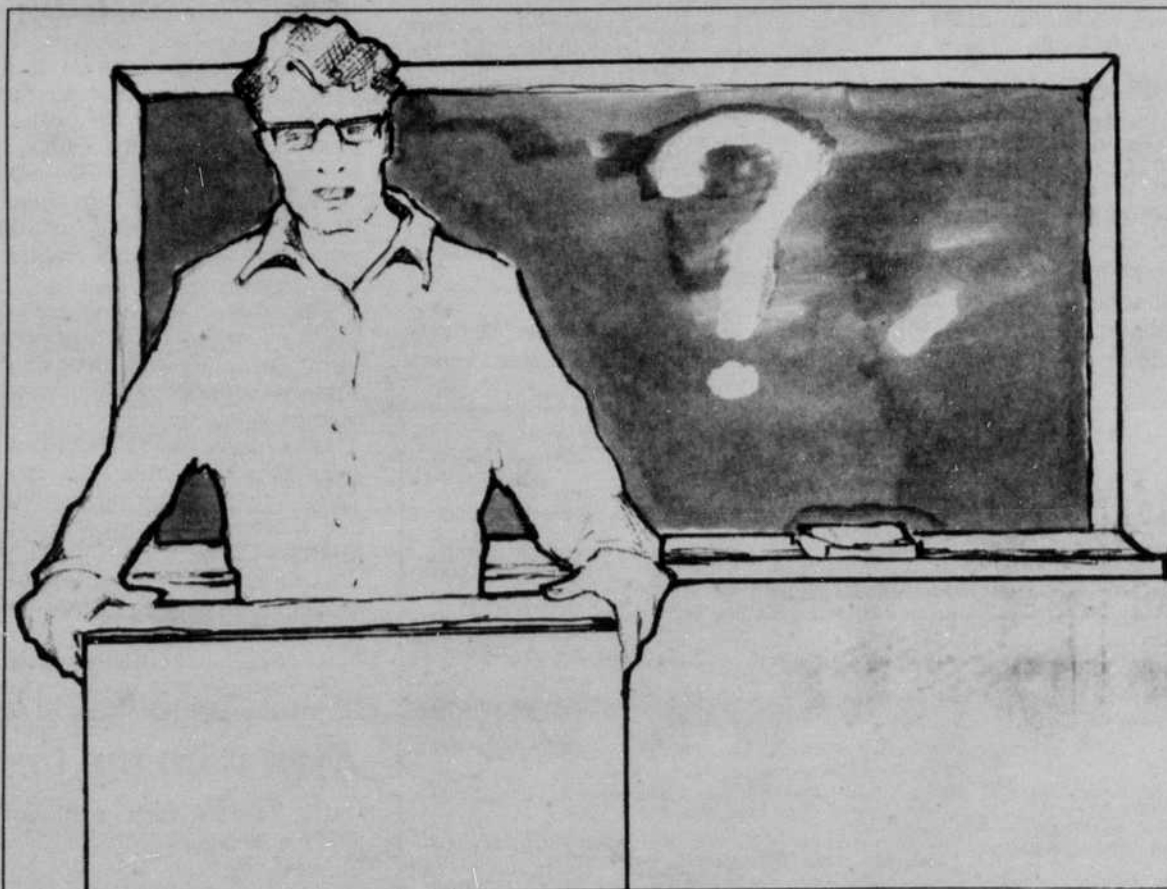
Questions about the State Board of Higher Education's decision to retire Paul Olum still linger. However, state board members recently have agreed to address at least one dangling issue — the quality of the University's undergraduate programs.

During the board's Nov. 13 meeting at the University, state board member Janet Nelson of Coos Bay stated she had "philosophical differences" with Olum and charged that under his administration the University has "devalued undergraduate programs at the expense of emphasizing graduate programs."

Although unwilling to comment on her remarks at the time, Nelson and other state board members recently elaborated on this charge.

The board's primary complaint stems from the perception that the University uses too many graduate teaching fellows to teach undergraduate courses and that some GTFs are not as qualified as they should be.

Currently, there are a total of 1,028 GTFs at the University and 906 of those are on teaching assignment. However, according to Toby Demer at the graduate school, not all of the



Graphic by Lorraine Rath

906 on teaching assignment are involved with teaching classes as some may be employed as graders, lab assistants and the like.

In comparison, Oregon State University currently has 1,137 graduate teaching assistants

with 461 of those on some kind of teaching assignment. Portland State University's numbers are considerably fewer, with a total of 249 graduate teaching assistants on campus and 154 on teaching assignment duty.

Citing complaints from "the general public and parents" as well as from a recent accreditation report, Nelson said, "Obviously, there are some good graduate teaching assistants (at the University). I'm not taking anything away from them, but

there are some bad ones or we wouldn't get any complaints."

State board President James Petersen of La Grande concurred with Nelson. And although he said "there are no statistics," Petersen maintained he has "anecdotal material" supporting this claim.

"We hear from parents with various types of comments relating to the quality of teaching... we hear from students, too, who feel they are not getting their money's worth," Petersen said.

There's an expectation that students should receive instruction from "real" professors, Petersen said, but cautioned "maybe that expectation is greater" than what is possible to provide.

However, Petersen added, "There seems to be more of this type of complaint coming from the University than any other school in the system."

When asked which departments at the University have received the lion's share of complaints, Petersen refused to comment saying only, "Oh, I don't want to start a big bruhaha between departments."

State board member Robert Adams of Corvallis echoed Nelson's and Petersen's sentiments. According to Adams, the quality of teaching in the

Turn to Evaluation, Page 5