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## Board okays Ph.D. program

The State Board of Higher Education approved a proposal for a new University computer and information science doctoral degree program Friday.

Meeting at the Oregon College of Education campus in Monmouth, the Board reversed a March 27 rejection of the proposal.

At its March meeting, the Board feared that the Legislature would view the addition of a new program as inappropriate in light of recent budget troubles.

But Friday the Board approved the doctorate program without any discussion.

The CIS doctoral program will begin in the 1981-82 academic year. The department expects to enroll about 15 students and award three Ph.D.s each year.

The doctoral degree will require at least three years of study beyond the bachelor's degree.

Oregon State University offers the only other computer science doctoral program in the state. Currently the University CIS program offers a bachelor's degree and a two-year master's degree program.

In other business, the Board again rejected OSU's request for a proposed part-time liberal arts extension program in Bend.

The program was designed for Central Oregon students who are unable to participate in a full-time program at a state college or university campus.

## Body discovered in Science I lab

The body of a 50-year-old white male was discovered by a maintenance supervisor Friday afternoon in a University science building, according to the Eugene Police Department.

Identification of the dead man and details surrounding the death are being withheld pending further investigation and notification of the man's family.

The EPD representative said the man was dead when he was discovered at approximately 2:50 p.m. last Friday in Science I.

A police department representative would not comment on the cause of the death or any details concerning the discovery of the body. The circumstances of the death are still under investigation, he said.

The police report concerning the death is "on hold" in the persons section of the EPD, he said.

Other sources said the man's body was removed from a third-floor science laboratory.



Photo by Steve Dykes

### Show stopper

University sophomore Dean Crouser reacts with jubilation after tossing the discus Saturday for a record 213 feet. The show-stopping throw highlighted the Ducks' track win over Kansas and surpassed the University record established by Olympian gold medalist Mac Wilkins. See sports, page 8.

## Prison cell space like oil — it's scarce

By SALLY HODGKINSON  
Of the Emerald

Prisons are considered an endless resource by many, but like oil, correction facilities space is running out, researcher Barry Krisberg told a University conference on institutional overcrowding Friday.

Krisberg, research director for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, likened the problem of oil supply to the problem of cell supply in the nation's prisons.

"It's scarce, it's expensive, it's disappearing, and we seem to be growing more and more dependent on it."

A research project that surveyed the nation's county jails and state prisons concluded that 65 percent of all prisons have substandard facilities. The study reported that prisons and jails are operating at 173 percent of capacity and that it would take \$20 billion to bring prisons up to minimum standards, Krisberg said.

Prison overcrowding obviously is "a serious national problem," he said. Prison populations have exploded in the last decade, increasing an average of 7.4 percent annually from 1972 to 1978.

"Only the Soviet Union and South Africa have a

higher incarceration rate than the United States," Krisberg said.

The average incarceration rate in the United States is 207 per 100,000. In Oregon the rate is 194 per 100,000, in Washington 185, in Idaho 156 and in Hawaii 58. Nevada has the highest rate in the nation with 345 per 100,000.

Nationally, 68 percent of all prisoners live in substandard conditions, Krisberg said. Oregon is third in the nation with 72 percent of its prison population living in crowded conditions. Prison conditions have prompted lawsuits in 42 states, he said.

When the incarceration rate is broken down by race, the number of incarcerated minorities is 10 times that of whites, Krisberg said. Although the exact ratio varies from state to state, some states have up to 100 times as many minorities as whites in their prison populations, he said.

Oregon ranks in the top 5 percent of states having the highest percentage of minority prisoners compared to the general population.

Financially, Oregon is 16th in the nation in money spent per prisoner, Krisberg said. Oregon taxpayers spend about \$5,000 per prisoner, Idaho spends \$5,300,

Washington spends \$10,000, and California spends about \$8,000. Massachusetts tops the list with \$14,442 per prisoner, and Texas is at the bottom with \$2,241 per prisoner.

Alternatives to overcrowding include early release of prisoners, reclassification of prisoners, development of community correction programs, new construction and moving state prisoners to county jails, Krisberg said.

But most of these alternatives are politically unpopular and unfeasible, he said.

And building new prisons is an expensive short-term solution. New prisons become overcrowded soon after they're built, Krisberg said.

Community programs increase the number of prisoners, he said. Aside from being unpopular, the programs encourage judges to send criminals who may have been placed on probation to the rehabilitation program.

"Rather than being alternative, community programs just widen the net."

As long as correction officials depend on the "unlimited capacity" of incarceration to solve their problems, prisons will continue to be overcrowded, he said.