

State cuts might 'dismantle' higher ed

By ANN PORTAL
Of The Emerald

Even if the state system of higher education closes three colleges, the Oregon Institute of Technology and the schools of law, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine, it would still be \$14 million short of meeting the 20 percent cut requested by Gov. Vic Atiyeh last week.

Chancellor Roy Lieuallen presented this option at a Monday press conference to illustrate just how difficult it will be for higher education to deal with an additional 20 percent cut in its 1982-83 budget.

To cope with an estimated \$244 million deficit, Atiyeh has directed all state agencies to identify a 20 percent budget reduction by Dec. 11. He asked that each cut be divided into four packages of 5 percent each, in case the entire 20 percent need not be cut.

For higher education, that means four cuts totalling \$47 million must be identified in the budget supporting the eight colleges and universities.

Another \$11.2 million needs to be cut from statewide public services, such as the University Hospital and agricultural research. Total cuts in the two areas would equal \$58.2 million.

Lieuallen discussed other "options" for dealing with a \$47 million cut, including increasing 1982-83 tuition 80 percent.

The state system also could forego salary increases scheduled for next year, and deny admission to all new students at seven institutions (excluding the Health Sciences University), Lieuallen said.

Restricting admission could save higher education about \$40 million, but would turn away about 20,400 students -- nearly one-third the state system's enrollment, he said.

"My comments are not intended for shock effect, but to make the point that the problem is large -- and goes beyond the Department of Higher Education," Lieuallen said.

To avoid a "dismantling" of higher education, Lieuallen proposed three alternatives for state legislators to consider, including a personal and corporate income tax surcharge, a "sharp" reduction in the 30 percent property tax relief program, or a "broadly-based" reduction in pay for all public employees -- county, state and local.

A combination of the three probably would be the best solution, he said.

Meanwhile, Lieuallen outlined the four \$12

million cuts in education and general services that will be presented to the State Board of Higher Education's finance committee today.

The first package includes about \$4 million in cuts already planned and in place prior to Atiyeh's announcement and another \$8 million either to be cut from institution budgets or raised by tuition increases, Lieuallen said.

He did not say what each institution's share of the \$8 million cut would be.

To meet the second 5 percent package, Lieuallen proposed that state system employees forego scheduled pay increases for 1982-83.

The third package requires the elimination of approximately 350 academic and 75 classified positions, which would deny enrollment to about 5,000 students and require the closure of several professional schools, he said.

A similar number of academic and classified positions and another 5,000 students would be included in the fourth cut.

He said moving to this lower level of service in a single year "virtually would destroy" the state system.

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The slightly "new look" of today's edition is due to a complete break-down of all the Emerald's typesetting machines, including the stone-age back-up system. We would like to thank the Springfield News and Lane Community College Torch for helping us produce today's paper.

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Young judge offers do-your-own sentencing

By LORELEI CALLAHAN
Of The Emerald

Fresh out of law school, Michael Hogan admitted he was idealistic. A person could make a difference, he thought. He still says the law is a profession that makes sense, and one that makes an impression on people's lives.

As a judge, there is no doubt he influences many.

Two years out of Georgetown University Law Center, Hogan was unanimously appointed part-time United States Magistrate and part-time bankruptcy judge. At 26, he was the youngest to be appointed in the history of the system.

The 1968 University graduate in history did not personally solicit his application for the judicial position -- the court did. He says he doesn't know why he was chosen other than the U.S. District Court Judge in Portland liked his work.

His appointment may have come easier than most, but his job definitely doesn't.

"It's not threatening to be involved in people's lives during crisis times," Hogan insists. "I see those times as opportunities for very creative things to happen."

"Creative" is right. He lets defendants impose their own sentences in some of the more minor cases.

"I've asked them, 'Here's what I am trying to address in you -- here is what I'm trying to accomplish. What sentence will it take?' It is interesting how many people will impose a sentence that will accomplish what I would like to accomplish."

Even if the sentence the defendant imposes is harsher than the one he would choose, as in many cases, Hogan will still impose it.

"I've told a person what I had in mind. They know themselves better than I do. If they think it will take that (sentence) to change their conduct, then they probably know more about it than I do."

The self-imposed sentencing technique has never been implemented in Hogan's criminal court, he says, only because most people who have committed a major crime expect a healthy sentence.

In the courtroom, the 35-year-old U.S. Magistrate is soft-spoken, yet

firm. He sets the unthreatening tone of his courtroom. And in sentencing, a defendant can always count on receiving a reason to back up Hogan's decision. That way, he says, all the guesswork is taken away.

"I believe that not only in sentencing, but anytime I make a decision in court, the parties have a right to know why I decide, particularly in criminal cases. The sentence without my thought doesn't communicate much about what I am trying to do."

Originally from Myrtle Point,

Hogan says he finds his greatest fulfillment when he sees other's lives well spent.

"Because I want to have an impact on society, I am involved in an area which can build vision. The really fulfilling times for me are when someone has a chance, through a sentence, to develop a better self-image."

Hogan says he has no problem distinguishing between what God and the law would want.

Continued on Page 3



Photo by Bob Baker

Michael Hogan was the youngest U.S. Magistrate to be appointed in the history of the system.