

# emerald

## Five finalists vie for chancellorship

Lieuallen's replacement to assume duties July 1

By Harry Esteve  
Of the Emerald

Names of five finalists for the job of chancellor of the State System of Higher Education were released by the chancellor's office Tuesday.

Among the five are three university presidents and the heads of higher education for Indiana and New Hampshire. One of the five probably will replace the current chancellor, Roy Lieuallen, whose resignation becomes effective July 1.

The first of the final round of three-day interviews began Monday with George Rainsford, president of Kalamazoo College in Kalamazoo, Mich., according to Dick Zita, a state system representative.

The other four candidates are:

- Henry Koffler, the chancellor of the University of Massachusetts in Amhurst, Mass., a position similar to that of university president.
- George Weathersby, commissioner for higher education for the state of Indiana, a position similar to that of head of the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission.
- Bruce Poulton, chancellor of the University System of New Hampshire.
- William "Bud" Davis, president of the University of New Mexico.

The State Board of Higher Education intends to choose a new chancellor by March 1, Zita said.

As head of the State System of Higher Education, the chancellor is the chief executive officer for Oregon's eight state-run universities and colleges.

Rainsford earned a law degree from Yale University and a Ph.D. in American history from Stanford University. Prior to his present post at Kalamazoo College, Rainsford was an assistant to the president of the



Photo by Bob Baker

Chancellor Roy Lieuallen's miracle cup waits for a refill on his desk in Johnson Hall.

University of Colorado and had a similar position with the University of Washington.

Koffler earned a Ph.D. in microbiology and biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin, and holds several other post-graduate science degrees. Before becoming head of the University of Massachusetts, Koffler was chief academic officer for the University of Minnesota System and head of biological sciences for several years at Purdue.

Weathersby earned his Ph.D. in "decision and control" from Harvard University in 1970. Prior to his

current post, he was an associate professor of management at Harvard.

Poulton received a philosophy Ph.D. from Rutgers University in New Jersey. He was the first chancellor of a newly created university system that combined all of public higher education in New Hampshire and fulfills much the same role as Oregon's State System of Higher Education.

Davis has an educational doctorate in higher education from the University of Colorado, as well as an education administration master's degree.

## Reagan budget poses threat to student aid

By Ann Portal  
Of the Emerald

As expected, Pres. Reagan's 1982-83 budget proposal released Monday contains significant reductions in student financial aid funds for the 1982-83 and 1983-84 academic years, including a complete phasing out of four financial aid programs.

The president's revised financial aid request for the 1982-83 academic year reflects a decrease of \$141.5 million in the amount Congress already approved in December, with cuts in five federal aid programs: Pell (BEOG) Grants, National Direct Student Loans (NDSL), Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), the College Work-Study Program and State Student Incentive Grants.

The 1983-84 aid proposed by Reagan would be \$590 million less than was available this academic year, and would include the elimination of the NDSL, SEOG, College Work-Study and state grant programs.

If Congress approves Reagan's proposals, the amount of funds awarded by 1983-84 would be \$2 billion below the levels available this academic year.

"I think it's absurd," says Ed Vignoul, University financial aid director.

"What Reagan, and the administration, is doing is negating over two

decades of commitment that has been bipartisan for equal access to higher education," Vignoul says.

At the University, Reagan's proposal would reduce the number of students receiving aid by 900 students, according to Vignoul. Those students who receive Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL) wouldn't be affected. About 4,500 students received \$9.6 million this year, but Reagan's figures would give only \$8.6 million to 3,600 University students during the 1982-83 academic year, he says.

By 1983-84, the amount of aid for University students would drop to \$5.6 million, available to 2,250 students, Vignoul says.

Those figures are only estimates based on Reagan's proposal, which still is subject to Congressional approval, he says.

"The students should not be led to believe that this is final. All this is is a proposal," Vignoul says.

The president's request for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program is \$200 million more in 1982-83 than the amount spent in 1981-82, but that figure would be reduced by more than \$300 million in 1983-84, based on changes the administration hopes will go into effect this April.

The administration also hopes to reduce the maximum Pell Grant for 1982-83 from the \$1,800 level approved earlier by Congress to \$1,720.

## \$125 billion deficit?

## Lawmakers rap budget

By Ron Hunt  
Of the Emerald

Oregon's congressmen — Democrats and Republicans alike — are miffed with President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals.

Reagan's budget includes deficits of \$273 billion over the next three years, the largest in history, and has Oregon legislators in Washington, D.C., upset about its unbalanced condition.

The budget package comes one year after the Reagan Administration singled out deficit spending as the primary cause of inflation and promised a balanced budget by 1984. David Stockman, head of the Office of Management and Budget, now says the budget will be balanced "somewhere in the range beyond 1988."

Republican Sen. Bob Packwood says, "I don't believe interest rates can come down with the federal deficit at \$91 billion — and I fear that estimate is budget with a deficit of that size."

"Oregon cannot stand that, the nation cannot stand that, and I cannot support a budget with a deficit of that size."

A spokesman for Republican Sen. Mark Hatfield called the budget "unacceptable." Hatfield's press secretary, Jack Robertson, says "dramatic" changes need to be made in the budget because the "defense budget projection is way too high."

"The president," says Democratic Rep. Jim Weaver, "has placed a double-whammy on the University of Oregon and other interests around the country. By cutting back aid to colleges and for

students, the president will be throwing thousands of students out of our schools.

"Unfortunately, by keeping interest rates high and the budget unbalanced he is also making sure those students will be unable to find jobs," adds Weaver.

Republican Rep. Denny Smith would like to continue to support the president, says aide Greg Walden, but Reagan's proposed deficits are "further fuel to raise interest rates."

Reagan's budget proposal "just shrugs off the deficit," says Democratic Rep. Ron Wyden. High deficits are "poison for Oregon," he says.

A "basic sense of fairness" is violated by the president's plan, Wyden says. Last year Congress appropriated \$12 billion to assist the oil industry and this year Congress is being asked to reduce funds for "safety net" social services.

Democratic Rep. Les AuCoin "disagrees strenuously" with Reagan's approach, says his press secretary, John Atkins. Rather than giving priority funding to defense, AuCoin thinks the government should be "requiring the Pentagon to bear part of the share of fiscal responsibility," Atkins says.

Furthermore, adds Atkins, Reagan's projections are based on "unrealistic assumptions." Reagan is projecting a federal deficit of \$91.5 billion in fiscal 1983. The deficit will actually be closer to \$157 billion according to a report from the Congressional Budget Office, Atkins says.