

# Oregon Daily Emerald

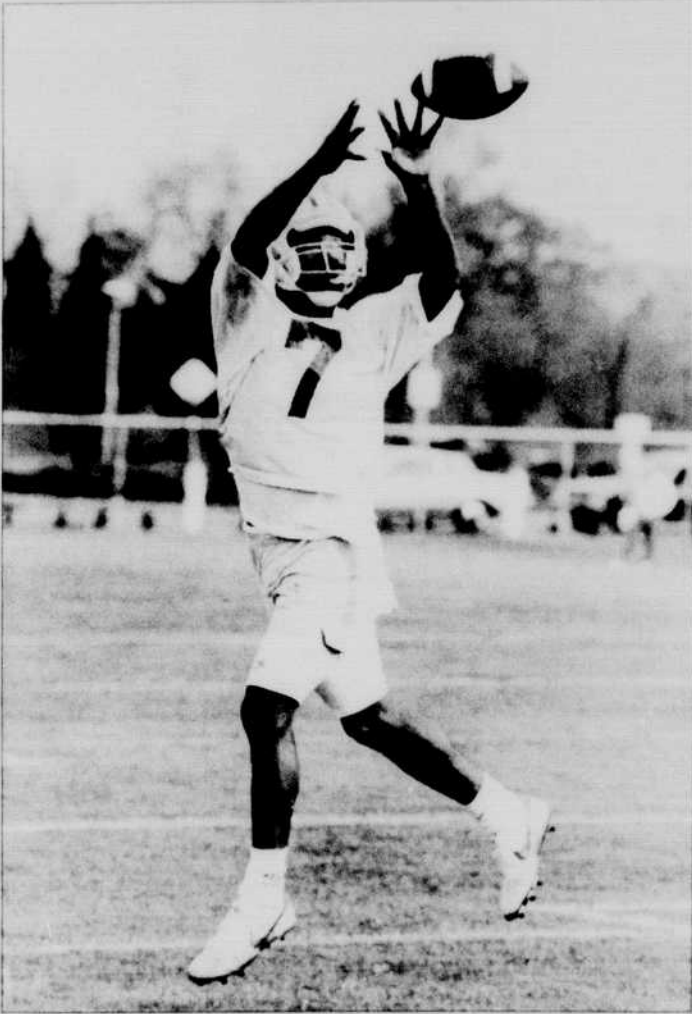
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## Springing into action

Returning wide receiver Tony Hargain hauls one in during the first day of spring practice drills for the Oregon football team.

Photo by Mark Ylen

## Departments to give up money Revenue to be used to fund programs

By Chris Bouneff  
Emerald Associate Editor

Auxiliary departments within the University will turn over 1 percent of their budgets to help fund the planning and implementation academic and administrative programs.

The University hopes to raise about \$1 million by requiring revenue-generating departments to set aside 1 percent of their budgets, said Ralph Sunderland, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"The whole intent was to recover some of the costs incurred by the infrastructure of the institution," Sunderland said. "We're trying to recover some of that money so it will go back into the instructional area."

All auxiliary departments will be affected except for student-run and student-funded programs, Sunderland said.

The EMU, Student Health Center, Athletic Department and University Housing — the four largest auxiliary departments — are expected to generate as much as \$300,000 for the University.

Programs within academic departments that generate income, such as workshops and seminars where a fee is charged, will also be subject to the 1 percent request, Sunderland said.

The University is undergoing campus-wide planning to determine what the academic strengths of the school are and how they can be improved.

The money is needed to assist in the planning process and to help implement new programs, and University President Myles Brand is turning to the auxiliary departments for those funds.

The result of requesting this money will most likely be re-

will have to make up that revenue somehow," she said.

Moreover, students can expect price increases for the dorms and family housing and the health center.

"The increase will ... be passed on to residents in the form of higher room and board," said Marjory Ramey, housing director.

The housing department, with a \$10.5 million budget, will turn over \$100,000 a year

**'If you're getting (the fee), it will be small. If you're paying it, it's a hell of a lot.'**

— Marjory Ramey

flected in higher prices for students.

"I don't think any of the auxiliaries are happy about having an added expense, but it certainly is a legitimate cause," said Adell McMillan, EMU director.

McMillan said that EMU prices in departments such as the Main Desk and the Fishbowl would rise to offset the 1 percent fee, although she did not know by how much.

The EMU will lose about \$24,000 in revenue because of the fee.

"We haven't made a decision about next year's prices, but we

to the University, Ramey said.

"If you're getting (the fee), it will be small," Ramey said of how the fee is being perceived by University departments. "If you're paying it, it's a hell of a lot."

Dr. James Jackson, health center director, said in a previous interview that health center prices would not jump dramatically, but they would increase because of the 1 percent charge.

Dave Williford, assistant sports information director, said that the athletic depart-

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## Handbook details rights for renters

By Wayne Parker  
Emerald Contributor

If you've ever had a problem getting your deposit back after moving out of an apartment, or if you're dreading moving from dormland to the off-campus rental jungle, OSPIRG may be able to help.

The campus public interest group has just finished the eighth edition of its Renter's Handbook. The handbook, which OSPIRG started producing in 1973, describes renter's rights from application to eviction and everything in between.

The major change in the handbook is an update in the section number that covers renter's rights. The revisions were made by Multnomah County District Judge Michael Marcus.

"(The handbook) is geared not only toward students, but the community at large," Peter Drake, the OSPIRG Campus Coordinator for the University, said. He said

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## Panel discusses role of civil disobedience

By Jolie Andrade  
Emerald Reporter

Many questions were left unanswered during a panel discussion, sponsored by the Student Bar Association, on civil disobedience and its role in the government and the courts Thursday night.

The panel, consisting of four speakers and a moderator, focused on specific questions about civil disobedience, the role of the media and the responsibility of the government and the courts.

Tom Coffin, U.S. attorney and adjunct law professor, said civil disobedience was a very complicated subject matter ignored in the legal community and posed questions to think about.

"We (people) need to be asking ourselves what is civil disobedience?" he asked. "Is there legitimate and illegitimate forms? Does it mean different things to different people? What functions do lawyers, the community and the media play?"

Coffin offered an explanation of what civil disobedience is by comparing it to a type of defense known as "defense of necessity," which is often used as a defense by civil disobedients in court.

The difference between the two categories is defined by the four criteria of "defense of necessity" that justifies the violator's actions. The defendant faced with a choice of evils must choose the lesser evil, the person must have acted to prevent imminent harm of others, must have reasonably anticipated a causal relation between his conduct and the harm to be avoided,



Tom Coffin, U.S. attorney and adjunct law professor, makes a point during Thursday night's panel discussion on civil disobedience.

and there must be no other legal alternative to violate the law.

He said it was difficult to also determine whether the violation was justifiable because many laws have been changed or added in the past because of civil disobedience.

David Atkins, attorney and adjunct law professor, agreed that it was hard to pinpoint the justification of civil disobedience, but said movements and actions of this sort were needed to sustain a healthy government.

He said people who commit these crimes are often doing them for unselfish reasons and should not be deterred from speaking out.

"We need to hear from them because they are usually the people who are 'locked out' and don't have political power or influence," Atkins said.

"The role of the courts should not be to try and prevent people from civil

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