

PSU IFC receives appeals from editors

Appeals by two Portland State *Vanguard* editors on incidental fee eligibility have been referred to the PSU Incidental Fee Committee (IFC) for a ruling, it was learned Thursday.

Mike Running, chairer of the IFC, termed "rather irregular" a publications board hearing set for finals week to consider the removal of editor Kathleen Hawkins.

Running said it was "not standard practice" for student or faculty administrative bodies to hold meetings during that time of the term. He also said his committee will decide whether or not Hawkins, managing editor Ray Worden, and two other *Vanguard* employees are eligible under incidental fee guidelines to work for the student funded paper, but could not name a specific date.

The ruling represents virtually the last chance other than outside legal maneuvers for the two editors who have been involved in a power struggle with the faculty-dominated publications board since a dispute erupted in December over placement of Central Intelligence Agency and military advertising.

Worden filed the appeal with Dean of Students Orcilla Forbes last week, but Forbes referred the matter to the Portland State IFC. Assistant Dean of Students Bill Williams said that it was standard practice to send incidental fee matters on to the IFC.

Hawkins said Forbes requested the IFC meeting be an "oral hearing" but that apparently University PSU President Joseph Blumel said she requested it be an "uncontested proceeding" meaning that she would not be able to speak.

Hawkins said she expected an IFC ruling "any minute" and felt that it would be a favorable one. She said she was unsure what her course of action would be if the ruling is unfavorable, but indicated she might seek outside legal help.

The publications board is due to hold a hearing Wednesday on whether or not to fire Hawkins over her alleged incidental fee ineligibility.

'Inadequate' democracy cited

By TOM JACKSON
Of the Emerald

"The U.S. in transition to something no one knows, an opportunity is available to do something. But the major solutions being advanced are old ones. That to me is remarkable."

Discussing his views with University students Thursday was Alan Wolfe, a professor of political science (Richmond College of the City University New York) who is writing a book on repression and democracy in America.

According to Wolfe, American democracy has been based on the doctrine of "liberal democracy." He explained that the seventeenth century term "liberal" is basically a rationalization of private ownership of capital, while "democracy" defines a system of government in which all people participate and are considered equal.

"Liberal democracy as an expression is basically contradictory," said Wolfe. "If you are one, you cannot be the other."

According to him, the history of capitalism shows that governments have "papered over" contradictions in society, and though these governments were successful for a time, each was

eventually undermined by the contradictions they intended to cover up.

"Liberal democracy is hopelessly inadequate to deal with problems. It's no longer possible to paper over the problem: We have to choose one or the other," he said.

Wolfe enumerated six types of government emerging in the capitalist system to resolve the conflict between the liberal and democratic doctrines. They are:

— The accumulative state, which tried to solve the problem by pretending one didn't exist and was used for the benefit of the upper class.

— The harmonious state, which provided the above with an

ideology, that of "laissez-faire" or government non-interference with economic policy.

— The expansionist state, which attempted to settle discontent among the lower classes by expanding for everyone's benefit.

— The franchise state, which delegated power out to private corporations.

— The dual state, in which the government implements open democratic policies and covert capitalist policies. Wolfe said that the CIA is an example of one side of a dual state.

— The trans-national state, which has overseas interests, such as multinational corporations.

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International law debate team scores victory at competition

By SAM RAINEY
Of the Emerald

"We suffered a lot, we worked hard, and we learned a hell of a lot about international law."

Such is law student Jim Steinberg's description of the experience of the University Law School's Moot Court Team. The team last week scored a regional victory in the 1976 Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition, held at the University of Puget Sound.

Similar to a debate team in method, but dealing with a highly complex problem concerning international law, the five-member team's victory is the second consecutive regional ribbon won by the law school in three years of competition.

Winning teams are judged on the quality of their "memorials," lengthy written responses to a 15-page "problem" received in January, and then on oral presentation and counter-debates with other teams at the meet.

An individual award was presented to team member Timothy Newlove, named "best oralist" at the meet for the style and poise of his delivery.

Concerning a gypotetical clash between the U.S. and France over a polluting nuclear power plant, the "problem" the team had to master requires considerable study and understanding of the massive sprawl of international law.

"A competition is a lot more intense than sitting in a classroom like a drone," says Steinberg. "The only way to really learn is to do research."

Faculty advisor Jim Nafziger feels that the topical nature of the problem studied makes the competition a valuable experience for the student.

"The challenge involved students intensively in speculation on a problem of vital concern to us today, and in the process exposes a vast variety of other problems and ideas," he said.

This year's problem, he added, is particularly worthwhile in that it demands close inspection of laws actually existing between France and the U.S. The Moot Court Team will have barely a month to relax before April when they will join regional victors from all over the country in Washington, D.C., for the semifinal competition. Victors will face overseas teams from Europe and Asia.

The participation of a Cuban team in last year's competition marked the first cultural exchange between the U.S. and Cuba since diplomatic relations were severed in the early 60s.

Steinberg is confident but a little worried about the April showdown.

"International law in the Northwest is sort of undeveloped," the third-year law student says, "and we'll see stiff competition from the Eastern teams."

"But we're pretty good."



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