

Explain stands on five key issues

Six candidates rally for top ASUO slot

By LOIS LINDSAY
Of the Emerald

"Somebody has got to be president. Why not me?"

Armed with a vast array of campaign promises and slogans, University students are once again hitting the campaign trail. Six of the near-forty candidates have their sights set on the ASUO presidency and they hope to convince constituents they deserve the job.

Appealing to a variety of campus groups, the candidates have addressed issues ranging from financial cutbacks and greater control of campus facilities to the use of solar energy to power campus facilities and trimming back University bureaucratic structures.



Kenny

But at least five issues seem to be of major concern to the majority of the candidates. Although their stands vary, all but one of the candidates have something to say

Following is a list of those five issues and how five of the ASUO presidential candidates — Art Kenny, Mark Powell, Jim Davis, Jack Condliffe and Jan Oliver — stand on those matters.

Jim Whetstone, the final presidential contender, failed to address any of those questions during interview with an *Emerald* reporter. He could not be reached later for further comment.

Candidates' stands will be listed in alphabetical order.

The role of the student in collective bargaining

Condliffe — says the concept of students' bargaining collectively is a nice idea but unrealistic at this time. He claims the ASUO has "so little credibility with the students at large" that it would be difficult to promote large scale action by the student body.

Davis — feels collective bargaining and the establishment of a student union is realistic and essential to insuring "fair representation of student interests." He says HB 3043 (which allows stu-

dents to sit in on faculty negotiations) doesn't go far enough toward guaranteeing that representation and the bargaining power he feels students need.

Kenny — says the idea of students bargaining collectively is "okay" but that "unless there is widespread support," it would be unsuccessful. He doesn't feel such support is available but would pursue the bargaining idea if the mail-out election process results in a significant turn-out.

Oliver — also says a student union would work only if the students were behind it. She feels there is not enough evidence available to show that they would be but will wait for results of the mail-out to gauge actual interest.

Powell — thinks the concept of student collective bargaining wouldn't work on this campus because of the "apathy." He's



Powell

not sure students have a right to interfere in faculty salary negotiations because "high salary levels are necessary to maintain a quality institution."

Legislative lobbying efforts

Condliffe — says lobbying efforts would be a major concern of his administration. He plans to work with the Associated Oregon Student Lobby (AOSL) in lobbying for lowered tuition as well as lowering the drinking age and other issues he characterizes as "relevant to all young people instead of just students."

Davis — feels "student consumer legislation" is of paramount importance to students. He says his administration will spend a

great deal of time before the legislature lobbying on issues from lowered tuition, increased financial aid and greater support



Davis

of child care to non-discrimination and an evaluation of campus minority programs.

Kenny — says he would cease most of the ASUO lobbying activities at the legislature. He feels that the activity is basically unrelated to the education of students and that it is unrealistic to think the legislature would really listen.

Oliver — thinks lobbying efforts are important but secondary to campus concerns. She says she would like to see a lot of the programs begun by this year's executive continued and hopes to get students and student programs involved.

Powell — believes students should continue to lobby through the AOSL but feels it's unrealistic to expect outstanding results. He says higher education is a luxury item and that it's unrealistic for students to think they can significantly affect its cost by lobbying efforts.

Academic concerns

Condliffe — claims his major concern is pursuing the "highest possible education at the lowest possible cost" but offers few specifics. He says he will carry on this year's executive's work on faculty course evaluations.

Davis — says academic issues would be a central concern of his administration. Specific goals he hopes to achieve include publication of a career information booklet, continuing the fight for access to faculty course evaluation materials, involvement of students in promotion and tenure, and increasing the number of times high-demand classes are offered.

Kenny — feels the majority of students are "trying to get the best possible education" but has few specific plans to insure this. He would continue to publish the course information booklets but doesn't think students have a right to take part in promotion and tenure decisions.

Oliver — says she wants to continue to pursue many of the academic concerns of the present executive, but like Kenny, offers few specifics.

Powell — feels the student's purpose for attending a university should be a "real academic interest" but thinks little can be done to really affect the education offered. He says the faculty have "been here a lot longer" and will be unreceptive to attempted student changes.



Oliver

ASUO program administration

Condliffe — says he wants to "establish better communication with programs" but would "basically leave them alone to administer themselves." He would, however, solicit their input on executive decisions affecting them.

Davis — says his major goal is to "increase communication and working relationships with the programs and the Incidental Fee Committee (IFC)." He also would like to establish more organizations like the Program Director's Council to "solicit program input."

Kenny — calls himself a "slash-and-hack man" who would eliminate funding for several programs. He plans to cut programs such as Alert, WIA, CCDC, and Gay People's Alliance which he says "don't serve the needs of the majority of students."



Kenny

Oliver — highly program-oriented, Oliver supports funding for all present programs. She sees the ASUO executive as a "program advocate" and says one of her major concerns would be im-

proving its relationship with the programs.

Powell — says he has the "Jerry Brown approach to government." The candidate plans to "maintain the quality of the present programs and cut back on waste" as well as "improving the budget process."

Communication with general student population

Condliffe — believes the ASUO needs to become less "clubby" and become more accessible to the general student. He says his administration would employ an "open and personal approach."

Davis — sees a need to solicit more student input and communicate better with the general student. He hopes to establish regular

speaking engagements with a wide spectrum of student groups to "keep them informed on all issues and get their feedback."

Kenny — also says more students need to be reached by the ASUO but contends it is difficult to reach those outside the Greek or dormitory systems. He says he is "impulsive" and would receive this input by "just dropping in" on various living organizations.

Oliver — calls herself a "grass roots" candidate and says she would seek increased communication if elected. She plans to achieve this by encouraging diversified students to work within the ASUO.

Powell — says student government should be more accessible to the students but offers few specific plans. He would, like to increase media coverage of programs to "keep students better informed about what's happening."



Whetstone

Neighborhood autonomy means 'eco-communities'

Imagine a neighborhood within an urban environment that produces all of its food and energy needs within its own boundaries, has control over local waste treatment and utilization and controls its own economy and government.

David Morris, a founder of the Institute for Local Self Reliance in Washington, D.C., spoke about such "eco-communities" and the means for creating them to an audience of one hundred persons Tuesday night in the EMU.

Morris claimed that such neighborhoods are not only possible, but are socially and economically desirable as well.

He defined neighborhood independence as "control over the basic production of wealth." Morris believes independence is necessary because decisions concerning neighborhoods made by external institutions are based on motivations which are different from those of the members of the area acted upon.

The delegation of political authority to communities and neighborhoods is part of the answer, according to Morris. "When people are given power over their neighbors' lives, they will exercise sobriety and responsibility in their decisions," he said.

Economically, Morris believes that the production of energy, waste treatment and utilization and many manufacturing processes would be more efficient, in terms of quality and economy, if scaled down to the community level.

The difference between solar and nuclear power was cited as an example. Morris explained that nuclear power, which supplies large individual areas, is inflexible in terms of capacity, requires a sophisticated technology, is expensive and represents a possible danger to the area it serves.

Conversely, he said, solar power is produced by cells made of silicon, the principal ingredient in sand, "which is the only material produced in every state in the country." This, he said, makes solar power simple in technology, inexpensive and easy to produce.

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EMU Cultural Forum &
Native American Student Union
present

American Indian Movement Leader

DENNIS BANKS

speaking on

"The Plight of the American Indian"

Thursday, April 22
12:30 P.M. EMU Ballroom
FREE