

Green Party backs direct democracy

By Paul Ertelt
Of the Emerald

The upcoming election on the widening of Sixth and Seventh avenues represents the type of direct democracy that West Germany's Green Party supports, a member of this small political party said Monday.

Andreas Mueller, a student at Dusseldorf University and member of the Velbert parliament (city council), talked about the history and philosophy of the Greens in Room 167 EMU. About 60 people attended.

The Green Party, founded in 1979, considers its main priorities to be protecting the environment and preventing nuclear war. Its unwillingness to compromise on these issues has given the party a reputation for being radical, Mueller said.

"In a sense we are radical, because we want radical change in certain areas," he said. But Mueller said the party is not socialist or Marxist.

The party's view of itself, Mueller said, can best be summed up in one of its slogans: "We are neither left nor right. We are in front."

The party has attracted people from a variety of groups concerned with anti-nuclear and environmental issues, he said. At first, the party failed to get its candidates elected, but between 1980 and 1983, six Green candidates were elected to state parliaments, he said.

In 1983, the first Green was elected to the Bundestag (national parliament), and now there are 27 Greens among about 500 Bundestag representatives, he said.

Mueller said the Green party is based on four pillars: ecology, social consciousness, non-violence and grassroots democracy.

"Ecology means all politics and economics should be in harmony with the environment," he said. Although he admitted that such a philosophy sounds romantic, Mueller said society must be subject to environmental laws in order to survive.

Social consciousness means protecting those in society who need protecting, particularly minorities, he said. The principle of non-violence pits the Greens against the nuclear arms

race but limits them to peaceful methods of combating it, he said.

Green party members believe that West Germany should withdraw from NATO. Instead of offering protection to the Germans, the alliance has made West Germany and its many U.S. military installations a focal point of the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mueller said.

Another goal of the party is to shift political power from centralized governments to a more localized system, with more people directly involved in the political process, Mueller said.

"We want to delegate more responsibility to the individual citizen," he said.

Green members tend to be intellectual, he said, and many are students and teachers. This has made it difficult to attract working-class members, Mueller said.

"It is hard to tell them why certain factories must be closed because they hurt the environment, when closing the factory would cause this person to lose his or her job," he said.

The party has started a fund

to develop alternative jobs for displaced workers, but this fund is not yet large enough to help all workers who would be laid off if the Greens accomplish their goal of shutting down all nuclear power plants in West Germany, he said.

Since the Greens are unwilling to compromise their stands on nuclear weapons and the environment, Mueller said, they often have difficulty working with political parties that otherwise might be sympathetic with their goals. Despite the difficulties the party faces, it has been emulated in other countries, and Greens have been elected to parliaments in Belgium and Austria, he said.

Mueller told those wishing to organize a Green Party to focus on local issues before tackling national politics. Scott Leckie, a Eugenean helping to organize a local Green Party, said his group plans to focus on opposing the street widening, burning PCBs in Lakeview, Ore., and logging in the Hardesty Mountain area.

Mueller, who said he came to



Andreas Mueller

Eugene to visit friends and not as an official spokesperson for the Greens, also spoke to a University political science class. His talk was sponsored by the Student Campaign for Disarmament and local Green Party organizers.

Sociology professor found dead in home

By Jolayne Houtz
Of the Emerald

Sociology Professor Albert Szymanski, 43, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound sometime during the weekend, said Sergeant Tim McCarthy of the Eugene Police Department.

Szymanski's body was discovered Monday morning at his home, 3550 Willamette St., by a friend who is also a teaching assistant in the sociology department, according to the police report.

Szymanski, an associate sociology professor, had apparently been extremely depressed recently and had talked about suicide to his friends, McCarthy said.

He had also been taking anti-depressant prescription drugs for about five years, the police report said.

"We feel quite bad about the situation and about losing a member of the academic community," said Paul Holbo, vice-provost for academic affairs.

"He was extremely hard working and a very productive scholar," Holbo said.

Szymanski, a University faculty member since 1970, wrote seven books and was in the process of writing an eighth.

Two of his most recent books were published in 1984 — "Human Rights in the Soviet Union" and "Class Struggles in Socialist Poland (With Comparisons to Yugoslavia)."

He also published many articles and gave frequent lectures throughout the United States and Canada on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Retiring after 35 years of work won't be easy for vice chancellor

By Marianné Chin
Of the Emerald

She's mentally preparing herself for retirement this June.

Clarethel Kahananui, acting vice chancellor for academic affairs, said preparation is the necessary step for leaving the Oregon State System of Higher Education, which has employed her for nearly 35 years.

"I love the job. I'm going to miss it," she said.

Kahananui, a 1943 University graduate, first worked for the State System in 1950 as private secretary for the head of the Office of Correspondence Study. She was transferred to the Chancellor's office three years later as an editorial assistant and since has been an assistant in curriculum planning, an information representative, and the editor and director of state system publications.

When the previous vice chancellor retired suddenly in 1980, Kahananui was asked to take over the position while a search was conducted for a suitable replacement. Nearly five years and two unsuccessful searches later, Kahananui said she is still filling a role she is pleased to be in, especially since she is not technically qualified for the position.

"They expected me to act and that's what I've been doing," she said.

In its June, 1981, issue, Oregon Magazine listed Kahananui as one of "Oregon's Most Powerful Women."

"I was very flattered to be in their company," Kahananui said of the other women listed, including former Secretary of State Norma Paulus and present House Speaker Vera Katz.

"I'm pleased that women are moving up,"

Kahananui said. "There was no problem about me being a woman (in this position)."

"I hope they replace me with a woman." The search for a new vice chancellor will begin soon, said Bud Davis, state system chancellor.

"She's done a tremendous job," Davis said about Kahananui. "She's been a tremendous strength and support during the transition period while I've been breaking in."

Davis, the third chancellor Kahananui has worked with in the state system, took over the post in 1982.

"I don't know what I would have done without her," Davis added.

Her first two years in the vice chancellor position were difficult ones because of the extreme budget cuts that were implemented in the state system, Kahananui said. She helped make decisions affecting which programs were to be cut and how to reduce enrollment at some institutions to increase the faculty-student ratio while preserving the quality of education, she said.

"We tried to go in with a paring knife," she said. "For two years it was cut, cut, cut, and try and protect."

She is happy that the budget has stabilized since those first two crucial years.

Kahananui said majoring in journalism provided a good background for the positions she has held. As acting vice chancellor, she coordinates curriculum planning, teacher education, personnel policies and libraries at Oregon's eight state-funded colleges and universities. Her first priority, however, is to prepare material to be discussed at the monthly higher education board meetings.

Violations

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"They made it appear that they were doing me a favor, but \$150 is no favor, not at my no-income level," Reiling says. "I wish they would have called the police. To me, it was that I was paying them \$150 under the table."

"It wasn't just. They never even gave me a chance to tell my story," she adds in retrospect.

Kittredge says false imprisonment is defined as a person held against his or her will by another who has no legal authority to do so. In these cases, false imprisonment occurs when a suspect is removed by security from the general store area and taken to an office, he says.

"False imprisonment is a major tort," Kittredge says. "You don't go hauling people off into back rooms and insisting they sign forms. My impression from talking to people is that they were told they could not leave until they signed the form."

Ladlow says, however, that it is entirely the suspects' choice whether or not to sign the statement. In the event that the suspect refuses, the police are brought in, she adds.

Extortion, or taking money from a person under implied or actual physical or emotional threat, enters the picture here when security personnel demand money, such as the \$150, without an order from the court, Kittredge says.

Nicaraguan Educator and Political Leader from Miskito Region

RAY HOOKER

speaking on
"Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast Peoples and the Question of Regional Autonomy"

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 12
Room 167 EMU
FREE ADMISSION

Director of the Institute of the Atlantic Coast and recently elected member of Nicaragua's National Assembly, Mr. Hooker was kidnapped by counterrevolutionary guerillas last September and held for two months before being released.

Presented by the Council for Human Rights in Latin America and the UO Latin America Support Committee.

