Fees focus of '94 special elections

In 1994, students voted on finance measures in a spring special election

By David Ryan

Oregon Daily Emerald

Whether students decide to clean up the elections grievance process, five years ago students deliberated in a special election about something closer to their hips — their money.

In the spring of 1994, the ASUO president, Eric Bowen, called a special election to determine the fate of the student incidental fees. He called the special election because of worries about the competency of the ASUO's Incidental Finance Committee, which oversaw the funding for all student groups.

As a result of the 1994 special election, that power is divided between the Programs Finance Committee, the Student Senate and various senate subcommittees.

"Basically the IFC was incompetent," said Bobby Lee, 1993-94 ASUO president. The IFC also was seen as controversial, doling out mandatory student fees to organizations such as OSPIRG, who were seen to work for traditionally liberal causes.

Lee said pressure came from the State Board of Higher Education and

the University administration to shape up the IFC or students could potentially lose control of the fees.

That was one of the reasons why I joined the IFC, because the IFC's credibility was so low," he said.

Lee decided to resign from the ASUO presidency a week before his term ended to be appointed as the chair of the IFC. After changing positions, Lee had only seven days to reconstruct the IFC budget, and he worked night and day to make the deadline.

"The perception was that student fees were out of control at a time when tuition was skyrocketing," he said. "I basically redid the whole budget with some of the IFC members. We didn't sleep."

Even after the budget was reconfigured, students still didn't trust the committee. ASUO President Bowen, Lee's replacement, ordered a special election to redistribute the power of the IFC.

Files detailing the specifics of the 1994 special election disappeared a month ago from the filing cabinet of ASUO Executive Coordinator Cheryl Hunter, who is employed full time by the ASUO Executive.

"I don't know why or where [it was taken]," she said

From memory, Hunter said in 1994 students voted on eight or 10

measures, all but one related to breaking up the IFC's control over incidental fees. The black sheep on the ballot was a measure that would allow the Student Senate to impeach the ASUO president.

Hunter said the special election was called so if students voted to distribute the IFC's power among other student government committees, students would be able to elect officials to new committees created to share the former IFC's power.

"The key was being able to elect them in April of that year," she

All the measures dealing with incidental fees were passed with a voter turnout of 3.9 percent in the special election, compared with a 15 percent voter turnout in the general elections' spring elections of 1997 and 1998. The impeachment measure passed in the regular spring elections.

The special election had another result — increased complexity of student government.

It spread out the IFC's power to the Student Senate, various student subcommittees, and the Athletic Department Finance Committee.

"I doubt there is one student on campus [now] who understands the way the incidental fee system works," Lee said.

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Eddy

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ship between thought and physical effects, a mind and body connection while she studied the Bible. For the next few years, she studied Biblical healing and learning and named her discovery Christian Science.

"I think it's exciting that Christian Science was started by a woman," said Autumn Radle, a graduate student in environmental studies and community and regional planning. "[The exhibit] is really cool. She gave women a voice in their health care. It's not just religion; it's more than that. It's about a woman's personal well-being."

In 1875, Eddy published "Science and Health," later named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She founded a teaching college based on her research in 1881.

Among her other accomplishments, Eddy founded a church in Boston and served as its pastor in 1879. She also organized a major publishing society in Boston, published several books of her own and launched the Christian Science Monitor. She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1995.

"In natural law and in religion, the right of women to fill the highest measure of enlightened understanding and the highest places in government is inalienable This is woman's hour, with all its sweet amenities and its moral and religious reforms," Eddy wrote in

The achievements of Mary Baker Eddy

Mary Baker Eddy will be remembered for her work for women's movement. This is a timeline of some of her accomplishments and the United States' decisions.

1787

U.S. Constitution, U.S. government de-

1846 - 1865

Search for healing leads to experiments with alternative treatments (diatetics, homeopathy, hydropathy, etc.). Later credits her practice as a homeopathic physician with teaching her how the mind affects the body and influences health.

Immediate recovery from life-threatening injuries marks the discovery of a mental system of healing she later calls "Christian Science"

1879

Founds a church in Boston and serves as its pastor.

Establishes a college in Boston to teach her system of healing to both women and men.

1908 - 10 Before her death in 1910 she founds the daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor

Total sales of Science and Health approach half a million copies.

SOURCE: www.marybakereddy.org

1776

1821 - 1841

1848

Declaration of Sentiments: First Women's Rights Convention is held on July 19 and 20. One hundred women and men debate, vote on and sign a Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions based on the Declaration of Independence.

Publishes Science and Health, a textbook about her system of healing, later renames Science and Health with Key to the Scrip-

Gives her first public lecture on her discovery.

1898

Organizes a major publishing society in Boston and adds a new weekly magazine to her ongoing publications.

1920 19th Amendment: a woman's right to vote.

Mary Baker Eddy is inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

"Christian Science: No and Yes," published in 1887.

After its stay at the University, the exhibit will move on to Barnes & Noble bookstore on Friday, March 5; Borders Books, Music and Cafe, Saturday, March 6; and Waldenbooks, Sunday, March 7. From Eugene, the exhibit will move on to Salem and then to Portland.





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