CONGREAG SWAMP

The Congaree Swamp begins some 10-15 miles southeast of Columbia, S. C. and runs along the north bank of the Congaree River for about 20 miles until it blends into the Santee Swamp, which lies where the Wateree meets the Congaree to form the Congaree River. The Congaree is formed by the confluence of the Broad and the Saluda. Congaree Swamp is more correctly described as the floodplain of the Congaree, which meanders for the most part along its southern extremity. There are old cypress lakes in the swamp, indicating prior meanders, and "No state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws," (14th Amendment, 1868). "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex" (Equal Rights Amendment) Our country was founded on the principles of equal opportunity for all and the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness without government interference. This is the American Dream: that each person can achieve fulfillment according to his individual potential. It seems obvious that all persons should be equal under the law without regard to sex, but the United States Supreme Court has been reluctant to include women as persons that are protected by the 14th Amendment. Although classifications based on poverty, student status, illegitimacy, and race have been held suspect, the Supreme Court has been hesitant to extend the logic of equal protection to women. Contrary to popular belief, the ERA pertains only to government actions and would not affect private activities such as a business, church, or social organization. Although people have referred to the ERA as the women's rights amendment, it will apply equally to both men and women. The basis of the Equal Rights Amendment is that sex should not be a factor in determining the legal rights of men and women.

In the criminal area, certain crimes which now affect only one sex would apply to both sexes. In the civil area, rights or benefits to members of one sex because of their sex would be invalid under the ERA. For example, in South Carolina, the husband has an obligation to support his wife and children. Under the ERA, the major wage earner would have the obligation to support his or her spouse and children. The ERA would in no way require a wife to go to work if she would rather stay home and care for children. In fact, the spouse who stays at home and maintains the household will have the advantage of having that work considered a legally valuable contribution to the family.

Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment in 1972. To become a constitutional amendment, 38 state legislatures must ratify it. So far, 34 states have ratified the ERA, but South Carolina has not. It would be fitting that South Carolina pass the Equal Rights Amendment during this Bicentennial year so that the Constitution's promise of equal protection can be extended to women.

The issue before the public is whether the forest of the Boulder tract should be preserved. While initially conservationists favored the establishment of a 70,000 acre national preserve, which would have provided a good buffer zone and would have included the Santee Swamp, now actually under state control, they have realized the impracticability of this goal at the present time and are pushing only for the saving of the forest of the Boulder tract, which has been called the Redwoods of the East. Trees are immense in size, and all the local people watch them with awe. There are stories of tribal records of these trees and about 20 tree record trees have been found. A variety of wildlife is harbored in a nearly primeval habitat. Some of the trees were old when Columbus discovered America.

It was probably through the foresight of Francis Beidler that this remnant of virgin forest has been preserved up to now. In 1890-95 he came south from Chicago and bought more than 100,000 acres of forest along the Congaree River. He saw this area as a great place to study birds and use the country as a summer home. At the same time he was a conservationist. Some cypress were cut near the lodge, and this loss forced Beidler to change his mind, so instead of a summer home he used the house as his headquarters for his conservation work.

The Congaree Swamp begins some 10-15 miles southeast of Columbia, S. C. and runs along the north bank of the Congaree River for about 20 miles until it blends into the Santee Swamp, which lies where the Wateree meets the Congaree to form the Congaree River. The Congaree is formed by the confluence of the Broad and the Saluda. Congaree Swamp is more correctly described as the floodplain of the Congaree, which meanders for the most part along its southern extremity. There are old cypress lakes in the swamp, indicating prior meanders, and...
Winthrop Can't
Afford To Lose
$1 Million

The possibility of a $1 million cut in state funds for Winthrop College is ludicrous in this year of rising enrollment. Such a proposal sounds like something that could have been contemplated in the legislature four years ago, when enrollment was plummeting, coeducation was the subject of bitter debate, and all over the state cars sported "Save Winthrop--Support Coeducation" bumper stickers.

Yet such a budget is now under consideration. Harry Rep. Charles Haldes has proposed the cut in the state appropriation, which is now before the House Ways and Means Committee. Winthrop's current funding of $6,468,107 would be pared to $5,672,137 for 1976-77, should Haldes' proposal succeed.

Greenwood Rep. Marion Carnell, a Ways and Means Committee member, has said that Winthrop "can never function with that drastic cut in funding, particularly in view of the fact that all state agencies were already cut back 8% in their funding this year."

He is right to cite only two examples. Winthrop's student health service already has severe budget problems, and library hours may be reduced because of operating expenses. A budget cut could only make a bad situation worse.

Carnell and Rep. Pat Harris of Anderson say that the Ways and Means Committee will never approve the cut. But York Rep. Juanita Goggins is making no predictions.

I have learned from watching the legislature work," Goggins said last week, "that we can't promise at this stage that certain things will or won't take place. But I will fight the cuts in committee."

Winthrop students should follow Rep. Goggins' lead--and fight. Write to your representative immediately, if he/she is a member of the committee (they're listed below), and speak your mind. It's your responsibility, because it's your education.

Members Of
The House Ways
And Means Committee

by Debbie Mollycheck

What would be your reaction if you had to defend your country's interests against verbal attacks in a Senate or House committee? What would you say? How could you argue your case? These are the questions the students of the Model United Nations? About what is "our" country was not the United States? Perhaps the African state of Mauritania? Or the Arab country of the African continent called Ethiopia? From February 12 to February 15, 50 to 60 counties around the world were represented by such colleges as West Point, Kings College, Smith, Vanderbilt, Northeastern, and Winthrop at Princeton University's Model U.N. Winthrop delegates were Tommy Jackson, Laura McGuire, Sam McKeown, and Debbie Mollycheck.

Alan Rash, chairman of Winthrop's delegation, discovered that the workings of the U.N. can be very exciting and rewarding especially when representing Mauritania, a country with a fluctuating different outlook on life from that of the United States.

"Mauritians, who live within a subsistence-type economy inhabited by an Arab and Black population, have followed a pro-Palestinian, anti-Israeli policy," said Mr. Rash. "In fact, we are more ideologically on the left."

Laughing, Rash said he found it almost "frighteningly easy" to make the transition from thinking like an American to thinking like a Mauritanian.

"Generally, Americans tend to only see the world in American terms," Rash said, leaning back slowly in his chair. "They think the rest of the world should be like us.

"Or some people just block the rest of the world out completely and view the world in an international American kind of way. But I think it's important for individuals to broaden their world view, and I think participation in a function like the Model U.N. is a real positive one in terms of accomplishing that."

You had a mixture of people participating at the Princeton Model U.N., Rash said. "Some students came to socialize and some to compete. For example, several students in the Animal Rights were on hand in force. It was the same kind of people that were there in a climate-controlled, wire-enclosed landscaped playpen.

Next week: Going after "poon" in Central Park with an unregistered Colt .25 "Avenger".

On The Trail Of The Dread Carolina Cucumber

Jim Good

I was just sitting at home relaxing the other evening when I happened to pick up a copy of Field and Stream. I had just returned from a trip to the fabled bigbrow sheep of the Northwest Rockies. Through the eyes of the author of the piece--our intrepid, stoic guide--we learned of the great hardships endured by the original trophy party as they battled sub-zero weather with nothing more than their Abercrombie and Fitch goose down parkas, their Sears battery-heated "Insuliner" boots, and their Coleman stoves and fifty pounds of beef jerky (beef jerky being the thing which protes true pioneer of the northwoods off from the run-of-the-crowd spams)

The article had me on the edge of my seat as these plucky panthers of the pack trails pitted themselves against the powerful, fierce bull rams of the slopes. Armed with nothing more than Smith and Wesson thirty-augl·

...And Means Committee

Leaound, F. Julian
Mangum, Tom G.
Edwards, T. W.
McLeod, William J.
Barrieau, T. Basil
Blatt, Solomon
Burtside, Robert H.
Carnell, Naron P.
Chandler, A. Louis
DesChamps, W. Green, Jr.
Goggins, Juanita W.
Gross, J. Wilson
Harriss, Patrick B.
Hinson, John L.
Hodges, Charles E.
Honesby, Ben F.
Hough, Beattie E.
Klumpner, Jarvis R.
McLeod, Pedes B.
Marchant, Thomas M. III
McDonald, Del C.
Endicott, Irene K.
Sandifer, Cecil T.
Tison, Wadou
Venters, W. Odell

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Model United Nations: Winthrop Students Should Know Now That They Can Compete...

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The Mauritanian delegation played a central role in Security Council discussions, the commitees, and in the General Assembly also. Mr. Rash received a first place award for his excellent representation in the Legal Committee. "The Legal Committee was concerned with just how the case dealt with international problems."

Our delegation was successful in getting a resolution passed in this committee which
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A Profile

by Gay Randolph

The Democratic party is one of the two major political parties of the United States. It traces its origins to the earliest days of the nation but was established in its modern form by Thomas Jefferson as its founder. The Democratic party is a direct decendent of the original Jeffersonian Republicans. Within George Washington's cabinet Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson advocated rival philosophies. Hamilton believed that the wealth and security of the country was the most valuable citizens of the nation and emphasized strong national power. These principles are in fact was the concept of states' rights. They have been considered the party of the "working man" and of economically "good times".

Traditionally the Democrats are the party of low tariffs, of states' rights, and of laissez faire economic policy. The party has been involved in the cornerstone of all Democratic thinking—the fundamental belief that the federal government could do no more for all people, at all times—has been the driving force behind the party in the coming years. Some of the key ideas of the 1972 platform were economic security for all, a balance of power between men and women, and an active federal government to solve the problems of a modern society.

The Democratic party has undergone many changes, but the two great national political parties today. The two parties are often described as a two-party system, but it is not exactly true. The two parties do not have exactly the same platform, but they do have similar goals. The Republican party is more conservative than the Democratic party, and its platform is more focused on issues such as tax cuts and economic growth. The Democratic party is more liberal and its platform is more focused on issues such as healthcare and social welfare.

The Democratic party has been in power for more than a century, and has seen many changes over the years. It has been in power during both Democratic and Republican administrations, and has been the dominant party in American politics for much of the 20th century. The Democratic party has been led by many important figures, including Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Bill Clinton.

The Democratic party has a long history of fighting for the rights of the American people, and has been a leader in the fight for civil rights and equal opportunities. The Democratic party has been a champion of the poor and the underprivileged, and has fought for the rights of all Americans. The Democratic party has been a leader in the fight for social justice, and has been a champion of the poor and the underprivileged.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: A Profile

by Gay Randolph

Historically speaking there have been at least two distinct Republican parties. However, the present-day Republican party evolved in the 1850's with the development of the slavery issue. In 1855 the Kansas-Nebraska Act sparked a new era in American history by extending slavery to the western territories. The party of Abraham Lincoln is appropriately called the Republican party. The party has been a leader in the fight for civil rights and equal opportunities. The Republican party has been a champion of the poor and the underprivileged, and has fought for the rights of all Americans. The Republican party has been a leader in the fight for social justice, and has been a champion of the poor and the underprivileged.

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Senator Fred R. Harris

Jimmy Carter
by Pam Griffin

For his second try at the presidency, Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) is presenting himself, on the basis of wide experience as a long-seniority, as the man with the best answers for a troubled time.

In 1972, Jackson ran as an ideological alternative to the Nixon administration and to the number of U.S. roles growing in the Democratic field. Three years later, issues that Jackson has dealt with for years have become the nation's major concerns, and he has suddenly become a key figure in national policy-making.

The son of working-class Norwegian immigrants, Jackson was raised in Everett, Washington, and went on to university on the GI bill for Snohomish County prosecutor.

In 1940, Jackson, at age 28, made the move to Washington, D.C., and into the House, running for the 2nd District seat of Thomas H. Derby. He won the first of his 13 terms, which he held until 1953, and retired to serve as president of Stanford University until 1964.

Jackson returned to the House in 1965 after winning the 3rd District seat vacated by the late John R. ilsley, serving until 1977. He was the only Democrat sent to the House from Washington that year.

Jackson moved from the House to the Senate in 1953 and was re-elected in 1956 by a margin of 53,000 votes—a new record. His victory margin of 709,000 in 1970, a percentage of 83.9%, led the nation in all-party races for Senate or Governor.

In 1971, he finished second with 534 delegates in the Democratic nomination for President, trailing by 36,000 votes for President John F. Kennedy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1969, at the request of then-presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, he served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Senator Jackson serves on three major committees, plus a joint committee—a range of congressional activity matched by few other members. He is chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He is chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He is chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

The Jackson Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee has conducted pioneering inquiries on the role of the National Security Council; the defense agency overseeing the Department of Defense; and the Department of Defense's role in the national security. The Senate Government Operations Committee has conducted pioneering inquiries on the role of the National Security Council; the defense agency overseeing the Department of Defense; and the Department of Defense's role in the national security. The Senate Government Operations Committee has conducted pioneering inquiries on the role of the National Security Council; the defense agency overseeing the Department of Defense; and the Department of Defense's role in the national security.

In 1973, he became chairman of the Senate Select Committee on the Activities of Certain Individuals and Organizations, a position he held until 1977. He was re-elected chairman in 1977, and his role has been critical in the congressional inquiry into the Watergate scandal.

Jackson's role as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on the Activities of Certain Individuals and Organizations has been critical in the congressional inquiry into the Watergate scandal. His committee, which he chaired from 1971 to 1973, has been central to the investigation of the Watergate scandal.

The committee's investigation has been characterized by extensive use of televised hearings, which allowed millions of Americans to follow the proceedings closely. The committee's work has been widely regarded as a model of bipartisanship and fairness, and has been praised for its meticulous attention to detail.

Jackson's leadership of the Senate Select Committee on the Activities of Certain Individuals and Organizations has been widely praised for its thoroughness and fairness. His committee's investigation of the Watergate scandal has been widely regarded as a model of bipartisanship and fairness, and has been praised for its meticulous attention to detail.

The committee's work has been characterized by extensive use of televised hearings, which allowed millions of Americans to follow the proceedings closely. The committee's investigation has been criticized for its lack of a clear and definitive conclusion, and for its failure to establish beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of anyone associated with the Watergate scandal.

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Morris K. Udall

by Judy Fallow

Morris K. Udall, 52, a liberal Democrat from Arizona, has spent most of the last 15 years in the House of Representatives. Udall would like to perform the feat of going directly from the House to the presidency; this has only been accomplished by James A. Garfield in 1880.

Udall was born June 15, 1922 in St. Johns, Arizona; he was the fourth of eight children of John L. and Louise Lea Udall. His father became Chief Justice of the Arizona State Supreme Court, and his mother, who became interested in Indian life and culture, published a book, Mino and Me, the story of a Hopi woman's life.

When he was 6, Udall lost his right eye in an accident, and it had to be replaced with a glass eye. The effect of the accident culminated in a book, Udall, S2.

Udall then continued his studies, played one season for the Denver Rockets in the old National Basketball League, and in 1949 graduated from Arizona Law School, placing first in the state bar exams.

Udall served as chief deputy of Pima County, Arizona, for two years. Then he was elected county attorney for two years. Stewart Udall, Morris' brother, was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1946 and maintained that position until 1961 when President Kennedy appointed him secretary of the interior, a post he held for eight years. Morris raced Federal Stewart's House seat in a special election and won with only 51 percent of the vote. Udall, a liberal Democrat, has returned to the House seven times by solid majorities over Republicans in the conservative state of Arizona.

Udall has six children from his first marriage, which ended in divorce in 1964. In 1968 he married Ella Royston, who then worked as a secretary on Capitol Hill. Udall entered the Presidential race as the least well-financed of the top five or six candidates. However, Udall's denunciations of George C. Wallace have brought him national attention. Calling Wallace the "politician of negativism," Udall said he would not serve on any ticket with Wallace or support a ticket with Wallace.

Udall is operating on a monthly campaign budget of $500,000. In order to comply with Federal law, he will not accept any money from corporate sources. Neither can he accept contributions from an individual which would total more than $1,000, or from a married couple which would be $2,000 ($1,000 limit on each). Contributions in the amount of $250 or less are not reportable but these make up the great bulk of the donations. Udall takes pride in the fact that he has never received an illegal contribution.

Udall's campaign has emphasized the "three Es"—energy, environment, and economy—as the issues of greatest importance. He is against strip mining and energy conglomerates. The first priority of a Udall administration will be jobs for all; therefore, he supports public works and public service job programs. Because of his state of Arizona, Udall is a strong supporter of environmental protection and certain national parks bills. Udall was named legislator of the year in 1973 by the National Wildlife Federation.

In other issues, Udall supports a national system of health care and a no-fault system for auto insurance. He also calls for a review of the Federal tax loopholes and simplification of the tax code. On foreign policy, he supports détente and thinks that Israel deserves full support in the Middle East. Udall asks for law reform; he wants to make sure that career criminals go to prison, while first and minor offenders get every chance for rehabilitation.

The struggle for economic justice is one of Udall's interests. He has long advocated key Indian legislation in the Congress. Unfortunately, Udall's Methodist religion has raised some questions in his Presidential campaign. Udall is against busing and big blacks from entering its priest-hood. However, Udall has not been active in the Movement against blacks since World War II. He has expressed a deep-seated and conscious disagreement with the church doctrine on the role of blacks. When he was president of the student body at the University of Arizona, he helped end the segregation of blacks and their exclusion from university affairs.

Udall supports the Supreme Court Decision on abortion. He says, "The abortion controversy boils down to a question of choice for all citizens—the freedom to choose an abortion, and the freedom to shun them." Similarly, he supports legislation which would provide free child care to poor and low-income families and charge an increasing fee for families with higher incomes. Udall also strongly supports the Equal Rights Amendment and has used his influence on state decisions in Arizona to urge ratification there.

Udall's campaign results have been impressive, although he has not pursued a major effort in the South. In February 24 primary in New Hampshire, Udall came in second with 24% of the vote compared to Carter's 30%. Udall was also second in the Massachusetts primary on March 3; he received 18% of the vote while Jackson received 23%. Udall did not enter the Florida or the Illinois primaries. He is currently campaigning in Wisconsin where he hopes to score his first primary victory on April 6. He is also running in New York on April 6 where his target is second place behind Jackson.

During this Presidential campaign, Udall has emerged as the leader of the liberal wing. However, he has difficulty gaining support among two groups—labor and blacks. Udall has mainly accomplished, with the aid of an endorsement from Archibald Cox, the former Watergate special prosecutor, the projection of an image of integrity. In our present times of political distrust and lingering memories of Watergate, the prospect of honesty could prove to be a valuable asset.

George Wallace

by Gary Roberts

George Wallace, a Methodist who served in the Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1945 and is a member of such organizations as the American Legion. The Masons, V.F.W., Moose, Disabled American Veterans, VFW, Shriner, and Civitans, is a self-proclaimed champion of the conservative man. He is running for the presidency for the Fourth time.

He made his initial bid for the Presidency in 1964 while serving as Governor of Alabama. His cry was "Stand Up for America," and though he withdrew just four days before Barry Goldwater was nominated by the Republicans, he made himself known and did much better in the primaries than had been expected. He received 33% of the vote in Wisconsin, 22.9% in Indiana and 42.7% in Maryland.

In 1968 he again failed under the banner of the American Independent Party. However, he came close to being a spoiler, collecting 45 electoral votes in five Deep South states. Analysts think he hurt Nixon more than he did Humphrey and it is contended that if Wallace had joined Nixon in 1960, Wallace would have carried the Southern states that Wallace captured. This was a year that Wallace's first wife, Lorleen, died of cancer. She was governor at the time under her husband's preding (64-'68) because he was unable to run under the one-consecutive term rule. In 1972, he was again elected governor and proceeded to make his third bid for the Presidency. Wallace was doing quite well in the primaries to the dismay of Democrats and Republicans when on May 15, having won in Maryland, a 21-year-old man, Arthur Bremer, shot him four times, paralyzing him. From then on his campaign went downhill. As a result he lost at the Democratic Convention and for a second time refused to accept the American Independent Party's nomination. Wallace retreated to home in Montgomery to spend time in physical therapy.

Now 39, Wallace by Secret Service men he is campaigning once more and though, as has been claimed, his tons is much mellower than it used to be, and he has moved slightly to the left, his message is basically the same: he is against busing and big government; he thinks crime is being dealt with too leniently; and he claims to be the defender of the average man.

Even before the primaries began this year, George Wallace was a close runner-up for the next President of the United States were considered poor. Those with have had no problem financially (he has raised over 5

(See Wallace, Page 12.)
Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown, Jr.

by Alan Nash

California Governor Edmund Brown announced that he was a candidate for president, saying, "I will campaign in California in the context of a national campaign, it will begin to materialize in California and spread East if that is the will of the people." This was on March 17, 1976.

Time Magazine has described Governor Brown as one of the most interesting politicians in America.

The introduction of a recent article by journalist Robert Scheer stated, "After one year as governor of California, at the age of 37, Jerry Brown is considered to be the most exciting potential candidate for the presidency since John F. Kennedy."

On January 6, 1975, Edmund G. Brown, Jr. was inaugurated as the 34th governor of a state that would be the 7th largest economic power in the world if it were a country.

In 1970 Brown was the only Democrat elected to a partisan state office in California and he served as Secretary of State from 1971 until 1974. During this time, he was credited with vigorously enforcing California's campaign contribution laws, which he believed to be the most thorough in the nation involving millions of dollars of secret political money.

Brown has received his J.D. degree from Yale in 1964. He was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1961. Brown, born April 7, 1938 in San Francisco, worked as a researcher in the US Senate, Supreme Court and for a Los Angeles law firm. He is not married.

For four years he studied for the priesthood at a Jesuit seminary where he was able to deal with questions of law and philosophy, "because my work at the seminary dealt with underlying questions and fundamental realities."

In an interview Governor Brown said, "Life is a seminar and the spirit has a purpose that transcends mere financial or material considerations is still something else."

Governor Brown enjoys an unprecedented degree of voter approval, 85%. Media analysts in this figure show that he draws support from a broad base including Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and Liberals. Moderates and Conservatives.

But his critics say that for all his attempts to avoid a label by his freewheeling style, he is pretty conservative. They charge that he tries to be all things to all people, and that he avoids issues by suggesting many problems do not have "final answers."

Some staff members say he is "very quick and nimble" and "too tough in dealing. They say it is not unusual to be "grilled" regarding departmental performance or idea sessions that go on until 3:00 a.m. Brown is then back at work at 9:00, expecting others to do likewise—working 12-hour days 6 days per week.

Brown says he has philosophy of government and that his policies will emerge in the future as they have in the past. If they criticize that the problem is a lack of policy or positions on issues. But the fact remains that 85% of the voters approve Brown's program in California.

Whatever else he is, critics agree that he is a "pro" who wants to win.

In Fortune Magazine James Reichleif said, "Brown, Udall, Bayh, Harris, Shriver, and Shapp have already taken positions more extreme on economic issues, than those advanced by McGovern. Democratic moderates in some ways seem well equipped to develop a new national consensus. Upon close examination, however, the moderates turn out to be not one group but two.

"One group led by Jackson favors continuation of the New Deal traditions. But on economic policy Jackson is just as liberal as those of the extreme left."

"A different kind of modernism is represented by such young governors as Brown in California and Walker in Illinois who appear genuinely anxious to check the growth of government taxing and spending."

"Political moderates have been caught between the petals toward which left or right extremist policy could lead. But they have been wrong (unlike Brown) in paying too little attention to the urgency and gravity of some of the problems with which the rival left/right factions have been trying to deal."

For relaxation Brown goes out for dinner or a movie with friends, occasionally relaxes in a monastery, or reads (Hesse, Jefers, Yeats, Frost, Kafka) and listens to music (Bob Dylan, Joni Mitchell, Judy Collins, Albinoni).

Since becoming governor Brown says he has challenged government programs that, "do not show results or indicate marginal performance, have substantially met the needs for which they were established, overlap benefit special interests which should support themselves, ignore better alternatives, and no longer enjoy the support of the people."

In spite of criticism to the contrary, policy direction is emerging from Brown's ideological philosophy. A curious look at policy statements and legislative initiatives should give some clue to the kind of "president Governor Brown would be."

BUSINESS

Brown questions the efficiency and responsibility of huge conglomerates, but he does not take ownership of the state as a viable solution. He believes that America professes an idealistic philosophy, but many of its failures are caused by excessive reliance on materialism.

ECONOMY

He supports a balanced approach to sustain economic growth, but he does not think that the private sector and government with the focus of attention on jobs for people, not simply a bigger GNP for the statisticians, Brown credits the Ford Administration with more cyclical good fortune than creative policy.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

As governor, Brown set up a Forms Management Center saving $3 million dollars in paper costs annually. $1.5 million was saved by eliminating a state agency whose only purpose was to "funnel" LEAA funds from the Federal Government to local government. A 7% reduction in executive staff salaries was achieved by Brown. A final example was the sale of the Cadillacak limousine used by Governor Reagan and J. Edgar Hoover.

OPEN GOVERNMENT

In the first days as governor, Brown returned 35,000 in unclaimed gifts.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The maverick bachelor signed a law prohibiting denial of credit on the basis of sex or marital status, extended maternity leave to one full year for state employees, and supported improved child care facilities.

EDUCATION

Brown proposed a $35 million expansion of Early Childhood Education and 355% increase in educational scholarships for low-income families.

(See Brown, Page 9...)

Frank Church

by Betty McGrew

In a delayed announcement in mid-March, Senator Frank Church of Idaho declared his intention to seek the Democratic presidential nomination. According to Church, he entered the race late because of his involvement in Senate investigation of intelligence activities. He also stated that he felt that the most importan t issues were being ignored.

He outlined these issues as being "the attack on the federal government to legitimacy in the eyes of the people" and "better, less expensive government" by "turning the decision-making process homeward again."

Church has been a critic of governmental involvement in federal policies and he has proposed that the decision-making process involved in federal policies be given to the states instead of Washington. In terms of business, Church charges that huge corporations control on multinational corporations and a clear-cutting of "dependency on government," especially in small business.

Many of Church's positions on the various other issues are similar to those of the other liberal candidates. Like Udall, Church is opposed to federal gun control in any form. He supports changes in tax laws to help small business. On busing, Church has said, "We should strive very hard to achieve quality education and do everything that can be done to avoid busing, but in those cases when forced busing is ordered, then the constitutional right must be upheld."

He recognizes the Supreme Court decision on abortion as the supreme law of the land. However, he is author of the "conscience amendment" which allows medical personnel and religiously-based hospitals not to be involved in performing an abortion. Also, the Senate, Church was one of the original co-sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment.

In this campaign Church sees himself as an alternative. He views his Democratic base as becoming a duel between Carter and Jackson, but he feels that they are both "looking for an alternative."

Although his positions on many issues are close to those of other liberal candidates, Church emphasizes his preparation for the Presidency as a "good citizen." (He has served in the Senate since 1956. His specialty has been in "public morality," especially in foreign policy.)

These Are Our Profilers

JUDY FALLOW
PAM GRIFFIN
GILLAM KERLEY
ILEANA LEON
MARIA LEON
ALAN RASH
GARY ROBERTS
Gerald Ford

by Mariia and Beena Leon

Who is Gerry Ford? Until August 1973, most Americans would have been unable to answer the question. Born August 14, 1913, Ford was one of the most powerful and respected members of Congress. Before his appointment as Vice-President, Gerald Ford had represented two Michigan counties where the biggest vote came in the Republican column. He is also 87th Representative, 131,461. Yet Ford now holds the highest governmental position in the country and has the responsibility and authority to take that position for a full term of office.

Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr., was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 14, 1913. He is the namesake, nephew, and adopted son of Gerald R. Ford, civic leader and owner of the Ford Paint and Varnish Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

At the University of Michigan he was captain of the football team and a member of Michigangian, the senior honor society, and Delta Kappa Epsilon, a national fraternity. After earning the B. A. degree in 1935, he studied at Yale University Law School, where he completed the requirements for the L.L.B. degree in 1941.

During World War II, Ford served aboard the U.S.S. Memphis, an aircraft carrier, and then worked with the Naval Aviation Training Program before his discharge in 1946 as Lieutenant Colonel.

Mrs. Ford, the former Elizabeth Bloomer of Grand Rapids, was a fashion coordinator before her marriage on November 15, 1945. The Fords have three sons: Michael Gerald, John Gardner, and Steven Meigs, and one daughter, Susan Elizabeth. The family is Episcopalian.

Ford's first political experience was with the Young Republicans in a campaign to clean up corruption in the local government. He won election to the House of Representatives in 1948 and was reelected to six terms, earning the respect of both his constituency and other members of Congress. In a poll of Washington correspondents conducted by Newsweek magazine in 1960, Ford was voted one of the three most able congressmen. Five years later, he became the Speaker of the House, and then in 1973, became the first peroid over to be appointed to the Vice-Presidency by vote of Congress.

As far as most Americans are concerned, Ford is a relative newcomer to the presidential scene. But back in April 1960, Ford was Vice-President. His favorite candidate was Vice-President on a Nixon ticket. Ford and Nixon have since been friends, and the relationship continued when they served together in the House.

Gerald Rudolph Ford took the oath of office as 38th President of the United States at 12:00 p.m., Friday, August 9, 1974. The problems facing him were unprecedented: the bitterness of Watergate, inflation in the form of a recession, spreading unemployment, an unstable Middle East, and unrelenting relations with China and Russia. Ford's advisors regard as his major accomplishment the restoration of a sense of calm to the White House after the hectic last years of the Nixon administration. For the most part, the new man has been successful in "opening up" the White House. The Chief Executive has held 17 news conferences, more than three dozen interviews, and taken trips abroad to Mexico, Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union, Martinique, and twice to Europe.

At 62, Ford speaks in excellent health. Favorable forms of relaxation for the President are a round of golf, ulot at the Burning Tree Country Club in suburban Maryland, and a swim in the new pool on the south lawn of the White House.

ISSUES

INFLATION/UNEMPLOYMENT

Since taking office, President Ford has given top priority to inflation. As the situation now stands:

1. Inflation has been reduced from down-to-down-for a 4-month period of about 7% in 1975.
2. Unemployment Compensation benefits have been extended and increased for people out of work.
3. Over one million more Americans are working this year than in 1975, more than 10 months earlier.
4. In the spring of 1973, 35 members of Congress were created through a public service program developed under the Comprehen­ sive Employment and Training Act.

CURBING FEDERAL SPENDING:

"If we are to do what must be done, we must stop doing what need not be done."

President Ford's statement made earlier this year reiterates his belief that federal government must be made "more manageable, more responsive, more accountable." He believes the federal government should not spend more than it takes in and has called upon Congress to curb government spending. He has proposed to cut $28 billion in spending over the next year. This would mean a tax cut in the same amount. Before Christmas, Congress cut him a tax-cut bill which extended for only six months the 1975 tax cuts, but failed to include any provision for a reduction in Federal spending. As promised, Ford vetoed the bill. The result is that a provision in which the Congress accepted his principle by linking a new tax cut to budgetary restraint. He also vetoed bills which would have cost $10.2 billion. In other cases, Congress has over­ ridden the President's veto a bills totaling $4 billion.

"Inflation is a disease but do not cut the growth of government spending, budget deficits will continue to climb, the federal government will have to borrow too much money from the private sector, we will have more inflation, the government will have more unemployment."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

"Just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none."

President Ford's commitment, in his first address to the Congress on January 26, 1975, illustrates his basic philosophy of foreign policy: he believes America must be strong and has been strong in the past. President Ford has traveled to major areas throughout the world to strengthen alliances and to minimize the danger of confrontation with potential adversaries. He believes that world peace belongs to the countries who require decisive action by a strong nation, and he demonstrated this belief in the Mideast crisis.

Early in 1975, President Ford told about his efforts to improve relations with Communist nations:

1. Detente literally means "easing" or "relaxing," but defines­ tly not, and I emphasize not, the relaxing of diligence or easing, of effort. Rather, it means keep­ ing away from the constant casus and languorous confronta­tions that characterized relations with the Soviet Union.

2. It represents our best efforts to cool the tension. A "detente" occasion became much too for comfort... To me, desente means a fervent desire for peace but not peace at any price. It means the preservation of fundamental American principles, not their sacrifice.

Ford's position on foreign policy has recently been illustrated by the communication of the United States to Cuba. Earlier in 1975, the U. S. attitude toward Cuba seemed to be warlike. But the recent involvement in Angola brought a stern warning from Kissingen concerning any future interven­ tion in Rhodesia.

Ford's Middle East policy has resulted in a successful agreement between Israel and Egypt. The agreement widened the buffer zone, and the President is using this public commitment to settle the Middle East by peaceful means. For the first time, the United States is in the position to help the Suez Canal be opened to Israeli.

"For too long, law has centered its attention more on the rights of the criminal defendant than on the victim of crime. It is time to correct the imbalance and to give the rights of the people it exists to protect. The victims are my first concern."

Ford has tackled the crime problem by asking the state and local governments to pass strong laws. The crimes that most concern American-murders, rapes, muggings, and burglaries must wholly hand­ led by state and local governments, but the President believes the federal government must still provide moral leadership and financial and technical assistance to state and local governments and law enforcement agencies. Ford's legislation would:

1. Authorize substantial new federal assistance to state and local governments.

2. Establish a specific sentence, which must be served for persons convicted of a violent crime.

3. Prohibit the manufacture or sale of the so-called "Saturday­ Night Specials" in the United States.

4. Extend Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Another instance of the government's effort to provide additional help to cities and countries with high crime rates.

THE CAMPAIGN

In contrast to the hectic pace and strident campaign speeches of the other contenders for the Presidency, Ford, in his plans to take advantage of his incumbent position to lead a more moderate campaign. He constantly receives free media coverage unavailable to others and is able to easily schedule speeches and arrange comfortable transportation using the facilities of his plan. In addition, he has the ability to direct legislation favorable to states of his home area, and to the states. For example, in time for the Florida primaries, Ford promised the state that he would cut the cost-of-living hike for Social Security pensions, a new V.A. program, and expansion of federal assistance to state and local governments and law enforcement agencies for (see Ford, Page 11. .).

Ronald Reagan

by Kathy All

Conservatives have been longing for a genuine duel between their ideas of limited government and the "big government" programs of their opponents. One of the plans of former California Governor Ronald Reagan do not go away. 1976 may be the year these conservatives have been waiting for. Reagan, a fiscal conservative, is not only the state's leader, and has the ability to transfer authority and resources of many programs from the federal bureaucracy to the state and local level.

Ronald Wilson Reagan, who is b'6 11, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois. He graduated from Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, in 1932 with a degree in sociology and econom­ ics. His honorary degree includes: doctor of humane letters and doctor of law from Pepper­ dine College and from Atusa Pacific College. He served as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Cavalry Reserve before World War II, and also served for four years in the Air Force and was discharged in 1946, with the rank of captain. Reagan began his career as a sports announcer and editor for Central Broadcasting Company. In 1937 he signed a contract with a network that launched him into a movie and television career extending through four decades. He became active in the Screen Actors' Guild and eventually rose to become its first national president. Reagan resides in Pacific Palisades, California, with his wife, the former Nancy Davis. He has four children, two by a previous marriage to actress Jane Wyman.

Reagan supporters feel their candidate's strengths are his distance from the federal bureau­ cracy, reducing Washington's role. He believes that the federal govern­ ment should be forced to balance its budget, cut the federal income tax, and cut welfare rolls by more than 300,000, increasing benefits for the 1.6 million welfare families by 43 percent. During his administration state support of welfare programs would be decreased five to six months. Reagan is strongly opposed to the idea of "big government." The growth of government has, in his view, "created our economic problems." The basic Reagan prescription for theseills is to transfer the authority and the money back to the states, reducing Washington's role. He believes that the federal govern­ ment should be forced to balance its budget, cut the federal income tax, and cut welfare rolls by more than 300,000, increasing benefits for the 1.6 million welfare families by 43 percent. During his administration state support of welfare programs would be decreased five to six months. Reagan is strongly opposed to the idea of "big government." The growth of government has, in his view, "created our economic problems."

Reagan feels that government spending is the cause of inflation, and that with inflation comes unemployment. "The one basic cause of inflation is government spending more than it takes in. The cure is a balanced budget. In Illinois, the general government must set a time-table, a systematic plan, to balance the budget—and it must stick to it."

Reagan has recently voiced his opposition to current American Social Security plan. He has expressed his concern to the contrary theme as far as foreign policy is concerned anti-communism. Federal government must set a time-table, a systematic plan, to balance the budget—and it must stick to it."

"Through devout we have sought peace with our adversaries. We have promoted law and order, but that make it plain that we expect a stronger indication that they seek a lasting peace with us, Detente will only work if it is a two-way

(See Reagan, Page 9. .)
Reagan

(Continued From Page 6)

street—something for
something.” Reagan feels that recent
administrations have let the United States fall to number two as far as military strength is
concerned. “Our foreign policy
should be based on the principle
force.” He says that to be
as far as military strength is
any border has to be done to
concemed. “Our temperate policy
that United States protect
resources
secondary
we realize the
our CDer
projects, we will not
the cost
the
of equal
United
Brown

(Continued From Page 7)

TAXES

Five proposals to curtail tax
privileges for the “few” have
been proposed, exemplified by
elimination of the “farmer loophole” and the oil
depletion allowance. Taxes on
income for single people
less than $5000 and married
couples less than 10,000 have
been abolished, helping those
whose income needs the greatest.

ENVIRONMENT

Initiated a $25 million start on
a multi-year program of metro-area
parks and 59.6 million for a youth
conservation corps.

DEFENSE

“We are years away from the
first came along, it seemed like a
good idea, but after conflating
with legal advisors, I began
to think it was my own
rights, but I would seek to
and management of such
areas as Congaree, and private
ownership with tax according
to the owners’ wishes. This is a
traditional confrontation. History
shows what the problems have
been and what solutions have
been reached. We have parks and
national forest lands. We have
private property, but we also have
codetermination of private property
for highways and various go-
mental installations (with
compensation to property own-
ers.) The Beldlers family, though,
had said it is willing to sell the
tract if a price can be agreed
upon, whereas last year at this
time they seemed unwilling. The
Beldlers willingness to negotiate
is evidently reflected in the recent
action of Congressman Spence.
Yet opposition remains, as
illustrated by two quotations
from a hearing in Columbia on a
resolution proposed in the 5th
South Carolina House of Repre-
sentatives. Ac-
quisition of the whole
tract seems favored.

The forest products industry,
which since 1969 has received
some timber from the
swamp, has opposed preservation. It
proposes private ownership with
cutting. Although it has
emphasized the economic loss in the
forest, cutting is stopped, studies have
shown that the cutting has
generated only one percent per
year of the employment and
payroll in the timber industry in
the market area, and the
share of Beldler tract timber
compared with all sawmiller in
the area is comparatively low. About
91 jobs are involved.

Opponents of preservation
point out the loss of tax bases in
Richland County if the property
passes out of private ownership,
but actually the federal tax is only
about 7000—about equal to that
of three Shoney’s restaurants.
The total of real property taxes
due in Richland County in 1974
was about 115 million dollars.
Conservationists point out that
tourism associated with the
Preserve should bring consider-
able money into the state and the
associated employment would be
generated as well.

Fundamentally, it seems the
controversy is over government
control and management of such
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SEMINAR BRINGS PROFESSOR TO DORM

In place of an academic calendar, the dormitories at Winthrop College will be the scene this semester as an alternative opportunity in learning for dorm students.

There are no desks, tables or blackboard. Instead the students sit on sofas, chairs and in the room where they have eye contact with the other students.

"This living-learning experiment is being held to help students make this spring, which is the last semester for them, a time of active participation in college life rather than merely an academic endeavor," said Dr. William Moran, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. "By offering this living-learning seminar, the college hopes to introduce students to a variety of aspects of college life and to help them determine their future goals and plans.

Instead of the usual preparation for a traditional lecture, the professor will spend his time outside the classroom in a living-learning seminar, engaging students in various activities, including discussions, workshops, and seminars.

The seminar will cover a wide range of topics, including current events, social issues, and academic subjects. The professor will use various teaching methods, such as discussions, readings, and group work.

The seminar will meet once a week for two hours, during which time students will have the opportunity to interact with the professor and other students.

The seminar will conclude with a final project, which will be presented in the form of a seminar paper. The seminar paper will be evaluated based on its content, organization, and originality.

The seminar will be open to all students, regardless of major or year in school. However, students are encouraged to participate if they are interested in the topics covered and have the academic background necessary to engage in the discussions.

The seminar will be conducted in a seminar format, with the professor serving as a facilitator rather than a lecturer. The seminar will be held in the college's dormitories, with students sleeping and eating in the same place where they will be learning.

The seminar will provide a unique opportunity for students to engage in a meaningful learning experience, both academically and personally. By participating in the seminar, students will have the opportunity to develop critical thinking skills, learn how to work collaboratively, and gain a deeper understanding of the world around them.

The seminar will be a valuable addition to the college's offerings, providing students with a unique and enriching learning experience. Students who participate in the seminar will have the opportunity to develop skills that will serve them well in their future careers and lives.

In conclusion, the seminar will be an excellent opportunity for students to engage in meaningful learning, develop critical thinking skills, and gain a deeper understanding of the world around them. The seminar will be a valuable addition to the college's offerings, providing students with a unique and enriching learning experience. Students who participate in the seminar will have the opportunity to develop skills that will serve them well in their future careers and lives.
Fred R. Harris

(Continued From Page 4)

society that advocates democracy. His stance on virtually all specific issues flows from that prime position. He is a fiery, strong-hearted and doesn’t hesitate to spell out the specific implications of an attack on America’s aggregated economic power. According to Harris, his “New Populism” calls for the wide spread recognition of political power as an expressed goal of government. Harris also believes that the choice of the 1970’s is the choice “between individual liberty and power or greater government, corporate, and institutional power.”

The three most important issues in the presidential campaign to Harris are prices, jobs, and taxes in that order. Harris believes that such concerns as housing and abortion are merely “symptomatic issues” that can’t be so excuses or solved solely: the economic problems are solved. Despite the growing criticism from Harris home state he still maintains his stern position on his political ideology. The majority of his advice concerning the campaign comes from Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnet, both co-directors of the left-leaning Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D. C.

Harris spends the majority of his time promoting his populist economic message, but is also vocal on other issues.

POSITIONS ON ISSUES

Full Employment

“The basic thing we’ve got to be for in this country...is a personal, enforceable right.” The President...“ought to be required by law to have an affirmative duty to work, not just a defensive unemployment program,” Harris said in a campaign statement.

Abortion

“Medical realities and the well-established legal rights of an unborn child...developed enough to survive outside the womb and is therefore considered a ‘person’ under the law as the U.S. Supreme Court has already ruled are sufficient in themselves to decide the question of abortion without governmental involvement in what is a matter of conscience...and her own doctor,” Harris declared in a campaign statement. “There is no way to accommodate the civil rights of a woman to control her own body”, he said.

Economy

Mr. Harris indicates that he

lemon Tree Dress Shop
New shipment of Samples at Wholesale Prices
515 Cherry Rd.
former location of the Jean Scene

Henry Jackson

(Continued From Page 5)

Harris' populist themes are those that can be easily adapted to both the young and the old. For the old, Harris seeks greater control over their own lives through increased Social Security benefits that are indexed to inflation. For the young, he supports greater control over the educational institutions in which they prepare for a career.

OTHER INTERESTS

Harris demonstrated an interest in conservation while in the Senate by sponsoring one of the bills advocating ocean mammal protection.

Jackson supports the problems of cities through his work with the National Urban Coalition’s Committee on the Cities in the 70’s. Harris strongly criticizes the federal failure to bail out New York City from fiscal distress.

As for health care, Harris’ populist answer is a universal, federally funded system.

Harris, regarded by some as the most liberal Presidential candidate, has not been as successful as he anticipated. With his major problem, that of finance, he has not withdrawn race. Harris supporters feel that he would serve the people well.

Ford

(Continued From Page 8)

Cuban refugees in Miami.

Reagan backers insist that as an unelected President, Ford holds no special favor with the American people. But despite the means by which Ford entered the White House, his present approval offers him prestige and an ability to act which is unavailable to any other candidate.

But the position of President does have the disadvantage of responsibilities and pressures of the present government or economy are easily blamed on the current leader of the party in power. In this disadvantage, plus Reagan’s support from rank-and-file Republicans and party workers, insure fairness of the nomination will not be easy. The close results in the first five primaries and Reagan’s recent victory in North Carolina are evidence of the hard work facing Ford in the near future.

“Bikini Bonanza”

Bikini swimsuits Assorted prints and solids Sizes 5-15 ONLY $9.99 reg. to $16

“Rock Hill Telephone Company”

330 East Black

Buy now for Easter beach trip!!

Rock Hill Mall
Open Daily 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Wallace

(Continued from Page 6)

million dollars, more than any other candidate) and his campaign is actually more efficiently organized than any of his earlier Presidential efforts, his stamina and drawing power at the polls is being questioned for the first time. Many of Wallace's most potent vote-getting issues, such as his attacks on busing, big government and the bureaucrats in Washington, have been adapted by so many other candidates that some of his old followers may stray into other camps.

Wallace's health is, of course, another negative factor, and his showing depends heavily on the public's opinion of this. In one poll already taken, 4 out of 10 people questioned felt that he is not physically capable of being President of the United States. When the primaries began in February, Wallace, lacking sufficient support, didn't enter the first one in New Hampshire. Instead he primed himself for the Massachusetts race that followed. However, he did not make a major issue of the campaign when he did not achieve the upset victory that his aids had predicted. Though he did very well in Boston where busing is a major issue, he did poorly in the rest of the state and his 19 percent of the vote was good for only second to "Scoop" Jackson's 23 percent.

Avoiding the Vermont primary as he had the New Hampshire, Wallace moved on to the Florida campaign and was again disappointed when he finished second there. After all of the votes had been tabulated, Wallace had 32 percent of the vote compared to Jimmy Carter's 35 percent. Carter's victory was somewhat of a surprise to Wallace who had swept that state in 1968 with 42 percent of the vote. Though it had been frustrating for the man from Alabama, his campaign manager pointed out that Carter had not yet taken Wallace in the Deep South since Florida is not really considered a Deep South state. We've kept up his spirits and stated that "(he's) not out of it yet;" although by this time it was evident that Wallace's role in the Democratic Convention may not be as decisive as had been expected.

The last primary that Wallace had entered at the time of this writing was the Illinois primary, in which he again ran second, receiving approximately 34 percent of the vote to Carter's 43 percent. However, this one was not quite as important as the Massachusetts or Florida primaries because Illinois is not considered a Wallace state and no one expected him to do well.

With the campaign road being as rocky as it has for Wallace thus far, he has an uphill battle ahead of him. It has been observed more than once that no one really expects Wallace to carry off the top prize. And one interesting note is that maybe Wallace himself doesn't expect to be elected to the Presidency and possibly never did. It has been suggested that Wallace enters the primaries every four years to accumulate as many delegates as he can, using the delegates as a bargaining tool at the convention. In fact, before the primaries began, Wallace stated that he was not looking forward to the campaigning but that he was staying in it just to keep the others honest.

Wallace has said that if he fails this time it will be his last campaign. If this turns out to be the case, it can at least be said that after 12 years of persistent campaigning, he has established his name in the ranks of national politics and has mustered a sturdy national constituency.

Election Results

by Sheila Nolan

Campus-wide elections were held Wednesday, March 24. Results were as follows:

Dinkins Offices
President-Debbie Kimbrell
Vice-president-David Gray
Secretary of Records-Mary Owen

Films Committee Chairman-Craig Paris
Concert Committee Chairman-Karen Diggs
Publicity Committee Chairman-Dwight Watt
Tournaments/Game Committee Chairmen-Cindy Murphy

Take the Family to:

Pilot Wheel

Featuring:

SUNDAY BUFFET

Serving From 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Fresh Meats, Vegetables
Salad & Dessert

$1.50

CARESING SEAFOOD-STEAKS-CHICKEN

Tuesday-Thursday from 4 p.m.-10 p.m.
Friday & Saturday 4 p.m.-11 p.m.
Sunday 3 p.m.-10 p.m.

PHONE 366-1586
Out Mt. Gallant Rd. & Follow the Signs

TJ/politics  MARCH 29, 1976

TAKE THE FAMILY TO:

Pilot Wheel

Featuring:

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SERVING SEAFOOD-STEAKS-CHICKEN

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Friday & Saturday 4 p.m.-11 p.m.
Sunday 3 p.m.-10 p.m.

PHONE 366-1586
Out Mt. Gallant Rd. & Follow the Signs

TAKE THE FAMILY TO:

Pilot Wheel

Featuring:

SUNDAY BUFFET

Serving From 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Fresh Meats, Vegetables
Salad & Dessert

$1.50

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