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by Ma. Mary Breakfield

"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 to the family.

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 constitutional, the ERA, 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.

by Dr. Patricia Ebert

Opposition to the ERA can be divided into two basic groups: those who agree with the spirit of the Amendment but do not see the necessity of adding it to the Constitution, and those who feel that the Amendment would bring changes which would wreak havoc with American society as we now know it.

The first group agrees with the proponents of the ERA that discrimination on the basis of sex in such areas as job opportunities, equal pay, education, and financial credit is unjust, but feels that either existing legislation is sufficient to deal with the problem, or that new laws could be passed to deal with problems as they arise.

They point to Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in employment, Title IX of the 1972 Education Act which deals with sex discrimination in federally supported educational institutions, and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to support their argument. Many people also feel that the Supreme Court is moving toward recognizing sex as a suspect classification in interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection" under the law.

The second group feels that the vague wording of the Amendment coupled with liberal interpretation by the courts would lead to disruption of family life and would take away legal benefits that women are expected to now enjoy. According to this group a housewife would be forced to work outside the home and contribute fifty percent of the family's support. Alimony and child support would no longer be paid to women on the termination of a marriage, or, worse yet, a woman might be forced to pay alimony to her ex-husband. If the military draft is ever reinstated, the ERA would require women to be drafted on the same basis as men. By the same reasoning, mothers would be drafted on the same basis as fathers.

Despite the beliefs on the part of ERA proponents that ratification of the Amendment would not interfere with an individual's right to privacy, opponents do feel that the ERA would eliminate separate restroom and sleeping facilities for the sexes in public places. Opponents also feel that homosexual marriages would proliferate if the ERA is passed, since it would then be illegal to specify the gender of the person an individual could marry.

The ERA would also make "protective legislation" for women legal. Proponents of the Amendment say that this would mean that men will be given the same benefits as women as far as shorter working hours, earlier retirement ages, etc., are concerned, but opponents argue that there is nothing in the amendment as now worded to guarantee this.

The 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 Santee River. The Congaree is formed at Columbia 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 eagle lakes in the swamp, indicating prior meanders, and streams and gut which drain into the river, but except when the river is in flood the swamp is mostly dry and easily explored on foot. Even in flood one can wade easily through many areas. Congaree is not an area of stagnant, standing water. Rather, it is primarily a river bottomland hardwood forest and in the Beldier Tract of some 65,000 acres there is much peat沼泽 means never logged) forest, in fact the last surviving remnant of the southern swamp forest of the early settlers knew, with the awesome beauty that inspired Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox of revolutionary war fame. Conservationists agree that it is a unique—once of a kind.

The issue before the public is whether the forest of the Beldier 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 impracticality of this goal at the present time and are pushing only for the saving of the forest of the Beldier tract, which has been called the Redwoods of the East. Trees are immense in size, and if sufficient trees of their species and about 20 state record trees have been found. A variety of wildlife is harvested in a nearly pristine 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 saw south from Chicago and bought more than 100,000 acres of forest along the Congaree Swamp, Page 9...
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. Henry Rep. Charles Hodges has proposed the cut in the state appropriation which is now before the House Ways and Means Committee, with Winthrop’s current funding of $8,468,107 would be pared to $5,672,137 for 1976-77, should Hodges’ proposal succeed.

Greenwood Rep. Marion Carmel, 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 6% 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.


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—fight. Write to your representative immediately, if he/she is a member of the committee (they’re listed below), and speak your mind. It is your responsibility, because it’s your education.

Members Of The House Ways And Means Committee

John T. C. Linville
J. R. McLeod, William J.
Barrineau, T. Basil
Blatt, Solomon
Burnside, Robert H.
Carnell, Naroie P.
Chandler, A. Lamberson
DesChamps, W. Green, Jr.
Goggins, Juanita W.
Grenes, J. Wilson
Harris, Patrick B.
Hinson, John L.
Hodge, Charles E.
Horeby, Ben F.
Hough, Beattie E.
Klempner, Jervis R.
McLeod, Pedes B.
Marchant, Thomas M. Ill
Merri, Donald C.
Rendle, Irene K.
Sandifer, Cecil T.
Tison, William
Venters, W. Udell

by Debbie Mollycheck

What would be your reaction if you had to defend your country’s interests against verbal attacks in the debating halls of the UN? What if your country was the United States of America, or if the African nations called Mauritania? From February 12 to February 15, 50 to 60 countries around the world were represented by such colleges as West Point, Kings College, Smith, Vanderbilt, Northwestern, 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 host of 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.

Laughing, Rash said he found it almost “frighteningly easy” to make the transition from thinking like a vegetable hunter. Veggies, especially tubers and some varieties of leafy roughage (cabbage, lettuce, and radish) can be talked to and approached quite easily before the kill (also called a “pluck”)

“The Legal Committee was concerned that it was also a matter of principle before huters begin to see how they can minimize risks by simply raising the dead for slaughter. Make friends with the game before you kill it and you’ll really be on the winning side. From there out, friends, they already have followed my lead—sort of. It wasn’t the biggest business but it brought the miracle of modern farming and the human sensitivity of Jungalers to the “sport” of animal assassination. Simulat-

ed animal habitats have sprung up all over the nation stocked chock-full of every trophy animal imaginable. In these habitats the animals are raised and fed like pet dogs, or cattle (or cucumbers,) until such time as they are large enough to be shot and killed by the would-be quacker for a fast-farmed (and fast-walleted) businessman from Minneapolis or可持续. Now that makes sense! I mean why risk a nasty head shot in the Rockies when you can get a real big game with all the fight and none of the after-effects experience and have it all in a climate-controlled, wire-enclosed landscaped play-

Next week: Going after “poon” in Central Park with an unregistr-
ted Colt .25 “Avenue”.

MODEL UNITED NATIONS:
Winthrop Students Should Know Now That They Can Compete...
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A Profile

by Gay Randolph

The Democratic party is one of the two major national political parties of the United States. It traces its origins to the earliest days of the nation, with figures like Thomas Jefferson as its founder. The Democratic party is a direct descendant of the original Jeffersonian Republicans. Within George Washington's cabinet Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson articulated rival philosophies. Hamilton believed that the wealth and security of the nation depended upon the prosperity of its manufacturers. He favored a strong national tariff and a national banking system. He favored a strong national government run by the rich aristocracy. Jefferson, on the other hand, believed the farmers to be the most valuable citizens of the country. He upheld states' rights, majority rule, and frequent rotation in office. These principles of both Hamilton and Jefferson are found in each of the major parties today. The two parties have many similarities, sharing positions on issues and even discord on others, yet it is from this modest beginning that the present Democratic party has evolved.

Traditionally the Democrats are the party of low tariffs, of the protection of states' rights. They have typically been considered the party of the small businessman. The New Deal and economic prosperity. The Democrats are seen as the party of the "working man" and of economically "good times". However, during the early 1930's the party had cultivated big business and extended very considerably the scope of federal power.

The twelve-year administration of Roosevelt, with his "New Deal," has provoked an association of the Democratic party with policies variously termed "liberal" or "with the times." Public response to New Deal policies classifies the Democrats as pro-labor and the Republicans as stressing the intervention in social and economic problems.

Since the mid-1930's the Democratic party has tended to favor labor and the antitrust spending as the antidote to recession and unemployment. However, recent conferences have shown that Democrats are changing their views on government and the New Deal.

There is a growing perception among the party members that the cornerstone of all Democratic thinking—the fundamental belief that the federal government could do all things for all people, at all times—has crashed in the teeth. The recurring theme that emerged during the three-day session was the need for limits on government growth, on economic growth in a time of scarce resources. It was a constraint to the party's past emphasis on ever-greater standards of living and on an active federal government to solve the problems of a modern society.

There are numerous studies on the general characteristics of American voters. Various studies show that in most sections of the country the politician's c. never count for the voter, that the voter is interested in the Federal government, the priest and most of his parishioners, particularly those in the cities, to constitute the mainstay of the Democratic party outside the South. The poorer classes, and the laboring class also vote Democratic. Younger people are said to be more liberal, more receptive to change. Therefore if one accepts the common assumption that Democrats are liberal, they are also young.

Basically, it is the party platform which presents to the voter the policies and philosophies to be fostered by that party in the coming years. Some of the key issues of the 1972 platform were economic, political, social, and foreign. The Democratic party advocated full employment as its primary economic objective, ended to inflation and elimination of wage and price controls. Tax reform was directed toward equitable distribution of income. On welfare the Democrats asked for a system replacing it with an income security program. The heart of the program was based on earned income resulting from creating jobs and then training people to do those jobs.

The party felt a priority effort should be made to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and to end discrimination against women in employment and business transactions should be eliminated. Furthermore, the authority of the Civil Rights Commission should be extended to include sex as one of its justifications with regard to sexual harassment.

According to the platform, the Democratic party stood for a "reaffirmation of the international concept of unilateral reductions of arms and men, and on issues and defense and in seeking responsible force levels on each side."

From just examining these few platform issues, it is evident that the Democratic party, like the Republican party, must make a wide appeal to all polls of economic and political opinion. While policy is defined in the platform, the party's appeal is made by the voter. The party ties itself to one group. The Democratic party has a coalition to promote a special cause but to win elections and to remain in office as much of the time as possible.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: A Profile

Model U.N.

(Continued From Page 2)

we had drawn up regarding the laws of the seas.

In addition, the Mauritanian delegation was able to pass an amendment in the General Assembly at 22 votes, but Rash said the amendment stated that Mauritania and other countries were expressing anger at Israel and South Africa terrorist attacks around the world.

"Of course, such countries as the United States, France, and the United Kingdom strongly opposed the amendment, said Rash. "The Netherlands," Rash laug, "sent out delegates a note that said, "It is the right of any country to defend itself in whatever way they want, but we have had to sign this amendment.""

In reference to such schools as Vanderbilt, Mr. Rash believes Washburn's "improvement is a tremendous improvement. It is not well at the Princeton U.

"I think Washburn College's image was promoted and strongly encourage partnership abroad and a willingness to negotiate everywhere. "The timed Anderson business as the antidote to recessions and unemployment. The party is not only opposed to foreign aid, but the increase in taxpayer burden for full employment. Republicans value stable prices.

The 1972 Republican Party platform is not too different from the one of 1970 and main opposition. The Republican platform called for widely shared prosperity. This goal was to be accomplished by full employment; a job for everyone willing and able to work. The party also advocated responsible Federal budget policies to assure steady expansion of the economy without inflation. As the economy improved, the remaining wage and price controls would be eliminated.

The platform reaffirmed its support for the exclusive principle of capitalism and the wealth and security of the U.S. It advocated a simplified tax structure, an end to the tax burden should be shared equitably by all. They also proposed a ceiling on government spending on military equipment.

On welfare the party rejected any program or policy which advocated a guaranteed income. The Republicans endorsed the principle of equal rights, equal opportunities and equal responsibilities for women.

The Republican party's strongest commitments were made in area of defense. The policy was one of foreign aid to help stabilize the political atmosphere abroad and a willingness to negotiate everywhere. The party is opposed to foreign aid, but the increase in taxpayer burden for full employment. Republicans value stable prices.

Although generally regarded as a right-of-center party, the Republican party, like its Democratic counterpart, is a coalition of shifting interest.
Senator Fred R. Harris

President Jimmy Carter
Henry "Scoop" Jackson

by Pam Griffin

For his second try at the presidency, Sen. 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 other candidates running 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, on the small Puget Sound town north of Seattle. He worked his way through Stanford University and the University of Washington Law School, then returned to Everett in 1956 to practice law.

Jackson immediately involved himself in local Democratic politics, beginning his career as head of the local Democratic League for FDR. Two years later, he won his first political campaign by defeating Millard B. Ekstrom, the former Snohomish County prosecutor.

In 1940, Jackson, at age 28, was elected to the Washington state Senate, the first of a series of state offices that would lead him to the House and to the Senate.

Jackson moved from the House to the Senate in 1953 and was re-elected in 1956 by a margin of 35,000 votes—a new record. His victory margin of 709,000 in 1970, a percentage of 83.9%, led the nation in all two-party races for Senate or Governor.

In 1971, he finished second with 534 delegates in the Democratic nominating for Pres­ident. In 1972, he finished first with 583 delegates.

In 1960, 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. The three major committees are: Government Operations (Chairman, Permanent Subcom­mittee on Investigations) and Services (Chairman, special subc­

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MARCH 29, 1976

THE BARN
Morrison K. Udall

Morrison K. Udall, 52, a liberal Democrat from Arizona, has spent the past 15 years in the House of Representatives. Udall would like to perform the feat of getting 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 seven children of Louise and James Garfield 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, Hine 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 may account for his shyness, his ambition, and his sense of humor. At St. Johns High School he was president of the student body, quarterback of the football team, editor of the newspaper, star of the school play, and salutatorian of his graduating class. At the University of Arizona, Udall was student body president as well as high scorer on the nationally-ranked basketball team. In 1942 he interrupted his studies to serve in the Army Air Corps as a private. In 1946 he came out a captain after he had served as an intelligence and personnel officer in the Pacific.

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.

Morris 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 1964 and maintained that position until 1968 when he became Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a post he held for eight years. Morris then ran, as a Democrat, for the 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 1969. In 1969 he married Ella Royston, who then worked as a secretary in Capitol Hill. Udall entered the Presidential race as the least well-financed and perhaps the least well-known 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 segregation," Udall said he would not serve on any ticket with Wallace or support a ticket with Wallace on it.

Udall is operating on a monthly campaign budget of $50,000. In a recent appeal for money, Udall said, "We will not accept any money from corporate sources. Neither can we accept contributions from an individual who 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 acceptable, and these make up the great bulk of the donations. Udall takes pride in the fact that he has never received an illegal donation in his Congressional or Presidential campaigns. Udall's campaign has emphasized the "three E's"—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 statehood, Udall supports environmental protection and certain national parks bills. Udall was named Legislator of the year 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 detente and thinks that Israel deserves our 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 Mormon religion has raised some questions in his presidential campaign and Udall is countering with public statements to the effect that Udall was not able 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. Udall is 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, partially 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. Udall retreated to home in Montgomery to spend time in physical therapy.

Now the 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, he is still very conservative and 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 already a contender for the next President of the United States were the candidates left for the choice. However, Udall has not been active in the primaries 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 many groups-labor and blacks. Udall has mainly accomplished, with the aid of an endorsement from Archibald Cox, the former Watergate special prosecutor, the promotion 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.

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P R O C E S S I O N TIMES

MARCH 29, 1976

TJ/politics

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, Shriners, and Civitans, is a self-proclaimed champion of the common man. He is running for the presidency for the fourth time.

He made his initial bid for the Presidency in 1964 while serving his first term 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 had Nixon not been cut down, he would have carried the Southern states that Wallace captured. This was the year that Wallace's first wife, Lorleen, died of cancer. She was governor at the time under her husband's presidency ('66-'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. Udall is 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, partially 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.

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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 Sheer 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 California and he served as Secretary of State from 1971 until 1975, when he was credited with vigorously enforcing California’s campaign contribution limits and raising millions of dollars of secret political money.

Governor Brown received his J. D. degree from Yale in 1964. He was graduated from the University of California in 1961. Brown, born April 7, 1938 in San Francisco, worked as a real estate lawyer for the 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 social and political, “because my work at the seminary dealt with underlying questions and fundamental realities.”

In an interview Brown said, “Life in the Senate was one of full service and I found it very good. The idea that the life of the mind or the spirit has a purpose that transcends mere financial or material considerations is still something we believe.”

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 freedomwheeling 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 too tough in his dealing. They say it is not unusual to be “grilled” regarding departmental performance. He has said he participates in one idea sessions that go on until 3:00 a.m. Brown is then back at work at 5:00, expecting others to do likewise—working 12-hour days 6 days per week.

Brown says he has the philosophy of government and that his policies will emerge in the future as they have in the past. He says critics say that the problem is a lack of policy or positions on issues. But the fact remains that 85% of the voters approve of Brown’s program in California. Whatever else he is, critics agree that he is a “pro” who wants to win.

In Fortune Magazine James Reichlief 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 called those supporting outside the petroleas 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 at a monastery, or reads (Hesse, Jeffres, Yeats, Frost, Kafka) and listens to music (Bob Dylan, Jimi Hendrix, Alphonso). 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 cursory look at policy statements and legislative initiatives should give some clue to the kind of resident Governor Brown would be.

“BUSINESS

Brown questions the efficiency and responsiveness of huge conglomerates, but he does not view government ownership 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 and employment, and he has a record of “pro” votes in the Senate since 1956. Brown is a growth oriented philosophy. A cure for inflation is sought by the Federal Reserve and by the government. But his critics say that for all the decision-making in this area Church sees the market as an “economic” one at the Federal Reserve and by the government. But his critics say that for all the decision-making in this area Church sees the market as an “economic” one.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

As governor, Brown set up a Forms Management Center saving $3 million dollars in paper costs annually. 8.5 million was saved by eliminating a state agency whose only purpose was to “hannel” LEAA funds from the Federal Government to local government:

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

The youthful governor has stated, “We face an era of limits. Demands for social and economic justice and protection of our fragile environment on which we depend cannot be ignored. But we face difficult choices. My fiscal policy is to redirect efforts without escalating costs and to maintain a state budget surplus as a matter of consistent policy to meet cyclical needs.”

OPEN GOVERNMENT

In the first days as governor, Brown returned $5,000 in unsolicited 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 a 250% 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 the Senate investigation of intelligence activities. He also stated that he felt that the most important issues were being ignored.

He outlined these issues as being “the role of the federal government to legitimacy in the eyes of the people” and “better, more equal, or less government” by “turning the decision-making process homeward again.”

The 51-year-old senator has proposed that the decision-making process involved in federal programs be given to the status instead of Washington. In terms of business, Church sees that all government controls on multinational corporations and a clearing-out of “publicly owned companies,” especially in small business.

The majority 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 businesses. On busing, Church has said, “We should strive very hard to achieve quality education and do everything that can be done short of forcing 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 Democratic primary races as becoming a duel between Carter and Jackson, but he feels that he is “the only one looking for an alternative.” Although his positions on many issues are close to those of the other liberal candidates, Church emphasizes his preparation for the Presidency as a “contender.” (He has served in the Senate since 1956. He is a specialist in public morality, especially in foreign policy.)
Gerald Ford
by Maria and Beena Leon

Who is Mr. Ford? Until August 1973, most Americans would have been unable to answer the question. But when Mr. 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 he received was 131,461. Yet Ford now holds the highest governmental position in the United States, and he and his Family plan to resign from the House, and the Ford boys: "I don't know where they would have been successful in "opening up" the White House. The Chief Executive has told 17 news conferences, more than three dozen interviews, and taken trips abroad to Mexico, Korea, Japan, The Soviet Union, Martinique, and (twice) to Europe.

At 62, Mrs. Ford, the former Elizabeth Bloomer of Grand Rapids, was a fashion coordinator before he was drafted on December 15, 1945. The Fords have three sons: Michael Gerald, John Gardner, and Steven Meigs, and one daughter, Susan Elizabeth. The Ford boys are equal to the Congressional page. They include: Doctor of humane letters degree from Eureka, California. In 1932 he served for the LLB degree in 1941. Ford served abroad the U.S.S. Maryland, an air force carrier, and then worked with the Naval Aviation Training Program before his discharge in 1946 as Lieutenant Colman. He was drafted in 1944...

President Ford's statement made earlier this year reiterates his belief that the federal government should not be made "more manageable, more responsive, and more efficient," but, he believes the federal government should be made "more responsible, more restrained, more restrained..." and curbing government spending. He has proposed to cut 28 billion in the three years. This will make a tax cut in the same amount. Before Christmas, Congress cut him a new tax cut which was limited only for six months in 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 the situation 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 out-riden the President's veto a bills totaling $4 billion.

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

1) Inflation has been reduced down from the three percent to an annualized rate 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 in 1975, more than six months earlier.
4) In the spring of 1973, 3 million Americans were created through a public service program developed under the Compren- 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 the federal government should...
Reagan

(Continued From Page 8)

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 that we will go anywhere and do anything that has to be done to protect our citizens from unjust treatment. Our national defense policy should back that up with force.” He says that “to be second is to be last.”

In other issues, Reagan believes that we must develop our resources wisely and to the fullest extent practicable. He feels that if we relax controls on our energy projects, we will surpass the Middle East as the world’s chief exporter of energy. He opposes hunting to achieve racial integration, because he thinks it has solved no problems. Reagan believes that many reforms are necessary to improve and strengthen social security; there are inequities that must be corrected affecting women, people 65 and over, who want to continue to work, and younger workers. When asked about the Equal Rights Amendment Governor Reagan replied, “When the ERA first came along, it seemed like a good idea, but after confering with legal advisors, I began to have serious doubts about the rights, but I would seek to end discrimination by state rather than by the federal government.” Reagan believes that laws that now guarantee legal protection for women, as much as the husband’s role in child support, could be jeopardized by the Equal Rights Amendment.

In the presidential primaries thus far Reagan has won only one—the North Carolina primary. Even though it has been said that he should drop his campaign and possibly consider the Vice-Presidential slot, Reagan chooses to remain the running. He has received 40 percent of the vote in each of the primaries he has entered thus far. To him, this proves that nearly half of the Republican party at this time is disaffected with the situation in Washington. The states in which Reagan feels he is strongest do not change their primary vote for equal rights until May and June; therefore, with five primary losses against one victory thus far, Reagan chooses to remain in the race.

Brown

(Continued From Page 7)

**TAXES**

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

**ENVIRONMENT**

Initiated a $35 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 time swords will be turned into plowshares and until then our defense should be ready,” Brown stated in a recent interview.

**CRIME**

Capital punishment is opposed by Brown, but he strongly supported a law requiring mandatory prison terms for serious crimes committed with a gun and for selling heroin. He believes in individual accountability for actions and feels that punishment is not a bad word. In fact, while criticising crime Brown thinks punishment may be a very progressive idea.

If Brown controls the huge block of delegates from California (with 85% voter approval he is likely to do so) and picks up delegates from Oregon and elsewhere, a deadlock convention would likely look in his direction. 1976 is up for grabs for other members of the South Carolina delegation except Sen. Ernest Hollings, who wants more study of the area and plans to be made more definite. However, since logging at about 500 acres a year, or more, continues, urgency exists and the S. C. Wildlife Commission and Governor James E. Farris himself has “urged preservation, as has the S. C. House of Representatives. Acquisition of the whole Belvider tract seems favored.

The forest products industry, which since 1969 has received some timber from the swamp, has opposed preservation. It favors private ownership with cutting. Although it has emphasized the economic loss in the area, when cutting is stopped, studies have shown that the cutting has generated only one person per year of the employment and payroll in the timber using industry in the market area, and the share of Belvider tract timber compared with all sawtimber in the area is comparably 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 timber tax is only about $7,000—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 considerable 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 areas as Congaree and private ownership with use 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 condemnation of private property for highways and various governmental installations (with compensation to property owners.) The Belviders family, though, has 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 Belvide’s 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 Columbus on a resolution proposed in the S. C. Senate approving any governmental preservation and supported by Senators Marlon Gessette and Thomas D. Power. A spokesman said he opposes “taking property away from the individual for the sake of government.” Another said “If the Belviders sell their 15,000 acres how can we be sure that’s all the government wants?”

Congaree Swamp

WINTHROP STUDENTS PRESENT CHECK—The Sophomore Class at Winthrop College has presented a $200 check to the Children’s Attention Home in Rock Hill, a temporary shelter home for abused or neglected children. The money was raised from golf tournaments and sales of Secretary cards at Winthrop. Making the presentation were Dick and Ann Burton, directors of the home, in Theresa Gordon (left) of Charleston Heights, president of the Sophomore Class. Looking on from right are Pam Devine of Camp Lejone, N.C., class treasurer, and Janet Orner of Louisville, vice president.

WINTHROP COLLEGE GOLF TEAM—Members of the women’s intercollegiate golf team at Winthrop College are, left to right, Debbie Grimes, a freshman from Fort Washington, Pa.; Ginger Bechtolt, a junior from Kannapolis; Sue Owen, a senior from Clover; Terry Ziba, a junior from Charleston; Margaret Willingham, a sophomore from Asheville, N.C.; and Couch Ruth Stagg. (See—Who, What, When, Where for update on golf team events).
WOMEN'S GOLF TEAM OPENS SEASON
The Winthrop College women's golf team opened its season Tuesday afternoon, March 23, in a home tri-match at Wake Forest University, Winthrop, Wake Forest and UNCG Greensboro competed in the match.

Margaret Williamson, a senior from Blackburg, Va., has rejoined the team after skipping a year of competition. The steadiest golfer this fall, she ranks in the low 80's. According to Coach Ruth Sturgis, Williamson has one of the prettiest swings she's ever seen.

Playing number two is Sue Overby, from Spartanburg, a senior rron, Betty Erbe, a junior from Charleston, is listed number three.

Ginger Barfield, a Kershaw junior, and Charlene Faglier, a Norton senior, are new and next for the number four spot. Debbie Grimes, a freshman from Forest, Va., plays the sixth position.

The schedule is as follows: April 1-3, College Invitational; April 7, at Furman. A home match with Converse and a trip to the Randolph-Macon Invitational are pending.

All home matches will be played at the Fort Mill Golf Course.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION WORKSHOPS
An area workshop by the South Carolina Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation will be held at Winthrop College, April 3. The day-long workshop will be held in the gymnasium from 9:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., followed by workshops in athletic injuries, defensive aspects and developmental drills for high school basketball and track teams in wrestling.

Workshops are scheduled for athletic injuries, volleyball, organization for high school athletic clubs and activity room tournaments, adapting activities to a coed situation and court sports (handball, paddle ball and racquets).

Audiovisual presentations are also scheduled.

About 100 persons from York, Chester, Union, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Darlington, Florence, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lee and Sumter counties are expected to attend.

For further information, contact the physical education department at Winthrop College, telephone 323-1123.

WOMEN'S TENNIS SEASON
The Winthrop College women's tennis team opened a 14-game schedule last month with matches against Coker and Erskine.

Sue Slone of Hartsville plays the number six position for Coach Ann Chambers' club.

Holding down number three is Sharon Kathleen Blanton of North Augusta junior. She is a member of the prettiest swings she's ever seen.

In April 1-3, at the New York City Invitational; April 12, 3 p.m., Western Carolina; April 14, 1 p.m., Converse; April 19, 2 p.m., University of South Carolina; April 21, 1 p.m., power of Columbia College; April 23-24, AIAW Tournament; April 26, 3 p.m., Queens.

NEW YORK CAMERATA PERFORMS
A concert of works by early masters as well as contemporary composers will be performed by the New York City Camerata at Winthrop College Monday, March 30, at 8 p.m. in Pectial Hall.

The trio will also conduct a workshop at 3 p.m. the same day. The workshop and the concert are open to the public free of charge.

Winthrop College women's tennis team opened its state as part of the South Carolina Arts Commission ensemble residency program which brings outstanding musical groups into the state for programs and workshops in residence.

Members of the group are Paula Hatcher, flute; Charles Forbes, cello; and Glenn Jacobs, piano.

Play for more than 11 years, the ensemble has appeared in many of the major concert halls in the country, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Library of Congress, Carnegie Recital Hall, Lincoln Center's Avery and Alice Tuck Performing Arts Center, campuses throughout the United States.

During the afternoon lecture demonstration, the group will discuss the technical and interpretative aspects of music, which they perform. Members of the ensemble say that they enjoy playing with students who are not yet regular concert goers.

"We believe that experiencing live music, in first rate performances, is an experience which should be part of everyone's life," said one member of the group. "Students have given us some school presentations in addition to numerous conferences."

For further information, contact the Winthrop College School of Music, telephone 323-2255.

PHI KAPPA PHI INITIATES 37
Thirty-seven Winthrop College students were inducted into the national honor society of Phi Kappa Phi.

Phi Kappa Phi recognizes superior scholarship in all academic disciplines. Students who have maintained high scholastic and standards and rank in the top five percent of their class in the final semester of their senior year are eligible for membership.


Seniors elected are: Hazel Suzanne Anderson of Ware Shoals, Susan Elaine Rainwater of Union, Susan Mann of Chapin, Sheila Kaye Nolan of Manning, Shella Ann Mahoney of Lee County, and Lynda Matthews Parson of Rock Hill.

GSA president, Margaret William- son, has announced additions to the lists of new members to be held April 3 from 2-5 p.m. in front of Byrnes Auditorium.

In addition,0 students will receive pony rides, mud coverings, a penny toss, tricycle races, a candy cane, a kissing booth, and a group of singers. These booths were added to balloon sales, cake sales, a bingo booth, and the dance theater performance which are already scheduled.

A carnival will be held in McBevy Cafeteria in the east of inclement weather.

In addition, clubs and participating in the carnival are as follows: Alpha Rho Ta, Beta Alphas, Wincheon, the Social Work Club, the German Club, Alpha Lambda Delta, AIA, the Dance Theater, Dickins Programming Board, Psychology Club, Beta Alpha, Alpha Epsilon Rho, Alpha Phi Delta, Sigma Gamma Nu, Zeta Alpha, and the three Senate committees.

All proceeds will go to the Muscular Dystrophy Fund.

Seminars Brings Professor To Dorm

Instead of students making their way to a conventional classroom building where a class or 35 or more fills a lecture room, a professor lecture, Winthrop College is bringing the professor to the dormitory for a seminar-type course.

This living-learning experiment is being carried out during the time this semester as an alternative opportunity in learning for dorm students.

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

"The seminar is in the history 102, "World Civilizations Since 1600," and the professor of Dr. Bruce Vaillt. There are nine students from Wofford, the freshmen women's dorm, enrolled in the class.

Dr. Mary T. Littlejohn, vice president for student affairs, who was instrumental in starting an experimental program, said the course was set up to help them deal with dormitory life and "help students find a sense of identity by sharing experiences with people like they live with them."

Dr. Littlejohn worked closely with Dr. William Moran, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, in establishing the pilot offering this spring.

Through use of a questionnaire, the students indicated interest in having the history course taught. Student interest indicated that courses would be taught this way in the future.

"The program will succeed if the administration tries to force-feed courses to students," Dr. Littlejohn said. "It is important to find the kinds of programs that will be worthwhile to the students."

Dr. Moran indicated that studies have shown that the stronger the sense of community, the stronger the academic environment. Courses taught in dormitories can build a sense of community alongside academic lines, he said.

"Professor Vaillt, who is teaching this type course for the first time, is using a different approach than the regular section of the course," said Dr. Moran.

"Because of the nature of this class, we're not using a conventional textbook," he said. The book used is designed to promote discussion and concepts of issues, and ask students to think about what they feel with informal lecture material.

"Our purpose is to promote greater sense of community within the dormitory and to develop more group living together," related the Winthrop professor, adding that he encourages students to work on assignments together.

At first, students seemed to be afraid of a course of this nature, but after the first few class meetings they became more at ease and willing to discuss issues with Dr. Vaillt.

Sharon Singleton of Dillon and Vicky Turner of Marion, both freshmen special education majors, said they liked this course a lot better than the conventional course they had taken.

"We seem to get more involved, and the discussion topics are a lot more relevant you can relate to that period of history," said Ms. Singleton.

"By doing this seminar, I feel that I can participate more than in a lecture course," added Ms. Turner. "It allows me to make you think about issues more," she said.

Both students said the course gave them the opportunity to get to know other students and how they feel about things, whereas in a lecture course they wouldn't have that chance.

Mrs. Turner said it was important that the professor be able to relate to the students in this type of setting.

Both said students would like to see more courses taught this way.

Dr. Vaillt said he was interested to see if students will get more out of this type course as opposed to his conventional class. Although he said he enjoyed teaching both classes, the smaller group has definite advantages. The ability to involve students and the opportunity for more immediate feedback are two of them.

"This course is a model for promoting community in the dormitory," said Dr. Vaillt. "I've been interested in this type of course like it." Dr. Moran and others in the administration are awaiting the students' reaction to this course to determine how extensively the living-learning courses will be offered in the future.
Fred R. Harris

(Continued From Page 4)

society that advocates democracy. His stance on virtually all specific issues flows from that prime position. Harris is a fiery, strong-hearted and doesn’t hesitate to spell out the specific implications of an issue. He is against any attempt to turn America into an aggregated economic power. According to Harris, his “New Populism” calls for the widespread distribution of economic 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 corporation, 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 issues as bus and air traffic are merely “symptomatic issues” that can’t be so excused as solved yet: the economic problems are solved. Despite the growing criticism from Harris home state he still maintains a stern approach to 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 a chance 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, when 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 between woman and her own doctor,” Harris declared in a campaign statement. “There is not just a need to reassert the civil rights of a woman to control her own body”, he said.

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 young people, 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.

Foreign Policy

Harris is also interested in the elimination of loopholes such as the oil-depletion allowance, and special “vital” gains treatment.

Environment

Harris would roll back the price of domestic crude oil, enforce anti-trust laws against energy monopolies and require that every automobile made or sold in the United States average 22 m.m. to the gallon.

Civil Rights, Civil Liberties

Harris favors school racial integration, a position while in the Senate. He introduced legislation aimed at facilitating it. Harris is interested in reducing discrimination but his major focus, however, is on working to end white prejudice rather than simply raising the impact of discrimination.

On women’s rights, Harris has been a constant supporter of the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment which he co-sponsored in the Senate. He also endorses the Supreme Court decision on abortion, viewing that as a question of the privacy of the individual woman.

Henry Jackson

(Continued From Page 5)

time. Accordingly, the campaign to 1975 was characterized by a ground-rushing, in order to build a treasury to carry Jackson through the grueling primaries. Of the two primaries Jackson has entered to date, he found victory in Massachusetts, and finished with 24% of the vote behind Carter and Wallace in Florida. Although Jackson lost the Florida primary, he carried the votes in Miami. Signs of weak support in the South spurred Jackson to drop out of the North Carolina primary. There are signs of strong support in the North and Far West. Jackson’s supporters mainly consist of the “old” Democrats.

One of Jackson’s primary assets, he hopes, is organized labor. He always has voted with labor in Congress, and he has enjoyed a loyal relationship with AFL-CIO President George Meany. Labor has contributed generously to his Senate campaigns. However, the labor federation has taken a neutral stance on performance and it is feared that some of the unions may turn to candidates more liberal than Jackson.

Jackson is targeting his campaign at the broad band of mostly middle-income voters and to the Upper Midwest and west to the Upper Midwest states. With his western background and environmental record significant, the campaign is expected to be a formidable challenge to Ford. Jackson is aware of the problem.

Not a charismatic figure, Jackson is counting on his reputation as an effective legislator to make up for what he may lack in style. Accordingly, he is trying to draw national attention to his performance as a senator. “As a declared candidate,” he said the day after his Feb. 6, 1975, announcement, “I intend to spend the majority of my time not on the road but on the job.”

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 presidential campaign 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 responsibility and the present government or economy are easily blamed on the current leader of the party in power. This disadvantage, plus Reagan’s support from rank-and-file Republicans and party workers, insure Ford’s race for the nomination will not be easy. The close result 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.
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 which followed.

However, he did not achieve the upset victory that his aides 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% of the vote was good for only second to "Scoop" Jackson's 23%.

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% of the vote compared to Jimmy Carter's 35%. Carter's victory was somewhat of a surprise to Wallace who had swept that state in 1968 with 42% of the vote. Though it had to be frustrating for the man from Alabama, his campaign manager pointed out that Carter had not yet voted Wallace in the Deep South since Florida is not really considered a Deep South state. Wallace kept up his spirits and stated that "(the'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 25% of the vote to Carter's 48%. 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 emerge from the primaries with enough delegates 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.

**SUMMER JOB INTERVIEWS**

Old Ninety Six Girl Scout Council Camp Wabak--Greenville, S.C. Mon. Apr. 5

Girls Scout Council Pee Dee Area--Florence Tues. Mar. 30

Sign up at Guidance and Placement office.

**Election Results**

by Sheila Nolan

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

**Dinkins Office**

President--Debbie Kimbrell
Vice-president--David Gray
Sec./Treas.--Eunice Boyd
Films Committee Chairman--Craig Paris
Concert Committee Chairman--Karen Diggs
Publicity Committee Chairman--Dwight Watt
Special Events Committee Chairman--Cindy Murphy
Travel Committee Chairman--Dwayne Elmore
Tournaments/Games Committee Chairman--Mary Thomas

**SGA Office**

Secretary of Records--Jane Thompson
Academic Council--Laura Crocker
Academic Conduct--Jane Bedell
-Sherie Macaulay
Assistant Public Defender--Denise Holcom
Assistant Public Prosecutor--Irene Dewitt

The new mascot chosen by students and faculty was the golden eagles.

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