

Streak is over,  
but soccer team  
eyes national title

/ 6



Thrills and chills:  
Rock climbing  
on Mt. Erie

/ 7

Pat Metheny  
jazzes up  
Bellingham

/ 9



# WESTERN FRONT

PLEASE RECYCLE

VOL. 76, NO. 50

WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, BELLINGHAM, WA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1984

## AS escorts temporarily suspended

By Christine Valdez

R.G. Peterson of the University Police decided yesterday after meeting with the head of the Kung Fu Club that the police do not want to run the Associated Students escort service with a club.

A.S. Adviser Jack Smith, who also attended the meeting, said Peterson wanted more time to run background checks on the Kung Fu Club members.

Smith said Peterson also was concerned because at two escort training sessions last week, two of the four people who showed up were not students and the people who were to show up did not.

Peterson was not available for comment.

Last February, Tan Tran, Kung Fu Club instructor, volunteered the club to work on the escort service with the University Police from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

In return for its service, Smith said the club was to be paid \$2 an hour which would go into its budget.

Currently, University Police is paid \$3.86 an hour and escorts from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m. The help

from the Kung Fu Club would have extended the hours from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

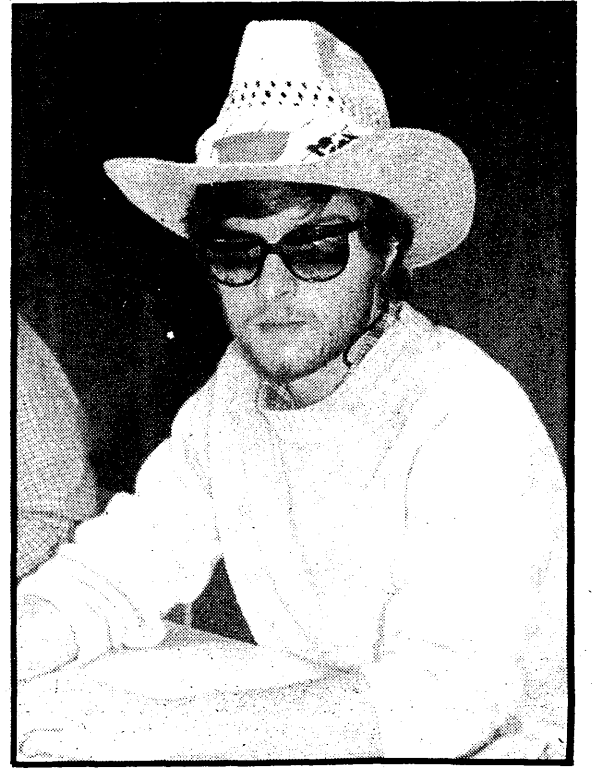
At next week's AS Board meeting Smith said the Board will discuss options to the current escort service. It can either continue with the current hours and the University Police, or extend the hours from 7:30 or 8 p.m. until midnight, or it can provide its own escort service which would not be supervised by University Police.

In other AS business:

The board is arranging shuttles to the polls Tuesday. One shuttle will leave every hour from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in front of the Viking Union.

Shuttles also will leave every half hour from 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. from the Ridgeway, Fairhaven and Viking Commons dining halls.

The polling places for on-campus students are: Nash, Mathes, Edens and Higginson vote at Maple Street Firehall, 1111 Indian; Ridgeway; Fairhaven, Buchanan Towers and Birnam Wood residents vote at Sehome High School. Highland Hall residents vote at the Courthouse Annex, 1000 North Forest.



ANDY PERDUE

In the true Halloween spirit, Dana Grant (left) and Soren Ryherd (right) dressed up as Charlie Chaplin and a cowboy for Wednesday's AS board meeting.

## State and county candidates on last leg 40th District candidates focus on education, taxes

By Vaughn Cocke

Taxes and education were the most popular themes in three 40th-District debates on Oct. 25.

About 60 people filed into the Fairhaven Middle School cafeteria for the *Bellingham Herald*/League of Women Voters-sponsored event.

### SENATE

The first debate pitted incumbent Sen. Lowell Peterson (D-Concrete) against Republican challenger David Welts. Welts, a Mt. Vernon attorney, opened by talking about education.

Welts said he supported the idea of a tuition freeze, but cautioned that the quality of education might suffer as a result.

"You cannot arbitrarily freeze tuition, because that cuts off funding," he said.

Peterson, seeking his sixth four-year term, directed his attention to tourism.

Expo 86 in Vancouver, British Columbia, he said, will generate much business for Whatcom County, and he pledged to prepare for expansion.

Peterson supported a tuition freeze, saying higher education should be available to everyone.

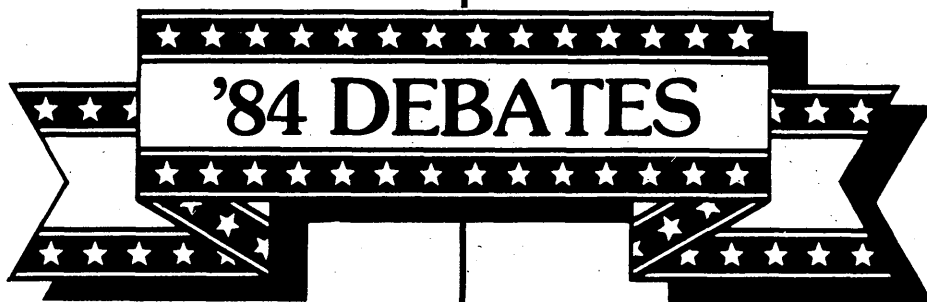
At one point during the debate, Welts asked of Peterson, "Do you think I'm qualified for the Senate?"

Peterson responded by calling Welts one of the finest lawyers in the Pacific Northwest, but said he should stay in that profession.

Welts later cited an interview of two years ago when Peterson allegedly said he was considering leaving the Senate.

Welts claimed that Peterson repeatedly had tried to secure an outside job and questioned the senator's dedication.

Peterson said he intends to stay on four more years if elected, adding, "I'm not looking for a higher paying job in government."



### HOUSE POSITION 1

The debate between Democrat Terry Brainard and Republican Homer Lundquist was a slow-moving affair. It consisted mostly of Brainard attacking his opponent's performance in the Legislature in 1981 and 1982, when Lundquist had the district's Position 2 seat.

Brainard described Lundquist's policies as "short-term expensive solutions," and criticized the former representative's voting record in the Legislature.

He asked Lundquist why he voted against a bill to punish people for cruelty to animals. Lundquist replied that the bill was "a waste of taxpayers' time and money."

When he wasn't defending his past record, Lundquist pledged "to provide funding for

• see 40th DISTRICT, page 2

## Abortion, nuclear free zone discussed at 42nd debate

By Karen Jenkins

Six local candidates launched their final week of campaigning last Tuesday night by answering questions from each other and an audience at Shuksan Middle School.

with a \$386 million bond issue.

"I thought it was a relatively responsible capital expenditure for us at that time," Braddock said.

The bond went toward building and upgrading schools, prisons and mental health facilities, he said.

One woman asked the candidates if they thought religion should influence the way a person voted.

Braddock answered, "They (religious beliefs) are so much a part of us, they do whether we mean them to or not."

Post replied similarly, "Our religion is the basis for all our ethics and how we relate to other people. We can't divorce that from anything we do in our life."

### HOUSE POSITION 2

The candidates in the second debate, State Representative (Position 2) Republican Roger Van Dyken and Democratic challenger Pete Kremen, were much more aggressive in their remarks.

Kremen opened by saying Van Dyken has been able to get only three bills passed during his three terms in the state House of Representatives.

"He has failed," Kremen said.

Van Dyken defended his record, saying he had helped 49 bills get passed during his six years in office. In addition, he said, he helped write six other bills that were passed.

"There is a saying in Olympia that last-minute personal attacks are the last resort of a desperate candidate," Van Dyken said.

As president of the Big Brothers and Sisters of Northwest Washington, Kremen started a bingo game that has made the

• see 42nd DISTRICT, page 2

### HOUSE POSITION 1

The first debate was between State Representative (Position 1) Democrat Dennis Braddock and his opponent, Republican Carol Post. The discussion was subdued, with neither candidate showing much emotion.

Braddock said he is against Initiative 471, which would stop state funding of abortions.

"I believe in choice," he said. "We certainly don't want to encourage the use of abortion. But sometimes it's best for people to have that choice and that choice should not be only for the rich."

Post favors the initiative. She said medical care should be provided to people when they need it but abortion is an operation of choice, not a medical necessity.

A man from the audience asked Braddock why he had voted to put the state in debt

# Taxes dominate 40th . . .

## • 40th DISTRICT, from page 1

basic education." He added, "We need to broaden our tax base."

Brainard promised "hard work and a sensible plan," and closed by asking, "Can we afford Homer again?"

### HOUSE POSITION 2

The liveliest debate of the evening was between incumbent Democrat Pat McMullen and Republican Hazle Lindstrom. The candidates didn't antagonize each other, but Lindstrom aroused the audience with her criticism of the education system.

Many of today's youth are illiterate and teachers are to blame, she said.

"I'd like to see a little work from them (teachers)," she said.

Lindstrom singled out Sehome High School as one of many whose students can't write properly.

This comment outraged some audience members, one of whom asked Lindstrom if she ever had visited the school.

Admitting she hadn't, Lindstrom said her opinion was based on several illegible job applications she had received from Sehome students. She later promised to visit the school.

Lindstrom also advocated massive tax cuts. She said property taxes in particular should be abolished.

"We have to stop leaning on the government," she said. "We have too many taxes."

Meanwhile, McMullen warned voters that economic recovery is not as close as it seems and said not to expect any tax breaks.

"There are no tax cuts in the future," he said.

He also said he supports the movement to make Whatcom County a nuclear-free zone, while Lindstrom withheld her endorsement.

# 42nd district debates . . .

## • 42nd DISTRICT, from page 1

organization self-supporting with a budget of \$155,000 a year.

Van Dyken asked him if that was how he planned to solve the state's financial problems.

Kremen replied he was proud he had been able to make the local Big Brothers and Sisters organization one of only three self-supporting programs in the nation.

"But no," he said, "I'm not planning to bring big-time casino gambling to Washington."

In response to an audience member's question, Van Dyken said he was against the Nuclear Free Zone initiative and Kremen said he was for it.

### WHATCOM COUNTY COUNCIL

The final debate was between incumbent Mary Kay Becker and her challenger for the at-large Whatcom County Council seat, Art Lee.

The discussion was amicable. The can-

didates often joked with each other.

Becker asked Lee, "If you could get elected to any office in the world, which would you choose?"

"I've always liked Ronnie Reagan's job," he answered.

"I suspected that," she replied.

Later Becker told the audience if they had the urge to vote for Lee, they should write his name in for president.

They agreed, in principle if not in method, on several issues.

Both said it was important to protect agricultural land from urban sprawl and to provide more public access to waterfront land.

The biggest controversy came from a woman in the audience who said city drainage has continually flooded her and her husband's property.

She said city officials had long been promising to do something about the problem, but have taken no action.

Becker said it was the first time she's heard about the problem and promised to look into it.

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## WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### PLEASE POST

Deadline for announcements in this space is noon Monday for the Tuesday issue of Western Front and noon Thursday for the Friday edition. Announcements should be limited to 50 words, typewritten or legibly printed, and sent through campus mail or brought in person to the Publications Office, Commissary 108. Do not address announcements directly to the Western Front. Phoned announcements will not be accepted. All announcements should be signed by the originator.

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION** for winter quarter will be held Nov. 12-30. You should receive your permit to register by mail in early November. Consult with faculty adviser about schedule, then go to OM Registration Center no earlier than your appointment.

**COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS ADVANCE PRE-REGISTRATION** will be Wed. & Thurs., Nov. 7 & 8, in Parks Hall Student Lounge. Check notices on bulletin boards regarding registration times.

**SECOND FALL QUARTER HOUSING PAYMENTS** are due on or before Nov. 5.

**MATH PLACEMENT TESTS:** Basic algebra will be given at 4 p.m. Wed., Nov. 7 in LH4. No fee required. Intermediate algebra & precalculus will be given at 4 p.m. Thurs., Nov. 8 in LH4. Fee of \$10, payable on test date. Allow 1 1/2 hours for each test session. Pre-registration required in OM120 from 9 a.m. to noon and 1-4 p.m. Nov. 1-2 & 5-6.

**MATH ANXIETY REDUCTION WORKSHOP** will meet from 2-4 p.m. Fridays Nov. 9-Dec. 4 (four meetings). Interested students should stop by the Counseling Center, OM262, prior to the first meeting to pick up an information packet.

**MEXICO INTEREST MEETING:** Students seeking information about study in Mexico should attend a meeting from 3-5 p.m. Wed., Nov. 7, in OM400F. Deadline for winter applications is Nov. 27. Contact the Foreign Study Office, OM400, X/3298.

**IDENTITY & CULTURE FORUM:** Faculty from the College of Business & Economics will speak about "Communication Styles and Problems in the International Business World" from 3 to 5 p.m. Wed., Nov. 7, in VU408. Dr. Yoshi Tokunaga, exchange professor from Asia University, Tokyo, will address Japanese-style communication and business decision making in Japan. Dr. Robert Collier, who has been exchange professor to Asia University, will speak about the American experience in Japan and the necessity for speaking Japanese. Dr. Farrokh Safavi will discuss communication theory and a case study in Brazil.

**BOOK OF THE QUARTER** panel, "Populism, Polity & Power," will be held 4-5:30 p.m. Wed., Nov. 7, in WL Presentation Room. Panelists are Dr. George Drake (sociology), Donna Langston (T.A., political science), Dr. Erwin Mayer (economics) and Dr. Lynn Robbins (Huxley College).

**CAMPUS ALLIANCE FOR PEACE** meets at 5 p.m. Mon., Nov. 5, in VU408. Everyone is welcome.

**WOMEN'S ISSUE GROUP** meets from noon to 2 p.m. each Tuesday in VU219. Check the boards for topics or speakers. **STRATA** is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in VU216. Stop by for coffee. • **Social hour: 4-6 p.m. today (Nov. 2), Tony's Coffee House.** • **Brown-bag luncheon:** noon Thurs., Nov. 15, VA460—"Custodial and Noncustodial Parental Rights."

### Career Planning & Placement Center Recruiting Schedule

Seniors must have their files established in the Placement Center prior to sign-up for interviews.

- Willamette U. Graduate School of Management, Mon., Nov. 5. All majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - University of Alaska/Fairbanks, Mon., Nov. 5. Education majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - U.S. Marine Corps, Tues.-Fri., Nov. 6-9. All majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - K-Mart Corp., Tues.-Wed., Nov. 6-7. Business/liberal arts majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - WSU Graduate School, Thurs., Nov. 8. Graduate programs. Sign up in OM280.
  - Business, technical & liberal arts seniors: Attend a meeting at 4 p.m. Thurs., Nov. 8, in MH163.
  - Mobil Oil Corp., Tues., Nov. 13. Accounting majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - Frederick & Nelson, Tues.-Wed., Nov. 13. Business majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - CA School of Professional Psych., Wed., Nov. 14. Graduate school programs. Sign up in OM280.
  - Woolworth Co., Thurs., Nov. 15. All majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - Prudential, Fri., Nov. 16. Business-related majors. Sign up in OM280.
  - Naval Ocean Systems Center, Fri., Nov. 16. Physics, math, computer science majors. Sign up in OM280 beginning Nov. 6.
- JOB SEARCH WORKSHOPS:** 2 p.m. Tues., Nov. 6; 10 a.m. Thurs., Nov. 15.  
**RESUME WORKSHOPS:** 3 p.m. Wed., Nov. 7; 10 a.m. Tues., Nov. 13.  
**INTERVIEW WORKSHOPS:** 10 a.m. Wed., Nov. 7; 4 p.m. Tues., Nov. 13.

# Classifieds

Rates: 70¢ per line (27 characters) first insertion; 65¢ per line each additional insertion. Deadline: Thursday noon for Tuesday's paper and Tuesday noon for Friday's paper. Western Front office, College Hall Room 7. phone: 676-3161. Checks Only, In Advance

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Professional typing and/or editing. Reasonable. Katie, 733-3353.

Typing by a Pro . . . Call Jackie 676-8483.

Word Processing by Word-service, student rates. Drop-off and pick-up at Superior Repro, 501 E. Holly St. Inquiries 354-1400. MC and VISA.

Typing 50¢ a page. Chris, 671-1629.

TOO BUSY? Hate libra, research? Call Doenne Research Service: 733-0600.

Stressed? No energy? I can help you. Free consultation. Call 676-7112.

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PLANNING THE GREAT ESCAPE? The Foreign Study Office has info on work, travel, study abroad, and issues the money-saving International Student ID Card. Contact us in OM 400, Ext. 3298.

Typing. Betty, 671-6533.

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FAST TYPING SERVICE! Call Lisa 676-8960 days — 676-8628 eves.

### Help Wanted

Viereck's Restaurant: wait-persons needed. Phone for appointment: 12 to 6 p.m. 332-5115

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### For Sale

For sale just like new, 14-ft x 56 ft mobile home. Near campus, South End Mobile Estates, 25th & Donovan, #21. 733-8626.

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Ski Boots: Salomon SX90E, fits sizes 10-11 1/2, 1 yr. old. The hottest boot for the last 3 yrs! Must sell/need cash. \$150. 676-5355, Paul.

G.E. AM/FM stereo cassette recorder. Dolby & metal tape. Good condition. \$100. 671-3605 Jim.

SELMER MK-7 (Paris) Tenor Sax new cond. with case \$1400. 647-2279.

Sennheiser 421 mic. New \$210. Line & Line Trans. \$15. Yamaha PM180 six channel mixer \$300. Boss DM2 Delay Pedal new \$110. 647-2279.

SKIS: '83 Olin Comp IV's, 200 cm w/Salomon 737 bindings. GREAT BUMP SKIS! \$150 676-5035, Jim.

'72 Toyota Corona Mark II 4-door wagon. Radial tires, FM cassette deck w/ 4 speakers included. Call Michael evenings, 671-6426.

### Roommate Wanted

Gay woman needs housemate. 2 bedroom house on busline, near laundry facilities. \$150 a month & 1/2 utilities. Male or female, gay or non-gay okay. 733-6620 or 592-5262 before 9 a.m.

### Lost & Found

Lost Rhinestone silver bracelet. Reward if returned. Call Missy 734-8983. Lost Oct. 26th Nash dance.

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# Eikenberry disputes TV ad

By Jeffrey Andrews

Responding to charges he'd opposed an employee "right to know" bill, incumbent Attorney General candidate Ken Eikenberry called his opponent's claims "deceitful" and "irresponsible."

Eikenberry, who brought his campaign to Bellingham Monday, said he never opposed the bill that his Democratic challenger Phil Talmadge has said he had.

The controversy over whether Eikenberry opposed "right to know" legislation started with a Talmadge television commercial. The commercial shows a woman, who, in a raspy voice caused by a toxic substance in her workplace, says Talmadge should be elected because he supports the workers' right-to-know bill, and Eikenberry opposed it, she said.

For weeks it was unclear if Eikenberry had opposed the bill that passed about six months ago.



KEN EIKENBERRY

It gave workers the right to know when they are working around dangerous substances. Monday, the *Front* received a

release from an organization called the Right to Know Foundation announcing it was requesting records that would clear up the controversy.

Asked about the release, Eikenberry claimed the Right to Know Foundation is a "phony organization" created by Talmadge to bring a lawsuit against the state to have records released.

Those records have been released, Eikenberry said, and nothing in them suggest he opposed the bill.

While in Bellingham, Eikenberry was endorsed by Families and Friends of Missing Persons and Violent Crime Victims.

Linda Barker, president of Families and Friends, said her group rarely endorses candidates, but found it important to support Eikenberry's re-election bid because he has supported victims' rights legislation.

Talmadge, she said, wasn't as supportive of victim's rights.

# Parks proposition looks to improve recreation

By Carol MacPherson

Many of the issues discussed in the presidential campaign seem far removed from local voters. People for Parks would like people to think about some issues closer to home.

People for Parks, or Proposition No. 1, offers a four-part bond issue that will be supported through the sale of \$6.5 million in general obligation bonds.

About half the money will go for support of a countywide senior citizen program. It will be used to improve eight senior centers in the county by fixing leaky roofs and poor heating and plumbing systems. People for Parks would also like to build additional meeting, parking and activity space for existing senior centers.

People for Parks would spend approximately 17 percent of the

bond issue to protect and repair existing county parks. One improvement would be to make the parks accessible to the handicapped.

The bond also would provide money to assure the public's ability to acquire permanent access to saltwater. People for Parks would like all Whatcom County's residents to be able to enjoy the shoreline and would purchase saltwater property.

For the benefit of athletes in the county, the bond issue would provide for the construction of new soccer fields and improvements on other multi-purpose fields. These fields would be operated and maintained by school districts, cities and all groups who use them.

People for Parks wants to protect and maintain those park facilities that work, and also meet the need of other parks and recreation facilities.

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PRESENTS

## Socrates

A FILM by ROBERTO ROSSELLINI

The great Italian neo-realistic director did a series of films near the end of his career on historical figures seen within the context of their times. These films were not costume dramas in the Hollywood style, but carefully researched reconstructions of the intellectual milieu in which these historically important figures lived and died. In the evolution of Western Civilization, Socrates is one of the most vital forces. To paraphrase Voltaire, if he had not existed we would have had to invent him.

Monday, November 5, 1984 at 3 pm    Library Presentation Room    FREE

# Missionary critical of Nicaragua policy

By Charlie Siderius

Howard Heiner, who has spent the last 18 months in Nicaragua as an adviser to that government's forest service, said here Monday the Reagan administration policies are destroying Nicaragua and eventually will send young Americans there to fight and die.

The 55-year-old Methodist missionary spoke calmly, but his words, directed toward the Reagan administration, were harsh. His strongest attack was on the administration's recent rejection of the Contradora peace proposal.

Heiner now is on a public speaking tour vocalizing his assessment of the Nicaraguan situation, an assessment far different from the Reagan administration's assessment. His tour is sponsored by the Methodist Church and several peace organizations.

Heiner, a former Olympia businessman, is no stranger to revolution. He was in Chile in 1973 when CIA-backed liberators overthrew the popularly-elected Salvador Allende Government.

"I watched the disintegration of the Chilean society. I watched as the neighbors around me got hungrier and hungrier. I watched as the kids started getting bloated," Heiner said.

He also was in Bolivia and saw people he knew and went to church with thrown in jail because they were called subversive by the U.S.-backed forces.

"You can read every day in the press that the Reagan administration is for the Contradora process, but they're sabotaging it under the table everywhere they can sabotage it," Heiner said.

The Contradora process has led to a 21-point peace proposal for Central America. It has been drawn up over the last four years by Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

During negotiations for the proposal, the Reagan administration verbally praised the peace initiative, but then shunned it when it became a reality, Heiner said.

The Nicaraguan government unconditionally agreed to the proposal.



HOWARD HEINER

"The first reaction by the State Department was to say it was a propaganda ploy. The next day, (Secretary of State George) Shultz said there were serious flaws within the Contradora process," Heiner said.

Heiner said the proposal was not

a propaganda ploy. The Reagan administration constantly distorts the Nicaraguan situation in this way to make it appear Nicaragua is more of a threat to the interests of the United States than it really is.

"If there's any threat to the United States, it's the threat that a third-world country can throw off the yoke of a dictatorship and then maintain a neutrality and self-determination by itself," Heiner said.

That neutrality includes non-alignment with the Soviet Union or the United States, he said.

Any alignment now existing between the Soviets or Cubans and the Sandinistas comes from the U.S.—support of the fallen Anastasio Somoza regime, he said.

The United States chose to back Somoza. The rebels had nowhere to turn but the Soviet Union and Cuba, he said. Somoza was the dictator of Nicaragua before 1979.

Heiner emphasized the Sandinistas don't want, and in fact have little use for the Soviets.

"The Sandinistas started fighting in 1961 and fought until 1979.

They've had 18 years of guerrilla warfare experience. I don't think they need a great deal of advisers."

The military might of the Sandinistas is overplayed, too, he said.

"They don't have a great mechanized force, they've only got 40 Soviet tanks...they can't even keep those operating. They can't get parts," he said.

The flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador is another Reagan administration farce, he said. Since the borders of El Salvador and Nicaragua don't meet, Nicaraguans would have to go through several armies and navies to get them there, he said.

In speculating on Nicaragua's future, he said he thought young American men were going to be sent there to die. He said the present administration is on a course to open war in Nicaragua.

Why should anyone believe him and not the Reagan administration? Heiner says you should believe him because he has lived there.

"I've seen what's going on. And, if you don't believe me, take a vacation to Nicaragua. I'll be your personal guide," he said.

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## Western students not "California-ish" . . . Maine prof 'discovers' Northwest

By Janice Keller

Expecting Western students to be "more California-ish," exchange professor C. Stewart Doty has found them "more or less the same" as students in Maine.

Doty, a history professor from the University of Maine at Orono, is teaching and conducting research at Western this quarter through an exchange program of the Center for Canadian and Canadian-American Studies.

French professor William Bryant is representing Western this quarter at the University of Maine. The program includes exchanging homes, so Doty and his wife are living in Bryant's home in north Bellingham for the quarter.

While the program doesn't exchange professors department for department (for example, a history professor isn't traded for a history professor) an interest in Canadian studies makes the connection, Doty said.

He is teaching an upper division history course, History of French-Canadian and Franco-Americans, and is researching on the connections between the French, French-Canadian and Franco-American senses of nationalism. He also will be conducting seminars on these subjects later in the quarter.

The University of Maine is about the same size as Western, Doty said, but is a different type of institution. He compared the university, which has seven colleges including engineering, agriculture and forestry, to a combination of the University of Washington and Washington State University in scope, only much smaller because the state is smaller.

Although Doty has found the students the same, not "California-ish," he discovered the Pacific Northwest is different than Maine, much to his surprise.

"It's entirely different. I thought it would look more like Maine; I thought the only



History professor C. Stewart Doty is on exchange from the University of Maine at Orono.

place on the West Coast that would resemble Maine would be the Puget Sound. But it is different...each is beautiful in its own way. We don't have the Cascades...the islands in the Puget Sound look to me like mountain tops," he said.

Despite having to replace their car engine during the journey west, and losing a box of lecture notes he shipped separately, Doty and his wife are enjoying their stay in Bellingham, and have had a chance to see some

of the surrounding area.

"My wife's fascinated with the San Juan Islands, and she wants to see whales. We like Vancouver, British Columbia...and Mexican food."

He explained that Mexican food is hard to find back East.

"We've become experts on Mexican food opportunities in Bellingham," he said. "Our favorite is the Mexican Kitchen on State Street."

## Chinese visit Western

By Elisa Claassen

A group of Chinese educators visited Western Tuesday to improve relations with the university, said Larry Marrs, dean of the School of Education.

During a luncheon five educational delegates exchanged teacher-training methods with Western educators through a translator.

Afterwards, the group toured Wilson Library's educational area, the Chinese medicine exhibit in the Viking Union Art Gallery, Carver Gym and the Miller Hall Computer Center.

Teachers in China receive their "pre-service" training in teachers' college before returning to an educational college, said Marie Eaton, chairwoman of the Educational Curriculum and Instruction Department.

The Chinese educational college is operated at the provincial level and not by the higher educational board that runs the teachers' college, Eaton said.

Another difference between East and West higher education is the difficulty Chinese students face when trying to gain admittance to college. Only 20-percent of the Chinese attend college, Eaton said, after taking a stringent examination including foreign languages, chemistry and physics.

The Chinese delegates, who visited Western again on Thursday, were interested in sending exchange student teachers to Western or Ferndale public schools, Marrs said.

The visit Eaton called "pleasant," ended with gift exchanges.

The Chinese delegates gave Western educators a scroll with a panda and several books about Sichuan Province.

In turn, Western educators gave the Chinese soap made from Mt. Saint Helen's ash, candy from Shanghai and calendars sporting Washington state photographs.

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# Intramurals underway despite gripes

By Charlie Siderius

Intramural sports are underway once again. As in the past, those who play and those who don't have gripes about the program.

Judy Bass, director of the intramural program for the last six years, said she does all she can to straighten out problems with intramural sports. But she admits problems still exist.

One common gripe is officiating.

Duane Groth, who plays flickerball this quarter, said, "Some of the refs (referees), know everyone on a team by their first names. I've even been in games where the referees start laughing when they (the opposing team) score."

Bass said, "The officials are supposed to disqualify themselves if they are familiar with members of a team. But sometimes it's not a matter of choice because the referee that's there is the only one available."

Groth said, "I was in a basketball game last year where a guy on my team got decked and the woman ref was either too scared to say anything or she didn't know what she was doing."

Officials are required to have experience in officiating the particular sport or are required to take a class in officiating before calling

the shots in any game, Bass said.

In flickerball, officiating isn't the only problem. Rod Gordon, who played flickerball last year, said the sport itself is the problem. "It's a dumb sport. It's like some guy just invented it for a P.E. class and now we have to play it instead of flag football. There's just as much contact in flickerball (as in flag football)," Gordon said.

Bass said flag football was dropped in favor of flickerball because of injuries and because it was too hard on the fields. Although it has turned out flickerball is just as hard on fields, injuries have not been as numerous

since flag football was dropped, she said.

Flickerball is a combination of soccer, basketball and football. A football is used, but players cannot run more than three steps forward while carrying the ball. The object is to move the ball downfield with forward passes and then throw the ball through a square hole cut into a basketball backboard.

Another complaint among intramural players is overqualified teams registering for lower divisions. Bass said teams qualified for a higher division sometimes sign up for a lower division just to win intramural championship

shirts. She said she hasn't yet found a way to get overqualified teams to put themselves into higher divisions.

Teams are supposed to register for the division they think they qualify to be in. In some leagues, such as the flickerball league however, only one division exists, and the poorer teams inevitably lose badly time after time.

Inadequate coverage by the *Front* was an additional complaint. Gordon said, "A lot more students play intramurals than are even interested in some varsity sports. Why can't they (the *Front*) at least list the standings once in awhile?"

## My apologies to Pucksters for 'rowdy' behavior

By Scott Friedrich

Dear Coach Utendale and the Western hockey team:

I speak for a group of fans who were in attendance for your home opener last Friday. We call ourselves the "Rowdy Nine," and we earned the title that night.

In retrospect, we feel that our behavior in support of the team may have been somewhat overzealous.



Yep, we started the "Huskies suck" cheer, for example. It now seems that this might have been in rather poor taste, and it may have reflected in a negative way on you.

We also singled out individual players on the University of Washington team for our special... shall we say, personal brand of abuse.

It has since come to my attention that such abuse can be dangerous to the players. Let me personally assure you that this particular form of "protest" will not be repeated.

However, we do not apologize for our loud and enthusiastic, albeit obnoxious, support of the team.

We started the "bullshit" chant when we felt you got a bad call, i.e. any call or penalty

that went against you.

We started the "Here we go Western, here we go," cheer. Probably our mildest vocalization of the evening.

In short, we cheered anything that even remotely resembled a good play, shot, save or body check.

But what we, the Rowdy Nine, are by far the proudest of was our human wave.

Yes, we started the wave going after every Western score. And with 13, count 'em, folks, 13 big goals, we got lots of practice.

Granted, with only about 150 fans, the wave more closely resembled a ripple, but it was pretty darn impressive nonetheless.

Now, we, the Rowdy Nine, would like to

propose a deal to you, the Western hockey team:

You continue to play the excellent hockey we saw last Friday, and we'll continue our loud (but somewhat more restrained) and enthusiastic support. Wins and losses are secondary to doing our best.

Thanks, guys.

the Rowdy Nine

P.S.

To all you people out there who waste your Fridays watching videos, studying, bar hopping or whatever: Come on out to the Bakerview Ice Arena at 9:15 p.m. and see some slam-bam, living on a razor's edge, Western hockey. Remember, **Fridays are hockey night!**

## 38-game streak snapped

By Tim Mahoney

The streak is over.

The University of Washington Huskies broke the women's soccer team's 38-game winning streak with a 2-1 defeat Wednesday night in Seattle.

Forward Annette Duvall said the Huskies earned their victory. "We didn't beat ourselves."

"Washington, though talented, has no playoffs to go to," she said. "Their whole season was geared to beating us in this game."

Western has a possible national championship to look forward to.

The Huskies, playing on artificial turf and at night, conditions

unfamiliar to Western, scored first in the 12th minute on a head-in goal from a corner kick.

Viking Nancy Hartley tied the game in the 30th minute on a direct free kick into the corner of the net.

In the 75th minute, Western tried to clear the ball away from its goal across the middle. A Husky attacker stole the ball and quickly kicked it in.

Fifteen minutes later, the Huskies were celebrating their victory.

Duvall, philosophical in defeat, said, "We needed a challenge once in a while to make ourselves better," adding, "We'd much rather lose to them than lose the national championship."

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# Adventurers brave cliffs near Anacortes

By Stanley Holmes

Early on Saturday, despite threatening weather and cold winds, a Western van full of 15 eager adventurers drove south to Mt. Erie near Anacortes to learn the fundamentals of rock climbing.

Mt. Erie is a 500-foot mountain overlooking the San Juan Islands. It is carved on one side by vertical cliffs. A road on the back side leads to the summit where a spectacular view awaits.

Arriving at the top of Mt. Erie, Lisa Galbraith, leader of the Outdoor Program-sponsored seminar, got the group together and had them tie on their harnesses. They had practiced knot-tying



Lisa Galbraith led the group through the one-day climbing seminar. JANICE KELLER

and basic rope handling at an evening session in the outdoor program before Saturday.

Galbraith then tied nylon (goldline) ropes to trees in the parking lot and had one student sit down and sling the rope behind his back. The other student tied into the rope and pretended she was actually climbing. While she walked towards the belayer sitting down, the belayer took in slack and held both hands on the rope.

If the climber was to fall, the belayer would cinch the rope around his waist, thus stopping his partner's fall. This is called belaying. It is the basis for safe rock climbing.

While Galbraith had the students rehearsing belay techniques, she, along with some of her instructors, walked to the top of the 50-foot practice cliff to set up belay stations.

"The objective is having people appreciate the rock and to become aware of what's out there," Galbraith said. "And learning how to have fun safely."

She was perched on the edge of the cliff, the full view of Deception Pass and the San Juan Islands stood before her; directly below were green idyllic pastures bordering a lake.

When the students began trickling down from the woods, three belay stations and a rappel station were up.

Although still cold, students began tackling the steep face as other students, under the watchful eye of the instructor, belayed the climbers up.

Barry Ulman was the senior member of the group, at 44. A part-time graduate student in music, he said he had prior climbing experience, but not a lot.

"I'm interested in climbing," he said. "But I'm not a hardcore. I'd like to have enough ability to climb major mountains in the Cascades. Besides the thrill, I enjoy the view."



Becky Doolittle and Sydney Jackson check the gear before setting up belay and rappel stations on Mt. Erie. JANICE KELLER

Neal Furrow is a junior in technology. He said he has climbed with the Outdoor Program before.

"I just love the outdoors mainly," he said. "It's good workout and it's exciting, but mostly it's just being out here. Climbing is a lot of fun."

As students rappelled down the cliff, belayed or climbed the cracks up the face. John Bowling, assistant outdoor program coordinator, explained the Outdoor Program's philosophy.

"There's two main purposes," he said. "It's a resource center for those who are experienced in the outdoors. The second function is to initiate activities and provide recreational opportunities for inexperienced people interested in the outdoors."

He said for the climbing trip today, the main purpose was to teach people the basic knots, belay techniques, rappelling and to get some actual on-rock experience.

Some of the participants, such as Becky Doolittle, a senior in the geology department, had prior climbing experience and volunteered to help with the instructing.

"I'm just along for the climb," she said, smiling. But in a more serious vein she explained what motivates her to scale a steep cliff.

"After you've struggled up a pitch you feel this sense of accomplishment," she said. "Climbing has some very magical moments. The view is very beautiful after you've reached the top."

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# Metheny fuses jazz and rock

By John G. Purcell

Amidst a stage cluttered with equipment, the Pat Metheny Group made its first-ever Bellingham appearance Monday night at the Mount Baker Theater.

## CONCERT REVIEW

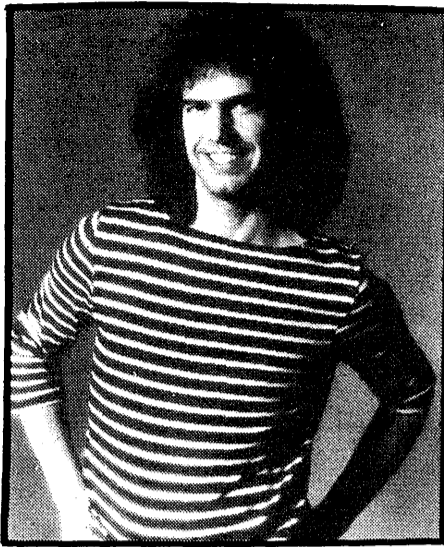
The five-piece outfit has been called a rock-jazz fusion group. The instrumentation is similar to a rock band, but the musical form is much closer to jazz.

Without bringing the house lights down, the band began the show. Guitarist Pat Metheny started with eerie, discordant sounds while casually stepping onstage. Two band members walked to the stage down the aisles, one with a bass drum and one with a snare drum and cymbal. Two other musicians emerged onstage, one with a trumpet and one with a glockenspiel (bells). They all stood and played a short tune, which Metheny called "Forward March."

The lights then were brought down and the show was introduced.

Except for a quiet solo by Metheny called "If I Could," the band's music was lively and fast-paced.

Metheny is a very fast and impressive guitarist. He used several guitars during the performance including an acoustic, a hollow-body



RON POWNALL

### PAT METHENY

electric and a device called a guitar synthesizer, with which he produced a horn-like sound.

Metheny's band included bassist Steve Rodby, keyboardist Lyle Mays and an excellent drummer named Paul Wertico. The fifth band member, an Argentine multi-instrumentalist named Pedro Aznar, played numerous instru-

ments and also provided a few vocals.

Early in the performance, Metheny explained he would be playing a special mix of new and old material since he had never before performed in Bellingham. The prospect of playing here excited him. "It's a groove," he said to the audience.

The band played more than two hours, performing material such as "Yolanda You Learn," "Phase Dance" and "First Circle," which is the title track from the most recent Pat Metheny Group album.

Despite the dramatic introduction, the concert was not an extravagant production. The lighting was modest, but effective, enhanced by a billowing cloth backdrop.

Most of the near sell-out audience were older than college age and were very appreciative of the band from the onset. The excitement built as the show progressed, resulting in two standing ovations.

Metheny played two energetic encore songs in response to the cheering crowd. He frequently smiled broadly during the performance, evidence that he also enjoyed the show.

Metheny, 30, has received several Grammy Award nominations for his records. His album "Offramp" won the 1983 Grammy for Best Jazz Performance. He was named as Best Jazz Guitarist of last year by *Guitar Player Magazine* and Best Jazz Performer of 1983 by the *Rolling Stone* magazine's reader's poll.

## Orchestra to perform

Presenting a variety of melodies, the Whatcom Community Orchestra will perform at 3 p.m. Sunday in the Performing Arts Center.

The orchestra will perform with two guests at its Sunday show. The first guest, John Duff, director of bands at the University of Alaska, will conduct Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

Also, tenor Paul Benningfield, who has been a soloist with the Seattle Symphony and the Northwest Choral Society, will perform "Serenade for Benjamin Britten," along with horn and strings.

Conductor Nicholas Bussard will lead the 80-member orchestra in works such as Bizet's "Carmen Suite #1," and Handel's "Concerto for Orchestra in D Major."

The concert is sponsored by Whatcom Community College and the Orchestra Board. Admission is by donation.



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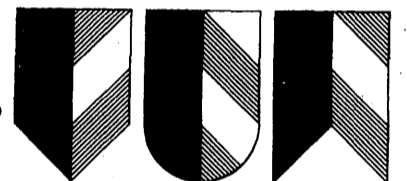
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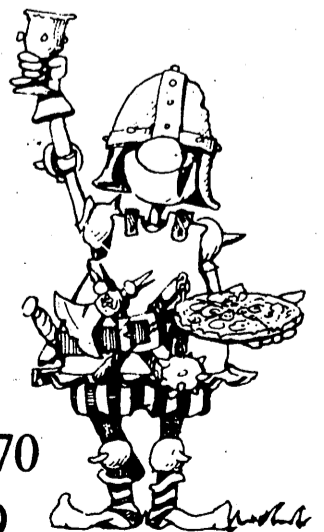
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# Controversial drama opens

By Joni Carnay

A play described by its director as certain to arouse controversy no matter how, when or where produced will be presented this weekend.

"The Father," a Swedish tragedy by August Strindberg and staged by student director Leonard Fitzgerald, will be seen at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday in Performing Arts Center 199.

"The play, set in 1887 rural Sweden, is one of Strindberg's most famous works. It is regarded as a modern classic, found in many drama anthologies," Fitzgerald said.

"It is a tragedy of marital discord with amusing sidelines," Fitzgerald said.

Paraphrasing Strindberg's own words, Fitzgerald said it is neither tragedy nor comedy; it is something in

between.

"It is intended as a bitter anti-feminist tract, however. It may arouse a storm in certain quarters," he said. "Some feminists will dislike the play."

Strindberg himself was ambivalent in his relations with women and the same is true with the lead character in the play, Fitzgerald said.

The play was written in 1887 and has been produced several times with success, failure and mediocrity.

This production is translated by Michael Meyer, and is one of six translations available in Bellingham.

Fitzgerald said, "This translation is in the British idiom, nowever, some words have been changed, such as 'blackguard' to 'rascal.'"

Fitzgerald said the cast and crew are hardworking and the audience will find the production well worth their dollar admission.

## SCENES

Today

Presenting a "Get Out and Vote Dance," *Nancy's New China*, *The Lifeguards* and *Chip and the Choads* will play from 9 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. in the Viking Union lounge. The cost is \$2.

Sunday, Nov. 4

Whatcom Community Orchestra will present a concert at 3 p.m. in the PAC Concert Hall. Admission is by donation.

Tuesday, Nov. 6

The foreign movie from Japan is "Muddy River." For \$1, students may see the film at 6:30 and 9 p.m. in Lecture Hall 4.

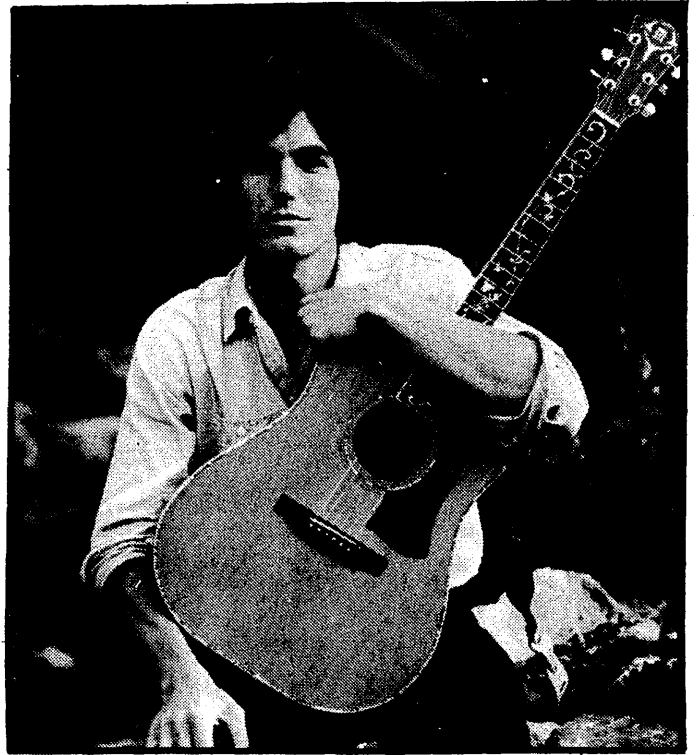
Wednesday, Nov. 7

In a faculty recital, Ford Hill will play the piano and Bruce Pullan will sing at 8 p.m. in the PAC Concert Hall. No admission will be charged.

Thursday, Nov. 8

Conductor Wayne Gorder will lead the Western Wind Ensemble at 8 p.m. in the PAC Concert Hall. Admission is free.

Dance Consort, a contemporary dance performance, will be presented at 8 p.m. at the Mount Baker Theater. Tickets are \$6.50 for students and may be purchased at Box Office Northwest in Bellingham Mall. For information, call 734-7200.



National finger-picking champion, from 1982, Chris Proctor will play his six- and 12-string guitars at 8 tonight in the Viking Union Coffeeshop as part of Mama Sundays. Proctor adds lyrics to his original songs and also draws from a background of blues, Irish and traditional folk, and classical music.

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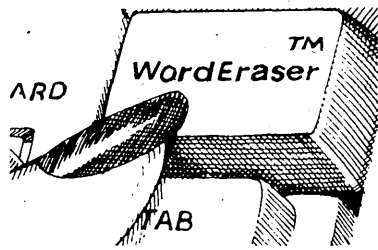
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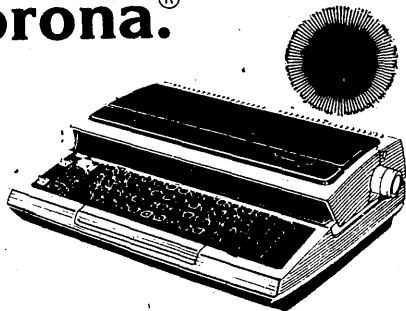
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## FRONT LINE

## Front endorses candidates

As the wide range of state issues debated during the 1984 campaign has prompted an equally wide range of opinion among all voters, we have narrowed the basis for our legislative and gubernatorial endorsements to the issues most crucial to our readers: those related to higher education.

Following are the *Front's* endorsements for governor and legislative seats in the 40th and 42nd Districts:

## Governor

Neither Republican Gov. John Spellman or Democratic challenger Booth Gardner strikes us as a particularly strong choice to head state government. Spellman's view that a 2 percent increase in the percentage of educational costs paid by regional university students is not significant shows a callous attitude toward student concerns. Meanwhile, many of Gardner's main campaign themes have been fraught with ambiguities. But Gardner's opposition to tax cuts in view of a possible economic downturn is a responsible stance Spellman does not share. A shortage of state funds surely would mean higher education would suffer. On that basis, the *Front* endorses Gardner as the slightly better choice.

## 40th District, Senate

Democratic Sen. Lowell Peterson is running for his sixth four-year term. His opponent is Republican David Welts of Mount Vernon. Both candidates have said education is their top priority. But Peterson's record on education issues has been nearly perfect. He was the author of the tuition freeze bill during the last session and is working to draft a similar proposal for 1985. Peterson's record makes him the *Front's* choice.

## 40th District, House Position 1

Terry Brainard, a Bellingham Democrat and head of Whatcom Community College's financial aid department, has said student issues would be his top priority as a legislator. He pledges to work with House leadership in carrying a new tuition freeze measure to fruition. His Republican opponent, former legislator Homer Lundquist of Burlington, holds reservations over the freeze concept, indicating several other funding proposals might take precedence over it. The *Front* endorses Brainard.

## 40th District, House Position 2

Democratic incumbent Pat McMullen was a main backer of last sessions' tuition freeze proposal and has said he will support a renewed freeze effort in 1985. Republican challenger Hazle Lindstrom has said she would oppose such a measure because it would "accomplish little." McMullen has worked hard for higher education during his first term, as his voting record shows. The *Front* endorses his re-election.

## 42nd District, House Position 1

Carol Post, a Blaine Republican, has taken a firm position against higher tuition costs and for wider accessibility to higher education in her campaign against incumbent Democratic Rep. Dennis Braddock. She has voiced opposition to the idea of levying a surcharge on tuition for university capital improvements, an option Braddock supports. Because of her strong support of student interests, the *Front* endorses Post.

## 42nd District, House Position 2

While incumbent Rep. Roger Van Dyken, a Lynden Republican, has compiled a fairly respectable record on higher education issues, he opposed the 1984 tuition freeze bill and supports merit pay for teachers in primary and secondary schools, a bitterly divisive issue here. Meanwhile, challenger Pete Kremen, a Bellingham Democrat, consistently has supported the tuition freeze plan and the lifting of the enrollment lid. It's close, but the *Front* endorses Kremen.

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The stark reality . . .

## If the nightmare came true

By Lisa Gloor

Undergraduates at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, recently approved a referendum asking that suicide pills be stockpiled for use in nuclear war.

When I first heard this information, my reaction was horrified disbelief. A university holding suicide pills for its students seemed to be a preposterous measure, but my initial repulsion faded as I saw the motives behind the balloting.

The pills would contain a fast-working poison such as cyanide, which affects the respiratory system, preventing the cells from using oxygen. Portions of the poison are carried to all parts of the body, resulting in a relatively quick death.

Compare the cyanide death with the radiation-syndrome death in which the greater the dose, the quicker and more painful the death.

The first atomic bomb used in warfare, which exploded over Hiroshima, provided a view of the ugly and repulsive symptoms that occur prior to a delayed death by radiation. Since World War II, man has dramatically increased the technology of atomic weapons, and hundreds of these bombs are stationed in various countries.

A United Nations study shows if atomic war were waged in full force, the effects of the blast, heat, radiation, and fission-product isotopes could kill millions



of people and drastically alter plant and animal populations.

Very high doses of radiation immediately affect the nervous system, causing stupor and incoherence alternating with hyperexcitability resembling epileptic seizures. Death follows within several days.

With slightly less doses, the earliest symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, followed by prostration, watery and bloody diarrhea, abhorrence of food and fever.

Spontaneous internal or external bleeding may result from the reduction in blood platelets. Often delirium or coma precedes death. Complete loss of hair within 10 days indicates the exposure is lethal.

With the next dose range, survival is possible. The symptoms are similar to those previously described, but they're milder and usually delayed. Nausea, vomiting and malaise may begin on the first day, followed by a period of relative well-being.

Anemia and leukemia set in gradually. Internal hemorrhages eventually occur, and the victim remains highly susceptible to infection. Weight loss, lassitude, emaciation and fever may last for many weeks before either recovery or death occurs.

When faced with these consequences, I would have no trouble making the choice between a quick death by cyanide and a drawn-out, agonizing death by radiation.

Sponsor Jason Salzman of Denver said, "There is a problem of this being misrepresented. We don't want suicide. We don't want nuclear war. We want to end the arms race. We want prevention. We have to end this craziness of building bombs."

The proposal of a suicide pill sounds no worse to me than the proposal of an atomic bomb.

Snore . . .

## Elections drag on and on

By Shelley Nicholl

Americans do everything slowly.

They talk slowly. Somehow words like "out" have become two syllables and take twice as long to say. In the south, well, let's just say a whole sentence may require an intermission.

They drive slowly. How can cars reach their potential purpose in life when they're only allowed to go 55 mph? In many European countries, drivers aren't restricted by speed limits and, even in Canada, freeway drivers can go up to 60 mph.

But worst of all, they elect their president slowly.

For over a year Americans have been subjected to campaign promises, speeches and free hot dogs.

Reagan took office four years ago and for the last 12 months has been appealing to Americans to keep him in that office. He really only performed his regular duties for three years. For the last year he has been dividing his time as a president and candidate.

Why do Americans stand for a part-time president?

Most politicians running for president have to be unemployed to carry on a full-time campaign. Mondale is unemployed now, and Reagan wasn't working when he campaigned in 1980. How can a candidate be credible if he doesn't even hold a respectable job?

It doesn't make sense to start a campaign too far in advance. When George Bush began his charge for the Republican leadership in 1979, it was almost two years before the 1980 election. He got tired-out and destroyed his chances of winning.



Americans could learn from the British and Canadian system of elections. Six weeks in Britain and eight weeks in Canada and it's all over.

Then, when the prime minister goes into office she or he isn't tired from a long, drawn-out campaign. The country has a fresh leader. After all, kissing babies and wearing perma-smiles are not easy to do for a long time. That should be left to the monarchs.

Also, British and Canadian elections do not fall on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November every four years. Voters get bored voting at the same time; they need variety. British and Canadian voters get a surprise whenever their leaders decide they want an election.

Perhaps this boredom along with seeing only two candidates politicking for a year is one of the reasons for the poor turnout of voters on American election days. Voters are so bored with the campaigns they can't be bothered to vote.

Most people know who they are going to vote for before campaigning begins, so why give them a year to decide? Two months is plenty of time to sort out the left from the right.

Even though most politicians like to chatter, a year only encourages them to repeat themselves 12 times instead of twice. How many times does the American public want to hear shallow promises?

The politicians run out of issues to talk about after a month anyways. Then the mud-slinging begins. In Canada, the candidates were having dirt baths after only three weeks of last summer's national election.

More than a year of campaigning is too hard on the American public. After next Tuesday, it will be refreshing to see Coke ads instead of Mondale and Reagan interrupting "Hill Street Blues."

# LETTERS

## ERA still lives


*Western Front:*  
The Equal Rights Amendment is not dead, Susan Schaar. In your Oct. 26 commentary, you said, "The ERA no longer exists." You called it a "dead

issue." Over 30 states—including Washington—ratified the amendment. It has guaranteed women in these states equality in economics, education and politics. Nationally, the amendment hasn't been passed. In June 1982, the bill was three states short of passage. To call an issue dead because it didn't pass is inaccurate and unfair. Why have a deadline for liberty? Myths used by opponents vision

a country with unisex bathrooms, eliminating maternity leave and requiring women to lift the same amount as men in their jobs. Uniformed voters have listened to these myths, which President Reagan has enforced. No unisex bathrooms are in the ratified states. The United States Supreme Court has already decided the sexes have the right to privacy. Maternity benefits would not be invalidated. Overall, laws dealing with physical differences

would prevail. President Reagan hasn't respected women in his four years in office. He has made severe cuts, which specifically affect women: day care, women's protection and welfare services. Meanwhile, he has increased the military budget at a country's deficit high. Walter Mondale is a candidate for the ERA—the amendment for people. Julie Steele

**Letters Policy**  
 The *Western Front* welcomes letters on all points of view. Address all letters to the Opinion Editor, *Western Front*. Letters should be typed double-spaced and limited to 300 words. The *Front* can assume no responsibility for errors because of illegible handwriting. Letters should include the author's name, address and telephone number for verification. Letters may be edited to fit space and to correct grammar or spelling.



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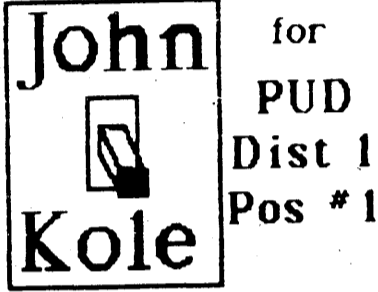
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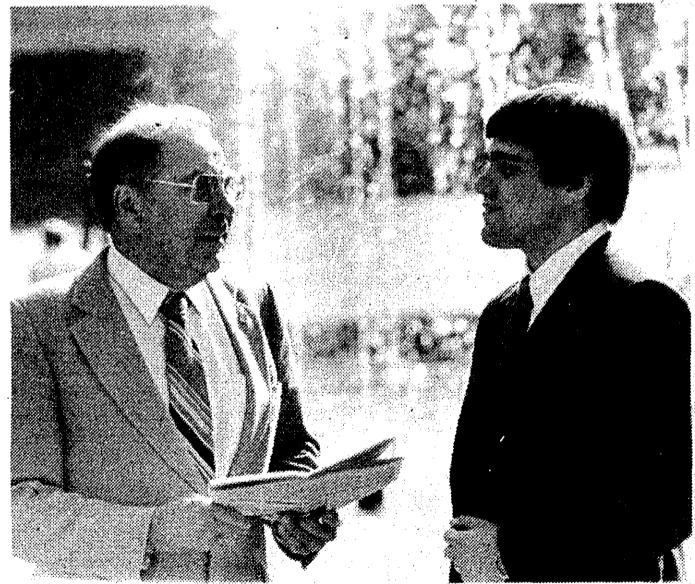
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# Reagan finds support on campus

by Derek Hankerson  
University of Maryland

Just when he thought it was safe to go back on the campuses...

Today's college students have taken a good look at Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale, and, by overwhelming majority, their message has been "Sorry, Fritz".

According to *Time* Magazine, voters between the ages of 18 and 24 prefer President Reagan by a whopping 63 percent to 18 percent margin over Mondale.

Reagan's popularity among younger voters has become one of the most widely discussed stories of this campaign season. Is this support the beginning of a more conservative trend among college students?

Whether Reagan can translate his personal

popularity into long-term Republican gains is a question best left for the future, but one thing is certain: today's young people are looking back at the last four years and deciding they like the Reagan presidency a whole lot better than

Reagan and Jimmy Carter... it's not that difficult a choice to make."

When questioned closely on the subject, students point to the economic recovery that has taken place under a Reagan administration. Their older

With a healthier economy, young people have more spending money, money that's purchasing power has not been gutted by inflation. More parents can spend their children to college, as lowered interest rates have made loans easier to obtain.

Another reason that today's students seem to prefer the President is more abstract; they talk about patriotism and a renewed sense of pride in their country. "I spent over a year hearing about the hostages and Iran and that stuff", says one University of California student. "Now, I don't have to feel like America's being pushed around."

Today's college students are proud, independent, and motivated. They seem to desire the same qualities in their president.

Students' support:

Reagan



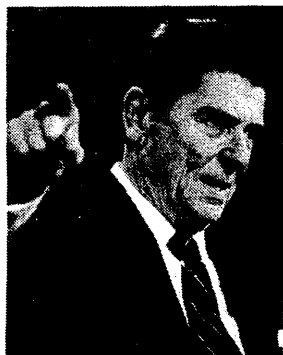
Mondale



anything else they remember.

"Can you blame them?" asks Liz Pickens, coordinator of the Youth For Reagan effort. "A college student today has become politically socialized under two presidents --Ronald

brothers and sisters graduated from college to find their only secure place in society down at the unemployment office, and today's students see 6.5 million new jobs as a much better incentive to head out into the real world.



## Inside...

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- p.3 Campaign scoop
- p.4 The Reagans
- p.5 Mondale's stumble
- p.6 Reagan and women
- p.7 Registration
- p.8 Students speak out

# THE PROUDER-STRONGER TIMES

## Stars shine for Reagan

by David White  
Vanderbilt University

Erica Kane, high-priced fashion model and temp-tress extraordinaire of television's *All My Children*, may have never heard of Walter Mondale and probably thinks that a Ferraro is some kind of expensive sports car. But Susan Lucci, the actress who plays Erica on the hit ABC daytime soap opera, is quite a bit more politically inclined in real life.

Lucci, in fact, is one of countless celebrities who have overstepped the traditional boundaries of their entertainment careers to take an active interest in this year's presidential campaign by publicly endorsing Ronald Reagan. Television

balist, Lionel Hampton, and Bob Hope are also behind the President.

Former professional football star Rosie Grier, mainstay of the Los Angeles Rams' 'Fearsome Foursome' defensive line, has also endorsed Reagan. A long-time Democrat, and former campaign worker on behalf of both John and Robert Kennedy, Grier recently made the shift to Reagan and also addressed the convention this past summer. 'I found myself agreeing more and more with the positions of President Reagan', Grier told the delegates, 'I'm standing behind him one hundred percent'.

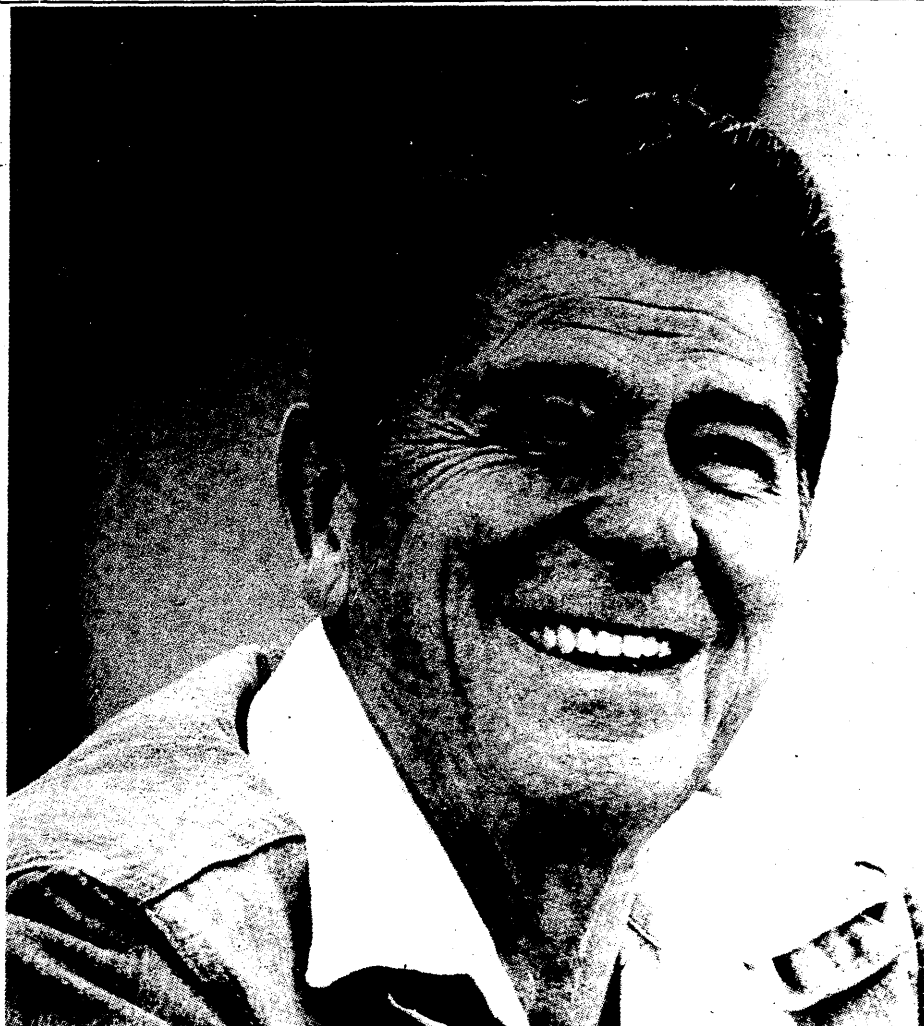
Grier was joined at the convention by ex-Dallas Cowboy quarterback Roger Staubach, a long-time Republican, as well as several members of the United States Olympic team, including gold medal swimmers Nancy Hogshead, Steve Lundquist, and Rowdy Gaines. Gold medal gymnasts Bart Connor and Peter Vidmar have also lent their names to the re-election effort, as has ice skating champions Rosalyn Sumners, Scott Hamilton, and Dorothy Hammill.

Several athletes also joined Reagan-Bush sponsored campaign tours, including former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier. 'I feel like we have a winning team,' says Frazier. 'But four years just ain't enough time. We need to put him back in there for four more years'.

"I feel like we have a winning team... we need to put him back in there for four more years."—Joe Frazier.

and movie personalities, singers, athletes, and other famous entertainers, in fact, seem to be as firmly in Reagan's corner as any voting group in the country.

Actor Charlton Heston, for example, was on hand for the Republican National Convention this past summer, and Frank Sinatra has been stumping along the campaign trail on Reagan's behalf as well. Others, such as Tom Selleck, Chad Everett, Stephanie Zim-



## My father, the prez

by Ronald Reagan, Jr.

I've never thought of my father as a politician, perhaps because he doesn't think of himself that way. That may seem a strange thing to say about a man who has been in and out of elected office for almost 19 years, but the label 'politician' just doesn't seem to fit. Whereas most people in

government arrived fresh out of college or after very brief careers elsewhere, Ronald Reagan spent more than 35 years in radio, film and television. So he sees himself, still, as a kind of citizen politician, a classification he regards as infinitely preferable to professional bureaucrat.

Continued on page 7

# Campaign Director Rollins: The college vote is key



Reagan-Bush Campaign Director Ed Rollins

Twenty years ago, when he was elected student body president at Chico State [California] University, Ed Rollins never dreamed he'd end up in charge of a national political campaign. But, today, that's exactly where he is, manning the position of Campaign Director for the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee.

His candidate is one of the most popular incumbents ever to seek reelection, and has maintained a wide margin in the polls since the campaign's inception. By his own admission, Rollins' philosophy had been "to stay out of the way" and allow the President to relate directly with the nation's people.

But Rollins has maintained tight control over the campaign, vanquishing the possibility of complacency so thoroughly that fourteen hour days are a matter of course for his staff. He realizes that a candidate named Ronald Reagan is the best asset the Republican party could hope to have, and is attempting to parlay Reagan's popularity into a sanguine future for the GOP. . .

Most Republican strategists agree that the party is broadening its base, most significantly among young people, where the President's support is strongest of any age group. Recently, Rollins took time to discuss the importance of the college-age vote and its implications.

Q: How important is the youth vote to the President's reelection?

Rollins: I think the most important factor that is out there today is among young voters. There's a tremendous number of young voters, first time voters, second time voters, who are identifying with this president, and they in turn are going to vote Republican, maybe for the first time.

Historically, young voters either have not voted or have been more liberal and have voted Democratic in greater numbers than they have Republican. These young voters want a strong economy, want less government interference in their life and basically stand for the same kind of patriotic values the President does.

Q: Why is the President so popular among young people?

R: I think the most important thing people a little older have to remember is that many of these young people have never seen a successful president. There have been four failed presidencies in a row, the definition of failure being that the American public has chosen not to reelect them or something catastrophic has happened in their term. This is the presidency that has worked.

If Ronald Reagan wants to walk away from the Oval Office next January 20th, if he chose not to seek reelection, there is no question this term would go down and this presidency as one of the great ones in history. He turned the economy around, he built America's defense

strengths, he made America proud again. I think comparing him with Jimmy Carter or to one of the other presidents that preceded Carter, Ronald Reagan is head and shoulders above those people. And I think that, for young people, this is the president they will measure other presidents by.

Q: Will college students who are supporting the President vote for other Republicans?

R: If they vote for this president, they may very well vote for a Republican congressman. I think there is just a great opportunity with the baby boomers who are going to be the dominant political force for the rest of their lifetime, to vote independent or Republican and move

for Democrats the first couple of times they have voted. Then, as they get a little older, start making some money, start having a family, start philosophically changing a little, then they may in mid-40's change and vote for Republicans.

But I think the fact that they are willing to vote for Republicans the first time out of the box and the second time is very encouraging, because I think there is a tendency there, a trend there that they may vote for other Republicans, and stay Republican.

Q: It has been said that young people support Ronald Reagan on the basis of style, not substance. Is this true?

R: I think all the rhetoric about Ronald Reagan being

*"... many of these young people have never seen a successful president... this is the presidency that has worked."*

—Ed Rollins

away from the old line liberal policies of the Democratic party.

Q: Will this trend lead to the Republicans becoming the majority party?

R: I think the encouraging thing is that many of the young voters who vote Republican this time may not register as Republicans. They may register as Independents, but I think that any good Republican candidate will always have the opportunity to go get them again.

What traditionally has happened is younger voters have thought of themselves as Democrats and have voted

an image candidate is just a bunch of bunk. Ronald Reagan has turned the direction of this country around, he has reset the national agenda. The Democrats themselves are now talking about deficits and balanced budgets which before was heresy. Mondale is now talking about peace through strength in his commercials. That was the Reagan slogan four years ago and the Republican slogan for many years that he (Mondale) belittled several months ago.

Q: Are young people turning conservative on other issues as well?

R: I think realistically the young people today are going to be a different kind of voter, in the sense that they may not agree in all the social programs of the President. My estimation is that the young voter are going to become more and more conservative on fiscal policy and foreign policy, and probably a little more libertarian on the social issues.

Many of them have grown up in a more libertarian environment, where its kind of where you do your thing, I do my thing. So I think some on some of the harder, more conservative social issues they may not totally agree. But they are not saying that if you disagree with me on one issue, I can't vote for you. I think they're open-minded and I think they are going to vote for the individual.

Q: Why did this trend surprise all the so-called experts?

R: There's a whole emerging voter group out there that very few political scientists, behaviorists, or political columnists really haven't handled. The young voters are someone who really have created a new political environment out there. As a Republican, I think it is very encouraging.

## Reagan vs Mondale

### Who will decide our future?

By Frank Gregorsky

If your question is, "Who understands the future?" then Walter Mondale can't hold a laser beam to Ronald Reagan.

Sen. Gary Hart was accurate last winter in saying his jousting match with Mondale was "a contest between this party's future and its past." In their party, the past and Walter Mondale won, and the Democrats now face a future bleak for the kind of welfare-state worldview the Mondale coalition possesses. Let's look at taxes, small business, unions, space and foreign policy.

1) Seven years ago, Ronald Reagan grasped the shift from Keynesian tax theories to Jack Kemp-style incentivism, meaning that tax policy must stimulate economic growth before it redistributes income. yet this insight has passed Walter Mondale's team by.

The Mondale tax plan is straight out of the 1930s: by hiking penalties on those who save, invest and innovate, it will preempt more wealth than it raises for government. When shown real figures on how the Reagan-Kemp tax cuts increased revenues from the rich during 1982-83 with lower rates, Mondale liberals say, "Maybe so, but we want the symbolism of a more stiffly graduated tax rate scale."

2) A counterproductive Mondale worldview also gives short shrift to small business, whose annual start-ups are double their 1974 level and six times their 1950 numbers. Out of every six new enterprises in 1983, five were started by women. Americans in the 1980s don't just want to get a "bigger piece of the pie," they want to bake their own pies.

But the Mondale tax scheme is a dagger aimed at the heart of small business job creation. Its dilution of indexation and upper-bracket surcharge will hurt unincorporated enterprises, whose proprietors pay taxes on the personal rate scale.

3) The flip-side of that is organized labor, with its artificially-

high wages and anti-technology biases. Union membership has fallen from 27.3% of it, is willing to stick with Ronald Reagan. yet the union leaders are in hock to the Democrats, and Mondale has happily stuck himself with their job-destroying "domestic content" legislation and steel import quotas.

The Mondale agenda thus rewards big labor and hurts small business, and destroys or preempts jobs in the process.

4) And what of space? If any one word is the future, it's "space." Mondale is anti-space. He tried to kill the Space Shuttle during 1970-72, and has no room for space in his 1984 agenda. The leadership on space commercialization and space exploration is all coming from President Reagan.

5) Finally, there's foreign policy. Both the Mondale and Hart wings of the Democratic Party wallow in Vietnam-era quagmires. They want to "blame America first." Everytime the Sandinistas, Colonel Qaddafi or Lebanese terrorists do something bad, it's somehow the President's fault. Mondale's party would hamper the growth of U.S. power and put its faith in U.N. resolutions and unverifiable arm pacts.

Under Reagan, America has put Vietnam behind it. There are "lessons" to be learned from Iran, Afghanistan, and Grenada, but too many Democrats stopped learning that day in April 1975 when Saigon fell to the Communists.

Reagan understands both world realities and the rejuvenatory power of American capitalism; he knows the secrets of U.S. success in the 1980s and 1990s. On his good days, Walter Mondale can peep through to the 1970s. The rest of the time, he's stuck somewhere in the 1930s.

(Frank Gregorsky, 29, is the author of "What's The Matter With Democratic Foreign Policy?," published by the American Conservative Union, and edits the weekly BULLETIN of the House Republican Study Committee.



Senator Paul Laxalt

## Youth crucial to campaign

by Tom Behney  
Georgetown University

Campaigns are often cast as places where young idealists come to work for a cause in which they believe and gain valuable exposure to the inner workings of a political operation. The Reagan-Bush reelection committee is no exception to that maxim. In fact, the campaign is staffed by youth at all levels. The average age of staff members is surprisingly under 30. Even the director of the campaign, Ed Rollins, is only 41 years old.

Some people think it's who you know, not what you know, that determines who gets paying jobs on a campaign. Not true. Some interviewed for positions that were open during the expansion of the campaign staff. Others started as campaign volunteers or interns and worked their way on to the staff. But the bottom line in hiring is merit. A campaign simply cannot afford to carry dead weight.

For example, when Greg Wiengand came to visit his mother in Washington several months ago, the idea of volunteering for the campaign seemed only like an interesting way to spend his spare time. But Greg soon applied for intern status, and a few months later, was put on as a full-time staff member. Now, at the age of 19, Greg spends approximately eighty hours a week coordinating the daily news summary that is distributed throughout the campaign offices.

Dana Jennings, who works as an Assistant to Anne Stanley, the Midwest Region Campaign Director, came to the campaign on the University of Southern California public administration program. Dana spent the spring semester working at the campaign on her internship and

learned of a job opportunity with the campaign. She interviewed for and got the position she now holds.

Gaylynn Goble, now a staff assistant with the Voter Groups division, started out as a volunteer at the Republican Convention in Dallas. She handled the office for several campaign officials, coordinating volunteers and handling the phones in that office. She was encouraged to come to Washington because of her performance in Dallas.

For these people and others, the Reagan-Bush Reelection Committee is their first extensive political experience. They are young, but contrary to popular expectations, they are not envelope-stuffers and furniture movers. Their responsibilities are critical to the operation of the campaign.

Along with the excitement of the campaign is the commitment to the President. According to Jennings, 'It's easy to work here because the President is such a strong leader and his programs are important for the nation.'

Says Wiengand, 'If someone had told me I'd be making a real contribution to reelecting Ronald Reagan, I wouldn't have believed it... but here I am, doing all this.'



At the Oval Office

# Paul Laxalt, the first friend

by Joe Gonyea  
University of  
Santa Clara

Paul Laxalt is a gracious host. Any stray stereotypes of how politicians are supposed to behave are quickly dispelled upon entering the Nevada senator's inner office.

There is no arrogant air of importance surrounding the man, as you would expect from one of the most influential men in the nation. Nor does he attack his guests with the false sense of fellowship, the backslaps and the hearty handshakes that many old pols throw on at the first scent of publicity.

No, despite having spent a majority of the last twenty years firmly rooted in the public eye, Laxalt has remained remarkably unaffected and soft-spoken. But as polite and hospitable as Laxalt is, a single word has the capacity to erase the smile from his face and sharpen the soft tongue. The word is 'landslide,' and as the chairman of the Reagan-Bush '84 campaign,

it is a word Laxalt has become increasingly, and unhappily, familiar with.

'I've seen race after race where margins larger than this have disappeared,' said Laxalt, referring to the fifteen to twenty-five point advantage Reagan showed at the time this interview took place. 'This election isn't going to be decided in September. There's a long time to go until election day, and over-confidence is the worst thing that can happen to any campaign.'

The conversation soon steered back to safer ground, luckily, and the senator relaxed. 'People tend to like Ronald Reagan, both as a person and what he stands for... the support we're seeing, especially among young people is very encouraging,' he said. 'Our support among first and second-time voters in this election is extremely important.'

Laxalt agreed, however, that somehow inspiring youth to vote in greater numbers was a concern, as

less than half of the eligible, college-age voters actually cast ballots in 1980. 'I think they will vote in greater numbers this time around. I'd like to see young people dispel the conventional wisdom that they talk, but don't do anything... that they don't vote.'

Talk then turned to the future, and whether the conservative trend appearing on college campuses would benefit the Republican party in the long run. Although dismissing the idea of permanent realignment, Laxalt did stress the importance of the continuation of such a trend.

'If these young people vote Republican their first time that they're able, a lot of them will keep voting Republican. That's critical to the future of the Republican Party and the future of the conservative cause,' he said. 'It's an investment in the future, and it's reassuring to see so many young people coming back to conservative values the way they are.'

## 'Road Warriors' advance the cause

by Kevin Peartree  
Notre Dame University

For Ronald Reagan the Labor Day campaign kickoff brought sunshine, brass bands and a cheering crowd of 50,000 supporters to a rally in California's Silicon Valley.

Walter Mondale's and Geraldine Ferraro's campaign kickoff was greeted by cloudy skies and sparse crowds as the two candidates paraded down Manhattan's Fifth Avenue. So poor was the turnout, even New York's Democratic mayor Ed Koch was reported to be 'at the beach.'

The weatherman aside, one of the most important factors determining the success of such campaign events is the work done by each candidate's advance team.

Today's advance person is much more than a political roadie, setting up convention halls, platforms and microphones. The advance team is the public relations arm of the campaign. Its objective is to present the candidate or his spokesman in as favorable a light, to as many

people, for as much media exposure, as possible.

'We coordinate the finished product,' says Frank Mermoud, Director of the Advance Office for Reagan-Bush '84. 'We execute the whole trip.' Mermoud's team oversees the activities of all the campaign's principal spokesmen. Since the President and Vice-President George Bush cannot be everywhere, surrogates are used in their place. For the Reagan campaign this means Cabinet secretaries, congressmen, senators—even 'super surrogates' such as former President Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger.

The advance team's job is to recognize the interests and concerns of voters in different cities and regions around the country, and to match these voters with a theme and a suitable campaign spokesman. The concerns of voters in the high-tech Silicon Valley, for example, may not be the same as those of voters in the Kansas farmlands or those in Pennsylvania steel towns.

'You develop a theme and expand on it,' says Mermoud. 'The goal is to create a 'one on one play' between the national candidate and the local voter.'

The advance team works closely with party officials on the local level. Going into an area anywhere from several days to a full week preceding the event, Mermoud's staff looks to local leaders for specific guidance, 'to suggest resources that may be able to impact on the event—a band that has won awards, local college cheerleaders.'

'It depends on what image we want to hit on that week,' adds Mermoud. 'If we want to talk about domestic issues or budget cuts, we might go to a small town and do a factory walk-through.'

One wall of the advance team's Washington office is covered by newspaper articles from all over the country—articles about President Reagan or George Bush and their visit to Hoboken, or Austin or Wichita Falls. These are the fruits of the advance team's labor. 'It's what the media coverage gives you, plus the local impression,' says Mermoud. 'It all translates into a rethinking of the campaign and the candidate and hopefully a vote.'

'In this day and age, it's hard to bring a candidate to everyone in this country,' Mermoud says. The key for the advance worker is to find a common ground for the local voter and the national candidate and to present this meeting in a major media market. Says Mermoud, 'It's all tremendously exciting because you create it.'

# Ronald Reagan: Born in the USA

by Daniel Schnur  
Carleton College

'The issue will be Ronald Reagan', says one state campaign official. 'He's the colossus. Reagan is the candidate, Reagan is the platform, and Reagan is the only issue to the average voter'.

Every election is, to a certain extent, is a referendum on the incumbent. But, more than any president seeking re-election since Franklin D. Roosevelt, Ronald Reagan is dominating the national agenda.

His control, his effect on the mood of the electorate is almost total. And the mood is so positive that even Walter Mondale's own advisors are

who engineered this nation's economic recovery. Worst of all, though, he must somehow convince the voters of this country that they should prefer him over the man who has somehow rekindled the patriotic spirit in their souls. And all the doom and gloom on God's earth won't convince people that feeling pride in their country is a bad way to live.

Witness last summer's Olympic Games. Four years ago, when the United States hockey team captured a gold medal at the 1980 Olympics, observers philosophized that the resulting outbreak of

confident people who knew that these gold metals were not a fluke, but a symbol of a renewed American determination and self-respect.

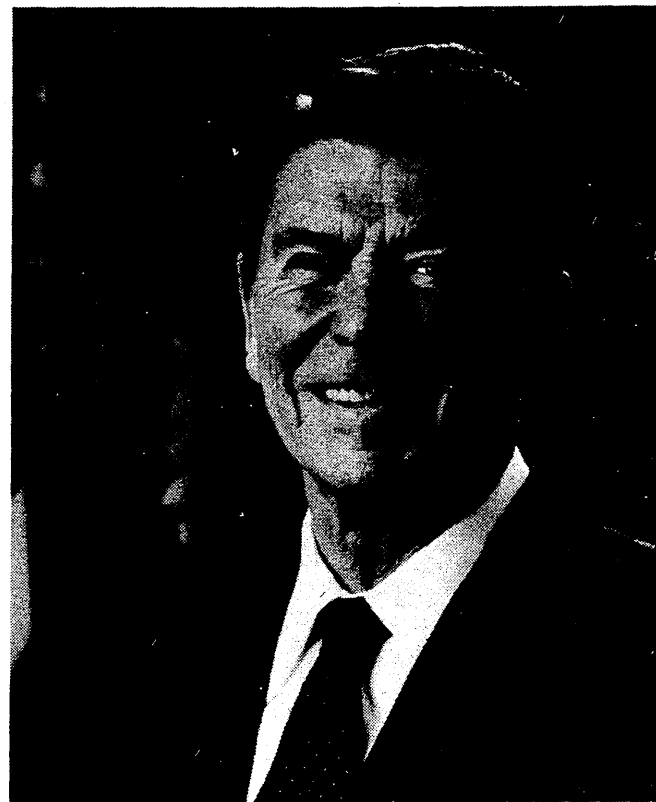
Cynics accused Reagan of capitalizing on the Olympic spirit, as if he deserves no credit for the rebirth of national pride that happened to occur during the four years of his presidency.

But the people know the truth. At every stop he makes, in every town he visits, there is an enthusiasm, an adulation for the man that has been absent for a sitting president since the days of Kennedy and Roosevelt.

Four years ago, people were saying that the presidency was too big for one man.

The re-election of an incumbent president, which had once been almost a foregone conclusion, had been upset in two successive elections. The American people, who had seen their trust in the incumbencies of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon rewarded with Vietnam and Watergate, were disillusioned, and turned out both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter in short order.

That disillusionment is gone. There is no talk now that the presidency is too large a duty for one man. One



The President of the United States

man has mobilized the American people to revive the sagging economy. One man has led the movement that has restored America's place in the world.

And that man is being rewarded for his feats by a

grateful nation. They know that the same man who brought America back will take it even further, and if the referendum on the Gipper would be put to a voice vote the ayes would surely wake up the echoes.

*There is an enthusiasm . . . that has been absent since the days of Kennedy and Roosevelt*

admitting that their only chance lies with the possibility of some huge Reagan gaffe, that would turn what is now a popular mandate bordering on landslide into a reasonable facsimile of a two-man race.

The task facing Mondale is a formidable one. Not only must he face a popular incumbent, but the president

patriotism was the cry of a country desperately searching for something, anything to cheer.

The national celebration this summer, on the other hand, was of a decidedly different nature. This time, the cheers were not a release of pent-up frustration and impotence, but the congratulations and celebrations of a

## Nancy expands traditional role



The First Lady

by Theresa Trainor  
St. Bonaventure Univ.

"Don't walk ahead of me, for I may not follow. Don't walk behind me, for I may not lead. Just walk beside me and be my friend."

In order to understand "Nancy with 'the Laughing Face'" you must also realize her strength of character. She has involved herself extensively in foster care and anti-drug programs. She is therefore far more than a smiling figurehead and White House hostess. She has played a major role in the development of Ronald Reagan into the man he is today . . . the fortieth president of the United States.

The President sees Nancy clearly as his mainstay. There's nothing he does not tell her. "As far back as I can remember in the marriage, anything that happens . . . the first thought in my mind—the first image in my mind—is that 'I'm going to tell her about it'."

As first lady, Nancy effectively balances the dual role as wife and White House hostess. "When we first moved into the White House, my instinct was to make it home for my husband. Until that was accomplished, I didn't feel ready for other things."

"I had no idea . . . that being first lady was a full time job. The demands on my time are enormous, but so are the rewards. The opportunity to get things accomplished from this position is very gratifying."

It has been a time when she has come to better understand the problems of the country. But even prior to this time, when Reagan was Governor of California, Nancy wrote a syndicated column during the Vietnam war and donated her salary to the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia.

Mrs. Reagan also became

the moving force behind the highly acclaimed Foster Grandparent Program, because she realized that the "elderly have so much to give and so do these handicapped children. The Foster Grandparent Program just gives them a way to make the happy exchange." She also continues to work to bring the project to a national level and to promote private funding in local communities.

Another interest area of Mrs. Reagan's is the fight against drug abuse. Among other projects she has narrated a two-hour documentary on the subject for public television. She remarks, "I have seen the ravages of drug abuse and the sadness of children who think there's no point in living, who don't know there's a whole rich and wonderful world out there—kids who have in a way given up on the world before they even got to know it."

And she hopes she and Ron can have an influence on this next generation. "I think he's (Reagan) the best man for the job and he will have a chance to continue what he started. I don't think we've had a continuity really since Eisenhower. Just as people get use to somebody, they're gone. It makes it difficult."

She applies this theory to her own life, "you have to keep pushing it. You can't let it die. I feel, and I hope I'm right. . . You like to think you contributed something."

## The Reagan Record

### Inflation:

The President's anti-inflationary policies have reduced the rate of inflation to less than four percent for two consecutive years - a truly spectacular achievement.

### Job Creation:

The President's economic recovery has created million new jobs. More Americans are working day than ever before.

### Productivity:

Worker productivity under President Reagan rose over three percent in 1983 - the largest gain in eight years. As a result, real wages have risen more than three percent during the past two years.

### Defense and Arms Control:

The Reagan Administration is rebuilding defenses to keep America safe, while at the same time pursuing the most ambitious arms reduction policy - the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

### Women's Advancements:

During his first two years in office, President Reagan appointed more than 1400 women to important government positions, including Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court, Elizabeth Dole as Secretary of Transportation, Margaret Heckler as Secretary of Health and Human Services, and Jeane Kirkpatrick as US Ambassador to the United Nations. Under President Reagan, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission recovered more back pay awards for discrimination against women than the previous Administration.



# Experience serves Bush well in #2 spot

John Breheny  
Yale University

After graduating from Yale in the spring of 1948, young George Bush took advantage of one of the many personal friendships and connections he had acquired during his four years there to land his first real job. Bush had decided to learn the oil business, and he set out for the desolation of West Texas, to a position with Dresser Industries sweeping floors.

He started at the bottom. After pushing a broom all day, he would return each night to a mobile home on the edge of Odessa to his young wife and son. To many of his classmates, his lifestyle may have seemed less than idyllic.

But, for Bush, it was perfect, for at the age of twenty-four, Bush had already packed more danger into his life than most men do in a lifetime.

Prior to his enrollment at Yale, Bush had enlisted in the United States Navy. He became the youngest commissioned officer, at 18, in the Navy at that time. While on carrier duty in the South Pacific, he was shot down and two fellow crew members died; he was rescued by a U.S. submarine and later awarded the distinguished Flying Cross.

Learning the oil business quickly, Bush co-founded a small royalty firm, Bush-Overby Development Company. Two years later, he co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later, at age 30, he became president and co-founder of a third firm, Zapata Offshore Company. Much of the energy produced today is drilled for by rigs Zapata pioneered.

In 1966, Bush won a seat in the House against a right-wing Democrat with 57.1 percent of the popular vote. Then, during the decade of the 70's Mr. Bush gained experience in various positions that would later prove invaluable. From 1971 to 1973, he served as U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., and as Chairman of the Republican National Committee from January 1973 to September 1974. In October 1974, he was appointed as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the Peoples Republic of China. After that, he served a stint as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Former critics give great credit to his performance as vice president. Longtime Reagan associate Lyn Nofziger, a conservative ideologue

who initially opposed Bush's selection as the 1980 running mate says "George has done a helluva job... You cannot find any instances in three and one-half years of backbiting, of second guessing, of that sort of thing. He has played the role of vice president as well as anybody I've ever seen."

In March 1981, for example, the attempted assassination of Reagan thrust Bush forward. His calmly reassuring performance during that period may have done more than anything else to cement his reputation. Last year, he won rave reviews for a European trip designed to preserve allied support for U.S. nuclear arms initiatives.

Due to his strong performance as vice president, Bush is considered an early front-runner in the race for the nomination of the Republican party in 1988. But for now, Bush has chosen to focus his attention on the job at hand... the reelection of Ronald Reagan.



Vice-President George Bush

## Fritz's stumble for the roses

by Daniel Schnur  
Carleton College

During the final race of his high school track career, almost forty years ago, Walter Mondale stopped running. With twenty yards remaining in the contest, and no real chances of winning, the high school senior pulled up short and walked off the track, saying there was 'no point' in continuing.

There is little chance that now, embroiled in a race with far more at stake than a blue ribbon or medallion, Mr. Mondale will similarly throw in the towel. But in the years since he left his Elmore, Minnesota high school, where his classmates prophesied he would unsuccessfully run for the United States Senate before attempting a singing career, his reputation has stayed with him. It is a reputation for avoiding controversy, for ducking the tough issues, for quitting, and it has dogged his every step.

After proving his old schoolmates wrong and gaining a Senate seat [albeit by appointment, no election], he gained a reputation amongst his fellow senators as one who would desert a cause when its path of passage became difficult. Minnesota politician Eugene McCarthy has quipped that Mondale 'has the soul of a vice-president.' Even Hubert Humphrey, Mondale's political mentor, speculated on the absence of 'fire in his belly' after Mondale aborted a run for the presidency in 1974.

But when his old formula

for gaining office through party connections was upset by Gary Hart early in the Democratic primary race, Mondale was forced on the offensive, and almost completely destroyed Hart's candidacy. But he then reverted to form, and Hart seized the opportunity to rise from the ashes and contest the nomination through the final round of primaries.

After securing the nomination, it took a round of severe tongue lashings from the party elite to shake Mondale from his doldrums and drag him into battle with his opponent, President Reagan. Even while running mate Geraldine Ferraro was fighting for her political life during the midst of her financial disclosure troubles, Mondale was blissfully fishing deep in the wilds of Minnesota, happily avoiding the controversy. Only when faced with imminent landslide possibilities did the reluctant candidate finally force himself into the fray.

So, for now at least, Mondale the Meek has become Fightin' Fritz. With his jacket slung over his shoulder, his tie wrenched askew, and as his allies had begged him, his hair finally let down, Mondale is attempting to wage a volatile, spirited campaign in a last-ditch effort to avoid the electoral embarrassment suffered by his former employer four years ago.

His fellow Democrats, seeking to save their seats in the Senate and House,

have been abandoning him in droves. There have even been whispers that his party is offering him as a sacrificial lamb in opposition to an overwhelmingly popular incumbent, while they prime for other, more inspiring candidacies four years from now.

But everyone, especially the candidate himself, knows that if he can not somehow mount a miracle comeback this fall, he will never get a second chance. The young Democrats, the Gary Hart devotees, see him as a dinosaur, the last of the New Deal Democrats still reciting from a litany of old-fashioned remedies for modern problems. They almost wrenched the nomination from the old-line party bosses this time around, and their lackluster support of their party's ticket this fall indicates their confidence in finally seizing control of the party come 1988.

Still, Walter Mondale continues. He derides the current economic recovery as 'mortgaging the future' and proposes additional taxation and government spending to deal with a federal deficit that he fears will ruin our economy. He sees America's renewed strength and confidence as a harbinger of possible war, and urges radical changes in our foreign policy. His attacks on the president's social agenda have left the electorate unimpressed.

But this time, he can not quit. Not even twenty yards from the finish.

### Energy Independence:

The vulnerability of the U.S. economy to the whims of OPEC is a thing of the past. Under President Reagan, U.S. oil production is up, while the price of imported oil and the proportions of imports to total consumption is down.

### Crime:

Under President Reagan, the crime rate dropped seven percent last year - the biggest drop in a generation. The rate of serious crime fell by four percent in 1982, and five percent during the first six months in 1983. Reagan has proposed legislation to compensate the victims of crime.

### Foreign Relations:

American leadership at the Williamsburg Summit in the spring of 1983 marked the beginning of world economic recovery. The seven nations present agreed to a common program to combat inflation, resist protectionism, and aid developing nations.

### Waste in Government:

Through the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, the Administration saved the taxpayer \$1 billion that would have been lost to fraud or waste.

### U.S. Competitiveness:

The President, through deregulation and tax cuts, has helped to make American companies more competitive abroad. He is continuing to work towards the eradication of trade barriers between nations.

# Reagan fights for equality

## All the President's women

by Kim Paap  
*University of California*  
 Ronald Reagan has selected more women for policy-making positions during his first two years in office than any of his predecessors. All told, women hold more than 1,600 positions in the White House and throughout the Executive Branch.

Soon after Reagan's election in 1980, the first woman ever to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor, was appointed. He is also the first president to have three women serve in his cabinet at the same time.

Margaret Heckler, Secretary of Health and Human Services, heads an organization whose budget



HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler

is the third largest in the entire world. She remarks, "I have had several occasions to recommend alternative solutions to the president on key issues and have been able to convince him to reverse his prior positions.

He has always listened to me carefully and respected my opinion."

Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation, is the first woman to head a department which also contains a branch of the armed forces, the United States Coast Guard. Ms. Dole feels that President Reagan deserves much more credit

for his genuine support of competent women.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, plays a powerful role in the forming and carrying out of this country's foreign policy. Lest there be any doubt about her impression of the president, she has commented that: 'male

chauvinists are not willing to listen to what women have to say on foreign affairs ... The president has been dealing with me seriously, and taking me seriously since I met him. And I think he does the same with other women as well.'

Perhaps the best understanding of the President's attitude towards

women in positions of great responsibility can be gleaned from his own words:

'The conservative party of Great Britain chose Margaret Thatcher as their



Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole

leader not because she was a woman, but because she was the best person for the job,' Reagan said. 'There was no tokenism or cynical symbolism'. She became a leader of her party, and prime minister of Great Britain because she was judged by her peers to be a superior leader. And that is how the first republican woman president will do it.'

'The women who have advanced in the Republican party, coming up through the ranks, and doing it by merit. These women are changing America, and they are changing it for the better. The American people recognize this and will support such a woman when she runs for President of the United States.'

## Equal rights: the real story

Since being elected, the Reagan administration has vigorously supported legal and economic equality for all women.

Reagan has stated that women should be protected against discrimination in forms, but that these protections should take the form of specific legislation. He believes that legal equity should be guaranteed, but the power to establish that equity should be left with the elected representatives of the people.

He has also called for and produced stronger enforcement of protections already written into the statutes. At his direction, Justice Department workers actively enforce possible violations of equal rights legislation passed in the past.

In 1981, Reagan created the Task Force on Legal Equity for Women to work with the Justice Department in finding and cataloging gender-biased laws and rules, so that they can be

effectively changed or eliminated. As a result, more progress has been made to correct gender-biased federal statutes than in any previous administration. The Task Force also recommended internal reviews within the administration to determine possible bias in its own regulations, a recommendation all 42 federal departments have followed.

He has endorsed 122 changes in federal law recommended by his task force on legal equity to remove provisions that discriminate against women, and another project has sparked forty-two of the fifty states into examining their own laws to identify and eliminate gender-discriminatory language.

Individual Retirement Account (IRA) rules have been liberalized, in order to recognize the value of non-working spouses to provide greater retirement savings, the President has proposed raising the spousal IRA limit

from \$2,250 to \$4,000. The "marriage tax penalty" also has been greatly reduced—a great savings to lower-income families with two breadwinners.

In addition, since President Reagan took office, women have benefited, as have all Americans, from lower taxes, reduced inflation, lower interest rates, and, most importantly, more job opportunities. He has also reduced the marriage tax penalty, virtually eliminated the estate tax, expanded savings opportunities for spouses, put teeth into child support enforcement legislation, and worked for pension equity for women.

"We must work together to ensure women can participate in our national life in the manner they choose and that they are treated equally", he has said. "We, in this administration, are committed to eliminating, once and for all, all traces of unjust discrimination against women."

## Today's students: Quieter, but still concerned

by Eric Nelsen  
*Dartmouth College*

In the spring of 1984, all eight candidates seeking the Democratic presidential nomination arrived in Hanover for the first debate of the campaign. Simultaneously, in an attempt to gain publicity for their causes, Pro Life and Pro Choice activists, along with a few other activist groups, took advantage of this attention by protesting before, during, and after the debate.

But these demonstrations were rather sparsely attended, and although all were held on the college grounds, very few students participated. What has happened to the student activism of the Sixties and early Seventies?

Critics will quickly relate to you that today's college students have lost interest in demonstrating and have become concerned about their potential salaries. They claim

that those members of our society between the ages of 18-24 have become narrow-minded and self-centered, stereotyping students into the Me Generation. These critics form an image of today's student as an uncaring and uninformed group that refuses to put forth the effort to acquaint itself with the issues.

While these critics may feel they have all the answers, the one thing they don't quite

possess is a perfect concept of reality. To those well acquainted with the Eighties Generation, its members come across as interested, informed, and concerned about the issues and the political scene that surrounds them.

While they may not be as vocal as their counterparts from earlier generation, they often seem more interested in acquiring knowledge about our political process. As a result,

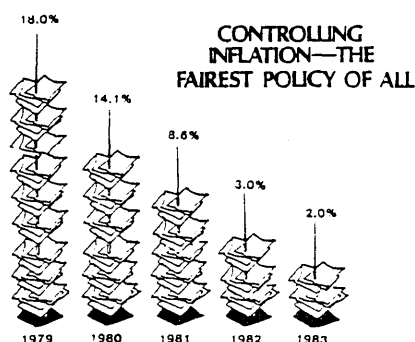
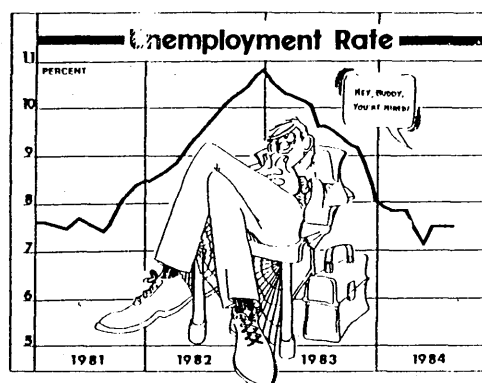
they have learned how to get their issue into the limelight by using the system and by avoiding the use of violence and destruction.

For example, at the aforementioned debate, while the demonstrations continued without many supporters, the auditorium was packed with students eager to hear the candidates. Other areas containing closed-circuit television screens were filled with those unable to

gain entrance into the debate itself. Even in the tube rooms of the anti-intellectual fraternities, brothers watched the proceedings with fascination. After the debate, four receptions were held, and again, students made their presence felt by filling the halls and asking pertinent questions of the candidates.

At a more recent event, Reagan-Bush campaign director Edward Rollins spoke here about the intricacies of campaigning. Cramming a hall that seated fifty, over two hundred students listened intently to the strategies of national campaigning. These students, representing a wide range of political viewpoints, came to learn and listen.

Student activism still has a strong presence on our campuses. It is only the methods we employ that have changed. No longer do we march and burn, but try to change the system by working with it. Perhaps a less colorful strategy, but ultimately, we think, more successful.



# Editorials

## People, not symbols

You know, there's just no way we can win. Back in the 1960s, adults looked down at students for protesting. Then, in the '70s, when young people were apolitical, they made fun of us for being apathetic.

So now we're turning conservative, and they're giving it to us with both barrels. We're selfish. We're shallow. We're greedy. We're short-sighted. We're stupid.

Don't we know that kids are supposed to be liberals?

No, we don't know we're supposed to be liberals. We're not supposed to be liberal any more than we're supposed to be conservative or moderate or anything else.

Today's college students are informed and open-minded and concerned. And we're definitely not interested in fitting in with anybody's twenty year old stereotypes about what we're supposed to be.

We're not interested in conforming with party labels anymore. Maybe a few more young people are turning Republican, but most of us consider ourselves Independents. With a capital 'I'.

Yes, we're supporting Ronald Reagan this time around. There are six million more jobs than there were when he took office, jobs that we're going to need when we graduate. And we're a lot more confident about the future, and a lot more sure of ourselves, than we were four years ago. Reagan deserves credit for that.

But that doesn't mean that we're necessarily Republicans forever. Our grandparents voted for FDR in 1932 and voted Democrat for the next forty-five years. Most of us are not making that kind of commitment and we never will.

Maybe we'll be voting Democrat ourselves in four years. Maybe not. But neither party's going to be able to take us for granted, because we'll vote for people and for ideas, not for donkeys and elephants.

## Why not?

In 1980, about forty percent of the eligible voters between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four voted. That means that sixty percent did not.

Why not?

Officials from both parties are predicting a better youth turnout Tuesday. But not that much better.

Why not?

Think about it. Most of us will wait in line for hours for tickets to a concert or football game. But we're not going to take ten minutes or so this Tuesday to decide who's going to run our nation for the next four years.

Why not?

Think about it. In four years, almost all of us will be finished with school and have jobs.

Or maybe we won't have jobs.

Why not?

## THE PROUDER-STRONGER TIMES

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# GOP puts on voter blitz

by Laura Easton  
 Southern Methodist Univ.

The office is tucked away in a small corner of the top floor of the Reagan-Bush '84 national campaign offices, and often escapes the notice of visitors. But in that office, which houses the fifteen-person Voter Programs division, lies what many Republican leaders consider the most crucial aspect of the re-election effort.

Voter Programs has two main duties, voter registration and coordinating a nationwide get-out-the-vote effort on election day. The registration phase of the effort was completed on October 12th after having registered over 3.3 million new voters, a vast majority having been targeted as Reagan supporters.

The Reagan-Bush '84 Committee and the Republican National Committee have the most vigorous voter registration program in the United States today, says Vice President George Bush, and Reagan-Bush Voter Programs Director Helen Cameron takes Bush's statement one step further, saying, 'It is the most intensive effort on registration ever by our party'.

A combination of techniques were used in reaching potential voters, according to Linda Z. Cherry, Deputy Director of Voter Programs, including computer identifica-



The President courts the Moonwalker vote

tion and automated phone calls. But the key, says Cherry, was the volunteers who physically registered the potential voters. 'The computer work simply assisted the volunteers in locating the potential new voters', she says. 'Without the volunteers, not one new person would have been registered.'

The Voter Programs team is now devoting its full attention to making sure that these new voters actually vote this Tuesday. 'We want everyone to participate in this year's presidential electoral process', says Cameron.

Of particular concern to the leaders of this effort, though, is the historically poor turnout by young voters. Only forty percent of eligible voters between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four cast ballots in the 1980 election, and a repeat of that dismal performance could negate the immense popularity that the President now enjoys among young voters.

'The future of America is riding on this election', says Vice-President Bush. 'And getting out the vote is what elections are all about.'

## My dad, the prez (cont.)

Continued from page 1

The events in Dallas mark a beginning-of-the-end of sorts for my father. If he goes on to win the general election (Will it snow in Alaska this winter?), he will be serving his final term in any government office. With this in mind, I thought he'd like to reflect this week on his years in politics.

To begin at the beginning, Dad never really wanted the job. 'It all stemmed from a speech I made at the end of the '64 campaign,' he says. That speech, on behalf of Barry Goldwater, caught the eye of people whose business it is to promote candidates. 'I was talked into (running for governor of California) on the basis of our party being split apart after the '64 election and people thinking that maybe I could help bring it together again.' He pauses to switch gears. 'It was a sudden change in my entire life that I never thought I'd make. It got to the place where your mother and I couldn't sleep very well worrying as to whether we were being presented with something we didn't have a right to turn down. Finally, we saw it as a responsibility we couldn't avoid.'

No sooner was he elected governor than pols began nagging my father about the presidency. Characteristical-

ly modest, he regarded this as a silly proposition. Nonetheless, he allowed his name to be placed in nomination as a 'favorite son' candidate for the '68 election. 'Good Lord,' he laughs, 'to come from the profession I came from and to be only one year in the first elective office I'd held... to stick my head up and announce I was running for president, well, that I wouldn't do. I never at any time solicited votes or said I was an actual candidate.'

'It's no fun to lose,' Dad admits, recalling his first real run at the nomination against incumbent Gerald Ford in '76. 'But we gave it our best shot, I really thought I could make it a race against Mr. Carter,' he continues. 'I'd known him when we were both governors, I'd had a longer time in office than he'd had and, I thought, a better record.'

Self-effacing as he may be in general, this record is something my father doesn't mind touting. He lights up recalling his days governor, citing a balanced budget and a surplus that was handed back to the taxpayers. It also gives him an opportunity to tweak the noses of those who decried his lack of political credentials. 'They said, 'It has never been done before'—giving back money to the people. I said, 'You've never had an actor up here before.' Of his first term as

president he observes, 'For years and years the debate in Washington has been, 'How much more are we going to spend?' Since we've been here the whole debate has shifted to 'How much more are we going to cut?'

In a job that calls for pressing the flesh, my father enjoys the unfair advantage of harboring a genuine affection for humanity. 'I don't know whether it comes from the previous industry I was in,' he muses, 'but I like people. I don't know how anyone could be in this business without liking them but I have to tell you, there are a lot of politicians who don't.'

'There's a great sense of fulfillment,' my father says of his career in government. There is no hint of frustration in his voice. If nothing else, he is a contented man doing something he believes in. There have been unanticipated thrills and unasked-for pain, but, all in all, he wouldn't change a thing. When the time comes, my father will head back to his beloved ranch. Until then his work as a public servant makes everything else look as he puts it, 'dull as dishwater.'

Ronald Reagan Jr. wrote this column for *The Dallas Morning News* during the Republican Convention. It is reprinted with permission.

# Campuses no longer just for liberals

by Jeff Jordan

University of Wisconsin

On college campuses, traditionally hotbeds of liberalism, conservative ideology would seem the farthest thing from any student's mind. Burning with political outrage and protest during the Vietnam War years of the 1960's and early '70s, the nation's college campuses have been a hotbed for liberal thought. Yet now, in the '80s, it appears the tide is turning.

Student leaders contend that students are fed up with liberal ideologies expounded by Democrats, and that conservatism and Republican support is growing on college campuses across the country.

Brian Rogga, chairman of the College Republicans, at the University of Wisconsin, points to a steady increase in his group's membership. "We are the No. 1 political group on the University of Wisconsin campus in terms of membership," he said.

This group of conservative thinkers formed in 1983 "because people were tired of getting one view on this campus," Rogga said. "Between professors, the media, and the liberal ideology in Madison, we keep getting a constant leftist view."

The conservative student newspaper on campus, the Badger Herald, boasts a circulation of more than 8,000 on the campus of 44,000 students. The Herald, a weekly publication, claims higher

circulation than its daily counterpart, the Cardinal, which circulates 6,000 papers a day as of last spring.

Mark Hoske, editor emeritus of the Herald, says students are more conservative than they'd like to admit. "Individually, if you ask them, they may not admit to

being conservative-but they are," he said. "If you look at the student body as a whole, many students are voting Republican."

On the surface, college students are still basically liberal, Hoske said. But compared to the late 1960's and early '70s, conservatism is

much more the trend and is growing at many of the so called "liberal schools."

Reagan's big drawing card among students appears to be the president's stand on economic and foreign issues. "After a lot of years of Democratic spending," Hoske said, "students saw

the trends and didn't want their money going in that direction." The students of the '80s are a group very concerned with their future and that of the country's.

A new day is dawning on campuses across America and the trend is toward conservatism.

## Confessions of a middle-aged Democrat

by Vic Gold

Hearing Mario Cuomo compared to the late Adlai Stevenson at this year's Democratic convention reminded me of the first time I voted in a Presidential election.

The year was 1952. Stevenson was the Democratic candidate and, although he lost to Dwight Eisenhower, his style and eloquence attracted a good many voters to the Democratic party-voters like me.

A dozen years later, after I went to work in Barry Goldwater's Presidential campaign, old friends would ask how I happened to change party allegiance. My answer was, "I didn't change-the Democratic party did."

It was an answer I used not only in 1964 but right up to this year's Democratic convention. Then, listening to Mario Cuomo, Walter Mondale, Tip O'Neill and other speakers at San Francisco, I realized it wasn't the right answer at all.

The reason I became a Republican 20 years ago-and why millions of young, middle-aged and older Americans are turning to the Reagan-Bush ticket this year-isn't because the Democratic party changed. It's because the times have changed and the Democratic party hasn't.

Everybody agreed that Mario Cuomo gave an eloquent disquisition of the Democratic party's philosophy when he addressed the convention in San Francisco. There were media raves over Cuomo's rhetoric and presentation. They style was 1984-but what about the substance?

It was as if Cuomo-like another New Yorker, Rip Van Winkle-had just awakened from a 52-year sleep and still thought the country was in the middle of the Great depression of the 1930s.

The America that the Democratic keynoter saw that night in San Francisco wasn't a country enjoying an economic boom, after years of economic misery under the Carter-Mondale administration. Instead, despite the Reagan-Bush recovery of the

past four years, the New York Governor rubbed his eyes and said, as he saw it, things were terrible and bound to get worse.

And what was Rip Van Cuomo's recipe to avert this impending disaster? The same as Walter Mondale's, Geraldine Ferraro's, Ted Kennedy's, Tip O'Neill's, and every other national Democratic leader of the past half century: government programs and more government programs. Bigger government spending. Higher taxes. Do we have a problem? Fine-just throw money at it and it'll all be solved.

It all started with the New Deal in 1932. I then came the Fair Deal of 1948. Then the New Frontier of 1960, and the Great Society of 1964. Nobody argues that all these Democratic programs didn't produce some good. But this is 1984, not 1932 or 1964, and the time has long since past when the American people looked to government for the answer to all problems. Instead, what Americans are turning to in the Reagan-Bush program is renewed emphasis on free enterprise and individual initiative as the answer to our country's economic challenges of the 1980s and beyond.

Once, perhaps, when Franklin Roosevelt came into office during the Great Depression, government could provide answers. But in 1980 the American people drew the line. What Ronald Reagan's election that year said-and what the Rip Van Winkles of the Democratic party fail to understand-is that as far as the people are concerned, government today is the problem, not the answer.

Times have changed. The Democratic Party hasn't. It's as simple as that. Let Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro run against Herbert Hoover if they want, but what new voter in 1984 are more likely to recall isn't the Great Depression but the Great Malaise of the Carter-Mondale years.

Vic Gold, nationally known author and lecturer.

### Students speak out

## Why do you support President Reagan?



"I'm going to vote for Ronald Reagan in '84 because of the fine job he's done for the past four years. His foreign policy stand is one which makes me feel proud to be an American. Reagan won't stand for garbage that is handed to us by other countries. His economic policy has also proven itself. America is on its road to recovery one step at a time, and I believe Reagan should be at the helm."

Karla Meade, Bowling Green State University



The economic climate is of particular importance to me due to the fact that there is a direct correlation between the prosperity of the United States and my parents' ability to put me through college. It is also important to me that we are a strong nation, with a strong leader, one that does not get pushed around by other nations as they did in the past. It gives me confidence to know that we are a secure nation.

Alan J. Levey  
University of Iowa



Ronald Reagan has what America wants and needs in a President - strength, morality, and a sense of tradition. He is not the candidate of the rich but the candidate of the aspiring. We are better off than we were four years ago. The economy is stronger; we are proud of our country again; and we are prepared to protect our freedom.

Sharon Coggan,  
Northwestern University



I support the re-election of President Ronald Reagan and the continued leadership of the Reagan administration. I feel that Reagan's economic policies can successfully lead our nation towards economic stability with full support of American's business and industry. I believe that Reagan's firm stance on foreign political issues must be continued for the safety of our nation. Ronald Reagan will receive my vote in the November '84 election.

Laura Moreland, University of Santa Clara



Why vote for Reagan? It's simple. This election is a clear choice between two different views of the role of government: the big spending, big government view of Walter Mondale vs. the free enterprise, limited government view of President Reagan.

President Reagan's record speaks for itself. He has brought the country out of a period of economic disaster and national malaise brought on by the Carter/Mondale team and has restored the nation's confidence in its leadership.

Eric A. Koch  
Georgetown University