

Election '80:

The Decision Nears



Cynicism Pervades Election

To Vote or Not to Vote; the Real Question

By JERRY CORNFIELD
Editor in Chief

This year's presidential election has evoked more cynicism on the part of American voters than at any time in this century. Throughout the course of the nearly two-year-long campaign process, the question of who to vote for has been transformed in many people's minds to a question of whether or not to vote.

It is a sad commentary on a theoretically democratic society when the people who the government claims to represent are dissatisfied with the present leadership and disinterested in the selection of new leaders.

Yet it is imperative that those eligible to vote do so, for it will do more harm to this nation if a majority of the electorate opt out of this election to signal their protest.

This group will lose more by such an action, because the newly elected 'representative' of the people will feel less inclined to acknowledge the demands of this silent group in the coming years. And why should they? Once a president wins, and a brief honeymoon is enjoyed by the country, new programs are begun which resemble the previous leaders' programs. After two years, though, the president takes initial steps toward re-election, and the nation is subjected to increasingly convoluted statements of policy, which are printed on pamphlets and mailed out at the taxpayers' expense.

Ahhh, the cynicism rings through.

Yet is there an argument for not voting. One could say that it is a waste of time — a common claim. Moreover, one could claim that one vote cannot change the outcome of an election. That's fair; except then it behooves the political scientist to explain how at the same time the American citizenry can claim that this is the best country in the world to live in, with the most freedoms, individual power and responsibility.

Except on election day.



TWEEDLEDUMB AND TWEEDLEDUMB

Gore Vidal, in a recent article, wrote that if the non-voting sector were large enough it would signal to Washington the need for a new constitutional convention at which new political arrangements could be designed to provide better representation. This too is a nice idea. But without at least some pre-determined structure for a convention there is no assurance that the new wave of conservatism which exists today would not significantly influence such an activity in a manner that would direct the country backward instead of forward.

This year the choice for president is worse than discouraging — it is scary. There is

no good and viable choice. While Citizens Party hopeful Barry Commoner and Libertarian Ed Clark are supported by strong followings, their candidacies have not achieved a level of credibility with the two major parties.

There is also Independent candidate John Anderson, at one time a very real possibility as a spoiler. Early in the campaign it was believed that he could capture the electoral votes in one and possibly two states, and force the election into the democratically controlled House of Representatives to be decided. Now, in the waning moments of the election year, Anderson appears to have lost poise amidst overly critical

media treatment and is campaigning on ideals and not issues.

What are we left with? an incumbent whose administrative inabilities are too apparent. President Jimmy Carter has earned the disrespect accorded him by virtue of politicizing his every move and statement. Upon election a president is awarded the respect of the people, and it is a difficult task to lose this respect. Yet James Earl Carter has achieved this dubious honor.

His policies are marked by indecision and inconsistency. Domestic policy, one area in which a president's power lies in the credibility of his programs, is an example of the way Carter has

changed his philosophy to line up with the latest polls, arguing republican ideals on some days, socialist ideals on others, and worn democratic ideals on still other days. In foreign policy, where the president asserts much more authority, Carter's nice-guy approach has forced him to backtrack on many issues after he and America have been laughed at.

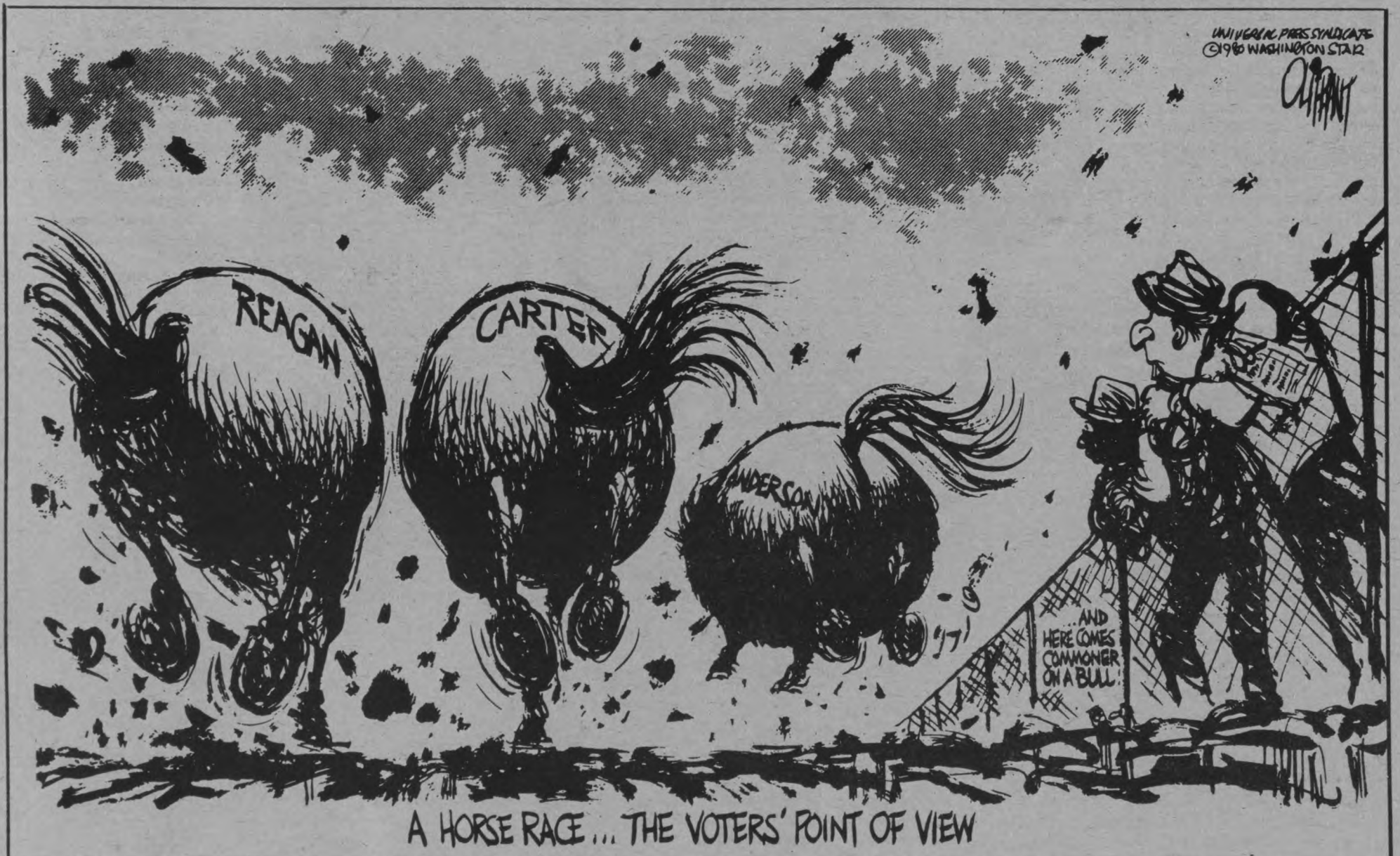
But the key opposition to Carter, Ronald Reagan, is worse. What is most nerve-racking about Reagan is you can never be sure if what you hear is true, or just a reactionary commentary to a situation. Can one believe one's ears when one hears that air pollution has become less of a problem? Or that this country can survive an economic policy stressing growth, increased defense spending while maintaining an austere and balanced budget? Or that Vietnam was a noble cause?

Reagan's bark is historically worse than his bite. Then if Reagan is elected does this mean four more years of new programs that are no more than political relief for real socio-economic structural wounds? Thus if Reagan's bark should be ignored, then he can be no worse than Carter, and a new face may be all America needs. Watch out.

One area in which Reagan has been consistently articulate is foreign policy. He has the power, and apparently the desire, to verbally if not militarily challenge the Soviet Union at each tide break. He seems to be a clear believer in Manifest Destiny, an outdated theory in the nuclear era. And this is the greatest fear by many, that in outbreaks of war, such as between Iran and Iraq, Reagan would flaunt the U.S. existence in the particular region, willing to step in as the world's police officer. He'll walk tall and carry a big stick.

With less than 24 hours before the polls open, what choice remains?

Many would probably support a national referendum, in which (Please turn to p. 8A, col. 5)



A HORSE RACE ... THE VOTERS' POINT OF VIEW

Gary Hart vs. David Aquino

Assembly Election Marked by Debates, Accusations

By JEFF LESHAY
Nexus Staff Writer

The 35th District Assembly race between incumbent Democrat Gary Hart and his Republican challenger David Aquino has recently turned into a mudslinging event, with both candidates accusing the other of falsehoods and misrepresentations.

On October 22 Hart held a news conference denouncing his opponent Aquino for a series of misrepresentations which he said far exceeded anything he had seen during his ten years of personal campaigning in Santa Barbara County.

Examples presented by Hart included Aquino referring to himself in campaign propaganda as an experienced legislator, when in fact he has never held a legislative political office, Aquino claiming to have negotiated with

agriculture's labor boss Cesar Chavez, who Hart says doesn't recall ever dealing with Aquino at all, and Aquino's statement that there is \$4.1 billion waste in fraud alone in the Medi-Cal program, while Hart shows evidence that total Medi-Cal expenditures for the previous year only equal \$3.3 billion.

On October 23 Aquino held a news conference in response to Hart's condemnations of him and his campaign, and prepared point by point answers to the charges made by Hart.

Pertaining to the question of his legislative experience, Aquino said that Webster's College Dictionary defines legislator as "one who prepares and enacts laws", and thus being a board member of the Santa Barbara Farm Bureau has enabled him to gain experience preparing and

enacting laws, he continued. In reference to the Medi-Cal statement Hart said Aquino had made, Aquino said that he had stated the total to be \$4 billion, and that Medi-Cal fraud is equal to about one fourth of that total, but didn't deny the misstated Medi-Cal figures Hart claimed he made on September 6 at Santa Barbara Unitarian Church during a campaign forum.

On the issues, Aquino has often avoided specifying his beliefs, and therefore the stands that he takes on various issues such as the LNG site at Point Conception remain vague and politicized. Many times Aquino has either refused to take a definite stand on an issue or to present evidence substantiating allegations he has made. There have been only a few times that he has offered specific alternatives to policies that he has con-

demned. Aquino believes that inflation is aggravated by bureaucracy and government waste.

According to Aquino, too many people who should be receiving more state aid — the sick, handicapped and the aged, receive only minimal support. He also believes, however, that too many people capable of working do not, and collect state welfare, and he says that the imbalance should be corrected.

"We must simplify the size and authority of state government", Aquino has said, stressing throughout his campaign his beliefs that with a laissez-faire system of governmental non-regulation of business and industry, an environment more conducive to prosperity would exist, and thus the provision of more jobs, with workers being fairly com-

pensated for their labor.

Pertaining to education, Aquino feels that because high school test scores have shown a decline in the last six years, and because school delinquency and truancy continue to climb, local school authorities and teachers should be made responsible for funding and curricular control.

Aquino is a believer in capital punishment, and says that too many criminals are put back into society before they have served their complete sentences.

Assemblyman Gary Hart has been a strong opponent and leader in the fight against the building of a Liquefied Natural Gas facility at Point Conception.

In reference to solar energy, which he has fought very hard for the development of in California, Hart authored the nation's first

major solar incentive program, the 55. solar tax credit.

While Aquino has made only vague statements on the peripheral canal, a waterway that would transport Sacramento River water south to the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California, Hart voted no on the bill because he felt it would cost the tax payers too much and did not adequately address the needs to preserve the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

During his three terms as assemblyman of the 35th District, it appears evident that Gary Hart has worked very hard to serve the needs and desires of his constituents.

With election day only hours away, it appears that Gary Hart, because of his sincerity and dedication to his constituents, will capture a fourth term in office.

I.V. Park Board Elections Will Choose Directors

Five Candidates to be Chosen

With all the flair of a presidential election dominating most news pages, the local race to fill five seats on the Isla Vista Recreation and Park District Board has gone relatively unnoticed by most of the community electorate.

IVRPD is a little-known local power center which is responsible for the maintenance of parks and open lands in Isla Vista. In addition, the board is involved in planning to acquire more open space in Isla Vista to be used in accordance with local needs. It is an influential organization in county politics as a key voice in local development planning.

There are nine candidates on this year's ballot; three are vying for the two available two-year terms, while the other six are seeking four year terms. To add further intrigue to this election, three persons formed a coalition and developed a campaign platform directed at two opponents who are members of the controversial Orthodox Church.

With all of this, there remains a great number of voters who have not attended the scheduled candidate forums to hear and decide whom they wish to guide the planning of Isla Vista's future.

Duane Franzen, Kerry Moyer and Judy Evered are candidates for the two year terms. John Sommer, David Washburn, Ben Roberts, John Haggerty, Jeffrey Walsh and Carrie Topliffe are the nominees for four year terms. The latter three have run as a slate throughout the campaign.

The candidates have all lived in Isla Vista from two-and-one-half to 15 years, while each is active in some community function. Evered and Walsh are the only experienced board members, as both were appointed members of IVRPD during the past year. However, neither is considered an incumbent.

The following information and quotes were made at a forum sponsored three

weeks ago by the current IVRPD board, and moderated by its chair Carmen Lodise. Each candidate was asked to describe his background and qualifications for service, and to answer five questions on what he viewed as the major issues facing the IVRPD in the next four years, changes in park usage they might consider, the role of the IVRPD Board of Directors and their reasons for running for a director position.

Judy Evered
Evered is currently completing a four year directorship term and is seeking a shorter term of office as prescribed by the

funding and increased park usage as feasible goals for the IVRPD because currently, he argued, neighborhood parks do not receive much usage.

Moyer also stressed the need to preserve existing I.V. park lands and to not bend to increasing pressures to sell the various lands.

Duane Franzen
Franzen, one of the newest I.V. residents seeking election, argued for increasing park and recreational facility usage. In addition, he said IVRPD funding should be increased.

"We need equipment on park district lands," Franzen said. "I think those funds are available (to

John Sommer

Currently a member of IVCC and IVMAC, Sommer stressed that the IVRPD goals should include community involvement and the establishment of a community recreation center.

"With CETA (Comprehensive Education and Training Act, a federal government program providing federally-paid workers to community organizations) cutbacks facing us, we are going to have to rely on volunteers more," Sommer said.

The center, Sommer explained, would serve to stabilize the community by providing a central facility to be used for crafts,

of the IVRPD and the nation at large, stressing that the park district operations should be conducted with a humanistic approach.

"The issues facing I.V. are the same as those facing the nation," Topliffe said. Pointing to nuclear proliferation and weaponry as one issue impacting on local residents, Topliffe claims that some of California's dollars are going toward weapons technology and "instruments of war."

"I.V. is a progressive community which has to be a voice in the large world. The park board has to be a representative in the community at large."

Ben Roberts

Roberts did not attend this forum, but was in attendance at a later forum on campus. Roberts is a landlord in Isla Vista. He is supportive of a community, center in which various projects can be scheduled.

Roberts explained his reason for running was due to his belief that the board need a more 'mature' opinion to help balance out the board.

AN ONGOING ISSUE in this campaign has been the contention by the slate of Walsh, Topliffe and Haggerty that EOC Church members Sommer and Washburn will not be "as responsive to the community needs" because of their religious affiliation.

The coalition has asserted that the EOC is working to monopolize control of community organizations by having church members earn positions on the board of directors of various community groups and associations.

Washburn responded at the forum by stating, "Our church government does not tell its members what to do. We don't have to get (church) approval to run."

Washburn charged the coalition with being hypocritical because they each had declared their support of Affirmative Action and the IVRPD's policy of non-discrimination, but "they're telling me I can't run because I belong to a church."



IVRPD rules.

A long time resident of Isla Vista, Evered said, "I have witnessed I.V.'s change from the time of the burning of a bank to the building of a community."

"We must do what we need to do with the community with the resources available to us," she continued. To accomplish this, Evered advocates the extended use of park district lands and the construction of a community center.

Evered also emphasized the importance of the citizenry which participates in current community projects, believing they deserve better pay for their efforts.

Kerry Moyer
Presently a member of both the Isla Vista Community Council and Isla Vista Municipal Advisory Council, Moyer cited project

obtain equipment) if we pursue it." Franzen spoke in favor of direct pleas to the I.V. citizenry for financial assistance to the IVRPD.

David Washburn

Washburn is a Zoology graduate from UCSB and considers his primary desire to see "I.V. become a place where people can live for years to come."

He viewed the continued development of park lands and the encouragement of community participation as major objectives of the park district.

"We must also encourage community gardens," Washburn said, echoing a position held by all the candidates. Community gardens are plots of lands within I.V. that are allotted to residents for use in producing food crops.

recreation and other activities.

Jeffrey Walsh

While not running as an incumbent, Walsh does hold some IVRPD experience by virtue of being appointed to a two year term post this past year. He said, "The issue is the maintenance and increase of community services in the face of shrinking capital resources. Long range planning is of the utmost importance."

Walsh, who is part of a slate including Topliffe and Haggerty, proposed that in the future one change in I.V. could be the addition of "pocket parks" which community participants and neighbors would run independently of the IVRPD.

Carrie Topliffe
Topliffe drew parallels between the power and role

Topliffe concluded that the park district should preserve the ecology of the community, and "make the parks a place for living things."

John Haggerty

Haggerty, presently the Isla Vista Recycling Center coordinator and a local merchant, argued that "It is important for the (IVRPD) board of directors as the only real form of government in Isla Vista to represent their community."

"It is an important responsibility for the park district to keep from serving any special interests," Haggerty said. "We must re-establish the grass-roots influence."

Walsh, Topliffe and Haggerty have been endorsed by the UCSB Associated Students Legislative Council.



Jimmy Carter Banks on His Incumbancy, Foreign Policy

By MARTIN COTHRAN
Assistant Editorials Editor

Voters this year are looking for several qualities in a presidential candidate. Whereas in 1976 Americans emphasized honesty and integrity in their choice for president, this year voters are looking for leadership along with administrative capability, something many voters feel has been missing in many of our leaders in the recent past.

It is these qualities that Jimmy Carter, as well as his Republican and independent rivals, has been emphasizing throughout his election campaign. During the campaign, Carter has attempted to make Ronald Reagan, rather than himself, the chief issue. However, Carter has been willing to discuss what some Americans believe to be his poor record of office. Despite what has been, on the whole, low voter approval of his performance in office, Carter points to his record over the past four years as evidence of his leadership capabilities.

Many of his critics feel that the President has gotten too bogged down in details and as a result has lost the important ability to put everything into an ordered perspective. Carter's background is indicative of many of his attributes and detriments.

CARTER'S RECORD

Jimmy Carter's political career, has been marked by achievements and failures, accomplishments and setbacks. He has performed a remarkable variety of tasks in various capacities. He has been a peanut farmer, Sunday-school teacher, pre-launch skipper of a nuclear submarine, state senator, state governor, and finally President of the United States.

After graduating from high school (the first of his family to do so) he spent a year at Georgia Southwestern College. Upon winning an appointment to Annapolis, he spent one year at Georgia Tech brushing up on his mathematics, and then went on to the Naval Academy, from which he graduated with distinction.

Carter spent seven years as an officer in the Navy. He began in electronics, and then spent two years watching over the construction of the Navy's second nuclear submarine the *Seawolf*. He studied physics by night and trained crews by day. In 1953 he came home to concentrate on his peanut farm and his family.

He became involved in local politics, and eventually won a seat in the state senate in 1962. He ran for governor in 1966, but lost to Lester Maddox in the primary. He captured the governorship in 1970, after positioning himself on the anti-busing side of the political spectrum and describing himself as a "redneck". He held the Georgia governorship until 1974.

As governor, Carter became the symbol of the "New South", surprising many in his inaugural speech by proclaiming that "the time for racial discrimination is over." Carter gained a scandal-free reputation in the state, slashing back the state bureaucracy, and overhauling state government. He supported environmental measures even at the expense of losing industry and fought unsuccessfully for consumer protection laws.

The 1976 Election

In 1976 the American voters wanted someone new — a "fresh face." And because of the Watergate scandal, voters sought a candidate who exemplified honesty and integrity. These factors

made the time ripe for a Carter candidacy. Carter began establishing a national political base early by becoming the chairman of the Democratic Governors Campaign Committee in 1972. In 1974 he was named the Democrat's national campaign coordinator, a job full of opportunities to meet and get to know influential party leaders all over the country.

Carter built a strong national campaign organization, and handshook his way into familiarity. Favorable reports streamed into the Democratic National Campaign Headquarters from all over the country.

He emphasized his opposition to big government and touted his born-again Christian faith and Baptist Church background. He promised to use the same methods of budget-slashing that he had used as governor of Georgia. He also proclaimed his support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In addition, he claimed that the U.S. was getting "out-traded" by Henry Kissinger in negotiations with the Soviets.

Carter campaigned hard, and as a result was victorious in the Iowa caucuses, gaining much needed media attention. He then won a surprise victory in New Hampshire. The press by this time had started to take notice of Carter's campaign. Carter then beat the formidable Alabama ex-governor George Wallace in the Florida primaries. He went on to win state after state with few exceptions, and then virtually sealed the nomination by beating Henry Jackson in Pennsylvania.

Carter started out ahead in the polls during the general election campaign. Ford was being hindered by bad economic conditions and the Nixon pardon. Ford however managed to pull about equal with Carter by election time after assailing Carter for being "fuzzy" on the issues. The election was a close one with Carter pulling about 50.1 percent of the vote and Ford received 48 percent.

CARTER'S RECORD

The Economy

Carter's economic policy indicates that he is not the free-spending president Democratic heritage might lead the country to expect. One of the hallmarks of his administration has been his declared attempts to decrease the federal budget. This course is indicative of a shift in Democratic party policy.

Carter's economic performance has shown that he is more inclined to concentrate on lessening the rate of inflation than decreasing unemployment — another departure from Democratic precedent.

Some of the achievements that Carter's supporters credit him with are: the signing of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill; an increase in public service funds by 115 percent; jobs in the private sector this year numbering 120,000; and the Targeted Employment Tax Credit, a credit for hiring the unemployed.

Carter claims an increase in the real GNP by 11.8 percent, dividends by 36 percent and fixed income by 2.9 percent. He also claims to have increased the job roles by approximately \$8 million, and with the 1981 budget, to have cut real growth in federal spending by half. Carter has resisted pressure to give a tax cut, saying that it would be inflationary. In addition, he claims to have saved New York City with a \$1.65 billion loan guarantee.

Carter has come under fire however for failing to stem the inflation and unemployment rates that have increased markedly during his administration. Ronald Reagan has pointed out that the "misery index", a juxtaposition of both the inflation and unemployment rates which Carter formulated in his '76 campaign to use against Gerald Ford, which stood at about 12 percent in 1976, now is above 20 percent.

Energy

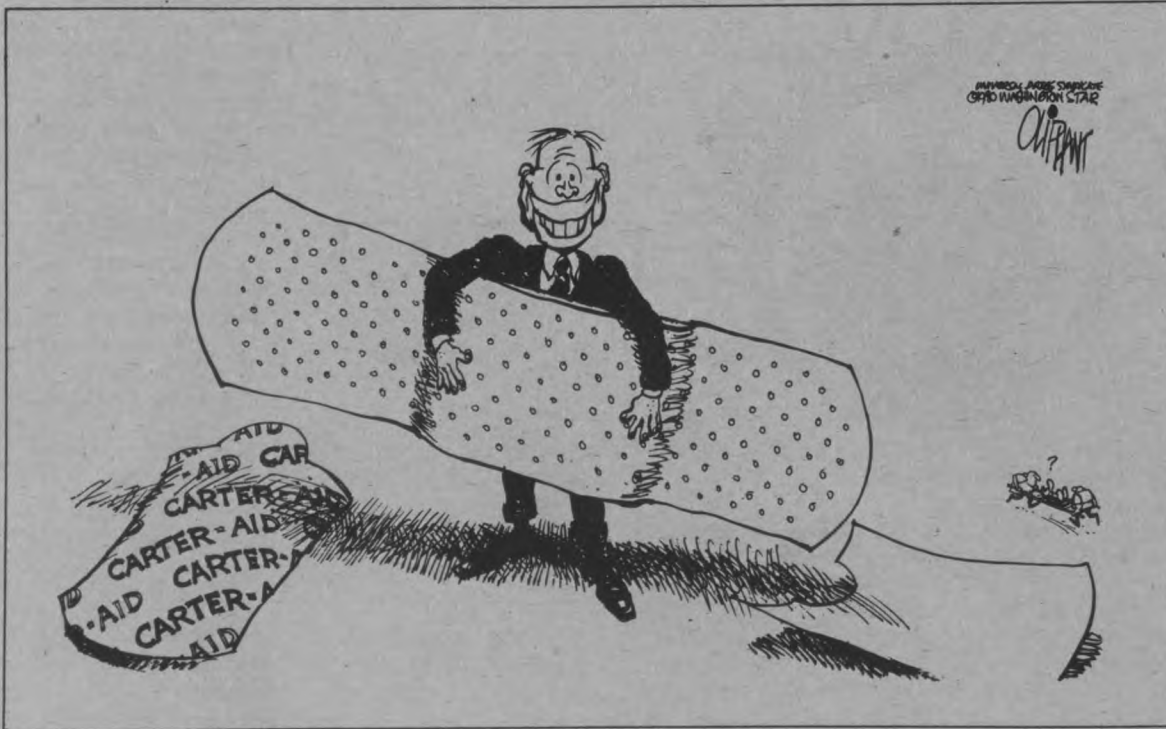
One of the biggest energy priorities of the seventies for the Carter administration was to attempt to decrease the dependence on Arabian oil. Carter proposed to do this by phasing out price controls on oil and gasoline and imposing a "windfall profits tax" on the oil companies. The president has also implemented the "fast track" plan which would cut red tape so that energy projects could be accelerated. Carter indicated that he favors standby gasoline rationing. He also favors the development of nuclear energy, but calls for tighter safeguards.

Foreign Policy

Carter's foreign policy has been summed up by many in one word — inconsistency. His critics note that Carter's previous training in foreign policy was somewhat lacking when he entered the presidency in 1977, and claim this to be the cause of his ineptitude in this area. These same people claim that Carter's record shows that he has had to learn while on the job, but that his training is still insufficient.

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JIMMY CARTER



New Conservatism Comes Around To Ronald Reagan's Viewpoints

By TRACY C. STRUB
Editorials Editor



Unlike that of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan's rise through the political ranks has not been a meteoric ascent. After losing the bids for the nomination in both 1972 and 1976, 1980 is clearly the year of Ronald Reagan.

Ronald Reagan's background is not that of a typical Washington politician. The second son of an alcoholic Irish Catholic father, Reagan was born in Tampico, Ill., on Feb. 6, 1911. After moving several times, the family settled in Dixon, Ill., where Reagan graduated from a small liberal arts college.

After a short stint with radio station WOO in Des Moines, Iowa, where "Dutch" Reagan did play-by-play broadcasts of local baseball games, he was discovered by a talent scout while on a short excursion to California. From this meeting, Reagan was cast in his first film — "Love is On the Air" — one of more than 55 films he would make in a 33-year acting career.

Moving the political range of the movie industry, Reagan was elected president of the Screen Actors' Guild in 1947. His real fame, if it can be called that, however, came from his support of "blacklisting" Hollywood actors and writers who were believed to have Communist sympathies or affiliations. Reagan was a voracious communist-hunter in the mid 1950s, and such beliefs continued well into his political career.

In the autumn of 1964, Reagan got his first real political start as he spoke in support of Barry Goldwater. After campaigning for several Republican candidates, Reagan was approached in 1966 by several influential party members who asked him to run for the position of Governor of California. Reagan accepted.

Much of Reagan's current political philosophy can be traced back to his days as governor. During his tenure in office, Reagan emphasized three major areas — limiting governmental spending, cutting back on the welfare rolls, and exercising control over the California educational system.

With a 70-point welfare and MediCal reform package, Reagan made the large numbers of welfare cases drop noticeably. Critics argued however, that in making such a radical cutback, Reagan had also cut out worthy welfare recipients.

In seeking to control the California education system, Reagan added many school programs in his tenure. At the same time, Reagan was fiercely against the rebelling students at the California universities, and one of his first acts as governor was to ask the University of California Board of Regents to remove U.C. President Clark Kerr because he felt Kerr dealt too leniently with the students. Reagan also slashed higher education budgets by 27 percent in his first two years of office, only to later increase their benefits.

His promise to "squeeze and cut and trim until we reduce the cost of government," however, went unheeded. During his two terms, the state budget nearly doubled; going from \$4.6 billion to over \$10.2 billion when he left office.

Thus Reagan's background can be seen as a mixture of both the liberal and the conservative. Such ideas and policies which were implemented within California are, to a large extent, the ideas Reagan brings to the presidential campaign.

One strategy which has followed the former governor to his presidential campaign is that of surrounding himself with highly competent advisors to research and document most issues. When governor, Reagan liked to receive one-page summaries of pertinent events, so that he could decide in as short a time as possible. His system has brought both praise and criticism. One of the most vocally critical was former state Senator Peter Behr who said of Reagan: "He's a man able to absorb facts readily, but if you walked through his deepest thoughts, you wouldn't get your feet wet."

Nevertheless, many Americans are looking at Reagan and liking what they see. Riding the crest of the country's "new conservatism," Reagan scored big with both the far right element of the GOP as well as the more moderate majority of Republicans, throughout the primaries and into the party's convention in Detroit.

Although not all of his politics are centered to the right of the Republican party, much of Reagan's politics have a distinct aura of conservatism that is becoming increasingly popular in Washington circles these days. Simply stated, Reagan's presidential ideas focus on the idea that the federal government is placing too much control over state and local entities. He favors giving back much of the governmental functions to state and local governments, rather than leaving them under national supervision. He feels the federal aspect should focus more on truly "national" items such as defense, veterans'

affairs, aerospace development, energy and environment.

Such thinking can be seen in the stands that Reagan has taken throughout his campaign, but increasingly so after the GOP convention. Here are several important items and Reagan's viewpoints on them:

INCOME TAX CUT— Reagan supports a 30 percent personal income tax rate cut which would be phased in at 10 percent a year over the next three years, beginning in 1981. He would also push for federal indexing of income tax rates for inflation, so that cost-of-living pay raises do not, in his words, "continually push workers into higher tax brackets." Although economists are mixed on Reagan's plan, there has been both widespread support and criticism of a 30 percent cut.

IRAN— Reagan sees the most important American concern in Iran as being the safe return of the American hostages. He believes that America should agree to unfreeze the Iranian assets now held by the United States and should cancel all claims and agree to non-intervention in Iran, but first, he states "There will be no negotiations until the hostages are turned over to us." Reagan has also lashed out at the current administration's non-support of the shah when the revolution began.

MILITARY SPENDING— Reagan believes that Russia holds a crucial military edge over the United States at present. He feels that the MX missile system should be built as soon as possible and that the current SALT II treaties should be scrapped for a new series of talks with the Soviet Union, using America's tougher stance.

OIL SHORTAGE— Reagan sees the immediate need for an energy policy that could both protect and increase American energy security. Dividing his policy into three specific goals, Reagan feels that 1. increased production of oil and gas is necessary; 2. America should encourage widespread development of oil sources; and 3. promotion of energy conservation is important. Reagan has also called for the speeding up of the timetable for the ending of federal price controls.

NUCLEAR POWER— Reagan supports nuclear power when operated under strict precautionary measures.

BUSING— Reagan opposes busing children to achieve racial integration. He believes busing channels monies and attention away from increasing the quality of education in public schools. He says, however, that he will strenuously enforce laws that prohibit intentional racial segregation.

ABORTION— Reagan opposes abortions and federal funds for such abortions. He has called for the passing of a constitutional amendment that would protect the unborn fetuses right to life.

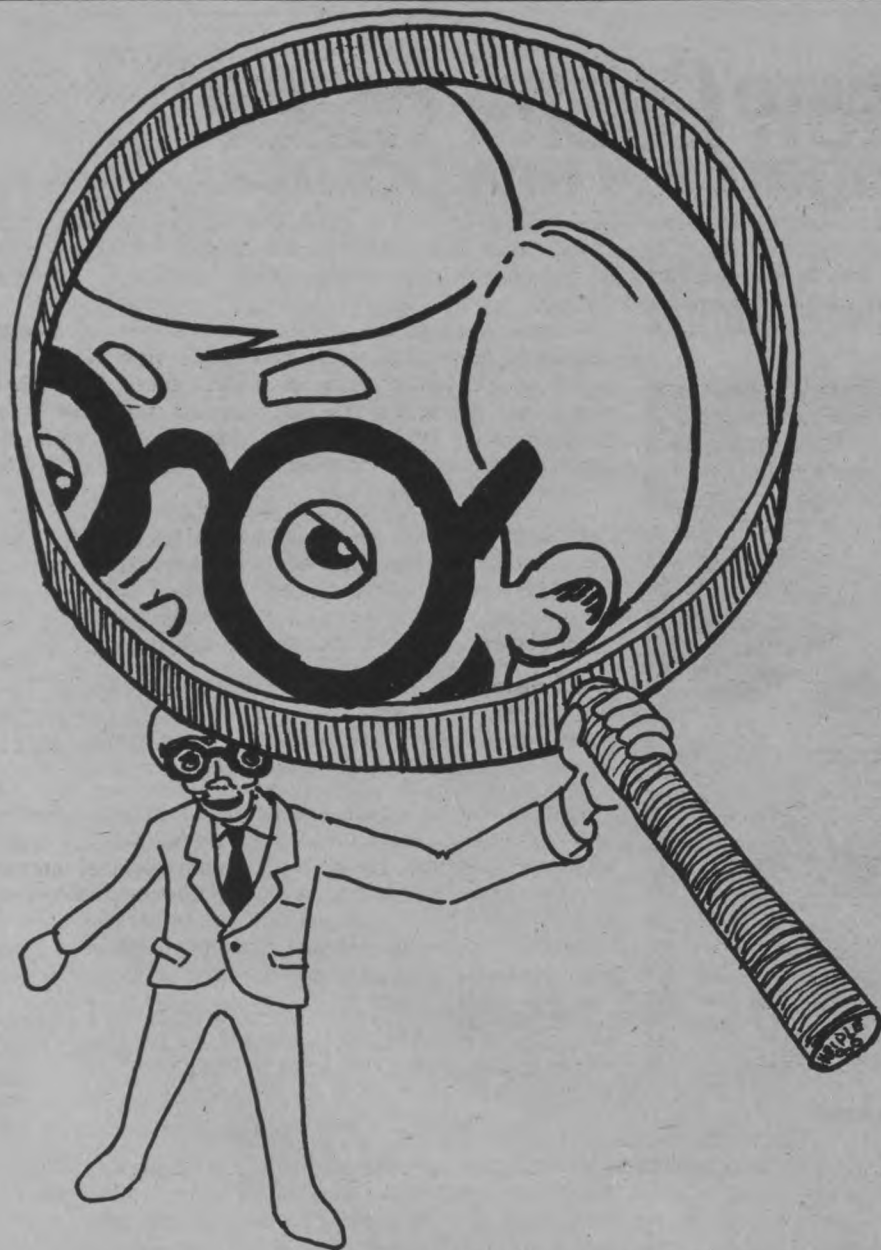
EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT— Reagan has come out against the ratification of the ERA. He feels that it, in itself, is not the answer to sexual discrimination, but that women should have equal rights and equal pay. He has pledged to put a woman on the Supreme Court.

DRAFT— Reagan opposes draft registration and peacetime military draft on the grounds that it is too large an expenditure of time and money and that it would increase governmental bureaucracy. He feels that the military needs to have a more

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RONALD REAGAN





Anderson's Liberal Politics In Conservative Election

By TRACY C. STRUB
Nexus Editorials Editor

Trying to overcome the inability of such past independent presidential aspirants as Eugene McCarthy and George Wallace, John B. Anderson is the third candidate in the three-way race for the White House.

He also is the one candidate that has, in the course of the last decade, made radical changes in his own political beliefs. Such wide differences may be seen within his stands on the pertinent issues of the 1980 campaign.

Regarded as a "long-shot" at the beginning of the political campaign, Anderson has managed to hold on to precious poll-ratings and, with the help of an active grass roots organization that has not been seen since the McGovern campaign of 1972, has the potential to decide which way the political pendulum will swing.

The son of a Swedish immigrant, Anderson was raised in Rockford, Illinois. He began his political career in 1956 by winning the position of the state's attorney of Winnebago County in Illinois. This came after spending three years in the Foreign Service in West Germany and practicing law briefly in his hometown.

Anderson then sought the 16th District U.S. House seat, which he won after carrying the large Swedish-American vote of his community. After several years he won the chairmanship of the House Republican Conference in 1969 where he succeeded Melvin Laird.

Beginning as a very conservative Republican, Anderson slowly began to change some of his political views, to the point where in 1968 he cast his vote for open housing. Because of this one vote, he earned the reputation as a leading spokesman for moderate and liberal Republicans in the House.

This blend of liberalism on human affairs and a financial conservatism has served as the basis for Anderson's Independent campaign after he dropped out of the Republican Party when they chose Reagan to represent them. It has also been this strange mixture which has separated him the most from the two other major candidates.

Anderson is also the third of the three "re-born" candidates, and as such his religious beliefs have had a profound effect on his earlier political ideology. Now claiming that evangelicals should not mix politics with religion, Anderson has stayed away from the religious question of politics for most of his campaign.

Anderson's differences on most of the election-year issues are usually major and

very apparent. There is a clear division between the liberal issues such as health care, abortion and the draft, and issues upon which he remains fairly conservative, such as a national tax-cut and farm subsidies.

Of all three candidates, Anderson is the only one who is not pushing for a national income tax cut, maintaining that the federal budget must be balanced before there can be any kind of cut. He feels, however, that the budget can be balanced by 1983, and \$129 billion worth of cuts can be made by the year 1985.

He also sees the necessity of a 50-cent-per-gallon gas tax which would generate new monies for new and existing economic programs. This would go along with his proposal to make a 50 percent reduction in Social Security taxes.

While somewhere between Carter and Reagan in regard to his economic policy, Anderson is the most liberal of the three in the area of foreign policy.

Concerning Iran, Anderson feels that the first objective is the release of the hostages. The independent candidate has stated that

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Commoner's Citizen's Party Third Party try for the Presidency

By JEFF LESHAY
Nexus Staff Writer

The Citizens' Party is offering yet another choice for those who are unsatisfied with the current list of presidential candidates.

Barry Commoner, Citizens' Party presidential candidate, and his vice presidential running mate Ladonna Harris are on the ballot in 35 states.

Commoner, born in New York City in 1917, graduated from Columbia University in 1937 with honors in zoology, and received a Ph.D. in biology from Harvard in 1941. From 1941 to 1946 he was in the military service and spent his last year as a Naval Liaison Officer with the US Senates' Committee on Military Affairs. In 1947, Commoner joined the faculty at Washington University, and in 1965 became Chairman of the Department of Botany there.

He has authored hundreds of scientific and technical papers, and six books, including Politics of Energy and The Closing Circle. During the 1950s, out of concern for the unhealthful effects of radiation, he helped found the Science Information Movement, which contributed to the end of atmospheric nuclear tests in 1963.

Harris, a Comanche Indian, is active in a broad range of social concerns, including Native American issues, human rights, full employment, women's issues, the environment, and mental health. She is President and Executive Director of Americans for Indian Opportunity, a national Indian organization which serves as an Indian advocate and assists tribes in efforts towards stronger self-government and economic self-sufficiency.

She has been a member of the National Committee for Full Employment, US Commission for UNESCO, National Commission on Mental Health, U.S. Commission on the Observance of the International Women's Year, and on the national boards of a number of organizations including Commoner Clause, the National Urban League, and the National Organization for Women. In 1979, Harris received a Doctor of Laws degree from Dartmouth.

"It's time we stopped worrying about how to take over the Middle East oilfields and started working to take over the Texas oilfields," said Commoner in a recent interview.

This statement, as many others, reflects the desire of the Citizens' Party to focus in on domestic issues and place under public control the oil and other energy industries which they believe currently prohibit a large-scale development of solar energy.

One of the initial goals of the Citizens' Party is to rapidly phase out nuclear power, and begin an all-out development of solar energy. "There are ways to begin an immediate transition toward safe, cheap, renewable solar energy," Commoner said. "All the technology is in place, the economics are there, and the only such thing

blocking such a transition is a failure of political vision and will. And that's no accident. Such a transaction would threaten some of the most powerful corporations in America today — the oil companies, the utilities," he continued.

The Citizens' Party platform emphasizes a removal of "institutional advantages that oligopolies have developed in relation to tax structures, access to venture capital, and other sources of impetus for private enterprise." The party's goal is to reestablish conditions "favorable for the competitive growth of a vigorous sector of small and independent private enterprises," and thus create "economy democracy".

The platform reads that the American people, not nuclear power producers, multinational oil executives and corporate agri-business, must commit the nation to solar power, save our rivers and air, place the nation's economy under democratic governance, and "put the nation on the path to genuine peace, not the mere absence of war."

Citizens' Party members call for a genuine and untiring effort towards mutual, step-by-step disarmament worldwide.

It urges an end to the "suicidal nuclear arms race", and an immediate international moratorium on research, testing, manufacture, deployment and sale of new nuclear weapons and technology, calling on the U.S. to take the initiative.

"Disarmament and a moratorium of such would create sharp reductions in military spending", said Anne Wiederrecht, local representative for the Citizens' Party, "and some of the weapons production industry could be used for civilian purposes."

Other domestic goals of the party are the adoption of a system of decentralized economic planning to rebuild our cities, railroads, and natural areas, and to create full employment. Price controls are seen as necessary for food, fuel, housing and health care in order to reduce inflation.

Commoner has pledged "a renewed commitment to human rights at home and abroad", and supports "vigorous action against sexism and racism."

He strongly supports the small business, the family farm and community initiatives. "Only a party of the people, one free of corporate control, can bring democratic values to bear on the necessities of life — on matters of health, housing and jobs," the preamble of the party's platform reads. "Only such a party can carry the nation beyond rhetoric about minority rights and women's rights to attain justice in our everyday lives. Only such a party can work toward peace and disarmament."

"Our country is at a historic juncture," said Commoner. "The Establishment has given up on the American Dream."



.. FIVE. FOUR. THREE. TWO. ONE. ZERO. IGNITION. DO WE HAVE IGNITION? WE HAVE IGNITION. ZERO PLUS TWO SECONDS INTO THE MISSION. IGNITION AND HOLDING...

Cranston's Re-election Looks Clear

By PETER MACKENZIE
Nexus Staff Writer

It would seem that Alan Cranston has little to worry about in seeking re-election to the U.S. Senate for a third consecutive term, yet the liberal democratic majority whip has outspent his primary republican opponent by over twice as much.

As of last week Cranston had expended nearly \$2 million dollars according to Lu Haas, a Southern California member of Cranston's re-election committee, as compared to Republican hopeful Paul Gann, of Proposition 13 fame, who has spent approximately \$800,000.

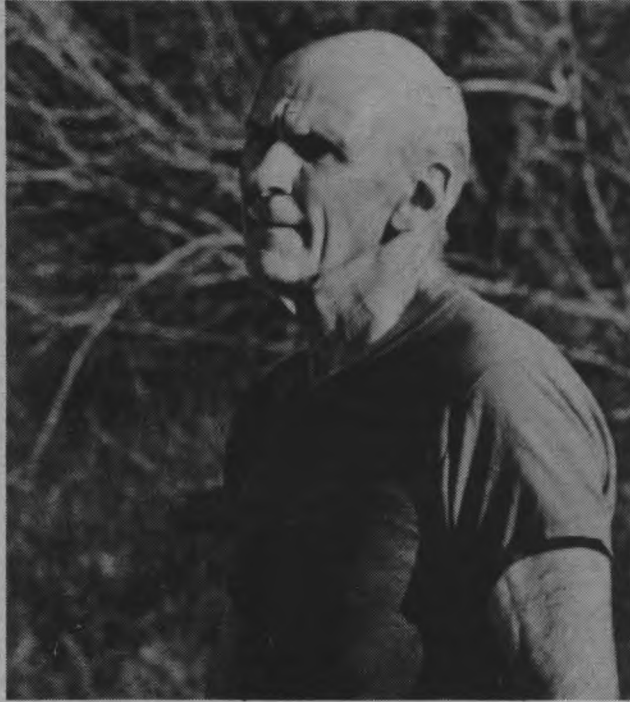
It seems even more unnecessary with the most recent polls showing Cranston leading Gann by as much as 28 percentage points. Yet for Cranston, and many senate-watchers, it is an important expenditure as Gann has received strong support from political organizations which sought to unseat the incumbent liberal democrat. This type of strategy is being noticed across the nation as key liberals seeking re-election are facing opponents with strong financial backing.

While this fighting is going on beneath the surface, the Cranston-Gann race has spotlighted a number of key differences in the candidates' views.

Cranston is a noted supporter of environmental issues, having authored 12 environmental bills, including the Channel Islands National Parks bill (in the Senate), according to Haas. With California's noted environmental concern, Haas views this as a key area from which Cranston draws his backing.

Strategic arms limitation has been a fundamental difference of the two major party candidates, as Gann has assailed Cranston's stance as one which weakens the national defense. An avid supporter of SALT II, Cranston has led the fight for ratification by the Senate.

The California senator has voted for the initial funding for the MX missile project and the B1 bomber, two sensitive issues among liberal voters, as a way of keeping the strategic forces strong. He has stated his support for "beefing up" America's rapid deployment forces so as to be



Senator Alan Cranston

able to protect our allies and interests in such areas as the Middle East, but he has on the record stated his opposition to registration for selective service and the draft, according to Haas.

Nuclear energy, as an alternative source of energy, should be de-emphasized in Cranston's view, which is a much weaker endorsement of nuclear energy than Gann has shown. According to Haas, Cranston would like to see projects like Diablo Canyon discontinued until the technology for nuclear waste disposal and plant safety from earthquakes is improved.

Clearly the key for Cranston is his local support throughout the state. In Santa Barbara he has received the endorsements of Singer Kenny Loggins, County Supervisors Harrel Fletcher and Robert Hedlund and City Council members Hal Conklin and Lyle Reynolds.

"Cranston has done an outstanding job for Santa Barbara and for the rest of California. He's a liberal who realizes that certain projects deserve support even if they don't fit into a liberal framework," Reynolds said.

One of Cranston's biggest attributes is his quiet, yet effective campaign style, which is exhibited in his day to day senatorial laborings. He is able to balance special interest demands so as to maintain positive relations with the many groups. He has received good ratings in random polls of Californians, with his responsiveness to constituents being a strong point.

These facts, plus a lack of voter interest in this particular campaign have enabled Cranston to steer away from many of the accusations being levelled by Gann.

Contributing to this article was Jerry Cornfield.

Who Will Represent California in Washington?

The Challengers: Republicans and Libertarians

Bergland and Human Rights

By JEFF LESHAY
Nexus Staff Writer

(The following information is derived in part from a recent interview with David Bergland, Libertarian candidate for the U.S. Senate conducted by reporter Jeff Leshay.)

To many, the senate race this election year is between incumbent Alan Cranston and Republican Paul Gann. To many, except the Libertarian Party and David Bergland.

A resident of California for 42 years, Bergland has been an active member of the Libertarian Party, which has found itself gaining support throughout the state and the nation as a recognized third party. Bergland's past political efforts include running for attorney general of California in 1974 and vice-president in 1976. He is currently serving his second two-year term as National Chair of the Libertarian Party.

Thus Bergland is no stranger to politics. Neither is the Libertarian philosophy, which advocates a philosophy based upon the maximum liberation of human activity and the rights to run our own lives again, Bergland said recently.

"It is not proper business of government to decide what you eat, drink, ingest, smoke, read, do for pleasure, or with whom you associate for any purpose whatever. Any intrusive law or government agency that violates the right of any citizen to control his or her own body, speech or actions should be abolished forthwith," Bergland said.

This philosophy underlies every stance Bergland takes, giving his campaign a consistency rare for politicians. The strong ideology has to date scared off some voters who are not quite prepared for the Libertarian philosophy but are seeking an alternative to the present political structure.

Bergland's opinions are clear. "Obviously the U.S. economy is not in good shape. Outrageously high taxes, inflation, and thus a reduction in purchasing power are prices we pay for what the government does. Productivity and opportunity are inversely proportional to the amount of government intervention in the economy."

Government intervention in business should be ended, Bergland claims. "Nor should government prevent or interfere in any commercial activity which is conducted peacefully and honestly. Inflation is a cruel, dishonest method of taxing the people by reducing the value of their earnings and savings. One solution to inflation is massive reductions in federal spending.

"Occupational licensing, union restrictions and minimum wage laws have closed the doors on countless individuals seeking work. End government interference in the economy and the unemployment problem will disappear," Bergland has stated.

Bergland is a forceful personality, supported by strong ideology, yet in these election days the key is money, and access to the media, especially television. With two known opponents who are also well supported financially, Bergland has had to rely on traveling about the state speaking to small gatherings, many of whom are already supporters, in an attempt to gain votes. There was one campaign debate, which produced little breakthrough as it was televised by Public television at the same time as a World Series Baseball game.

Nonetheless, Bergland's views bellow out with force in comparison to his opponents.

He would abolish the Department of Energy. "It produces nuclear warheads but restricts people trying to produce energy. The Windfall Profit Tax should be eliminated, for you don't want to tax what we need more of."

Gann Runs on Prop. 13 Fame

By KEVIN ALEXANDER
Nexus Staff Writer

Republican senatorial candidate Paul Gann, of Proposition 13 fame, has faced an uphill battle in his effort to unseat three-term incumbent Democrat Alan Cranston, yet in the final weeks of the campaign, one was hard pressed to find a decline in the optimism of his followers — even if Gann himself had publicly admitted his chances for victory were slim.

In Sacramento, Gann's Assistant Communications Director Karrie Richardson felt the campaign was progressing well. "We are still optimistic and we will take this down to the very end," Richardson said last week.

However, Richardson acknowledged that the most recent statewide poll found Cranston maintaining a solid 48 percent margin over Gann.

"I know that sounds like a lot, but things can change very fast," Richardson said.

Hardly that fast. Chris Nichols, a local Gann campaign organizer, was optimistic that Gann's tax cut philosophy, which swept California with the passage of Prop. 13 two years ago, would be accepted by the voters.

"Mr. Gann wants to cut down on government spending. He doesn't propose a meat-axe kind of cut in current programs and spending, but rather a small series of cuts," Nichols said last week.

Richardson further argued for Gann's reputation as being big on tax cuts and reducing government spending — a familiar campaign theme this election year.

"He would like to carry the spirit of Prop. 13 to Washington and try to do on the federal level what he accomplished in California," Richardson stated.

Gann is not short on business experience.

He sold real estate in Southern California for nine years, and has been a business man for the last 30 years. Richardson added that Gann has for the last six years headed the People's Advocate Group, an anti-tax organization.

While Gann's biggest theme has been tax cuts and reducing spending, he has distinguished his views from Cranston in other key areas, most notably nuclear energy and defense.

A supporter of nuclear energy, Gann appears to back the exploration of other feasible alternative energy sources, but not at the stake of current energy sources.

"Mr. Gann thinks we must use the best possible energy source we now have available. Nuclear power is one that works and it makes sense to take advantage of it. When someone comes up with better practical sources, then he'll make best use of them," Richardson said of her boss.

Gann has strongly opposed the current SALT II treaty, as he follows the line of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan, calling for a re-negotiation of the pact. On many occasions he has sought to paint Cranston as being uninterested in protecting America, as demonstrated in his support of the treaty. As the Majority Whip of the Senate, Cranston has pushed for the treaty's ratification.

Like many politicians these days, Gann opposes a peacetime draft, but endorses policies which would provide more incentives, primarily in the area of salaries, to bolster the present volunteer army.

Another area in which Gann and his liberal Democratic opponent differ are the issues directly affecting women. As established in the Republican party platform, Gann opposes the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Anderson

(Continued from p. 6A)

The release of the hostages can be assured by "quiet diplomacy," including the use of a trade embargo. When campaigning on the UCSB campus, he told the audience that after release of the hostages, he would work to restore relations with Iran.

Anderson would recognize mainland China, and would attempt to develop closer economic and social ties with the country. Taiwan, Anderson feels, should not be recognized by the U.S. He has also said, however, that he would exercise caution in the development of military ties with that nation.

On the issue of military spending, Anderson feels that an annual three percent increase is necessary and that a high priority should be placed on improvements in personnel capability. Because such priorities are not being met, he feels the Pentagon is wasting money by purchasing state-of-the-art weaponry. He also opposes the United States spending inordinate amounts of money on the MX missile system.

Anderson's position on abortion is directly opposed to that of the other two major candidates. Anderson has said that abortion "should be decided by a woman in conjunction with her god and her physician. The state simply cannot be allowed to interfere with this intimate choice." Anderson is also the only candidate to support government funding to terminate a pregnancy in poor women if they so choose.

Anderson, as a candidate, has political stands that disagree with those of both Carter and Reagan and, to a large extent, much of the voting public. Where Reagan has proposed a slackening of air quality regulations, Anderson has said that "we simply cannot automatically relax clean air and other pollution standards. These standards were enacted to protect the health and safety of our lives and that of our children."

Anderson has often squared off against President Carter's views as well. Specifically, Anderson has come out opposing any need for draft registration and feels that the military should increase benefits

to enlarge voluntary army.

On the rights of women, Anderson has been a strong and vocal supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment, believing that the ERA is needed as part of the Constitution to underscore a moral value that sex discrimination is wrong and to ensure that the federal government revises its laws and practices on hiring.

Perhaps the most controversial stand for Anderson's supporters is the his support of nuclear energy. Anderson has said in the past that while he is in favor of nuclear power, it must also have adequate safeguards. He believes that if no answers are available on the question of nuclear wastes and their disposal, the U.S. must halt further expansion of nuclear power plants. If these questions can be answered, the building of nuclear power plants, where economically feasible, should be continued.

Thus Anderson is a candidate apart. He is the candidate that represents, to one degree or another, the political frustration that has been felt throughout the entire election. His supporters say that Anderson is the only true alternative to either Reagan or Carter, and yet as the time of the election comes closer, his standings have begun to drop radically.

Despite fading support and lack of any major funds, Anderson does have some of the strongest and most vocal supporters of the campaign, proving if nothing else that grass roots politics is not dead. Anderson has garnered heavy support in campuses among the students. Like McGovern in 1972, this has been one of Anderson's strengths. It has kept the campaign going when other larger support groups did not come around to the Anderson political viewpoint.

Whatever happens on Nov. 4, it will be an interesting confrontation. What results come out of the clash between the powerful forces of the more conservative Republican and Democratic parties and the born-again liberalism of the Anderson campaign remain to be seen. If nothing else, the 1980 election represents one of the widest divergences of opinions as represented in candidates and campaign platforms in the history of the United States.

Reagan

(Continued from p. 5A)

realistic pay scale.

Other issues Reagan has brought up in his campaign include that of education, where he feels that the local level of government should take a much firmer role, returning power to the parents, school board and teachers.

Perhaps the one of the most important questions on Reagan's stand on the issues are his ideas on the environment. Stating that there is a difference "between environmentalism and environmental extremism," Reagan has said that America's development should not be impeded by over-concern for the environment. In what may be his most controversial gaffe, Reagan told a group of reporters that "air pollution has been substantially controlled." He later retracted the statement and modified it.

The greatest question hanging over the 1980 election, however, remains the question of American foreign policy. Urging the return of a "strong America," Reagan has firmly set ideas and attitudes on the United State's role abroad. In the Iranian question, Reagan, as mentioned above, would not negotiate the release of assets until the freedom of the American hostages is assured. He also has stated on the current Iran-Iraq war that it is a "tragic situation" that would not have happened if America was a stronger support of the Shah's regime.

On Israel, Reagan sees his administration as being a close friend, providing political support for that nation in the United Nations. He has stated in the past that "the touchstone of our relationship with Israel is that a secure, strong Israel is in America's self-interest." Conversely, he condemns the Palestine Liberation Organization as a terrorist group which has no place in the debate over Israel's future.

Reagan's foreign policies, while attacked as outdated by the current administration and more liberal critics, has also succeeded in capturing much of the tension and frustration of mainstream America over our current world standings. In it is the return to a time when America's strength was unchallenged, and may, to one extent or another, be directly traced to the candidates' earlier viewpoints. Indeed, such a feeling may even be found in the campaign's logo, "Let's make America Great...Again."

In both realms of foreign and domestic policies, one great question constantly remains in the background; does Reagan have the experience? The candidate has, of course, repeatedly said that he does, and while eight years as governor of the largest state in the union may have direct bearing on some aspects of domestic policy, there is no such background in foreign policy. As with Jimmy Carter in 1976, Reagan has had to learn to make such policy decisions from the beginning.

Nevertheless, the appeal of Reagan, the candidate, cannot be underestimated. His attempts in 1972 and 1976 have brought much of the country around to his political stance, and now he is ready to use it to his advantage. "The New Conservatism" is nothing new to Reagan, and he now moves out of such titles into a more encompassing political frame which incorporates the entire Republican spectrum, and has even pulled away some disenchanted Democrats in the process.

His age, a big factor early in the election (if elected, he would be 70 years old. The only older major head of state is the Soviet Union's Leonid Brezhnev) has now been downplayed and has almost disappeared.

There remains, however, large amounts of criticism. Both Democrats in the present administration as well as a number

exiled Republicans have bitterly complained about Reagan for the length of the election. Among such groups, the fear that Reagan may launch the nation into another world war, is very real and has even become a political ploy of the Carter Administration. They feel Reagan is still untested and that to elect such a candidate without knowing how he will respond in critical situations, is potentially

dangerous.

At present however, with one day left before the election, Ronald Reagan holds the lead in the polls. There remain questions on whether large numbers of women will vote Republican and whether or not he will be able to capture several crucial large states, but at this point as pollster Lou Harris said "It's Reagan's election to lose."

Carter Re-election

(Continued from p. 4A)

Clearly Jimmy Carter's legacy in the arena of foreign affairs will be the emphasis he has placed on human rights as a guiding principle in world politics. His opponents claim that this policy suggests an idealistic outlook on global events which has proven unworkable. Iran, they say, is a prime example of the failure of this policy.

The president's record indicates that he has had trouble in dealing with foreign policy issues. From the neutron bomb furor, in which West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tried for months to persuade members of his government to accept placement of neutron warheads on German soil only to have Carter cancel the project after it had been accepted, to the U.N. flap, when crossed signals resulted in what the administration termed a "mistaken" yes vote on a U.N. resolution which condemned Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territory, Carter's performance in the world of foreign affairs has been, kindly speaking, rather clumsy.

Carter, however, claims to have compiled an "impressive" record in the field of foreign affairs. He is quick to point out the successful Camp David meetings which resulted in a Middle East peace treaty. This, say the Carter people, is something that previous administrations have failed to achieve. Carter also points to the Panama Canal Treaty as an example of foreign policy prowess. Greater recognition by third world countries is another achievement claimed by the administration.

In the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afganistan, the Carter administration has been criticized for cutting back in defense at a time when stronger defense is needed. His administration cancelled the B-1 bomber, the neutron bomb, and postponed the MX missile system.

The President claims to have planned a real increase of 4.5 percent in the defense budget in order to keep up with the Soviet Union. The administration is unwilling to concede that the Soviet Union has a military advantage over the U.S. Carter points to the cruise missile as an

CURRENT ISSUES

President Carter points to many examples of how he has furthered the cause of minorities in the United States:

- a certain portion of local public works funds go to minority owned businesses.
- the number of black-owned or controlled radio and television example of future military might.

Voting in Politics

(Continued from p. 2A)

voters could check those candidates they do not wish to run this country. As a follow-up, a first, second and third choice could be given, and one might find in power a coalition government (the Beatles), an old but respected citizen (Walter Cronkite) or the most photographed face in the world (Cheryl Tiegs).

Seriously, tomorrow eligible voters should take to the polls and vote by conscience. Vote for whom you truly want to see in power. Ignore arguments that say a vote for Anderson is a vote for Reagan. For many (Eugene McCarthy, Eldridge Cleaver and others) a vote for Reagan is nothing more than a vote against Carter. Taken one

stations has tripled in the last two years.

— the number of Hispanic federal judges he claims has quadrupled in less than four years. This increase would be more than the combined increases under all other presidents.

— purchasing from minority-owned firms has tripled while he was in office and he hopes to triple it again.

Carter claims to have reversed a backward slide in American military capability over the past seven years when Republicans were in office. He claims that if an arms race should be forced upon the U.S., we would "compete and compete successfully." He says however that we should not initiate such a race.

His critics however have disputed his data on military capability, and say, concerning an arms race, that the Soviets are racing but the U.S. is not.

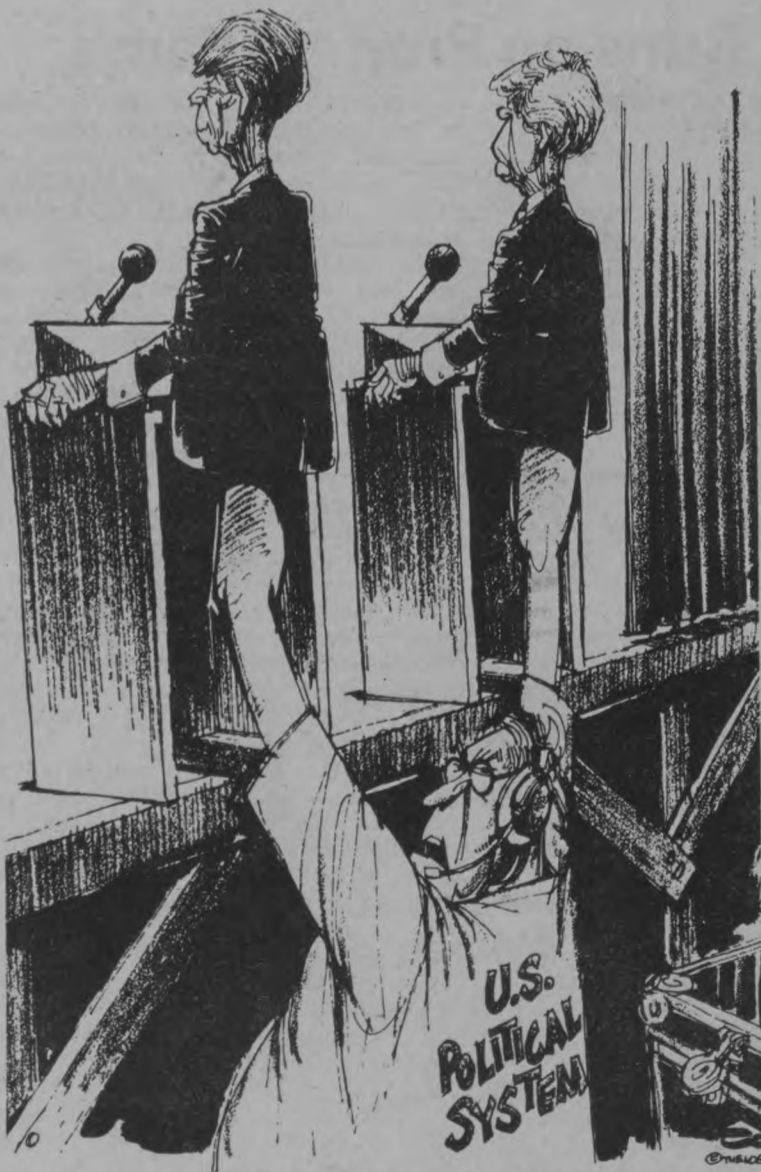
Jimmy Carter has outlined his foreign policy goals for the next four years:

- 1. The prevention of war through the nation's strength and will.
- 2. Safeguarding our vital links with the Middle Eastern countries.
- 3. Protecting and defending American interests wherever they are threatened through whatever means necessary.
- 4. Pursuing active diplomacy to settle disputes through peaceful means.
- 5. Pursuing arms control and preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

According to the President, increasing productivity is the foremost economic challenge of the '80s. The development of a major synthetic fuels industry will be one of the priorities of a new Carter administration. Carter stresses that he is attempting to create permanent jobs and not "make work" jobs paid for by the American taxpayer.

Americans this year are looking for a president who exemplifies the leadership qualities they feel have been lacking in recent leaders. Carter is viewed by many as lacking many of these qualities. Many Americans perceive him as being weak-willed. His relations with Congress have been cited by some as illustrating this personal liability as the President is known to dislike arm-twisting making it difficult to get important legislation through Congress.

This year's campaign has been a long one. The voters have been given ample time to discover the candidates the qualities of the candidates. And Today they will decide the type of leadership they want for the next four years.



PLEASE QUIT REFERRING TO MY PUPPETS AS DUMMIES!