

IMPEACHMENT

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office. Other grounds would be the secret bombing of Cambodia and possibly the Watergate affair itself. During the summer the Senate committee gradually developed an ever closer connection of the President to various parts of the Watergate scandal, especially the coverup. The testimony of John Dean portrayed the President's personal involvement. The committee was never able to shake Dean's story. In addition, the President has avoided every opportunity to directly refute the details of that story. In contrast, the Nixon defenders--Erllichman, Haldeman, and Mitchell--came off to nearly everyone at the hearings as completely unbelievable. In addition to the coverup, new scandals are slowly being brought out: Nixon's income tax returns, in which his write-off of his Vice-Presidential papers was not completely legal; the mysterious financing of his two homes; and most recently the Howard Hughes donations to 1972 re-election effort.

Is it possible that Nixon would be personally involved in any or all of these activities? Well, if we look at the past history of Richard Nixon everything falls into place. In 1946 he was elected to the House after a campaign against incumbent Jerry Voorhis in which he accused Voorhis of being a Communist. In 1950 Nixon successfully campaigned for the U.S. Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas whom he described as the "red lady." Of course, these tactics were not confined only to Richard Nixon in that period of American history. Nixon's campaign for Governor of California in 1962 was a more significant indicator of things to come. After his defeat in that election a suit was filed over a postcard mailing campaign to Democratic voters in which Nixon was illegally represented as a Democrat. The court judge ruled that he put the personal blame on Nixon rather than on H.R. Haldeman, even then a Nixon aide. With these facts in mind, we

ADULTHOOD AT EIGHTEEN

BY HTAIN WIN

In 1971, the 26th amendment of the United States Constitution granted 18 year-olds the right to vote. Nearly half of the states in our nation now consider eighteen to be the age of adulthood.

The Council of Student Personnel Associations in Higher Education commissioned D. Parker Young, a professor of Education at the University of Georgia, to do a study on the social implications of the amendment. The report is being forwarded to 480 college presidents around the nation. Some of Young's observations as listed below appeared in the July 9, 1973 issue of

can see that Nixon could be personally involved in illegal acts.

The reason members of Congress have so far not moved for impeachment is because they do not feel the evidence is completely conclusive about his involvement. They are also waiting for the final report from the Senate committee. Democrats are avoiding going out on a limb on this. Most important of all, however, is that public opinion has not been behind an impeachment move. But the recent polls during the feverish ending to the Agnew affair has shown some shift toward impeachment.

The crucial tape issue should resolve the issue one way or the other. If Nixon defies a Supreme Court ruling he will surely be impeached according to every report. If he does release the tapes, chances are very good that new damning evidence will be on them. One of the ambiguities of the impeachment process is what exactly are "high crimes and misdemeanors" as stated in the Constitution? Gerald Ford, now Vice-Presidential designate, stated in 1970, when he attempted to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, for purely partisan reasons, that the House of Representatives could impeach a Federal Officer for any reasons it deemed proper at a particular time. The Congress should keep that in mind concerning Nixon's record.

Time, the weekly news magazine He states on page 30:

"Students can sue and be sued. Colleges will be freer to take students to court in cases of vandalism or disruption without involving the parents as middlemen. But the schools are also more vulnerable to legal action by students protesting against professors who skip classes or grade arbitrarily, or administrators who close buildings as a result of demonstrations by other students...."

"The colleges will have to revise the tradition of mailing grades and disciplinary reports to parents. Warns Young: 'There seems to be no legal justification for the disclosure of such information to parents or guardians unless permission is granted by the student.'"

"Financial aid to students has usually been based on a standardized form known as the 'Parents' Confidential Statement.' But students now may claim that only their own financial status is relevant. Thus, if they themselves are legally independent and have no income, they cannot be barred, as minors from prosperous families now are, from loans and scholarships that are based on need."

"Although the Supreme Court has just upheld the right of state universities to charge higher fees for out-of-state residents, it may now be easier for students to establish legal residence and thus gain the lower rate."

"Some courts have already held that colleges cannot oblige students over 21 to take rooms in dormitories. If those rulings are now extended to students over 18, the colleges stand to lose considerable revenue."

This is one of the most significant social changes that has taken place within the last decade. We therefore stand conspicuously ahead, perhaps half a century ahead, of many nations on this earth. We may have accomplished so much in so little time that the quantum leaps forward have

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