



Photos by Tom Bubeck

Face to face

FACING THEIR OPPONENTS at a local candidates night last night were, left to right, State Rep. Galen Dreibelbis and his opponent, John Curtin III; State Sen. Joseph Ammerman and challenger Alvin Hawbaker; and Yates Mast, candidate for U.S. House of Representatives. Mast's opponent, incumbent Congressman Albert Johnson, did not attend but sent Centre County District Attorney Charles Brown to represent him. The session was sponsored by the State College Area League of Women Voters.

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League program hosts candidates in local races

By LEAH ROZEN
Collegian Staff Writer

The incumbents told an audience of more than 300 they were running on their records at last night's League of Women Voters Candidates Night at the State College Area High School.

Their opponents, without attacking the incumbents, explained of what they consider wrong in government and gave their solutions.

Candidates appearing included Yates Mast, Democratic challenger to Republican incumbent Albert W. Johnson for his 23rd District Congressional seat, Joseph Ammerman, Democratic incumbent to the State Senate from the 34th District; his Republican opponent, Alvin Hawbaker; 77th District State House incumbent Galen Dreibelbis, Democrat; and his Republican opponent, John Curtin III.

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Johnson did not appear but sent Charles Brown Jr., Centre County district attorney, to represent him.

Each candidate was given five minutes to speak. The audience then submitted written questions addressed to specific candidates. Candidates were asked by the league to limit their answers to two minutes.

Mast began by pointing to Brown and saying, "The question is, where's Albert? Centre County never sees the man."

He said this area needs active representation and that Johnson is "almost always unavailable." If elected, Mast said he would open five offices in the district, including one in State College.

"I intend to go to Washington and fight for people," Mast said. He said ending inflation, preventing depression and working for tax reform are his highest priorities.

Brown, representing Johnson said, "I will pinch-hit as best I can." He said Johnson's greatest priority was controlling inflation by ending deficit spending.

Brown said Johnson "stands on his record."

During the question and answer period for the Congressional candidates, Mast said current tax laws are a major cause of inflation. He said America needs a fair tax system without the loopholes that he claimed help the wealthy.

Brown limited his responses, saying it was difficult to answer questions for Johnson because he didn't want to put Johnson in the position of having to "either eat his words or he mine."

Mast said he favors election reform. "The vested interests make huge contributions to Congressional candidates and that is why the Congress is not responsive to the American people," he said.

"I am running for re-election on my record as a full-time senator," Ammerman said. "The 34th District requires just that."

Ammerman said inflation is this year's major issue. He called it a national, and possibly international, problem and cannot be solved at the state level.

The next most serious problem this year is "confidence in government," he said. "Watergate brought it home."

Ammerman said that he plans to introduce legislation for public financing of campaigns if re-elected.

Hawbaker said he was concerned with three main issues: faith and confidence in government, the environment and education.

On the first issue, Hawbaker said that he would not engage in "gutter type politics. You don't build yourself by tearing somebody else down."

He said he supported preserving the environment "long before it became fashionable" and that his position was supported by Park Forest Village, a residential area on the fringe of State College which he helped develop.

Hawbaker said he sees education as an investment.

Education means the ability to qualify for a better job, Hawbaker said.

Dreibelbis told the audience not to "blame a legislator for the legislature." He said that a single House Representative, because there are so many, has "to work pretty diligently to have anything become a reality."

During the question-and-answer period, Ammerman said that if re-elected, he would support reform in the landlord and tenant bill.

Hawbaker said he favored state aid to parochial schools because "the cost of education is a public expense."

Questioned about abortion, Hawbaker said, "That one troubles me. I was born and raised among the Amish and Mennonites. I have strong personal convictions. However, I recognize that as a legislator I must set aside my convictions. I'm going to vote the way the majority of you feel."

Asked about the use of a "small percentage of highway funds for bike paths," Ammerman said he supported bicycles because they contributed positively to the environment and to the health of the citizenry. He added that funding other than the highway funds might have to be sought.

On improving the educational system, Hawbaker said he was dissatisfied with vocational schools. He said he wanted to work for "improving the training for the blue collar worker."

Dreibelbis said that as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, he was working to eliminate nuisance taxes, referring to the occupational assessment tax and the per capita tax.

Curtin said he had been concentrating heavily on door-to-door campaigning. "How can you represent somebody you've never met?" he said. Curtin estimated that he's visited 8,000 homes since he began campaigning in early July.

He said a representative must listen to the people and respond to their needs. A lack of confidence has crippled the machinery of government," he said.

Curtin, who has made a full disclosure of his assets, holdings and earnings, asked his opponent Dreibelbis to do the same. "The public you serve has a right to know where your special interests lie," he said.

Asked his opinion on landlord tenant bills, Dreibelbis said, "I'm not against bills to protect good landlords and good tenants."

Curtin said he supports bicycle paths. Dreibelbis called a graduated income tax "our only salvation" and said he would favor passage of an amendment to the State Constitution instituting one.

Lowering the drinking age to 18 brought positive statements from both candidates.

"I'm for 18-year-old drinking," Curtin said.

Dreibelbis said he had always supported bills lowering the drinking age despite the unpopularity of the position "with the majority of my constituents."

Weather

Mostly sunny, windy and warm today, high 67. Partly cloudy and cool tonight, low 46. Partly sunny and not quite as warm tomorrow, high 60.

Dean 'covered up' burglary

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John W. Dean III, the Watergate prosecution's star witness, admitted yesterday that he knew about the 1971 Ellsberg break-in eight months after it happened and that he destroyed one of the burglars' notebooks after the original Watergate trial in January, 1973.

"You were covering up the California burglary?" asked John J. Wilson, attorney for H. R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff and now a defendant in the Watergate cover-up trial.

"Yes, sir, I was," Dean acknowledged.

"And you did this consciously?" Wilson asked.

"I did."

"That was the easiest solution for me at the moment. I just put it in a shredder and hoped the problem would go away," Dean said.

The cross-examination of Dean began after President Richard M. Nixon's former counsel had been under direct questioning for five days as the prosecution's first and star witness.

Just before chief prosecutor James F. Neal finished his direct questioning, he played the sixth presidential tape to be introduced into evidence. In the tape, made of a con-

versation April 16, 1973, Nixon told Dean that Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, his top two aides, were "in on the obstruction."

Members of the White House "plumbers" special investigative unit committed both the 1971 break-in at the office of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Beverly Hills, Calif., and the 1972 break-in at the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate complex.

Ehrlichman was found guilty of conspiring to violate the psychiatrist's civil liberties. Nixon said in written interrogatories at the trial in July that he learned of the break-in March 17, 1973.

A notebook belonging to E. Howard Hunt Jr., a master-mind of both break-ins, was removed from his White House safe after the first break-in. As Wilson bore in, Dean testified he found the notebook in January, 1973, the same month that Hunt and others were convicted in the original Watergate trial.

In his final testimony under direct examination, Dean said he had been disbarred from the practice of law, had received no promises from the government in exchange for his testimony, and was now serving a prison sentence.

Under cross-examination, Wilson

questioned Dean at length about his bargaining with the original Watergate prosecutors for immunity from prosecution.

Dean acknowledged that between April 8 and the end of May, 1973, when he was informed he would not receive immunity, he had talked with the prosecutors five times.

"Were you fooled by them?" Wilson asked.

"The arrangement I worked out in off the record discussions between the prosecutor and myself was that what I told him would not be used against me and later they would decide what to do with me," Dean said.

"In these off-the-record discussions, did you admit guilt?" Wilson asked.

"Principally, obstruction of justice," Dean said, adding that he also acknowledged that he had urged deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder to commit perjury.

During the April 16 meeting, Nixon gave Dean drafts of two letters in which Dean either went on leave or resigned because of his Watergate involvement.

"Are we talking Dean, or are we talking Dean, Ehrlichman and Haldeman?" Dean asked, objecting to being singled out for leaving the White House staff.

"Well, I'm talking Dean at this moment," Nixon replied. Dean refused to sign the letters, then said he would prepare a draft of his own.

Before the tape was played, Dean testified that Haldeman tried to stop him from going to federal prosecutors because "once the toothpaste is out of the tube, it's going to be very hard to get it back in."

Much of Dean's testimony was word-for-word what he gave at the nationally televised Senate Watergate hearings June 25, 1973. He repeated that he had received a call from Nixon March 23, 1973, in which the president had told him, "Well, John, you are right in your prediction that someone was going to break rank."

Dean said Nixon suggested that he go to the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., to relax and upon arrival that afternoon Haldeman called, to instruct him to write a Watergate report.

Dean also testified he had not conducted an investigation prior to Aug. 29, 1972, when Nixon told a news conference that based on Dean's investigation, no one in the White House or the administration was involved in Watergate.

Colloquy's occult series continues

Buckland: What wicked witches?



Photo by Ed Pales

By C. J. ARNOLD
Collegian Staff Writer

The ugly old crone with a crooked nose is a typical misconception of witches today, according to Raymond Buckland.

Buckland, High Priest of the New York Coven of Witches, addressed a near capacity crowd in Schwab last night. Author of several books on witches, Buckland was the final speaker in Colloquy's series on the occult.

"Many misconceptions have developed with witchcraft, more perhaps than with any other religion," Buckland said.

He said many people think of witches as "fairy tales, satan, little elves or things that go bump in the night." Buckland said the old crone conception of witches is also wrong.

"Actually, of all the witches I know, not one looks a bit like the old crone," Buckland said.

Buckland said the popular conceptions of witches developed during the Middle Ages, when witch persecution was at its height. He said records of the time perpetuated the idea of evil and anti-Christian witches.

"It's not that we're anti-Christian, we're simply non-Christian," Buckland said.

Buckland quoted author Kenneth Hughes to show that the records of the Middle Ages give a false impression.

"Imagine if Nazi Germany had won the second world war and all the books written about the persecution of the Jews were by Nuremberg authors," Hughes wrote.

In a history of magic, Buckland said belief in spirits began 23,000 years ago when man had several gods.

"He had gods in images of trees, animals and hunters," Buckland said. "The most important god was the hunting god, who was symbolized by a figure wearing horns."

Buckland said the earliest kind of magic, called sympathetic magic, was developed by the caveman in hunting rituals. He said the hunters would choose

a leader who would direct them in an entire hunting scene.

A large clay animal, such as a buffalo, would be molded, attacked and "killed," Buckland said. By doing this, he said, the hunters felt that their actual attack would be successful.

Misconceptions developed with the advent of Christianity, Buckland said.

"A conflict developed between the Old Religion (or Wicker) and Christianity," he said. He said Wicker means "wise one" in Anglo-Saxon.

The term "Wicker craft" developed into the word witchcraft, Buckland said.

"Anyone who was not a follower of Christ was considered anti-Christian and became associated with Satan," he said. "The only good non-Christian was a dead one."

Buckland said this feeling led to hysteria and mass persecutions, of which the Salem witch trials were a typical example.

"At least nine million people were put to death on the charge of witchcraft in Europe," he said.

Buckland said the followers of the Wicker religion then were forced to go underground.

To indicate that they were meeting, a broomstick was placed outside the cottage door. To make the crops grow, they straddled a broomstick and jumped as high as they could.

They hoped this would make the crops grow. This led to the idea that witches fly on broomsticks, he said.

Anyone can become a witch, he said. "First you must find a coven, usually a church headed by a priesthood."

"For one year and one day you must read various books dealing with witchcraft," he explained.

At the end of this period the candidate is introduced to the members of the coven and goes through a four-step ceremony, a symbolic death and re-birth.

As an accepted witch one is eligible to become a high priest or priestess.

"Anyone who was not a follower of Christ was considered anti-Christian and became associated with Satan. The only good non-Christian was a dead one." — Raymond Buckland