



President-elect Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn meet well-wishers in a victory celebration in Plains, Ga. AP Laserphoto

Ford pledges his support Carter seeks unification

WASHINGTON (AP) — President-elect Jimmy Carter, the outsider come to power, accepted yesterday the hoarse congratulations and the promised support of President Ford, the appointed incumbent he so narrowly vanquished to win the White House.

At the railroad depot in Plains, Ga., his hometown campaign headquarters, Carter said a first task must be "The unification of our country after a close and hard-fought election." He said Ford's promise of cooperation to that end will make the job "much easier for me."

So hoarse and weak was the President's voice that in his telephone call to Carter, Ford had aide Richard Cheney read his telegram of concession and congratulation.

Carter said, "I look forward to working with President Ford and others like him who, even though divided by party, are united by common devotion to this country and the well being of our people."

Carter said he deeply appreciated Ford's call "and his gracious expression of congratulations and cooperation." He said he had expressed his admiration for Ford, and for the President's strong, effective campaign.

Ford carried 26 states, Carter 22 and the District of Columbia. But Carter's

near-solid South, his command of Democratic bastions of the Northeast, and his inroads into the Midwest added up to victory.

In the popular vote, with 99 per cent of the nation's precincts reporting, the outcome was:

Carter 40,173,854 or 51 per cent.
 Ford 38,429,988 or 48 per cent.

Independent Eugene J. McCarthy 654,770 or one per cent.

In Ohio, Carter's edge over Ford was fewer than 8,000 votes. In Oregon, it was fewer than 1,000. In Hawaii, Carter's margin was a scant 7,000. Among them, those states have 35 electoral votes, enough to have given Ford the victory that was Carter's.

So it was close but it was clear. To underscore that judgment, New York Republicans withdrew their suit to impound ballots for a recount of the vote that delivered Carter 41 electoral votes there.

Carter went home to tiny Plains, Ga., at dawn, after a tumultuous victory rally in Atlanta, and the welcome of his neighbors choked him with emotion. "I came all the way through 22 months, and I didn't get choked up until I..." His voice trailed off, and he embraced his wife, Rosalynn, who wept with him.

At the White House, shortly after noon, Ford spoke his concession in a voice so

hoarsened by his campaign labors that he could barely speak. He had telephoned Carter in Plains for what was described as a warm, friendly conversation.

For lack of a voice, Ford turned to his wife, Betty, to read the concession statement, and she did, with a tight, studied smile.

"The President asked me to tell you that he telephoned President-elect Carter a short time ago and congratulated him on his victory," she said. "The President also wants to thank all those thousands of people who worked so hard on his behalf and the millions who supported him with their votes. It has been the greatest honor of my husband's life to have served his fellow Americans during two of the most difficult years in our history."

Carter will find new faces but the same Democratic command in Congress. This was the box score:

The Senate retained its power balance of 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans. The Democratic balance includes Independent Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia who votes in the Democratic caucus. All told, each party won seven seats held by the other.

In the House, Democrats won 293 seats and led for five others. Republicans won 142 seats.

Faculty union elections may be held in March

By DAVE SKIDMORE
 Collegian Staff Writer

Elections to determine faculty union representation could be held as early as next March, due to concessions made by the Penn State University Professional Association (PSUPS).

The concessions were made at yesterday's Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board (PLRB) hearings. The purpose of the hearings has been to determine if department heads should be included in a proposed faculty bargaining unit.

Until yesterday both PSUPA and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), seeking to represent the faculty in a union, contended that department heads should be in the unit. The University maintained that department heads were essentially supervisory personnel and should not be in the unit.

PLRB hearing-examiner Sidney Lawrence said that his decision hinged

on whether department heads exercise their authority or merely operated on the consensus of the faculty in their department.

Last week, in an attempt to shorten the hearings, Lawrence ruled that the University could not call additional witnesses other than five deans who already had testified. However he said that the University would be allowed to present rebuttal testimony if PSUPS or AAUP introduced evidence concerning colleges whose deans did not testify.

PSUPA conceded and will not present evidence on the department head issue, according to PSUPA representative Marc Kornfeld, in order to shorten the hearings and allow an election to be held as early as next March.

Choices in the election include representation by AAUP or PSUPA and no representation.

Kornfeld said that the University has shown during the hearings that it expects department heads to exercise their authority.

Kornfeld said that although PSUPA still believes that department heads should be in the unit, "We don't want to expose to the University's view those department heads who run their departments by consensus, by calling them as witnesses."

According to AAUP president G.

Edward Phillips, AAUP hasn't conceded the issue yet.

Examiner Lawrence said that he would allow AAUP to present evidence in their favor at hearings scheduled for Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

However, Phillips said it's possible that Harrisburg might overrule Lawrence and not allow the AAUP to present evidence.

"If we're not allowed... we can submit a separate petition," Phillips said, "provided we get consent cards from 30 per cent of the faculty."

The original petitioner for an election, PSUPA, has already been required to obtain cards from 30 per cent of the faculty. AAUP as an intervener in the hearings only needed cards from 10 per cent.

In another action to shorten the hearings, PSUPA amended its original petition to include only faculty members. They also filed a separate petition asking to represent non-teaching assistants such as counselors, programmers, engineers, therapists and technicians.

PSUPA originally petitioned to include both faculty and non-teaching professionals in one unit.

Public hearings continue today and tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. in room 114 of the J. Orvis Keller Conference Center.

By PETE BARNES
 Collegian Staff Writer

The defeat yesterday of incumbent Republican candidate Albert W. Johnson, Congressman from the 23rd District, is the end result of a trend that has been evident in his last three congressional races.

In 1972 and 1974, Johnson's victories were characterized by a decreasing percentage of winning votes over his opponents. Now, this year, the percentage was in opponent Joseph Ammerman's favor.

Several reasons can be given as to why Johnson lost. First, in campaigning, Johnson emphasized a "wrong" issue: Seniority, which Johnson gave as the main reason that he should be re-elected, has been an unpopular issue and one that has been under attack for several years.

Analysis

Second, Johnson emphasized his ability to get things done for the district through influence and friends. Unfortunately for Johnson, the voters didn't want to hear that bills were passed through their congressman's influence.

As a result of constant accusations about his record, outside interests and environmental stands Johnson seemed to be on the defensive for most of the race. When Johnson spoke at public debates with his opponent, the incumbent had to constantly defend his actions, while pointing out his seniority and influence in the House.

On the opposite side, Ammerman took an additional advantage through his heavy media blitz. Television commercials, radio spots, and newspaper ads saturated the district. In the Daily Collegian alone, he ran two advertise-

ments per day in the final days of the senate was known in the district, especially in the State College area, to a much greater extent than did Johnson. Evidence of this can be seen in most precinct returns for State College, showing Johnson being outnumbered by Ammerman usually 4 to one.

An influential presence in this race came from the "Dirty Dozen" Committee, whose heavy anti-Johnson campaign was carried out through many radio and newspaper ads, and organized

demonstrations against the incumbent. Starting about a month ago, the committee waged its effort strongly, right up until the last days of the contest.

The actions of the Dirty Dozen Committee and Democrat Ammerman, coupled with Johnson's inability to wage an effective campaign, resulted in the challenger carrying 7 of the 11 counties in the 23rd District and winning by more than 22,000 votes. This election was clearly one of issues and men, rather than one of party affiliation.

Lack of money hurt Green

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Democrat William Green had campaigned vigorously as the man against the money. And when he lost the bitter U.S. Senate battle to Republican millionaire John Heinz Tuesday, he still blamed it all on money, and his lack of it.

"It was like taking on a bazooka with a baseball bat," complained Green, comparing his \$800,000 campaign chest with the \$2.5 million Heinz spent for victory. And most of that came out of Heinz's own pocket.

The postmortem beef was really sour grapes. Money may have been a legitimate issue during the hard-fought election to succeed Hugh Scott, but in the end it was the man who won, and not his money.

Actually, Green should have looked west for the cause and effect. He was done in there, not by dollars, but by people — Republicans, Democrats and independents, but mostly Democrats who split their tickets to finally get a senator, Pittsburgh's Heinz, from their own turf.

After all, in the other three statewide races, the majority Democrats won as expected — choosing Jimmy Carter for president and electing a new auditor general and state treasurer. They also

increased their lead in Congress by three and improved party control in both houses of the state legislature.

Since 1958 Pennsylvania has been represented in the U.S. Senate by easterners — Joseph Clark, former Philadelphia mayor, bounced out by Republican Richard Schweiker of Montgomery County in 1968, and Scott, also a Philadelphian.

The last from the west was Edward Martin, a National Guard general and former governor from Washington, Pa.

Two years ago, Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty tried to oust Schweiker, but this year the west was not to be denied — and the statistics prove it.

In Allegheny County, for instance, long a Democratic stronghold, Heinz won by an astounding 211,000 votes while Carter, hurt by the jumpovers, carried it by only 25,000. Flaherty, in 1974, won by 93,000.

Heinz also piled up majorities in other Democratic areas — Westmoreland 25,000, Washington 13,000, Erie 7,000, Beaver 10,000.

Green won only nine of the state's 67 counties, including his home town Philadelphia, where he piled up a 298,000-vote margin which he believed would be enough to carry the state.

Weather

Partly cloudy, breezy, and chilly today. High 45. Becoming mostly cloudy, windy, and cold tonight and tomorrow. Low tonight 30 and high tomorrow near 40.

Former USG presidents recall past terms of office

By DOROTHY HINCHCLIFF
 Collegian Staff Writer

From the activist sixties to the more complacent seventies, the Undergraduate Student Government has changed with the times while helping to support student sentiments.

According to past USG presidents, relations between students and administrators have fluctuated considerably. 1964-65 USG President Ben Novak, currently a State College attorney, found that in the 1950s, USG was a far more effective body at getting things done.

"Students used to have a lot more position in the University and were more involved," Novak said. He added that in later years, the administration and the students became two different entities.

Although there had been some disagreements between Eric Walker, University president at that time, and earlier USG officials, Novak said he got along fairly well with him. "However, we felt in the future there would be grave problems," Novak said.

The concerns of the student body were still very much centered around getting an education when Novak was in office. No one really was concerned about Vietnam yet, he said, although hints of troubled times ahead were slowly becoming apparent across the country.

Now also practicing law, Ted Thompson, 1969-70 USG president, said that by the time the late sixties rolled around, students at Penn State wanted to feel the problems outside of Happy Valley. "Students here felt they were isolated from the war issues — that they were in a make-believe world. They began picking on things to protest about," he said.

At the same time, students were demanding changes on campus. "Many felt the University was not doing enough to admit minority students," Thompson said. He added that students were now pressing for 24-hour visitation, an issue which he said began in East Halls a few years earlier.

"One major change that took place was that Eric Walker left," Thompson said. "His purpose was to build up the University in size and with student population. Dealing with humanistic problems wasn't important to him."

USG president of the following year, Jim Antoniono, currently chief deputy at the recorder office in Westmoreland County and attending Duquesne Law School, agreed with Thompson. "This had been the last year of the old regime. Walker couldn't deal with the fact that you had to talk to students. He locked the whole second floor of Old Main, which infuriated people," Antoniono said.

"Dr. Oswald became president right after I took over," he said. "After Walker, he was very refreshing and was always accessible to the students. It was like night and day when Oswald came."

In addition to minorities crying for change here, Antoniono said that there was outright discrimination against women at the University. "I found a statement by the Board of Trustees that had set a ratio of 2.6 men to be admitted for every woman, after HEW (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) had ruled against this," he said.

"Also, I did a study for NOW (National Organization of Women) and found that there were almost no women professors at Penn State."

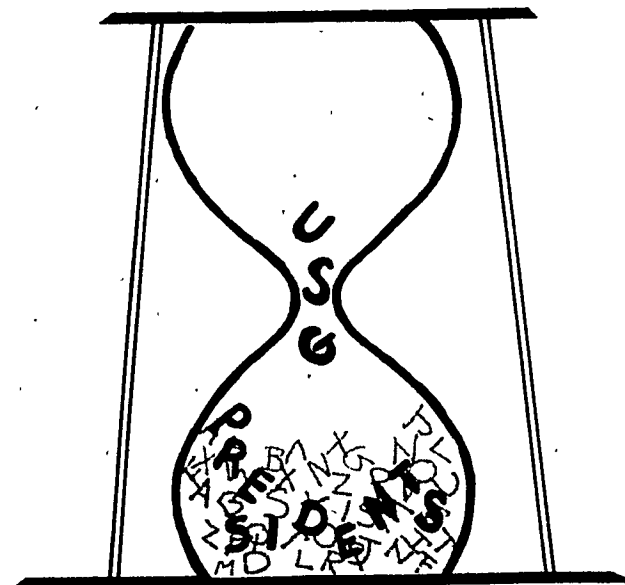
That year the largest single demonstration on this campus took place when 12,000 students marched down College Avenue in protest of the Cambodian invasion. "State police were all over campus and we were very worried about somebody getting hurt," Antoniono said.

Besides concerning themselves with national issues, Antoniono said that students wanted to have an affect on university life. During his administration, the students first got the right to 24-hour visitation.

"We fought to get students on all committees," he said, referring to the Board of Trustees and the Faculty Senate. "There was a lot of competition for these positions and now it seems you can't get enough people on them."

He added that USG had begun fighting to gain students the right to vote in State College.

However, not until the following year did students obtain that right. Owner of State College's "Family Clothesline," Benson Litchtig, 1971-72 USG president, said that USG became involved in a law suit which won them voting rights in



town. Later, he said, it became a test case throughout the country for other college towns.

"Out of a student body of about 20,000, eight or nine thousand registered to vote here that year," Litchtig said. "Although it was far from what it should have been, it was one of the high points of student involvement."

Looking back over what was accomplished, Litchtig said he saw it as a year for establishing student services. In addition to a student loan fund and the inception of USG departments of Legal and Political Affairs, it was the first year USG was able to get students on the Board of Trustees and the Faculty Senate, he said.

In general, Litchtig said students seemed to be more concerned with social issues. "A lot of kids were cutting classes

and going to protest rallies at Old Main over the minority and war issues," Litchtig said.

By 1974 however, State College resident George Cernusca, then USG president, said the campus had reached a turning point. "We were at a watershed between large strikes and rallies and what we see now as the more complacent seventies," he said.

Most students, Cernusca said, had become concerned with the difficulties of getting a job when they got out.

According to Cernusca, changes in the administration had also taken place by the time he was in office.

"When Oswald first became president, he took walking tours of campus and was very empathetic to the students' problems," he said. "Later, Oswald shut off and became more of a legend."

Cernusca went on to say that the administration had become too powerful and still controls everybody's life here.

"The USG president," he said, "is just a figurehead — a position which is not regarded seriously by the administration."

However, 1975-76 USG President Joe Seuffer (9th-marketing) said that if a student representative can present a persuasive argument, the administration will listen.

While he was USG president, Seuffer said he thought of his job as a manager. "My role was to make sure things got done and we only had so much time to do them in."

Although none of the ex-presidents said that the USG was the leader of change on campus, all seemed to view the organization as a valuable means of student expression.

In retrospect, Thompson, the only black USG president, said he would have been more aggressive and less cautious in order to make the issues appear quicker.

Cernusca said that a lot of USG's faults lie at the Daily Collegian. "They're too frightened to take a stand and are walking a tightrope between issues. USG and the Collegian should work hand in hand," he said.

In Seuffer's opinion however, USG is as effective as the people involved. "People who talk about apathy or who say that it stinks aren't doing enough work," he said.