

# Greg Stewart

State College needs a mayor who will get out of his office.

Arnold Addison and Gregory Stewart, the two mayoral candidates, agree that the mayor should establish good communications with all State College's citizens.

Stewart, however, is the candidate who has emphasized the communication role as the mayor's most important service.

The mayor "must actively seek out public opinion," Stewart says. "The mayor must not sit idly by and wait for citizens to come forward."

Stewart has pledged to get out of his office if elected mayor. That is precisely why he should be put into office.

But gathering citizens' opinions does little good if the mayor does not provide leadership in local government. Stewart also outdistances Addison on this point. During the campaign, Stewart has promised to work

for expanded mass transit and bike path construction.

More important, he has called the borough's housing code inspection inadequate. He suggests the borough implement a student practicum program to supplement the work of the too few housing inspectors.

Students will get work experience; State College will get additional code enforcement at no cost. This is the kind of innovative thinking and leadership Stewart hopes to provide.

The mayor does not have a vote in the borough council's decision-making. However, he can veto ordinances and resolutions passed by the council. If a mayor finds himself frequently opposed to the council's decisions and thus stymies its ideas with his veto blunderbuss, that mayor probably has failed to use his influence effectively during the legislative process.

While Addison says the veto is the mayor's most important power and that if the veto is not used the mayor becomes the council's rubber stamp, Stewart cautions against using the veto.

Addison's biggest contribution to local government is his 17 years of experience. Fortunately, State College will not lose his experience if he is not elected mayor. Addison is a council member and his term does not expire until 1979. Addison has been an outspoken and clear thinking councilman. State College will probably receive the greatest benefit if Addison continues to expertly serve council.

However, State College will undoubtedly benefit if Gregory Stewart becomes mayor. His enthusiasm to get out of his office, to seek citizen input into local government and to provide leadership for State College are encouraging reasons to support Gregory Stewart for mayor.

# Abler, Holtzman

When you get to the State College Municipal Council candidates, don't stand there playing eeny-meeny-miny-moe with the five candidates.

Start off with Ronald F. Abler.

Abler said he will work to preserve the quality of life in State College in the face of continued growth downtown. He said he plans to do this through strict enforcement of the zoning, traffic and housing codes.

He has the background, and he has already made plans that he wants to carry through in the area of physical development.

Then make a second choice — Ingrid P. Holtzman.

Holtzman has already

served four years on the council. Although she has not stated any definite new ideas, she has experience.

The council has done a lot for the borough in the past few years, and Holtzman has ably contributed.

She has experience in working with students; she knows what is happening in the borough, and she has the time to get things done.

After those two, consider picking a third name. Consider the remaining candidates:

— Dorothy Lennig, a young Democrat, who has stated no specific ways to resolve the many complex issues facing the borough.

— Franklin Cook, a Republican with 19 years experience on the Zoning Hearing board, who says the issues include the fiscal situation in the borough and too much red tape in local government, but who has made no solid suggestions for resolving them.

— Joseph Wakeley, Jr., a Republican with experience on local committees, who wants to work to maintain active communication with the citizens of State College.

Of the three, Lennig is probably the best choice. Although she has not generated concrete proposals for action, she said she would favor a human rights ordinance in the borough.

# Richard Sharp

Outgoing Centre County Court of Common Pleas Judge R. Paul Campbell said his successor should be someone with experience and a variety of practice.

Whether intentionally or not, he was pointing to Richard M. Sharp, the Democratic candidate for county judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Experience is the key word here; and experience can make a judge effective.

Sharp, a Phillipsburg attorney and former county district attorney, studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and has been practicing law since 1948. His opponent, Charles C. Brown, Jr. does not

have the most accumulated experience. He has only 14 years of legal work under his belt.

Both candidates agree on many non-issues concerning the justice system in the U.S., but neither has much of a chance of changing the system. They both believe that the death penalty can be a deterrent to crime. Both think Centre County needs another judge, and both have vowed to be tough on criminals.

"Parole is more than just a waiting period for prisoners before being totally free from the prison system," Sharp said. "Parole is a time for

the prisoner to prove himself to society."

He emphasizes the justice system has a great responsibility to society and stresses the value of effective parole enforcement in the overall function of the judicial system.

It could also be argued that Charles Brown's law firm has handled many of the University's cases, and that might prove a conflict of interest in a case involving the University.

But if you're voting on experience, academic background and integrity, Richard Sharp is the choice.

# David Grine

Without a program, it's tough to tell the candidates for Centre County district attorney apart.

Republican Robert D. Mitinger and his Democratic opponent David Grine have been campaigning on the same stands on the same issues — issues that even the candidates agree do not set them apart.

Both candidates have billed themselves as tough law and

order officials. They are by no means considered liberal, promising that they will prosecute every criminal to the letter of the law. Both support plea bargaining (though Grine said it casts the DA in a bad public light) as a means of getting at criminals further up in the criminal hierarchy.

American tight end at Penn State and went on to play pro-Mitinger was an All-American tight end at Penn State

and went on to play professionally for the San Diego Chargers. Grine is a former State College policeman and law enforcement student. A less glamorous background, certainly, but more relevant to the job.

As far as a decision, vote for David Grine. From the students perspective, he is less removed from their problems and seems to be more aware of their concerns.



# Cut crime, keep rights

Millions of voters nationwide on this election day will fall victim to the convoluted logic of the supposed "law and order" candidates. These dangerous, district demagogues think they can reduce crime by curtailing or neglecting the rights of the accused. Their aim is not to logically alleviate a problem but to bank on the fear of crime to gain votes.

Don't fall victim to their false promises. There is absolutely no need to cancel the Constitution to curtail crime. Vigorous new law enforcement techniques are decidedly more effective and don't endanger the rights we all enjoy.

Eleven major cities currently operate Career Criminal Programs. New cases involving chronic offenders are handled by a legal advisor who follows the case from arrest until sentence. The police and prosecutor are advised in proper handling of the case. The success rate is phenomenal — 94 per cent convictions with a 19.4 years average sentence — without encroaching on Constitutional rights.

Another procedure, pioneered by Dallas Coroner Charles Petty, makes prosecution even easier. Petty is teaching police and hospitals how to treat victims of violent crime at the scene while at the same time preserving

evidence. Today, when fingerprints can even be taken from skin oil, Petty's methods significantly aid prosecution. For example, Petty's methods increased Dallas rape convictions from 10 per cent to 97 per cent.



Mark Harmon

Omnibus pre-trial hearings, which dispose of constitutional and other disputes before the actual trial, are another legal and effective crime control procedure. Under it, week-long trials are cut to a day, eight month trials are cut to a week, guilty pleas increase, plea bargaining can be eliminated, and appeals drop.

Other ideas are being investigated. Attorney General Griffin Bell has proposed giving greater power to magistrates in order to reduce felony court delay and aid crime prosecution. Destroying everyone's fair trial rights

to give us a false sense of security is not a solution. Rather, it's an easy excuse and a political ploy and we shouldn't fall for it at the polls.

The rhetoric of those trying to bank on our fears never changes. Favorite code words include "coddling criminals," "excessive concern for rights of criminals," "legal technicalities." In their world, Constitutional rights are technicalities and the accused is always assumed to be a criminal.

Fortunately, many people running for judicial and prosecuting offices have finally turned away from that rhetoric and simple solution "crackdown" appeals. It may take some time for some federal office seekers to admit crime is to a great degree a state and local concern and not subject to federal solutions.

Whatever the office, the public should recognize that crimes, arrests, and prosecutions are complicated matters with complex problems. There are no simple solutions, but there still are some candidates offering them. If you run across such a candidate for a sheriff, district attorney, or court position, demand better proposals before you give him your vote.

Mark Harmon is a seventh term broadcast journalism major.

# Letters to the Editor

## USG Court unjust

We, the members of Freedom House, wish to express our outrage at the conduct exhibited by the USG Supreme Court during its review and subsequent revocation of our University-registered status.

During the hearings, the court continually stated that it was "very impressed" with our organization and expressed a desire to preserve the mechanisms through which our operation is made possible. However, by an 8-0 margin the court has reneged on its word and taken away many of the means by which Freedom House functions.

We strongly object to the fact that of the eight justices, only four were present at both hearings. In addition, the court refused to recognize ARHS Vice President Jeff Glazier during one of the hearings, but spoke with him afterward, thus denying Freedom House the opportunity to rebut any statements he may have made which could have damaged our case.

Well researched evidence which we presented at the hearings was in conflict with what the court's investigation revealed. And although the court could not document its findings, it still chose to make a decision based on this disputed evidence.

There are also indications that the Supreme Court was biased even prior to our first hearing. Evidence along these lines surfaced continually as we spoke with university officials who had been given the impression that we were as good as gone by Supreme Court justices who had talked with them earlier.

These inexcusable actions make it impossible for Freedom House to recognize the USG Supreme Court as a just body. We hope and trust that the University Appeals Board will consist of persons with as much integrity and honesty as the USG Supreme Court lacks.

Patrick Wilson  
Co-president, Freedom House  
John Oliveira  
Treasurer, Freedom House

Byron Miller, former president, Freedom House  
Editor's Note: Chief Justice Harry Leider said five justices were present at the first hearing and eight justices were present at the second hearing. He also said the discussion with ARHS Vice President Jeff Glazier was part of the normal fact-finding procedure. He stressed the case was thoroughly researched over a four-week period with administrative cooperation and the help of various student leaders, and said he also felt there was no bias on the part of any of the justices.

# the Collegian

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# Student concerts: A story of irony and ignorance

ACT I  
The scene: a smoky office. On the walls hang posters of past Artist Series events. Several people are gathered around a small table discussing the upcoming jazz festival.

Man: What about asking Billy Taylor to be the master of ceremonies?

Woman: Who?  
Man: Billy Taylor. You know, the jazz pianist. He is one of the most respected and articulate spokesmen for jazz in the business. He would be perfect.

Woman: Sounds good, tell me more.  
Man: He got his doctorate degree in music at the University of Massachusetts in 1975. His entire life has been devoted to the study of the history and evolution of jazz. He is also one of the finest improvisational pianists in the world, and his devotion to the art surfaces in the depth of his music.

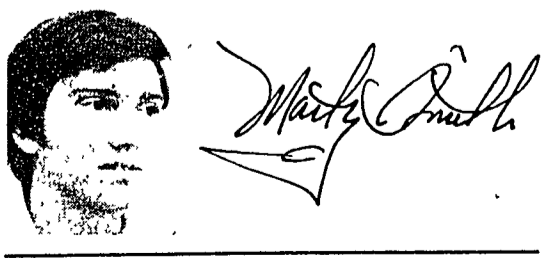
Woman: But would such an artist be truly appreciated at Penn State?

Man: I think so... (Ominous music swells. Curtain falls.)

ACT II  
The scene: a smoky dorm room, Friday night, Nov. 4, 1977. Several students are gathered

around a large water pipe. Liquor bottles are scattered about the room, and one young man has fallen asleep on the desk. A George Benson album blares at top volume on a scratchy stereo system.

Fred: Oh wow. I'm really psyched for Benson. (He raises a Ripple bottle to his lips and drains the remaining wine.) Let's get going so we don't have to sit in the parking lot.



Sue: WHAT? (She cups her hand to her ear.)  
Fred: LET'S GET GOING! (He goes to stereo and twists the volume knob.)  
Sue: Right. Better wake Hermie up. I guess he can't party with the big boys. (They both begin to giggle. The giggling

continues for several minutes, and the curtain falls.)

ACT III  
The scene: Rec Hall, an hour later. A sellout crowd waits impatiently for the George Benson concert to begin. A frisbee strikes a woman full in the face, and the crowd cheers. The lights dim as the woman is carried away on a stretcher.

Crowd: Aw Right!! Bring on Benson. (Cheers and whistles go up as a concert spokesman walks into the spotlight.)

Spokesman: Good evening ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to the Penn State Jazz Festival. (Cheers) I would like to introduce the master of ceremonies for the festival at this time. He is one of the world's foremost authorities on jazz. His career has been devoted to the study of the many faces of jazz, and (crowd begins to mumble) his music has been thrilling audiences for many years. He has written several books on the subject, in addition to recording 12 albums of his own. He got his Ph.D. in Music at a distant voice shouts "We want Benson!" the University of Massachusetts (more ruffling from the crowd) in 1975. (The crowd builds to a crescendo of boos and jeers) So let's bring out Billy Taylor!

(Crowd begins to cheer as Billy Taylor walks into spotlight. He approaches the microphone and begins to address the crowd.)

Taylor: I realize you all are anxious to hear George Benson, but first I'd like to make some opening remarks about this weekend's jazz festival. You should be commended for having the interest in jazz that made this event possible and (He continues to speak for a few moments, and the crowd begins to rumble again. He raises his voice a bit attempting to provide a framework for students to fully enjoy the events of the upcoming weekend. The crowd continues to be noisy and inconsiderate.) So now, let's bring out the George Benson group! (The cheers go up as Billy Taylor exits stage left. The curtain falls as the group begins its first number.)

ACT IV  
The scene: Crowds of students walk home after the George Benson concert. Many talk excitedly about the show, while others critically analyze the performance. The familiar faces of Sue and Fred appear out of the crowd, and they begin to speak.

Fred: Oh wow. That guy can play the guitar to the max.

Sue: You said it. Too bad Hermie missed the show. Was he still vomiting when you left the men's room?

Fred: Yeah, but he was almost able to walk. He'll be okay, but he's going to be sorry he missed the great show.

Sue: Why can't we have shows like that more often? I mean, what's so tough about getting good, classy acts to come to Penn State. You'd think the place was quarantined.

Fred: I don't know what it is, but good concerts sure are few and far between. It's probably the UCC. Those people don't know their acts from a hole in the ground.

Sue: Speaking of good acts, who the hell is Billy Taylor? It really burns me the way some joker is always trying to get his two-cents in before a concert. He was probably trying to plug his albums or something. Why can't they just get on with the music.

Fred: There's something really screwy about the way concerts are run up here. It really makes me want to get belligerent sometimes... (Curtain falls quickly.)

THE END  
Marty Smith (11th Journalism) is editorial editor of The Daily Collegian.