

# Candidates take stands on issues

By DAVE GILMARTIN  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Democratic Rep. Joseph S. Ammerman and Republican challenger William F. Clinger Jr., candidates for the 23rd Congressional District seat, have outlined their positions on such issues as conflict of interest legislation, the establishment of federal standards for the 1981 reapportionment of congressional districts, and the Equal

Rights Amendment through a questionnaire sent out by Common Cause, a national nonpartisan citizens lobby.

The questionnaire, which was sent to all candidates for the 96th Congress, asked if the candidates would support a proposal requiring House members to abstain from voting on matters affecting their personal financial interests; or permitting them to vote as long as they filed a statement in the Congressional Record describing the possible conflict of interest and explaining their decision to vote on the issue.

Ammerman said he would support such a proposal.

Clinger said he would support the proposal but said he believed provisions were needed to determine the propriety of members' explanations to vote on matters where conflicts of interest exist.

Ammerman said he is undecided whether he would support federal legislation establishing strict standards for redrawing congressional district boundaries after the 1980 census.

Such legislation, Common Cause believes, would prevent legislatures from drawing congressional districts to favor the incumbent legislator or the majority party.

Clinger said he favors such standards

but believes it would be difficult for the federal government to ensure fairness in all cases.

Both candidates said they favor the Equal Rights Amendment.

The survey also reported Ammerman said he would support a system of financing House general elections where small individual contributions (up to \$100) would be matched with funds from the voluntary dollar check-off on income tax returns. He would also agree to put a limit on the money spent in a campaign.

Clinger said he would support such a system only if the number of terms a congressman could serve was limited, since he feels limited public financing of congressional elections gives an incumbent congressman a tremendous advantage.

Both candidates said they favor legislation requiring the Congress to review and approve the continuation of all federal programs and review tax subsidies, credits, and other tax advantages.

When asked to indicate three steps the federal government could take to improve its effectiveness, Ammerman suggested assigning high priority to the reorganization and streamlining of federal agencies, making it easier to

reward productive federal employees and replace incompetent ones, and to enact sunset legislation (legislation that reviews all federal programs for effectiveness and/or necessity.)

Clinger said his top priorities are to enact Sunset legislation, substantially reduce government spending programs and the services and benefits provided by such programs, and to reduce government regulation of business.



Joseph Ammerman  
Photo by Mark McIntyre



William Clinger  
Photo by Dan Query

# Advertising truth topic in race for governor

HARRISBURG (AP) — The most talked about item in Pennsylvania's gubernatorial race the past two weeks is truth in advertising, a mud-slinging battle raging over the state's airwaves.

Which candidate is giving the voters a square deal? Is it Democrat Peter F. Flaherty, when he says he cut taxes and reduced spending during his seven-plus years as mayor of Pittsburgh?

Or is it Republican Richard L. Thornburgh, trying to cut the heat out of Flaherty's claims when he says his opponent really voted to raise taxes and ran a disastrous administration?

Thornburgh opened the barrage with a blitz. He unleashed three, 30-second commercials hammering at Flaherty's record, formed a "truth squad" of five Pittsburgh Democrats telling what it was really like in Pittsburgh, and announced his staff had found 16 misrepresentations in Flaherty's ads.

While many of those points get bogged down in semantics and point of view, the main thrust is whether Flaherty is a tax-cutter or a tax-raiser.

In 1969, councilman Flaherty had been elected mayor. Before he took office, Flaherty was one of nine council members who voted for the tax increase to offset a projected debt of \$7 million, inherited from the previous administration.

As mayor, Flaherty reduced that record hike in real estate taxes three different times, though the current tax still is higher than it was before the 1969 increase. He also managed reductions in the business taxes and eliminated the city's 1 percent wage tax for two years, though it was re-instated in 1976.

"It's the oldest political shell game in



Richard Thornburgh  
Photo by Melody Davis



Peter Flaherty  
UPI wirephoto

the world. First you up the taxes a record amount, then you give back the nickels and dimes later on," Thornburgh said.

Flaherty says his tax cuts saved city residents a total of \$72.9 million.

He also admits that city spending climbed from \$90 million to \$122 million. That's a total of 33 percent, or an average of 4 percent a year — half the rate of inflation.

Comparatively, state spending in the same period climbed by 275 percent.

Moreover, Flaherty voted to raise the mayor's salary from \$25,000 to \$35,000 before he took office. He asked for no raise after he was re-elected with both the Republican and Democratic

nomination in 1973 with 88 percent of the vote.

"Why has he waited nine years to complain about my salary. Isn't there something phoney about a guy who waits nine years? Why isn't he complaining about the present mayor whose salary is \$45,000," Flaherty said.

"Another ad says: 'Pittsburgh went so deeply into debt that its credit rating has dropped twice since he left office. Available housing declined by over 2,500 units...And Pittsburgh lost over 32,000 precious jobs.'"

But in July of this year, the bond rating service of Standard & Poors kept Pittsburgh's credit rating high because of "the recent continuation of favorable

financial operations."

"According to data from the city's occupation tax receipts, employment in the city has actually risen by 8,000 or 3 percent from 1973 to 1977," it said.

On housing, the magazine said, "For several years five dwelling units, mostly abandoned, have been demolished for every new one built."

And the exodus of business to the suburbs means "total employment in Pittsburgh has declined by a comparatively modest 5 percent since 1971."

But Fortune concluded, "The great lesson of Pittsburgh is that it is possible for cities to shrink successfully."

The third Thornburgh ad says Flaherty, an anti-organization maverick, has "three times endorsed and supported" outgoing Gov. Milton Shapp. Shapp now is a political albatross, thanks to a scandal-plagued administration.

"So he wants to tar me with the Shapp brush. What he neglects to tell you is that he was appointed U.S. attorney by Richard Nixon and sponsored by Hugh Scott," Flaherty, who mentions the discredited president and the former senator as often as he can, said.

Flaherty's ads, however, don't quite match the record in three other areas. They say Flaherty "built 125 playgrounds, 23 senior citizen centers...and paved 10 times as many streets as the previous administration."

Thornburgh has city documents that show there only were 31 additional playgrounds built during Flaherty's reigns and that only 17 new senior citizen centers are now in operation, most in existing buildings like church basements.

# Dorm maintenance jobs redefined, increased

Residence hall maintenance workers will have new duties at the beginning of Winter Term, a University housing official said.

Donald Arndt, director of housing services, said 26 positions of residence hall maintenance workers will be eliminated. These workers carried out trash, cleaned public areas and repaired minor housing problems.

These duties will be split among the two newly created positions of preventive maintenance and utility workers: 20 utility workers will carry out the trash and clean up the public areas; 10 preventive maintenance

workers will fix general maintenance problems such as doors or windows.

East Halls and Pollock Halls will have three men in each area for general maintenance repairs. All of the other dorm areas will be serviced by one worker per area.

John Dombroski, personnel and training director, said 75 people had applied for preventive maintenance jobs, and 51 applied for the utility worker jobs. Arndt said the 26 workers whose positions are being eliminated were hired for the new jobs. The remaining four positions will be filled by University employees from other departments.

Arndt said the change should improve

residence hall service and save money by fixing minor problems and avoiding major repairs.

Some of the workers affected differed in their opinions of the new system.

"Buildings are getting older and need more maintenance," a new preventive maintenance worker said. "It might be more efficient with the people right in the area."

Another preventive maintenance worker said, "I'd sooner have it the way it was. It might be more efficient, but it isn't fair for the utility workers to have more buildings and to take a cut in pay."

A new utility worker said, "It should have been done a while ago. The more

skilled maintenance workers could do the repair work. The utility workers are doing almost exactly the same work for less wages."

Preventive maintenance workers will be paid \$4.67 per hour, and the utility workers will get \$4.34 per hour. The former residence hall maintenance workers received \$4.48 per hour.

Dombroski said the employees' union, Teamsters Local 8, had questioned the pay scale for the two new positions and had filed some grievances.

Jane Pikovsky, local 8 president, was not available for comment.

—by Vicki Fong

# Reduced use of energy not lone crisis solution

By WENDY ZOLDOS  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

"The free world as we know it is not going to survive," Dr. Edward Teller, regarded as the father of the hydrogen bomb, said in a lecture given last week on the topic of "The Man-Made Energy Shortage."

Teller said that if people continue to be timid with respect to our development of technical energy sources, they cannot expect to maintain our current standard of living.

The scope of the energy problem is world-wide. Teller said that the per-capita consumption of energy from 1950 to 1975 increased four-fold in the developing countries. The need for increasing energy sources in these countries is due to the industrial revolution.

Teller said the problems of increasing world population are due to two factors.

First, the development of new and advanced medical practices, particularly preventive medicine, has caused the death rate to drop sharply. The population explosion is a direct consequence of the industrial revolution, Teller said, and the energy crisis is a result of the population explosion.

Second, the need for more energy sources is a result of global urbanization, he said.

Teller believes that the energy problem was prematurely aggravated by the formation and boycott by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Since over half of the world's oil reserves are concentrated in the Middle East, the OPEC countries can control the fate of the world's oil supply.

How do we solve the energy problem? According to Teller, the answer is obvious. To solve the problem, we must use every reasonable method, including energy conservation, Teller said. We are not economizing with regard to automobile usage and mileage, he said. We also need to properly insulate our homes, he added.

"Saving energy is not enough,"

said Teller. Production must be increased to overcome the energy problem. Teller advocated the following methods of production as means of solving the problem:

— an increase in the production of oil and gas. Teller also advocated the de-regulation of prices. He said although prices would initially rise, they would fall in the long run.

— development of methods to improve coal mining techniques, as well as inventing ways to clean up emissions from coal-burning plants.

— developments in solar heating technology.

— developments in wind power.

— developments in nuclear energy.

Teller's plan for the use of nuclear power as a source of energy concerns primarily the advanced countries of the world.

He would like to see the developed countries of the world using generators to produce nuclear electricity. The developing countries could use the oil saved by the advanced countries.

Teller stressed the need for world co-operation in solving the global energy problem. "We need to replace the competition with world-wide co-operation. The road to nuclear proliferation is paved by good intentions."

Teller is a world-renowned researcher in thermonuclear reactions, particularly in the application of thermonuclear principles to the development of weapons. He has also developed programs exploring the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives.

A native of Hungary, Teller came to the United States in 1935 to serve as professor of Physics at George Washington University. During his lifetime, he has made significant contributions in chemical, molecular, and nuclear physics. Teller has authored eight books, and holds 16 honorary doctoral degrees.

He has devoted his past three years to the energy issues which now confront us, having recently completed a book entitled "Energy from its Inception to Adolescence," to be published in January.

# Carter plans second energy bill package

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Carter administration, with one big energy victory behind it, is preparing a second energy program to close what it views as gaps in the first plan.

Federal energy officials say the new plan will be aimed more at boosting U.S. energy supplies than was the big energy bill passed in the closing hours of the 95th Congress.

The administration is expected to submit its "National Energy Plan Two" to Congress in January or February.

Proposed federal grants, loan guarantees and stepped-up research for a wide variety of energy projects — ranging from transforming coal into clean-burning fuels to better utilizing wind, geothermal, solar and hydroelectric energy — are expected to be included.

But the oil-pricing issue probably will generate the most controversy.

Congress killed the crude oil tax that Carter called the centerpiece of his first energy program. It would have raised U.S. oil prices to world levels in three yearly steps.

Although they voted to lift federal price controls on natural gas in 1985, lawmakers wound up doing nothing

about the price of oil.

"I think (the crude-oil tax) will be recycled in one form or another," speculated Ari Weiss, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill's energy troubleshooter.

"I'm sure the next Congress will deal with oil pricing. It will want to do it in a non-election year," the O'Neill aide said.

The price controls instituted to keep the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo from sending domestic oil prices skyrocketing will expire at the end of next May. These controls currently hold U.S.-produced oil at an average of about \$4 less per 42-gallon barrel than imported oil.

Although Carter can extend the controls through September 1981, he voted at last summer's Bonn economic summit to take unspecified steps to raise U.S. oil prices to world-market levels by 1980.

Without the crude oil tax his options are limited.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., predicts Carter will both allow the controls to expire in May and propose a tax to keep oil companies from reaping windfall profits.

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