

Election analysis

With the purpose of Collegian political endorsements being to provide readers with our view on the best possible candidates, this can hardly be considered an endorsement.

In a bland election with no dominant issues, the six State College Municipal Council candidates competing for four open seats today have been forced to say little in their campaigns. And on their own, they would probably rather not commit themselves to a particular voting taste if they don't have to.

Besides a proposed student advisory board and some favorable comments concerning the

Phi Psi 500 spring drinking race, there seems to be little reason for students to be enthused about their political future in this town.

And in the elections for county posts, including the three open seats on the county commission, the issues seem too distant for students who merely reside in State College 10 months a year.

Therefore, the following candidate capsules provide merely an analysis for voters to contemplate before entering the polls today.

They can hardly be construed as a vote of confidence for this year's candidates.

Borough Council:

James Deeslie

Democratic candidate James Deeslie seems to be the most qualified of all six candidates for State College Municipal Council because of his active interest in issues concerning the University and the State College community.

In his campaign statements, Deeslie comes up with realistic suggestions instead of making vague election promises of establishing special student boards or representatives. He encourages students to get involved in local government by joining governing bodies such as planning commission. He also has shown interest in students' opinions by favoring the retention of the Undergraduate Student Government seat on CATA.

Deeslie also demonstrates his interest in the community by opposing a proposed controversial blanket ordinance banning overnight parking on all streets outside the business district. He sensibly prefers parking problems to be solved on individual cases.

A landscape architect at the University, he has experience with local government by serving on the Community Appearance and Design Review Board, and heading the State College Planning Commission.

In many of his campaign stands, Deeslie appears to have definite opinions who would appear opposing views but would be open-minded enough to listen to the needs of individuals, residents and students alike — and consider what is best for everyone.

Daniel Chaffee

As an apartment dweller and the youngest candidate in this year's local elections, we hope Daniel Chaffee will provide strong support for students' interests if elected to the State College Municipal Council.

Chaffee, running on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, supports a five-member CATA board with a student representing the borough. He believes the Phi Psi 500 is a worthwhile charitable event. He does not believe the council has overregulated citizens of the borough.

Chaffee says he is a candidate for all community interests, but he must be considered the closest thing to a student representative on council.

He has packed a lot of experience into his 25 years as a State College native. His last political job was serving as district representative to former U.S. Rep. Joseph Ammerman.

As a freshman at the University, Chaffee was the youngest candidate in Pennsylvania to win a primary race for school board. As a designer and teacher at the State College Area Alternative Program, he showed his concern for young people as a liaison between students and faculty and as chairman of the school's governing board.

Chaffee is the epitome of a youthful concern — concern for members of his community to get involved. He is "apathetic about the apathetic" because he encourages students to join a local governmental board or commission instead of complaining and doing nothing.

We hope he will not be apathetic to students' views.

J. Stephen Dershimor

J. Stephen Dershimor, a State College businessman, says he wants to add his voice to the State College Municipal Council — and his is a voice that needs to be heard.

It's not because Dershimor has come up with any earth-shaking ideas that will radically change State College for the better — he hasn't. But Dershimor's voice is one that could provide the council with a different perspective on many local issues.

Dershimor has criticized the present council for what he calls "over-regulation." Therefore, to wipe out council's obsession to run to the lawbooks every time a dispute surfaces, Dershimor has proposed the concept of neighborhood mediation boards which would solve neighborhood problems at the neighborhood level.

He supports the formation of a student advisory board to the council to make the body more accessible to student concerns.

Dershimor, president of the State College Area Chamber of Commerce, says he wants to bring his knowledge and understanding of business to the council and provide a voice for businessmen in local government.

But the most important thing Dershimor could bring to the council is a new perspective on local issues, a point of view that might question some of the all too congenial atmosphere that exists in the council.

A dissenting voice can often be the source of new ideas, and right now a few new ideas couldn't hurt State College government.

Fred Honsberger

Republican Fred Honsberger, while not the best council candidate in our eyes, could provide the council with a necessary perspective on issues and proposals.

As a businessman, he could provide the council with the voice of a commercial property owner, one who is subject to the area's varied zoning laws and other regulations.

Indirectly, this may help students. Honsberger's position as owner of the Dutch Pantry Restaurant and Motel is not that unusual to the position of local landlords, who also must deal with regulations and zoning laws.

Honsberger's business thrust might hurt students, however. Students and businessmen more than once have clashed on issues.

Nonetheless, he seems to be a candidate who while vocal, will listen to student and non-student viewpoints. He does not, however, seem to look before he leaps on some matters. For example, his criticism of the council as being composed of only "professors and professors' wives" is inaccurate and unfair.

Mary Ann Haas

Mary Ann Haas, the only incumbent running for council, has not impressed us as a strong candidate.

She has the disadvantage of being the only candidate who has to run on her record. As a consequence, she must defend her past stands.

While making some contributions to council during her term, she has not shown outstanding initiative or promise. And we feel she has consistently voted "no," or chosen to waffle, on issues of student concern.

The best example of this is the recent concern over the non-voting student seat on the Centre Area Transportation Authority Board. In recent candidates nights, she has not come out for or against the seat, leaving students unable to make a decision on her candidacy with respect to this issue.

When she voted against the human rights ordinance, she voted against a proposal to which many students were morally committed.

She also voted in favor of the zoning ordinance to limit the number of unrelated residents living in a single unit from five to three.

In short, she does not seem to be open minded to student concerns.

Based on her performance on council, we feel she is not one of the stronger candidates.

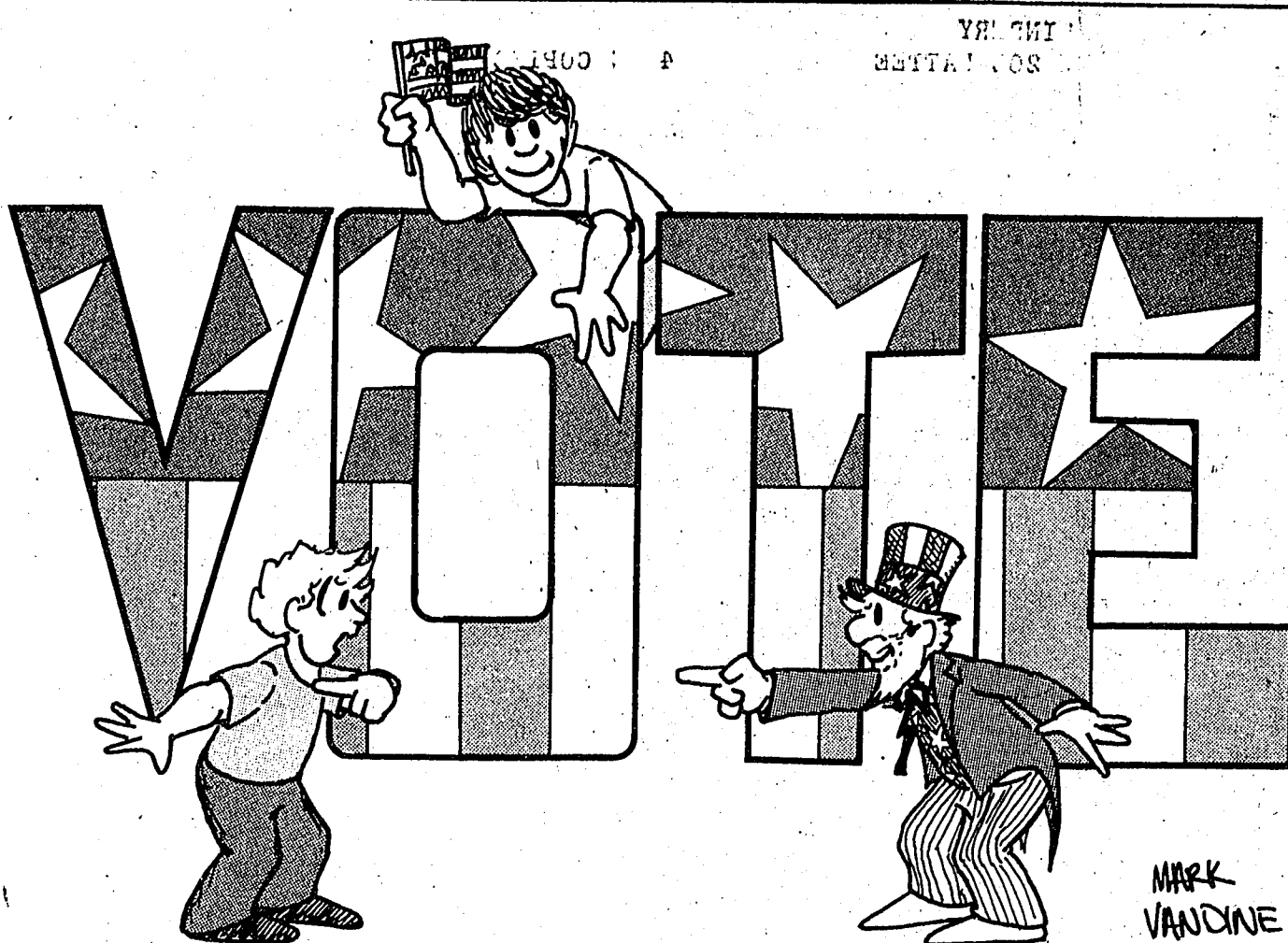
Joseph Wakeley Jr.

Joseph Wakeley Jr. we put at the bottom of the list.

On some issues he complains but does not offer solutions. On other issues, the solutions he offers appear to have been conceived with little thought and are clearly unsatisfactory.

For example, he was asked at the Undergraduate Student Government candidates' night whether there should be a student position on the Centre Area Transportation Authority Board. He said the University should help to fund CATA just as five area municipalities do, and then the University could have a CATA board seat. Wakeley suggested that the University could appoint a student as its representative. It seems improbable to us that the University would be willing to spend money just to have a say in the bus system's management.

General vandalism is a major issue for him. But although he says the council should do something about it, he does not say what.



County Commission:

Jeffrey Bower

Jeffrey Bower, Republican candidate for county commissioner, has experience in dealing with government agencies on the state and federal levels which could become important to Centre County in coming years.

He contends that he "knows the ropes in Washington and Harrisburg" and is willing to use this knowledge to get the county's fair share of funding which Bower thinks is insufficient at present levels.

Another attractive part of Bower's platform is his program to streamline county government. He believes the solution to problems that surface in county government is not the creation of new agencies. He wants to decrease the bureaucratic system by making use of talents of those already employed by the county.

Bower views the 600 county employees as an untapped resource of fresh ideas that would make county government run more smoothly. He said he will make these employees aware that he is willing to listen to their ideas, thus giving employees the chance to fully exercise their talents for the benefit of all.

In a campaign such as this, where there are no fiery issues, the candidates should be evaluated on what they can bring to the county government. Bower can bring his vitality and fresh approach to the office.

However, the most attractive plus Bower can bring to Centre County is the experience he gained by working outside the county in Washington. He will bring this experience to Centre County for the benefit of all its residents.

Stanley R. Gryczuk

Stanley R. Gryczuk is our second choice for County Commissioner.

Gryczuk, a Democrat, has come out and presented a clear stand on some less-than-popular issues. For instance, he supports county subsidization of the County Airport Authority so a permanent terminal can be built at the University Park Airport. Now, only a mobile-home type terminal serves the airport.

He is also in favor of more housing for senior citizens in the County and wants to establish another medical center in Bellefonte. Bellefonte is now serviced only by the Mountaintop Unit of the Centre Community Hospital.

Gryczuk, 41, is an electrical engineer and works at the Applied Research Laboratory at the University. He also founded in 1970 GECCO, Inc., an electronics manufacturing firm in Milheim.

Gryczuk has also advocated tighter controls to protect the quality of streams and water supplies in the area.

He has had experience in government, having held positions on the Milheim Borough Council and Planning Commission.

Even though he may be the last known of the candidates running, Gryczuk has not been afraid to speak openly on the issues.

His stand on the University Park Airport is a courageous move for a politician and shows an open mind and possibility for change.

His familiarity with the University might spill over to his work if Gryczuk takes a seat in Bellefonte.

John T. Saylor

John T. Saylor is a man with a record. It's not a record to be ashamed of, mind you. It's a record of county tax cuts and eliminations; of improvements in the Mental Health/Mental Retardation program and in the Comprehensive Employment Training Act programs; of housing for the elderly.

It is a record of which the Democratic legislative council to the Federal Maritime Commission, will be able to use his experience to help secure alternative funding should the federal revenue sharing be cut as anticipated. This is of primary importance in view of the fact that more than two-thirds of the county's budget comes from this federal funding.

But achievements and records, no matter how fine, do not a future make. And rarely has Saylor spoken recently of the future in any but the vaguest of terms.

Saylor does say the county must continue to increase in efficiency to meet the growing demands of the federal government. Well, yes. But how? The county must continue to meet the needs of its citizens, he says. True. But again, how? John Saylor has proven himself during the past four years as a good, dedicated, full-time commissioner who really seems to care about the county's future. But though he has demonstrated his skill in the past, he has shown little view to the future.

And the future is what counts.

John Glatz

"As county commissioner I've learned one thing," says John Glatz, the Republican incumbent commissioner running for election. "That's don't promise anything."

While that might be a commendable confession, Glatz — who was appointed by County Judge Paul Campbell two-and-a-half years ago to fill a vacated commission seat — has not given voters much to go on when they visit the polls today.

At two Candidates' Nights recently held in State College, the place Glatz has called home for nearly half a century, the Republican commissioner preached from the bible of county budgeting — a topic too complex for most voters. He gave them little to relate to and it seemed he could relate to them little.

His humanitarian characteristics shine, though, when he speaks of improving human services for the aged and drug-troubled. He also proposes implementing a county-wide communications system so people requiring emergency police or fire assistance can receive it more quickly.

However, at the same time, Glatz stresses the commission's commitment to keep taxes low. Unfortunately, improved human services are not compatible with the realm of low taxation.

While much of his Candidates' Night discourse was hazy, one of the statements Glatz made should be contemplated by all local officials: "It's important to make this area a place students would want to send their children back to."

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Washington Report

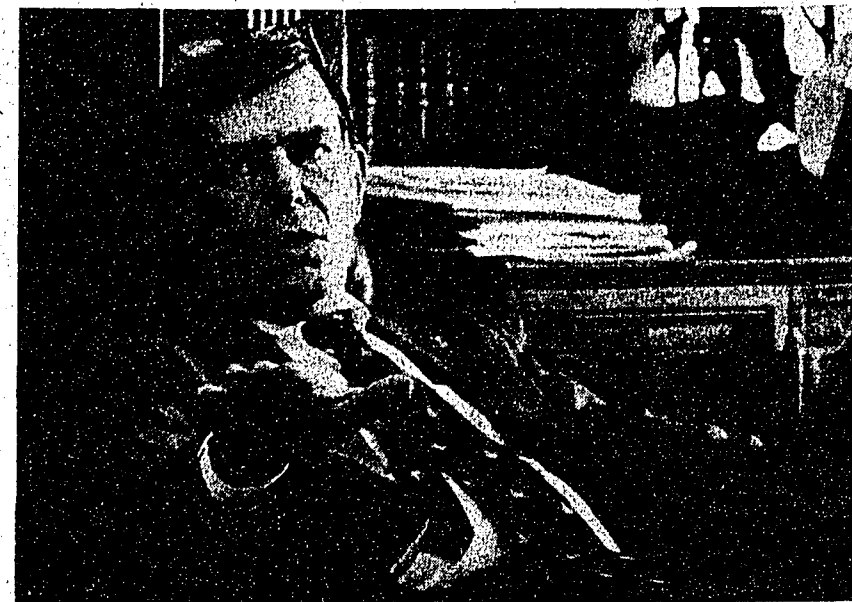
Clinger opposed department bill

By SHARON FINK
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — If the bill creating the new Department of Education had included a sunset amendment calling for a re-evaluation of the department in five years, Rep. William F. Clinger, R-central Pa., said his "no" vote against the department might have been a "yes" in favor of it.

"If the sunset provision had been included, I would have been strongly in favor of the department," he said.

"It would have kept the department from becoming an enormously bloated bureaucracy... and would have given it protection from federal intrusion."



Bill Clinger

The sunset amendment that Clinger also said he was concerned that the creation of another Cabinet department might increase bureaucracy and accomplish nothing.

"The lesson of the Department of Energy (created in 1976) should be fresh in our minds," he said. "The department has a tendency to go its own way. It has not accomplished all the good things it was supposed to."

But federal control over education is not really a threat, Clinger said. "That's not a terrible possibility. There's a kind of language in the bill that prevents that," he said. "Education will not be impinged, imposed or taken over by the legislative process."

Clinger also said he was aware of the Penn State administrator's objection to the department but said that was not a significant factor in his vote.

"If I had been looking for political advancement, I would have voted for it," he said. "It was heavily lobbied, but none of that really affected my vote."

Clinger defended his vote in favor of reinstating registration for the Bradford Era doesn't cost as much as placing an ad in the New York Times," he said. "And buying TV time in the Atlanta or Johnson City Times is a lot more expensive than you'd pay in Philadelphia. It's hurting people challenging in the major media markets. And it takes an awful lot of time and money to stage a viable political campaign," he said.

Clinger said one of the main reasons for his vote was that the House is concerned about the enormous amounts of money spent on House campaigns every two years, times \$250,000; that's a tremendous amount of money," he said.

Clinger said one answer to reducing the total amount of money spent is to extend the term of House members from two to four years. He said there now are various bills before the Senate that propose this idea, including one he introduced, and hearings are being held. But he said he doesn't know when action will be taken on any of them.

Land-grant head sees dangers for research

By JOYCE VENEZIA
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

There is a real danger in letting university research and graduate education systems fall into decay or disuse, the president of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges said in a recent interview.

Robert L. Clodius heads the organization, the primary function of which is to promote communication between 142 member institutions. The organization, staffed by 22 people, deals primarily with education legislation and federal regulations, and has contact at the appropriate levels in each enrolled university — usually the president and academic vice president.

"One area of substantial concern to us now is the need to keep the public and Congress aware of what can be done to improve life in this country," Clodius said. "We need to put more resources into research."

An area that is far behind in graduate research is energy, Clodius said. In addition, not much has been done to maintain or develop university laboratories and libraries during the last decade, he said.

Clodius said he now in Congress to determine the need for graduate education, Clodius said. By applying statistics and facts, the organization hopes to apply the bill where it can be used to the greatest effect.

"We endorse it enthusiastically," he said. "We want to make a case for these institutions to Congress."

In regard to the Penn State Plan for the '80s, Clodius said the University must consider the declining enrollment, but said smaller demographic figures do not necessarily forecast disaster.

"Things in the '80s are not going to be a whole hell of a lot different than they are now," he said. "There will still be research, as well as graduate and undergraduate education."

Clodius said he does not like the "gloom and doom" outlook on higher education. He said his outlook on the '80s is "guardedly optimistic."

"Every university has tough decisions to make, especially regarding the budget," he said. "There is never enough money do things you want to do, so you must make decisions as to where the dollars will go."

Clodius said he thinks each state is different in regard to its plans for the future, and each university president must live with state problems on a day-to-day basis. Yet a university still must continue research and public services, he said.

"In the future, changing lifestyles will place a smaller emphasis on material kinds of things," Clodius said. "We will be forced, through necessity and cost, to occupy our minds and occupy our time. It would promote continuing education."

"The life of the mind doesn't pollute, doesn't cost a lot, and can be very stimulating," he said. "There is a need for more cultural and intellectual things."

Today, higher education would be misleading if it promised a student a job, Clodius said. He said that colleges and universities can only try to provide a good education.

"Years ago, education used to allow upward social mobility, and allowed the lower class to move up the scale," he said. "A student never felt like a consumer years ago."

All universities have a common set of interests, Clodius said, ranging from academic affairs and collective bargaining to student riots.

"The association provides a vehicle for communications to deal with these interests," he said. "We represent our constituents to federal and executive agencies."

In a constructive sense, the NASULGC is a lobby group, Clodius said. Most organizations in higher education are interested in advancing education. The group does not work with people who are hostile to their views, he said.

The NASULGC is the oldest organization in higher education, established in 1871 when agriculture deans from different universities met and discussed common problems. The group soon had an executive secretary reporting to them from Washington, and developed into a full-time organization.

Schweiker calls Carter weak on Cuban arms

By DAVID VANHORN
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — U.S. Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., has criticized President Carter for not being more forceful in his dealings with the presence of MIG-23 jets in Cuba with the capacity to carry nuclear warheads.

Schweiker said he and his Senate colleagues believed Carter's dealings with Cuba "was a sign of weakness or ineptitude... difference between MIG-23s with atomic weapons and 3,000 foot soldiers," he said. "I get more excited about the atomic weapons than the foot soldiers."

Carter should not have said he was going to get the Soviet brigade out of Cuba if he could not change the status quo, Schweiker said, and believes the president made a mistake by not drawing the line at the MIG-23 potential because it was a clear-cut issue. Schweiker said he had a clear understanding that no offensive weapons would be brought in Cuba.

Schweiker is still undecided about the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. He was on one of his visits to Moscow and discuss SALT II with Soviet leaders. He said it was an educational but "somewhat disappointing trip" because the Soviets "made it very clear to us that they did want the SALT treaty, but they didn't want to talk or negotiate or have any give-and-take on any other troublesome issue."

The senators wanted to discuss the presence of 43,000 Cuban troops in Africa and the Middle East and the Warsaw Pact as in SALT II. I think they're all different parts of the same problem."

Schweiker said the possibility for suspicion exists because the Soviets want one part of peace but don't want to do what I call "Soviet victorism" all over the world.

Schweiker and the other senators were in Moscow when the MIG-23s were discovered in Cuba. When the senators tried to discuss the issue, the Soviets "blew a fuse" and told the senators that it was none of their business and not to worry.

"It was a very unsatisfactory exchange," he said.

The Soviets had a very naive view of how the American government works and were unable to comprehend how the Senate operates, the senator said. The U.S. Senate does not act as a "rubber stamp" like the Soviet parliament. To have Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev say the treaty should not be amended, the senator said, does not help to pass the treaty.

"My role as senator is to vote and get the best treaty we can and if it means changing the treaty, then it means changing the treaty," Schweiker said. He said SALT II has a 50-50 chance of being acted on this year. But, he said, he would not favor holding off action beyond next year because this issue and others such as the energy bills must be dealt with soon.

In other business, Schweiker supports the windfall profits tax because he said it is the only logical way to finance energy independence.

"I think it would be sad if we didn't use this situation to provide a financing mechanism because the federal budget can't take the burden and shouldn't have to," he said.

Schweiker says gasoline should have a high priority although it is one of the most underused and neglected sources of energy. Tax credits and loan guarantees should be used as an incentive to get people to adjust their heating habits.

Windfall tax dollars should be used for legitimate energy problems, not to solve all social problems such as social security, Schweiker said. The senator called for some way to finance home heating oil for low-income people because it is a "life and death situation for a lot of people."

Schweiker also said he is one of the strongest supporters of education spending but it is concerned about too much federal control in the field due to the formation of the Department of Education.

The senator suggested a separate deputy commissioner for health and education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare because it would have the same effect as creating a new department without creating another governmental apparatus.



Richard Schweiker

Legislation could increase student loan interest rate

By LYNE JOHNSON
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — If legislation pending before Congress is passed intact, students may have to pay an interest on National Direct Student Loans issued in 1981 that is four percentage points higher than the current rate.

The Carter administration, in a proposal for reauthorization of education programs, suggested that the interest rate on National Direct Student Loans be increased from 3 to 7 percent, said Thomas Butts, deputy commissioner of student financial assistance in the federal Office of Education.

"The NDSL is a need-based loan available to students attending college at least half time. Students may borrow up to \$2,500 per year for four years and now must return the money at 3 percent interest beginning nine months after leaving school."

"That might seem like a fairly big jump, but 7 percent money these days is still pretty good money," Butts said.

part because of the rising cost of a second federal education program — the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Under that system, the student applies for a loan with a private lending institution, such as a local bank, at a 7 percent interest rate paid back on monthly basis beginning nine months after the student leaves school.

To encourage lenders to participate in the program, the government pays 1.6 percent interest on the loan while the student is in college and continues a 6 percent interest subsidy when the student begins returning the money. However, the cost of those subsidies is increasing rapidly, Butts said.

"We've got to get some control on the cost of the guaranteed loan," he said. "We're paying well over \$1 billion a year just in subsidies for the Guaranteed Loan program."

"The costs are just uncontrollable, and we're fearful that those subsidy costs may eventually threaten the support (in Congress) for the Guaranteed Student Loan program."

The additional funds provided by the interest rate increase would help offset the cost of the Guaranteed Loan side, then it's going to compete with these other things, and we'll have to back off these proposals."

The reauthorization bill has not yet reached the House floor, and Butts said he is unsure when Congress will pass its final version. But, he added, "The way this thing is final tracking, it could well be done this spring."

Speculating on the mood of the Congress on education issues in general, Butts said that passage of the Middle Income Assistance Act last year and the creation of a federal Department of Education indicate a favorable Congressional perspective.

you've exhausted work and grants, you should get involved with debt as the last step."

Additional federal funds would also be available to college students through the Guaranteed Loan program if the pending reauthorization bill passes.

The administration proposal would rename the NDSL the Basic Loan and would require that a needy student would be assured assistance," Butts said. Under the proposal, parents would also be allowed to borrow money at the reduced interest rates to relieve students of paying for their own education."

Butts said. Under the present system only students are eligible to borrow.

"We'd rather see the burdens placed where they properly ought to be," he said.

However, Butts emphasized that these changes are contingent upon the Guaranteed Student Loan interest rate increase. "If the interest rate is not increased, a commitment of \$50 million in federal borrowing for 1981 alone."

"It's all part of a package," he said. "If you don't control the subsidies on the Guaranteed Loan side, then it's going to compete with these other things, and we'll have to back off these proposals."

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Daily Collegian Staff Writer



Thomas Butts

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