



Consumer Party candidate Douglas Mason and Democrat Peter Altigan participate in a debate sponsored by the State College Gavel Club. Mason and Altigan are challenging incumbent William F. Clinger, R-central Pa., for the seat from the 23rd Congressional District.

Photo by Stel Varlas

Washington needs new official, Mason says

By JUSTIN CATANOSO
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Douglas Mason does not think the real views of the people are being voiced by the elected representatives in Washington, D.C. He says Washington needs a new type of representative — the kind the Consumer Party offers.

An advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment, Mason said, if elected, he will propose to extend the ratification deadline indefinitely.

As congressman, he said nuclear safety would be a top priority with him, and he would seek to gradually phase out nuclear power in favor of an alternative energy source.

Atigan preaches the Democratic philosophy

By JUSTIN CATANOSO
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Peter Altigan, an ordained minister, has taken to preaching the word of the Democratic Party. As that party's candidate for the 23rd District congressional seat, he says he has the persuasive power to be convincing.

In a fire and brimstone style, Altigan says that nuclear power must be phased out and alternative energy sources developed, especially solar.

everybody is entitled to a free education. He said he favors the federal government increasing its basic grant allotment to every student who wants a higher education can get one without worrying about money.



William F. Clinger

Congress must exert control, Clinger says

By JUSTIN CATANOSO
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

U.S. Rep. William F. Clinger, R-central Pa., said if he's learned anything during his first term in Congress it's that the legislative body is characterized by a lack of discipline.

"The federal government is so big, it's often hard to get things moving," Clinger said. "If we move the welfare program to the states, the states can be more responsive to the needs the recipients since (the states) are closer to the problem."

Issues

- President
- Inflation
- Employment
- Defense
- Energy
- Environment



John B. Anderson

Anderson supports restrained fiscal policies and tax incentives as inducements for labor and management to adhere to federally-formulated wage-price guidelines. He is opposed to sharp tax cuts because he believes they would be incompatible with the goal of a balanced budget.

Anderson advocates changing the tax laws to encourage capital investment and stimulate productivity. He favors the formation of an industrial development administration to provide loan guarantees for selected projects.

Anderson favors a 3 percent increase in defense expenditures adjusted for inflation. He opposes the MX but favors the Trident submarine and air launched cruise missiles.

Anderson believes that conservation is the key to a comprehensive energy policy. The goal of conservation would be served by enacting incentives to encourage industry to save energy and by shifting capital into energy-efficient projects.

Anderson advocates stricter federal regulations to combat industrial pollution. He supports the Alaska preservation bill and a federal fund to deal with the damages created by oil spills.



Ronald Reagan

Reagan advocates elimination of fraudulent and wasteful spending in government programs along with balancing the budget by 1983. He opposes both mandatory and voluntary wage-price guidelines.

Reagan believes that a 10 percent personal income tax cut every year for three years will stimulate productivity and the growth of personal savings.

Reagan emphasizes a policy of peace through strength. This translates into large increases in the defense budget in order to build our military strength to the level where no other nation would dare to attack the United States.

Reagan supports the continued use of nuclear power. He opposes the imposition of windfall profits taxes on the oil industry.

Reagan advocates relaxing environmental standards to spur industrial growth. He also favors allowing companies to comply with laws in the most cost-effective way possible.



Jimmy Carter

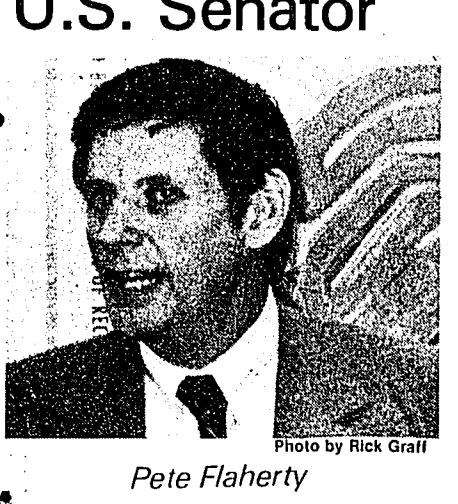
Carter advocates restrained federal spending and the pursuit of a balanced budget. He supports cooperation between business and labor to hold down wages and prices.

Carter believes that deregulation, more federal money for economic development and research grants, and job training programs are the answers to spurring productivity.

Carter favors increasing the defense budget by 9 percent, adjusted for inflation, each year. He also supports funding the MX, the Trident submarine and the cruise missile.

Carter advocates a phaseout of price controls on oil and natural gas. Increased prices would discourage consumption and encourage domestic production.

Carter supports strict adherence to environmental standards for clean air and water and will not sacrifice those standards for the sake of economic production.



Pete Flaherty

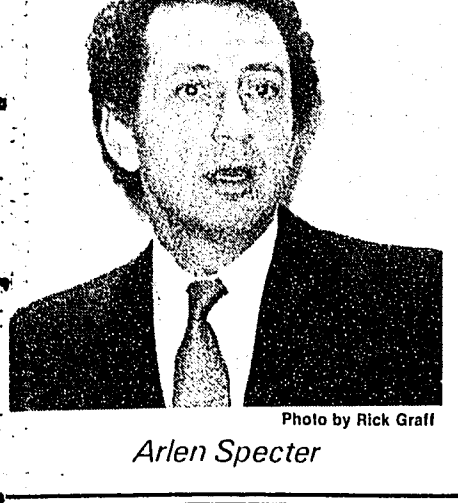
Flaherty favors a 5 percent income tax cut as a way to offset the increase in Social Security taxes scheduled for 1981.

Flaherty calls for at least a \$6 billion federal jobs program to rebuild transportation systems and other public works facilities.

Flaherty believes laws protecting the unborn and opposes federal funding of abortions except where the life of the mother is endangered.

Flaherty believes that the accident at Three Mile Island plant demonstrates the dangers attached to nuclear power.

Flaherty supports greater flexibility of environmental standards to expand the production and use of coal.



Arlen Specter

Specter favors a 10 percent personal income tax reduction as a way to spur productivity, investment and personal savings.

Specter advocates a new tax policy that will encourage capital recovery in the private sector.

Specter says he is personally opposed to abortion, but favors the continuation of Medicaid-funded abortions for poor women in order to preserve equal access to safe abortions for everyone.

Specter does not support the shutdown of existing nuclear power plants, nor does he oppose building new plants in the future.

Specter does not believe that environmental standards have to be sacrificed in order to expand the use of coal.



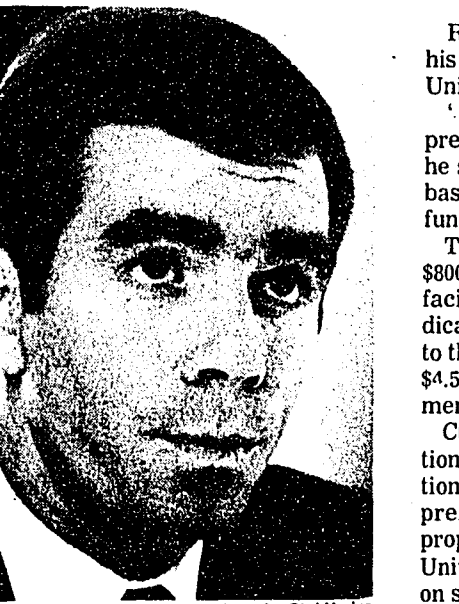
Robert C. Brazil

Democratic nominee Robert C. Brazil has said being a student has helped his understanding of problems concerning students and the rest of the University community.



Michael G. Day

State College Attorney Michael G. Day says that one of his top legislative priorities is an amendment to the state Constitution eliminating the distinction between preferred and nonpreferred appropriations.



Gregg L. Cunningham

Rep. Gregg L. Cunningham says his record in obtaining funding for the University speaks for itself.

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NOVEMBER 1980

2 THE REVEREND STINA ANDERSON
Graduate Student, Religious Studies
The Pennsylvania State University

9 DR. DERALD STUMP
Chaplain
The Episcopal Ministry at Penn State

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