

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

# Washington needs new official, Mason says

Daily Collegian Staff Writer

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power to be convincing.

Peter Atigan, an ordained minister,

seat, he says he has the persuasive

to project yourself and be forceful. I alone, and forever."

Douglas Mason does not think the real views of the deadline indefinitely. people are being voiced by the elected representatives type of representative — the kind the Consumer Party they deserve and to which they are entitled to," Mason

district need a representative who understands and can the mother's life is in danger. respond to the underlying needs and wants of the people of central Pennsylvania.

stresses these needs in areas of equal rights for women, rich." the phasing out of nuclear power to make room for solar universities and military spending reductions.

An advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment, Mason As congressman, he said nuclear safety would be a top said, if elected, he will propose to extend the ratification priority with him, and he would seek to gradually phase "I think it is a black mark in the history of the United source. in Washington, D.C. He says Washington needs a new States that we cannot extend to women the equal rights Mason said he sees that source in the sun.

"I am not running for office out of personal glory," He also said he would fight to appeal the Hyde for the future," he said. "Harnessing the free and said the third party candidate for the 23rd District con- Amendment, which denies federal funds to poor women everlasting energy from the sun is our only hope for gressional seat. "I'm running because the people of this seeking abortion except in the cases of rape, incest or if becoming a truly energy independent nation."

Concerning aid to colleges and universities, Mason "I feel the Supreme Court's decision to uphold the said it is the responsibility of the government to Hyde Amendment was dangerous and wrong," Mason strengthen the education system by giving aid directly In campaign speeches and candidate forums, Mason said. "Abortions will continue to be legal, but only to the to the instituions, rather than deferring it through individual grants or loans. In the area of energy, Mason points to the near As a financial source for this increased aid to schools,

energy expansion, increased funding to colleges and disaster at Three Mile Island as a major reason to Mason said the military budget could be slashed by 30 to reconsider the further dependence on nuclear energy. 50 percent.

Atigan preaches the Democratic philosophy The Kane resident says he plans to use developed, especially solar.

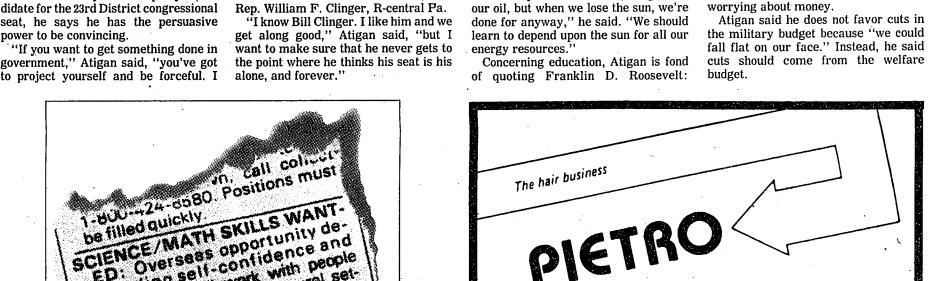
have organized many groups (in the In a fire and brimstone style, Atigan everybody is entitled to a free education. district) and am known as a leader. I says that nuclear power must be phased He said he favors the federal governhave also been known to be forceful." out and alternative energy sources ment increasing its basic grant allotment so every student who wants a Democratic Party. As that party's can- his force to unseat the incumbent, U.S. "We may lose all our coal, our gas and higher education can get one without

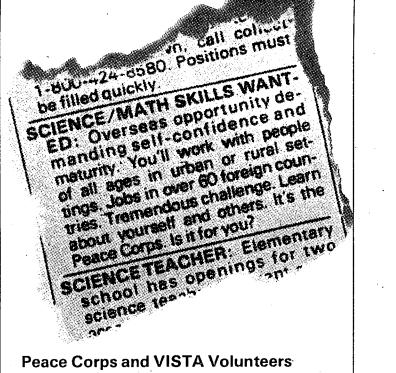
fall flat on our face." Instead, he said more responsibility to the states.

out nuclear power in favor of an alternative energy

"Congress should make solar development and con-

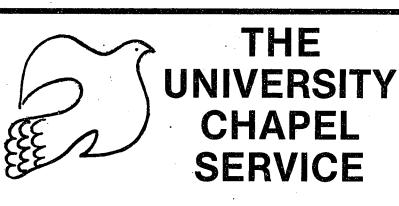
servation tactics the cornerstone of our energy policy





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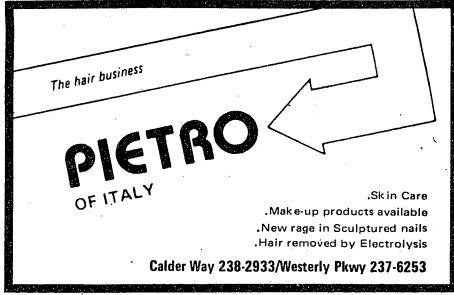
#### **NOVEMBER 1980**

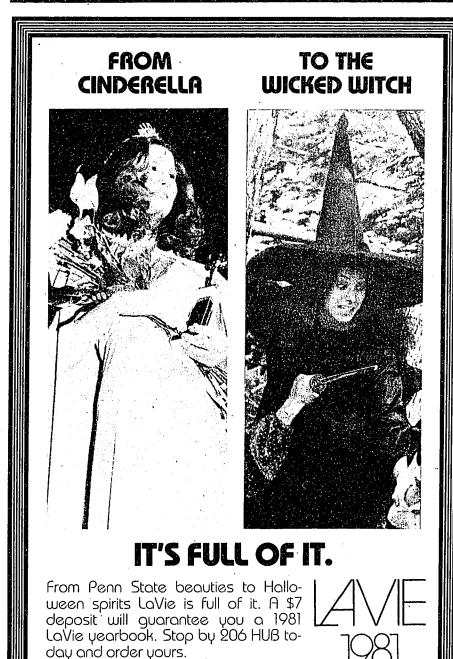
THE REVEREND STINA ANDERSON Graduate Student, Religious Studies The Pennsylvania State University

DR. DERALD STUMP

The Episcopal Ministry at Penn State

The University Chapel Service is an inter-faith service designed to present to the University a variety of faith perspectives. Speakers represent both, laity and clergy. and are drawn from University faculty and staff, the local community and, occasionally, from national and international forums. Music is provided by the University's Chapel choir. A fellowship period follows each service. The University Chapel program is sponsored by the Office of Religious Affairs (A Divison of the Office of Student Affairs.).





# Congress must exert control, Clinger says

Daily Collegian Staff Writer U.S. Rep. William F. Clinger, R- Clinger said. "If we move the welfare central Pa., said if he's learned program to the states, the states can anything during his first term in Congress it's that the legislative body is recipients since (the states) are characterized by a lack of discipline. closer to the problem." "There are too many 'mavericks' running around loose," Clinger said. "And when you have 435 mavericks, \$48 billion in financial aid for students the result is nothing gets done. It's over the next five years through basic

time for some discipline in the House. grants and loans. He said he believes It's time for the parties to present the increased aid to students is a platforms and say this is what we sound investment in the future of the need to lead the country." As a first term congressman, Clinger has taken somewhat less than a sources and resources, Clinger has leadership role. That action is reserved primarily for the House veterans. coal and supported tax incentives to However, while in Washington, Clinger has supported a variety of

military, social and educational bills to increase defense spending. As a former member of the U.S. Navy, he said he has a special desire in increasing the efficiency of naval sup-He said he opposed to a peace-time

centive to attract new recruits and repanies last spring. the state, Clinger voted in favor of redistribute the wealth and apply it to welfare retorm legislation to bring areas like transportation where the

emphasized increases in the use of individuals to convert oil burning heating units to wood and coal burnlegislation that lend direction to ing units. With nuclear power providing is percent of the nation's electricity. Clinger said the use of that power supply must be maintained, adding,

"The federal government is so big

In legislation recently passed by

Congress, Clinger voted to authorize

On the multi-based issue of energy

it's often hard to get things moving,

however, that he thinks solar energy is an important future resource. In a surprising stance, Clinger, whose family is involved in the oil draft, but has supported bills to increase military pay levels as an in- falls Profits Tax levied on oil com-The measure taxes excess profits

In a problem that directly affects by the companies in an attempt to

#### **BUNKINS**'

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# SSUES

#### President

## Inflation

#### Anderson supports restrained fiscal policies and tax incentives as inducements for labor and management to adhere to federallyformulated wage-price guidelines. He is opposed to sharp tax cuts because he believes this would be incompatible with the goal of a balanced budget. Anderson thinks that once the budget is balanced. taxes should be indexed according to the inflation rate.

#### **Employment**

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. He also calls for the expenditure of \$2 billion per year on job training programs - particularly to aid unemployed black teenagers.

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. He believes that the United States should re-establish strong ties with our historic allies around the world.

### Energy

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. He backs the use of \$88 billion in windfall profits revenue to develop new fuel sources. Anderson advocates closing nuclear power plants unless the problems of waste disposal and safety controls can be

#### Environment

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. He also favors the establishment of a national water conservation program and legislation to clean up chemical dumps around



John B. Anderson

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. That would be combined with a reduction in government spending to offset any inflationary effect. He also favors capital depreciation allowances to encourage industrial investment in new machinery. He opposes a public jobs program, but supports deregulation of industry and the repeal of the minimum wage law to create more jobs for unemployed inner-city residents.

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 opposes SALT II but would begin negotiations with the Soviet Union on a new treaty. He supports deployment of the neutron bomb, the MX and an advanced bomber similar to B-1.

Reagan supports the continued use of nuclear power. He opposes the imposition of windfall profits taxes on the oil industry. Instead of government taxation, Reagan favors encouraging the oil industry to develop energy alternatives on its own.

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



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 and a cutback on American dependence on foreign oil.

more federal money for economic development and research grants, and job training programs are the answer to spurring productivity. He also favors a 40 percent increase in depreciation allowances for business and a tax cut next year if he deems it

Carter believes that deregulation, Carter favors increasing the defense budget by 3 percent, adjusted for inflation, each year. He also supports funding the MX, the Trident submarine and the cruise missile. He defends the SALT II treaty that he negotiated with the Soviet Union as a necessary agreement to curb the

Carter advocates a phaseout of price controls on oil and natural gas. Increased prices would discourage consumption and encourage domestic production, he says. He supports windfall profits taxes as a logical way to fund an \$88 billion synthetic fuel development program. Carter suports the use of nuclear energy but believes it will be phased out in the

Carter supports strict adherence to enviromental standards for clean air and water and will not sacrifice those standards for the sake of economic development. He favors new legislation to clean up chemical dumps and protect wilderness lands in Alaska Carter also believes that a national developed in the future.



#### U.S. Senator Inflation

Flaherty favors a 5 percent income tax cut as a way to offset the increase in Social Security taxes scheduled for 1981. In conjunction with a tax cut, Flaherty favors accelerated depreciation of capital investments to encourage industry to invest in new machinery. He also proposes regulatory and fair trade policies to boost coal and steel production.

Pete Flaherty

## **Employment**

Flaherty calls for at least a \$6 billion federal jobs program to rebuild transportation systems and other public works facilities. This would be implemented along with the establishment of enterprise zones severely depressed urban areas where businesses would be granted special tax breaks to build plants and hire unemployed residents. Revival of the private sector to create jobs could be accomplished through policies encouraging the modernization of industrial facilities and

sector through business incentives.

## **Abortion**

Flaherty advocates laws protecting the unborn and opposes federal funding of abortions except where the life of the mother is en-

#### Energy

Flaherty believes that the accident at Three Mile Island plant demonstrates the dangers attached to nuclear power. He favors the shutdown of plants that do not meet the new safety standards outlined in the Kemeny report and opposes the construction of any new nuclear

#### **Environment**

Flaherty supports greater flexibility of environmental standards to expand the production and use of coal. Industry should be allowed to write-off costs of pollution equipment to preserve environmental standards



Arlen Specter

national production. Specter also calls for an end to wasteful federal spending and overregulation of small

Specter favors a 10 percent per-Specter advocates a new tax policy sonal income tax reduction as a way that will encourage capital recovery to spur productivity, investment and in the private sector. This would be personal savings. Such a tax will also combined with a reduction in the reduce unemployment by increasing number of existing federal business regulations that stifle productivity. He also supports greenlining - identifying depressed urban areas and targeting a federal jobs program to areas unable to revive their private

worker training.

tions for everyone.

State College Attorney Michael G.

Day says that one of his top

legislative priorities is an amend-

ment to the state Constitution

eliminating the distinction between

preferred and nonpreferred

Such a measure would give the

University and other nonpreferred

appropriations equal funding priority

with the state General Assembly,

Day has accused incumbent Rep.

Gregg L. Cunningham, R-Centre

County, of not devoting enough time

to the issue of funding the University

because of Cunningham's concern

with anti-abortion legislation. Day is

Day says.

pro-choice.

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 abor-

down of existing nuclear power plants, nor does he oppose building new plants in the future. He does favor placing nuclear plants in low population areas whenever possible, reorganizing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and imposing stricter safety controls. These controls should take the form of increased training for plant operators, more research into the effects of radiation and stringent criminal and civil penalties for negligent plant operation.

Specter does not support the shut-

Specter does not believe that environmental standards have to be sacrificed in order to expand the use of coal. He advocates a one-vear capital depreciation of pollution control equipment to provide sufficient capital to fund the switch to coalbased fuel without creating pollution.

#### State Representative - an overview of the campaign



Robert C. Brazill

the University community. "The tuition increases that come all the time hit me as well as anyone else. I'm a student. I'll continue to be a student and I'll represent (students) better than anyone else," Brazill said. While he supports a state constitutional amendment to abolish the preferred and nonpreferred categories of state appropriations, he said in the short term the University can be fully funded through cuts elsewhere in the state budget, although he said he needs more information before saying where the cuts can be made.

Brazill has said being a student has

helped his understanding of problems

concerning students and the rest of



Michael G. Day \*



Gregg L. Cunningham

Rep. Gregg L. Cunningham says his record in obtaining funding for the University speaks for itself. "We have bettered (his predecessor's record) enormously,' he said, referring to the University's basic appropriation and additional unding for capital projects. The additional funding includes \$800,000 for changes in University facilities to accommodate the handicapped, \$8.5 million for alterations to the West Campus Power Plant and \$4.5 million for new sewage treatment facilities. Cunningham has not taken a posi-

tion on amending the state Constitution to abolish the difference between preferred and nonpreferred appropriations, saying he will follow University administrator's position on such an amendment.