

State College Mayor Arnold Addison makes a point about a municipal service at a College Republican's candidate night. Addison faces no opposition in tomorrow's Republican primary, and there are no candidates on the Democratic ballot.

District election raises controversy

By AMANDA KNEEL
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Increasing community input into policy and budgetary decisions and maintaining quality education are the main concerns of the 11 candidates for the State College Area School Board in tomorrow's primary election.

Many candidates said they felt board decisions often did not reflect the concerns of the community.

"Decisions are made in the wrong direction — by the administration through the board to the public," candidate William W. Moyer said.

Another candidate, William W. Speakman, agreed, "Policies are often made according to what the administration perceives the community feels rather than what those feelings actually are."

Several candidates said the board should solicit more public input before making policy decisions.

Thomas W. Benson said he would set up office hours when people could discuss issues and problems, while Speakman said he wants to have half-hour open forums before each board meeting for discussing items not on the agenda.

One candidate said he would like to see the agenda procedure changed.

Instead of the administration submitting an agenda to be approved by the board president, candidate Leonard M. Brush said a committee composed of community members, board members and administrators should decide what should be discussed at meetings.

Gordon W. Rawlin said shorter but more frequent meetings should be held.

"After two hours of sitting, a board member becomes ineffective and makes decisions which are very cost-ridden and irresponsible," he said.

Candidates Raymond O. Murphy and Gerald O. Cummings said they also see a lack of communication and cooperation between the board and the community.

"The board should try to restore people's confidence in the school system," Murphy said.

Cummings said he would like to see more input from community leaders, parents and teachers.

Incumbent Loretta M. Jeffreys and candidates Mary S. Eddy, Paul R. Johnston and Jeremiah A. Keating said they think the board is already open and responsive to the public.

However, Jeffreys said that although the board had many work sessions and hearings, she would like to see the board reinstitute listening sessions to give citizens more opportunities to talk to the board.

Several candidates also said they felt the board's budgetary practices should be given a closer look.

Rawlin said he would like to switch from line-item budgeting to program budgeting. He said this cost comparison would make it easier to identify excesses in the budget.

Dwindling revenue and inflation, Keating said, means that services not essential to quality education may have to be cut.

However, Johnston said under the present system of raising revenue, an excess of \$2 million had been raised.



Thomas E. Sterling

Sterling calls age an asset

By JOE GRACE
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

When Thomas E. Sterling began practicing law 26 years ago, one of his opponents in this year's Centre County common pleas judge election was only 10 years old. But Sterling isn't embarrassed by that fact. Actually, he considers his age, 58, his strongest asset.

"I don't think the people of Centre County want a really young person as judge," Sterling, a Republican who has cross-filed for both parties' nominations, said. "I think the people in this county feel experience in the law in a variety of fields is an important factor in electing a judge."

Sterling, who received a degree in industrial engineering before entering the law school in 1951, emphasized the value his scientific background would have on common pleas court.

"There are scientific tests involved in the law more and more every day," he said. "The test used for drunk driving is very scientific in nature, for example. If a judge has no idea of a test's scientific explanation, the defendant doesn't stand much of a chance in being treated fairly."

Like most judicial candidates, Sterling takes a strong stance against lenient sentencing and rising crime rates.

"Many people are disturbed that those persons convicted of crimes are getting off without paying the proper penalty," he said. "We need firmer sentencing — especially for multiple-offense criminals. Multiple rapists, for example, are a menace to society, and they should be removed for everyone's benefit."

Capital punishment is the ultimate sentence, and Sterling sees merit in its appropriate application.

"I think the death penalty has merit, and I think the people of the Commonwealth want it," he said. "I think there's even a clamor for it. The people of Pennsylvania feel that it does act as a deterrent."

Drug paraphernalia ordinances and statutes have resented federal and state courts often in the past year. Many have been struck down as being unconstitutional. Sterling said the question of a state's legal use is a major stumbling block in the application and enforcement of the laws.

"I understand the legislative intent of these laws — curbing illegal drug use," he said. "But the statutes appearing in Pennsylvania and other states go further than that. They prevent the sale of items with a legal use as well as an illegal one — pipes, for example."

Sterling thinks the drug paraphernalia laws should be redrawn to forbid devices which are patently illegal.

Sterling said he is an advocate of firmer, harsher sentences for repeated offenders, but said he would treat first-time offenders with a reasonable degree of leniency.

"I'm not in favor of bearing down on a first offender, but they should be made aware that they've broken the law," he said. "Some corrective action is needed. Now sending them to jail may be counter-productive, but we do have rehabilitation programs that allow first offenders to work off their offenses in the community. I'd certainly continue these programs."

Uniform sentencing guidelines were recently rejected by the state General Assembly. Sterling had mixed feelings on their fate.

"I think the guidelines are a useful tool for judges," he said. "But I do not feel that they should be a judge's sole criteria for sentencing. They're guidelines, and should be used as such."

Prison overcrowding is an issue confronting courts and the Legislature in much of the state, but Centre County has not yet been significantly affected by the problem. Nevertheless, Sterling said the court must keep a close watch on the situation.

"There are more persons in our jails and prison than the original facilities were designed for," he said. "But, there is a class of people society must be protected from. If necessary, we may have to build more prison facilities."

Sterling received an undergraduate degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949. He graduated from the George Washington University Law School in 1951. Sterling arrived in State College in 1958 to serve as the legal assistant to then-University President Eric Walker, and as the University's patent attorney. The candidate also taught law courses at the University.

Mayor Addison running unopposed

By MARK FEATHERSTONE
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Barring a strong write-in campaign by an unknown candidate, State College Mayor Arnold Addison will probably capture the nominations of both parties in tomorrow's primary election.

Tom Ortenberg, chairman of the State College Consumer Party and an expected candidate in the general election, has officially ruled himself out as a possible candidate for mayor, so he can concentrate on his studies at the University.

Ortenberg said he intends to remain active in politics and will continue to work for the election of Chris Hall and Ray Boye, the Consumer Party's candidates for municipal council.

Ortenberg said he will not endorse Addison for mayor and hopes to find another candidate to run against him.

"I'm always against someone running unopposed. That's bad for democracy. There should be alternative views. Whether we come up with another candidate remains to be seen."

Meanwhile, Addison, a Republican, said although he will not campaign to have Democrats write him in on ballot, he will "invite my Democratic friends to write in my name."

And with no visible opposition, he is likely to succeed.

Should Addison win the nomination of both parties, any challenger attempting to run against him would have to either circulate petitions to be listed on the ballot or conduct a write-in.

Addison said the key issue of the campaign is deciding which services to keep and which to cut during a time of declining revenues from the state and federal governments.

"The big issue is to successfully stay afloat during this period while state and federal government pull out their support," he said. "We've got to readjust and we don't have much time to do it."

"We've got to support our needs, instead of our wants," Addison said.

While he classifies general public transportation as a need, he said the taxi service operated by the municipality is an example of a want. The cab company ran a deficit of \$27,000 last year, and Addison said, "There'll come a time when that \$27,000 could pay for an additional subsidy of public transportation."

Addison said he supported the paraphernalia ordinance that a federal district court in Scranton declared unconstitutional in January.

"The passing of that ordinance had one important feature. It was a statement of the attitude of the government of this community."

However, Addison said rather than try to pass its

own ordinance again, the council should wait until the paraphernalia bill passed by the state House of Representatives is found to be constitutional.

If no state bill is passed, Addison said he would favor another attempt by the council to pass its own bill.

Concerning the downtown business district, Addison said he would favor a South Allen Street mall if it could be built without using local tax dollars. He said he would support the creation of additional parking spaces if downtown business continues to grow.

Addison said he plays an active role as a mayor can under the home rule charter which State College adopted in 1973.

"The mayor has no power and no responsibilities for introducing legislation," he said.

Addison said the mayor's responsibilities are limited to three main areas:

- Presiding over the municipal council with no voting right but with the power of veto.
- Handling public relations for the municipality — representing it at functions.
- Holding hearings for citizens who feel they have been treated unfairly.

Addison also said he has made a complete recovery from the open heart surgery he underwent in January. "I'm in better shape now than I was when I went in (the hospital)," he said.

Dry township may get wet

By L.A. HILL
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

In addition to deciding who will fill the two vacancies on the College Township Council, College Township voters — including some East Halls residents — will be voting on whether the township should stay dry or get wet.

County Controller Donald A. Asendorf said the vote on a referendum concerning the sale of liquor, beer and wine probably will be close.

"It (the vote on the referendum in 1977) was a rather close vote, and it'll probably be close again," Asendorf said.

Four dormitories in East Halls are in College Township — Stone, Snyder, Stuart and Hastings — and the students living there must vote in the referendum.

The Victorian Manor, 901 Pike St., Lemont, in conjunction with the Undergraduate Student Government will be sponsoring a vote from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. tomorrow to take students to the polling place. Students interested in voting should meet in front of the post office in Fidelity Union Building.

He said the referendum was defeated

by 86 votes four years ago.

If the referendum is passed, Asendorf said, three retail licenses that would allow the sale of liquor, beer and wine would be available to College Township restaurants.

Chris Exarchos, part-owner of the Victorian Manor, said his business is "responsible for getting it (the referendum) on the ballot."

His main interest is in the sale of wine.

"Without being able to serve wine we're not a full-service restaurant," Exarchos said. "The whole question is not a matter of wet versus dry anymore. It's just a matter of a couple restaurants like ours being able to provide better service."

"We're not talking about a bar or every corner," he said.

If the referendum is passed, local restaurants will apply to either the Liquor Control Board in Altoona or Harrisburg, said Anthony Messina, assistant supervisor at the Altoona Liquor Control Board enforcement office.

Grine stresses many experiences

By JOE GRACE
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

David E. Grine has battled crime as a State College police officer. He has seen the tragic aftermath of rape and murder as Centre County district attorney. And he tries complex civil cases as an attorney in a local law firm. Now Grine wants to combine those varied legal experiences as Centre County common pleas judge.

Grine, 36, was elected as county district attorney in 1977. He is seeking the Democratic nomination, and has crossed filed.

Grine said judicial mistakes occur in court under pressure, and a simple error by a judge can result in the release of the defendant. He said his extensive civil and criminal trial experience would enable him to respond rationally and reasonably to any courtroom situation.

"I have more courtroom experience than the other candidates," he said. "I'm the only prosecutor in the race. With all that experience, I'd be a lot less likely to make an error that affects the victim, the criminal and the rest of society."

As district attorney, Grine said he has experienced first-hand the dramatic rise in criminal activity. Grine defined the nature and degree of the county's crime problem.

"Crime is on the rise in Centre County, no question," he said. "There's a lot more violent crime, serious-type crime. But the actual number of incidents only has risen or fallen by about 100 per year. It's the type of crime that we're concerned about — the type of crime that's more serious."

"There were two homicides in the county last year," he said. "And three attempted homicides. Child abuse and sexual abuse crimes are more prevalent. Burglaries are not the \$200 jobs any more, but the \$1,000 and \$2,000 jobs."

Grine said he could not list all the reasons why violent crime is on the rise locally, but he did name one significant factor.

"As district attorney, there've been a number of cases where I think the sentences handed down were too light," he said. "I've gotten feedback to that effect from an awful lot of victims."

"We need stiffer sentences, especially for second- and third-time offenders, and for personal injury-type crimes, like rape and assault," he said. "These types of criminals have had their chance."

Grine said the public has the right to know when a stiff sentence has been meted out, and he emphasized the media's role in the criminal justice system.

"It's very important for the public to be notified of what kinds of sentences are being handed out," he said. "And the public can only find out what's going on via the media. There are reports indicating that harsher sentencing does not necessarily always deter crime. But if the court publicized its decisions, it would make more people aware of crime, and get them to report more of it."

Crime is the issue on the tip of every candidate's tongue, but Grine said he has done more than just talk about it.

"Right now, it seems like it's the 'in' thing to jump on the law enforcement bandwagon," he said. "But 12 or 13 years ago, it was almost a dirty thing to be a policeman. It's not anymore."

"Everyone's hard on crime now, but I started in the criminal justice field 14 years ago as a policeman," he said.

Grine's firm stance on the need for stiffer sentencing carries over into his feelings on mandatory sentencing guidelines. A guidelines program proposal was recently rejected by the state General Assembly.

"I think the guidelines are too tight," he said. "I have

time indicating to society and the victim that something is happening."

Novak said his prior involvement with the University will ensure fair and just treatment of students' rights.

"I was USG president in 1964, so I'm very familiar with student affairs," he said. "I was also the students' legal adviser from 1970 to 1972, so I'm knowledgeable on the University's disciplinary system as well. Students should be treated as fairly as anyone else who comes to common pleas court."

Novak said he had no objection to sentencing guidelines. The state General Assembly recently rejected a mandatory, state-wide guidelines proposal.

"I've no objection to every judge in Pennsylvania having a knowledge of what the other judges across the state are doing," he said. "I think they're a good reference point for judges to start from. As for the specifics of the guidelines, that's a matter for the Legislature to decide."

Novak said the Canons of Judicial Ethics prohibited him from significantly commenting on the issues of drug paraphernalia laws and capital punishment.

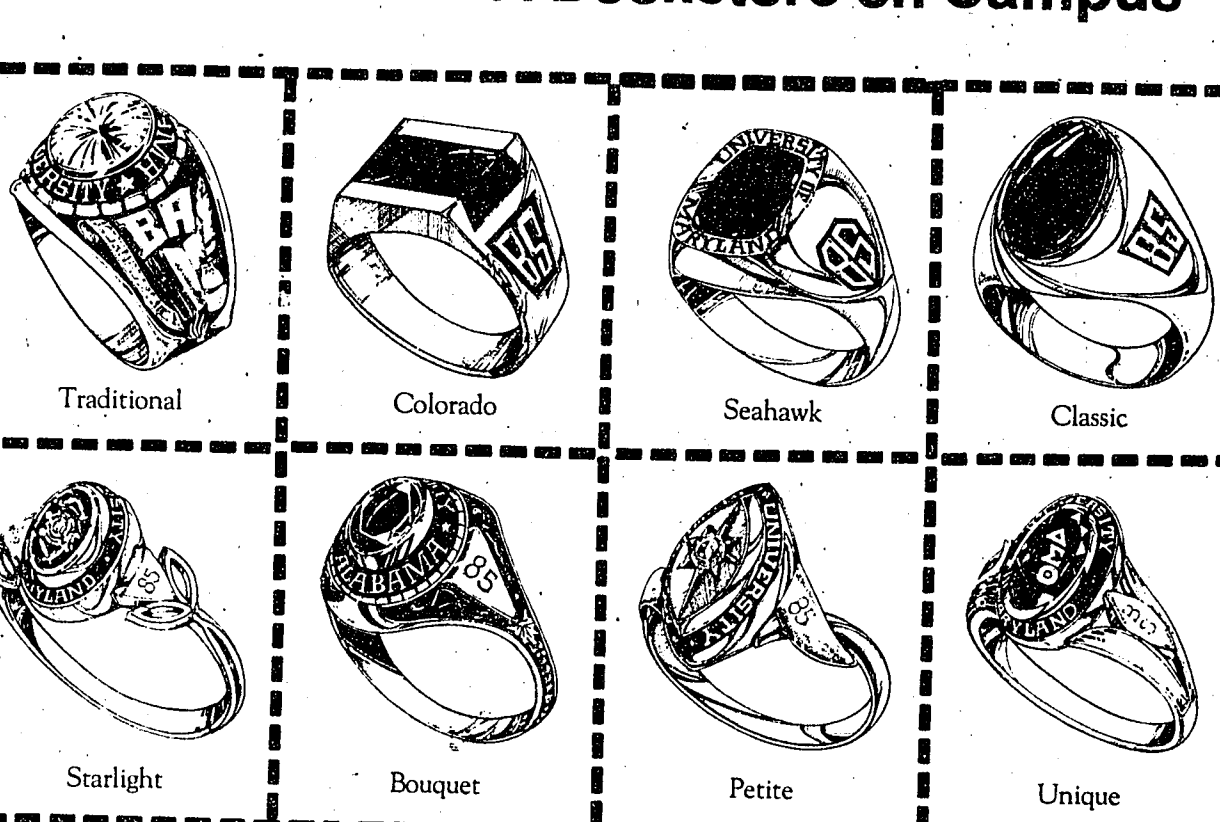
"It would be improper for me as a judicial candidate to address what other branches of the government are doing," he said. "Drug paraphernalia laws are being introduced in town councils and counties throughout the state, so I'm concerned. I would fulfill my duty to apply the law in appropriate cases."

Novak emphasized his experience in civil law as a substantial asset to his judicial credentials.

"For every criminal case that reaches common pleas court, there are three or four civil cases," he said. "There are significant civil issues that affect citizens much more than criminal cases. Students are affected by soliciting in dormitories, for example. This area of the law receives very little attention, but I have a great deal of experience in it."

Novak graduated from the University in 1968. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1968. From 1973 to 1975, he served as trial and appellate attorney in the county public defender's office.

The Official Penn State rings from the Official Bookstore on Campus



Final Sale of the Year!

Pick your favorite ArtCarved class ring. Cut it out. Keep it with you for a while. Get an idea what it's like to own the ring that says, "I did it!"

Then, next week, have the genuine article fitted by the ArtCarved representative visiting campus. For one week only, you'll have our newest selection of ring styles to choose from — and a specialist who will make sure the fit is perfect. Plus, there will be some incredible ArtCarved offers to cut the cost of your class ring.

CUT your ties with the past during our "Great Ring Exchange!" Trading your old gold high school ring for a new ArtCarved college ring could save you as much as \$70.00

CUT the cost of a traditional or contemporary Siladium ring to just \$79.95 a special ArtCarved "Ring Week" discount up to \$20.

CUT a smashing figure with a women's class ring from our exciting new "Designer Diamond Collection."

Gold prices reduced this week.

ARTCARVED
COLLEGE RINGS
...SYMBOLIZING YOUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE.

Penn State Bookstore
HUB-Ground Floor on campus
Date: May 18 & 19

Deposit required. MasterCard or VISA accepted.
© ArtCarved College Rings

PENN STATE

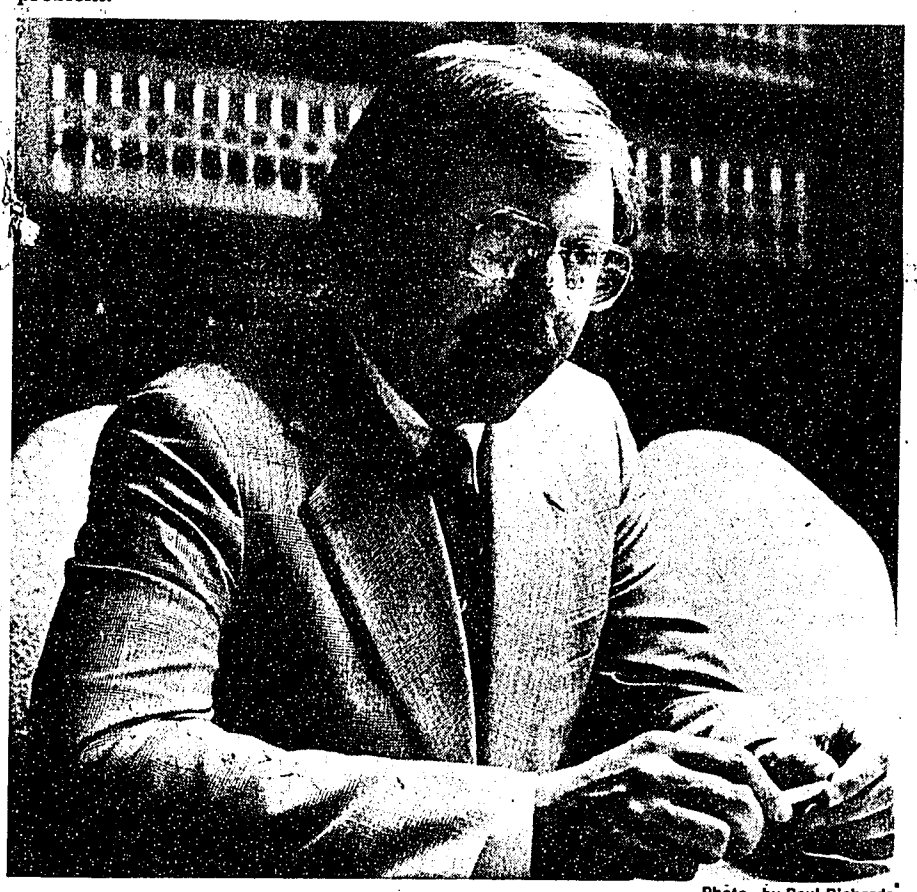
Enjoy Summer Evening Classes at the Penn State Berks Campus Reading, PA

UNDERGRADUATE CREDIT COURSES — EVENING			
Accg. 101	Chem. 12	Finance 807	Math 800
Accg. 102	Chem. 34	F.S.H.A. 297	Ph.Sc. 7
Adm.J. 401	Comp.Sc. 101	Hist. 20	Phys. 150
Adm.J. 394	Comp.D. 201	M.Ed. 5	Phys. 201
Adm.J. 395	Econ. 4	Human. 1	Phys. 215
Adm.J. 398	Econ. 330	I.E. 334	O.S.A. 801
Adm.J. 495	E.G. 1	I.S. 129	Ph.S. 11
Bl.Sc. 3	Engl. 4	L.S. 296	Psy. 2
B.Law 243	Engl. 10	Math. 4	Psy. 13
Chem. 114	Engl. 20	Math. 6	Sec. 1
	Engl. 101	Math. 10	Sp.Com. 200
		Math. 161	Stat. 200

SUMMER 1981 CALENDAR	
Registration:	May 20, 21, 1981
Classes Begin:	June 1, 1981
Classes End:	August 10, 1981
Finals:	August 11, 12, 1981
Holidays:	July 4, July 6, 1981

Timetables and registration instructions for the above courses, daytime credit courses, advanced credit and special interest courses available in 110 Shields Building or you may contact the Continuing Education Office at the Penn State Berks Campus, P.O. Box 2150, Reading, PA 19608 — (215) 375-4211, Ext. 51. Late registration is possible through the first week of classes.

When's the last time you wrote to mom?



Benjamin Novak

Novak says justice too lenient

By JOE GRACE
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Benjamin Novak says he thinks the public has had enough of soaring crime rates and lenient sentences. The 38-year-old judge-elect says he will use his common pleas court as a platform to express his feelings that there's a general public feeling that there's a softness in our courts throughout the nation.

Novak, a Democrat who has crossed-filed, said he thinks the victims of crime too often are the victims in court as well.

"We ask a great deal of people who become involved in the criminal justice process," he said. "Witnesses to crime and victims of crime deserve sentences that process be meaningful and constructive."

Novak said he senses a mood in the county and the country that the public is dissatisfied with the results of criminal cases.

"People expect to see serious consequences when a serious crime has been committed," he said. "There is naturally a strong concern about crime that's only met when people feel something's being done in the courts. It's absolutely essential that the public have confidence that when a person commits a crime, something's going to happen — whether it's a fine or imprisonment, or both."

"I don't think people feel that now," he said. "I think there's a general public feeling that there's a softness in our courts throughout the nation."

Novak advocated a standard solution to the twin problems of rising crime rates and a fearful, disgruntled citizenry.

"Substantial prison sentences will have to be given out to defendants convicted of violent crimes," he said. "It's important that the sentences reflect a notion to people that something's happening in the courtroom."

Novak said he had no objection to sentencing guidelines. The state General Assembly recently rejected a mandatory, state-wide guidelines proposal.

"I've no objection to every judge in Pennsylvania having a knowledge of what the other judges across the state are doing," he said. "I think they're a good reference point for judges to start from. As for the specifics of the guidelines, that's a matter for the Legislature to decide."

Novak graduated from the University in 1968. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1968. From 1973 to 1975, he served as trial and appellate attorney in the county public defender's office.

Novak said his prior involvement with the University will ensure fair and just treatment of students' rights.

"I was USG president in 1964, so I'm very familiar with student affairs," he said. "I was also the students' legal adviser from 1970 to 1972, so I'm knowledgeable on the University's disciplinary system as well. Students should be treated as fairly as anyone else who comes to common pleas court."

Novak said he had no objection to sentencing guidelines. The state General Assembly recently rejected a mandatory, state-wide guidelines proposal.

"I've no objection to every judge in Pennsylvania having a knowledge of what the other judges across the state are doing," he said. "I think they're a good reference point for judges to start from. As for the specifics of the guidelines, that's a matter for the Legislature to decide."

Novak graduated from the University in 1968. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1968. From 1973 to 1975, he served as trial and appellate attorney in the county public defender's office.

Novak said his prior involvement with the University will ensure fair and just treatment of students' rights.

"I was USG president in 1964, so I'm very familiar with student affairs," he said. "I was also the students' legal adviser from 1970 to 1972, so I'm knowledgeable on the University's disciplinary system as well. Students should be treated as fairly as anyone else who comes to common pleas court."

Novak said he had no objection to sentencing guidelines. The state General Assembly recently rejected a mandatory, state-wide guidelines proposal.

"I've no objection to every judge in Pennsylvania having a knowledge of what the other judges across the state are doing," he said. "I think they're a good reference point for judges to start from. As for the specifics of the guidelines, that's a matter for the Legislature to decide."

Novak graduated from the University in 1968. He graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1968. From 1973 to 1975, he served as trial and appellate attorney in the county public defender's office.

McCormick: farms, law, business

By JOE GRACE
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

A common pleas judge handles crimes ranging from shoplifting to murder, and the civil suits of farmers and lawyers, housewives and bankers. The position, if anything, is diversified. Reed McCormick, a lawyer, farmer, landlord and developer, said he believes his varied lifestyle makes him the man for the job.

"I've led a varied life, within the legal system and outside of it as well," McCormick said. The 42-year-old Republican has crossed filed in the race for Centre County common pleas judge.

"My experience in farming, economics and business equips me to handle the wide variety of situations a common pleas judge deals with every day," he said. "I think I've got the right combination of youth and maturity for the job."

McCormick claims that there are problems within the criminal justice system. He thinks a combination of several judicial procedures might help to restore the public's confidence in the courts.

"We've got to hurry up, slow down and communicate," he said. "By hurry up, I mean we must prosecute cases more swiftly. There must be less lag time between arrest and disposition. By slow down, I mean we've got to be careful in our sentencing procedures. We can't be rapid, we must exercise caution."

"And by communicate, I mean we need as much press coverage of what the court is doing as possible," he said. "We have to send word back to the community that crime is being deterred. Judges can't just sit in the courtroom — they have to get the people."

Crime is the major campaign issue in this year's statewide judicial elections. In Centre County, the theme is no less evident.

"The rise in criminal activity in this county is alarming," McCormick said. "In the last year, I've been the victim of crime twice. In 1965, there were maybe 20 criminal jury trials a year. Today, there's many more than that."

"In 1965, there was one district attorney, and no assistants. Today, there are three assistants."

"It's time to pioneer and innovate in our treatment of the problem," he said. "We seem to be concentrating so much on the criminal, we're forgetting about the victim."

Many judicial candidates advocate stiffer sentencing. All condemn the rampant surge in criminal activity.

McCormick said a narrower degree of judicial scrutiny is necessary.

"I'm opposed to crime — wholeheartedly," he said. "Everyone's opposed to crime. But it's not the same situation with a defendant."

"The problem is treating the criminal. People want you to throw the book at criminals. I'll throw the book at them, but only if it's necessary."

"I think it's important to differentiate between crimes against people and crimes against property. If we sit down before they go on another spree."

McCormick said he was not philosophically opposed to the death penalty, and he considered it a valid sentencing tool. He noted his prime responsibility of merely administering existing law. Capital punishment is legally permissible in Pennsylvania.

McCormick said although stiffer sentences are necessary to deter hardened criminals, rehabilitative programs like accelerated sentencing are useful and valid.

"Accelerated Rehabilitation (Accelerated Sentencing) is a very useful tool for the court — but so is the old-fashioned method — plunk them in jail," he said. "But there is a lot of rehabilitative work we can do."

McCormick stressed the court's urgent need for greater public involvement in the criminal justice system.

"No judge receives a magic wand when he walks into the courtroom," he said. "I need help — from the public, from the court system, from professionals of all kinds. One concrete change McCormick would like to see implemented concerns the county's parole program."

"When prisoners are paroled, I'd like to see them brought back before the court so that we can talk to them, and make sure they understand society is requiring them to go back on track," he said.

McCormick emphasized his commitment to a sizable portion of the county community — students.

"One of the major individual concerns of any judge in this county is going to be the students," he said. "As a business law teacher at the University, I've taught literally thousands of students, and I've learned a lot from them."

"It's important for a judge to know the difference between a student crime and a student prank," he said. "When the student does commit a crime, it's important for the judge to consider the effect on that student's career."



Reed McCormick

Photo by Nathan Lader

common pleas judge