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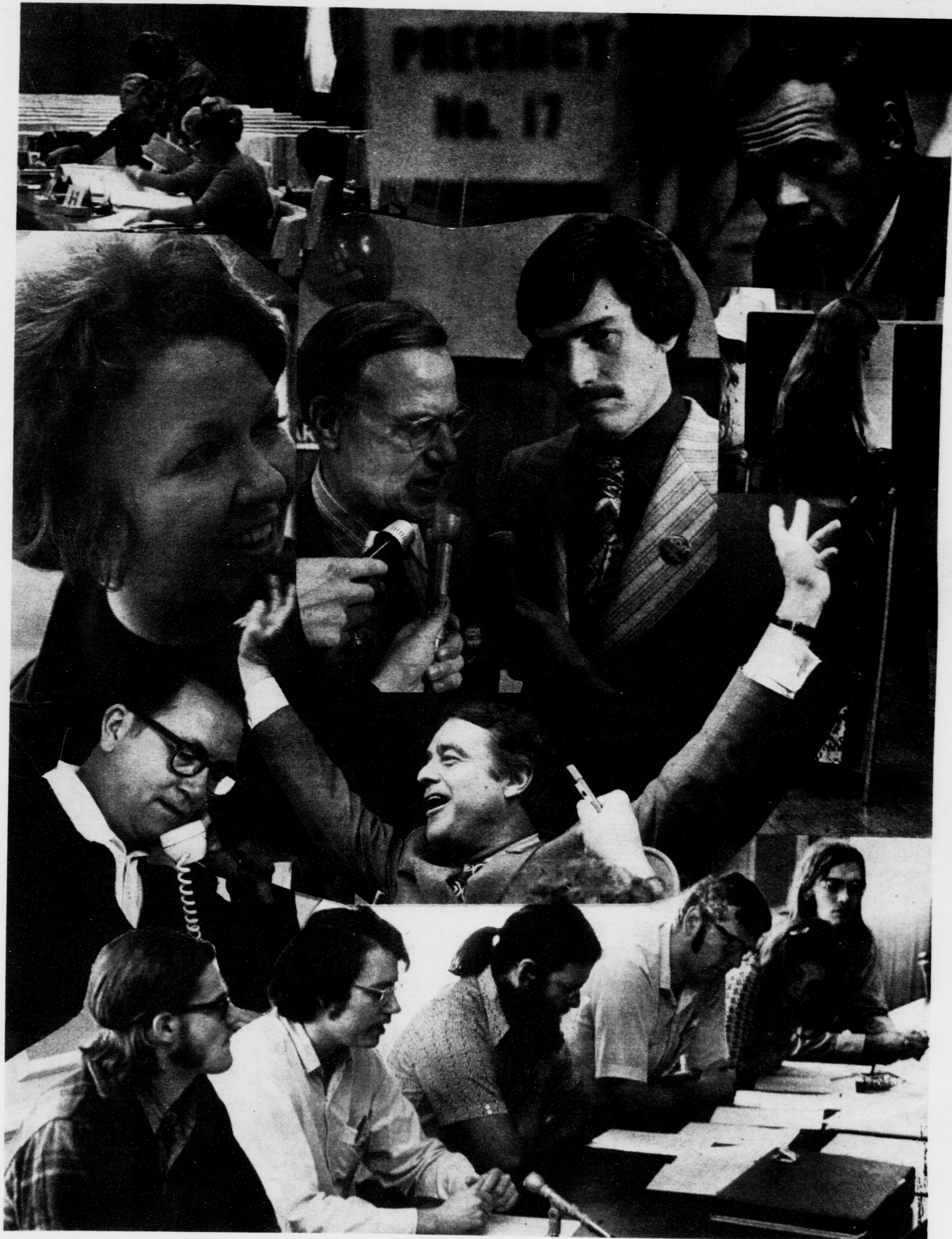
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number 3, 19

Counterpoint

A biweekly
supplement
to the State News



ELECTION '72

Campaign trail winds into state

Bob Bao, State News political reporter, traveled with the McGovern press entourage on a campaign swing through Michigan in early October. His report and pictures, observed from the outer edge of a massive ring of reporters and photographers, follow.

A day in the life of George McGovern begins with corn flakes and half a grapefruit.

That was the South Dakotan's breakfast at the Detroit Hilton on Oct. 11, the midpoint of his fourth stump through Michigan since Sept. 12. And it was a rare moment of calm amid the hectic campaign schedule.

That morning McGovern spent some time chumming with a World War II comrad, Bill McAfee, now a Port Huron businessman.

McAfee, who flew 30 B-24 missions with McGovern, greeted in midafternoon the arrival of McGovern's campaign plane, a Boeing 727 named Dakota Queen II, at Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

"I'm pleased that the first time Tim (McAfee's 19-year-old son) gets to vote he has the opportunity to vote for you," he told McGovern.

After the reunion, McGovern went to a private cocktail party at Stouffer's Northland Inn, where he met with several contributors who had given more than \$500 each.

From there it was a quick trip to the Hilton for a change of clothes before going to a Southfield fundraiser.

About 1,700 cheering Democrats jammed the plush banquet hall of the Raleigh House. They had paid \$50 each, \$6.50 for the five-course meal, the rest for McGovern's campaign fund.

"This evening represents the largest presidential campaign dinner in the history of the Michigan Democratic party," Sander Levin, a former state senator, observed. It was no hyperbole.

The atmosphere was buoyant with enthusiasm and

euphoria. Hundreds of blue balloons bobbed up and down, like zeppelins evading enemy spotlights. The crowd, some formally attired, others favoring the mod, inched their merry way from the bar through chandelierlit halls into the dining room.

"Which way do you think McGovern will come in, front door or back door?" someone asked his companion.

"I don't know... maybe from up there," she quipped, giggling as she pointed heavenward.

Meanwhile, roughly 120 reporters -- 85 from the permanent entourage and the rest local -- scrambled for position around two oblong head tables, carrying among them 15 television cameras and a battery of microphones, recorders and lighting hardware.

A galaxy of political luminaries sat there. Phil Hart, John Conyers, Sander Levin, Frank Kelley, Richard Austin, and even Jerome Cavanaugh -- all wearing umbrella smiles even while munching on baked chicken.

Shortly after 9 p.m., as the last drops of coffee were being poured, television light suddenly flashed on like a bolt of lightning. A thunderous cheer reverberating against the golden poster-filled walls signaled the arrival of George McGovern.

The audience was truly electrified. The ensuing ten-minute standing ovation dispelled for good any notion that Michigan Democrats are less than enthusiastic about their presidential candidate.

Standing at the podium, he looked like an apostolic Jack Nicholson -- a wooden-like posture, indestructible smile, and worry wrinkles on the forehead.

A strain of moral conviction pervaded his speech.

"A McGovern presidency would lift the moral tone of our domestic society, perhaps for many years to come," he stressed after attacking the Nixon record.



McGovern addressed a fundraising banquet crowd at the Raleigh House during this tour. State Democrats including U.S. Senator Phil Hart, right, headed the list of guests.

The next morning, after breakfast, McGovern went to a private meeting with editors from the Booth newspaper chain and the Detroit Free Press.

At 11:45 a.m., he appeared before a rousing crowd of UAW retirees at the Community Arts Building at the Michigan State Fairgrounds. The enthusiasm, again, was enormous.

An hour and a half later, the Dakota Queen II roared its engine, poised for a 15-minute flight to Battle Creek.

Reporters on the press plane seemed far more relaxed and cheerful than the contingent that followed Hubert Humphrey during the primaries.

Elaine Shannon, of the Nashville Tennessean, had previously traveled with President Nixon.

"This is a lot more fun," she remarked. "Traveling with

Nixon is dull, like going on a funeral. The men around him wear black suits and never crack a smile."

Most reporters ate heartily on the plance -- roast beef sandwiches, spiced carrots, chocolate cream pie, potato salad, everything except lettuce. McGovern supports the boycott.

After a perfect landing (no bounces) at Kellogg Airport, newsmen applauded to congratulate the pilot.

"Ladies and gentlemen," an ominous voice sounded from the P.A. system, "there is no cause for alarm."

Minutes later, the scene transferred to Read Field House of Western Michigan University.

"Kalamazoo" is of Indian origin, and means "place where water boils." But more than water boiled when George McGovern entered the fieldhouse.

An overcapacity crowd of 10,000 students, some overhanging the balcony in cliff-like suspension, unleashed the loudest, most enthusiastic and jubilant reception that McGovern encountered in his two-day stump.

"We want George, we want George," they chanted.

Posters everywhere reflected the crowd's sentiment: "Spiro is a Disease," "Thieu's Thru" and "Nixon Bugs Us" were some of the messages that television could show.

Sensing the tremendous outpour of support, McGovern delivered one jab after another against his opponent to the repeated applause of the audience.

Many reporters, such as Bruce Morton from CBS, agreed that since Ted Kennedy joined McGovern late September, the crowds had been getting larger and more enthusiastic.

McGovern's 27-minute rally there, however, seemed hard to top.

At 3:20 p.m., McGovern conferred with labor leaders in Battle Creek. Michigan's 21 electoral votes are considered crucial to McGovern's goal of 270, and the labor vote is essential if he is to win this state.

Thus, the Michigan stump that began with corn flakes ended, appropriately, at the corn flake capital of the world.



Over 10,000 people jammed Western Michigan University's Read Field House during McGovern's October campaign stump through the state. The students loosed one of the most enthusiastic ovations of the trip on the presidential candidate.

Nixon closing student support gap

by
Craig
Gehring

Copyright, 1972 Michigan State News
Sen. George McGovern, counting on doing well among college voters, has lost strength among MSU voters since the May presidential primary, a State News poll shows.

McGovern holds a 19 per cent lead — 57 to 38 per cent — over Richard Nixon, with 5 per cent either undecided or unwilling to state their preferences.

The poll, directed by Charles Atkin, asst. professor of communication, was conducted by telephone Monday and Tuesday evenings. A random sample of 400 MSU students were interviewed by some 25 interviewers.

The amount of error in a poll of this size is five per cent. That means McGovern may be preferred by as many as 62 per cent or as little as 52 per cent of student voters.

In a similar poll conducted last May, McGovern was favored by 67 per cent of the student voters. That represents a decline of 10 per cent, while Nixon has increased his strength from 16 per cent to 38 per cent, a change of 22 per cent.

McGovern has lost most of his support from students who call themselves independent voters. In the May poll he

received 64 per cent of their votes, while the new poll shows him holding only a 45 to 42 per cent lead over Nixon among these voters.

McGovern could do no better than equaling Nixon's support among freshmen and sophomores. They each received 46 per cent of the freshmen vote and 47 per cent

of the sophomore vote.

Among juniors McGovern holds a 59 to 37 per cent lead, while seniors prefer him to Nixon by a 71 to 24 per cent margin. Graduate students favor the South Dakota senator by the biggest majority — 73 to 22 per cent.

McGovern lost support from students who are enrolled in

liberal arts colleges. He received only 61 per cent of their votes, while he gained 79 per cent of their votes in the May poll.

McGovern also lost strength among engineering, business, natural science and agriculture majors. He increased his support slightly among education majors.

McGovern leads by 19% in MSU student survey

Four hundred respondents were asked the following question: If the election were being held today, which candidate for president would you vote for — Nixon or McGovern? The support for the two candidates breaks down as follows:

	McGovern	Nixon
Sex		
Males	56%	37%
Females	57%	39%
Living units		
On campus	53%	42%
Off campus	63%	31%
Majors		
Liberal Arts	61%	36%
Education	58%	36%
Engineering/Business	53%	39%
Natural Science/Agriculture	53%	40%
Party affiliation		
Democrats	89%	7%
Republicans	10%	88%
Independents	45%	42%
Total support	57%	38%
Class standing		
Freshmen	46%	46%
Sophomores	47%	47%
Juniors	59%	37%
Seniors	71%	24%
Graduate students	73%	22%

IT'S YOUR CHOICE on NOVEMBER 7 for NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Nixon's View

Signed into Law

At the same time, President Nixon signed this bill:

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL: \$76.7 Billion

(Nixon's original request was for \$83 Billion)

Veto

President Nixon recently vetoed these bills:

* Health - Education - Welfare and Labor Appropriations, \$30.5 Billion (This bill, including provisions for financial aid to secondary and higher education, marks the fourth Nixon veto since 1970 of funding for educational programs)

* Public Works (Projects aimed at both rural and urban areas with large numbers of low - income and unemployed residents.)

* Vocational Rehabilitation

* Improved Burial Benefits for Veterans

* Mining and Mineral Research

* Expanded Health Care at Veterans' Hospitals (Including extension of Veterans' Hospital care to widows and children of servicemen killed in action, and to dependents of veterans suffering 100% disability)

* Flood Control

* Higher Pay for Deputy U.S. Marshalls

McGOVERN'S View

GEORGE McGOVERN BELIEVES EVERY AMERICAN HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT:



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* An education that prepares all children not only to make a living, but to live a creative, humane and sensitive life.

* A clean and unpolluted environment

* A strong, waste - free, military defense provided

by a government that does not rely on military might alone in assuring the nation's security

* Adequate housing for every citizen no matter how modest his or her income

* An end to hunger in this nation

* Equality of justice and opportunity for all, regardless of race, sex, religious creed or life - style

* A government that will act as the guardian, not the abuser, of the civil rights of citizens, as provided in the Bill of Rights.

* Freedom to move about one's community without fear of physical harm or robbery.

* Honesty in Government.

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TAKES FOR MORE THAN JUST THE NEXT 4 YEARS

McGOVERN - SHRIVER

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An era passes for veteran county clerk

by
Carol
Thomas



C. ROSS HILLIARD

The Lansing Wheelbarrow Works was one of Ingham County's largest industries and a prominent Lansing family built a dance hall in the upstairs of their home to earn a

little extra money when C. Ross Hilliard, Ingham County's clerk, took office in 1926.

Politics was simple then, people voted for parties and issues, Hilliard says.

"People now are inclined to hitch their wagon to an individual rather than a party," he explained. "And out of the idolization of the individual comes a dictatorship."

C. Ross Hilliard has been the Ingham County clerk for 48 years. He is retiring this year, at age 78, but not without regrets at the passing of his era.

"So many people in public office will try to brush off people that come to them needing help," Hilliard mused. "I hope my successor won't forget that the first moral duty of a public officeholder is to help the people who come to him."

But politics hasn't changed much, he said. There was a lot of mud flying in 1924 and every election year since then.

"Your 'new politicians' think they created mudslinging," he laughed. "But unless you've been involved in some of the years I've been

through, you haven't seen anything."

The party, Hilliard still contends, is the most important allegiance in a politician's life, because it gives ideas continuity.

"When you case a vote for a party you vote for a set of principles," but when you vote for only a man, the whole shanty rises or falls with him."

Hilliard was born and raised in a family of ardent Democrats, but yet elephant statues and pictures of President Nixon decorate every inch of available wall space -- even the ivory pin his secretary wears is an elephant.

"I only voted the Democratic ticket once," he explains.

He tells of the first time he voted, as he was leaving the house, his mother leaned out the back door with anxious advice:

"Now you be sure and vote for President Wilson because he's going to keep us out of this war," she pleaded.

President Wilson took office on March 4 and by April 6 the United States was at war.

Friday, November 3, 1972
"I've never voted a Democratic ticket since," he finished.

A lot of water has passed over the dam since then, the parties have changed and the people have changed.

"But it seems to me we had a more stable government when people voted on principle rather than on men."

Student voters are all right, according to Hilliard, but the court decision tossing students into the place they only temporarily live is still wrong.

"The Michigan constitution says that no one shall gain or lose residency while he is attending an institution of higher learning," he quoted. "I don't think it's right for people to become involved in politics and vote in a place that they won't be staying in for long. It changes the political character of the place."

Over 46 years in office, a few stories have had a chance to collect, most of them touching or funny.

The favorite one, though, involves a desperate call from an elderly lady in Meridian Township who wanted to know who the country scavenger was.

A little confused questioning, and it turned out that the county scavenger in days of old was entrusted with the duty of changing the location of outhouses.

"When the hole under the outhouse got full, the county scavenger came out, filled the old hole, dug a new one and moved the outhouse," the lady insisted.

"And I want my outhouse moved," she continued.

No willing candidate could be found for such a high public office, Hilliard laughed, so the Drain Department got the job.

With his crutches resting on the file cabinet, Hilliard said he was only a little glad to be retiring.

"So many years in this office -- so many memories," he said, holding a childishly scrawled thank-you note from a long-ago courthouse tour. "When you've spent your whole life doing something, it's kind of difficult to change."



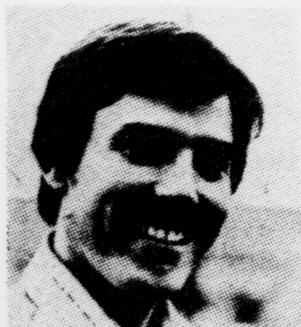
Why I'm Voting for Dick Sode.

My name is Shirley Fiel. I'm voting for Dick Sode for re-election as drain commissioner because I think he has given Ingham County an ecological future. He has made the office of

drain commissioner an honest force for good in our county by modernizing the office and its equipment and by using computers to anticipate future drain problems. I'm asking all my friends to join me in voting for Dick Sode as Ingham Drain Commissioner on Nov. 7.

Pol. Adv. paid by committee to re-elect Dick Sode.

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People argue a lot with *Lynn Jondahl*. Some say it doesn't matter whom you elect to public office — all politicians are crooks and politics is bad business. Others say they want to elect someone to do their politics for them so they don't have to bother with the problems.

Lynn argues that the only way our political system can be made to work well is for people to band together around the concerns they share — form groups, organize, petition, harass and make their viewpoints known.

The *Jondahl* campaign for the 59th District House seat is carried on by people who have a variety of points of view on many issues, people who disagree about a lot of things, people who fight on opposite sides of public decisions, but people who share a common understanding of politics. People for *Jondahl* insist that their political activity be ACCESSIBLE to people of all races, all ages, and every economic level; OPEN to creative ideas and solutions from any sources; RESPONSIVE to the desires of the majority as well as to the rights of the minority; and VIABLE, so as to make the system work for the people rather than for the special interests.

If you want to join with others in this effort, or if you have ideas, questions, concerns or solutions, contact:

Ann Silverman, Campaign Coordinator
PEOPLE FOR JONDAHL

1158 Snyder Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Phone: 332-4761

Lynn Jondahl

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
DEMOCRAT 59th DISTRICT

Do all county offices belong on the ballot?

by
Carol
Thomas

A county clerk might not know what a ledger is, and a drain commissioner might not know how a sewer works when he takes office after election day.

Under the present elective system, no qualifications are required — education or experience — for any county office.

The argument that county officials such as county clerk, drain commissioner, and register of deeds should be appointed by qualification instead of election has been raging through Michigan for the past two years.

Proponents say that more qualified people will be in office under an appointive system.

But enemies of the appointive system will defend to the death the people's right to choose their officers.

Most members of the Ingham County Board of Commission favor keeping the elective system because it "brings government closer to the people," but many favor just a few changes in some offices.

"I want to be able to vote for my county officers," said Herbert Norton, District 1.

Along the same line, Commissioner James Shaver, District 11, said he has faith in

the people's wisdom in choosing qualified candidates.

"We aren't faced with the problem of incompetent or unqualified candidates in office now," he said, "so I think it proves that the elective system works pretty well."

Commissioner Alfred Wardowski, District 3, took the viewpoint that the government is "for the people," not the bureaucrats.

"Appointments by the governor or anybody else move the government farther away from the people," he explained.

Altogether, most expressed faith in the elective process because so far, it's worked well in Ingham County, they said.

But the future seems

uncertain, according to several commissioners, because a politically split county might not have the continuity in office that traditionally Republican Ingham County has always had.

"If you have officers switching office every two years, you're going to have incompetence," said commissioner Charles Brooks, Dist. 19. "It takes two years just to figure out exactly what you're doing in office."

Most of the county officers presently in Ingham are Republicans who have held the office for a long time.

But with the student vote, Republican Ingham might not stay so solid, Brooks explained, so appointments in a politically

split county might not be a bad idea after all compared to office roulette every two years.

Some commissioners approached it on an office-by-office basis, saying that perhaps only the drain commissioner should be appointed because of the educational and technical background needed for that job.

"I'm in favor of electing a county administrator who would then hire his own clerk, treasurer, register of deeds and drain commissioner," said Commissioner David Buhl, District 16. "If the people didn't like what was being done, they could fire the whole team and get a new one."

Election prediction critics hit tv's early 1968 'results'

By Bob Bao

Do early vote predictions on television affect the outcome of an election?

During the presidential election day in 1968, NBC News projected the results in New York state an hour before the polls closed in California.

Immediately an uproar swept from coast to coast, charging that the prediction may have influenced the outcome of the California vote. Although critics did not know whether the result was a "bandwagon effect" or an "underdog effect," the charges mounted.

Bud Lewis, elections chief of NBC, refuted the charges with a little-known poll taken in

California following the 1968 election. He made his point last May during a Communication Arts seminar held at Kellogg Center.

The findings of the poll were as follows:

Thirty per cent of the people interviewed watched television on election day.

After subtracting those not of voting age, the percentage dropped to 24.

Restricting it further to those registered to vote, the figure dipped to 19.2 per cent.

Of course, not all those who watched TV watched NBC News. Taking this factor into account, those registered voters who also watched NBC form only 2.78 of the total

population.

From this subset, eliminate those who did not specifically hear the New York projection, and the number dwindles to .2874 per cent.

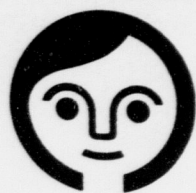
Now eliminate those among this subset who did not actually vote that day, and the residue is now .17244 per cent of the total.

Of these, the number of people who voted after, rather than before, seeing NBC News amounts to .008622 per cent.

Many of these who voted after seeing NBC News had their minds firmly made up before the program. The others comprise .0017244 per cent of the original total.

Of the last-minute decision makers, those admitting to having been influenced by the announcement of New York's outcome comprise only .000003448 per cent, which translates to a total of four people in the whole state of California.

The clincher is that of these four people, two went for Nixon and two went for Humphrey.



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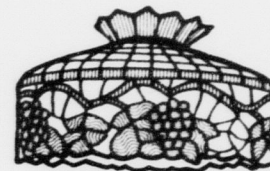
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No stop sign for secret giving

by
Craig
Gehring

Campaign financing is a term which conjures up for many people a specter of special interest groups trying to buy off politicians, of \$10 million secret funds and of huge amounts of money contributed underhandedly.

Though this is a much distorted view of political financing, some of it is based on truth.

It has become a favorite ploy of candidates to hide the identities of their financial moneymen by setting up dummy committees and using middlemen to accept gifts.

Politicians are viewed with skepticism partly because of incidents like the Nixon Checkers speech 20 years ago. Teapot Dome raised the ire of enough Americans to cause 50 years of disgrace to be placed upon a president.

This was the year that was supposed to change. To a certain extent it has.

On Feb. 7 of this year, President Nixon signed into law the first new campaign financing law in nearly 50 years.

Fostered by John W. Gardner's public interest lobbying organization, Common Cause, the 1971 Federal Election Campaign Act closed many of the loopholes

that allowed politicians to hide from the public the financing aspect of their campaigns.

Applying to presidential, senatorial and congressional races, the act proscribes strict procedures by which contributions must be reported.

It requires a candidate to report all contributions and expenditures in a series of reports culminating in the final report due Jan. 31, 1973. They are required to list the names, addresses and occupations of all contributors giving more than \$100.

For the first time, media expenditures are also limited to \$52,150 or 10 cents for each voting age person in the area to be represented.

That means Robert P. Griffin and Frank J. Kelley, candidates for the U.S. Senate must limit their expenditures for the various media to \$599,725, of which only 60 per cent can go for television and radio expenditures.

Sixth Congressional District candidates M. Robert Carr and Charles E. Chamberlain are each limited to spending about \$52,150.

Though the new law closed many of the loopholes, it hasn't eliminated all of them.

(continued on page 14)



THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN talks about JIM POCOCK



"Men and women the caliber of Jim Pocock need to serve in offices of responsibility in Michigan. This is why:

"Many people are overwhelmingly dissatisfied with the way things are going, and they feel they can't personally change anything for the better. They've lost faith in our political parties, candidates and institutions.

"It's important that we face head on this problem of lost confidence. The best way to do so is by the election of competent men and women to public office. I happen to think that Jim Pocock will help to restore the sense of confidence and faith that we need so badly. He's already proven himself on the County Board of Commissioners and the Community Mental Health Board.

"I think when you find a man like Jim Pocock, with the commitment, intelligence, ability and background that he has, it's important that we support him in every way possible. He can do a great service not only to his district but to the whole state of Michigan."

Governor William G. Milliken
October 12, 1972

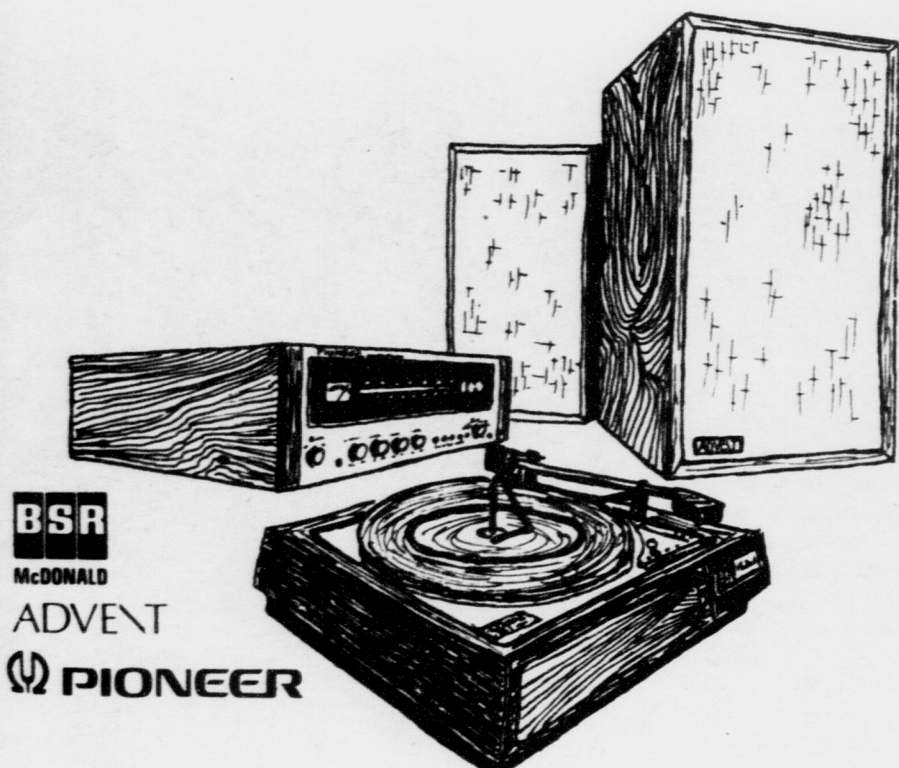
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Or, perhaps you've brought a new car that right away developed a glitch in the front end (but only between 50 and 55, of course). That's a very particular sort of disappointment.

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occur. And because so many things these days are at best no better than you expect, we select the equipment we sell to provide in most cases more satisfaction than you might anticipate.

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stereo receiver provides sufficient power (over 21 RMS watts of it) to handle the most tortuous musical passages in the average living room, and its sensitive tuner will capture your favorite radio stations with clarity. The BSR 510A/x automatic turntable with a Shure M-75 E magnetic cartridge will treat your records gently and add no unpleasant sounds of its own.

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Election score card

The following score sheet is included as a service to election night television viewers wishing to tabulate electoral votes as the counts come in.

The columns indicate each state, its electoral votes, which party won the state in 1968 and an empty column for Tuesday's balloting.

The information is from the New York Times' 1972 almanac.

STATE	ELECTORAL VOTES	1968 RESULTS	1972 RESULTS
Alabama	10	AIP	
Alaska	3	R	
Arizona	5	R	
Arkansas	6	AIP	
California	40	R	
Colorado	6	R	
Connecticut	8	D	
Delaware	3	R	
Florida	14	R	
Georgia	12	AIP	
Hawaii	4	D	
Idaho	4	R	
Illinois	26	R	
Indiana	13	R	
Iowa	9	R	
Kansas	7	R	
Kentucky	9	R	
Louisiana	10	AIP	
Maine	4	D	
Maryland	10	D	
Massachusetts	14	D	
Michigan	21	D	
Minnesota	10	D	
Mississippi	7	API	
Missouri	12	R	
Montana	4	R	
Nebraska	5	R	
Nevada	3	R	
New Hampshire	4	R	
New Jersey	17	R	
New Mexico	4	R	
New York	43	D	
North Carolina	13	R	
North Dakota	4	R	
Ohio	26	R	
Oklahoma	8	R	
Oregon	6	R	
Pennsylvania	29	D	
Rhode Island	4	D	
South Carolina	8	R	
South Dakota	4	R	
Tennessee	11	R	
Texas	25	D	
Utah	4	R	
Vermont	3	R	
Virginia	12	R	
Washington	9	D	
West Virginia	7	D	
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Trustee election swims in politics

By Nanci Parsons

Perhaps one of the least important political races in the minds of Michigan citizens is the one which will fill two vacancies on the MSU Board of Trustees.

The public and the University community tend to think of an educational institution as an academic bastion, above all the intricate maneuvering of political parties.

But both the Republican and Democratic parties take the trustee race and their already-elected trustees very seriously.

University interests

Public relations men from both parties will expound endlessly on how non-political the trustee race is, explaining that they only

attempt to nominate the most highly qualified people who have the best interests of the University at heart.

These men want the public to believe that once their candidates are on the board, the parties move out of the picture. A Republican spokesman even said: "Our job is to get them elected, then that ends it."

Although political pressure does not end once a candidate wins a seat on the board, the most pressure is brought to bear during the candidate selection process and throughout the campaign.

Candidate selection

One fallacy that probably no one holds any more is that trustee candidates are elected solely on the basis of their qualifications and dedication.

Party officials in the last few years have been using trustee vacancies to add color and youth for a well-rounded state ticket.

"I could have sworn a young, black woman would have been selected to run for trustee this year," a Democratic party member speculated after the party convention.

Female nominee

Democratic party officials admit that one of the major reasons Donna O'Donohue, trustee candidate, was selected to run is because she is a young female. Aubrey Radcliffe, Republican candidate, was chosen to run partly because he is black, Republican officials said.

"With Radcliffe we can say to the people: look, we've got a black guy running on the ticket. It's more of a well-rounded race that way," a Republican official explained.

Tom Downs, a Lansing attorney running for the board as a Democrat, was nominated

partly because of past service to the party — the reward system.

A Democratic party official explained that Downs was also selected to run for trustee to offset O'Donohue, if they should both win the election.

Party officials feel that O'Donohue would most likely side with the liberal bloc already on the board: Pat Carrigan, D - Ann Arbor, Blanche Martin, D - East Lansing, and Don Stevens, D - Okemos. The party, pleased that O'Donohue would tend to go liberal, placed Downs in the race because he would probably be an independent.

The abortion reform activities of Jack Stack was a large plus in securing his Republican candidacy for the board because the party is trying to get away from its "stodgy, over 50, white male" image.

Party contributions

Both political parties contribute very little money to the campaigns of their trustee

Political nature

No matter how lofty the rhetoric about academic freedom, any state educational institution is political by nature.

Not only are the university's governing boards elected on a party system, but the major portion of operating funds come directly from the legislature, another body composed of political personalities.

The upcoming political race for trustee will not be decided on the merits of the four candidates running.

The Republican party is hoping that an inevitable Nixon victory will sweep Stack and Radcliffe into office while the Democratic party is placing its hopes on a Frank Kelly victory for the Senate to elect O'Donohue and Downs.

But which ever candidates win the election, the board of trustees will continue as it has in the past to be a highly effective, although highly invisible, arm of the political parties.



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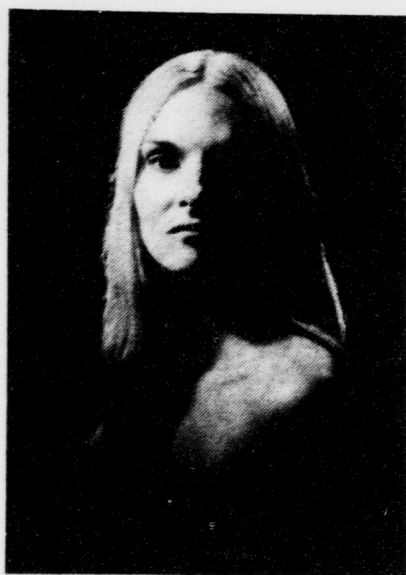
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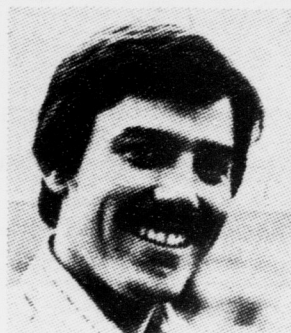


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'Youth politics' canceled by class, party interests

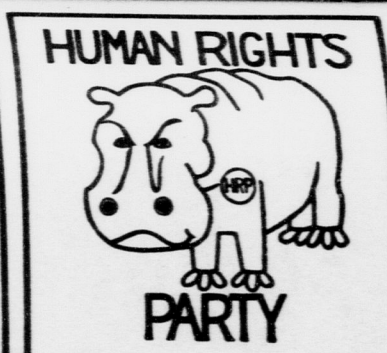
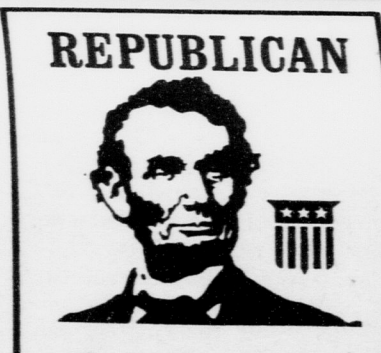
by
Andrea
Austin

One year ago, these united states enfranchised a large group of citizens. Soon after that Constitutional amendment, college towns across Michigan shuddered en masse when hordes of nonlocals from this new voting group were permitted to vote in the location of their most frequent residence, in thousands of cases these towns.

1971 was heralded by some as the beginning of the "youth politics," and feared by many more as insanity. Dyed in the wool conservatives mouthed concern for "youth issues" and congressional authoritarians eased up on their whips and reins. Property owners predicted their previously adult-oriented local governments would become preoccupied with "youth concerns."

Now it appears that these fears were unfounded. City councils have not succumbed to the under-30 set; sweeping social change - "youth" style - has not been wreaked on the unwilling middle and upper classes. The prophesized "youth politics" has not materialized.

What has arisen instead is a substantial voting population with specific desires that correspond with those of other American interest groups. In some cases, politicians have



courted the new voters into existing parties, as with the local Democratic Party and the Coalition for Human Survival. In others, special interest groups from all ages joined with 18- to 21-year olds with similar interests; such a case led to the formation of the Human Rights Party in Michigan.

East Lansing city councilmember George A. Colburn, a Democrat endorsed by the Coalition for Human Survival and elected last November, likened the newly enfranchised voter to any other, from the politician's viewpoint.

"Politicians for years had been courting the senior citizen, ethnic and housewife votes," he said. Though a broad base of voter appeal is necessary for victory at the polls, Colburn said, "now we have to listen more carefully

and seek ways of pleasing another group."

Colburn attributes last year's "youth vote" emphasis to the "tremendous attention on a new group getting the vote," much like the enfranchisement of women earlier in the century.

The 18 to 21 age bracket was ignored in East Lansing prior to last year's Supreme Court ruling. Requirements for registration not asked of older residents were made for student-age applicants, such as proof of residency, Colburn pointed out.

But, Colburn said, people living on campus are a "housing accident," and studies show, he said, that students are relatively stable residents. (The average length an older person resides in a city is 3.6 years; many students

spend over four years at one campus.)

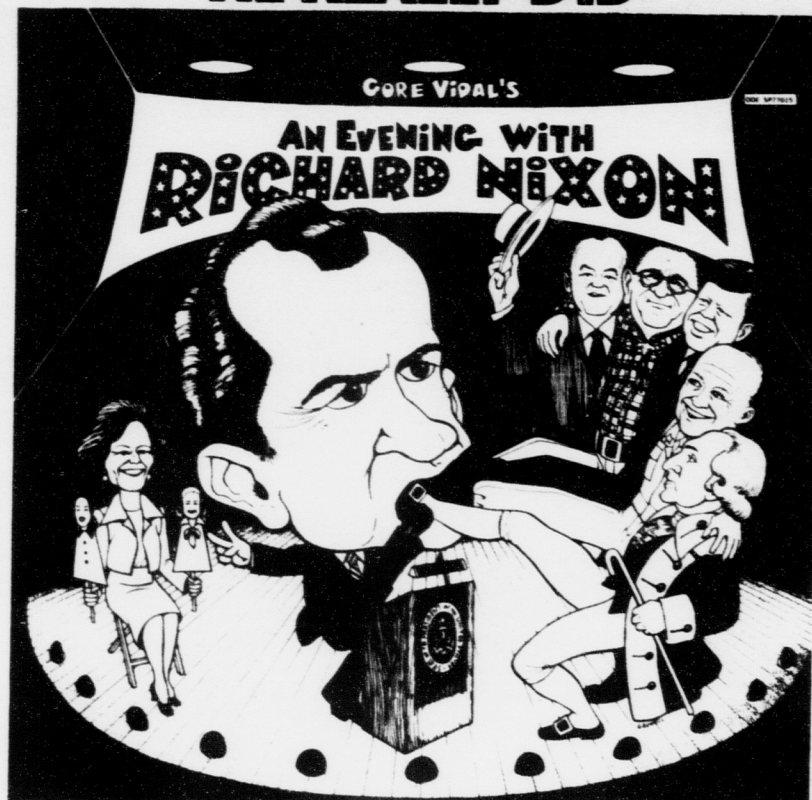
Age 21 used to be the most apathetic voting group, the councilmember pointed out, but that was because there were no special pitches to register it. Now the only preferential treatment political groups such as the coalition and Project: City Hall give the under-21 crowd is special invitations to become involved in local politics.

While in some cases the new voting age group was brought into an existing political structure, the Human Rights Party (HRP) seeks to unite people of all ages with similar class interests.

HRP looks at society according to class, not cultural or youth, interests, Nancy Wechsler, Ann Arbor councilmember, said.

(continued on page 14)

HE REALLY DID



"An Evening With Richard Nixon" by Gore Vidal is a bird's eye view of Nixon's career from the beginning...this is accomplished with the help of Kennedy, Eisenhower, Washington, Agnew, Humphrey, and the like, acting as advocates pro and con, commenting on the "action" (so to speak) of Nixon's political aspirations. All that Nixon says, he has said in real life, nothing has been invented, nothing has been taken out of context. Gore Vidal, in researching this play, carefully footnoted each of Nixon's statements for time, origin, and nature of the speech. An annotated bibliography is available on request.

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Tax proposal package to finance schools

by
Sylvia
Smith

Money can't buy me love — but it can buy quality schools and more-than-adequate education. It's a lesson the State of Michigan is learning along with a growing number of high school graduates who just get by when it comes to reading, writing and counting.

It is true that money can't simply be poured into schools — it has to be well used in the school system itself. But when there is no money to be misallocated, let alone well spent, trouble looms.

The Michigan Education Assn. was well cognizant of the warped school financing situation when it drafted a tax proposal package that will come before the voters in the

form of Proposals C and D.

Briefly, Proposal C shifts the financing responsibility for public schools from a local property tax to an unspecified state tax. The objective is to eliminate the insufficiently equipped school because few industries have located in their school districts.

Proposal D, if passed, would provide the logical means for the state to collect the money necessary to finance the public school system in the absence of the present property tax method. The proposal would eliminate the Constitutional ban on a graduated income tax.

Critics of the plan say they fear that local schools will lose the degree of autonomy they now have in setting policy,

curricula and activities. They conclude that power follows the source of the money.

To be argued on the other side, however, is that school boards would be relieved of the necessity of campaigning for a millage question; that the time once used to convince voters that a higher tax is needed could be directed toward improving the programs schools now offer.

The evils to be escaped with the passage of Proposal C might appear in another form if Proposal D is not also approved.

The system currently punished people who live in districts where property values are low and where little

industry exists. These districts are often in large cities where many financially disadvantaged people live.

It is these same people who would carry the burden of the flat rate income tax or the value added tax which is essentially a sales tax assumed by the consumers. People who are presently exploited by the economic system would not be able to dodge yet another method of applying the monetary screw.

Thus, passage of Proposal C — a means to bring all public schools in Michigan to the same fiscal level — necessitates a specified way of collecting the needed money, hopefully via the approval of Proposal D.

Proposal E aids Viet veterans

By Ray Anderson

As the war wound down more than 500,000 veterans returned from Vietnam to civilian status.

Unfortunately, a GI who has been humping an M-16 through rice-paddies does not have much to offer a civilian employer.

Although maturity and leadership are extolled military virtues, they do not provide jobs. The conditions have become increasingly worse and unemployment among veterans is now the rule rather than the exception.

Unemployment figures gathered by the Michigan Employment Security Commission do not provide statistics for veterans, but some unemployment statistics are still revealing.

Michigan's unemployment rate for September was 6.9 per cent which is more than 1 per cent above the national average.

Unemployment for youth between the age of 16 and 19 is nearly three times the state average, Carol Fletcher, economic analyst for the commission, said.

Minority unemployment is also high. Figures compiled in

1970 using census tracts and commission statistics revealed the state-wide minority unemployment rate to be 10 per cent, Fletcher said.

Efforts have been made at the federal, state and local level to lessen the amount of unemployment. However, many veterans remain unemployed or underemployed.

While the federal government ponders the necessity of providing Vietnam-era veterans with benefits equal to those provided veterans of World War II and Korea, Michigan has proposal E.

Proposal E is a \$266 million state bonding issue that will provide Vietnam veterans with benefits above and beyond those provided by the federal government.

It is a compromise plan worked out by Michigan

veteran's organizations and prominent Republican and Democrats to help alleviate chronic unemployment among veterans.

Essentially it is a state sized GI bill and would provide:

- A \$500 per year tuition grant for up to four years to all veterans who served between 1961 and December 1973. The grant could be used at any college, university or vocational school, and would cost the state an estimated \$93 million. The governor's office expects one-third of Michigan's 240,000 Vietnam-era veterans to use the benefits.

- A one-time \$500 bonus to veterans who served in the Vietnam theater between 1961 and 1973. The bonus would not be paid to veterans who received the educational benefits and would cost the state an estimated \$131 million.

Counterpoint is a bi-weekly supplement to the Michigan State News published by students of Michigan State University. Editorial offices are in 341 Student Services Bldg. Editors are Andrea Austin and Sylvia Smith.

Columns on women, minorities and press criticism are features of each Counterpoint. Persons wishing to contribute to future issues should contact the State News.

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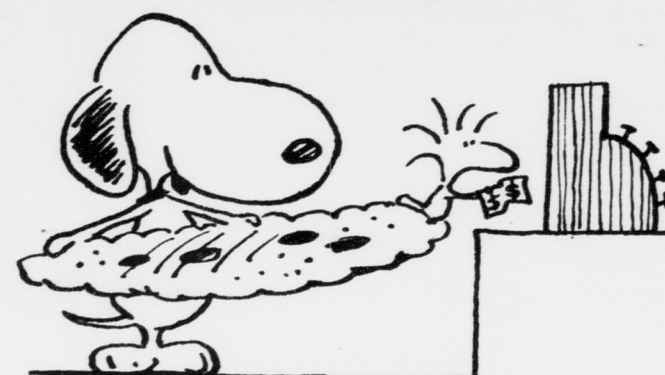
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Kelley

Frank Kelley publically supported the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to shut off the war by December 31, 1971. He is calling for an immediate end to all U.S. military involvement in Indochina.

Frank Kelley publically supported the Senate's child care bill. As Attorney General he ruled against a Michigan law that denied unemployment benefits to pregnant women who were willing and able to work.

Frank Kelley is pledged to closing corporate tax loopholes. He believes the economy can be stimulated by increasing the people's consuming power — through a public jobs program and tax relief for low and middle income citizens.

Frank Kelley's conduct of his office was characterized by Robert F. Kennedy as follows: "He demonstrates good sense, careful reflection, and willingness to assume the responsibilities of leadership vigorously." The people of Michigan have affirmed this opinion by electing Frank Kelley in 1962, and then re-electing him by increasingly wide margins in 1964, 1966, and 1970.

Frank Kelley's tenure as Attorney General has been noted for his emphasis on the "rule of law" as the guiding spirit of government. He created the first state Attorney General's organized crime unit in the United States. He has spearheaded aggressive attacks on organized crime and corruption, having filed more petitions for grand jury investigations than any other attorney general in Michigan's history.

He headed the legal battle to bring meaningful reapportionment to Michigan on the basis of one man — one vote, achieving complete victory in the United States Supreme Court.

Frank Kelley was an early leader in the fight against water and air pollution, and his leadership was recognized by election to the chairmanship of the prestigious Great Lakes Commission. He has developed a nationally-recognized consumer protection program and has rendered historic opinions broadening and protecting civil rights and civil liberties.

His outstanding efforts were recognized by the fifty attorneys general of the United States when he was elected president of the National Association of Attorneys General, the first official from Michigan to be so honored.

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Greg Sullivan, Paula Fochtman, co-chairpersons, 394-0557.

Old v. new: is there a difference?

By Carol Thomas

OLD POLITICIAN—"Most student voters wouldn't know what a County Commission does if you asked them. They're interested in the presidential race and that's all."

NEW POLITICIAN—"Student voters are interested in issues, not details. Most adult voters wouldn't be able to tell you exactly what a County

Commission does either."

In an almost storybook-like race, Julius Hanslovsky, a 63-year-old finance consultant, "Old Politician" will face Richard Conklin, a 24-year-old MSU graduate student, "New Politician." Both are seeking the 10th District County Commission seat, a district heavily populated by students.

Hanslovsky, a University of Michigan graduate in municipal

finance, has been involved in Republican party politics in Ingham County for 30 years.

Conklin, on the other hand, began working for presidential hopeful George McGovern in 1971.

In spite of admittedly hilarious differences in outlook, both see the underlying difference between themselves as only a gap in time, not philosophy.

"The new politics -- the old politics, it hasn't changed. Young people are always more interested because it's all new," Hanslovsky said. "We just have more young people involved now."

"I think the 'new politics' is part of a process of change. People have taken the old

politics and added a strong personal identification with the candidate and the issues," said Conklin.

The party structure and its power, Conklin said, should remain second to the candidate and the issues involved in the campaign.

"Loyalty to your party is just as important as loyalty to your family," Hanslovsky countered.

Both candidates criticized apathy among voters, blaming it for many of the problems government faces now.

"People sit on the outside and criticize, but nobody wants to get involved and give something of themselves," said Hanslovsky.

"That's what I think is great about young voters" said Conklin. "They get involved."

"Do young voters all get involved or only a few -- like older voters?" Hanslovsky asked.

The 10th District is bordered by Farm Lane, the railroad tracks on South Campus, Hagadorn Road, and Albert Street, with a few small portions jutting out a little further. The district includes, for all practical purposes -- the University.

"Whether it's a contest between new and old, the voters still have to choose between candidates," said Hanslovsky. "The decision is still for the man."

Why I'm Voting for Dick Sode.

My name is Gordon Szlachetka. I'm a PhD. student in resource development. I first became acquainted with Dick Sode two years ago during the first annual Grand River clean up. I've had many opportunities since to work with him on a professional basis. Sode possesses a deep sense of environmental awareness and political integrity which I feel are important for the position of Ingham Drain Commissioner.

Pol. Adv. paid by committee to re-elect Dick Sode.

Funding law has loop-holes

(continued from page 7)

Stans apparently found the golden pot at the end of the rainbow as he reportedly was able to scrape together some \$10 million in monetary gratuities.

Pleading they are trying to protect the constitutional rights of the pre-April 7 donors, the Republicans have resisted court suits, Democratic charges and public pressure to make public the campaign contributions given in anonymity.

Beyond the \$10 million GOP slush fund, investigations of the various candidate's finance operations have turned up a dud.

Local members of Common Cause who are monitoring the financial wizardry in the campaigns of Robert P. Griffin, Frank J. Kelley, Charles E. Chamberlain and M. Robert Carr feel let down because they haven't been able to uncover some skulduggery.

"I feel frustrated because there doesn't appear to be any hanky-panky," R. Winston Oberg, local Common Cause monitor says.

"The big problem, though,

is that you don't know where to look for violations of the law," he related, acknowledging the ease of circumventing the new law.

Oberg indicated Common Cause has found no irregularities in any of the four campaigns they are monitoring.

The problem with the new law is the difficulty that is caused in enforcing it. Common Cause views it only as a temporary regulation, admitting it would not make public contributions that candidates did not want publicized. They view with some horror the amount of paperwork the monitoring requires.

It took a disgruntled employee to discover that a Pittsburgh millionaire gave \$1 million to Nixon's re-election bid. Richard Mellon Scaife, heir to the Mellon fortune, spread the sum out over 334 separate checks. All but two of the checks were for \$3,000, with the remaining two for \$2,000. All were sent to separate dummy committees before the April 7 deadline for revealing contribution identities.

Sending money to various committees is a favorite trick to remain anonymous and avoid the federal gift taxes.

Under the new law an individual who gives \$75 to one committee and \$50 to another, while contributing over the minimum required for disclosure is allowed to maintain his secret identity.

Youth

(continued from page 11)

Though tabbed at some times as a youth party, HRP centers on economic issues, not age, sex or ethnicity. The party does not claim to represent all youth. Instead it contends that young people are oppressed by society as young people, Wechsler said, and will be oppressed when they get older in other ways.

"This is the first time women and the left have had totally accountable leadership," Wechsler said. "The party decides who will run, the platforms, and the candidates are committed to and disciplined by the party."

HRP opposes both the Democratic and Republican parties because they are tied to wealthy interests, Wechsler said.

"No change will come about by endorsing either of them," she continued. And change will not necessarily happen in elective offices. She and another HRP member elected to the Ann Arbor City Council, she said, "stir debate in the town which will lead to change."

Therefore, it seems that the so-called "youth politics" is really a broadening of existing policies in one case, and a synthesis of a class struggle in another. Either way, to attempt to explain the latest development in American politics in terms of age is fruitless in light of evidence to the contrary.

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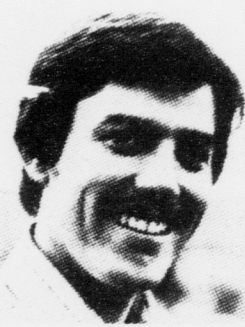
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They all predict a winner

by
Linda
Werfelman

Student campaigners are not immune to the blind political optimism which seems to infect almost all politicians predicting their own chances of election victory.

Campaign efforts have been met with interest and promises of support, directors of campus campaign organizations agreed.

Students for McGovern have discovered that "it's a very issue-oriented campaign," Mary Flood, Syracuse, N.Y., sophomore and co-coordinator of Students for McGovern, said.

Surveys of campus voters

analysis

have indicated that a large number of students have not yet decided which candidates to vote for, Flood said.

The campaign has attracted a core of about 200 student volunteers, with as many as 2,500 others who have performed some campaign tasks.

The Nixon campaigns are considerably smaller, with about 400 student volunteers, Pete Sorum, Michigan youth chairperson for Citizens to Re-Elect the President, said.

The campus campaign headquarters has attracted the

interest of a number of former McGovern supporters, Ray Saltzman, Franklin sophomore and co-chairperson of the campus Committee to Re-Elect the President, said.

"A lot of McGovern supporters from last spring aren't so gung-ho now," Saltzman said.

He indicated that the strength of campus support for Nixon may disprove the widely publicized belief that students tend to support more liberal candidates.

"I think the Nixon supporters have been here all the time," Saltzman said. "We have found that a good percentage of the student body is for the President or at least is objective enough to consider his position. It's certainly a neck and neck race — the President may even be ahead."

Student interest in Nixon may have contributed to a greater degree of support for Republican Sen. Robert Griffin's re-election campaign.

"The greater degree of interest is in the presidential race, but when Griffin was on campus he was surprised at the reception he got," Jeff Pilon, Allen Park senior and chairperson of the MSU Committee to Re-elect Sen. Griffin, said.

A number of McGovern supporters are backing Griffin, one of the more common instances of ticket splitting encountered by the 50 MSU students campaigning for Griffin, Pilon said.

"We haven't run into many people who support Nixon and Kelley," he added.

The campaign to elect Frank Kelley to the U.S. Senate has attracted students interested in specific issues, Paula Fochtman, Petosky senior and coordinator of Students for Kelley, said.

Ten MSU students constitute the core of the Kelley campaign, though others have been involved periodically, Fochtman said.

Bipartisan support for M. Robert Carr, Democratic candidate for the 6th Congressional District, has led to predictions that he may win as much as 75 per cent of the MSU student vote, Joellen Snow, Midland junior and chairperson of Students for Carr, said.

"The campus vote is very important to insuring a victory in the district," Snow added.

Mary Jane Hobson, Sandusky junior and student chairperson of the campaign to re-elect Republican Rep. Charles Chamberlain, said

campaigners have found substantial student support for their candidate.

"If he gets more exposure, he'll do pretty well on campus," Hobson said.

Candidates for the 59th District seat in the Michigan House of Representatives have been among the most active on campus.

Republican James A. Pocock and Democrat H. Lynn Jondahl have completed debates in several residence halls and made individual appearances before groups of students.

Pocock may attract as much as 40 per cent of the student vote, Roger Cook, Ithaca senior and chairperson of the Students for Pocock, said.

"Just the stigma of being a Republican will cut us down," Cook said.

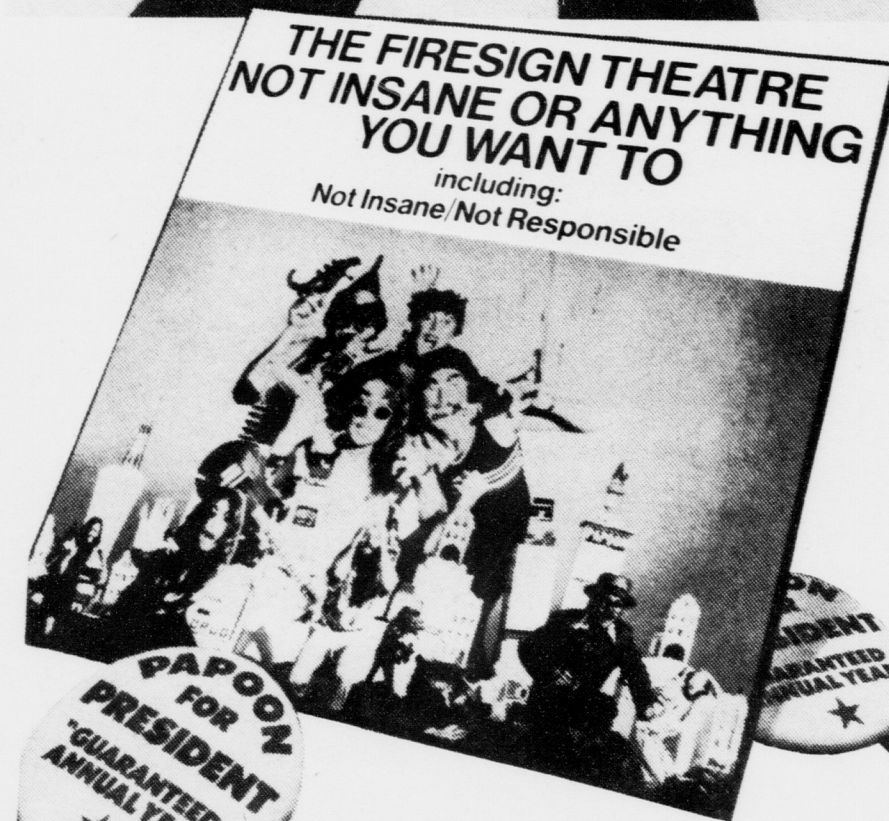
Pocock's liberal stand has attracted the support of many students working for McGovern's election, Cook said.

Neil MacCallum, Cass City senior and coordinator of students for Jondahl, said he has encountered similarly high degree of support for Jondahl.

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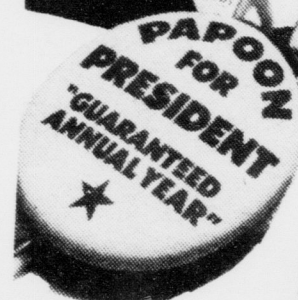


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Why so few women in economics?

women

By Collette H. Moser

Economics is still a "man's" field. There are close to 100 Ph.D. economics at Michigan State University. They are on the faculties of the Departments of Economics, Agricultural Economics, Labor and Industrial Relations, and the Graduate School of Business Administration. Two of these economists are women.

Why aren't more economists women and why don't economists devote more of

their time to the study of women in the economy?

A couple of years ago a group of us, five brave young women, asked that question of the 500 men attending the annual business meeting of the American Economic Association. We wanted to know why there wasn't at least as much interest in this topic as in studying obscure lag investment functions.

Last year at the meeting we women economists were more organized. We forewarned the establishment and politicked some stars like John Kenneth Galbraith. We presented a formal resolution demanding full investigation of the status and problems of women in

economics.

It's amazing how "gut reactions" overtake years of specialized education. A male economist argued against our resolution saying: "There's no problem of discrimination. We've got a woman economist in our department. She makes almost as much money as I do, but she has no children to support."

Hey, pal, where did you learn your wage theory? Wage differentials are supposed to be based on productivity differences, not on how many kids you have to support. Or does that capitalist theory apply only to men's salaries?

Somehow the resolutions survive these rigorous analyses

of the economists. And now we can officially ask questions: how many women economists are there; why so few women economists on the faculties of the major academic institutions; what can be done to increase the number of women studying economics.

Are these mild questions of "why it is" and "should it be" to radical for disciplinarians who simply explain "what is"?

Collette H. Moser is an assistant professor of agricultural economics and a member of the American Economic Assn., Committee of the Status of Women in Economics.



Migrant program favors business

minorities

By Esther Magana

In a university known for its blatant and repeated lack of concern for migrant workers the Agriculture Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension stand out for their hypocrisy and misuse of federal, state and county funds.

The Cooperative Extension claims to be friend of the small person while it utilizes public money for private gain.

In the last 10 years the Agriculture Experiment Station has received over \$62 million in state and federal funds and has managed to put 80,000 migrants out of work.

The Cooperative Extension seems to be a haven for Phd candidates who do research on



Esther Magana, Detroit senior, is a MSU minority aide and a volunteer at Quinto del Sol in Lansing.

subjects that not only border on the ridiculous but are done

for the sole benefit of Agri-Business.

Some of the most outstanding and edifying research reports recently published include such gems as: A Machine for Separating Cherries without Stems from Those with Stems; A Tractor-Mounted Unit for Harvesting Potatoes in Experimental Plots; The Reproductive Cycle of the African Pygmy and Toggenburg Goat; Growth Curve and Yield of Tobacco Mosaic Virus in Tobacco Callus Cells; Financing Large Scale Farming Operations in Michigan.

But the biggest boondoggle of the entire thing is that the Cooperative Extension is run by tired, insensitive old men. The prime example of the Peter Principle being infallible is the rise of George McIntyre to the directorship of the Cooperative Extension at the ripe old age of 63.

The Cooperative Extension claims to be a friend of the small person while it utilizes public money for private gain.

If Social Security benefits were given at the age of 55, nine-tenths of the Cooperative Extension's hierarchy would be eligible to receive full benefits. They not only seem to be contemporaries of Pancho Villa, but their approach to the problem of the migrants hasn't changed since 1911.

Chicanos hate the Cooperative Extension so much, that when a workshop on Cooperative Extension was scheduled for a recent La Raza Unida Conference, pressure from Chicanos all over of the state was so great the workshop was crossed out.

The Michigan legislature and Michigan State University should follow the Chicano's

example and refuse to have anything to do with the Cooperative Extension until half of its budget is allocated for the migrant workers. The Experiment Station has been around since 1887 and the Cooperative Extension has been here since 1914 and in those years the money they have spent on migrant workers would fill a piggy bank only up to the nose.

The people at the Extension tell Chicanos to forget the past and trust them and their programs. But because of the past Chicano's shouldn't trust the Cooperative Extension.

There is no reason we should forget the past.

SN: adequate election coverage

press

By Harold J. Spaeth

In its coverage of the 1972 elections, the State News thus far has done a workmanlike job. Reportorial coverage appears correlated with student interest: the presidential campaign, the local congressional race, and the 59th District state house of representatives contest.

The favorable coverage that the State News has given the Democratic candidates in these races can be justified on two bases: 1) The campaigns of the presidential and congressional

candidates have been student oriented. 2) More MSU students consider themselves Democrats than Republicans.

The State News has performed well on other aspects of the elections.

From another perspective, there lurks the danger that the State News may be perceived as unduly partisan in its endorsements. That other papers may endorse either Democrats or Republicans exclusively does not warrant such a development locally.

Such a knee-jerk response should be avoided, especially when staff resources do not allow for careful consideration of the candidates or issues in question.

The State News has been less professional in its evaluation of ballot issues than candidates. There has been a tendency over the years for State News' editors to support propositions on superficial criteria: simply because the proposal is labeled "reform," because additional money is viewed as the best means of problem solution, or because of a "bigger the better" philosophy.

Although the State News has done and is doing a commendable job of election coverage, one which reflects the dominant mood and concerns of the students, improvement should nonetheless be possible.

1) More systematic inclusion of viewpoints other than that of the majority of students. (Substantial space is accorded letters to the editor, but these are hardly systematic.)

2) More frequent use of "news background" and "news analysis" features while maintaining their present high quality.

3) Limit editorial commentary only to those candidates and issues that have been thoroughly researched.

Harold J. Spaeth is a professor of political science and the Computer Institute for Social Science Research.

