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Statesman

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***NY Democratic
Primary:
Student Issues
At Stake***

On the Campaign Trail:

What is at Stake in NY?

Associated Press

New York — Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse Jackson toured New York yesterday in a frantic, final day of campaigning for the state Democratic presidential primary — the biggest prize so far in the "red-hot" race for the party's nomination.

Mondale, the leader in the polls, visited several upstate cities, where he appealed for support on the basis of a "lifetime of public service...I'm not a guess-what candidate who just shows up on the scene today and asks for your votes," he said in an obvious, though unnamed reference to Hart.

Hart, also campaigning upstate, counter-attacked on "special interests" and campaign contributions. "We cannot elect a president to reform the campaign finance laws of this nation who goes into office beholden to those special interest groups who have financed his campaign on that basis," he said.

Mondale takes no campaign contributions from political action committees, but there are dozens of independent committees set up around the country that are supporting the former vice president and accepting thousands of dollars from political action committees.

Jackson, hoping for a strong turnout among black and Hispanic voters in New York City, campaigned in Harlem and Brooklyn. "We will clean the garbage off our streets," he said. "We will take the handguns off the streets." Jackson finished third in the public opinion polls, but he has been predicting, "We'll win."

All three contenders put in exhausting days — an effort justified by the big prize of delegates at stake in today's statewide primary election. The 252 delegates are the biggest single-state cache so far in the election calendar. Only the California primary on June 5 will award more.

The primary comes at a time when Mondale is trying to complete a comeback in the Democratic presidential race. He campaigned as front-runner for more than a year, only to be defeated by Hart in the first primary — in New Hampshire on Feb. 28.

Hart quickly ran off a string of successes that had Mondale reeling. But three weeks ago, Mondale won the Illinois primary and said his comeback was on track.

The former vice president has 731.25 delegates, Hart has 437 and Jackson has 93.5. Others account for 93.5, while there are 212.25 delegates uncommitted to any contender.

It takes 1,967 to win the nomination at the July party convention in San Francisco.

The most recent ABC News-Washington Post poll, based on interviews conducted Friday through Sunday, gave Mondale 41 percent in New York, Hart 30 percent and Jackson 22 percent. The survey of 326 likely voters carried a margin of error of 6 percentage points.

In addition to New York, Wisconsin will begin allocating 78 delegates at party caucuses on Saturday and the Pennsylvania primary next Tuesday will award 172 delegates.

That's more than 500 delegates up for grabs in the space of eight days, and the winner of New York would have momentum leading into the other states.

"If we lose we're in trouble," Mondale said Sunday. "But if we win they're going to have to make a pretty good grab at our coattails to catch up with us." He made his remarks in a private meeting with teachers, but confirmed them for reporters yesterday.

The former vice president began his six-city tour of New York before 7 AM in Rochester, where he greeted unionized factory workers. "Need your help," he told workers entering the plant. "Remember me tomorrow."

"This primary hits at a time when the campaigning is red hot," he said at an airport rally.

Hart is trying to regain the momentum that was his until three weeks ago. Referring to the likely impact that the New York primary will have on future contests, he told a rally in Albany: "You can send a message to the people of Pennsylvania, the people of California and the inhabitant of the White House. And that is, we are ready to recapture our future and avoid this slip back into our past."

Hart has outspent Mondale by a considerable margin in New York, and in his tour of the state yesterday, he hit continuously on the theme of "special interest money."

"You can be assured as of this date and throughout this nominating race that not one cent of political action committee money will go to this camp or any of its delegate slates, unlike my principal opponent," he said in Buffalo.

Jackson spent the day in a lengthy round of campaign appearances around New York City, reaching out for the support of non-blacks.

NY Primary Round Up

Where the Democratic contenders stand in the drive for delegates:

	delegates
Mondale	731.25
Hart	437
Jackson	93.5
Other candidates	93.5
Uncommitted	212.25

1,967 delegates are needed to win the Democratic nomination.

What is at stake this week?

Today's New York Primary	252
Saturday's Wisconsin caucuses	78
Tuesday's Pennsylvania primary	172

How the three Democratic contenders stand on student issues:

	Mondale	Jackson	Hart
Abortion	pro-choice	pro-choice	pro-choice
Draft	abolition	abolition	abolition
Student Aid Amounts	more needed	more needed	more needed
Aid Awards on Need or Merit	need not merit	undecided	need and merit

Jackson Incorporates Students Into His 'Rainbow Coalition'

By Mitch Wagner

They said it couldn't be done—that a black man would be a viable candidate for the Presidential nominee of one of the major political parties, but not now. Not in 1984.

However, Reverend Jesse Jackson is running a surprisingly strong third place for the Democratic nomination. He remains in the race long after political warhorses like George McGovern and John Glenn have dropped out.

Jackson is the most liberal of the three remaining candidates. He supports a pro-choice position in abortion, has an anti-war stance, including the abolition of draft registration, and he advocates increasing financial aid to college students.

Jackson called the cuts to social programs that have taken place in the Reagan Administration a "flood," and said, "We're told, after the flood we're promised a rainbow," referring to the nickname he's given his supporters: "The Rainbow Coalition." He criticized

"foolish wars like Lebanon, Central America and the Caribbean," and promised to change the focus of the government from one of "national security" to making "our nation internally strong. We must educate our children," he said.

"Ultimately, the world will be ruled, not by the person with the quickest trigger finger. Ultimately, our wars must be fought with minds, not missiles," Jackson said at a rally held in the Physical Fitness Center of Hofstra University Sunday afternoon. "Government has the obligation to open up the door of opportunity to education, but you must run through that door with a will to learn."

When asked which financial aid programs Jackson would restructure to give better opportunities to higher education for the poor, Press Secretary Frank Watkins said, "He hasn't gotten that far, yet." He added, "What is more important than a particular program is a person's attitude toward higher education."

"If your teacher has a Ph.D. and you

never show up for class," Jackson said at Hofstra, "A new President can't save you."

Jackson feels that aid to higher education is cheaper in the long run, than cutting that spending from the federal budget. "Ignorance costs so much more than education," he said. "Jails cost more than schools." He illustrated this by saying that tuition at a four-year private college is about \$40,000 total, but it costs \$140,000 to keep a prisoner at Attica for the same amount of time.

Jackson opposes the Hyde Amendment, which would amend the constitution to ban abortion, unless the pregnancy endangers the mother's life. "Even our Creator did not make us puppets; but gave us a free will to exercise a free choice. Thus, as a matter of public policy, I support the right of free choice relative to abortion."

Watkins said Jackson supports returning Medicaid benefits for abortion to women too poor to pay for their own. He said this is a part of Jackson's philo-



Statesman / Ken Rockwell
Jesse Jackson

sophy toward everything the government does: "People who can afford to pay more, pay more. People who can't afford to pay more, don't."

Jackson calls for a unified, interracial, interreligious nation, and an end to special interest groups. "We've been black, white and brown for so long, there comes a time when we must pull together," Jackson said Sunday. "It's not easy to pull people together who've been splintered for so long. And yet, it's necessary."



Walter Mondale Courtesy of Newsday

Mondale Offers Experience On Aid to Needy, Unemployed

By Elizabeth Wasserman

In endorsing former vice president Walter Mondale as the Democratic Presidential nominee, the liberal weekly tabloid *The Village Voice* this month came to the following conclusion: "Mondale impressed us as an experienced leader who knows himself and what he believes in. He is not an overnight sensation. He is rooted in a political tradition of government which serves people."

The 56-year old from Minnesota has been basing his platform in the now three-way race on his expertise and record of serving people— be they labor union workers or youths.

In his twelve years as a United States Senator, and four years as Jimmy Carter's vice president, Mondale has taken a stance against draft registration, pro-

choice in the abortion issue, and in favor of seeing that as many students go to college as those who want to, according to his aides.

One of the issues he is most concerned about, and intends to work diligently to correct if elected President, is the problem of youth unemployment, according to Debra Mintz, a worker in his New York campaign office. "As vice president he headed a Task Force on Youth Employment," she said. "Among their conclusions was that it is the responsibility of high schools to make a link between the world of education and the world of jobs." A Mondale Administration would back high school level programs that would guarantee jobs to qualified graduates, Mintz said.

In accord with this position, Mondale is supportive of increasing financial aid to students and particularly those enrolled in vocational education programs. "He is on the record as being against the cut backs in students aid [administered under Reagan]...and broadening the availability if he can," Mintz said. "He particularly advocates an increase in funding for vocational instruction," specifically in the high tech-

nology job preparation areas, she said.

Financial aids should be based on need and not merit, Mintz said of Mondale's stance. In his campaign literature, Mondale is quoted as saying: "America was not meant to be a jungle where just the fittest or richest survive."

Such aid to students should not be tied to registration for the draft in any way, said Ross Smith, an issues consultant in the Mondale For President Washington, D.C. office. "He does not believe that we should have registration for the draft," said Smith, and that would eliminate any linkage between registration and financial aid as is currently in existence in the modified Solomon Amendment. While Mondale would like to see the draft a thing of the past, Smith acknowledged that legislation would first have to be passed by both houses of congress and might take some time.

One piece of legislation that Mr. Mondale would staunchly oppose would be a constitutional amendment making it illegal for a woman to have an abortion. "Mr. Mondale believes that the government should not legislate the right of a woman to do with her body as she pleases," Smith said.

Columbia University student Mischa Zabotin, the New York Students for Mondale coordinator, said Mondale has a proven record of supporting students. On a bill which entered congress during the Reagan Administration— while Mondale was out of office— the former vice president still stated his support for enabling students to begin paying back their federal loans nine months after graduation. Zabotin said that one of Mondale's opponents for the nomination, Colorado Senator Gary Hart, voted for a bill authorizing interest payments to start upon receipt of the loan.

Among the issues Mondale lists as his platform are the following:

- reducing the federal deficit to bring down interest rates.
- negotiating a halt to the arms race with the Soviet Union.
- passing and ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment.
- enforcing existing civil rights laws and making new initiatives where needed.
- and the creation of an Educational Corps to encourage teaching as a profession.

Student Aid Rises in Hart's 'Better America'

By Jim Passano

"I'm running for President because there needs to be change," said Gary Hart, the 46-year-old Colorado Senator vying for the Democratic nomination in tomorrow's New York primary.

Hart has traditionally held a hard-line stand against Defense budget spending and for increases in the percent of the Federal budget that goes for financial assistance to college students. Plans to reinstate the financial programs that were cut during the Reagan Administration and augment them, if elected President, will be part of his first budget proposal, according to his aides.

Hart is in favor of increasing financial aid to college students, and basing aid on need and merit. He is opposed to the draft, pro-choice in the abortion issue, and feels that insurance laws should be changed to make rates fairer to men and college students.

In a prepared release, Hart said he would "provide every American with education that will prepare them adequately for challenges of the future, regardless of their financial resources. Clearly, such a goal requires a drastic change in the Reagan aid to college students. The first step in achieving this goal would be to restore all the Reagan budget cuts to the Pell Grant program, Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and College Work Study program. As a Senator, I voted against every one of those cuts. As President, I will restore them and commit to college student aid programs the federal funds necessary to insure every American quality education." Funds "can be provided through a re-prioritization of our national budget. My military reform budget, for example, will save approximately \$100 billion over the next five years in comparison to President Reagan's military budget."

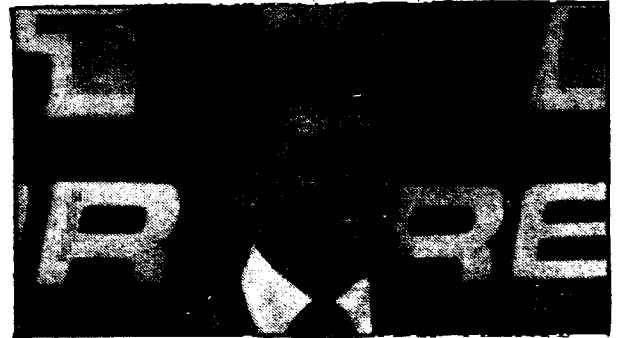
Hart believes Pell Grants should be a primary source of aid for higher education. "Clearly, funds must be restored to the Pell Grant program. In his 1983 budget, President Reagan proposed reducing Pell Grants by 40 percent since a majority of Pell Grant students come from families with incomes less than \$15,000, the 1983 cut followed two, one each in 1981 and 1982, respectively," Hart said. This trend would be reversed under a Hart administration.

Hart also intends to provide a necessary amount of aid to minority students, but he does not feel that only urban areas should receive the financing. Hart said, "Part of my commitment to education will be to insure

that specially gifted students have access to education that will motivate and challenge them. Consequently, along with an increase of scholarships based on need, my educational program will increase the number of scholarships based on academic merit."

Hart also feels that there should be no selective service program. In 1980, he voted against the Solomon Amendment, which links financial aid to draft registration. Until the time the Solomon Amendment is repealed, Hart feels it should be strictly enforced because it is working. "The selective service law contains severe penalties for individuals who fail to register. Just for information sake, 98 percent of those who are required to register for the draft have done so." Hart also feels that since only men are required to sign up for the program a law linking the student aid eligibility to draft compliance is "discriminatory."

Hart is pro-choice when it comes to the issue of abortion. He comments, "As a Senator, I have a 100 percent pro-choice voting record, which extends back to April 10, 1975."



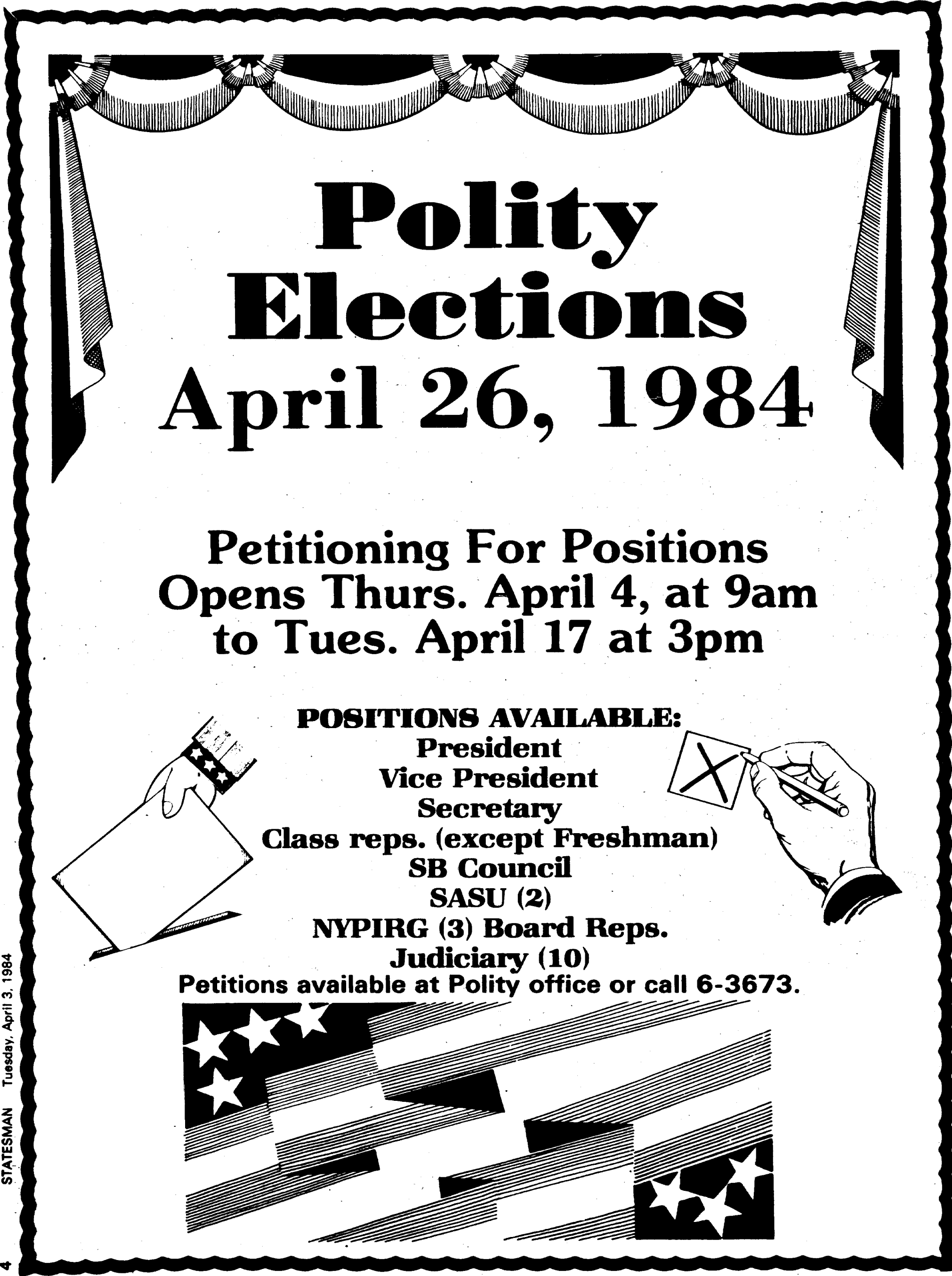
Gary Hart Courtesy of Newsday

Hart is not in favor of a national drinking age, but he is sympathetic to students who have higher car insurance rates. "Insurance premiums are based on actuarial evidence. Based on this statistic, students and men represent a higher risk for insurance companies."

Hart feels it's necessary to effect a change. "We have to get together and work for a better America," he said.



Tuesday, April 3, 1984 STATESMAN



Polity Elections April 26, 1984

Petitioning For Positions
Opens Thurs. April 4, at 9am
to Tues. April 17 at 3pm

POSITIONS AVAILABLE:

President
Vice President
Secretary
Class reps. (except Freshman)
SB Council
SASU (2)
NYPIRG (3) Board Reps.
Judiciary (10)

Petitions available at Polity office or call 6-3673.

