



THE SENTINEL

Vol. 19, Issue No. 6

The Student Newspaper of Kennesaw College

November 5, 1984

Reagan - Mondale count on student vote

Mondale turns to students

(CPS) -- Heartened by what supporters term "exceptional" and "very receptive" student audiences at several recent campus appearances, the Mondale campaign is trying to woo the elusive student vote with a renewed vigor, campaign organizers report.

The new strategy, however, aims at a sector of the population that rarely votes, and that seems to be swinging toward President Ronald Reagan, observers point out.

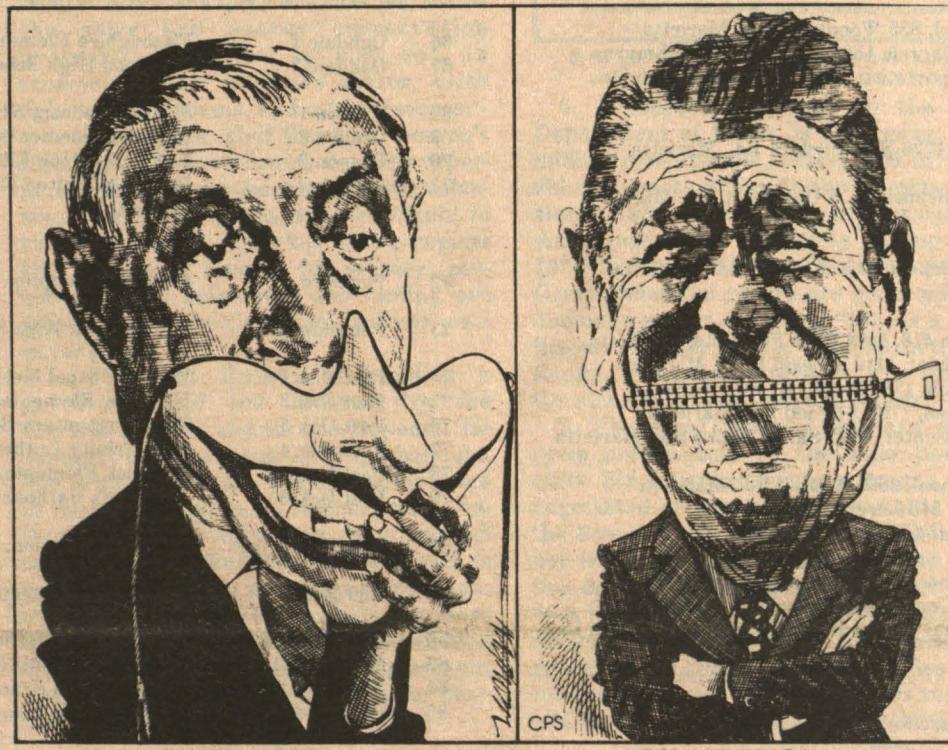
Moreover, the head of the nationwide College Democrats group thinks much of the campaign's new student focus is "hogwash," adding the Mondale troops in reality are not doing anything different from what they've been doing for months.

Nevertheless, "Mondale is definitely interested in getting our message to (college students)," says Gary Brickman, national youth coordinator for the Mondale/Ferraro campaign.

"Mondale has been speaking on quite a few college campuses, and he's really been getting a lot better response than earlier on in the campaign," Brickman claims.

As a result, he says, "We're starting to focus on the campus vote and get-out-the-vote programs."

The strategy change, Brickman says, came after Mondale's September speech at the University of Southern California, which was punctuated by repeated heckles and jeers from Reagan supporters.



WALTER MONDALE

RONALD REAGAN

Waghorn

But the hecklers only provoked Mondale into making one of his best speeches, Brickman says, injecting some excitement and controversy into the appearance.

National press coverage of the event also helped boost Mondale's campus image, particularly after several of the hecklers admitted they were part of an organized effort to interrupt the speech, Brickman adds.

Although an October 5th New York

Times Poll shows President Reagan heavily favored among college-aged voters, Mondale supporters say the USC speech gave new life to his campus campaign.

The following week Mondale got another unexpected lift during a well-received speech at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

"When he went to George Washington
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Students nationwide swing to Reagan

by Jonathan Burton

NORTHRIDGE, CA (CPS) -- Outside the Student Union at California State University at Northridge, Katrina Parker, a 22-year-old student, hands out ads for a speed reading course. She wears an aqua and pink spattered t-shirt, part of her own line of sportswear, which she also sells. She hopes to start an office cleaning service soon.

All those enterprises, however, meet only part of her tuition expenses. For the remainder, Parker, who comes from a black, Democratic middle-class background, relies on federal student aid.

And this prototypical Walter Mondale supporter plans to vote for Ronald Reagan.

"There's no way I could vote for Mondale," Parker says. "He's like a little wimp to me."

The president, on the other hand, is "of good character," a "strong leader," and "sincere."

Parker is part of a phenomenon that has emerged as one of the major stories of the '84 campaign—the tidal wave of popularity the 73-year-old Reagan is riding among young voters, especially those under 25 years old.

Virtually all the major national polls show Reagan with a strong lead over Mondale among 18-to-29-year-old voters.

The president's advantage swells to overwhelming proportions in surveys of under-25-year-old voters. In some of the
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Elections and a death may cause cut in aid

by David Barnes

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — College programs may be more vulnerable than ever to budget cuts in the next year because several key congressmen will be missing from House education committees, sources say.

The missing congressmen all played important roles in staving off many of President Reagan's proposed student aid cuts in the last three years.

They are leaving their committees, moreover, as Congress considers the Higher Education Reauthorization Act of 1985, a crucially-important law that will set federal college policy for the rest of this decade.

Missing will be Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Education-Labor Committee, who died this summer, and Rep. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), chair of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, who is running for the Senate against Charles Percy.

Two other House education committee members are retiring this year.

"Perkins was probably the person most responsible for holding the line against budget cuts Reagan has proposed since 1980," says Dallas Martin, head of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

"It was clearly his strong leadership on that committee that refused to go along with some of the (cuts). It will take another individual a long, long time to live up to Carl Perkins' standards," Martin says.

Simon, as subcommittee chairman, opposed making students pass a "needs test" to get loans, and helped mobilize the impressive nationwide lobbying efforts that turned the tide against the student aid cuts in 1982.

The education committees are also losing representatives Ray Kogovsek (D-

Co) and Frank Harrison (D-Pa.). Kogovsek is retiring, and Harrison lost a primary race earlier this year.

While the departures are "not going to be positive, there will be no less commitment on the parts of the remaining members," counsels William Blakey, the subcommittee's staff director.

Commitment or not, some congressional sources say the losses will make education a relatively easy target for budget cuts next January when the new Congress tries to slash the \$175 billion federal deficit.

"Higher education programs are going to have to be reauthorized in a year when programs are probably going to be cut in order to deal with the huge deficit," observes Polly Gault, staff director of the Senate Education Subcommittee, which will lose Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-Va.) to retirement.

"Reauthorization will be a bit more difficult than in 1980," the last time Congress set long-term education goals, Gault adds.

It will be more difficult, too, because of the relative inexperience of the people replacing Perkins and Simon in the

House.

The most experienced contender to replace Simon is Rep. William Ford (D-Mi), who once chaired the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee but who faces opposition from Rep. Ike Andrews (D-NC) in his effort to regain the post.

Ford shepherded the 1980 reauthorization act through the House, but gave up his education position to become head of the Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee in 1981.

Ford may want the education subcommittee chairmanship back to get in line for a bigger position. "He wants to chair (the whole) Education-Labor (committee)," says Kathy Ozer, lobbyist for the U.S. Student Association (USSA).

House rules, however, prohibit members from holding two subcommittee chairmanships at the same time.

Ford is optimistic he'll be exempted from the rule, says Tom Wolamin, Ford's staff aide.

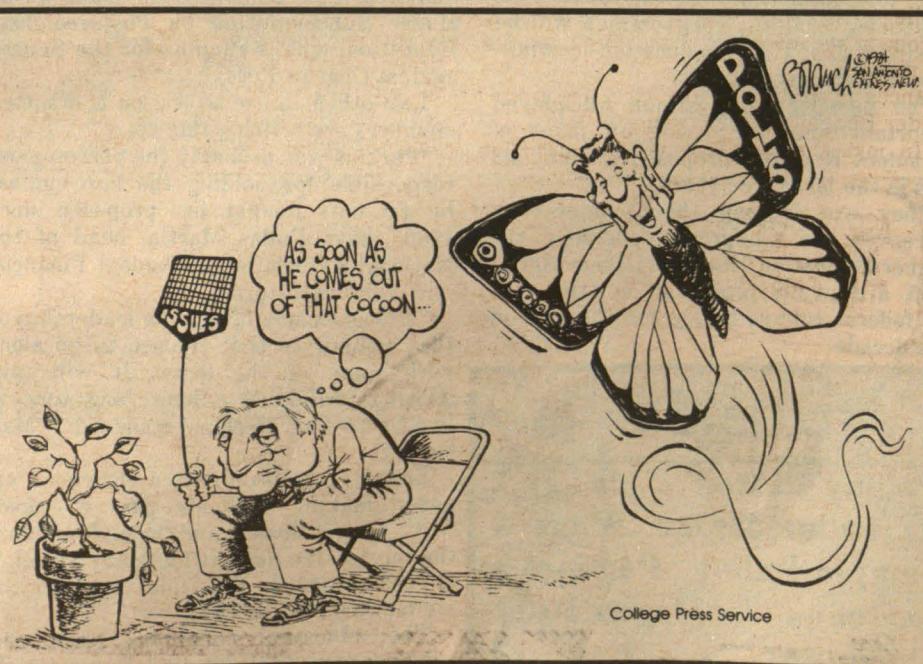
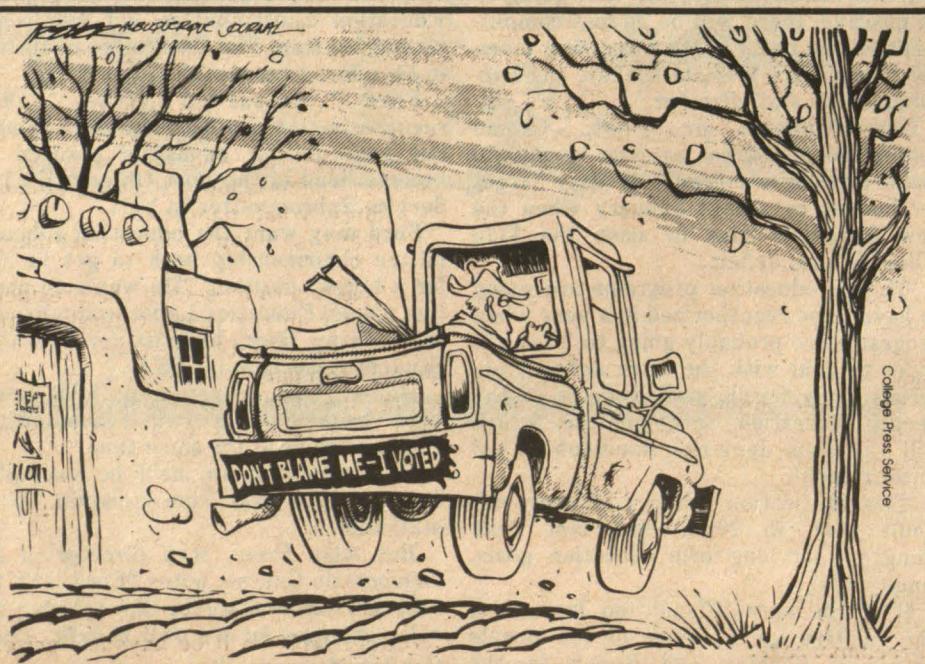
But Alan From, staff director of the Democratic Caucus, notes "Ford isn't the only person who would like to have the rules changed for his own benefit. There
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1984 Polling Places

1	Aeworth 1	(City) Aeworth Beach House, Beach Street, Aeworth	48	Mableton 2	Georgia Federal Savings & Loan, 1311 Bankhead Hwy., Mableton
2	Austell 1	(City) Austell Community Center, 2625 Washington St., Austell	49	Mableton 3	South Cobb Library, 5801 Gordon Rd., Mableton
3	Big Shanty 1	Pine Mountain Middle School, 2720 Pine Mountain Circle, Kennesaw	50	Mableton 4	Floyd Middle School, 4803 Floyd Rd., Mableton
4	Big Shanty 2	Big Shanty Elementary School, Ben King Road, Kennesaw	51	Macland	McEachern High School, 2400 Macland Rd., Powder Springs
5	Bells Ferry 1	Bells Ferry Elementary School, 2600 Bells Ferry Rd., Marietta	52	Marietta 1	Marietta Junior High School, 340 Aviation Rd., Marietta
6	Bells Ferry 2	J.J. Daniell Middle School, 2900 Scott Rd., Marietta	53	Marietta 2	Hickory Hills Elementary School, 500 Redwood Dr., Marietta
7	Bells Ferry 3	Shiloh Hills Baptist Church, 75 Hawkins Store Rd., Kennesaw	54	Marietta 3	Marietta High School Gym, 121 Winn St., Marietta
8	Birney	Birney Elementary School, 775 Smyrna-Powder Springs Rd., Marietta	55	Marietta 4	Marietta City Hall, 205 Lawrence St., Marietta
9	Bishop Lake	St. Peter & St. Paul Episcopal Church, 1795 Johnson Ferry Rd., Marietta	56	Marietta 5	Allgood Elementary School, 461 Allgood Rd., Marietta
10	Chattahoochee 1	Cobb Chamber Building, 240 Interstate North Pkwy., Marietta	57	Marietta 6	Marietta Public Works Complex, 705 Page St., Marietta
11	Chattahoochee 2	River Parkway Apts. Clubhouse, 4545 Northside Pkwy., Atlanta	58	Marietta 7	Marietta Board of Education, 145 Dodd St., Marietta
12	Cheatham Hill	Cheatham Hill Community Club, Old Villa Rica Rd., Marietta	59	Mars Hill 1	Mars Hill Presbyterian Church, 3385 Mars Hill Rd., Acworth
13	Clarkdale	Clarkdale United Methodist Church, Powder Springs Hwy., Clarkdale	60	Mars Hill 2	North Cobb High School, Highway 293, Acworth
14	Dickerson	Dickerson Middle School, 855 Woodlawn Rd., Marietta	61	Mt. Bethel 1	Mt. Bethel Community Club, Johnson Ferry Rd., Marietta
15	Dobbins 1	Smyrna Presbyterian Church, 1596 Collier Dr., SE, Smyrna	62	Mt. Bethel 2	Mt. Bethel Elementary School, 1210 Johnson Ferry Rd., Marietta
16	Dobbins 2	Cobb School Bus Transportation Bldg., 620 South Cobb Dr., Marietta	63	Mt. Harmony	Lindley Middle School, Pebblebrook Circle, Mableton
17	Dodgen	Dodgen Middle School, 1725 Bill Murdock Rd., Marietta	64	Norton Park 1	Norton Park Elementary School, 3041 Gray Rd., Smyrna
18	Due West	Due West Elementary School, Rt. 4 Due West Rd., Marietta	65	Norton Park 2	Norton Park Baptist Church, 161 Church Rd., Smyrna
19	East Side	East Side Elementary School, 3850 Roswell Rd., Marietta	66	Oakdale 1	Fitzhughlee Elementary School, 3578 South Atlanta Rd., Smyrna
20	Elizabeth 1	Bells Ferry Fire Station #16, 1484 Bells Ferry Rd., Marietta	67	Oakdale 2	Kenwood High School, 4885 Argo Rd., Smyrna
21	Elizabeth 2	Kincaid Elementary School, 1410 Kincaid Road, Marietta	68	Oregon 1	Still Elementary School, 870 Castell Rd., Powder Springs
22	Elizabeth 3	Marietta Alliance Church, 1787 Piedmont Rd., Marietta	69	Oregon 2	Hollydale Elementary School, 2901 Bayberry Dr., Marietta
23	Elizabeth 4	Marietta Christian School, 1700 Allgood Rd., Marietta	70	Oregon 3	JoAnn Stratton Library, 1100 Powder Springs Rd., Marietta
24	Elizabeth 5	Village Lanes Bowling Center, 2692 Sandy Plains Rd., Marietta	71	Oregon 4	Hollydale United Methodist Church, Powder Springs Hwy., Marietta
25	Fair Oaks 1	Milford Elementary School, 2390 Austell Rd., Marietta	72	Parkaire	Parkaire Shopping Center, Lower Roswell Rd., Marietta
26	Fair Oaks 2	Open Bible Tabernacle, 545 Lorene Dr., Marietta	73	Pebblebrook	Pebblebrook High School, 951 Old Alabama Rd., Mableton
27	Fair Oaks 3	Osborne High School, 2451 Favor Rd., Marietta	74	Post Oak 1	Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, 4495 Sandy Plains Rd., Marietta
28	Fair Oaks 4	LaBelle Elementary School, 230 Cresson Dr., Marietta	75	Post Oak 2	Mt. View Elementary School, 3450 Sandy Plains Rd., Marietta
29	Fair Oaks 5	Fair Oaks Community Center, 500 Barber Rd., Marietta	76	Post Oak 3	Tritt Elementary School, 4435 Post Oak Tritt Rd., Marietta
30	Fair Oaks 6	Marietta-Cobb Vocational Technical School, 980 South Cobb Dr., Marietta	77	Post Oak 4	Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 2922 Sandy Plains Rd., Marietta
31	Fullers 1	Powers Ferry Elementary School, 1845 Powers Ferry Rd., Marietta	78	Post Oak 5	Murdock Elementary School, 2320 Murdock Rd., Marietta
32	Fullers 2	Fire Station #3, 1000 Little Rd., Marietta	79	Post Oak 6	St. Anne's Catholic Church, 4905 Roswell Rd., Marietta
33	Fullers 3	East Valley Elementary School, 2570 Lower Roswell Rd., Marietta	80	Powder Springs	(City) Fire Station, 3984 Hwy. 278, Austell Rd., Austell
34	Fullers 4	Brumby Elementary School, 1306 Powers Ferry Rd., Marietta	81	Red Rock	Red Rock Community Club, 354 Mars Hill Rd., Marietta
35	Gritters 1	Sprayberry High School, 2525 Sandy Plains Rd., Marietta	82	Sewell Mill 1	Campground Methodist Church, 2325 Roswell Rd., Marietta
36	Gritters 2	Shaw Park Community Club, 3100 Jaycee Rd. (off of Brackett Rd), Marietta	83	Sewell Mill 2	East Cobb Middle School, 380 Holt Rd., Marietta
37	Gritters 3	Blackwell Elementary School, 3470 Canton Rd., Marietta	84	Sewell Mill 3	Wheeler High School, 401 Holt Road, Marietta
38	Gritters 4	Lassiter High School, 2600 Shallowford Rd., Marietta	85	Sewell Mill 4	East Marietta Library, 2051 Lower Roswell Rd., Marietta
39	Gritters 5	Mabry Middle School, 2700 Jims Rd., Marietta	86	Smryna 1	(City) Argyle Elementary School, 2420 Spring Rd., Smyrna
40	Gritters 6	McCleskey Middle School, 4080 Maybreeze Rd., Marietta	87	Smryna 2	(City) Campbell High School, 3295 S. Atlanta Rd., Smyrna
41	Howells 1	Fire Station #9, 318 Hillcrest Dr., Austell	88	Smryna 3	(City) Hawthorne Elementary School, 1595 Hawthorne St., Smyrna
42	Howells 2	Riverside Elementary School, 461 Soutn Gordon Rd., Mableton	89	Smryna 4	(City) Brown Elementary School, 3265 Brown Rd., Smyrna
43	Howells 3	Harmony-Leland Elementary School, 5891 Dodgen Rd., Mableton	90	Smryna 5	(City) Nash Middle School, Ward St., Smyrna
44	Kennesaw 1	(City) Kennesaw City Hall, 2529 Park St., Kennesaw	91	Smryna 6	(City) Belmont Hills Elementary School, Glendale Pl., Smyrna
45	Kennesaw 2	(City) Kennesaw Library, 2250 Lewis St., Kennesaw	92	Smryna 7	(City) King Springs Elementary School, Reed Rd., Smyrna
46	Lost Mountain	Fire Station #13, 920 Lost Mountain Rd., Powder Springs	93	Sope Creek 1	Holy Family Catholic Church, 100 Pinehurst Rd., Marietta
47	Mableton 1	Mableton Elementary School, 5220 Church St., Mableton	94	Sope Creek 2	Sope Creek Elementary School, 3320 Paper Mill Rd., Marietta
			95	Sope Creek 3	Lutheran Church of the Resurrection, 4814 Paper Mill Rd., Marietta
			96	Sweetwater 1	Praise Tabernacle Church, 4250 Hiram-Lithia Springs Rd., Powder Springs
			97	Sweetwater 2	Clarkdale Elementary School, 4455 Wesley Dr., Austell
			98	Sweetwater 3	South Cobb High School, 1920 Clay Rd., Austell
			99	Vinings 1	Teasley Elementary School, 3702 Springhill St., Smyrna
			100	Vinings 2	Vinings Fire Station #5, 4336 Paces Ferry Rd., Atlanta
			101	Vinings 3	Cochise Club House, 3795 Cochise Dr., NW, Atlanta



Students have much at stake in the election

by Ralph Nader c1984

The question for millions of college students is whether they plan to spend special hours, as they would for an average mid-term exam, studying the records of the Presidential candidates before the election on November 6. They need to do this if they want to cast their ballot on facts and judgements, rather than on the politicians' persuasive images, symbols, and rhetoric.

Much is at stake in this election for students as students and as graduates in the coming years. This is not a Tweedledee vs. Tweedledum election, as the dominant right wing of the Republican Party accurately declares every day. The U.S. Supreme Court, that last resort guardian of our rights when the other two branches fail to do so, will be quite different over the next 25 years, depending on whether Reagan or Mondale makes the next four or five (out of nine Justices) nominations.

Let's look at the record, as Roosevelt advisor Jim Farley used to say:

1. President Reagan went after the federal education budget (now a mere 6.5% of the military budget) with a cleaver in 1981 and 1982. Over one million students would not be in college, if Congress had agreed to all the cuts. In 1982, student aid would have been slashed by 60%. Due in part to student lobbies, Congress held his reductions to 20% in constant dollars from the 1980 level. But wait until next year if he is re-elected.

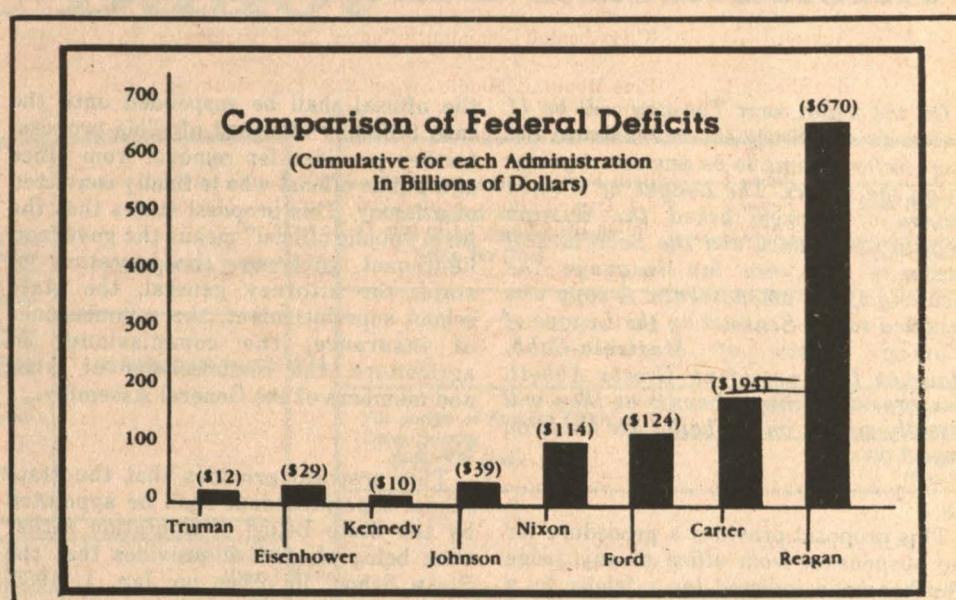
2. Apart from the rising student debt, the booming national debt will burden especially the younger generation. Mr. Reagan has taken the \$930 billion debt he inherited from all past Administrations and driven it up to \$1.6 trillion. The non-partisan Congressional Budget Office predicts, that given present government economic policies, the debt at the end of a Reagan second term (January 1989) will reach a staggering \$3.1 trillion (see

graph). That means 32 cents of every tax dollar you sent to Washington then will go just to pay the interest on the debt. Reagan got about the budget size he wanted from Congress; he vetoed no major spending bill. You will pay for these deficits in many ways.

3. Students are known to want a healthy environment. In the Sixties and early Seventies, many students were up front fighting for the enactment of laws designed to reduce the pollution of air, water, and soil. More recently, students have opposed nuclear power and backed solar energy and energy efficiencies. President Reagan chose de-regulation here, cutting back law enforcement, budgets, and research dramatically in environmental programs. He poured subsidies into nuclear power, propping up a costly technology that is raising electricity rates sharply, and has shredded the solar and energy conservation programs. Pollution is just not an economic waste; it causes cancer, birth defects, emphysema, and other diseases.

4. Civil rights, civil liberties, women's rights groups have issued detailed reports demonstrating the poor, often offensive, record of the Reagan government in these basic areas. This has been a regime that is setting records for secrecy, censoring public employees and locking out citizens from participation in their own government.

5. President Reagan is building a government of the Exxons, by the General Motors, and for the Duponts. He supports corporate subsidies and bailouts, like Walter Mondale, but he also believes in weak antitrust laws, rejects proper enforcement of the auto, food, drug, product safety, and worker health laws, and is withering away the corporate income tax, thus shifting more burdens to less wealthy individuals. For all the ballyhoo about economic recovery, unemployment under Reagan has averaged 2% higher than under Carter.



By the year 1989, the national debt will climb to \$3.1 trillion, eating up 32 cents of your tax dollar in interest payments on the debt alone.

6. Poverty, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, is increasing. Five million more people, nearly half of them children, were added to the poverty rolls since 1981, with the percentage of Americans living in poverty moving from 13% to over 15% in the same period. Compassion and justice are government's domestic reason for being. Yet, as a *Wall Street Journal* article pointed out, Mr. Reagan's economic policies are making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

7. The great issue of war and peace rests precariously on the super-powers' cliffs. Six Presidents before Reagan have negotiated arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Ronald Reagan has not, nor is he even close to agreements with the Soviets on the two matters of common interest: curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons to other countries and reducing the risk of accidental release of nuclear weapons. While he avoids responsibility for massive Pentagon contracting

waste, and continues to believe that nuclear weapons, once released, "can be recalled," the nuclear clock is ticking away.

Many students believe they are familiar with Ronald Reagan, the television personality. But are they informed about his government's record? It is Reagan's government that is up for judgement next month, not Nixon's, Ford's, or Carter's. Have students dug into Walter Mondale's active record as a Senator? Or do they think because he is not exciting, it does not matter what he has done for civil rights, consumer protection, the environment, child nutrition programs, or education?

It is time to turn off the one minute television ads of both parties and put on the old thinking cap. On November 6th, your choice should be an informed decision, not one made on a hunch or an image.

Students nationwide swing to Reagan

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polls, they give Reagan his largest margin of support.

"The Democrats don't offer hope for the future like Reagan," explains James Bozajian, 18, a UCLA student. "My parents loved (John) Kennedy. I think Kennedy inspired young people much the same way Reagan does today."

Reagan "has so much charisma, he convinces me," says Sharon Kincaide, also an 18-year-old UCLA student.

Linda Weber, an 18-year-old Northridge student, likes "his fighting spirit, like when he was shot (in the March 1981, assassination attempt.)"

Danny Hill, 20, a Los Angeles City College student, describes himself as "from a second-class background, trying to make it into first class." He thinks his chances of accomplishing that are better under Reagan than Mondale.

In just the last few weeks, such sen-

timents have helped Reagan win student preference polls at Fort Hays State, Kansas State, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Florida State, Penn State, Virginia, and New Hampshire, among many other campuses.

Such support is all the more startling in view of Reagan's behavior as governor of California, when he tried to fire campus administrators who disagreed with him, ruthlessly put down campus protests, sent police to attack wounded protesters at Berkeley's infirmary, and once told a press conference that "if students want bloodshed, they'll get bloodshed."

And since 1980, Reagan has abolished student Social Security benefits, proposed cutting other student aid programs by as much as 50 percent, tried to eliminate the U.S. Department of Education, supported tax breaks for segregationist colleges, presided over a

20 percent decline in student aid budgets, sought to limit laws prohibiting discrimination against campus women, and drastically reduced aid to college libraries and black colleges.

Nevertheless, "there has been a steady increase in the values of personal success as against wanting to contribute to social causes," notes Leonard Freedman, a UCLA political science professor and dean of the school's extension program.

Alexander Astin of UCLA's Higher Education Resource Institute says his annual survey of incoming college freshman confirms Freedman's analysis.

The survey, for example, asks students what importance they attach to "developing a meaningful philosophy of life."

During the height of the counter-culture, this value ranked as the most popular among freshman. At one point, it was rated important by 85 percent of respondents.

Since the early seventies, the number of students calling "philosophy of life" an important goal has declined steadily, Astin said.

In the most recent survey, only 45 percent considered it an important value, while "being very well off financially" was ranked as the top value by 70 percent.

"Making money has become a philosophy of life in itself for a lot of people," Astin observes.

"It's poor people's fault for being poor," Northridge's Parker says before insisting, "I do have a heart."

Reagan's devotion to the entrepreneurial spirit fits neatly with the attitude shift among young voters, Freedman says.

"Reagan doesn't tell people we are in

an era of limits. He says the Republican Party is the party of opportunity, and young people are responding to that," he says.

Steve McHargue, a Pepperdine University political scientist, adds Reagan's public emphasis on family and religion does not hurt him among today's college students.

"Ten years ago, if you got a guy who talked about religion and family there would have been a lot of skepticism among students," McHargue says. Now the attitude is one of "quiet respect."

Freedman notes that, especially among those too young to have anyone besides Jimmy Carter to compare to Reagan, Carter is viewed as a "weak president" while Reagan is seen as an "effective president who has gotten some things done. They respect that."

"Things are going pretty good right now, a lot better than they were four years ago," says Eric Krogus, a 24-year-old UCLA grad who now manages the campus tennis shop. "It's not Mondale. It's more what happened with Carter-Mondale that I don't want to see happen again."

It remains to be seen if the president's popularity among young voters will translate to long-term gains for the Republican party.

On one hand, a recent Gallup Poll showed 27% of the nation's under-30 voters now call themselves Republicans, up from 18% in 1980.

But UCLA's Astin believes students' support of Reagan is less a shift to conservatism, and more a shift away from liberalism.

After Reagan, students' political loyalties likely will be anyone's prize, he says.



Gene Summers
College Press Service
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Amendments made easier to understand in lay language

On the ballot next Tuesday will be 11 statewide constitutional amendments and three referendums to be answered yes or no by the voters. The League of Women Voters of Georgia asked the Georgia Legislative Council and the Secretary of State to put into lay language the meaning of the amendments. A copy was supplied to the Sentinel by the League of Women Voters of Marietta-Cobb, Maureen Lok, president; Gretta Abbott, vice president. Amendments as they will actually appear on the ballot are listed on page 5.

No. 1

This proposal provides a procedure for the suspension from office of any judge who has been indicted for a felony by a grand jury of this state or of the United States. Upon indictment, the Judicial Qualifications Commission shall determine whether the indictment relates to and adversely affects the administration of the judge's office. If the commission finds that the indictment does adversely affect the judge's office, the judge shall be suspended until the case is finally disposed of. This proposal further provides for removal from office of a judge who is finally convicted of a felony.

No. 2

This proposal provides a procedure for the suspension from office of a "public official" who has been indicted for a felony by a grand jury of this state. Upon the officer's indictment, a commission will be appointed to determine whether the indictment relates to and adversely affects the administration of the indicted official. If the commission finds that the indictment does adversely affect the office,

the official shall be suspended until the case is finally disposed of. This proposal further provides for removal from office of a public official who is finally convicted of a felony. This proposal states that the term "public official" means the governor, lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, the state school superintendent, the commissioner of insurance, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of labor and members of the General Assembly.

No. 3

This proposal provides that the state school superintendent shall be appointed by the State Board of Education rather than being elected. It provides that the State School in office on Jan. 1, 1985, shall continue to serve the remainder of the term to which such school superintendent was elected.

No. 4

This proposal authorizes the General Assembly by law to make changes in existing public retirement systems relative to involuntary separation from employment. It provides that such changes may affect persons who are members of public retirement or pension systems on Jan. 1, 1985, and who became members at any time prior to that date.

This proposal authorizes the General Assembly to redefine involuntary separation from employment. It also authorizes the General Assembly to provide limitations and restrictions on the right to qualify for retirement benefits based on involuntary separation. It further authorizes the General Assembly to limit or restrict the use of part-

time service for credit under a retirement system. This proposal further provides that no retirement or pension system created in the future shall grant any person whose retirement is based on involuntary separation a retirement or pension benefit more favorable than such benefit granted to a person whose separation from employment is voluntary.

No. 5

This proposal provides that no person holding the office of governor shall receive a retirement benefit based on involuntary separation from employment as a result of ceasing to hold office as governor. This applies to any past, present or future governor, but provides an exemption for any person who ceases to hold office as governor by reason of medical disability.

No. 6

This proposal provides that when any elected state, county or municipal official qualifies in a general or special primary or a general or special election for another state, county or municipal elective office or for the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States the office which such official is holding at the time of qualifying shall be declared vacant. Such vacancy will not occur if the term of the office which such official is holding when qualifying will terminate within 30 days after the term of the second office begins. Also, such vacancy will not occur if the holding of both offices is specifically authorized by law.

No. 7

This proposal makes certain changes with respect to the homestead exemption from ad valorem taxes which is currently granted to disabled American veterans. It provides that the homestead exemption shall be the greater of \$32,500.00 or the maximum amount which may be granted to a disabled veteran under the United States Code as hereafter amended.

This proposal expands the group of disabled veterans who are eligible for the Georgia homestead exemption so as to include all disabled veterans who are no

longer or hereafter eligible for such federal grants. It also authorizes the General Assembly by general law to provide for a different amount or a different method of determining the amount of or eligibility for the homestead exemption granted to disabled veterans. Any such law shall be enacted by a simple majority of the votes of all the members to which each house is entitled and may become effective without a referendum.

No. 8

This proposal authorizes general obligation debt to be incurred to provide public library facilities for county school systems, independent school systems, counties, municipalities, boards of trustees of public libraries and boards of trustees of Library systems. This is added to the list of purposes for which state debt may be incurred.

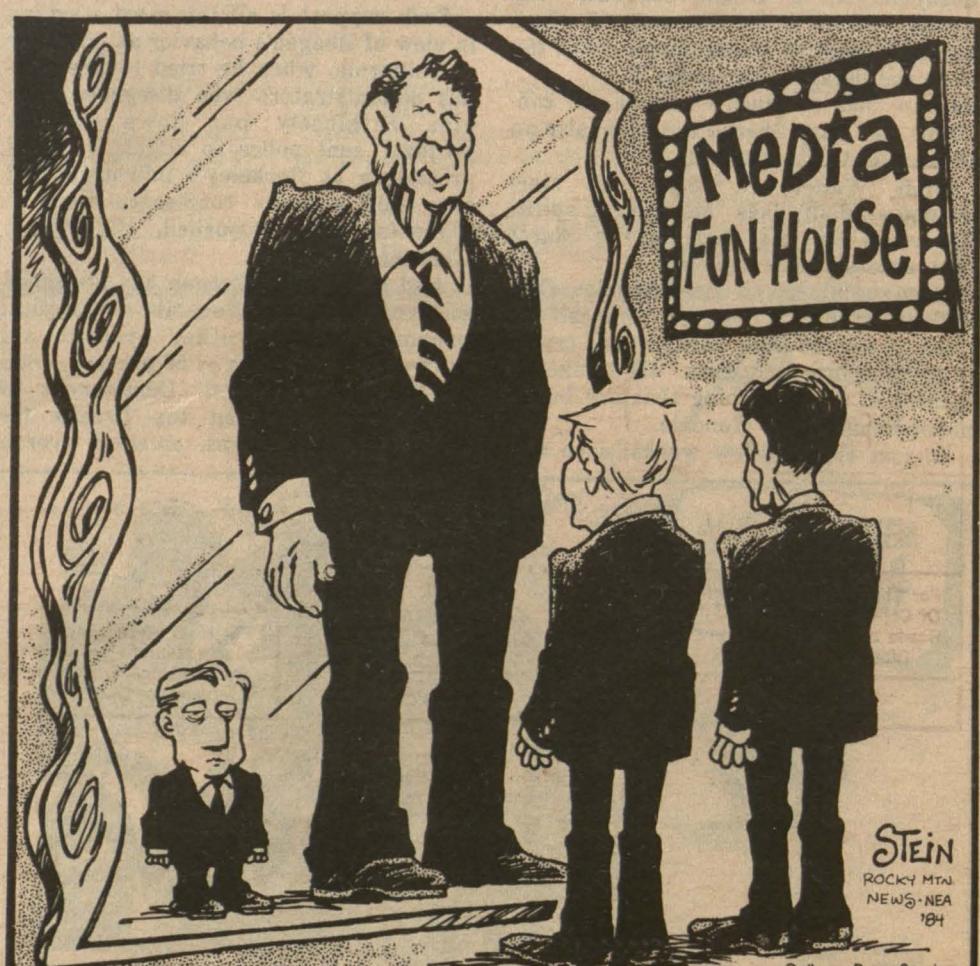
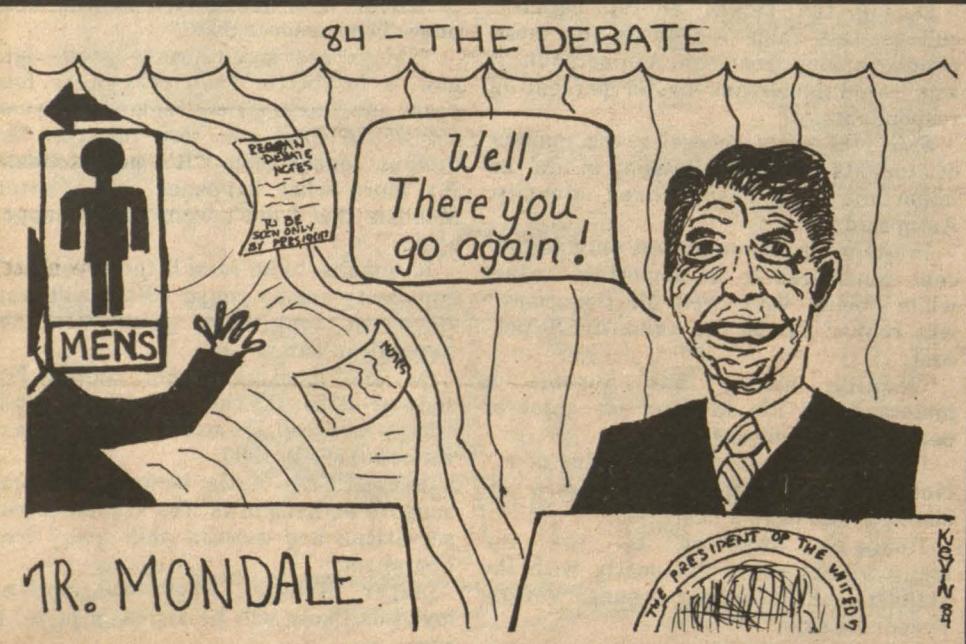
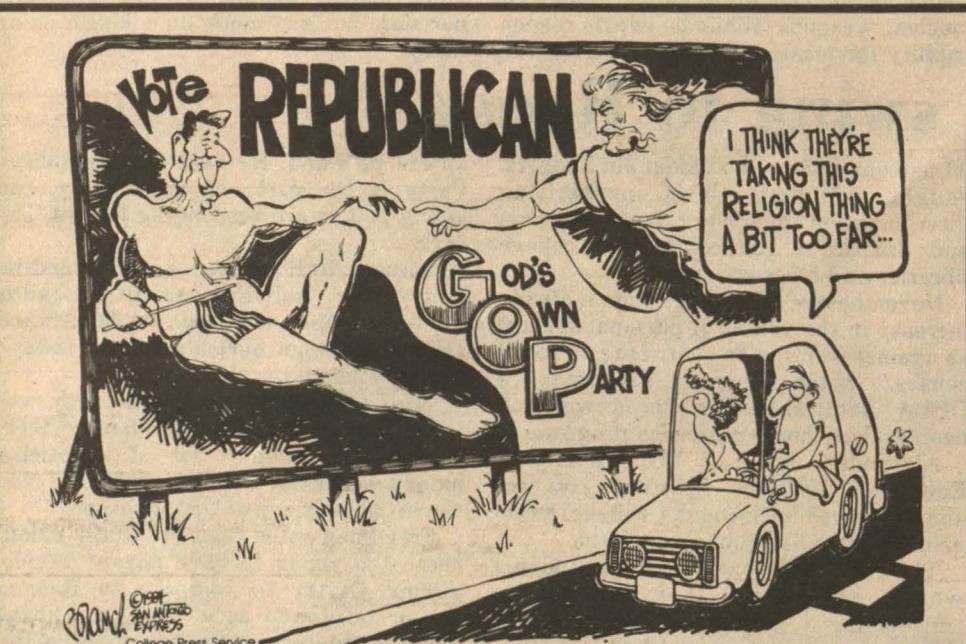
No. 9

This proposal makes certain changes with respect to the preferential assessment for property tax purposes which may be granted to owners of land devoted to agricultural purposes. Under the present constitution, agricultural land which receives preferential assessment must be owned either by a family-owned farm corporation or by one or more individual citizens. This proposal provides that land which receives preferential assessment may also be owned by an estate or by a trust if the trust or estate is for the benefit of one or more individual citizens.

No. 10

This proposal authorizes the creation of one or more community improvement districts for any county or municipality. The purpose of a community improvement district is to be the furnishing of governmental services and governmental facilities which are specially required by the density of development within the community improvement district.

The first step in the creation of a community improvement district will be in the passage of a local act by the General Assembly. The local act of the General



Sample Ballot

2

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

To vote for Presidential Electors punch the hole next to the names of the candidates of the party or body for the offices of President and Vice-President you choose to vote for.

(Vote For One)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Gerald Atkinson	Herb Marby
John Dobrenic	Ozzie B. McKay
John Ellis	Dorothy Padgett
Napoleon Fielder	Julia Payne
George Johnson	Marvin Taylor
Barbara King-Blake	Leigh Underwood

Walter F. Mondale
President
Geraldine A. Ferraro
Vice-President

REPUBLICAN PARTY
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Bob Bell	Frank Love, Jr.
Langdon S. Flowers	Carolyn Meadows
W. Bill Houze, Jr.	Bradford Nicholson
George M. Israel	Elizabeth Tate Scott
Herb Jones	Ivan E. Taylor
John Linder	James G. Wilcox, Jr.

Ronald Reagan
President
George Bush
Vice-President

THESE CANDIDATES ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET. THE ABOVE MUST BE VOTED UPON SEPARATELY.

4

STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET

To vote a Straight Party ticket, with the exception of candidates for offices of Presidential Electors, punch the hole opposite the Party of your choice. Then turn to the pages marked NONPARTISAN ELECTION and CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS and vote for these candidates or issues.
You may vote a Straight Party ticket and still vote for one or more candidates in the opposite party. In that case, the candidate you vote for in the opposite party will receive the vote for that office. All other candidates will receive the Straight Party vote.
If you do not wish to vote a Straight Party ticket, DO NOT punch holes 22 and 24, but punch hole opposite each Candidate of your choice.

**FOR STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET
(Vote for one Party)**
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
REPUBLICAN PARTY

8

**For United States Senate
(Vote For One)**

SAM NUNN
(Dem.)
MIKE HICKS
(Rep.)

12

**For Public Service Commissioner
(To Succeed Mac Barber)
(Vote For One)**

MAC BARBER
(Dem.)
JOYCE CARTER
(Rep.)

16

**For Public Service Commissioner
(To Succeed W. E. (Billy) Lovett)
(Vote For One)**

W. E. (BILLY) LOVETT
(Dem.)
JIM ERNEST McGRAW
(Rep.)

20

10

**For District Attorney of
The Cobb Judicial Circuit
(Vote For One)**

SAM HUFF
(Dem.)
TOM CHARRON
(Rep.)

78

**For Judge of Probate Court of
Cobb County
(Vote For One)**

VERNON W. DUNCAN
(Dem.)
DAVID DODD
(Rep.)

82

**For Clerk of Superior Court of the
Cobb Judicial Circuit
(Vote For One)**

JACK L. GRAHAM
(Dem.)
JAY C. STEPHENSON
(Rep.)

86

**For Sheriff of Cobb County
Term 4 Years
(Vote For One)**

BILL HUTSON
(Dem.)
BOB SHATTLES
(Rep.)

90

**For Tax Commissioner of
Cobb County
(Vote For One)**

JOE THOMPSON
(Dem.)
JIM McDUFFIE
(Rep.)

94

12

14

**For Surveyor
Of Cobb County
(Vote For One)**

DOUGLAS D. MIDDLETON
(Dem.)
DAVID LYNAH
(Rep.)

97

98

**For Chief Magistrate of
Cobb County — Term 4 Years
(Vote For One)**

WAYNE PHILLIPS
(Dem.)

101

**For Solicitor of State Court
Of Cobb County
(Vote For One)**

HERBERT A. RIVERS
(Dem.)
PAT HEAD
(Rep.)

104

105

**For Clerk of State Court
Of Cobb County
(Vote For One)**

REBECCA "BECKY" WILLIAMS
(Dem.)
CHARLES J. KAPETANAKOS
(Rep.)

108

109

**For Chairman Cobb County Board
Of Commissioners of
Roads and Revenues
(Vote For One)**

FRANK WYATT
(Dem.)
EARL E. SMITH
(Rep.)

112

113

**For Cobb County School Board
Post 1
Term 4 Years
(Vote For One)**

SAM WHITFIELD
(Dem.)
JOHN DAVIDSON
(Rep.)

16

**For Associate Justice, Supreme
Court of Georgia
(To Succeed Harold G. Clarke)
(Vote For One)**

HAROLD G. CLARKE

134

**For Associate Justice, Supreme
Court of Georgia
(To Succeed Harold Hill)
(Vote For One)**

HAROLD HILL

136

**For Judge, Court of Appeals
Of Georgia
(To Succeed Robert Benham)
(Vote For One)**

ROBERT BENHAM

138

**For Judge, Court of Appeals
Of Georgia
(To Succeed Braswell D. Deen, Jr.)
(Vote For One)**

BRASWELL D. DEEN, JR.

140

**For Judge, Court of Appeals
Of Georgia
(To Succeed William LeRoy McMurray, Jr.)
(Vote For One)**

WILLIAM LeROY McMURRAY, JR.

142

**For Judge, Superior Court of the
Cobb Judicial Circuit
(To Succeed Grant Brantley)
(Vote For One)**

GRANT BRANTLEY

144

**For Judge, Superior Court of the
Cobb Judicial Circuit
(To Succeed James L. Bullard)
(Vote For One)**

TOM CAUTHORN

146

**For Judge, Superior Court of the
Cobb Judicial Circuit
(To Succeed Dorothy A. Robinson)
(Vote For One)**

DOROTHY A. ROBINSON

148

**For Judge of State Court
of Cobb County
Post 1
(Vote For One)**

MARY STALEY

150

**For Cobb County School Board
Post 7
Term 4 Years
(Vote For One)**

PAUL MOORE
(Dem.)
B. G. "BILL" RAYBON
(Rep.)

17

GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN
(Dem.)
BILL BRONSON
(Rep.)

18

39

40

Vote November 6, 1984!

CODE 20

■ MAX D. KALEY
(Dem.)

■ JIM TOLLESON
(Rep.)

For State Senator
From 32nd Senatorial District
(Vote For One)

Sample Ballot

Sample Ballot

CODE 30

For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 1 (Vote For One)	JOE MACK WILSON (Dem.)	58
	BRENDA M. MOSLEY (Rep.)	60
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 2 (Vote For One)	A. L. (AL) BURRUSS (Dem.)	62
	DOUG HOWARD (Rep.)	64
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 3 (Vote For One)	BILL COOPER (Dem.)	66
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 4 (Vote For One)	STEVE THOMPSON (Dem.)	68
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 5 (Vote For One)	TERRY LAWLER (Dem.)	70
	REUEL HAMILTON (Rep.)	71
For Cobb County Commissioner Of Roads and Revenues Western District (Vote For One)	HARVEY D. PASCHAL (Dem.)	74
	JIM STRAYHORN (Rep.)	75

CODE 30

For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 1 (Vote For One)	JOE MACK WILSON (Dem.)	58
	BRENDA M. MOSLEY (Rep.)	60
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 2 (Vote For One)	A. L. (AL) BURRUSS (Dem.)	62
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For State Representative in the General Assembly from 20th District, Post No. 5 (Vote For One)	TERRY LAWLER (Dem.)	70
	REUEL HAMILTON (Rep.)	71
For Cobb County Commissioner Of Roads and Revenues Western District (Vote For One)	HARVEY D. PASCHAL (Dem.)	74
	JIM STRAYHORN (Rep.)	75

CODE 21

MAX D. KALEY
Dem.)

JIM TOLLESON
Rep.)

For State Senator
From 32nd Senatorial District
(Vote For One)

CODE 21

CODE 21

For State Representative in the General Assembly from 21st District, Post No. 1 (Vote For One)	V. FRED AIKEN (Rep.)
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 21st District, Post No. 2 (Vote For One)	JOHNNY ISAKSON (Rep.)
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 21st District, Post No. 3 (Vote For One)	BILL ATKINS (Rep.)
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 21st District, Post No. 4 (Vote For One)	FRANK JOHNSON (Rep.)
For State Representative in the General Assembly from 21st District, Post No. 5 (Vote For One)	JUANELLE EDWARDS (Dem.)
	TOM WILDER (Rep.)
For Cobb County Commissioner of Roads and Revenues Eastern District (Vote For One)	RALPH BRYANT (Dem.)
	EMMETT BURTON (Rep.)

CODE 21

CODE 31

8
For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 1
(Vote For One)

V. FRED AIKEN
(Rep.)

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 2
(Vote For One)

JOHNNY ISAKSON
(Rep.)

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 3
(Vote For One)

BILL ATKINS
(Rep.)

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 4
(Vote For One)

FRANK JOHNSON
(Rep.)

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 5
(Vote For One)

JUANELLE EDWARDS
(Dem.)

TOM WILDER
(Rep.)

For Cobb County Commissioner
of Roads and Revenues
Eastern District
(Vote For One)

RALPH BRYANT
(Dem.)

EMMETT BURTON
(Rep.)

CODE 61

CODE 61

CODE 70

CODE 70

49 HASKEW BRANTLEY
(Rep.)For State Senator
From 56th Senatorial District
(Vote For One)**Sample Ballot**

CODE 71

CODE 71

CODE 70

CODE 70

45 MARK A. HYRE
(Dem.)For State Senator
From 37th Senatorial District
(Vote For One)47 CARL HARRISON
(Rep.)For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 1
(Vote For One)V. FRED AIKEN
(Rep.)

59

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 2
(Vote For One)JOHNNY ISAKSON
(Rep.)

61

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 3
(Vote For One)BILL ATKINS
(Rep.)

63

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 4
(Vote For One)FRANK JOHNSON
(Rep.)

65

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 5
(Vote For One)JUANELLE EDWARDS
(Dem.)

67

For Cobb County Commissioner
of Roads and Revenues
Eastern District
(Vote For One)TOM WILDER
(Rep.)

69

For Cobb County Commissioner
of Roads and Revenues
Eastern District
(Vote For One)RALPH BRYANT
(Dem.)

72

EMMETT BURTON
(Rep.)EMMETT BURTON
(Rep.)

73

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 1
(Vote For One)V. FRED AIKEN
(Rep.)

59

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 2
(Vote For One)JOHNNY ISAKSON
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(Vote For One)FRANK JOHNSON
(Rep.)

65

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 21st
District, Post No. 5
(Vote For One)JUANELLE EDWARDS
(Dem.)

67

For Cobb County Commissioner
of Roads and Revenues
Eastern District
(Vote For One)TOM WILDER
(Rep.)

69

For Cobb County Commissioner
of Roads and Revenues
Western District
(Vote For One)RALPH BRYANT
(Dem.)

72

EMMETT BURTON
(Rep.)

73

CODE 70

CODE 70

For State Representative in the
General Assembly from 20th
District, Post No. 1
(Vote For One)JOE MACK WILSON
(Dem.)

58

BRENDA M. MOSLEY
(Rep.)

60

A. L. (AL) BURRUSS
(Dem.)

62

DOUG HOWARD
(Rep.)

64

BILL COOPER
(Dem.)

66

STEVE THOMPSON
(Dem.)

68

TERRY LAWLER
(Dem.)

70

REUEL HAMILTON
(Rep.)

71

HARVEY D. PASCHAL
(Dem.)

74

JIM STRAYHORN
(Rep.)

75

For State Senator
From 37th Senatorial District
(Vote For One)

45

MARK A. HYRE
(Dem.)

47

CARL HARRISON
(Rep.)

67

JUANELLE EDWARDS
(Dem.)

69

TOM WILDER
(Rep.)

71

RALPH BRYANT
(Dem.)

73

EMMETT BURTON
(Rep.)

75

STATEWIDE REFERENDUMS

YES 193 →

NO 194 →

YES 197 →

NO 198 →

YES 200 →

NO 201 →

Shall the Act declaring property used exclusively as the state headquarters of a non-profit corporation organized to promote cooperation between parents and teachers to be an extension of the public schools of this state, to be treated as public property, and granting an exemption from ad valorem taxation for such property be approved?

Shall motor vehicles used principally for the purpose of transporting handicapped or disabled students to or from any school or educational institution be exempted from ad valorem taxation?

Shall the Act granting an exemption from ad valorem taxation on property of nonprofit homes for the mentally handicapped be approved?

Sample Ballot

18

1. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to provide that a judge may be suspended from office upon being indicted for a felony and may be removed from office upon being convicted of a felony by this state or by the United States and to provide for procedures and other matters relative thereto?	YES 154 ➤
	NO 155 ➤
2. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to provide that certain public officials may be suspended from office upon being indicted for a felony and may be removed from office upon being convicted of a felony by this state and to provide for procedures and other matters relative thereto?	YES 157 ➤
	NO 158 ➤
3. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to authorize the State Board of Education to appoint the State School Superintendent?	YES 159 ➤
	NO 160 ➤
4. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to:	YES 162 ➤
(1) Authorize the General Assembly by law to change previously existing public retirement or pensions laws of this state to redefine involuntary separation from employment and to provide additional or revise existing limitations or restrictions on the right to qualify for a retirement or pension benefit based on involuntary separation from employment and to affect present members of public retirement or pension systems as a result of the revision of such laws;	NO 163 ➤
(2) Authorize the General Assembly by law to define or redefine part-time service, including but not limited to service as a member of the General Assembly, for the purposes of any previously existing or future public retirement or pension system and place limitations or restrictions on the use of part-time service as creditable service under any such system and to affect present members of any public retirement or pension system in connection therewith; and	
(3) Provide restrictions on retirement or pension benefits based on involuntary separation from employment as applied to public retirement or pension systems created in the future?	
5. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to prohibit the payment of retirement benefits based on involuntary separation from employment to any past, present, or future Governor of the State of Georgia as a result of ceasing to hold office as Governor for any reason, except for medical disability?	YES 167 ➤
	NO 168 ➤
6. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to provide that the office of any state, county, or municipal elected official shall be declared vacant upon such elected official qualifying for another state, county, or municipal office or qualifying for the House of Representatives or the Senate of the United States if the term of the office for which such official is qualifying begins more than 30 days prior to the expiration of such official's present term of office?	YES 170 ➤
	NO 171 ➤

20

7. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to change the amount of and eligibility for the homestead exemption granted to disabled veterans and provide a method of changing this amount and eligibility in the future?

8. Shall the Constitution be amended to authorize general obligation debt to be incurred to provide public library facilities for county and independent school systems or for counties, municipalities, or boards of trustees of public libraries or public library systems?

9. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to provide that property qualifying for preferential assessment which is devoted to bona fide agricultural purposes may be owned by an estate of which the devisees or heirs are one or more natural or naturalized citizens or by a trust of which the beneficiaries are one or more natural or naturalized citizens?

10. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to authorize the creation of community improvement districts for the purpose of providing governmental services?

11. Shall the Constitution be amended so as to require that a local law which authorizes the exercise of additional redevelopment powers by counties and municipalities be approved in a referendum by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in the county or municipality affected?

WHEN YOU HAVE COMPLETED YOUR VOTING, CHECK THE BALLOT CARD TO BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE PUNCHED THE HOLES CLEANLY.
END OF VOTING

YES 172 ➤

NO 173 ➤

YES 175 ➤

NO 176 ➤

YES 178 ➤

NO 179 ➤

YES 181 ➤

NO 182 ➤

YES 184 ➤

NO 185 ➤

Amendments made easier in lay language

Continued from page 4

Assembly will either create the community district or authorize the affected county or municipal government to create the community improvement district. Such an act of the General Assembly will not be put into effect unless it is approved by: (1) the affected county or municipality; (2) a majority of the property owners who will be subject to the special taxes, fees and assessments levied within the community improvement district; (3) the owners of 75 percent, by value, of the property subject to these taxes, fees and assessments.

As specified in the local act relating to each community improvement district,

Elections and a death may cause cut

Continued from page 1

are probably younger members who would like to get a chance to run a subcommittee."

Wolamin says Ford is willing to give up his chairmanship of another subcommittee to get postsecondary education post.

"I would be very surprised if they allow him to take the subcommittee over because I think it would anger some of the younger members who don't have a chairmanship of anything," says Rose Dinapoli, a Republican legislative associate on the subcommittee. "It's a very powerful subcommittee."

In the meantime, the House last week appointed Rep. Gus Hawkins (D-Ca) to take over the full Education-Labor Committee.

Hawkins, who is best known as an expert in labor legislation, has an "outstanding record" on education issues like student aid, Martin asserts.

On the Senate side, the Senate Education Subcommittee will remain under senators Claiborne Pell (D-Ri) and Robert Stafford (R-Vt).

Only one senator on the Senate education committee, Pell, is up for reelection, and he is expected to win an easy victory.

Nevertheless, staff aide Gault thinks education will have a tougher time in Congress next year.

"I have confidence in our ability to defend education programs (from proposals to cut them)," she says. "We have shown that repeatedly over the past few years."

But the reauthorization bill will be another story, she predicts. "The 1980 reauthorization gave a lot of people exactly what they wanted. That is not Stafford or Pell's style, given the responsibility of deficit reduction."

THE SENTINEL THANKS

Special thanks go to the following people for their contributions to this special issue. Sharon Dunn and Linda Smith, of the Cobb County Board of Elections. Maureen Lok, President of The League of Women Voters, Marietta-Cobb, and Kevin Dankosky, a Sentinel staff member.

- Sara "Sissy" Bowen, Editor

The opinions expressed in this issue are those of the author and are not of The Sentinel staff, its advisors, or Kennesaw College.

the district will be governed either by the government of the county or municipality for which the district is created or by a separate government for the community improvement district.

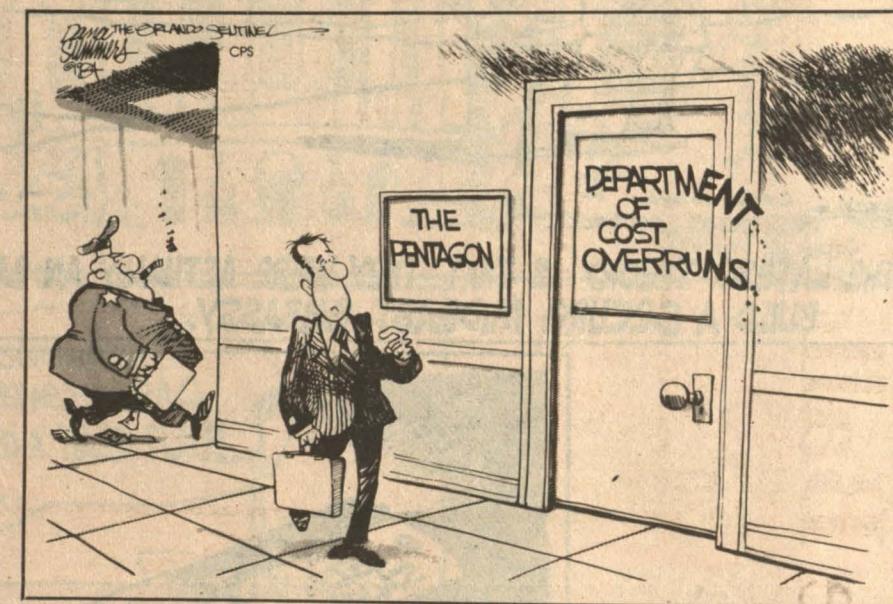
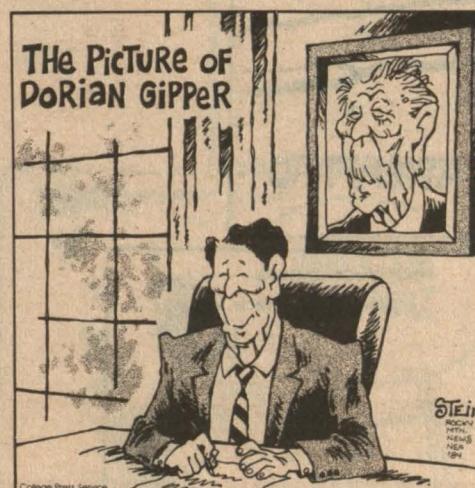
The government of a community improvement district will be authorized to levy up to 25 mills of ad valorem property taxes, fees or assessments on the assessed value of non-residential real estate located within the community improvement district. The proceeds for such taxes, fees and assessments will be used only for the purpose of providing specified governmental services and facilities which are specifically required by the degree of density of development within the district. The governing body of an administrative district will be authorized for these purposes to incur debt to be repaid from such taxes, fees and assessments.

No. 11

This proposal makes a change with respect to the requirement that a local law which authorizes a county or municipality to exercise certain redevelopment powers must be approved by the voters of the county or municipality. Under the present Constitution, any such local law must be approved by a majority of all qualified voters of the county or municipality. This proposal provides that such law shall become effective upon the approval of a majority of the voters voting on the question.

**BE A PART
OF THE
MOVEMENT!**

Vote November 6, 1984!



Mondale turns to students in Elections

Continued from page 1

and got such an outstanding reception," Brickman says, "it really helped pick up Mondale's interest in the student vote."

As a result of the USC and George Washington speeches, "Mondale's campus campaign is a little more visible now, and we're picking up (the campus campaign) as we get closer to the election."

Among other things, Mondale will squeeze more campus appearances into his schedule in the weeks before the election, and send other Democratic leaders to campaign for him.

Mondale headquarters recently released press releases for National Student Voter Registration Day, asserting "students will vote in significant numbers to put an end to Reagan's underestimate of your generation."

"Your generation will decide this race," one of Mondale's prepared statements said. "For Ronald Reagan to think that you don't care about your own future-care about cuts in loans for education and most of all about nuclear war-is sheer arrogance."

Former presidential candidates Gary Hart, George McGovern, Jesse Jackson, and Alan Cranston—who themselves garnered sizable campus followings during their campaigns—will be speaking on Mondale's behalf at a number of schools, Brickman says, although he couldn't list any specific campuses.

Jackson and Hart already have begun courting the student vote for Mondale at a number of recent campus visits, however.

"Young people are really beginning to look at the issues," says Bill Morton, president of the College Democrats in Washington, D.C.

"And Mondale's speech at George

Washington was a turning point for his campus campaign," he adds.

But Morton says the talk of a great new drive to get the college vote is "absolute hogwash," a ploy to get more media attention.

Mondale's campus vote movement has been in full swing for months, Morton says, relying on voter registration effor-

ts, speeches by Hart and Jackson, and campus appearances by Mondale's son and daughter at such schools as the State University of New York at Albany, California, Santa Barbara and Texas.

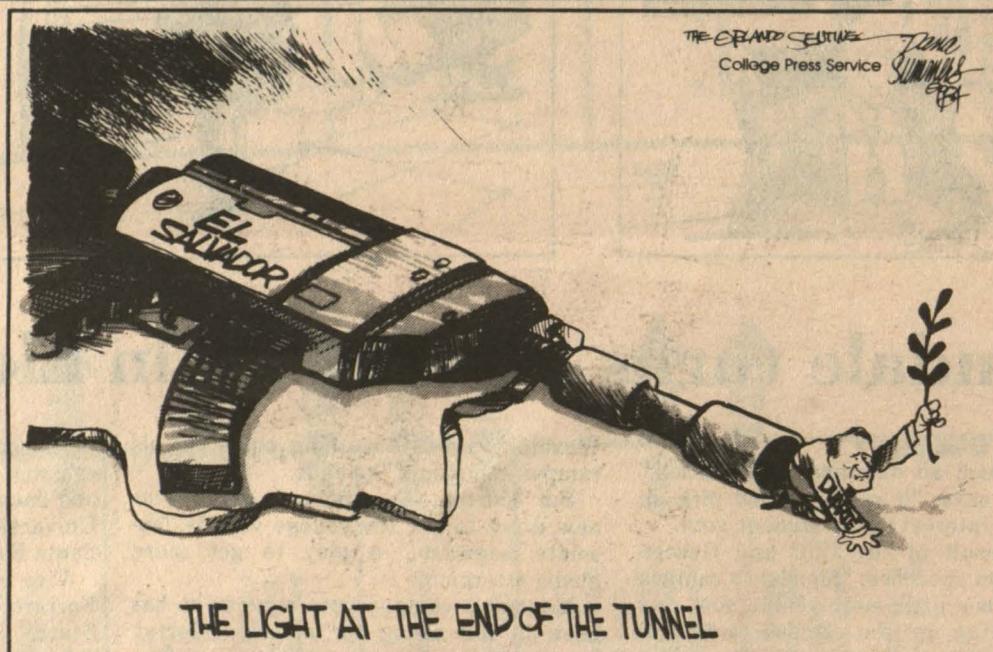
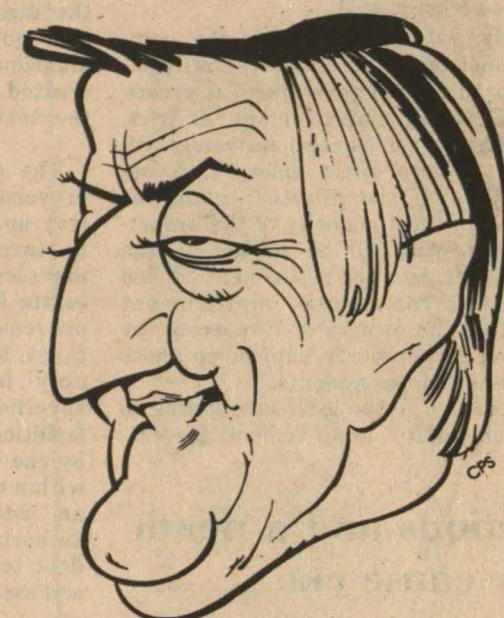
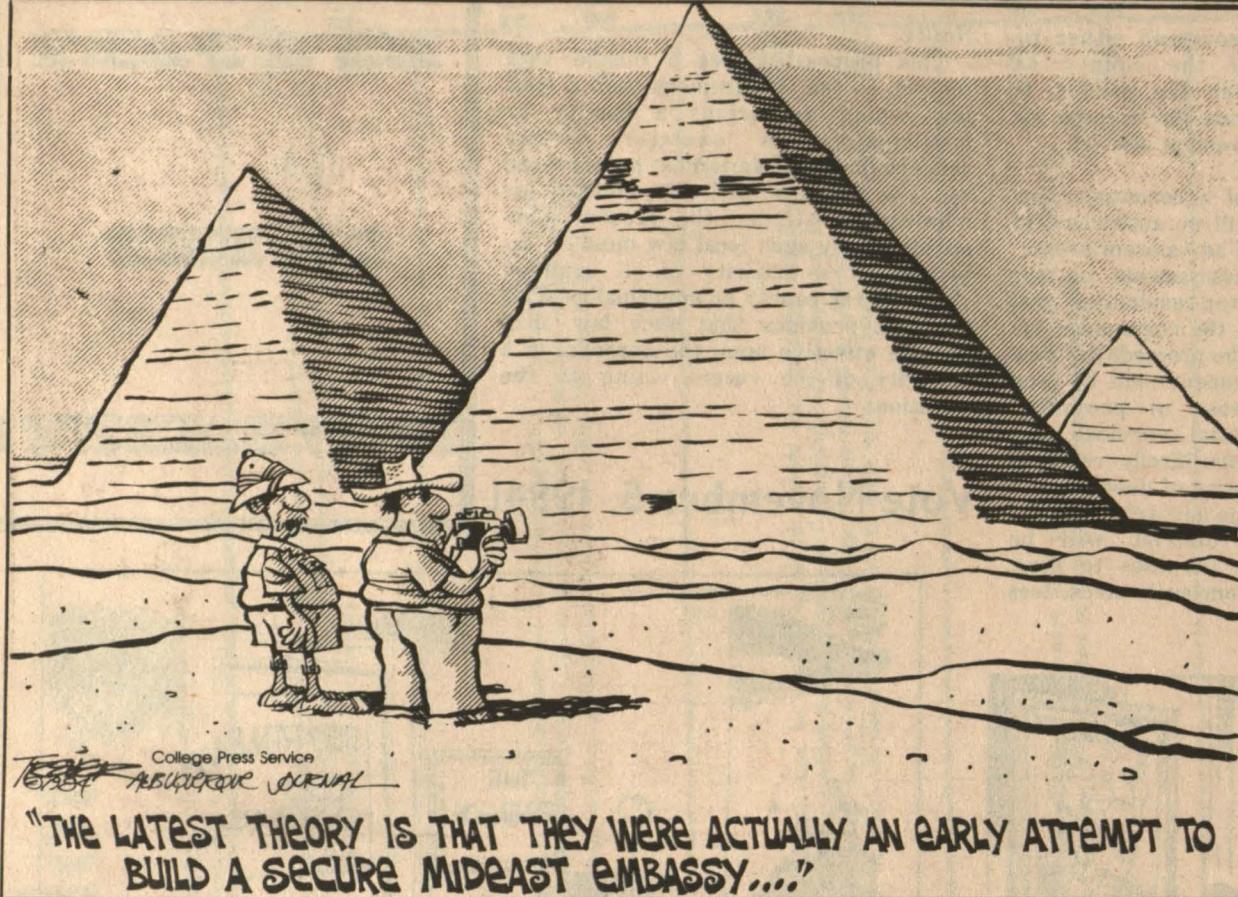
Vice Presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, too, has campaigned at Memphis State, Vanderbilt and Akron, among others.



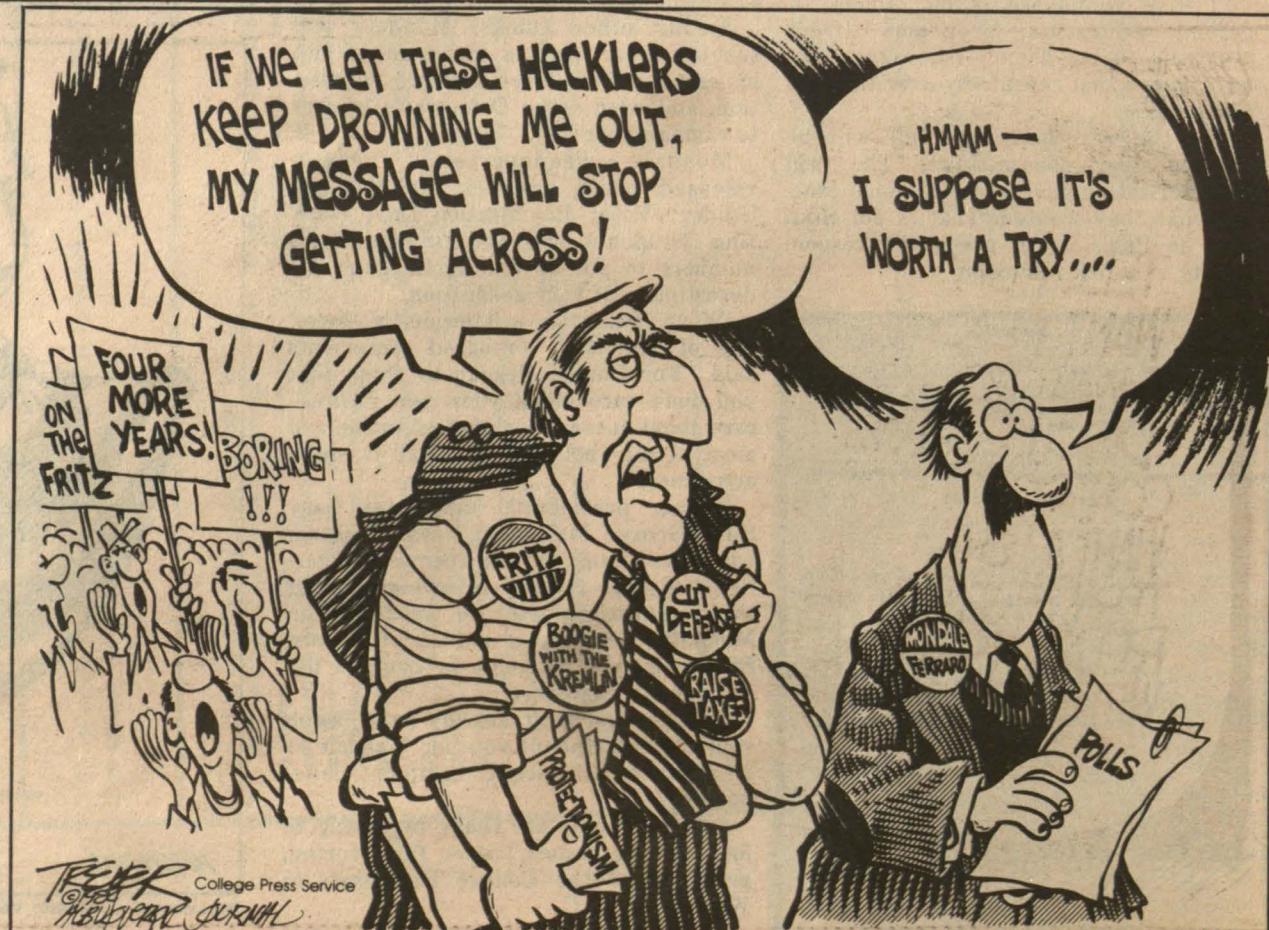
Presidential Candidate WALTER MONDALE

Waggoner

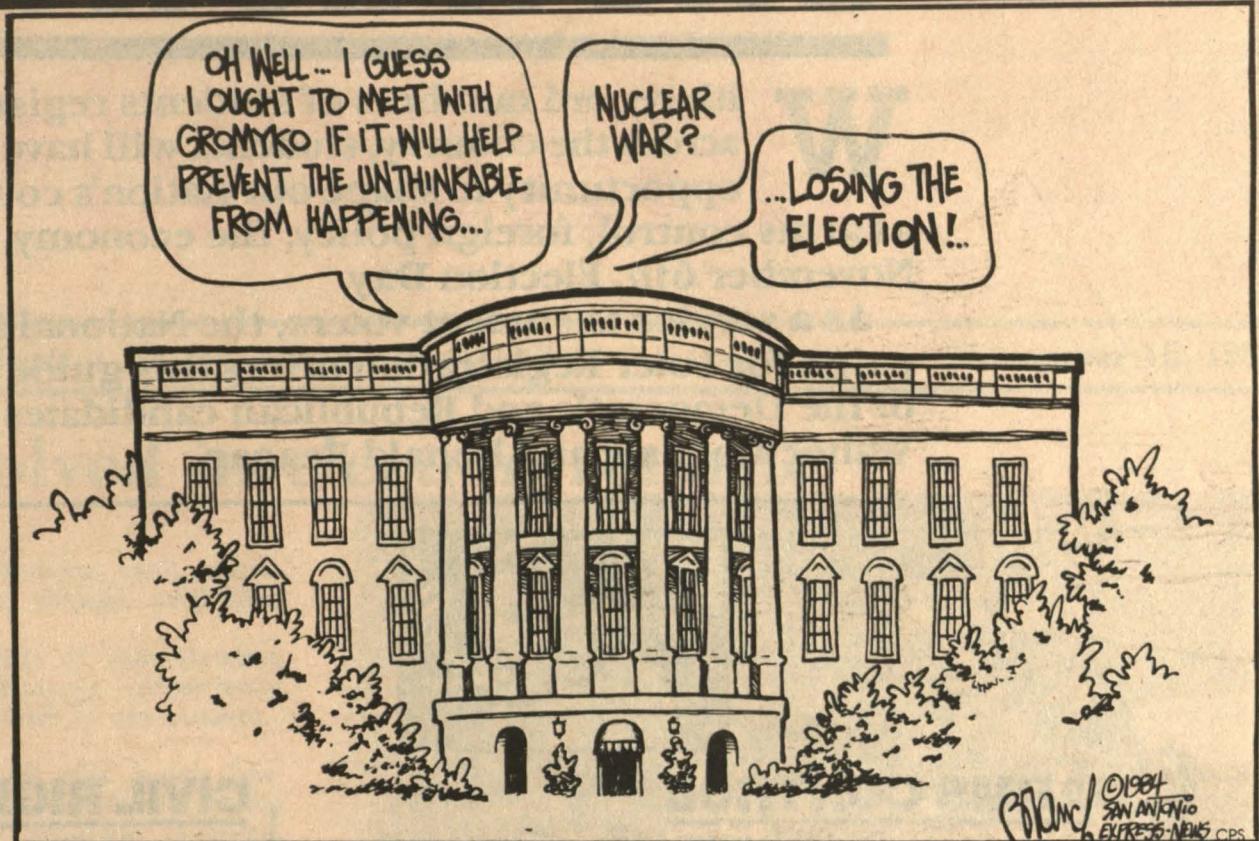
Political views from



**State
Your
Views**

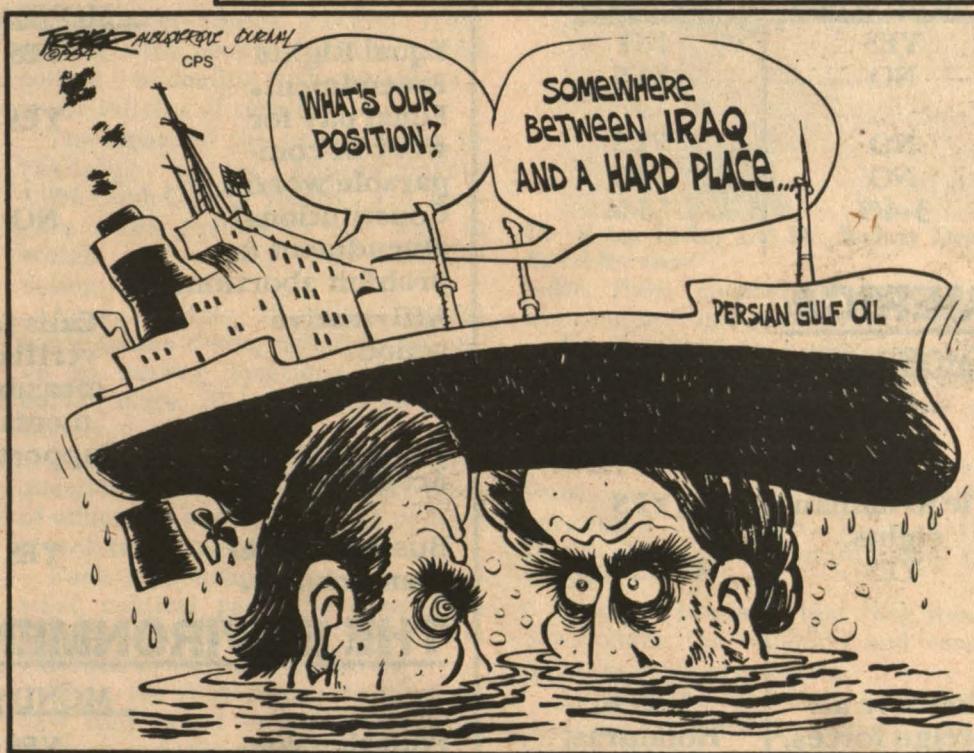


around the country



**Vote
November**

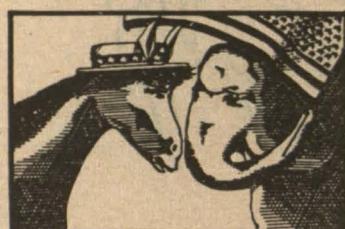
6



Showdown '84

With record numbers of students registering to vote across the country, students will have an unprecedented opportunity to shape our nation's course on such issues as arms control, foreign policy, the economy, and others on November 6th, Election Day.

As a service to student voters, the National Student Campaign for Voter Registration offers this guide to the positions of the Democratic and Republican candidates for President, Walter Mondale and Ronald Reagan.



ARMS CONTROL

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Nuclear freeze.	YES	NO
"Star Wars" program.	NO	YES
MX missile.	NO	YES
B1 bomber.	NO	YES
Increase in defense spending.	3-4%	7.5%

CENTRAL AMERICA

	MONDALE	REAGAN
U.S. Aid to Nicaraguan rebels.	NO	YES
U.S. Aid to El Salvador.	Tie to human rights.	YES
"Contadora process" for negotiated settlement.	YES	Waivering.
U.S. military in Central America.	Remove all foreign forces.	YES in Honduras.
Mining of Nicaraguan harbors.	NO	YES

THE ECONOMY

	MONDALE	REAGAN
How to cut federal deficits.	Tax reform, cut military spending increases	Strong economic recovery for increased revenue, cut spending.
Balanced Budget Amendment.	NO	YES
Jobs for youth.	Targetted training programs.	Supports subminimum wage.

CIVIL RIGHTS

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Equal Rights Amendment.	YES	NO
Equal pay for work of comparable worth.	YES	NO
Constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion.	NO	YES
Affirmative action.	Calls for "verifiable measurements."	Opposes quotas.
Voting Rights Act of 1981.	Supported.	Signed after initial opposition.
Busing to integrate schools.	YES	NO

THE ENVIRONMENT

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Pollution controls to reduce acid rain.	YES	NO
Increase funding for hazardous waste Superfund.	YES	No position.
Compensate toxic exposure victims.	YES	No position.
Tax hazardous waste generators.	YES	No position.

HIGHER EDUCATION

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Federal student loans, grants, other aid.	Will strengthen.	Cut in 1981.
Abolish Department of Education.	NO	YES

Sources: Congressional Quarterly, 1984 Democratic National Platform, 1984 Republican National Platform, The Washington Post.