

THE OAKLAND SAIL

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Educator seeking state board position

By Terri Redmond
Staff Writer

Among those carefully watching election returns Nov. 4 will be a member of OU who has a personal interest in the outcome. Carroll Hutton, assistant dean of continuing education at OU, is running for a seat on the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education is a very important policy setting board, says Hutton, with the responsibility for overall policy, programs, and activities for public education. The Board's eight members serve eight year terms. Terms are staggered so two members stand for election every two years, running on the partisan ballot as Democrats or Republicans.

Hutton was nominated by the Democrats in August. Two Republicans and two Democrats are running for the two available seats.

THE BOARD currently is made up of four Republicans and four Democrats, but Hutton isn't happy with the even split.

"In my opinion committees and boards shouldn't be evenly divided," he said. "One side should have a majority."

The Board meets twice a month, with each meeting lasting two days. Board members receive no salary. "It has to be a labor of love," Hutton said.

In this election year, candidates field many questions relating to the tax propositions. Hutton calls Proposal D, the Tisch amendment, "one of the worst things that could possibly happen to us at this time with the Michigan economy in its present state. Unfortunately, people compare

the Tisch amendment with Proposition 13 in California, which is comparing two distinct and different situations," he said.

When Proposition 13 passed, Hutton said, the state had a \$5 billion treasury surplus. In the past fiscal year, the state of Michigan has had a \$230 million deficit.

Hutton agrees that the state tax system needs revision. He calls the property tax unfair and regressive.

"I favor a progressive income tax, based on the ability to pay," he said, adding that the state economy is not in a position at this time to switch to a progressive income tax as a means of financing state services.

Hutton, who joined OU as assistant dean of Labor Education in September, has a forty year background in public education. He graduated from the Navy Trade School in 1942, and received an honorary associates degree from Mott Community College in Flint. He acknowledges his background doesn't include impressive academic credentials, but says, "My biggest and best education came from working in and with public education."

FOR THE LAST twenty years Hutton has served as director of the International Union Education Program for the UAW, working to make educational services available to adults who never had the chance to go to college. He has worked with over 100 colleges and universities to develop labor studies programs.

Hutton is working to expand OU's fifteen year old labor education program "to involve more trade unions by

developing outreach programs for local unions who never had the opportunity to participate in the OU program." Courses are held in Milford, and a program is being developed in St. Clair County. Classes are offered in stress management, assertiveness, and collective bargaining.

Hutton said his major accomplishment in education came recently when President Carter signed the Life Long Learning Act into law. Hutton testified in support of the bill before the House Committee on Education and Labor in June, 1979. The bill, in language almost directly from Hutton's testimony, calls for "emphasis on increasing access for adults not served by traditional educational programs."

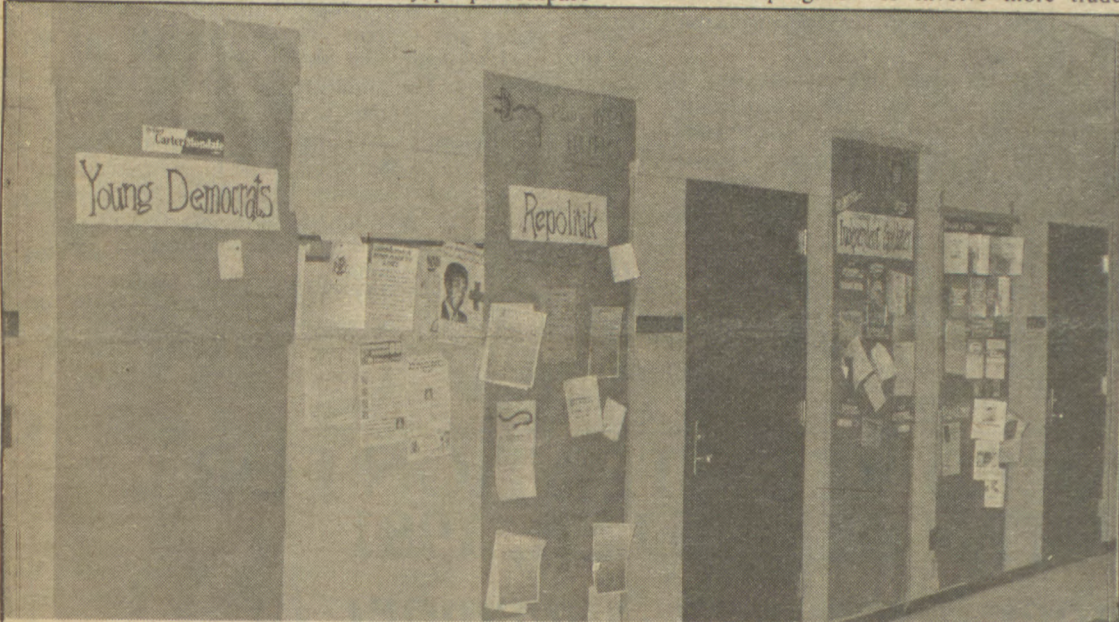
"**LIFE LONG** learning is extremely important," Hutton said. Education is available to the young, but it must become more available to adults who couldn't get a higher education when they were young, he added. These adults are now locked into lower paying jobs with little future, he said.

"When I was a student, I reached the pinnacle — I graduated from high school," he said. Many people did not, and they should have the chance to continue their education now, Hutton said.

Campaigning keeps Hutton busy most evenings and weekends. He addresses Democratic political meetings, clubs, and get-togethers.

Hutton limits his office-seeking aspirations to the State Board of Education.

"I feel that if I completed the eight year term, that would be the extent of my political ambitions," he said.



Bare necessities

The Oakland Sail: Ted Villella

NOT MUCH TO SAY: Compared to the large amount of literature posted nearby, the Young Democrats display is composed of a bumper sticker and a small notice. Is the Democratic platform that simple?

Headlee still supports "D"

Panel discusses Tisch cuts

By Joe Deckenbach
Staff Writer

Despite Political Science Professor Roger Marz's contention that Michigan's higher education budget would be slashed by more than 55 percent if the Tisch Amendment passes, Board of Trustees Chairman Richard Headlee still actively promotes the passage of Proposal D as a way to squelch public sector spending.

The Tisch amendment (Proposal D) was the topic of a panel discussion held in the Crockery Tuesday afternoon, with Marz, Headlee, and Frederic Shipley, professor school of economics and management participating.

Marz pointed out that out of a disposable allocable state budget of \$7 billion, between \$1.5 and \$1.7 billion will have to be cut if Tisch passes. According to Marz, only four parts of the budget — social services, higher education, mental health, prisons and corrections — are large enough to cut back. He speculated that if the prison system became "purely custodial" and dropped all rehabilitative programs, 15 to 20 percent of its \$194 million budget could be cut.

MENTAL HEALTH services would get about 48 percent of its budget cut, bringing it down to \$265 million from its present \$508 million a year. To accomplish this Marz says many patients would have

to be released to local facilities, or simply not have any form of care. Marz added that the social services budget would be slashed by about 42 percent. There also would be a "substantial reduction — over 65 percent — from the state's higher education budget," he said.

Shipley said the passage of Tisch would result in a "shift of taxation from those in higher income levels to those in lower (levels)." There would be a change from Michigan's present progressive system of taxation to a regressive-type sales tax. Because lower income level families consume a greater portion of their income, they would be most affected by a raise in the sales tax, Shipley said.

Shipley noted that a provision of Proposal D, which mandates that no new taxes may be levied without 60 percent approval of the electorate in the first general election following legislation, will result in a considerable time lag.

More importantly, "It takes away the power of the legislature to tax, and puts it in the hands of the public," Shipley said. He said it also goes against the simple majority rule.

Headlee said public sector spending must be reduced, and that Tisch is the only proposal on the ballot that guarantees that will happen.

He said there will have to be a fiscal crisis to get the governor and the legislature to act.

"They will have to establish a whole new agenda for the 80's — a realignment of priorities," Headlee said.

"I have great hope whatever crisis' may come, that reasonable people can put the state on the right track."

Investment policy still up-in-the-air

By Jennifer John
Assistant Editor

Although a policy regarding OU's investments in companies doing business in South Africa — a nation that practices apartheid or racial segregation — was approved by OU's Board of Trustees last spring, some of the policy recommendations still have not been implemented.

At the April 16 meeting, the Board passed a resolution to adopt the "Sullivan Principles," a list of civil rights which American companies doing business in South Africa must pledge to observe. The six principles, developed by black leader Rev. Leon Sullivan, are based on a belief that divestment — withdrawal of any stocks held in U.S. firms operating in South Africa — is not the best course of action or in the best interests of South African blacks.

THE POLICY adopted by the Trustees called for Board Secretary John DeCarlo to notify each corporation in which OU held stock that OU subscribes to the Sullivan Principles.

DeCarlo said he sent letters to the six companies that do business with South Africa in which OU holds stock. The companies are Ford Motor Company, General Motors, General Foods, McLouth Steel, Ralston Purina and Texaco.

"We sent the letters in June and four out of the six companies replied," DeCarlo said. Ford Motor Company, General Motors, and Texaco said they would continue to follow the Sullivan Principles, and General Foods said it also supported the Sullivan Principles, although it had "minimal business interests in South Africa."

The final part of the Board's resolution recommended that OU implement an educational program to instruct students on the apartheid issue and the structure of South African corporations. The courses would be developed by the School of Economics and Management and the Political Science department.

According to Matthews, the educational program has not been specifically formalized and is still "up-in-the-air."

De Carlo said that within the next few weeks, meetings with Matthews, Frederick Obear, vice president, academic affairs and OU provost, and Ronald Horwitz, dean, School of Economics and Management, will be set up to discuss the program more fully.

The investment issue first came to the Board's attention in May, 1978, when former President Donald O'Dowd recommended that OU invest only in corporations which adhere to the Sullivan Principles. After O'Dowd's recommendation, the Board delayed a final decision and established a subcommittee of administrators, faculty and students to examine the issue.

Last March, this ad hoc subcommittee recommended divestment.

However, after reviewing the issue and recommendation, the Board formed its own subcommittee — consisting of trustees Richard Headlee, Alex Mair and Ken Morris.

ALL THREE subcommittee members researched the matter and each arrived at different conclusions.

According to the minutes of the April 16 Board meeting, Headlee was against divestment and supported a more "personal involvement" of the university by developing an educational program. Mair, who also did not favor divestment, felt that a formal presentation of OU's position should be made to the U.S. State Department. Morris took the strongest position, advocating divestment and maintaining that "public universities cannot adopt a neutral position with regard to violations of human rights anywhere in the world."

The approved resolution was formed by a compromise of the three members of the subcommittee.

INSIDE

•Election '80: Major candidates and their platforms. See pages 2 and 3.



Editor's Note: Election stories on the three major presidential candidates were prepared by Jennifer John, Assistant Editor and Ritu Sehgal, Managing Editor.



Saddled with the cumbersome weight of a dismal three and a half year record and challenged in the early stages of his reelection campaign by one whom most considered the Democratic Party's only hope of regaining the White House in 1980, Jimmy Carter will face the ultimate test next week in an election that has him running neck to neck with his chief opponent, Ronald Reagan.

Yet, Carter's reelection campaign has been rife with controversy. While the Republicans lined up behind their man in the early days of the campaign, the ranks of the Democratic Party were fraught with disunity and a portentous lack of spirit.

Democrats came to Madison Square Garden this August, divided in allegiance and prepared to bolt the convention in disputes over convention rules and the party's platform. Even though Carter won renomination, it was a lukewarm victory; Democrats united less behind their man than against the opposition.

FOR CARTER, the events of the past year couldn't have come at a worse time. The depressed state of the national economy, his handling of the hostage situation in Iran, draft registration and the concomitant threat of war, and this summer's Billygate have overshadowed his accomplishments of the past three and a half years — namely the Camp David accords, the Panama Canal treaties, and energy conservation. The Carter record, couched in high interest rates and double-digit inflation, may be the most serious liability of the Carter-Mondale reelection campaign.

Carter's life dates back to humbler beginnings on a family-owned peanut farm in Plains, Georgia. Although the Carters lived well for their times, life in a depression wracked thirties wasn't easy. At 19, Carter applied and was accepted by the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated 59th out of a class of 820 students. He married Rosalynn Smith soon after.

Carter camp faces test of re-election

In 1948, Carter was accepted in the nuclear submarine corps of the Navy. He remained there until 1953 when he returned to Plains at the request of his mother "Miss Lillian" to salvage the family's farm operations. In 1962, he made his first bid for elective office — a newly created Georgia Senate seat covering seven counties. He lost the democratic nomination but charges of rigging the election got the results overturned and Carter ran again and won in 1963.

IN 1968, Carter ran for Governor of Georgia. He lost the election to Lester Maddox, an ardent race segregationist, but returned four years later to win the gubernatorial race. In 1972, Carter made a bid at the Democratic National Convention for the vice-presidential spot on the McGovern ticket. His efforts were rebuffed and strategists close to Carter decided if he couldn't be vice-president, he'd run for president in 1976.

Neither conservative nor liberal, candidate Carter won the 1976 election merely on the merits of being a good, honest and intelligent man who could form a good, honest, and intelligent government. The Republican Party stood in national disgrace in the wake of President Richard Nixon's resignation. Its presidential nominee, incumbent Gerald Ford, barely survived a narrow victory over his challenger, Ronald Reagan, who for years had contended that Ford wasn't conservative enough. Carter offered what the people wanted: a watershed between the upheaval of Vietnam and Watergate, and the stirrings of a new beginning.

But the Carter Presidency has been plagued since its beginnings by an uncooperative Congress and scandalous conduct on the part of those close to the administration. A challenge by Ted Kennedy seemed inevitable at the beginning of the campaign season last year. Although Kennedy lost his bid for the presidential nomination, he exacted a heavy toll from Carter — namely in the form of a liberalized Democratic platform.

The following is a summary of some of the key issues in the Democratic Party Platform:

•**ECONOMY**: The platform rejects high interest rates as a means of combating inflation and endorses an immediate \$12 billion anti-recession program to create at least 800,000 jobs. It supports tax cuts to aid low-and-middle income Americans, and it seeks to rebuild industry by increasing productivity and minimizing government regulation.

•**ENERGY**: The platform proposes a massive program of residential energy conservation grants. It supports the use of federal funds to develop alternative energy resources, with a goal of using solar energy to meet 20 percent of U.S. energy needs by the year 2000. It promises to retire nuclear plants in an orderly manner and prevent oil companies from acquiring coal and solar energy plants.

•**HEALTH**: The platform pledges a comprehensive national health insurance plan, covering preventive, diagnostic, and catastrophic illnesses. The plan would be based on cooperation from health agencies and insurance industries.

•**DEFENSE**: The plank supports better pay and benefits to retain and recruit military personnel. It supports draft registration of 19 and 20-year olds — including women, and the MX cruise and Trident submarines missiles.

•**WOMEN'S RIGHTS**: The party vows to ensure the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. It pledges to withhold support and campaign funds from those candidates who do not support ERA.

•**ABORTION** — The plank rejects a constitutional amendment banning abortions and supports federal funding of abortions for poor women.

•**EDUCATION**: The platform calls for increased federal spending for student aid, providing stronger government support for basic scientific research, and expanding aid to historically black colleges. It pledges extending post-secondary opportunities to students from low-and-middle-income families, older students, and minorities. It urges the establishment of a separate office within the Office of the Secretary of Education to insure full executive implementation of the President's directive on aid to minorities. The platform also commits itself to strengthening educational quality through adequate support for libraries, federal leadership in educational research and development, and improved teacher training.

The establishment of an independent Department of Education has been one of the proudest achievements of the Carter Administration. The department was created to give education a stronger, more direct voice in government, while at the same time reserving control over educational policy making and operations to states, localities, and public and private institutions.

The Administration has provided strong financial support for minorities and students with special needs, such as handicapped students and those with limited English speaking abilities. The Middle Income Student Assistance Act was adopted under the Carter Administration. The act expands need-based student financial aid to approximately one-third of the students enrolled in post-secondary education. The Administration also has pushed through several legislative, regulatory, and administrative measures to enhance benefits received by private school children from federal education programs.

However, while the platform pledges increased spending for educational needs, colleges and universities are certain to be victims in any belt-tightening scheme designed to balance the federal budget — a promise frequently made by the Carter people on the campaign trail.

ADVANCED REGISTRATION FOR WINTER SEMESTER, 1981

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All students are encouraged to register during the Advance Registration period (Monday, November 3 through Thursday, November 13), which period offers more opportunity for a full schedule and avoids the one-day, post-Christmas holiday registration.

During advance registration, students are scheduled into courses according to their class standing. There is an add-only period for advance registered students who receive only a partial schedule. Based upon demand during advance registration, academic departments are frequently able to schedule additional sections or increase class limits for certain courses.

Students who advance register will also be permitted to defer payment of their Winter tuition and fees until January 15, 1981 without penalty, unlike students who register January 6 or during the Late Registration period whose fees are due and payable at the time of registration.

For further information consult the Winter, 1981 Schedule of Classes. These will be available for pickup at the Registrar's Office on Friday, October 31 and thereafter.

A final, important note: The slotting of students into classes is based up the current rank of each student, not the day the Advance Registration form is submitted. Forms may be submitted any one of the nine days of Advance Registration.

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Ronald Reagan still runs on past positions



For 25 years his pitch on the campaign trail has been the same: "A big, bureaucratic federal government, high taxes, wage

and price tampering and military weakness are ruining the U.S. We need more local control of welfare, education and health programs. We need more free enterprise. And we need to constitutionally limit federal spending."

These are the words of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

Reagan, 68, is counting on 1980 as the year his predictable speeches and audience mood come together, making him president. His vice-presidential running-mate is George Bush, who was defeated in the Republican presidential primary.

Raised in a series of small Illinois towns, Reagan attended his homestate's Eureka College, where he concentrated on football, debating and dramatics. He graduated in 1932, became a radio sportscaster and later embarked on a movie career in Hollywood.

BY THE MID-50'S, with his movie career nearly over, Reagan's interests moved toward politics. He began speaking at Republican rallies and dinners — saying much of what he says today — and in 1966, ran for governor of California. After serving two terms as governor, from 1966 to 1974, he decided to run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976. He lost narrowly to incumbent president Gerald Ford.

Reagan married actress Nancy Davis in 1952 and they have two children. His first marriage to actress Jane Wyman ended in divorce in 1948. They had two children.

According to Reagan, he is "a good leader," who tries to find the fairest answer to problems by

applying "common sense."

"I've been speaking for a great many years about the wrong track government has been on," Reagan recently said. "I think there are some things that need to be done. I'd like the opportunity to do those things very much."

These are some of Reagan's positions on key issues:

•ECONOMY — Reagan blames the federal government for the double-digit inflation that currently plagues the nation. His anti-inflation effort would include a slowdown in federal spending (except for defense appropriations) as well as reduction in taxes by 33 percent over a three-year period.

This, he says, will "restore the incentive to produce — increasing jobs and the supply of goods and services."

•EDUCATION — According to the 1980 Republican Platform, the party supports deregulation by the federal government of public education, and encourages the elimination of the Department of Education. The party holds the federal government bureaucracy accountable for its "harassment of colleges and universities" that has "unconscionably driven up their expenses and tuition."

•FOREIGN POLICY — The U.S., according to Reagan, must project a stronger presence in the world by a national strategy of "peace through strength." To do that, he would increase defense spending, beef up intelligence and reject the SALT II treaty.

•ENERGY — Reagan favors immediate decontrol of oil, gasoline and natural gas prices. He sees this method as a way to increase domestic oil production — a prospect that he believes provides "the greatest hope for our energy future over the next several years." Reagan rejects any proposal for punitive gasoline taxes.

•NUCLEAR POWER — The party believes coal, gas and nuclear fission offer the best intermediate solutions to America's energy needs.

•ERA — Reagan opposes the Equal Rights Amendment. He says, however, that he supports equal rights and equal opportunities for women, without taking away traditional rights of women, such as exemption from the military draft.

•ABORTION — The Republican candidate is personally opposed to abortion and to federal funding for it in most cases. He favors federal legislation or a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion.

•HEALTH — According to the

1980 Republican Platform, the party opposes socialized medicine in any form and rejects all proposals for national health insurance. The Republican prescription for good health care is "deregulation and emphasis upon consumer rights and patient choice."

Anderson: a candidate with ideas



He's been called a "spoiler," a "trendy politician," and a "conservative."

"I don't care whether you call me a conservative or a liberal, so long as you give me credit for having ideas," said Independent presidential candidate John B. Anderson, shortly after declaring his 1980 candidacy.

Anderson, 58, has many ideas about how to shape

new public philosophy and create a "new common purpose to recover confidence in ourselves and in our institutions."

With about one week left before the election, public opinion polls show that Anderson has been getting between 10 and 15 percent of national voter support. In Michigan, with polls showing that almost a third of the voters are undecided, Anderson is a distant third to Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, who are running neck and neck.

BORN IN ILLINOIS, Anderson grew up in the predominantly Swedish-American section of Rockford, Illinois. He attended the University of Illinois and graduated in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in political science. He received his law degree in 1946, after serving two and a half years in the army. Anderson entered the foreign service in 1952 and remained in Germany for three years. He returned in 1955 and set up a private law practice in his hometown.

In 1960, he decided to run for Congress in his district. Anderson served in the House of Representatives for 19 years until he resigned last June, to begin his presidential campaign. He and his wife of 27 years, Keke, have five children.

According to the independent candidate, he is a progressive, a moderate, and a conservative — on certain issues.

On the progressive stance, Anderson believes government needs retooling within its basic framework. He also believes, on the moderate side, that industry, labor and government should work together toward American ideals. Conservatively, he advocates effective constraints in the growth of economic spending.

The following is a summary of some of Anderson's views on key issues:

•ECONOMY — Anderson believes that labor and management should become partners, not adversaries, of government. Government spending is the major key to tackling inflation, says Anderson, who supports "fiscal austerity" and opposes wage and price controls. Increases in saving and investment will boost productivity and help to lower unemployment, according to Anderson.

"We must stop inflation, for if inflation persists, it will not represent a failing of the American people, but rather a failing of their political leadership," he recently said.

•EDUCATION — A long-time proponent of a separate Department of Education, Anderson has supported increased federal appropriations for the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program. He emphasizes, "If America is to surmount the technological challenges of its time, it needs educated innovators."

Anderson believes that the dual system of public and private educational systems maximizes the choice for students and their parents, and he has fought federal intervention in private education.

•50-50 PLAN — The Anderson 50-50 plan is a proposal to raise the federal tax on gasoline by 50 cents, coupled with a 50 percent reduction in the Social Security taxes paid by employees. According to Anderson, the "motor fuels conservation tax" is necessary to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil. As he said in a recent speech to the National Press Club, "Either we tax ourselves in the form of higher prices for our petroleum products, or we allow OPEC to tax us in the form of ever higher and higher prices for crude oil."

The tax would apply to all highway motor fuels, including gasoline and diesel fuel. According to the proposal, all proceeds from the motor fuels tax would go directly into the Social Security trust funds to increase benefits and bolster the system.

•DEFENSE — "I believe in a strong defense posture — but an intelligent one," says Anderson, who opposes the MX missile system and supports the volunteer army. Anderson believes that spending billions for defense while neglecting other areas of the

(see ANDERSON, page 5)

Congress passes guidelines for campaigns, elections

By Jeanne Helfrick
Staff Writer

Passage of the revised Elections Commissions guidelines, which had been pending for the past two weeks, finally took place at Congress' Wednesday evening meeting.

Questions about a student referendum passed in 1978 which set specific dates for elections, concern about prohibiting active campaigning in buildings on balloting days, and involvement in opposing Proposal D (the Tisch Amendment) had resulted in the revisions being tabled the last two weeks.

The student referendum mandates that elections take place on the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in November. The original proceedings scheduled the elections for the third Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in November so they had to be revised to comply with the referendum.

THE REVISIONS prohibit campaigning on election days in buildings where balloting takes place. At previous meetings some Congress members expressed concern that this regulation would harm the effectiveness of the campaigning process.

"It would probably be a better learning experience to open the buildings for campaigning before the election," said Elections Commissioner Larry Tomlinson. However, he said allowing that type of campaigning during balloting interferes with the flow of traffic in buildings.

TOMLINSON SAID he had contacted Cindy Hill of the Student Life Office to obtain a waiver of the university distribution policy for the election. The policy prohibits campaigning in any building or outside any building on campus.

The revisions also mandate an open meeting when Congress votes to remove a member of the executive staff. Previously the vote was held in a closed session.

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