

# Politics '72

## Buying N.C.

by Mike Long/the Appalachian

The governor in North Carolina has no veto power. The general assembly controls the state budget.

Therefore, if the North Carolina General Assembly decides to raise taxes, or levy new ones, what can Bowles realistically do about it?

Governor Scott also made a similar promise in 1968, yet the North Carolina people felt taxes running out of their ears.

Another problem Bowles has is the people in control of the state government. There has been talk of scandal in the North Carolina Highway Commission.

As an example, how is Bowles going to clean up the mess (as he promises to do) when he will be fighting his own party members? Past politics have shown that party problems are compromised, not solved.

In the face of these problems, Bowles probably will wage a vehement spending campaign - a spending campaign designed to block his opponent, Jim Holshouser, from putting his proposals across to the North Carolina public.

This overspending undoubtedly will help Bowles dodge the issues, for how will voters know Jim Holshouser's positions?

The voters will be seeing Bowles' illustrious billboards, massive television/radio commercials, elaborate newspaper prints, and therefore gain the impression that Jim Holshouser is not saying much.

North Carolina has a chance in 1972 to change the direction of its state government. Many North Carolinians have desired this change for many years.

"Skipper" Bowles may try to buy the governorship, but he may find he cannot buy North Carolina's voters.

One of the things that bothers students about politics is the fact that, in many cases, the rich and the affluent are the ones who end up holding public office.

This notion is contrary to the idea that everyone has an equal chance in winning an election. For the rich and the affluent outspend (and many times outpromise) their opponents.

In this North Carolina primary elections, this problem was no exception. Both the Republican and Democratic primaries had men running for the gubernatorial nomination who were rich and affluent.

In the Republican primary, Jim Holshouser successfully beat his businessman opponent. In the Democratic primary, Pat Taylor was not as lucky.

What North Carolinians are now faced with is a choice between a Democratic businessman and a Republican who has a legislative record in consumer interests.

However, registered Democrats in this state (Democrat registration is overwhelming), who are cynical of the businessman-candidate image, probably will forget that Hargrove "Skipper" Bowles is the rich and the affluent.

Yet, many North Carolinians are waiting to see if Bowles will outspend Jim Holshouser as he did Pat Taylor in the Democratic primary. These North Carolinians, many of them Democrats, are concerned that Bowles very well may buy the governorship.

Students who are cynical of the rich and affluent holding power in this state should also consider Bowles' promise of no new taxes.

## Demo

McGovern's Stands

**Housing.** Federal housing programs in the past are, in large measure responsible for many of the fiscal ills of our cities. Past programs have allocated money to builders, banks, and buyer rather than focusing on every individual's needs for decent housing.

FHA programs have produced scandals and the Nixon Administration has done nothing to make things better while doing things to make matters worse. Senator McGovern would not end federal aid for housing, but would reform such assistance so that the money went directly to the people who need the housing - the poor, blacks and others deprived of the fruits of our society - not to speculators and large corporations.

**Transportation.** Senator McGovern has proposed that the Highway Trust Fund be phased into a "National Transportation Fund" with contributions from general revenues as well as from the traditional highway trust sources. Funds would be distributed according to need, in the context of a coordinated transportation system including adequate mass transportation facilities.



Our cities should be spared from federal policies which bring social and environmental problems in, and take the revenue needed to solve them, out. We need to develop a single National Urban Policy whose programs would attract private investment back to the cities. As long as ma-

the people for whose opinions he would hold a decent respect. Throughout the campaign he has urged the people to listen to him and has promised he will listen to them. But, it appears, he means that he listens to them only so long as they support him.

On July 6, *Washington Star - News* reporter Paul Hope reported the story of the McGovern campaign in these words: "Sen. George McGovern says 'any laboring man or woman who supports President Nixon ought to have his head examined.'"

On July 10, the Associated Press carried this account of a McGovern rally: "Sen. George McGovern told one of the largest crowds of his presidential campaign today that any young person or worker who supports President Nixon 'is too confused to know which end is up.'"

As an editorial writer in the *Richmond Dispatch* put it in the Sept. 13 edition of that paper: "In other words, only the adde-brained and ignorant will fail to perceive that McGovern has a monopoly on truth and right and that his program constitutes the only acceptable blueprint for the nation's future."

"Aside from being insufferably arrogant," the editorial goes on, "McGovern's observation is demonstrably ridiculous."

major government programs pull in the other direction, no level of revenue sharing or categorical grant will turn the corner of urban blight and decay.

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Senator McGovern has consistently urged that America devote far more effort to the protection of our deteriorating environment. He proposed the establishment of a council on environmental quality six years before Mr. Nixon did. He has recently proposed that a domestic NASA be created to end air and water pollution by the end of this decade. This super-agency would have responsibility for all environmental protection programs of the government.

In order to police polluters effectively, Senator McGovern has urged that citizens be given broad rights to enforce environmental protection laws. Senator Hart proposed in 1971, and co-sponsored by Senator McGovern, a bill which would broaden the statutory concept of legal standing to allow citizens to get into court and to sue when an adverse environmental effect is alleged. It would broaden the power of the federal courts to review substantive decisions of administrative agencies in the environmental field. And it would grant citizens a right to enforce in court any federally established or federally approved standards of conduct.

Senator McGovern has consistently voted for strong air and water pollution controls. He opposed federal subsidies for the Supersonic Transport, in part because of the SST's uncertain effect on our country's environment. He has long supported the idea of using monies from the Highway Trust Fund for public mass transportation so that cars will no longer clog the streets of our cities and pollute the air (cars cause about half of current air pollution). Senator McGovern opposes destructive strip mining. And he would issue an Executive Order protecting areas of our National Forests not covered by the Wilderness Act.

### SENIOR CITIZENS

Senator McGovern believes that for too long we have been looking at the rights of senior citizens as though they were privileges - something given by society as a whole out of generosity. It is time that we started recognizing that such necessities as good health care, a decent

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## GOP

All through the long Democrat primary campaign, George McGovern shuttled around the country telling everyone that he was the candidate of truth and right. He promised the "new politics" - a campaign of candor based on a clear discussion of the issues.

In the early days of his candidacy, following his nomination and preceding his dumping of Senator Eagleton, George McGovern delivered in South Dako-



ta what he considered his tone-of-the-campaign speech.

In it he said such things as: "Remember, this country began by expressing its appreciation for a decent respect to the opinion of mankind."

And he said things like: "The positions I take this fall will reflect in considerable part what I heard as I traveled the nation over the last year and a half and what I expect to hear with a sensitive ear during these days that remain between now and November 7th."

George McGovern's "sensitivity" to a discussion of the issues became headline news again when he delivered a ringing attack on conservative columnists who had dared to file stories less than favorable to the Senator. Not mincing words, he called them "obnoxious," "bitter," "paranoid," "lousy" and "despicable." That is the "sensitive" ear George McGovern lends to columnists who disagree with him.

But, of course, his most "sensitive" ear must be reserved for

## what's happening in the city

Dr. William Homer, Chairman of the Department of Art, University of Delaware, will be the speaker when Reynolda House holds a special "Sponsors and Friends Evening" Thursday, November 9, at 8:00 o'clock. Invitees include those who have contributed financial support to the Reynolda House program of activities. Following Dr. Homer's lecture, a social hour and reception will be held.

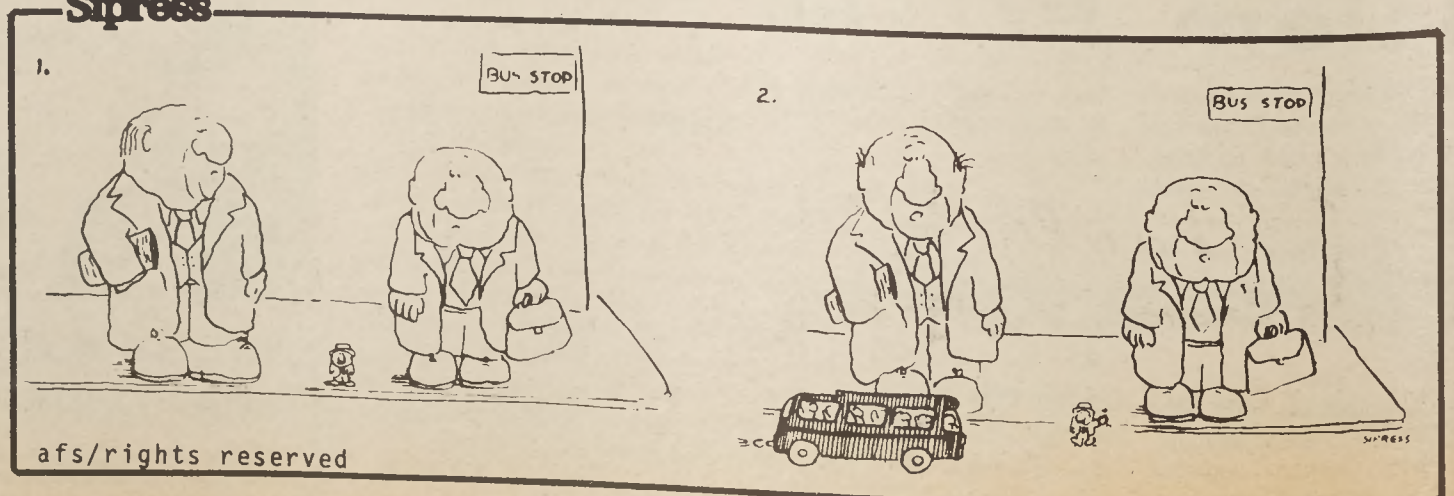
"Alfred Stieglitz and Modern Art in America" will be the subject of Dr. Homer's lecture and will be illustrated with slides. It has been developed out of a project on which Dr. Homer is currently working as a Guggenheim Fellow.

Dr. Homer got his B.A. degree from Princeton, magna cum laude, in 1951; and from Har-

vard University he received an M.A. degree in 1954 and a Ph.D. in 1961. He has taught at Princeton, Cornell, and the University of Delaware. His museum positions include Curator, Museum of Art, Ogunquit, Maine; Curator, University Portraits and the Boudinot Collection, Princeton University; and Assistant Director, Art Museum, Princeton. He has received several grants, including Guggenheim Fellow, 1972-73, and is a member of many art societies and associations in this country and in England.

A well known lecturer and author, Dr. Homer has written numerous articles for a variety of publications and is the author of two books, "Robert Henri and His Circle" (1969) and "Seurat and the Science of Painting" (1964).

### Sipress



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