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Rollins College

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# Rollins Sandspur

*Special Edition*





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**On the cover:** Gracing the cover of our special presidential issue of the *Sandspur* is a photo taken on Tuesday, March 8, 1949. President Harry S Truman visited Rollins to receive an honorary Doctorate of Humanities. The photo shows President Truman posing with President Hamilton Holt in front of the Knowles Memorial Chapel, only one year before Holt left Rollins.

In a special ceremony, President Truman made a speech stressing the importance of education. The editors of the *Sandspur* felt that this was an appropriate way to introduce this special issue which will hopefully educate our readers about the current presidential campaign.

We urge you all not to only read about the candidates but to go out and vote on Super Tuesday, no matter what your political persuasion. We sincerely hope that you enjoy this special issue as much as we did in putting it together.

### Contributors and Special Thanks To

Rollins Archives  
John Bajak  
Ronnie Clark  
Jonathan Chisdes  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Dr. Foglesong

and

all of the 1988 presidential contenders

We, the editorial board of the *Rollins Sandspur* extend a sincere standing invitation to our readers to submit articles on any subject that they feel is interesting, maddening, thought provoking, or of general interest to the Rollins community. As the editors, we reserve the right to correct spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors; but, under no circumstances will we alter the form or import of the author's ideas without previous discussion and agreement.

The *Sandspur* your paper: we will always keep this in mind. But we cannot succeed in this goal without your support and participation.

Submit articles to the *Sandspur* at campus box 2742 or drop it by our office, Mills 307.

### GART HART TO VISIT ROLLINS

This Friday, March 4, presidential candidate Gary Hart will visit the Rollins campus to make a major policy address to the nation. This will take place at the Fieldhouse at 3:00 pm, public and students are welcome.

Don't miss it.





For this special presidential issue of the *Sandspur*, we asked the Rollins community to send in editorials telling who they would vote for and why. The following are among the responses we received.

## The Four Dark Horsemen of America's Apocalypse

by John Bajak

There is a reference in the Apocalypse of John in the final chapter of the Bible how in Revelations 6 there are four horsemen, four 'living beings,' riding horses of white, red, black, and pale color. I believe these horses and their riders correspond directly to the runners in the United States presidential race in 1988. Each of these four presidential candidates have a positive platform which they uphold and gain support from the farm workers, the steel workers, the yuppies, the rich, and all these denominations.

The problem with these platforms that seem to be positive is that they all have a negative platform that goes with it. For example, Gary Hart's liberalness and reform policy fed right back into him with Donna Rice, and Gary Hart got what he deserved. Again, Jesse Jackson is trying to win support from blacks and farm workers; he's getting back his investment. What we reap, we sow, and he's shy, naturally, and waiting for someone to come along and help him sow his seeds of greatness. Jesse is unsure of himself and so we are unsure of him.

The presidential race, I believe, is going to come down to four of these characters. The white horse is going to be a Western good guy, the red horse is going to be a Freedom Fighter full of red blood, the black horse is going to be an economically cool yuppie, and the pale horse is going to be someone that's about to die.

I don't know about you, but I don't want to vote for any of these dudes. But vote we must, for we are Americans, and finally, in these end times, we know that our votes don't mean diddly. It's the one's that have money who control the world, as Bob Dylan put it in the sixties, "The Times, They Are A-Changin'." How much more are they changing now! the presidential race is changing day by day. All I know is that the winner will truly be, a horse.

## Hart Still Represents Issues

by Jonathan Chisdes

In a presidential campaign, what could be more important than discovering where each candidate stands on the issues? A year ago, the front runner for the Democratic nomination was Gary Hart, not because he was a natural leader and people followed him, but because he was a visionary and outlined a plan for America's future that seemed almost idealistic. He wanted to get rid of the useless "Star Wars" research, reorganize the military so it would be better capable of defending our country and not spend money wastefully, improve our educational system, reduce the deficit with the above mentioned military cuts and put taxes on luxury items, improve diplomatic relations with foreign countries rather than use unnecessary military force, and initiate self-help programs for the poor. He outlined these ideas in a book and would improve our country with them. He has demonstrated independence and political integrity and, of all the candidates, expresses the clearest vision of where America is going. For all this, he had huge support and a large following.

A year later, nothing has changed -- he still supports all these ideas and demonstrates ability -- except that his support has greatly diminished. He was accused of adultery, hounded by the media, forced to withdraw, and re-entered. His supporters deserted him. They wanted nothing to do with a man accused of adultery. So, demonstrating great political courage (a trait admired by President Kennedy), he pulled himself up by his bootstraps and campaigned without the support, thinking only of how he could benefit the country. He knew he was placing himself in a bad position where he would be ridiculed, criticized, and even sneered upon, but he tried to ignore the personal insults and pushed on, all for America. One can not help but admire this stamina in the man. It is definitely a quality that voters look for in choosing a leader.

Every day in this country, millions of people commit adultery. Hart never admitted it -- he was merely accused and the media proclaimed him guilty. But even if he was guilty, how would

that affect his performance as president? No one can argue that it makes him incapable of carrying out the affairs of state. Great men who accomplish great deeds need great outlets to relax and calm themselves. That case was proven with Presidents Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt, just to name a few. But those great men helped our nation to prosper and we overlooked their personal faults of

their private lives. Why, then, was so much attention paid to the personal life of Gary Hart? Has our country changed so much that we look for private morals rather than political ability in our leaders? If this is so, perhaps we need to re-examine our values. We should not give up good leadership to have a celibate president. Many people supported Hart before the Rice incident, where are they now? They got scared and ran. They did not show the courage that Hart himself showed by re-entering. If they ignored the private matter (that should only have been between Hart and his wife, not the nation) and returned to Hart, he could probably be the frontrunner again and the next President of the United States.

In 1969, Senator Ted Kennedy had a bad accident at Chappaquiddick and, for a while, his political future was uncertain. But the people of Massachusetts realized what great representation they were getting with that man and overlooked the accident. Kennedy was re-elected over and over again and today is perhaps the most prestigious senator in Congress. The voters of America should learn from the voters of Massachusetts.

Everyone has a Chappaquiddick somewhere in their past and politicians are no exception. They are people, just like us. When we vote, we must vote on the issues, not for the candidate who doesn't seem to have a Chappaquiddick. Because he does, he just does a good job of hiding it. Hart's Chappaquiddick has been exposed, but the very fact that he is still in the race indicates that people are realizing the great things Hart has to offer.

We must vote on the issues, not for the politician who hides his Chappaquiddick best.



The views of the major presidential candidates on seven prominent issues culled from statements made by the candidates, campaign issue papers, abbreviations of complex policy proposals and should not be regarded

# KNOW YOUR Campaign '88:

Text compiled by Amy Brooke Baker  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ILLUSTRATED BY PETE BASTENSEN

National security    The budget    Taxes    Trade    Foreign policy    Education    Family issues



Robertson

## Republicans



Would build up a Delta-type strike force to combat terrorism. Favors "standing up for America" over "seeking accommodation with the Soviet Union." Opposes INF treaty because of verification problems. Favors early deployment of SDI.

Would call for \$100 billion budget cut to eliminate deficit by 1991. Supports a balanced-budget amendment. Would gradually phase out farm subsidies.

Opposes tax increases.

Opposes Gephardt amendment but favors selective sanctions against countries that erect trade barriers. Favors free and open trade but claims it must be fair.

Supports aid to the contras. Would withdraw diplomatic recognition of Sandinistas and recognize the contras as "a government in exile." Would insist in any agreement with Moscow that the Soviets comply with all prior treaties and leave Afghanistan.

Would eliminate federal Department of Education. Advocates merit pay for teachers. Advocates vouchers for medical care and job training for the poor. Supports voluntary prayer in schools.

Favors tax policies that reward stable families. Supports home environment child-care programs. Proposes tax deductions to women who want to raise children at home instead of working outside it. Would toughen child-support enforcement laws.



Kemp

Skeptical about the INF treaty. Would reject any new treaties with Moscow until the Soviets satisfy the terms of every past agreement, "going back to Yalta." Supports early deployment of SDI.

Advocates balancing the budget through economic growth, not raising taxes, cutting defense, or enacting an amendment. Advocates return to the gold standard. Supports an across-the-board spending freeze on domestic programs except social security.

Is flatly opposed to any increase in taxes. Supports reduction in capital-gains rate to 15%.

Opposes protectionism. Advocates a North American free-trade zone. Favors bilateral trade agreements that bring mutual reduction of barriers.

Advocates aid to the contras. Supports freedom fighters in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Mozambique. Favors reflagging effort in the Gulf. Is a strong supporter of Israel.

Advocates allowing states to experiment with vouchers. Supports a moment of silence, not state-prescribed school prayer.

Opposes federally funded child-care programs. Has best record among Republican candidates for giving women high-paying staff jobs.



Dole

Stresses importance of technological superiority. Supports research and deployment of SDI. After initial hesitation, now supports ratification of INF treaty.

Supports a budget freeze for every federal program, except those that affect the most vulnerable in society. Would enact a balanced-budget amendment. Supports line-item veto power for the president.

Opposes personal and corporate tax increases. Would close tax loopholes. Suggests user fees for government services.

Opposes Gephardt amendment, but not opposed to some retaliatory trade practices.

Advocates aid to the contras. Support freedom fighters in Angola. Supports Reagan administration's reflagging efforts in the Gulf but urges burden sharing by allies for cost of patrolling the region.

Suggests setting up IRA-like accounts for higher education. Advocates a welfare program that would include training, education, and job counseling.

Proposes a federal grant program to the states targeted at increasing child-care services for low- and moderate-income parents.



Bush

Advocates push to eliminate chemical, biological weapons. Supports the INF agreement. Favors vigorous SDI research so an informed decision on deployment can be made in the early 1990s.

Advocates cuts in federal spending to reduce the deficit. Favors a balanced-budget amendment and line-item veto power for the president.

Has vowed to oppose all tax increases. Proposes a reduction on maximum capital-gains rate from 28% to 15%.

Opposes protectionism. Favors international negotiations and cooperation to phase out farm subsidies.

Supports aid to the contras. Supports freedom fighters and institution of democratic governments around the world. Has serious reservations about Arias peace plan. Supports President Reagan's initiative in the Gulf.

Advocates teacher competency tests. Supports merit pay for teachers and principals. Suggests college savings bonds to help cover college costs. Supports tuition tax credits for secondary education.

Does not consider child care a responsibility of the federal government. Calls it a state, local, and private concern. Supports employers who provide day care.



are summarized in the following chart. The positions have been and press reports. In many cases, of course, the views presented here are as precise statements of the candidates' thinking.

# CANDIDATES

## Scorecard Issues

National security

The budget

Taxes

Trade

Foreign policy

Education

Family issues



Simon

### Democrats



Would curb growth in defense spending. Would do away with the MX missile and B-1 bomber. Supports INF treaty as a first step to arms reductions. Favors very limited SDI research and opposes deployment.

Supports a balanced budget. Has supported a balanced-budget amendment in the past. Supported the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction bill. Would review federal programs to cut waste. Would consider line-item veto power for the president.

Would consider increasing taxes of the wealthy. Would increase cigarette excise tax. Favors an oil import fee (6¢/gallon increase on federal tax on gasoline) to pay for rebuilding roads, bridges, mass transit systems.

Would determine what percentage of the trade deficit is due to unfair practices, negotiate the amount with guilty partners, and impose mandatory retaliation if they don't stop such practices.

Opposes aid to the contras. Would reduce US military presence in Honduras.

Supports increase in teacher salaries. Would double funding for literacy programs and fully fund Head Start and basic education programs under Chapter 1.

Has written an \$8 billion jobs program in which those out of work for at least 5 weeks would be considered for a 4-day-a-week job. Training, day care, and transportation would be provided. The fifth day per week would be spent looking for a permanent job.



Jackson

Has suggested cutting up to 25 percent of defense spending. Would cancel MX, Midgetman, and Trident submarine missiles. Would withdraw American troops from Europe and require NATO allies to pay more for their own defense. Supports the INF treaty. Opposes SDI.

Would shift 4 percent of federal budget away from defense, toward education and housing. Proposes a \$60 billion American Investment Bank (financed by 10% of public employee pension funds) to be used for housing, infrastructure repair, and mass transit.

Has suggested raising taxes for the wealthy and large corporations. Favors oil import fee as a last resort with rebates for homeowners and consumers in the Northeast and farmers in the Midwest.

Proposes to help develop Latin America, creating a market there for American goods. Calls for tax incentives to keep plants and jobs in America. Wants closer economic ties with Cuba. Advocates safeguarding workers' rights around the world.

Opposes aid to the contras. Advocates a Palestinian homeland and Israel's right to security within internationally recognized boundaries. Calls for Japan to contribute more toward third-world development in return for US military presence in the Far East.

Would increase spending for preschool programs like Head Start. Would increase vocational training classes in high schools. Advocates a welfare program that includes training, education, job counseling, and day care.

Calls for greatly increased spending on day care and a federally administered national health care plan for all Americans.



Hart

Calls for less expensive, more effective weapons. Supports INF treaty as a step toward further arms reductions. Favors cuts in SDI.

Advocates a budget package that would reduce the deficit to \$41 billion by 1993. Calls for cuts in military spending of \$44 billion over the next five years through unspecified military reforms and trims on farm subsidies.

Advocates increased taxes for the wealthy. Supports an oil import fee and greater taxes on tobacco, liquor, and certain luxury items.

Opposes tariffs and quotas.

Opposes aid to the contras. Advocates reliance on economic and diplomatic initiatives in foreign relations rather than military force. Calls for more attention to Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

Advocates higher salaries for teachers coupled with competency tests and in-class evaluations. Suggests lengthening the school year. Calls for more adult educational retraining and more foreign-language instruction.

Supports federally funded child-care services and child-care tax credits.



Gore

Supports INF treaty as a step to further arms reductions. Urges that the US and Soviet Union shift to single-warhead mobile missiles as a deterrent to both from launching a first strike. Supports limited SDI research but opposes deployment.

Would call bipartisan summit conference to forge new consensus on spending, fiscal policies, with everything except social security benefits subject to negotiation. Would reduce deficit with reduced farm subsidies, defense savings, and lower postal subsidies.

Would increase taxes only as a last resort. Would close tax loopholes that benefit the wealthy and seek to improve tax compliance.

Opposes the Gephardt amendment but supports some trade restrictions in extreme circumstances. Emphasizes need for greater competitiveness to increase US exports.

Supported US shows of military force in Grenada, Libya, and the Gulf. Opposes military aid to the contras. Endorses Arias peace plan with full compliance by all parties, including the Sandinista government.

Stresses eliminating illiteracy and restoring federal funding for education to pre-Reagan levels. Advocates gradually lengthening the school year and working to improve teacher salaries. Proposes welfare reform that includes day care, education, and job training.

Advocates incentives to employers for on-site child-care centers, flexible work schedules, and encouraging schools to provide before- and after-school care. Supports bill to provide parental and medical leave for employees.



Gephardt

Would cancel MX missile and B-1 bomber programs. Supports INF treaty as step to further arms reductions. Suggests a test ban on nuclear weapons above 1 kiloton. Advocates scaling back SDI to the laboratory and banning all testing for the next 10 years.

Would reduce the deficit by \$30-40 billion annually with spending cuts and increased revenues. Opposes line-item veto power and a balanced-budget amendment.

Advocates a fee on imported oil and calls for closing tax loopholes.

Author of the Gephardt amendment, which proposes import quotas or tariffs against countries that maintain large trade surpluses with the US.

Opposes aid to the contras. Advocates use of multinational naval force in the Gulf.

Advocates closer ties between schools and corporations with jointly sponsored job training programs. Suggests IRA-type college savings plan. Proposes stipends to encourage graduate study in engineering, math, science, and foreign languages.

Would make prenatal care available to all women on welfare. Advocates child care for all AFDC recipients engaged in education or job training programs and gradually increasing funding to make child care available to more moderate- and low-income families.



Dukakis

Stresses improvement of conventional forces and opposes the Midgetman missile program. Supports INF treaty and a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons contingent upon a treaty with the Soviets to do so. Favors research but opposes deployment of SDI.

Would reduce the deficit with spending cuts, by stabilizing defense spending at current levels, and by establishing a \$500 million fund to create jobs and stimulate growth. Supports line-item veto power. Opposes a balanced-budget amendment.

Would improve existing tax enforcement before raising any taxes. Advocates a comprehensive - and one-time amnesty - program to collect as much as possible of the \$110 billion in federal taxes not paid each year.

Proposes granting temporary relief to specific industries hurt most by foreign imports under the condition that they modernize to compete more effectively. Opposes an oil import fee. Opposes the Gephardt amendment.

Opposes aid to the contras. Calls for a cease-fire in the Gulf, an embargo on arms sales to Iran/Iraq, and the creation of a "multilateral peace keeping force."

Advocates creating incentives for people to become teachers. Would establish an education and job-training program for welfare recipients with day care provided.

Proposes the creation of a national day-care partnership project in which the government and private sector would both take action to provide more child-care services.



# GOP Disadvantaged in

by Richard E. Foglesong

If history is any guide, the Republicans are apt to lose the White House in 1988 -- unless the Democrats self-destruct in selecting a nominee.

American voters clearly like to alternate the party controlling the White House. Only three times in this century has a party retained the presidency after holding it for eight years. Of course this pattern may not hold in 1988: In politics few things are certain. But there are particular historical reasons why Republicans are disadvantaged in this year's election.

One disadvantage is simply that they don't have a Democratic administration to run against. As syndicated columnist George Will has noted, the winning candidates in presidential elections, especially when no incumbent is running, generally have been those who were perceived as agents of change.

This was true for Ronald Reagan in 1980, Jimmy Carter in 1976, and John Kennedy in 1960. Yet the Republican presidential hopefuls this year are all Reagan disciples: differences with the president are either non-existent or not voiced.

That is why the Republican candidates have concentrated on reciting broad themes -- protecting freedom, generating prosperity, keeping America strong -- rather than offering new policies or ideas.

Not having an incumbent party to criticize is particularly a problem for the Republicans. Although they have done well in recent presidential contests -- winning the White House in six of the last nine elections -- their traditions and rhetoric are largely those of an opposition party.

But relying on criticisms of a "Democrat-controlled Congress" will not suffice for the Republicans in 1988. They will have to defend their words and deeds for almost a decade in power.

A second disadvantage is that foreign-policy issues offer little political capital for Republicans in this election.

Since the 1930s, foreign-policy

on education -- have aided Democrats.

But look at these major foreign-policy issues: arms negotiations with the Soviets, support for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars," and aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. None works to the obvious advantage of the Republicans.

Arms control, which conservative Republicans have resisted, has been neutralized as a Republican issue by President Reagan's signing of the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty. Conservative presidential candidates such as Jack Kemp and Pat Robertson are now in an awkward position: to continue opposing the INF treaty they must take issue with the president whose revolution they ask to lead.

"Star Wars" is likewise a troublesome foreign-policy issue for Republicans. With a total cost estimated at \$800 billion, it runs afoul of bipartisan sentiment favoring across-the-board spending cuts to reduce the federal deficit.

Advocates of SDI credit it with bringing the Soviets to the bargaining table on intermediate-range nuclear arms. But that argument cuts both ways: the signing of the INF treaty suggests that SDI has now served its purpose.

Nor can the Republicans gain advantage from promoting aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. Jack Kemp is fond of saying that the

American people need to know how the Democratic Congress has tied the administration's hands in Nicaragua. Yet the administration is the one out of step with public opinion on this issue. Despite the

president's proselytizing, 58 percent of Americans continue to disapprove of his policy of giving military support to the Contras. And this disapproval persisted even during last summer's "Olliemania."

A third disadvantage for the Republicans is that the economic issue may not work for them as it did in 1980 and 1984. In 1980 Ronald Reagan -- with the

issues -- such as war and the need to strengthen our national defense -- have typically benefited Republicans while economic issues -- such as the need to spend more

complicity of Jimmy Carter -- stole the economic issue from the Democrats. After the economic problems endured under Carter, voters had more faith in Reagan's ability to manage the economy. Now the Republicans are trying to



**MICHAEL DUKAKIS**

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Brookline (Mass.) High School  
CLASS OF 1951

COLLEGE:  
Swarthmore College  
1955

Harvard Law School  
1960



**RICHARD GEPHARDT**

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Southwest (St. Louis)  
High School  
CLASS OF 1958

COLLEGE:  
Northwestern  
1962

University of  
Law School



**GEORGE BUSH**

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Andover (Mass.) High School  
CLASS OF 1942

COLLEGE:  
Yale University  
1948

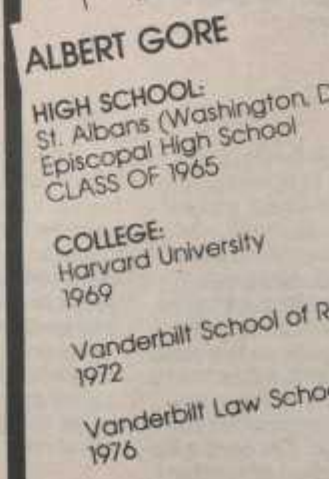


**GARY HART**

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Ottawa (Kan.) High School  
CLASS OF 1954

COLLEGE:  
Bethany Nazarene (Okla.)  
College  
1958

Yale Divinity School,  
and Yale Law School  
1964



**ALBERT GORE**

HIGH SCHOOL:  
St. Albans (Washington, D.C.)  
Episcopal High School  
CLASS OF 1965

COLLEGE:  
Harvard University  
1969

Vanderbilt School of Religion  
1972

Vanderbilt Law School  
1976





# Regaining the White House

capitalize on that success by presenting their party as the party of growth and prosperity.

Such efforts are vital to attracting the Democratic crossover votes that Republicans need to win the election.

The partisan debate over Reagan's economic policies, however, is apt to be an inconsequential draw. On one side, the Republicans will argue that the president whipped inflation and delivered to the United States a nearly unprecedented six-year period of recession-free growth.

On the other side, the Democrats will argue that growth rates are only marginally positive and that the Reagan tax cut generated the budget deficit, fueled by the trade deficit and provoked October's stock market crash.

But this debate about the policies of the past is largely irrelevant. On the pocketbook issue, voters traditionally look at what politicians have done for them lately, in the past six to 18 months. Normally this short-term orientation is an advantage for incumbents and (less clearly) the incumbent's party, because a president's control of economic policy enables him to jump-start the economy just before the election with increases in veterans benefits, social security checks, and other transfer payments. Yet there are reasons why Reagan's control of economic policy may not help the GOP this time around.

Princeton political scientist Edward Tufte has shown that second-term presidents are less likely to pump up the economy before the election. As with Dwight Eisenhower's refusal to boost the economy to aid Richard Nixon in 1960, lame-duck presidents often place maintaining their own policies above helping their party and its candidates.

Reagan's commitment to "staying the course" on his economic policies should cause alarm among Republicans in this respect.

Further, the tax cut used to fuel Reagan's 1984 re-election limits his hand now. Although politically very effective, this strategy of cutting taxes to increase personal income before the election cannot be easily repeated now: the trillion-dollar federal deficit argues against further tax cuts. The budget deficit likewise prevents Reagan from following the old formula of increasing transfer payments to fatten wallets before the vote. As a result, Republicans can derive little or no incumbent advantage from their control of the economic policy.

Yet hope is not lost for the Republicans. The Democrats have

problems of their own that could prevent them from exploiting their opportunities.

The trickiest problems confronting the Democrats concern their most interesting candidates - Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. Among Democrats, these two may have the broadest vision of what ails America. They also possess large followings and are proven vote-getters. The problem is that neither candidate is electable as president (and Jackson probably not electable as a vice president either).

Hart, the only candidate regularly asked to sign autographs, has achieved celebrity status, but he also receives the highest negative ratings of any party candidate. In the aftermath of last month's Iowa caucuses, in which Hart polled only one percent of the vote, the Gary Hart problem may disappear for the Democrats. But the race is far from over and Hart still could play the roll of spoiler by attracting disproportionate media attention away from the other, electable candidates.

Jackson, who in a six-man field could win the March 8 Southern primaries, is sure to send a large bloc of delegates to the convention. And the failure to respond to the Jackson challenge could lead to a divisive convention and a divided party afterward. At stake is whether black voters, the most solidly Democratic group in the nation, will turn out in large numbers to support the Democratic nominee come November. Without a significant turnout from this numerically important, strategically located constituency, the Democratic nominee can't win in the South or the industrial Northeast.

Thus, candidate problems may prevent the Democrats from taking advantage of the issue problems confronting the Republicans. But on balance, it is still the Democrats' race to lose.

*Dr. Foglesong, professor of political science, wrote this article for The Orlando Sentinel. It is reprinted in the Sandspur with his permission.*

## PAT ROBERTSON

HIGH SCHOOL:  
McCallie School (Tenn.)  
CLASS OF 1946

COLLEGE:  
Washington and Lee  
University  
1950

Yale University  
1955

New York Theological  
Seminary  
1959



## PAUL SIMON

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Eugene (Ore.) High School  
CLASS OF 1945

COLLEGE:  
University of Oregon,  
Dana College (Neb.)  
1946-48  
Prior to graduating  
he started working for  
an Illinois newspaper.



## JESSE JACKSON

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Sterling (S.C.) High  
CLASS OF 1959

COLLEGE:  
University of Illinois,  
North Carolina Agricultural  
and Technical  
State University  
1963



## JACK KEMP

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Fairfax (Los Angeles)  
High School  
CLASS OF 1953

COLLEGE:  
Occidental College



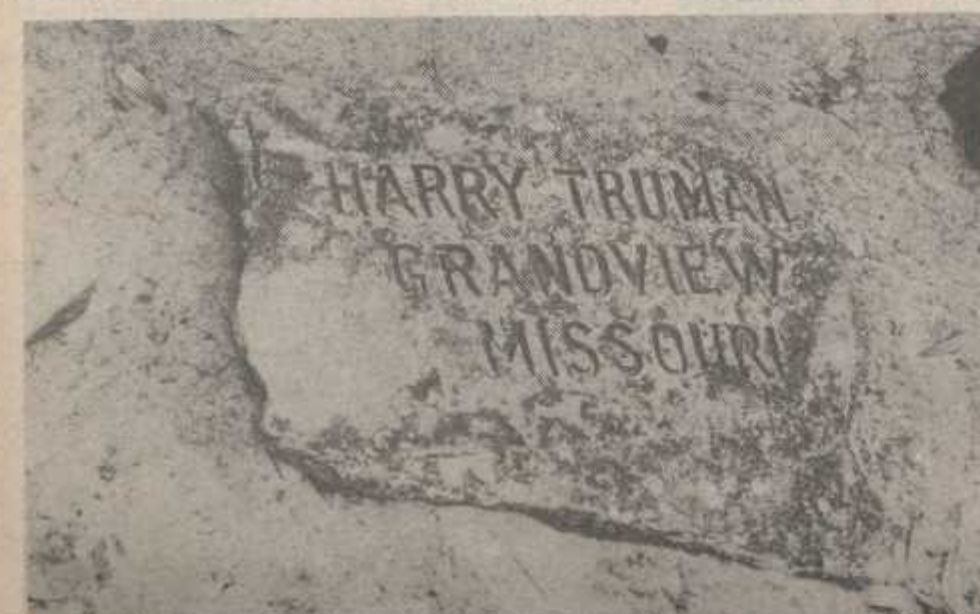
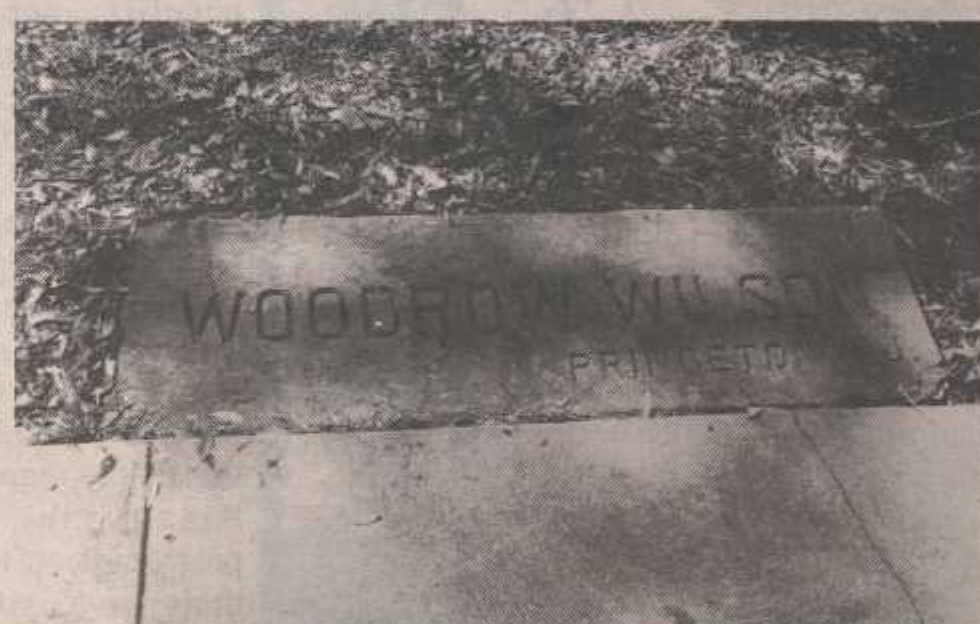
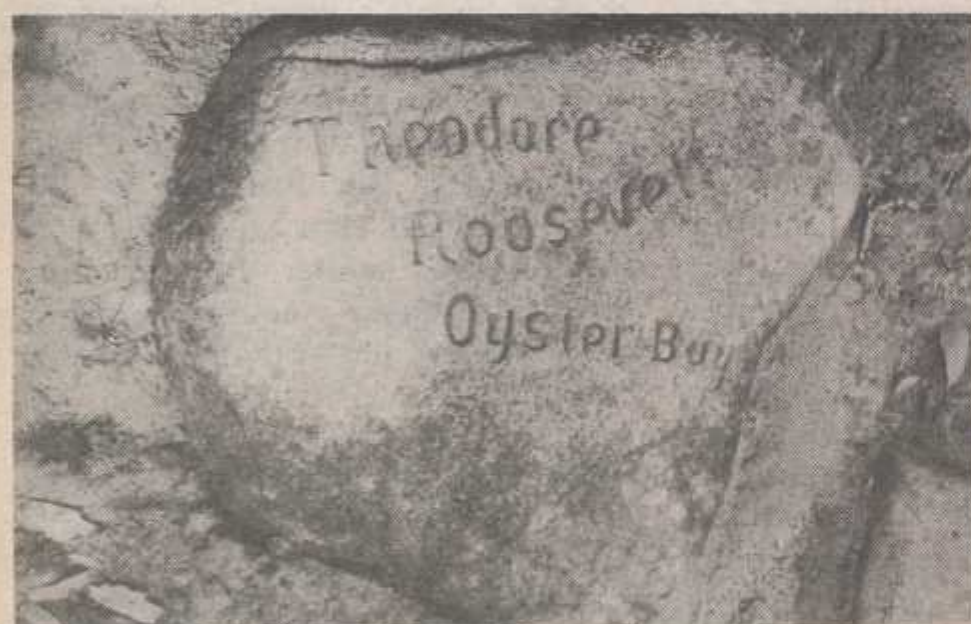
## ROBERT DOLE

HIGH SCHOOL:  
Russell (Kan.) High School  
CLASS OF 1941

COLLEGE:  
Washburn Municipal  
University  
1952







# Who's Next?