

He would
be king

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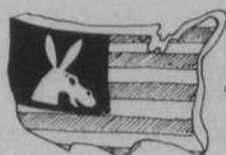
Run,
Jesse
Run

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PRIMARY 1984



UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

Hart, Mondale — their views and positions

Editors note: Jesse Jackson and his stance on the issues can be found on page 4B in a separate article.

As the candidates head into the final stretch of primaries before the Democratic National Convention, Walter Mondale and Gary Hart are trying to gain the momentum that will make them the one to hold the reins of the Democratic donkey.

On Tuesday, Oregonians will get their chance to vote for whomever they decide is the best man. Who are these men and what do they stand for? The Emerald has tried here to give a picture of the men and the issues to help you when you have to push the lever in the voting booth.

Mondale, the son of a minister, grew up in Minnesota. His interest in politics began when he was in college as he worked on Hubert Humphrey's campaign and for the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. In 1960, he became attorney general of Minnesota.

In 1964, Mondale was elected to the U.S. Senate where he attained "the most liberal record in the Senate," he says.

As Carter's vice president in 1976, Mondale was respectful, but when he disagreed with the president, he often said so. For example, Mondale expressed his support of the Warren Court rulings that expand the rights of criminal defendants after Carter criticized them.

Since the Carter-Mondale defeat in 1980, Mondale has been gearing up for the 1984 presidential race, building support within the traditional democratic party and creating a strong campaign organization.

After the last group of primaries, Mondale leads the race with about 1,400 delegates. He needs 1,967 to cinch the nomination at the conven-

tion in July. But none of the delegates are committed, according to the national Democratic party rules, so it could be anyone's ball game.

And Sen. Gary Hart is hoping to be the one to hit the home run and wind up as the Democratic Party candidate.

Hart was raised in Ottawa, Kansas. He was shaped intellectually by a philosophy professor at Bethany Nazarene College in Oklahoma, Prescott Johnson, and he decided to become a philosophy professor himself. He abandoned that plan after a couple years, but got his divinity degree from Yale Divinity School anyway.

He was much influenced by John F. Kennedy. After receiving his law degree, he served a a junior civil rights lawyer in the Justice Department and later worked for the Interior department.

His arrival on the national political scene came when he wrote Sen. George McGovern a memo on how to organize his campaign for the West and McGovern asked him to be his campaign manager. After that experience he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1974. As a senator, he has worked to achieve military reform and has achieved a basically strong liberal ratings.

Hart has presented himself as the candidate of "new ideas." He has about 880 delegates compared to the 1,967 needed to win the nomination.

What are the ideas behind the campaign? Following is a brief summary of Hart's and Mondale's views in key areas.

Education

Mondale and Hart agree on the basic issues in education — it is important and it ought to be supported. They both blast Reagan administration policies that cut education programs.

"We must reaffirm our commitment to quality public education," Hart said in 1983. "Our nation's very existence as a democracy depends on an educated citizenry."

Mondale would not disagree.

"We must give our children the opportunity to succeed in life, and that starts with education," Mondale said in a speech to the National Association for the Education of Young Children in November 1983. "Nothing is more important for our future. I am absolutely committed to making this next generation the best educated in our history."

They both endorse a build-up in the quality of teaching in math, science and foreign languages. Hart has sponsored a bill, the American Defense Education Act, that would provide funds for that purpose. Mondale has proposed creating an "Education Corps" that would attract talented students to teaching through incentives like forgiving student loans if they teach for a given period of time in the field.

Perhaps the greatest difference between Hart and Mondale in education is that Mondale has a specific plan which he has released to the public and Hart does not. Mondale places a top priority on education, saying it will be at the "top of his agenda" and giving it an \$11 billion price tag. Hart is a little more lukewarm, mainly pointing to his actions as a senator that opposed cuts proposed by the Reagan administration.

A key portion of Mondale's plan for education is a "Fund for Excellence." He would ask every community to create a commission for excellence in education. The Fund for Excellence monies would be available to the communities directly to

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