The university plays host to the political world as the Presidential Debate returns to Wait Chapel.
Third parties denied invitations to debates

By Phil Glynn  
Assistant News Editor

The upcoming presidential debates will feature just two of the candidates running for president of the United States. Though many believe them to be the only candidates in the race, the list actually includes many others. Among the candidates, a large amount of attention has been given to Libertarian Party nominee Ralph Nader, Reform Party nominee Pat Buchanan, Green Party nominee Ralph Nader and John Hagelin of the Natural Law/Independent Party.

Most of the attention has been paid to Republican nominee Gov. George W. Bush and Democratic nominee Vice President Al Gore. But studies have shown a growing sentiment that criticizes the prominence of the Republican and Democratic parties in both Congress and the presidency. A Gallup/CNN/USA Today poll showed that 67 percent of Americans want a strong third party movement that would run candidates for president, congress and state officials.

Ralph Nader is running as the nominee of the Green Party but is drawing support from a number of liberal organizations. His platform is more oriented toward domestic issues such as campaign finance reform, health care and trade.

“We must end the dominance and corruption of our political system by the influence of big money,” Nader has said. “Year after year big business invests in politicians and political parties by giving them millions of dollars, and in return those businesses get corporate welfare and tax breaks worth billions of dollars. This must end.”

Nader also believes that the United States should withdraw from the North American Free Trade Agreement and the World Trade Organization. After this withdrawal, he said that we should negotiate new agreements that put the interests of workers, consumers and the environment above those of multinational corporations.

On the subject of health care, he argues that it is possible to provide full medical coverage for all Americans. Nader has come out against the prison industry and the workers.

Nader said that this foreign policy would be toward “peace" and to anticipate conflicts, thus making our military actions less reactionary. Nader has continually criticized Bush and Gore for being unable to act independently of corporate influence and has promised that, if elected, he would.

Harry Browne of the Libertarian party is running on a platform of smaller government and individual liberty. Browne has said, “I want to get government out of your life, so that you’re free to make your own decisions, manage your own earnings, and live as a free, sovereign individual — not as a dysfunctional child who must be guided, managed and cared for by an all-powerful government.”

Browne claims that, if elected, he would free Americans from the income tax and make the federal government “so small that it can handle its constitutional functions with just the tariffs and excise taxes already being collected.” He has criticized other candidates for wanting too much control of the lives of the American public and said that he would end Social Security. He supports the return of all U.S. troops from overseas service, the repeal of gun laws and promises to protect Americans from the intrusion of public officials.

Harry Browne supports a plan that would eliminate the federal income tax. Browne, who received his master’s and doctorate degrees in physics from Harvard University, believes that people can solve America’s problems through the logical methods of a scientist.

Most of these candidates have expressed distress at not being included in the debates. Buchanan has cited a mentality among Americans that he feels has contributed to his exclusion.

“Americans are just so blasé. We are living in uninteresting times. It’s almost like the ’20s,” Buchanan has said.

Third party candidates have struggled in the past and continue to do so to gain national attention and exposure. The upcoming debates will not include them, and many citizens are expected to publicly demonstrate along with these candidates against what they see as an unfair format for the presidential debates.
Dems look for moral leader in Lieberman

By Taylor Kennamer
Old Gold and Black Reviewer

Sen. Joe Lieberman is not a high-profile politician, but he has quietly served in various government positions for almost three decades. First elected to Connecticut’s State Senate in 1971, Lieberman served as the majority leader from 1973-81 before he became the state’s attorney general. He took office as a U.S. Senator in 1988, after being defeated in his bid for election to the House of Representatives in the surge of Reagan-induced Republican popularity of 1980. In the last decade, he has served on the Armed Services, Government Affairs, Environment and Public Works, and Small Business committees, as well as acting as the Democratic Deputy Whip.

Born in 1942 in Stamford, Conn., Lieberman attended Yale University for both undergraduate and law school, and graduated in 1967. In addition to his political experience, Lieberman has authored several books, including In Praise of Public Life, The Power Broker, The Scorpion, The Legacy, Child Support in America, and The Tarantula.

Lieberman has a reputation as a “centrist” Democrat, blending liberalism and social conservatism. Notably, he authored his first major legislative bill in March of this year. The result was an education proposal on which he collaborated with several moderate Republicans; the measure was defeated resoundingly, by a Senate vote of 84-13. Lieberman’s nomination to serve as Al Gore’s running mate is also a landmark for Jews. If elected vice-president, Lieberman will be the first Jewish person in the nation’s history to serve in this capacity.

The self-styled “New Democrat” attends a synagogue led by Rabbi Barry Freundel, who said in an interview with ABC News that Lieberman’s nomination was a “breakthrough moment.”

Buzzwords in the Lieberman campaign include consumer rights, elevated minimum wage and environmental protection. Borrowing a page from Tipper Gore’s book, the senator has also been known to advocate “cleaner” rap lyrics, and looks toward the privatization of Social Security — much like George W. Bush. Lieberman also advocates free trade and tax cuts for capital gains.

Gore’s selection of Lieberman also speaks to the blight upon the Democratic party introduced by the Clinton-Lewinski scandal; Lieberman was one of the first Democrats to denounce the President’s actions, and he has been described as “morally unassailable.” According to CNN reports, Lieberman’s strengths include the ability to work with broad constituencies and a strong voting record supporting abortion rights, including a vote to veto a ban on late-term “partial-birth” abortions. Lieberman has also been cultivating his image as an accessible, unorthodox politician, even going so far as to be photographed on a Harley-Davidson motorcycle in Kansas City.

Experience nets Cheney Republican VP nod

By Kate Gibson
Old Gold and Black Reporter

Richard Bruce (Dick) Cheney, the Republican candidate for vice president, has become, according to Rich Bond, the former Republican National Committee chairman, “a conservative who doesn’t scare people.”

During his political career, Cheney earned a reputation as a serious, thoughtful conservative. In the world of Gov. George W. Bush, the man who chose Cheney as his running mate, “He’s a good, solid man. He’s a reliable, steady person. I trust him.”

Cheney was born in 1942 in Lincoln, Neb. He grew up in Casper, Wyo. and attended public schools in both Casper and Lincoln and Caspar. He earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees in political science from the University of Wyoming, and in 1963 Cheney began his political career.

He worked for three years as an intern in the Wisconsin legislature, and in 1966 he became a staff aide for Wisconsin Gov. Warren Knowles. Two years later Cheney came to Washington, D.C. as a congressional fellow. He served on the staff of Republican Rep. William A. Steiger of Wisconsin, and then became an assistant to Donald Rumsfeld, the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. From 1971 to 1973, Cheney served in the Nixon Administration as a White House staff assistant and later as the assistant director of the Cost of Living Council.

In 1973, Cheney left politics briefly and accepted the vice presidency of Bradley, Woods and Company, a Washington, D.C.-based investment firm. He returned to the White House in 1974 and worked as a deputy assistant to President Gerald Ford. One year later, he became the chief of staff, holding this position until Ford left office.

After Jimmy Carter won the Presidency, Cheney returned to his home state of Wyoming and ran for Congress. He won and was re-elected five times; during his term in office, he served as the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, Chairman of the House Republican Conference and Minority Whip.

Cheney’s most significant work began when President George Bush selected him to serve as Secretary of Defense in 1989. During his four years in this position, Cheney reshaped the defense budget to fit America’s needs in the post-Cold War era. He recognized that the breakdown of the Soviet Union could put weapons in the hands of more volatile powers, advocating a policy he described as “arms for America’s friends and arms control for its potential foes.”

In addition, Cheney took part in two of the nation’s largest recent military operations. In 1989, he helped plan Operation Just Cause in Panama. General Manuel Noriega, head of that nation’s military, had denied president-elect Guillermo Endara his rightful office in order to escape pressing drug-trafficking charges in the United States. After Noriega’s forces shot an American serviceman, U.S. troops invaded Panama. Within days, they had placed Endara in office and arrested Noriega.

Cheney also shared command of Operation Desert Storm with Gen. Colin Powell, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Desert Storm Commander Norman Schwarzkopf. This venture drove Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, protecting Kuwaiti citizens and preserving the oil supply of the West.

For the past five years, Cheney has worked as CEO of the Halliburton Company, a Texas-based corporation that provides services to the oil industry.

While some have criticized Cheney for his unassuming demeanor, many of his colleagues share Bush’s respect. Powell says that Cheney “adds depth to a Bush administration,” and Democratic media consultant Frank Greer acknowledges that he is “respected for his seasoned experience.”

Cheney’s wife, Lynn, holds a doctorate in British literature from the University of Wisconsin and was chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Humanities from 1986 to 1993. She advocates education reform and the teaching of core knowledge in every subject area. The Cheneys have two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and three granddaughters.
University finds sponsors for debate activities

By Brian Schiller
Editor in Chief

The university has announced nine sponsors that will be joining it to help make the Oct. 11 debate a success. After being approached by the university over the past several months US Airways, Wachovia Corporation, the Winston-Salem Journal, BellSouth, Duke Energy, I delliance Inc., TITAN Technology Partners and Mr. And Mrs. Charles Peebler have agreed to become official sponsors. Enterasys Networks will be the lead sponsor for the debate. The sponsors will help off set the $50,000 the university was required to provide in order to host a debate.

Debate sponsors will provide both cash and in-kind gifts said Kevin Cox, an assistant vice president and the director of media relations. “Before we made our proposal to the Commission on Presidential Debates, we consulted with several corporate and community leaders who were very encouraging about potential financial support,” said Sandra Boyette, the vice president for university advancement and coordinator of the debate, in an Oct. 2 press release from the university.

“Sponsors were chosen by, and approached by, the staff based on expectations of their interest,” said Bob Baker, an assistant vice president and the director of development.

Enterasys Networks, formerly a part of Cabletron Systems, is the official network provider of the university and has been working closely with technology development on campus since 1995. “It was an ideal opportunity to build brand recognition, bring some of our top customers to debate activities and strengthen the relationship with Wake Forest University,” said Tom Eggemeier, the vice president of corporate communications for Enterasys Networks.

Enterasys representatives will be distributing approximately 4,000 T-shirts on campus Oct. 9-10. Several members of the campus community who wear the T-shirt on Oct. 12 will win American Express travel vouchers worth $1,500 toward travel in the United States.

Enterasys hopes to promote the work that it has done in conjunction with the university. “We will be doing a case study on the work at Wake Forest to highlight the success of the partnership,” Eggemeier said. Enterasys has placed half-page advertisements in the Winston-Salem Journal to promote the work of Enterasys and the university in relation to the debate. Another sponsor of the Presidential Debate in Wait Chapel is delliance Inc, a not-for-profit organization that promotes innovation and technological development in the Piedmont Triad.

First and foremost it was a total community collaborative effort on an opportunity for worldwide exposure," said Bill Dean, the president of delliance Inc. "delliance will contribute “in a small way to support connectivity and technology for students and the community” Dean said. He added that the debate was an opportunity that a lot of communities never had, a chance for a “worldwide audience to be looking at what’s going on with great interest.”

US Airways and Wachovia also sponsored the 1988 Presidential Debate at the university. Mr. And Mrs. Peebler are members of the university’s Parents’ Council and reside in New York City.

Opportunities for activism extend outside campus gates

By Kathryn Spangler
Old Gold and Black Reporter

The deadline has passed for students to sign up as volunteers for the debate, but there are still opportunities to get involved on campus both with the debate and the November elections.

Students can volunteer with partisan groups such as the College Democrats, College Republicans, and the campus Green Party supporters, as well as take advantage of the online focus groups that aim to relay young people’s opinions to the candidates as well as the media.

Despite the fact that Ralph Nader will not be participating in the debate, Green Party supporters on campus are still making their voices heard.

“We’re working with some other groups in North Carolina and around the Winston-Salem area to hold some protests on and around campus all day on the day of the debate,” said junior Andrew Whitacre, a student representative for the Green Party. “We tried to get permission to hold a parade to the upper Quad, but were once again frustrated by the stringent restrictions of the university on our protests. We circled a petition, and we have 275 signatures from students alone who agree that the university’s restrictions on our protests violate our freedom of speech.”

The College Democrats will try to get students involved, too. “We’re hosting a student debate 9 p.m. Sept. 3 at Shorty’s as a forum for all of us to present our sides of issues, and have a little bit of dialogue with those issues,” said senior Pollyanna Rhee, the vice president of the College Democrats. “We’re also putting out an issues guide just so people can see the issues of the Democratic Party.”

“The issues guide will be available by late October, and will cover the major issues of campaign: education, gay rights, women’s issues, civil rights, and the general Democratic platform.”

“We’re working with Forsyth County and North Carolina Republican parties on a joint venture to have a rally at the Lawrence Joel Coliseum Annex the night of the debate,” adds Potter. “The debate will be shown there, and we’ll have speakers.”

The group has invited a number of prominent national politicians, but have yet to secure a keynote speaker. However, Gov. George W. Bush has tentatively agreed to come by the rally after the debate.

“This is a good opportunity for students to get involved with the senior party, and for people to get experience in planning this kind of event, but at the same time receive the knowledge and resources of the professional politicians we have guiding it,” says Potter.

Students are also invited to participate in “Youth Rate the Debate,” which will be the country’s largest ever focus group of young citizens—over 5,000. After registering at the Wake Forest/SpeakOut.com site (debate.wfu.edu/speakout.html), students will receive a user name and password that will allow them to get into the focus group the night of the debate.

When students log into the Wake Forest/SpeakOut.com site a few minutes before the debate, a “dial meter” will appear on their computer screen. As the debate begins on television, students move the dial’s slider on the dial to indicate their disapproval or approval of what the speaker says. Within minutes, a results page will be available for students to compare their opinions with those of other young people, and with the ratings of other demographic groups. The results will also be available to the 3,000 international media representatives on campus.

Another opportunity for students to make their voices heard online can be found at www.opinioneering.com/ wfu, which is run by seniors Heath Bumgardner and Luke Feddam, junior Sandy Salstrom and other members of the WFU Opinion Team. Students can propose questions for the candidates, and vote on which questions they think the candidates should be discussing. The questions that receive the most votes will be sent to the campaigns so that they can give a response. The Opinion Team will e-mail the answers they get from the candidates directly to those students who participate.

All groups encourage those who have not become involved with the debate so far to do so. “It’s definitely not too late to get involved,” says Reilly. “The best way would be to e-mail one of our officers to find out about volunteer opportunities, and ways to get involved on campus surrounding the debate. We have volunteers in almost all of the state and local campaigns, as well as in Students for Gore.” Whitacre encourages any students interested in supporting Nader to contact him.

“We’re always looking for more people to get involved, and we’re hoping to retain a lot of people who have been involved in the past to help out,” says Potter. “We’re open to anybody who wants to help out because the bottom line is getting our message out and getting our people elected.”
Debate experience comes in many forms

By Laura Weems
Old Gold and Black Reporter

It’s almost like Christmas. You can almost hear the gleeful giggles of politics watchers everywhere as a frenzy of activity prepares the university for one night of academic and political wonder.

As the university decks its halls with flags of white, students are preparing for the big night as well. Plans range from a debate party right on the Mag Quad to cheering on the home team in the privacy of one’s own home.

Student Government President Amanda Carlson has been working with the rest of SG, the alumni activities board and university faculty to plan a debate party that is sure to draw a giant crowd.

“At the beginning of the semester, I had a feeling that this debate was going to be a political wonder. I think it would be fun to watch it as a campus,” said Carlson.

Parking plan relies on off-campus lots, shuttles

Parking lots open for resident students from 5 p.m. Oct. 6 - noon Oct. 12

Parking from Oct. 6 - 12

The subject of numerous rumors since the beginning of the semester is how the debate and the associated thousands of visitors to campus will affect parking for students, faculty and staff.

In a pamphlet mailed to students on Sept. 27 the parking arrangements for the campus community were explained in detail.

Residential students will be able to park in designated lots on campus or at Groves Stadium. Shuttles will transport students to and from the Reynolda Campus 24 hours a day from 10 p.m. Oct. 8 until 6 p.m. Oct. 12.

Student parking on south campus, in the Polo area and at Townhouse Apartments will remain open for students in addition to several lots usually reserved for faculty and staff.

Even with the expansion of student parking into extra lots there will not be enough spaces available on campus for all residential students.

Lots A, B, C, M, N, P, W2 and the east half of Q will close at 5 p.m. Oct. 6. Lots W1, W3, X, Y and the remaining half of Q will close at 4 p.m. Oct. 8. All closed lots must be cleared of vehicles by 10 p.m. Oct. 8 and will remain clear until 6 a.m. Oct. 9.

Students who drive their vehicles off campus after 10 p.m. Oct. 8 will not be allowed to drive back onto campus and will need to park at Groves and use the shuttle for transportation onto campus. A university ID will be required to ride the shuttle.

Commuter students at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels are asked to park at the First Assembly of God at the corner of Polo Road and Long Drive. Students will enter campus through the Polo Road entrance. A university ID will be required to enter campus.

Evening graduate and professional students will park at North Chase Shopping Center. Shuttles will be provided from 5 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. on the nights of Oct. 9-11. Commuter students at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels are asked to park at the First Assembly of God at the corner of Polo Road and Long Drive. Students will enter campus through the Polo Road entrance. A university ID will be required to enter campus.

Individuals must show a university ID to board the shuttle. The lot will be staffed by University Police 24 hours a day. Faculty and staff living in Faculty Apartments will continue to be able to park on campus but are asked to use the Reynolda Road entrance.

All handicapped drivers will use a designated area of the Gold Lot at Groves Stadium where there will be access to a handicapped-equipped shuttle service.

The gatehouses at the Reynolda Road and University Parkway entrances to campus will operate continuously from 10 p.m. Oct. 8 until noon Oct. 12. City buses, taxis, school buses, delivery trucks and emergency vehicles will operate on campus as usual.

While the hype is contagious, some students have managed to avoid debate fever and will be watching the debates from the privacy of their own rooms.

Other students will get together with friends for debate parties. Many students believe any excuse for a party is a good one and with a number of teachers canceling classes the day of the debate, the festivities are bound to start early.

Others find humor the best way to deal with the situation. Junior Maryn Whittles is looking forward to her moment in the spotlight. “I’m going to walk around campus following the media with a T-shirt that says ‘DISCOVER ME!’” she said.

“Hopefully I can get people on that bandwagon!”

Gore himself with be joining the after-party. As of now, these rumors are unsubstantiated.

Parking lots remaining unchanged for students, faculty and staff

Parking lots closed from 4 p.m. Oct. 8 - noon Oct. 12

Parking lots closed from 5 p.m. Oct. 6 - noon Oct. 12

Parking lots open for resident students from 5 p.m. Oct. 6 - noon Oct. 12

Graphic by Jay Criddle
Gore’s fuel plan contains flaws

Brandon Walters

Gore’s position on U.S. energy policy is contradictory.

Last Thursday, Al Gore proposed that the United States release a small portion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to curb rising oil prices. A day later, the Clinton administration announced that it was releasing 30 million barrels of the 570 million barrels currently stored in the salt caves along the coast of Texas and Louisiana. But this is not the first time that the Clinton Administration has played oil politics in election years. When President Clinton was running against Bob Dole in the 1996 election, oil prices increased almost 20 percent in some states. Dole’s proposal was that Clinton’s 1993 gas-tax increase be repealed. Clinton responded by claiming that an obscure plank in a bipartisan deficit-reduction bill was a relief for motorists. Then, in a campaign trip to Florida, Clinton announced the release of 12 million barrels from the SPR because the “rise in the price of gasoline... affects take-home pay of working people who have to commute.” If Clinton was so concerned with the price of gasoline effecting working people, why didn’t he push his gas tax hike? High oil prices went a long way in defeating Jimmy Carter’s re-election campaign in 1980, so perhaps Gore was afraid that today’s high oil prices would adversely affect him, especially in swing states such as Pennsylvania and Ohio as winter drew near and voters felt the pinch of high oil prices. In light of George W. Bush’s critique of the Clinton-Gore administration’s “do nothing” energy policy, the Clinton-Gore White House apparently thought it would be a good idea to use the SPR for short-term political support right before an election.

Last January, Gore opposed Energy Secretary Bill Richardson’s plan to tap the SPR and said it would be an ineffective way of lowering prices. Ten months farther down the election cycle, it seems Gore has changed his mind. But this is hardly the least of Gore’s hypocrisy. For most of his political career, Gore claimed that high gasoline prices were good because they helped lower consumption. In 1993 he pushed for a broad tax on energy consumption known as the BTU tax, which was eventually killed by the Senate Finance Committee. I wonder what the nation’s response would be if he stood up in Wait Chapel Oct. 11 during the Presidential Debate and lauded the goals of increasing gas prices to lower consumption. In February, Gore’s primary opponent, Bill Bradley, proposed tapping the SPR to ease the burden on homeowners. Gore’s response was that the move wouldn’t boost supply because oil producing countries would retaliate by cutting oil production by the same margin, “they’d wipe out any impact from releasing oil from that reserve”, was Gore’s line. Now Gore has changed his mind about the SPR and thinks that using it is a good idea (though hardly a novel one). Last week Gore stated that the OPEC nations had “pledged to increase oil production and they have not.” However, the Clinton administration says OPEC is now producing about 3.5 million more barrels a day than last March. Perhaps Clinton and Gore ought to get their story straight. Or perhaps Gore ought to think twice about using the SPR for short-term political purposes. Otherwise, there is the issue that the country’s refineries are running at nearly 100 percent capacity. In light of this fact, Richardson’s and Gore’s estimates of an increase of oil supply by 3 to 5 million barrels a day is immensely optimistic. But that’s the absolute beauty of Gore’s plan! What he won’t mention to you is that it will take about 40 days to draw the oil from the salt caves, refine it and get it to people’s homes. In other words, no one will realize that the plan is a farce until after the election. Do you love this guy or what?

Timara Dunn

Fox’s decision to air a new series limits voters.

There’s something about the month of October. The baseball playoffs begin, a new television lineup graces household screens, and the race for the presidency continues to heat up. At some point, I wonder what will happen if these three trains were to collide. On Oct. 3, they certainly did.

Last week, the Fox network released statements that it will not broadcast the first Presidential debate due to prior programming commitments. Instead, Fox decided to debut its newest sci-fi creation, “Dark Angel.” That left ABC, CBS, NBC and various cable networks to carry the weight and the ratings. The same may be repeated for the remaining debates, including the one hosted by the university, as Fox will show baseball and more new shows. NBC may not show the final debate in St. Louis if a baseball playoff series must be decided in five games.

How did the big three networks benefit from this? Luckily, these networks knew how to pull in ratings. With hits like “Survivor” and “Who Wants to Be A Millionaire?” I don’t see any trouble for them to create an image to sell the debate to a television audience. Instead of Jim Lehrer addressing the audience that the country’s response would be if he stood up in Wait Chapel Oct. 11 during the Presidential Debate and lauded the goals of increasing gas prices to lower consumption. In February, Gore’s primary opponent, Bill Bradley, proposed tapping the SPR to ease the burden on homeowners. Gore’s response was that the move wouldn’t boost supply because oil producing countries would retaliate by cutting oil production by the same margin, “they’d wipe out any impact from releasing oil from that reserve”, was Gore’s line. Now Gore has changed his mind about the SPR and thinks that using it is a good idea (though hardly a novel one). Last week Gore stated that the OPEC nations had “pledged to increase oil production and they have not.” However, the Clinton administration says OPEC is now producing about 3.5 million more barrels a day than last March. Perhaps Clinton and Gore ought to get their story straight. Or perhaps Gore ought to think twice about using the SPR for short-term political purposes. Otherwise, there is the issue that the country’s refineries are running at nearly 100 percent capacity. In light of this fact, Richardson’s and Gore’s estimates of an increase of oil supply by 3 to 5 million barrels a day is immensely optimistic. But that’s the absolute beauty of Gore’s plan! What he won’t mention to you is that it will take about 40 days to draw the oil from the salt caves, refine it and get it to people’s homes. In other words, no one will realize that the plan is a farce until after the election. Do you love this guy or what?

Timara Dunn

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As for CBS, it would probably not stray away from its summer success story “Survivor.” The audience might form a tribal council to vote off their least favorite candidate at the end of the debate, and the victor would win the election.

candidates, I had a different image in my mind for each of the networks. For ABC, I imagined Regis Philbin moderating the debate and asking multiple-choice questions to Al Gore and George W. Bush. If each candidate were to use a “Call-a-Friend” lifeline on a question about policy, would Bush opt to call his father, or would Gore call Bill Clinton for help? Maybe the candidates would have been quizzed on what issues they support or what they have done while in office. Perhaps to show that they were in tune with the times, Gore and Bush might have sported suits from Philbin’s clothing line from the nearest mall.

For CBS, it would probably not stray away from its summer success story “Survivor.” The audience might form a tribal council to vote off their least favorite candidate at the end of the debate, and the victor would win the election. Then again, the debate commission could leave the two candidates on a deserted stage with only a fistful of questions and rats to eat for 30 days. Maybe Bush’s idea of placing rats in a campaign ad would come back to haunt him.

NBC certainly needed to recover from its ratings bomb labeled the 2000 Summer Olympics. After watching tape-delay coverage and summer games in the fall, viewers need an old autumn classic in the form of an election campaign. However, if viewers found the debate to be more breathtaking or exciting than watching Vince Carter perform one of the greatest dunks ever, our entertainment values have certainly changed.

On the other hand, Fox wanted to kick start its fall lineup with the premiere of a new show “Dark Angel.” The network started the new season in the right way. With the lifespan of new shows being short these days, it was crucial to show a series’ first six episodes before it is cancelled. Why not broadcast a 2-hour不对一 premie...
Bush's ideas would endanger the prosperity of the last eight years.

In 1992 the presidential election was focused on rescuing America from the mire of recession. The decision before us then was between the economic policies of the Reagan-Bush years and the possibilities being offered by the Clinton-Gore ticket. Fortunately, America voted for the Democrats that year and during the past eight years the result has been the largest economic growth in our history. Now, though, the situation is much different than in '92. It's 2000 and we're not staring into the abyss of a recession, but rather a projected budget surplus of several trillion dollars. The choices in this election are much harder than they were eight years ago. Back then it was easy to say that the Reagan-Bush economic plan hadn't worked for twelve years and that it was about time to try something new. In 1995 Edward N. Wolff reported in American Prospect's Summer Edition that between 1983 and 1989 "more than 60 percent of the new wealth went to the top 1 percent and 99 percent went to the top 20 percent." For the past eight years, the Clinton-Gore plan has taken us to a period of significant economic growth and shared prosperity. Now we're faced with the question of how to responsibly act during this period of economic tranquility. Do we give ourselves a monstrous tax break, as Gov. George W. Bush advocates, or do we listen to Vice President Al Gore's voice of caution and use this hard earned prosperity to provide for the needs of our elderly and the development of the next generation? Gov. Bush encourages us to go for the choice of present pleasures. According to Dean Baker, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, Bush wants to give us a tax cut package totaling $1.6 trillion. Opposed to the $500 billion budget increase during the Clinton administration, this tax cut could change both the current deficit and the deficit expected in the future. To a majority, it is possible that the court could abolish Roe v. Wade, which would end a constitutional right we have struggled to attain. Certainly, the decision of the 2000 election is much more difficult than the decision of the 1992 election. The choices aren't as clear cut and require us to weigh future obligations against present pleasures.

The tax cut package being advocated by Gore, Bush's looks a lot sweeter. And while I'd enjoy a tax cut, who wouldn't, I don't know if this Bush scheme is one we can afford, or if it is one most of us would even benefit from. If Bush makes such a tax cut, we'd be limiting our ability to pay for other programs, such as the education of our children and the healthcare of our elderly. In addition to limiting our ability to take care of our families, Bush's plan wouldn't benefit many Americans. In his column from the July 31, 2000 edition of Newsweek, Jonathan Alter reveals that "the benefits of (Bush's) income tax cut are ... skewed toward the prosperous -- 60 percent of the benefits go to those with more than $100,000 in household income; 27 percent to those making more than $350,000." Dean Baker's statement during his Debatable Issues presentation that Bush's proposal to change the existing income tax brackets would benefit the wealthy supports the assertion that Bush's economic policies are more concerned with the well being of the wealthy, rather than with the poor and working families of America. While the economic proposals of the two main candidates for president should not be the only reason for voting for them, they should receive due attention. As college students that will be entering the job market in the next few years this is an especially important decision for us. Will we vote to continue the economic growth of the past eight years, which will increase the employment opportunities available to us, and face our national responsibilities or will we vote for the present pleasure being advocated by Bush, and return to the days of Reaganomics? We already tried one option, and it failed. Let's stay the course of economic responsibility and ignore the present pleasures.

Supreme Court appointees are a key issue

New justices would have the opportunity to enact changes.

Not only do Supreme Court Justices hold the highest and longest lasting political appointment office, but they have the final word in the interpretation of our Constitution. Our written law has become increasingly controversial as we endeavor to broaden the scope of our rights and freedoms and as we gain distance from its establishment. This year's presidential election will be crucial to the future of the Supreme Court because of the executive branch's role in the appointment process and because the court is currently closely divided on critical issues. The next president will probably have the opportunity to elect two to three new justices. Three members of the court are currently age 70 or above: Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Associate Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and John Paul Stevens, who are generally considered swing, conservative, and liberal voters, respectively. Their retirements may depend on election results; if a justice does not want to give up their dissent on certain issues and believes he or she may be replaced by a justice who does not share their view, they may not step down. Although some may hold out, we can expect retirements in the near future, and the appointees that fill these positions will play a role in determining our country's future on issues such as abortion, gun control, gay rights, campaign reform, freedom of expression, and the environment. Some argue that there is no historic proof of the types of justices that will be appointed by either major party candidate, but by looking at the platforms of Gov. George W. Bush and Vice President Al Gore and their favorite currently serving justices, there is a fairly good chance we can predict the ideology of upcoming appointees. There are exceptions, such as justice Byron White, a conservative appointed by President John F. Kennedy, and David H. Souter, appointed by President Bush despite his liberal tendencies. But one can expect a president to want his views represented in the judicial branch. George W. Bush named his favorite currently serving justices: Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, who are considered "strict constructionists," generally supporting the most right wing views. If the balance of power in the court is tilted to give the conservatives a majority, it is possible that the court could abolish constitutional rights Americans take for granted and the progress toward civil rights and freedoms we have come to enjoy over the last 30 years could be destroyed. Right wing justices, such as Scalia and Thomas, do not believe in the constitutional right of privacy, upon which the foundation of Roe v. Wade is based. This decision among others hangs precariously on a 4-5 vote, which upcoming appointments could alter dramatically. The People for the American Way issued a report called "Courting Disaster," June 2000, which calls Scalia and Thomas "eager" to overturn Roe v. Wade. In a May New York Times/CBS Poll, 62 percent of voters believe Gore would be likely to appoint Supreme Court Justices who will keep abortion legal, while only 27 percent believe Bush would. Vice President Gore predicted that the next president will appoint three to four new justices, and that these appointees "will decide whether or not we keep a woman's right to choose." Clarence Thomas, who William Raspberry calls "President George Bush's enduring bequest to America," has suggested that Congress has no power to control guns. He voted in a narrow 3-4 margin to overturn the Gun Free School Zones Act, a federal effort enacted to protect citizens and children, which George W. Bush also opposes.

Conservatives could cite examples of liberal members' dissents and make predictions about Gore's appointments, but the Vice President leans toward the middle and does not name counterparts to Scalia and Thomas as his models for appointments. George W. Bush appeals to the right wing voters and would continue to enact these ideals in the event he is elected. Tradition can be a positive force, but regression in terms of civil rights will not be. To all the voters who consider not participating because they are disinchanted by the political system, who are opposed to the idea of choosing between the lesser of two evils, or who has become apathetic to this process: consider whether you are comfortable with the danger our civil rights face in this election. Our freedom hangs in the balance, should George W. Bush become the next president, and the stakes in this election extend well into the future. All voters have a way to influence this seemingly insular branch. Supreme Court appointments are for a lifetime, and justices' decisions affect the rights we have struggled to attain. Let us maintain these rights and work toward further progress by supporting the candidate that will try to do the same.
Over 1,500 students sign up as volunteers

By Lisa Hoppenjans
Old Gold and Black Reporter

As the political pulse of the nation finds its way to Wait Chapel on Oct. 11 and 3,000 members of the media flock to campus, student volunteers may become the university’s most important resource for successfully hosting its second Presidential Debate.

About 1,500 volunteers registered to assist with debate preparations, including 1,300 undergraduate students. Of those undergraduate students who registered, almost 800 attended one of the volunteer training sessions scheduled in late September.

“I registered because I think that this is a once in a lifetime opportunity for learning and making contacts,” sophomore Jonathan Willingham said.

At the meetings, volunteers learned of their possibilities for placement and their responsibilities as volunteers. “At all times you will be a representative of the university,” Mary Gerardy, the assistant vice president for student life, said.

Volunteers were advised to be reliable, flexible and positive, as well as to ask questions and develop a clear understanding of what is expected of them in their volunteer positions, to carry their ID at all times and to dress appropriately.

“We’re hoping to place as many volunteers as possible. Those who attended the training meetings will be chosen first and I am confident that we will be able to place all of them,” Paige Wilbanks, the associate director of student development and coordinator for debate volunteers, said.

Assigning undergraduate volunteers will be the first priority when making placements. Other considerations include availability and job preference, volunteer registration number and simply being in the right place at the right time.

Volunteers will be notified of the time, date, location, supervisor and nature of their volunteer assignment via e-mail. They will accept or reject the placement by sending an e-mail reply.

Wilbanks believes that the use of email for volunteer assignments will make the process more organized than it was in 1988, when the technology was not available. “E-mail has been very helpful. We have a much more sophisticated way of communicating and providing large amounts of information relatively easily,” she said. “It makes communication so that each student has an equal chance of being able to be involved.”

Wilbanks hopes to have most volunteers placed by Oct. 8, but admits that the need for volunteers can be somewhat unpredictable. “We expect to be making phone calls on the day of the debate,” she said.

Volunteer opportunities cover a wide spectrum of possibilities. Among other possibilities, students may be assigned to assist a media affiliate, the Commission on Presidential Debates or one of the various university departments involved in debate preparation.

“We’ve had a number of requests from media affiliates,” Wilbanks said. “The request for volunteers varies from people to help set up their work stations to gophers to run across campus as (media affiliates) communicate between their different locations.”

Some students have been asked to use their technology expertise to assist with events surrounding the debate. Senior Justin Joy is volunteering to assist www.speakout.com, an organization which will be using the internet to measure reaction to the debate in real-time, in their efforts to recruit 5,000 participants from ages 16-25. “I’m interested in information technology and the internet in a way to further the political process,” Joy said. “I think it is a great idea to have young people who may not otherwise be involved in the political process rating the debate.”

Other volunteer assignments include hospitality, translating, giving tours of the campus and ushering at the debate itself. Wilbanks anticipates that Food Services, Facilities Management and University Police may also rely heavily upon volunteers.

Wilbanks has already been able to place many of the volunteers. Sophomore Brandon Hollis was assigned to work for CNN. “I am very excited about my assignment because I’m interested in communications and the volunteer assignment will provide me with experience I may not otherwise have access to,” he said.

Some volunteers have already begun their assignments. Campus offices have used volunteers to put together press packets for members of the media, many of whom will begin to arrive Oct. 8.

“Wake Forest obviously has a great deal of confidence in the students here. We would have never applied for the debate if we didn’t think that the students would be supportive and dependable and that they would represent us well,” Wilbanks said. “It’s such an exciting thing for the whole campus community to work together to pull of this national event.”

Slating the issues

The excitement of the debate has led the bookstore and the Deacon Shop to sell Debate-related shirts and memorabilia.

I’m sorry, but it doesn’t mean anything at all.”

Gunn also agrees with many of Bush’s critics who believe that the governor is not very intelligent.

“He just strikes me as not real bright,” he said. “The times I have seen him speak in public, I have not been real impressed with him. The governorship is a very weak position, so he really does not do that much anyway.”

Gunn says that she will shed her Texas loyalty and vote for Gore.

“I don’t know that I agree with everything he does, but I like him better than Bush,” Gunn said.

In much the same way that Gunn dislikes Bush, senior Jamie Schuh, a politics major from Brentwood, Tenn., shares a similar distaste for Gore.

“I guess I have a little problem with what he says and what he does, and what he takes credit for and what he actually believes, whether it might be just a natural slip-up like the Internet issue or the union lullaby that they sang to him,” Schuh said.

Schuh said that Gore cannot be trusted.

“It tends to carry over into the way he governs, which is kind of scary, because when you don’t trust somebody it’s kind of hard to vote for them,” Schuh said.

“Bush has definitely changed since he started off since he started out in politics. I don’t blame him for that, you just have to recognize that’s a fact,” Schuh said.

Schuh said that something would have to arise for him to change his mind about the election.

“I am definitely going to vote for (Bush),” he said. “There’s nothing that could change my mind unless some really scandalous material came out before the election.”

While Schuh and Gunn do not support their home-state candidates, senior Emily Dransfield, an English major from Dallas is a believer in her governor.

“I think he is a great governor of our great state of Texas,” Dransfield said. “I think he has done a lot for education and I think that he surrounds himself with educated advisors and therefore I think he would be a great president.”

Amanda Jones/Old Gold and Black

Students from the home states of George W. Bush and Al Gore speak out about the candidates.

By Daniel Ogle
Assistant Sports Editor

As the marathon that is the presidential election comes to an end, it is decision time for many young voters.

While everyone from Wolf Blitzer to Melissa Etheridge has an opinion on the subject, perhaps the people who know the most—students from vice president Al Gore’s native Tennessee and Gov. George W. Bush’s Texas—have not voiced their opinions, and what do they think of the candidates?

For the most part, not much.

Senior Jennifer Gunn, a business major from Arlington, Texas, has serious disagreements with her governor on the issue of education.

“One of the things that really bothers me is the way he has upheld his education plan in Texas as the end-all and be-all,” Gunn said. “It bothers me that he is holding it up as this wonderful standard for education.
Securing Wait debate a yearlong effort

By Will Wingfield
News Editor

The university waited 11 years to host another Presidential Debate because they thought, quite simply, that lightning would not strike twice.

However, after Washington University in St. Louis held debates for two consecutive presidential elections, city officials and university administrators were again mulling the idea of holding another debate in Winston-Salem.

The quest for a Presidential Debate began in August 1999 when Stephen Dragicic from the Winston-Salem Convention and Visitors Bureau contacted the university, asking if it would be willing to host another debate.

"[The administration was] very interested, but first we decided to find out whether or not faculty and students were interested," Sandra Boyette, the vice president for university advancement and coordinator of the debate preparations, said. After conferring with Paul Escott, the dean of the college; faculty members and students, the administration decided there was enough enthusiasm on campus to apply for a debate.

Janet Brown, who has been executive director of the Commission on Presidential Debates since the 1988 debates, assured the university that "our having been a site before would not bias them against us in a second proposal," Boyette said. Off campus, the city of Winston-Salem had to guarantee 2,500 hotel rooms for the week of the debates. The CPD required a media center to serve as a work area, as well as room for post-debate interviews and commentary. After the university selected Benson University Center to be the media center, the CPD inspected Benson to ensure there was adequate space.

The commission also needed assurances that there would be enough power available so that if some of the power went out, it would still be possible to broadcast the debates. The staging area in Wait Chapel had to measure at least 65 feet by 35 feet, with a 30 foot-high backdrop. Also, the CPD required that Wait Chapel be air-conditioned to 68 degrees and 65 degrees on the staging area, with a relative humidity of no more than 50 percent.

The university sent in their application to the Commission on Presidential Debates in September 1999, accompanied with letters of endorsement from the mayor's office, the chamber of commerce, the Winston-Salem police department and other organizations that would be directly involved in the debate. University Police submitted security information to the CPD.

"It is a whole lot of work for something that may never materialize," University Police Chief Regina Lawson said. The campus organizers "put forth the best effort because we have it."

If selected, the university would also need to raise $550,000 by January 2000 to help fund the debate. Entarays Networks, the campus network provider, signed on as lead sponsor for the debates. US Airways and Wachovia Corporation, which sponsored the 1988 debate, again showed their support for the 2000 debate. University Parent's Council members Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Peeble Jr., the Winston-Salem Journal, Bell-South, Duke Energy, Tidalliance Inc. and TITAN Technology Partners also agreed to sponsor the debate.

On Oct. 13, 1999, the CPD released the list of all sites applying to hold a debate. Including the university, Washington University in St. Louis; the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wis.; the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the University of California at Los Angeles were some of the sites vying for a debate.

On Jan. 6, the CPD officially announced the university as a site for a Presidential Debate. Washington University, which held Presidential Debates in 1992 and 1996, was chosen to hold another debate Oct. 17, and the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston was selected for an Oct. 3 debate. Centre College in Danville, Ky. was chosen to hold a vice-presidential debate Oct. 5.

The university began preparations for the debate this year, including designing a Web site for the debates at http://debate.wfu.edu and organizing student volunteers to work during the debates.

The certainty of the debates on campus was brought into question Sept. 3 when Gov. George W. Bush, the Republican nominee for president, announced a separate plan for the debates. Under Bush's plan, the debate scheduled for Washington University would take place, as well as a modified "Meet the Press" on NBC and CNN's "Larry King Live." Instead, Winston-Salem would host a vice presidential debate.

In response to this announcement, Student Government organized a postcard campaign in order to show student support for the debate on campus.

After negotiations with representatives from the campaigns of Bush and Vice President Al Gore, the Democratic nominee for president, the CPD announced Sept. 14 that the debates would proceed as originally scheduled.

The debate that will occur at 9 p.m., Oct. 11, in Wait Chapel is the culmination of work from numerous officials and volunteers from the university and the city of Winston-Salem.

"I hope this is as positive of an experience for our faculty and students as it was in 1988," Boyette said.
Candidates square off in first debate

University students witness candidates’ contrasting policies, discuss implications on upcoming debate.

By Anna Lee
Old Gold and Black Reporter

In their first debate as presidential candidates Gov. George W. Bush, a Republican, and Vice President Al Gore highlighted their sharp division on policy issues. Meanwhile the campus experienced a preview of what it will see and hear when the candidates meet in Wait Chapel on Oct 11.

Along with the rest of the national television audience, students gathered Oct. 3 in the Annenberg Forum to watch the debate saw a spirited exchange between two candidates who differ on their plans to reform Medicare and social security and their views on tax cuts, abortion, and energy policy.

The debate was held in the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, Mass. on the campus of the University of Massachusetts. Although both candidates professed that education and campaign finance reform were two of their major concerns, the majority of their time and energy was spent in heated discussion of monetary issues.

Gore continually insisted that Bush’s plan for tax cuts and social security reform would benefit “the wealthiest one percent.” Bush however repeatedly called Gore’s facts and figures “fuzzy numbers.”

Their conversations about social security were also marked by key distinct phrases. Gore said, “I will put Medicare and Social Security in a lock box and protect them.” In contrast Bush’s plan for social security allows people the option of privately investing some of their social security funds. Bush insisted that his plan would ensure that “a promise made (would) be a promise kept.”

Each candidate accused the other of having an insufficient plan to reform Medicare, particularly the issue of prescription drugs for seniors.

Gore said, “Ninety-five percent of all seniors would get no help whatsoever under my opponent’s plan for the first four or five years.”

Bush combated this when he said, “I guess my answer to that is the man is running on ‘MediScare.’ It’s not what I think and it’s not my intentions and not my plan.” He added, “I want all seniors to have prescription drugs in Medicare.”

Students watching the debate expressed that the policy wrangling in the debate was not a significant aid in deciding their vote. Senior Tish Harrison said, “In the end it’s who you trust more and that’s really hard to figure out from a debate.” Senior Scott Mann added, “I don’t think my opinion about who I am going to vote for changed.”

The first debate focused the campus community on the presidential debate to be held here on Oct 11. Students viewing the debate indicated that watching it made them reflect on the differences between two debates.

Senior Wes Lotz asked rhetorically, “Is moderator Jim Lehrer likely to cover the same issues more in-depth or is he likely to explore other issues in the Wake Forest Debate?”

Others thought that the new talk show format to be used at the debate held on this campus will affect the exchange of ideas. Speaking about the upcoming debate junior James Curley said, “I think they’re going to get stuck on little things.”

The Boston debate did show the candidates’ unwillingness to limit their discussions on a single issue. Despite a strict format that limited the time for each candidate’s remarks on questions, their first exchange about their Medicare proposals well exceeded the time limits to which they had both agreed.

The debating styles of the two candidates also interested those students who watched the debate. Bush’s aggressive style drew different responses from student viewers.

“If Bush keeps harping on the attack issue its going to hurt him in the long run,” junior Brendan O’Toole said.

Conversely, senior Scott Mann expressed his pleasure with Bush’s style. “I do think that Bush stepped it up a few notches as far as being aggressive and I was impressed by that,” he said. Harrison failed to be impressed by either candidate. “Both of them came across as very childish,” she said.

Several members of the local media attended the viewing of the debate and interviewed students. In many ways this was a preview of the larger media invasion that will begin in the days leading up to the debate.

The Oct. 3 debate also revealed an example of the protests surrounding a debate that could be experienced on this campus.

Supporters of Green Party candidate Ralph Nader and other third party supporters protested outside the Kennedy Library. More than half a dozen people were arrested. Nader, who was given a ticket to an alternate viewing of the debate, was asked to leave the grounds and threatened with arrest if he did not comply.

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Schedule of Events

**Thursday, Oct. 5**
9 p.m.
The Vice Presidential Debate between Dick Cheney and Joe Lieberman will begin at 9 p.m. EST and will last for 90 minutes. The debate will air live from Centre College in Danville, Ky. on major networks. Bernard Shaw will be the moderator for the event.

**Friday, Oct. 6**
11 a.m. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Pugh Auditorium
“Conference on Debatable Issues in the Presidential Campaign”
This is the final day of a series of events scheduled by the politics department. All of the sessions are moderated by a member of the faculty from the politics department. Each session will address a different issue of importance to presidential campaigns.

Sunday, Oct. 8
7 p.m. Annenburg Forum, Carswell Hall
The university debate team will stage a mock debate with members of the team taking the candidates’ stands on various campaign issues. The event will be attended by nationally prominent journalists from Time magazine and other publications.

Monday, Oct. 9
6-8 p.m. Worrell 1312
“Presidential Election Symposium”
Jack Ford, a co-anchor of ABC’s “20/20,” will be the moderator of this event which is being hosted by the Wake Forest School of Law. Four nationally recognized experts on Constitutional law will discuss issues important to the presidential campaign.

Tuesday, Oct. 10
7 p.m. Annenburg Forum
Five authors of books on presidential debates will preview the debate and discuss the history of presidential debates.

Wednesday, Oct. 11
5:30 p.m. Lawrence Joel Veteran’s Memorial Colesium
Rock the Vote concert
Doors open at 5:30 p.m. for the concert featuring Hootie and the Blowfish, Rah Digga and Daniel Cage. Music will begin at 7 p.m. until midnight with a break from 9-10:30 p.m. to watch the debate live from Wait Chapel.

9-10:30 p.m. Wait Chapel
Presidential Debate
Vice President Al Gore and Governor George W. Bush will participate in a “talk show” format debate, the second of three presidential debates. The debate will be moderated by Jim Lehrer.

9-10:30 p.m. Mag Quad
The Presidential Debate will be shown on a large screen to members of the campus community. Students, faculty and staff need to bring their university ID. Alumni, parents emeriti faculty and other guests need to preregister at the Alumni and Friends Web site and bring a photo ID to the event. Viewers are asked to bring blankets to the event, as lawn chairs will not be permitted.
Bush, Dukakis fire one-liners, outline positions

The following is an excerpt from a Sept. 30, 1988 Old Gold and Black story on the 1988 Presidential Debate.

By Chad Killebrew
Editor in Chief

Presidential candidates George Bush and Michael Dukakis each outlined his positions and attacked those of his opponent in the first presidential debate of 1988, held Sunday night in Wait Chapel. ... The candidates presented their own positions on most questions, abut each of them also fired some pointed remarks at his opponent. Bush called Dukakis an “Ice Man,” a reference to charges that Dukakis is passionless.

When Bush asked where he stood over his growing political career, Dukakis replied, “The 25th of December, Mr. President,” a reference to his own position concerning the date of Pearl Harbor Day.

Although moderator Jim Lehrer of the MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour cautioned the audience not to cheer, the crowd applauded several times when the candidate made a good point or bitting comment and laughed when the other candidate mispoke or made a questionable remark.

John Mashek of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, Anne Groer of the Orlando Sentinel and Peter Jennings of ABC News served as panelists for the four-and-a-half debate sponsored by the Commission on Presidential Debates. ...

Dukakis criticized Bush for advocating costly weapons systems while opposing tax increases.

“If he keeps this up he’s going to be the Joe Isuzu of American politics,” Dukakis said, referring to a television commercial about a car dealer who makes outrageous claims.

“Is this the time to unleash our one-liners?” Bush asked. “The answer was as clear as Boston Harbor.” ...

More than once Dukakis advocated a universal health care program, such as the one that is in place in Massachusetts. He attacked Bush’s previous charges that his health plan was “socialized medicine.”

Bush countered, saying he supported involvement from the voluntary sector in dealing with these problems. To help Americans who cannot afford health insurance, Bush said he would allow them to buy into Medicaid. ...

Bush attacked Dukakis for his involvement with the American Civil Liberties Union, and depicted many of Dukakis’ positions as being too liberal.

“He is out there out of the mainstream,” Bush said. “He is very passionate. My argument with the governor is, do we want this country to go that far left?” ...

Bush said children must be educated about the dangers of drugs, and values must be instilled in them. Dukakis said leadership on the drug issue must come from the top, and criticized the Reagan/Bush administration for its dealings with Noriega, whom he called “a drug-running Panamanian dictator.”

Asked about the advice that he gave Reagan concerning the sale of arms to Iran, Bush said the whole record must be judged, and not just the negative aspects. “I will take all the blame for those two incidences (Noriega and Iran-Contra) if my gesture gives half the credit for all of the good things that have happened in world peace since Ronald Reagan and I took over the Carter Administration,” Bush said.
Campus beefs up security

By Will Wingfield
News Editor

In order to ensure that an event of national importance such as this Presidential Debate goes smoothly, University Police, the Secret Service and the Winston-Salem Police Department have spent thousands of hours of manpower working towards ensuring proper security during the time of the debate.

“The debate is a major event to the university,” said University Police Chief Regina Lawson. “There are a lot of security needs that need to be attended to.”

Much of the focus on security concerns is with protecting the dignitaries and other visitors that will be visiting the campus, as well as the student body. “We’re responsible for the entire campus,” Lawson said, “but the Secret Service priority is the protectees.

During the debate, authorities will step up a law enforcement presence on campus, in addition to the usual gate checkpoints at the University Parkway and Reynolda Road, there will be perimeter posts on the periphery of the university. Beginning 10 p.m. Oct. 8 until noon Oct. 12, students must present their university identification card to enter campus, and carry that card with them at all times. University Police have agreed that there will not necessarily be snipers, but armed law enforcement personnel at strategic locations throughout campus.

No sweeps or inspections of residence halls are planned. “However, should an incident arrive that would necessitate that,” Lawson said, “that could occur without announcement.”

Students will mostly see a law enforcement presence on the Quad and Magnolia Quad, as well as a Winston-Salem Police presence at the Rock the Vote concert at Joel Coliseum.

Benson University Center, Wait Chapel and Wingate Hall, which will be closed to the public during the debates, will be guarded by a combination of law enforcement officials, with staff members from the Commission on Presidential Debates checking individual credentials.

Contingency plans have been made for the protection of public figures. “That is an essential part of any dignitary protection plans,” Lawson said. “Anything as simple as the need to evacuate for fire safety, all the way up to something as serious as an incident.” Part of this plan involves an unspecified helicopter landing area and fire and disaster response personnel available in the event of an emergency.

Security for the debate has also required a breadth of work from law enforcement officials. “We’re asking a lot of our personnel,” Lawson said. This has included “extra hours, working on days off, and working at home.” UP has also hired private security companies to augment manpower needs at perimeter checkpoints as well as parking lot and traffic control.

Law enforcement agencies will continue to work on operational details until the debate, using input from the Boston debate, held Oct. 3.

‘Talk show’ debate format relaxed but structured

By Jordan Webster
Sports Editor

It was on. Then it was off. Now it’s on again.

Why the uncertainty? Format.

The debate format seemed to be the primary sticking point in the “debate on the debates,” with Gov. George W. Bush suggesting an alternative debate itinerary to the one proposed by the Commission on Presidential Debates, and Vice President Al Gore refusing to stay from the recommended schedule.

And while the two candidates finally agreed upon the original outline, the format of the three presidential debates and the one vice presidential debate will still play a significant role in the outcomes of each debate, and perhaps the outcome of the election in November.

The Oct. 11 debate in Wait Chapel will involve Bush, Gore and moderator Jim Lehrer, a veteran of presidential debates and the host of PBS’ “NewsHour,” seated around a table on the stage in the chapel, participating in talk show style discussion.

The two other presidential debates utilize a different style than the one in the Winston-Salem debate. The Boston debate, held Oct. 3, adhered to a more formal construction, as the two candidates stood behind podiums. Bush and Gore will compete in a debate of the town hall variety at Washington University.

The talk show and town hall arrangements in Winston-Salem and St. Louis will get increasingly specific with both the questions and the answers.

In Boston, the traditional format was more conducive to “candidate monologues,” Louden said, as Bush and Gore primarily offered rehearsed answers to Lehrer’s questioning. In St. Louis, Lehrer will take a backseat to the audience in the town hall format.

But in Winston-Salem, which will provide a healthy medium between the two extreme settings, the moderator may be called upon to spurt and direct conversation.

The CPD has arranged the debates with the interests of the voter in mind. “The debate should present voters with a basic overview of the candidates’ platforms, and the talk show and town hall arrangements in Winston-Salem and St. Louis will get increasingly specific with both the questions and the answers.

In the past, it has been the more informal situations which have garnered the most positive feedback from viewers nationwide.

Following the initial town hall forum in Richmond, Va. in 1992 between Presidend George Bush, Gov. Bill Clinton and independent candidate H. Ross Perot, a large majority of viewers felt that the format, in which average citizens posed questions to the candidates, represented the concerns of the American public far better than the more formal debate settings.

But as Louden points out, the format was experimental with in Wait Chapel may offer the best of both worlds, so to speak, due to the nature of the interaction between Bush and Gore.

“It might serve voters well in both learning and assessing character,” he said. “The debate is, in a way, the middle point,” Louden said. “It brings about a qualitatively different interaction ... candidates will actually have to talk to each other.”

“This is the ‘real’ interaction that provides a window into their character. Neither (Boston nor St. Louis debate) has the kind of interaction provided in a conversation.”
Hootie headlines Rock the Vote at Joel Memorial Coliseum

By Susannah Rosenblatt
Perspectives Editor

Next week the campus might be abuzz with politicians, but you'll have to pilgrimage to the Lawrence Joel Veteran's Memorial Coliseum in order to see stars.

The night of Oct. 11, pop sensation Hootie and the Blowfish, along with rapper Rah Digga and singer Daniel Cage will storm the Coliseum for an off-campus Republican Party event.

The first ever Rock the Vote event to take place in tandem with a Presidential Debate, doors to the free show will open at 5:30 p.m., and the concert will end after midnight. Rock the Vote, a non-partisan organization that helps increase political awareness as well as register 18- to 25-year-olds to vote, is financing the event with the upcoming stop in Winston-Salem.

The concert will be Webcast live through www.yahoo.com. Viewers may participate in a “Politically Incorrect”-type forum, dubbed the Doritos “Loud Lounge,” with participating celebrities and political activists fielding audience questions in real time.

Mills notes there will be many opportunities for student volunteers to assist with the concert; poster distribution and escorting band members around Winston-Salem include some of the responsibilities available.

“Rock the Vote’s Patrick Lippert Award for positive outreach efforts, the band also performed at the 1997 Presidential Inauguration festivities. They will take the stage after the debate broadcast. Joining them throughout the evening as emcee will be rising hip-hop star Rah Digga, lauded by critics for her April debut album, “Imperial.”

The Rock the Vote event was originally slated to take place in the Coliseum annex; the concert has been moved to the larger Coliseum facility due to a Republican Party event to be held in the annex.

Parking for the concert will be located at the Dixie Classic Fairgrounds midway, adjacent to Shorefair Drive, and also at the corner of Shorefair and Deacon Boulevard. Parking will cost $5.

Planning the concert since last spring, Mills is “excited about the idea of doing this right after the debate.” Mills encourages area high school and college students to attend the concert.

“Rock the Vote does a good job promoting politics with young people,” Mills said.

Not simply a concert or a change of climate, the Rock the Vote event in action, Mills thinks of the debate and its surrounding events in a different way: “It’ll be the world’s largest civics class.”

Outcome of ticket lotto hinges on seating plan

By Austin Harris
Assistant Online Editor

The lottery through which students, faculty and staff can obtain tickets to the Presidential Debate wrapped up Oct. 4, but it is still unknown whether the Commission on Presidential Debates will in fact make tickets available.

Registration for the lottery began Sept. 18 with students, faculty and staff of both the Reynolds and Bowman Gray campuses eligible to participate.

According to Anne Bishop, the director of Intranet development, over 3,500 people had registered for tickets through the university Web site and by signs across campus.

The images and information will be the world’s largest civics event: “It’ll be a debate and its surrounding events in a different way,” the network “pool.” NBC is contracted to cover a portion of the university’s internet activities – in case the system is bombarded by millions instead of thousands of hits.

Local media networks will be relying on their national affiliates for footage. According to Chris Grantham, the news operations manager for WWXTV, the best time for local media to access the candidates will be at post-debate parties. “Until then, the Secret Service won’t let anyone within 30 feet,” Grantham said. “It will be extremely hard to get a hold of them unless you are with the national media.”

Despite the limited access to the candidates, local media predict smooth sailing and interesting coverage during the debates.

“We have to be fair and cover both candidates equally. We will try to cover it like anything else,” Grantham said.
Debate brings closures, schedule changes

By Brian Schiller
Editor in Chief

The Oct. 11 debate constitutes the largest group project ever undertaken at the university, infinitely nastier than any dish the Calloway School of Business and Accountancy can cook up. The physical changes that are taking place around campus signify the tip of an iceberg of planning that has gone into the Presidential Debate.

Since President Thomas K. Hearn, Jr. announced that the Commission on Presidential Debates had decided to return to the university, also the site of a presidential debate in 1988, there have been innumerable meetings and planning sessions to ensure that every possible detail and potential problem are attended to the night of the debate.

While university administrators have spent a significant amount of time over the past several months addressing the concerns of the CPD and the Secret Service, students have spent a fair amount of time voicing their concerns about the debate's effects on university life during the first two weeks of October.

Plans have also been put in place to address the strain that the closing of the Benson University Center food court and the Magnolia Room will have on campus dining.

The Benson food court will remain open through 12:30 a.m. Oct. 8 when it will close until lunch Oct. 12. The Magnolia Room closed Oct. 4 and will reopen Oct. 16.

To compensate for these closings the Pit, the Sundry Shop and the Information Systems Building food court will operate on an extended schedule. Lunch will also be served in a tent on the Mag Quad Oct. 9-11.

A caterer hired by the CPD will provide food services for media personnel. These services will be available in the Benson food court.

Another major point of concern within the campus community has been building closings in the days surrounding the debate.

Wingate Hall will be the only classroom building closed due to the debate. Wingate will be closed for classes from Oct. 6 until Oct. 13, though it will remain open to faculty and staff through 5 p.m. Oct. 10. Professors with classes schedules to meet in the building have been provided with alternate classroom locations arranged by Claudia Kairoff, an associate dean of the College.

Wait Chapel will close at 5 p.m. Oct. 6 for debate preparations. It will reopen once all debate-related equipment has been dismantled and removed.

Benson University Center, with the exception of the food court, will close at 5 p.m. Oct. 6. Benson will be used as the headquarters for several hundred media personnel who will be visiting campus.

Security fencing will enclose this portion of the Quad and will run behind Wingate Hall along Wake Forest Road. Because the northern half of the Quad will close on the afternoon of Oct. 11, the bookstore will be open 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and the Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The Deacon Shop will be open from 8:30 a.m. until after the debate and the Sundry Shop will operate on its usual schedule.

Pedestrian traffic on the Quad will be limited to sidewalk areas.

Oct. 12 students living in Poteat and Taylor Houses as well as residents of Efrid and Huffman residence halls will have to enter the buildings from courtyard entrances. The southern half of the Quad will be closed for an undetermined period of time the day of the debate.

Because of the number of people that will be present on campus in the days immediately preceding the debate the community is asked to be prepared for security measures that will be in place.

Members of the campus community should have their university ID cards available at all times.

Students, faculty and staff with guests coming to campus should register these individuals with University Police by calling 311 or e-mailing parking@wfu.edu. Guests and visitors without a university ID should have a photo ID available at all times.

All of the seating is being removed from the balcony in Wait Chapel to provide the five major networks with booths. Additional seating is being removed from the main floor.

Members of the press corps toured campus in September to get oriented with the locations they would be using while covering the debate. Benson University Center will be the headquarters for several hundred media personnel who will be visiting campus.
Gore champions education, health care

By Elizabeth Bland
Old Gold and Black Reporter

Karl Bren hasn’t seen much of Al Gore since a few childhood pick-up games of kickball, but he still identifies with the presidential candidate.

“It’s kind of funny, but my most vivid memory of Al is wearing shorts,” said Bren, now a resident of Richmond, Va. “I’d never seen anyone wear shorts before and it stuck in my mind. We grew up near each other in Tennessee and occasionally I’d see him at the farm across from mine. I was probably 13 years old and a bunch of us would kick a ball around the front yard and have a good time. Little Al was just another one of the kids.”

“I feel a close affinity with him because we come from similar backgrounds,” Bren said. “We share a common visceral understanding of certain societal mores and values. Everything he says just rings true.”

“Little Al” probably doesn’t get a chance to play kickball too often on the campaign trail, but his childhood in Tennessee undoubtedly contributed to making him the man he is today.

As a child, Albert Arnold Gore, Jr. divided his time between Carthage, Tenn. and the family farm, and Washington, D.C. when his father was a senator. He learned about political life while in the nation’s capital, but also worked shoveling hog manure and plowing fields during the summers in Carthage.

Working on the farm led to his environmental awareness which has become a large part of Gore’s platform. “For me, a commitment to the environment has always run deeper than politics,” Gore has said. “We have to do what’s right for our environment, because it involves all of our lives.”

When not working at the farm, Gore attended St. Albans prep school in Washington, D.C. and later graduated from Harvard with honors in 1969. He married his high school sweetheart, Mary Elizabeth “Tipper” Atchison in May of 1970. That December he left for Vietnam where he served as a military journalist. After he was honorably discharged, he and Tipper lived in Nashville and he attended the Vanderbilt University Graduate School of Religion. Later, he worked as a reporter for the Nashville Tennessean and went to law school at Vanderbilt.

Meanwhile, Tipper and Al had their first child, Karenna, in 1973. Soon after, Gore decided to run for Congress and won the 1976 election with over 90 percent of the vote. Kristin, the Gore’s second child, was born in 1977 and Gore began his campaign for greater environmental awareness.

In 1978 Gore chaired a committee hearing on toxic waste and examined the dangerous effects of hazardous wastes at Love Canal in New York and Toone, Tenn. In 1979 Sarah, his third daughter, was born and Gore sponsored legislation creating the Department of Education. In 1982, he came up with a plan to help reduce the threat of nuclear war and another addition to the Gore family, Albert III, was born.

Gore established the National Organ Transplant Act in May of 1984 and solidified an agreement with tobacco companies to place more graphic warning labels on cigarette packages. That same year, Gore was elected to the United States Senate. Gore again asserted his environmental consciousness with legislation to re-introduce Earth Day in 1990. He wrote Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit and his possible misuse of campaign fundraising in 1996. Pictures of Gore in a Buddhist temple and his possible misuse of White House telephone lines led to Senate committee investigations, but nothing has yet been done to substantially affect his campaign.

Gore is a champion of the environment, and his record for health care for all children and step-by-step progress toward universal health insurance,” said. “More community police on the streets, a crime victims’ bill of rights and a constitutional amendment to make sure that victims and not just criminals have guaranteed rights. I will fight for the next stage of welfare reform to make fathers accountable and I will fight to create more good new jobs.”

Without being negative, please take a look at Houston, which has now taken over for Los Angeles as the most polluted city in America. That may say it all.”

In a recent interview with Newsweek, Gore outlined his plans for the first few months of his presidency.

“I will fight for an increase in the minimum wage, for prescription-drug benefits for seniors, for a patient’s bill of rights, for health care for all children and step-by-step progress toward universal health insurance,” he said. “More community police on the streets, a crime victims’ bill of rights and a constitutional amendment to make sure that victims and not just criminals have guaranteed rights. I will fight for the next stage of welfare reform to make fathers accountable and I will fight to create more good new jobs.”

Gore has come a long way from his youthful kickball games in rural Tennessee, but he has shown no slackening in his fight to win. If this bid for the presidency fails, it won’t be because he doesn’t have the support of those who’ve known him.

Just ask Karl Bren.
For the Republican faithful, the manifestation of all hopes and dreams of ending an eight-year absence from the White House can be summed up in one letter: “W.”

George W. Bush, popularly referred to by his middle initial, hopes to unite Republicans and sway independents with his brand of “compassionate conservatism” in his attempt to win the presidency.

The son of former President George Bush is quick to refute the claim that he is running on his father’s name, but in many respects the similarities between the two Bushes are irrefutable.

Born on July 6, 1946 while his father was still attending Yale, he later became a Yale graduate himself. After earning his MBA at Harvard, Bush turned to the oil business just as his father had.

Both father and son waged unsuccessful campaigns for the House of Representatives early in their political careers.

In 1994, two years after his father’s defeat in the presidential election, Bush completed a successful campaign for governor in Texas. Bush preached an agenda of moderation and captured the votes of traditional Democratic Party constituencies such as Hispanics and women in his defeat of Democrat Ann Richards.

For most observers, however, the most striking similarity between father and son is their decision to run for the highest office in the land. If Bush is successful, it will be the second time a father and son have both held the office of President of the United States.

BUSH CHENEY

If George W. Bush succeeds in his bid for the presidency, it will be the second time a father and son have both held the office of President of the United States.

Photo courtesy of http://www.chez.com/georgebush/

Bush’s educational agenda has focused on helping lower-income families pay for college.

Bush would also allow students and parents to save up to $5,000 a year in tax-free education accounts. These accounts could cover an extended range of education costs, from private elementary schools to graduate school programs.

His “college education plan expands student loan and grant programs to people who might not be able to go to college,” Potter said. “These programs are especially important at a time when the cost of college has increased more than ever before.”

“People need to see (Bush) as who he is, not who his father was. He is a different person, running in a different time, with different issues—you can’t compare them,” said Dennis Potter, the president of College Republicans. “People run for office for themselves and I don’t think he’s doing it for the family name or as revenge for the 1992 election.”

Bush’s strategy questions challenger Al Gore’s accomplishments in office, especially the Clinton administration’s failed health care reform efforts. “This is not a time for third chances, it is a time for new beginnings,” he said in his acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention.

One of Bush’s main goals is to improve education standards and ensure that all children are able to read at their appropriate level. “Now is the time to make Head Start an early learning program, teach all our children to read, and renew the promise of America’s public schools,” he has said.

Bush points to the system of annual standardized testing employed in Texas as a way to hold schools accountable and ensure that students are making progress. Critics warn that this system may place more emphasis on test taking rather than on actual knowledge.

Bush, however, insists that the system is working. “I’m especially proud that the performance of minority students in my state is improving at one of the fastest rates in the country. African-American fourth-graders in Texas have better math skills than any other state,” Bush said to delegates at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People convention.

Of note to college students are the candidates’ differences in plans for funding higher education. According to Time magazine, Bush’s plan focuses more on helping lower-income families, opposed to Gore’s plan, which concentrates on tax relief to upper-middle-income families paying college tuition.

Bush would increase funding for Pell Grants, raising first-year student grants from $3,300 to $5,100 for all students from families earning less than $20,000 a year. His plan gives $1,000 in bonus grants to lower-income high school students who take college-level math and science courses.

Bush would also allow students and parents to save up to $5,000 a year in tax-