Touchstone for 5 Democrats

(Continued from opposite page)

The Muskie campaign is divided into six autonomous regions throughout the state that raise their own funds, schedule canvassers, and organize the local politics into committees that will endorse Muskie and attempt to create a bandwagon effect. Much of the Muskie candidacy nationally seems to be caused by the image of the Muskie in the only man who can oust Richard Nixon and thus is the obvious focal point for the now-splintered Democratic party.

Muskie, to a large extent, has refused to take stands on many issues in this campaign, among them amnesty for draft resisters, disclosure of campaign funds, and cutting of the defense budget. Coppled with his refusal to debate any of the other candidates, voters are being fed false facts in the "Trust Muskie" campaign. However, even McGovern chairman Grandison admits he cannot find a way of breaking the image by primary day.

Gordon King, youth coordinator of McGovern headquarters maintained that "we have every reason to believe that the Senator is so widespread that we can't isolate any one group and say it's his base." King, who said that Muskie had 50 student canvassers on the street each weekday, added that he noted rather proudly that all of the students were New Hampshire residents. King derided what he called the "self-righteousness of the McGovern people." He seemed rather defensive in his description of Grandison's people. They felt, he said, that you are either right-headed and moral, then you naturally had to work for George McGovern. Well, we don't think it's so. We have student canvassers, but we are New Hampshire residents.

"We are the people," he said, "we're not a machine." Muskie was accused of being a "self-righteous," "right-headed" political candidate. King also said that Muskie effectively was buying heavily into media support that would endorse Muskie and help to elect him. But this seemed as though it's working in his favor. McGovern supporters are apathetic. The lack of leadership to support the president, everyone else does. So we have to identify them and get them to the polls."

MINOR CANDIDATES

Both California Representative Pete McCloskey and Ohio Representative John Ashbrook have 3,544,416 signatures on their petitions to be on the ballot in the Democratic primary. Ashbrook was little known until the McGovern movement began but he was more conservative than Richard Nixon and began canvassing co-ordinator, talks to voters.

Mrs. Nancy Bratza, Nixon state volunteers at Nixon headquarters.

Representative John Ashbrook has announced they will challenge Nixon in the March 7th race. Both are expected to offer only token resistance to the Nixon juggernaut. McCloskey, who has campaigned here for six months, is the better-known candidate, but he suffers from both a lack of money and from George McGovern's candidacy. Most of the independents whom McCloskey is desperately counting on will probably vote for McGovern in the Democratic primary.

Ashbrook is expected to outpoll McCloskey. He has received 20,290 signatures on his petitions. The Nixon campaign is divided.

There's no doubt that Richard Nixon will win big in New Hampshire. His name is on the ballot and his canvassers are on the street. Libs forget to do either and blew re-election as a result.

The Nixon campaign headquarters maintain that the Muskie campaign is "more of a rumor" than the campaign of the national committee. The Muskie people, they believe, are "feeding facts" to the candidates and that the Muskie organization is "chatting him. Many voters maintain that they're tired of the rhetoric and the political gutterfights against direct attacks by the Muskie headquarters. Nixon is currently running on a "trust Muskie" campaign. He is trying to move to the right of Muskie; however, he and Sam Yorty are fighting for the same votes. The large elderly population in the state remembers with much bitterness how McGovern held up the Medicare bill in Congress for a long time.

1. Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles: An old red-baiter from way back, Yorty is now being supported by the Union-Leader and consequently has much free advertising and favorable press. His headquarters is in an old garage near one of the city's shut-down mills. Interestingly, red-baiter Sam's campaign promises show his face as being a healthy shade of "pink." Until a week ago, no one had ever heard of Los Angeles in Massachusetts, let alone Sam Yorty.

Nixon

"Youth simply didn't work for the president. We had to overcome peer group pressure. Now, we have students coming up from Connecticut and New York. This weekend, we have 250 canvassers in five cities throughout the state." Nixon supporters are apathetic. The lack of leadership to support the president, everyone else does. So, we have to identify them and get them to the polls.

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Foreign Study True-False Quiz

1. STUDY ABROAD IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN MIT.

False. The total year's cost, including round-trip transportation and normal student-style vacation travel, is usually no more (and often very much less) than the cost at MIT.

2. YOU CAN GET ANY CREDIT FOR STUDY ABROAD.

False. It's possible to earn full credit for study abroad, although in most cases you are likely to receive somewhat more credit for humanities courses taken abroad than for professional subjects.

3. YOU HAVE TO KNOW A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO STUDY ABROAD.

False. English is spoken in Great Britain, Australia, some African and some Asian universities. English-language programs are offered in many European countries.

4. FREMEN YEAR IS TO EARLY TO START PLANNING.

False. In general, the earlier you begin planning, the easier it is.

5. DEADLINES ARE SOON APPROACHING FOR FOREIGN STUDY APPLICATIONS.

False. In most cases, with registration as "Undergraduate on Foreign Study" all these privileges are retained.

6. FRESHMAN YEAR IS TOO EARLY TO START PLANNING.

True. But it's not too late, yet.