



The Rebel Yell

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Clinton nation's 42nd president

(CPS)—On Wednesday, the world was still spinning, the sun still rose in the east and that 8 a.m. class was still held on time whether you were ready or not.

But the United States elected a president the day before, and Wednesday heralded a new direction for the nation—after 12 years, a Democrat will move into 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

The 1992 presidential election proved to be a watershed for college and university students as President George Bush and his Democratic rival, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, actively sought the youth vote.

In turn, thousands of students registered to vote as partisan and non-partisan organizations moved to empower 18- to 24-year-olds who traditionally have had the lowest voter turnout of any age group.

Bush and Clinton offered radically different views on issues that affect students, and although Independent candidate Ross Perot skewed this year's election, most political pundits and analysts thought the race would be settled between the Democrats and Republicans.

What was at stake, analysts said, was whether the nation wanted to stay the course with Bush or risk change with Clinton.

"Students are thinking about their future and seeing that there are no jobs," said Evan McKenzie, who teaches political science at Albright College in Reading, Pa.

"Their parents are hurting," McKenzie said. "They're concerned about jobs. They have debts to go to school. They know what's going on."

The economy was the overriding concern for most Americans, and their vote clearly showed that the trickle-down economics, enacted by former President Ronald Reagan and

GEORGE BUSH	182
Republican	40%
BILL CLINTON	349
Democrat	44%
ROSS PEROT	0
Independent	15%

270 electoral votes needed for victory. Percentages reflect popular vote.

perpetuated by the Bush administration was considered a failure by the public.

What Clinton has to do, experts said, is have an effective first few months of his administration in which he has to create and then push through Congress the legislation he discussed during the campaign.

"He must decide to do intelligent things during the honeymoon period. He should make an aggressive presentation for his ideas and get them passed," McKenzie said. "Then he has a chance for succeeding. He is up against tremendous odds because our economy is in desperate, desperate shape. He has to strike while the iron is hot, in the first six months. If he doesn't do that, he'll be out on his rear end."

Mason said after 12 years of a "legislative recession" between the White House and Capitol Hill, Clinton could face "land mines and seeds of disputes" because Congress would want to push its agenda, and he would be tied by budget constraints to go along with the plans.

Polls in late October indicated the three presidential debates and the vice presidential slugfest between U.S. Sen. Al Gore of Tennessee and Vice President Dan Quayle did little to sway public opinion. In late October, Clinton held a 17-point

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photo by John Weidenfeld

Bill Clinton out-gained President Bush 349-182 in the Electoral College race. He needed 270 to win.

Student poll responses correctly predict outcome

Students accurately predicted the Bill Clinton landslide in an informal *Rebel Yell* poll taken the day before the election.

In that poll, 293 people of the 442 who said they were going to vote, predicted Clinton would take the race.

As the results came in from the East and Midwest, the television maps displaying electoral college votes slowly turned to the color representing Clinton.

Independent candidate Ross Perot did not

get any electoral votes although he became one of the most successful independent candidates in history.

This closely reflected the results from Monday's poll also. Only 23 students of the 442 voting said they thought Perot would win the election and only 21 would vote for him. Just two voters for Bush thought he would win, none of the Clinton voters believed Perot would win.

— Thomas Moore

Berkley returned to board

by Thomas Moore

Tuesday's election changed not only who controls the White House but also who controls UNLV. The Board of Regents, the group that sets university policy, now has two new members, Maddy Graves and Nancy Price, filling two new regent seats, and an incumbent, Shelley Berkley, returning to her seat.

None of the races were close. Both Graves and Berkley won their races by

28 percentage points and Price won her race by 30 percentage points.

Berkley said she was very excited about the results and said the UNLV student panel that voted to not recommend her had little effect on her race.

"I think the results speak for themselves. Everybody but those five students know's what a good job I've done," said Berkley. "The non-recommendation was more offensive to other people than it was to me."

Berkley spoke of her future plans as a regent and chair of the regents' legislative liaison committee. "My job will be to get the necessary funds to operate the the University System," said Berkley.

Berkley's opponent William Shields lost the election by a large margin but said he was happy with his performance. "I think I gave it a good go," said Shields.

Shields said the reason he lost the

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Subdistrict C

Shelley Berkley
William Shields

Subdistrict F

Ken Koester
Nancy Price

Subdistrict G

Madison Graves
Jean Wright