

Election Night Issue

16 MORE
SHOPPING YEARS

Drew Acorn

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DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, NEW JERSEY

November 5, 1968

Campus campaigning evident

The excitement of a Presidential campaign reaches every corner of the nation, no place is immune. Not even a college campus.

The fire didn't really penetrate the Drew Forest until early spring, even through Sen. Eugene McCarthy declared his candidacy in late November, 1967. Not until his forceful showing in New Hampshire in mid-March was there much political activity at Drew.

The Drew Young Republicans, self-proclaimed "oldest political organization at Drew," was the

late (after New Hampshire), still, the local organization was the second established in the state by college students. Fairleigh Dickinson University was first. John Osborne, a 1968 grad who headed the McCarthy committee, said that while the group was not anti-Kennedy, it was anti-Johnson.

On April 24 "Choice 68" arrived, a national college poll on the candidates in both parties and the issues. With the nationwide poll came campus campaigning. Partisans for Nelson Rockefeller,

came. A good many students are sitting out, disillusioned over the loss of McCarthy and the tactics of Mayor Daley. Who can get excited over Dick or Hubie, they ask, totally disregarding the excitement George Wallace is generating in some parts of the country.

While a number of students may be sitting out of the Presidential race, a number of others are putting their efforts into the contests by local candidates, ranging from the hopeful campaign of Allard Lowenstein on Long Island to



only exception to the lack of political activity on campus. Weeks before McCarthy's New Hampshire victory the group was planning to attend the Republican Mock Convention at Bloomfield College, scheduled for April 19-20 at Bloomfield College. Late in February Bill Wilkie and Dale Read, both 1968 graduates, were chosen to head the Drew delegates to the junior GOP show.

The faculty took their part, too. In the spring numerous McCarthy buttons appeared around the campus, and faculty members joined McCarthy groups.

After the convention, however, a sometimes-reluctant shift to Humphrey began. Dr. John Ollom headed a Professors for Humphrey group which called for Humphrey's election as "the intellectual's candidate." Original members included Ollom, Arnold Boxer, Don Jones, and Will Herberg.

By the middle of October, however, thirty-nine more had joined, with varying shades of enthusiasm. "He's a lesser evil to Nixon," exclaimed one English professor. In late October the forty-three released a formal statement of endorsement.

By the end of March with McCarthy's showing in New Hampshire and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's entry into the Presidential horse race two new groups appeared on the Drew political scene, one for each of those two Democratic contenders. None was organized for Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Kennedy group, headed by Carolyn Richardson, a 1968 graduate, and Herb Gruendel, said it was neither "anti-Johnson nor anti-McCarthy but pro-Kennedy because we feel he is the man for the job."

A "cut-in" kicked off the McCarthy campaign as far as Drew students were concerned. Although efforts at Drew on behalf of McCarthy were

late (after New Hampshire), still, the local organization was the second established in the state by college students. Fairleigh Dickinson University was first. John Osborne, a 1968 grad who headed the McCarthy committee, said that while the group was not anti-Kennedy, it was anti-Johnson.

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A total of 802 Drew students voted in Choice '68. Results: McCarthy, 40 percent, Rockefeller, 25 percent, Kennedy and Nixon close with about 10 percent each.

Shortly before the nationwide poll, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller won the nomination of the GOP mock convention attended by state college Young Republicans. Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon senator, was chosen as his running mate.

Summer came and the political activists at Drew returned to their home areas to work for their men. Things were not still in the political world, however, Kennedy was assassinated, Nixon got the nod, Chicago.

A few Drew students were in Miami and in Chicago. Dale Read, David Soule ('68), and Rick Cooper covered the Republican "love-in" and Cooper in his position with a news-network made the journey to Chicago.

Once there, he was caught in it, like everybody else. At the opening of school he was still nursing a set of clubbed ribs, and a portable tape recorder with which he had been interviewing a bystander was another casualty.

"It was incredible, unbelievable....to understate," he remarked.

Another Drew student, who arrived in time to provide emergency ambulance service to some victims, said "I was afraid....for the first time in my life I was really afraid to go on the streets....afraid of a blind, irrational force. I knew I could be doing nothing wrong and still get hustled off...."

Chicago was over and the return to campus



the hopeless one of Robert Allen in Morris and Somerset counties.

Allen's local support was countered to some extent by that for the incumbent Republican, Peter Frelinghuysen. Led by the Young Republicans, Frelinghuysen groups attempted to match Allen's leaflet for leaflet and poster for poster.

Frelinghuysen visited the campus last Monday, asking that students and others look over his record in office. He contended that he was progressive and yet not impulsive. He said his record had been misrepresented by Allen.

The YRs also published a newsletter supporting the Republican national ticket as well as local candidates.

Allen visited Drew a few weeks ago, calling for involvement in the political process by students. His visit was sponsored by an organization which has been dormant for more than three years: The Drew Young Democrats. Raised by life by Pete Hoffman, Dick Shepard and Mark Richlin, the group is suffering from some lack of enthusiasm. Students who worked hard for McCarthy are finding it hard to come out for Humphrey, even though they detest Nixon and hold even more hatred for Wallace. The Young Democrats officially are supporting the Democratic slate not only on the national election, but congressional, state, county and municipal as well.

Generally, the two political groups agreed that they were as enthusiastic about the local as the national race.

The closing days of the campaign brought an Acorn poll giving Humphrey a very narrow edge over Nixon, with strong write-in sentiment for McCarthy, and an election eve visit by Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, a former political opponent of Mr. Nixon.

Humphrey for President

by Peter Hoffman, President, Young Democrats

Most seasoned political observers, if asked to predict the November presidential election late last September, would have certainly held that Nixon was home-free and needed only to wait for official ratification. But what was not so evident then was that Nixon was riding on purely negative sentiment; people weren't voting for Richard Nixon, they were voting against Lyndon Johnson and the frustration of eight years of facing problems. But now after a month of seeing Richard Nixon and realizing what it is this country stands against, the people have begun to reconsider.

The people, more than ever before, seek a leader in whom they can find the charisma and spirit to fuse the dissent elements of our society. For that reason, the political parties had chosen "compromise" candidates, sacrificing the charisma for the broader fusion of the party spectrum. Nixon and Humphrey are probably more representative of the general direction of their party than any possible candidates and so create no great enthusiasm. The vague charisma of Wallace and McCarthy and their crusader-like zealots is contagious but hardly productive and hardly representative of any but the narrowest sections of the electorate. And the great leaders of the parties, Kennedy and Rockefeller, were too bent on their own paths to political glory to really grasp power in the complex fealty structure of the national parties. So we have Nixon and Humphrey, the tough-old men of the party, each representative of the cumulative philosophy of their own party regulars in the last twenty years. And with such a choice, there is no choice. Hubert is the better one.

I think the recently published ALMANACK OF POOR RICHARD NIXON should be required reading for all voters this year. Some of the incredible things this man has said and stood for and then denied and then said again are really laughable—until you realize that this man might be our next president. How can anyone vote for a man who can—in all seriousness—say "I was the victim of one of the worst campaigns of innuendo and slander in history in 1960." What kind of mind is it that can say that Adlai Stevenson—the forefather of many of the programs we accept as necessary—is "weak, wishy-washy, indecisive and confused..." and that Stevenson would "be putty in the hands of men like Krushchev and Bulganin." And then if this was not enough to say that: "I have never engaged in personalities in campaigns." A man who has reversed and re-reversed his policies countless times is a real danger, to say the least. But it must be remembered that Nixon is more than a personality; he is a true reflection of the real contradictions in the Republican party itself. He is constantly reversing himself because he doesn't know what direction it is he is representing. Nixon is the result of the failure of the Republican party to re-define itself to the changes that have been wrought in America. And that is why he MUST lose.

If ever there was a time when this country needed direction it is now. We are floundering in nihilistic frustration and we seek leadership to bring us out of the mire. Hubert Humphrey has led the liberal movement for twenty years. Surely he can be trusted to lead it for four more. He is not on the liberal fringe now—as he once was—but he speaks for a greater coalition. In the rust and dissolution of the direction that he has so effectively championed for all these years, he once again assumes the role of defender of the policies which constitute this direction. He has risked his political life before to save what he believes is right. Humphrey is no screaming liberal; he is no anti-war demagogue. He is not the avant-garde; he is no new voice. Rather he is the old voice of the old generation which has been born in depression, wrought in war, and struggled in the sweeping changes that maturing America has begun to face. He is the man for his time; he is not twenty years ahead of his time as he was in 1948, his time has come. More than any single man Hubert Humphrey is responsible for the shaping of the far-reaching policies that Kennedy and Johnson brought to the American people. Are we, in our frustration, to give up these directions? Are we to let a war (based on Republican foreign policy) destroy our confidence in vitality of our nation? For our time, in the future, there will be another man and another direction possibly, but for this time it is Humphrey—there is no alternative.



election night

What is where in the Union

- TV Lounge -- Color Television on to election results.
- Main Lounge -- Television and blackboard with results of Presidential election voting kept up-to-date.
- Snack Bar -- From 7 to 8 p.m. special NBC film on "The American System," featuring a history of Presidential elections. From 8 p.m. on, the room will be open and have a television on. Beginning at 9:15 the Drew-Eds will serve a snack buffet.
- 107-8 Lounge -- Tables for Humphrey and Nixon supporters.
- 101 -- Collection of Election souvenirs, recordings of campaign songs, and other memorabilia belonging to Drew Political Science Professor Julius Mastro. Elections from 1800 on are represented in this collection.
- 102 -- Headquarters of the Gregory for President group.
- 105 -- Headquarters for the Young Republicans.
- 107 -- General headquarters. Three television sets, many blackboards carrying results from state, local, and national races. WERD, the campus radio station, will be broadcasting from here to a network of nearly a dozen New Jersey stations. Each hour they will send out five and ten minute capsule summaries. Continuous in this room will be discussions featuring Drew political science professors Julius Mastro, Robert Smith, Robert Rodes, and Brock Brown. Participating also may be Foreign and United Nations Semester students. Students from other parts of the country will telephone with reactions from their area. An AP wire will keep all results up-to-the minute.
- Other events: A surprise exhibit every hour, plus possibly short-wave radio sets turned in to Radio Moscow, Radio Peking, and the BBC.
- Rooms closed: Bookstore, cafeteria.

WERD to coordinate network of Jersey radio stations

Drew's quadrennial "Election Night Watch" -- in which hundreds of students and faculty members crowd the University Center for an all night session analyzing the national elections -- will be featured in live broadcasts of election analysis Nov. 5 over a direct line "network" of New Jersey radio stations.

Beginning at 7:15 p.m., and continuing at that time every hour, a ten-minute program featuring Drew's political science chairman Dr. Robert G. Smith will be aired over radio station WRAN.

The same program can also be heard by FM listeners over radio station WDHA.

Beginning at 8:55 p.m., and continuing at that same time every hour, a special five-minute program featuring Dr. Smith will be carried live over WOBM in Toms River, N.J., which will also feed the show to the South Jersey Radio News Network.

At least two other New Jersey stations are giving serious consideration to including the programs in their election night coverage.

The "network" programs will originate from Drew's University Center, and will be fed from the facilities of Drew's student-run closed circuit radio station WERD.

This will be the third presidential "Election Night Watch" to be sponsored by Drew's political science department.

An Associated Press teletype machine and several television sets loaned by Sam Gordon's Appliance Center are used during the night to gather voting returns from around the nation which are then analyzed by Drew students and faculty members.

In addition, students in Drew's London Semester cable British and European reactions, and students in the Semester on the United Nations have arranged with their home campuses to have local reaction telephoned long-distance to the Center.

Among the callers will be an Illinois congressman and a member of the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention.

Various candidates for office are expected to drop by during the evening, and in the past many area residents have stopped in to watch the proceedings.

Nixon for President

by John Winslow, President, Young Republicans

The second time around for Mr. Richard Nixon is a wholly different story.

In 1960 the Democrats made political hay with claims and charges that, in light of subsequent history, have been shown to be about as reliable as ropes of sand. They were going to get the country moving again, ignoring the demonstrable reality that under Eisenhower the country had moved into an era of a comparatively sound dollar and sound economic growth. The Eisenhower administration, for example,

was accused of responsibility for a "missile gap" which, two weeks after moving into office, Secretary of Defense Robert MacNamara admitted did not exist.

Now an accounting is at hand. The Johnson-Humphrey administration stands to answer before the voters for a massive record of failures in both domestic and foreign policy, including a nation involved in inflation and instability,

divided over war, and faced with defense gaps that are real, a rising

crime rate, and increasing problems in every field. This situation has created a political climate that is demanding a change.

At the topmost national level, the Republican Party offers the Nixon-Agnew team, composed of two experts in government who complement each other in their knowledge and skills and who can work together in unity and purpose.

The former Vice-President, who served two terms under General Eisenhower, has extensive experience and knowledge in all areas involving government, both domestic and foreign. Agnew, son of a Greek immigrant and an administrator of demonstrated ability, is an expert on the deepest problems of the city and on Federal-State-local government relationships.

The fact that Richard Nixon is the Republican standard-bearer a second time is a triumph of personal qualities that has won widespread praise in the nation's press. As he has explained himself, events determined his return to politics. He felt he could unite the Party and provide national leadership, especially in foreign policy, a field he knows well.

As Vice President, Nixon was called upon to handle the responsibilities of the Presidency during the illnesses of Eisenhower, and on three occasions he won universal praise from the press and others for the statesmanlike manner in which he disposed of his duties at these critical times.

The powers and prerogatives of the Vice President were expanded more during the eight years he held the office than during the previous 164 years.

A republic is a form of government where one man is elected to represent the wishes and desires of many. His constituents must be fairly and justly represented. Minority rights and the majority rule must be balanced. Has the governing administration fairly and justly represented the wishes and desires of our nation? The American people want a stop to the war and the American cities cleaned up. Has this been done? We believe it has not. This country wants peace, fiscal stability, and equality. The very things upon which this nation was founded, and the very things we're not getting.

When the desires and wishes of constituents are not represented, they will delegate them to a new man in an election. This is the opportunity America now has. In this Presidential election year we have the chance to redesign the government from the top down. We have the opportunity and duty to elect persons who will fairly, justly, and truly represent the nation at home and abroad.

To better our nation we must begin anew. I believe Richard Nixon is indeed the one who will truly represent our nation's needs and desires. When the nation is not being represented, it is a duty to elect someone who will. Mr. Nixon is the one.



Neither for President

Having been a misfit all my life and a pacifist these last four years, I cannot but distrust all these public visions. Words of healing and resolution seem misplaced, fall on dead branches.

Voices have patiently told me why that one man could not cry out, scream "Chicago!", dissolve his binds. To do so, they said, would be improper, risking the thing he was to hold together. Better to limp along with tired eyes, than none at all.

(I do not fingerprint well, but I know there is blood enough to cover walls for all to see.)

They follow him, the beards and the sandals, heckling, stalking him like his conscience.

Other voices, slow and certain, have told me why the other man can not say how he will end it. That would, they say, impede the progress of, his popularity in, and I listen. Cautious, hiding from himself in some businessman's layer. His sidekick, flabby, learning obedience, marshmallows in the mouth teaching him silence. (I tried to explain how I felt the exotic scents going

stale, the body paints dripping, but no one could understand.)

What is most important, they agree, is that the wild voices must not lead us. The steady eyes and pointing fingers, stubby hands grasping at every orphaned parent. And the other, the old man with the explosives, shuffling to some half-remembered step, not knowing any new ones.

And that day we will go in top hats and black coats and hear words echo in the winter air. And he will be the new one. And we will kill our Lincolns, because we have grown tired of seeking visions. And afraid of finding them.

("Still", Sherwood Anderson wrote, "I wonder if the American Negro is quite lost in mid-air between Africa and our stupid selves. Sometimes I think he alone is not lost.")

But Hart Crane, not knowing, found no shore, and went overboard.

Bill MacKay

Mastro sees election 'exciting'

by Ken Schulman

Emphasizing that 1968 is one of the most exciting election years in our time, Dr. Julius Mastro, in a recent interview, expounded on his theories encompassing the campaign in general, the gubernatorial and congressional races, election-night coverage innovations, youth's role in the campaign and the future of the three major candidates, Dr. Mastro, who is an associate professor in political science at Drew, has a seat on the Bernardsville (NJ) Borough Council.

Reflecting upon the campaign in general, Dr. Smith commented that "there are new techniques being used and yet they are not unlike the old techniques...they are more refined in that the candidates are utilizing computers for scheduling and handling the mailings, eliminating a lot of clerical work."

He continued, "These techniques in themselves are not new. They do, however, expedite things for the candidate. There also seems to be a greater deal of relying on agencies to do the work. However, in final analysis we still depend upon people to make the decision; all the candi-

dates, likewise, are still depending upon people...the new politics, then, are really not unlike the old politics."

For example, Dr. Mastro referred to the George Wallace half-hour political special, Monday night, in which the third-party candidate was filmed in his home with his family. The new politics involved the idea of "televisioned hominess"; the old politics highlight of the show occurred when Wallace's daughter, right on cue, sauntered over to kiss her daddy.

Analyzing the non-presidential election, Dr. Mastro indicated that even if the top spot is decided early in the evening, there are several key races for gubernatorial and Congressional seats. A sheet given to Dr. Mastro's classes lists the various interesting elections.

In this year's election, twenty-one Governorships are at stake. According to political observers, there are currently ten Governorships in the doubtful category. The Congressional Quarterly (Special Report, No. 30, Part I, July 26, 1968) reports that a Republican sweep would make the new line-up 35-15 in their favor. A Democratic sweep would even

the existing balance (26-24, in favor of the Republicans) to 25 for each party.

These doubtful gubernatorial elections include these states: Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, New York, North Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia.

In the Senate, 34 seats are up for the election. A Republican sweep of the doubtful seats would reduce the current Democratic edge (63-37) to a 53-47 lead. These seats include such states as: Alaska, California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

All 435 seats in the House of Representatives will be up for election. Since the Presidential landslide in 1964, the Republicans gained 47 seats in the 1966 elections. In order to capture control of the house (the current balance is 248-187, Democrats), the Republican Party must gain an additional 31 seats. It is estimated, however, that only 25 seats are in doubtful districts.

Shaky Democratic districts are in New York, North Carolina, Indiana, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Shaky Republican districts are in Alabama, New York, Ohio, Georgia and Idaho.



Election night 1960

Concerning youth in this election, Dr. Mastro believes that we are in a period of young people where they are the most active. He further stated, "...I think that 1960 opened the door for young people...you found this in Bobby Kennedy's candidacy, McCarthy was surrounded by young people...and even Humphrey and Nixon are surrounded by young people, about whom we don't hear very much."

In his analysis of election-night coverage, Dr. Mastro cited several innovations. The major networks have announced that they will not attempt to do a winner-projection at an early hour.

Dr. Mastro explained, "This is partly due to the fact that for the first time since 1948 we are dealing with three parties and in some states, four major Presidential candidates. The injection of a third candidate and sometimes a fourth makes it very difficult for them the networks to use their key precinct analysis." The last time such a situation occurred, that is three major candidates in the running, the polls, papers, television surveys, and all other media were wrong.

Dr. Mastro also noted that for the first time all the networks are cooperating in gathering results, that is all results will emerge from one wire. "For the first time it won't be necessary for a person to click his dial on election night."

Dr. Mastro pointed out that "people under 35 years of age are handling Nixon's scheduling and mapping of strategy. Some of his key strategists are aged 25-28. In general, Dr. Mastro asserted that the young people are participating much more in this election than in any other and that they "are very constructive, very concerned, very positive in their approach."

Regarding the future of the candidates, Dr. Mastro projected that it is unsure. "It is too early to predict what the losers will do." At any rate, the election has shaped up into an unpredictable contest--the future is in Tuesday's hands.

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Council says Tuffy's the best

...and Council knows...

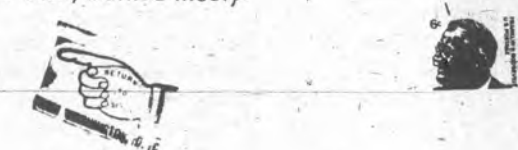
Wallace returns it to sender

Campus radio station WERD sent letters to all three major Presidential candidates, offering them free air time on WERD for speeches or debate. This week Station Manager Richard Katz received the letter to Wallace back, marked thusly-

WERD Radio
DREW UNIVERSITY
MADISON, N.J. 07042

Hand, left no address

Dr. George Wallace
will see the President Election
Headquarters
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



Dr. George Wallace
will see the President Election
Headquarters
1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Look at them.



JUST LOOK AT THEM!!!!!!!

A Republican view

This time, vote like....

Alan Brown

On the evening of October 28th, the Drew Young Republican Club was honored to have as a guest speaker the Honorable Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, Congressman from this, the district of New Jersey. The Congressman's presentation was eloquent, to the point and an especially huge success in the face of a pre-arranged question sheet distributed by the Coalition of Conscience.

Drew's newest group of Left-wing Pseudo-politicos. The principal part of Congressman Frelinghuysen's address was confined to things other than a backward glance at 1956 and the Democratic Congress of that year. His speech, instead, was a glance into the future and a look at what should be done rather than what should have been done during those fourteen Democratic years.

During the Question-and-Answer period which followed, however, Mr. Frelinghuysen was at brunt of a charge of the new left and their pre-printed (and I might add lifted from Democratic campaigning material) questions. He answered them admirably and without hesitation and I would like to now review some of these questions and answers.

(NB The following questions are taken directly from the flyer which was distributed by the Coalition of Conscience prior to Congressman Frelinghuysen's address.)

QUESTION: Why did Congressman Frelinghuysen cast the lone dissenting vote on the Congressional Ethics Bill, which the Congress passed by a vote of 405 to 1?

ANSWER: The Congressman stated that he was "in favor of a code of ethics" but that this was an attempt "to placate the people." The bill in the form that it was passed was termed by the Congressman as "unworkable" and an unworkable bill is useless. The Congressman went on to further state that even though he is a lawyer and trained in the inter-

pretation of vagaries there were many sections of the bill that were so vague that they defy interpretation.

QUESTION: Why has Congressman Frelinghuysen voted in favor of all appropriations for the Vietnam War?

ANSWER: The Congressman pointed to the fact that we are now stuck in Vietnam and that we owe it to our troops to support them to the utmost which we are able. The Congress no longer controls the war. It was a present of the Democratically controlled Congress to President Johnson in the form of the "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution."

The following is the program set forth by Congressman Frelinghuysen and adopted by the Republican Party as its platform on the issue of the Vietnam War.

The platform begins with simple statement that: The Administration's Vietnam policy has failed --- militarily, politically, diplomatically, and with relation to our own people. ... Every citizen bitterly recalls the Democrat oratory of 1964: "We are not about to send American boys 9-10,000 miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

The programs of the present Democrat Administration are a failure --- a failure to honor their own word.

The war has been conducted without a coherent program for peace.

We pledge a program for peace in Vietnam --- neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests --- but a positive program that will offer a fair and equitable settlement to all, based upon the principle of self-determination, our national interests, and the cause of a long-range world peace.

We will sincerely and vigorously pursue peace negotiations as long as they offer any reasonable prospect for a just peace.

We pledge to develop a clear and purposeful negotiating position. We will return to one of the cardinal principles of the last Republican Administration: that American interests are best served by cooperative multilateral action with our allies rather than by unilateral U.S. action.

I wholly agree with Congressman Frelinghuysen's views and conclusions. It has come time that "We must think anew and act anew." We must vote like our whole world depended upon it. I have thought anew and I am acting anew.

the soaring 60's

by Dennis Ingoglia

It can happen here

George Wallace, candidate for president of the United States, held a rally in Madison Square Garden last Thursday. A friend and I went to see what it was all about. Now I know why it "can happen here."

Upon arriving at the Garden the first thing I noticed were the police. They were rather hard to miss -- all 5,000 of them. Police in riot helmets, police with billys, police on horses. Police, police, police. They ringed the Garden and set up barricades so that no one could approach the Garden without permission. Up on the roofs of the surrounding buildings stood more police. They all said the same thing: "Keep moving! Keep it moving!" We were shoved along with the rest.

The problem of getting into the building still remained. No one was allowed in without a ticket. We had no tickets. Busloads of Wallace supporters began arriving. They all had free tickets and were passing them out to people -- the right people. First they looked you over for outward signs of "liberalism." If you had an "O'Dwyer", "H.H.H.", or "Vote for the Pig" you were out.

If you had long hair or even side burns you didn't get one. If you carried a sign -- forget it. Some of the more enterprising Wallacites were selling their tickets. I left when the bidding reached seven bucks for one of the "free" tickets.

If one was lucky enough to have a ticket he had to pass through about ten "checkpoints" of police before entering the Garden. Each time he had to show his ticket. The tickets were greenish in color. Spotting a green piece of paper on the ground we decided to chance it. It was a "Jacob Javits for Senator" flyer. Tearing it in half we now possessed reasonable facsimiles of the tickets. We went up to the first barricade. Smiling we flashed our "tickets." The police let us through. We thought we had made it until we reached the next barricade. I flashed Jake Javits again and started to walk through. "Hold it kid, let me see that ticket!" I confess that I really didn't know what to do. If I started to run I'd obviously get shot and if I returned I'd get a billie where I didn't particularly want it. I showed him my "ticket."

We both looked down at Jake. Jake smiled back at us. I smiled. He frowned. I said: "Nice try, huh?" Needless to say I left the barricade with some slight assistance from the policeman.

Well, Fate, I suppose, had decreed that we were to get in for lo and behold on the corner stood the Wallacite equivalent of Santa Claus -- handing out tickets. Quickly we got two and proceeded to make our way past New York's Finest into Fortress Madison Square Garden.

Upon entering the Garden we were greeted by the country music of the Official American Independent Party Band. In front of us were sitting four middle aged men, later we found out that they were firemen. Next to me sat an old man reading his Daily News. The crowd was huge and almost solid pro-Wallace. There were three tiny sections in which sat demonstrators. Periodically fights would break out and in would come the police -- billys

swinging. The demonstrators sang songs like: "If you liked Hitler, you'll love Wallace," and "We shall overcome." This would provoke shouts of "commies" and "pin-koes." At each disturbance the old man would lean over and inquire "Is Wallace speaking yet?" He had a strange European accent which I could not quite place. A fight broke out on the floor involving an immense amount of people with fists and placards. The police waded in with their billys. No one could quite tell the Wallace people from the anti-Wallace people. Suddenly from within the melee the Alabama state flag appeared. The crowd arose and gave a standing ovation.

Then came Wallace. LeMay and a host of Alabama "dignitaries" had preceded him, but the crowd wanted Wallace. They got him. He sounded like we expected him to sound. He sounded like the small shop keeper in Newark who charges three times for what his goods are worth but is appalled by the idea of a riot. He sounded like the middle aged woman who has been convinced that "crime in the streets" is a new thing which started yesterday and can be cured by former governor of state with the highest crime rate in the country. He sounded like your boss, or your barber, or your Uncle Calvin. He sounded like an American that would rather re-act than act. He sounded mean, stupid and dangerous. He was cute to the hecklers in the beginning with quips like "go get a hair cut," but soon he simply lapsed into snarling "just wait until November 5 -- you won't be around any more." The crowd loved it. The firemen loved it, and every once in a while we caught the police applauding. The crowd stamped and whistled and clapped in unison.

The old man next to me leaned over and said in his accent, which I could now place all too well: "You know -- it was just like this in Germany." The hecklers gave the Nazi's salute. Seig heil, George, seig heil.

ECAC funds debate

(Continued from page 5)

have even thought there was evidence to suggest that I was sometimes its only reader! During that time, as some of your predecessors will assure you, I have been quite free to tell them what was wrong with the paper even when I wasn't bright enough to suggest a cure.

Fairness suggests, therefore, that I should record my opinion that currently the paper is in the best state I have seen it. It gives the impression that one is reading a newspaper. One might wish that the headlines are smaller and that there were more news and less opinion columns. But headlines are much better space filler than some other things you might use and you shouldn't invent news -- as

some of your predecessors almost have. So these are minor cavils.

A special thank you to some anonymous circulation staffer who puts personal copies under each faculty door so promptly.

Of course, like any other faculty member, I reserve the right to re-evaluate the data and reverse my position next week.

E.G. Stanley Baker

Sad paradox

To the Editor:

Many who should know better have argued against the use of E.C.A.C. money for the Kennedy Scholarship-Loan Fund because E.C.A.C. is supported mostly by parents, not students. This is a quibble worthy of

the most trite Scholastic.

Obviously, no one expected Barry Fenstermacher to consult my mother, or his, before he contracted the Iron Butterfly. Nor is there even a hint of guilt when we use their money for speakers, or magazines or newspapers.

But mention two martyrs and the natural resistance to bandwagon - memorializing sets in. Things are committed to death. It disturbs me that although there is scarcely a dissenting groan when we are intellectually insulted (e.g. when a well-known semanticist juxtaposes three old mss. in mid-air), we wax philosophical when black men are involved.

Bill MacKay

A Democrat Speaks

An open Presidency

One of the major complaints against President Johnson and his administration is that his mode of action tends to conceal the true implications of his actions. This has been especially true of the conduct of the war in Vietnam. Many Americans feel betrayed by the President since they believed that by voting for him in 1964 they would prevent our nation from becoming involved in an Asian land war. Perhaps the President acted in good faith, but I for one feel that he had an obligation to take the American People into his confidence. If he had he might have more cautiously considered the decisions that have led to the present crisis, thereby possibly avoiding the tragedy that now confronts us.

On the issue of an open Presidency I find the greatest contrast between Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. One has only to compare their methods when both were serving in the U. S. Senate to see that stark contrast. When Humphrey was a Senator there was no doubt as to where he stood on the issues. Everyone knew he was for Civil Rights, Disarmament,

and Medicare. In most cases he was the first to raise the issue, the first to introduce the legislation, and during John Kennedy's administration the one who led the successful floor fights for these landmarks of legislation. Johnson's methods as Majority Leader were entirely different. He found he could be most effective by working quietly and behind the scenes, never being pinned down on an issue until the votes had been counted. It worked in the Senate, but has not sufficed in the Presidency. What the country yearns for now is a President whom it can have a dialogue with, a man who feels and can eloquently express the wholesome desires that all of us feel. Above all a desire for a durable peace and an end to the terror of a widening arms race, a new openness that grants justice an opportunity to those who have been denied basic human rights for so long. We all know that the Vice President and Senator Muskie stand ready to do all they can to achieve these goals. Their record is open. Therefore I urge a vote for Humphrey and Muskie.

--Silas Wright

Smith fears Wallace entanglement

by Ken Schulman

"My own opinion is that (George Corley) Wallace is going to run even better than expected....my own estimate at the moment is that he may pull 25%, which is an astounding number of votes," stated Dr. Robert Smith in an interview last week. Dr. Smith, a professor in political science, is director of the Drew University Institute for Research on Government.

According to Dr. Smith, who is evaluating Wallace's role in the coming election, "What has been the telling point for the candidate is the matter of crime in the streets." The third party candidate's platform states: "Lawlessness has become commonplace in our society. The permissive attitude of the executive and the judiciary at the national level sets the tone for moral decay."

In his now-famous single speech before throngs of supporters Wallace promises, "If I were President, you wouldn't get stabbed and raped....If I had to call out 30,000 troops with two-foot bayonets and put them every 30 feet apart....People who riot ought to be bopped on the head."

Dr. Smith explained the platform as "less controversial than Vietnam and apparently striking every person in the United States. No matter where you live....you've been afraid to go out at night and there is this kind of vandalism and so forth going on in the country."

In the semi-final Gallup Poll before the election, Wallace polled 20% of the total sample. Richard Nixon still leads with 43% and Vice-President Humphrey is running a somewhat distant second with 31%. In a secret ballot poll the margins are closer: Nixon, 38%; Humphrey, 32%; and Wallace, 22%. This poll is based on likely voters and not on the total sample.

Dr. Smith believes that Wallace's strength will grow to 25% on election day, since "many people won't say so (that they'll vote for Wallace) in the polls, because they're ashamed of it." Going to the polls they might cast a silent vote that will be rather shocking to the people in the North.

Wallace's ability to "tell it like it is" has gained him a huge majority of Americans (86% according to the Harris Survey) who indicate admiration for the attitude. If he is able to pull a sufficient amount of electoral votes (47 including Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina) either Nixon or Humphrey would require 55% of the remaining electoral votes to take the election.

At present, however, neither is clearly near that type of majority. The failure to pull a majority (a

required 270 electoral votes), then, would throw the election into the House and the Senate. In the House, each state's delegation has just one vote.

The House selects a President from among the three candidates who received the most votes in the electoral college. The Senate, on the other hand, chooses a Vice-President from only the leading two candidates for the position. The last time the matter went to congress, in 1824, John Quincy Adams became President, although Andrew Jackson had 42.2% of the popular vote.

Commenting on the possibility of this Congressional situation, Dr. Smith projected, "There's always that possibility. Possibly because I hope it won't happen (go into the House) I think it won't. I have the feeling that the popular vote may be one thing and the electoral vote another."

Dr. Smith believes that the deciding factor is that Wallace's popular vote will not be concentrated, but instead is dispersed throughout the nation. In this case there would be no concentration that would enable Wallace to receive enough electoral votes to create such a situation.

If the election does enter the House, however, Dr. Smith feels that "utter chaos" will result. He bluntly stated, "They wouldn't be able to handle it." The impracticality of the system raises several complicated questions in Dr. Smith's mind: Does it go to this House or the next? If it goes to this House and no decision is rendered by January, what happens?

Further evaluating the situation in the House, Dr. Smith sees that in voting by states, "it would be thrown right down to the South where Wallace would control. It would almost seem to me that they would be incapable of rendering a decision. Then what happens? Nobody knows.... In fact, the entire matter could become a constitutional issue throwing the election into the courts."

Wallace's appeal, as Dr. Smith evaluated it, will extend to the North, the Midwest and the West, not only in the South where he'll pick up electoral votes. "This," he again emphasized, "is based on that simple, yet vital issue of crime."

There are several obvious and some bizarre possibilities that could arise if this national appeal puts the election in Congress' lap. The October 11 issue of TIME magazine offered these possibilities in its weekly essay: Neither Nixon nor Humphrey would win a majority of electoral votes. The end result could develop into Wallace bargaining power for selecting Cabinet members or Supreme Court Justices. Even if that fails to materialize, Wallace could throw his electors to one of the

candidates and boisterously claim to have elected that man President.

Other possibilities include: a President and Vice-President of different parties; any one of the three running mates emerging as President for up to four years; 77-year-old House Speaker John McCormack assuming the position according to the rules of succession; even Nelson Rockefeller becoming head man as a compromise choice.

According to Dr. Smith, Wallace's running-mate, retired Air Force General Curtis LeMay, "will not hurt or help the candidates." (Wallace chose LeMay after deliberating over other possibilities: "Colonel" Harland Sanders, the fried-chicken king ("It's finger-licking good"); Paul Harvey, a newscaster; former Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson; Orval Faubus, the ex-Governor of Arkansas; and A. B. Chandler, former Governor and Senator from Kentucky.)

Dr. Smith believes that a Vice-President doesn't necessarily affect a Presidential candidate. He continued, "I think even (Spiro T.) Agnew doesn't effect the Nixon vote....I don't think (Edmund) Muskie is helping Humphrey, even though he's doing an outstanding job...."

"Previously running-mates were chosen from another part of the country differing from that of the Presidential candidate; today, however, they are chosen to reflect something different from the Presidential candidate."

Should the Independent Party fail to win the Presidency this year, Dr. Smith indicated that its effect, if any, in 1972 will be less. Expounding on his theory he predicted that the Wallace movement will take root in the school boards and local organizations.

"I think the idea is to run well and that means a party organization that continues." He compared the situation with the Barry Goldwater movement which is now grabbing up local sections.

At the moment, however, Wallace is throwing his campaign into high gear. He is blitzing television with advertisements and rounding out his campaign tour. Meanwhile, Nixon is pretty much sitting idly by while Agnew continues to put his foot in his mouth and, with peace now seemingly synonymous with the Establishment, Humphrey and his valuable running-mate Muskie continue to gain.

All of this shuffling and the possibly high Wallace vote indicates a stalemate in the making -- no one may receive the majority of electoral votes. In that case the election moves into the shaky hands of the House and the Senate and, as Dr. Smith aptly put it, the possibility is "terrifying."

Spectrum '68 Tragedy in the air

Brad Miner

Northeast Airlines announces the 4:55 p.m. departure of flight 946, non-stop to Moose Mountain, N. H. -- for the first and last time.

.....another "airline tragedy", a column in the Times, a headline in the News. Like most events of this magnitude, publicity is instant, but brief -- sensationalism, followed by silence. Northeast Airlines will continue to "broil steak on the plane" and flight 946 to Lebanon and Montpelier will take-off from Logan International as scheduled.

When the remains of the Yellowbird have been carefully examined, labelled, and packed into plastic bags, the 17 member investigating team of the National Transportation Safety Board will probably issue a statement saying "these things happen" and the subject will be officially dropped.

Northeast Airlines stated that Captain Rapis, pilot of the Fairchild Hiller 227, had made the trip "hundreds of times". Was he personally responsible? Was the altimeter properly calibrated, or was there a discrepancy of 60 feet or more? When final radio contact was made at 6:10 p.m., the plane was already a half an hour overdue at the Lebanon/Hanover airport. Was the weather a factor? Weather conditions at the time were poor: drizzle and low visibility. Any one factor or a composite of factors could be held responsible. The human and mechanical variables are numerous.

Earlier this year, the Civil Aeronautics Board reviewed the arrival and departure procedures at the major metropolitan airports. Acting on

their findings, they enforced a "do it by the book" policy that resulted in massive slowdowns and air traffic tie-ups. "Stacking arrivals" occurred not only over N. Y. airports, but as far west as Chicago and Denver. During peak periods, an hour wait on the flight-line was considered reasonable. Air traffic controllers and ground crews, severely understaffed, complied without protest.

While this action by the C.A.B. is justifiable, the solution cannot be the restriction of existing facilities. Facilities must be expanded to expedite safety and convenience. The airline companies should reorganize their financial priorities. Millions of dollars are spent each year on advertising the comfort and pleasure to be derived from flying "slipshod" airways. Most passengers would forego the steak dinner and full-length movie for the guarantee that they'll arrive at their destination.

Should the National Transportation Safety Board find anything of consequence in its investigation of flight 946, the airlines might do well to cast more than a cursory glance for the benefit of the "professional traveller" they claim to cater to. Otherwise, the following might prove to be the rule rather than the exception.

"Sorry, you will not have time to finish your twelve course dinner before we crash. You may, however, enjoy the last three minutes of our full-length flick, 'Gidget Flies Trans-Love Airways'. Please observe the 'No Smoking' sign. This is your stewardess on 'Wing and a Prayer' airlines saying, y'all come fly with us again, soon."

Max Jakobson - UN role not political

by Suzanne Chase

On Sunday, October 20, 1968, His Excellency Ambassador Max Jakobson, the Permanent Representative of Finland to the UN spoke at Drew to commemorate the 23rd Anniversary of the United Nations. The purpose of his lecture was to assess the role and the importance of the UN in the current world situation.

The Ambassador began by refuting three widely held assumptions of the UN: that the UN is not, as many believe, a world government, therefore attributes of this nature should not be attached to it; that the UN has no authority independent of that of its member states; and that the UN merely provides member states certain services and facilities, therefore, it should be examined from this point of view.

To emphasize the UN's position, the Ambassador cited the examples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. Both Red China and the Russians consider their respective conflicts "as internal matters involving 'conditional sovereignty', as a member of the (Soviet, Chinese) Commonwealth, therefore it is no concern of other nations," who use sovereign equality for their weapon.

Thus, Jakobson concluded, the War and the Czech crisis would

not make the General Assembly agenda since a resolution couldn't be enforced. However, he points out, the very fact that other nations have been willing to debate these issues unofficially is an open "repudiation" of Soviet (and Chinese) action.

The focal point was universal membership. He expressed dismay at the absence of Communist China, North Vietnam, North Korea, and East Germany, indicating that the UN cannot act as a harmonizing center unless its membership is universal.

It's importance is clearly seen in the Middle East crisis. Here, the UN provided a meeting place and a channel for negotiation. The Arab-Israeli issue will make the agenda as it is not a point of direct confrontation between the two great powers.

Still, the UN can't force a settlement (although a Jarring Commission has been appointed to investigate the underlying political issues) but it can at least clear the way towards successful negotiation.

Jakobson also stressed the necessity for armaments control and assured the skeptical that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is not in any way a concession to the Soviet Union.

Concerning poverty, the Ambassador expressed alarm at the widening gap between indus-

trial and non-industrial nations and the disregard for human rights in respect to South Africa. However, he feels that the general atmosphere has changed. Larger nations have come to recognize their responsibility towards weaker nations in regard to "internal matters" which have an universal impact. At the same time these nations have learned not to ignore the weaker nation's need for independence.

Although the UN today is still largely dominated by dependence on the interaction of the Super Powers, neither one of these "giants" is completely unaffected by the UN. It is the continual "search for compromise and international consensus which forces, otherwise internally pre-occupied nations to take into account international aspects." Therefore, even if the UN is but a marginal influence, "its influence is persuasive and growing and will become (out of necessity) more dominant and powerful."

What happened to Asbury?

by Diana Kirven

Last year Asbury Hall was run on the honor system. The dorm did not have a House Director,

and all the girls had pass keys. This year it has a Director, and the keys are gone. What happened? Nobody knows, or at least whoever does know certainly is not saying anything.

The key was a wonderful experience. When a girl wanted to take a "late," she did not have to scurry around the dorm frantically trying to find someone willing to wait up until 2 a.m. to let her in the front door. The girls could come and go as they pleased; and because there was no Director, there was no one to watch over the girls and to make sure they were inside the door by curfew. They were on their honor to obey the regulations and not abuse their privileges. Each one used her pass key, and so far as anyone could tell, no one caused any trouble. Because they did not hear otherwise, all the girls returning to Asbury expected to be under the honor system again this year. When they came back however, Asbury had a House Director, and the key, with all its privileges, was gone.

Well, no one really objects to a House Director, and the loss of the pass key is not an insurmountable hardship, but the girls are hurt by the way the change in policy was handled. No announcement was made of it last year when the girls were making arrangements to return. There were not even any rumors that something had gone wrong and that the honor system might be dropped; but when the girls arrived this September, it was gone. Naturally, the girls were upset. They do not know what happened, and they would like an explanation, but no one has explained. The loss of the honor system is one of those things that just happens. It does not need an announcement, a de-

bate, a defense, or a rationalization. Evidently the girls in Asbury do not deserve pass keys, and that is all there is to the matter. Of course, the girls will survive the year. When they want to take a late, they will manage to find someone willing to wait up for them. They can get along without pass keys, but their pride has been hurt. Last year they were responsible adults; this year they are not. What happened? They don't know, but they would certainly like to learn.

"Pink Lady" here Sunday

A former campaign opponent of Richard Nixon will speak here Sunday at 2:30. Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, once castigated by Nixon in a California Senatorial campaign as "The Pink Lady," will speak in an open lecture sponsored by the Young Democrats.

Mrs. Douglas was a congresswoman from California in the late 1940's. In 1950 she was the Democratic opponent of another rising California congressman, Richard Nixon, in a race for a Senate seat.

That race, called by many political observers "one of the wildest in the past 50 years," saw Nixon win with some 54% of the vote. During the campaign he had called Mrs. Douglas "the Pink Lady," due to alleged contacts with Communist-leaning groups.

Her campaign manager, Dr. Charles Hogan, was a visiting professor at Drew last year and spoke here earlier this year.

Mrs. Douglas was in show business prior to going into politics, and since the 1950 campaign has been active in the Democratic party as a non-candidate.

Bennett talks

Ault officially installed

Dr. James M. Ault will be installed Nov. 6 as Dean of the Theological School with ceremonies drawing representatives of organizations and institutions throughout the nation.

President John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary in New York, where Dr. Ault taught before accepting the Drew position, will deliver the principal address.

Dr. Ault was named to the



Dean James Ault

post last March, and has served as Dean since June.

The installation will be preceded by an academic procession in the gym beginning at 3 p.m.

In addition to Drew students and faculty members in the procession will be representatives of member institutions of the American Association of Theological Schools, the United Methodist Church, United Methodist colleges in the Northeastern Jurisdiction, and New Jersey colleges and universities.

Dean Ault was named to the post following a 14-month vacancy created by the firing of former Dean Charles Ranson in January 1967.

Theological students, faculty, and alumni protested strongly, and the "Drew crisis" was debated across the country.

Drew President Robert Oxnam has stated that "the repercussions of this will be with us for the next decade."

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Dean Ault's background encompasses 12 years in the ministry.

At Drew he is also Professor of Pastoral Theology as well as Dean.

Dr. John Coleman Bennett, the principal speaker at the installation ceremonies, is the author of several books, including "Christianity and Communism Today" and "Foreign Policy in Christian Perspective."

He was named president of Union in 1963.

Parents arrive for weekend

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1

4:5 p.m. A meeting with Deans and counseling center personnel

8:30-10 p.m. A student faculty panel, headed by Dr. von der Heide, featuring the subject of "In loco parentis."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2

11:30-12:30 Council of Families meeting (Parents will attend.)

12:45-2 p.m. Buffet luncheon in the gym. Parents cost \$1.50 each. Students who wish to eat with their parents must sign up with their name & ID card number.

2 p.m. Soccer against LaSalle, Young Field.

4-5 p.m. Reception with faculty from every department, in Mead Hall.

8:30-11 p.m. Cafe on Laity, a coffeehouse production by Philo-Musica in the cafeteria.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3

9-10 a.m. Mass in the Chapel

10-11 and 11-12 a.m. Chapel services in the chapel

Families' Weekend is sponsored by the Drew-Eds



Freshman Toby Pack was named "Mum Queen last Saturday in the annual Chrysanthemum Show in the gym. The show was called "Mum A Whirl."



Sunday night in the Pig Room, the washer reported, they reached the ceiling. The washer is shown here committing suicide with two broken glasses, a partially-washed butter knife, and a stale splinter of bread.

Frelinghuysen outlines GOP goals

Congressman Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen outlined his priorities for a 91st Congress Monday night at a meeting of the Drew Young Republican Club.

Stressing the need for a change in both the executive and legislative branches, he emphasized the role of a Republican administration in meeting the nation's domestic problems.

Specific priorities included: higher education tax credits, revision of the draft laws, dissolution of the electoral college, congressional reform, changes in Social Security and a revamping of the American Merchant Marine.

Departing from his prepared text, he spoke against the Office of Economic Opportunity as a "catalyst of various outlying programs." Frelinghuysen said that educational programs included in the OEO program were being suffocated and should be separated in order to increase their effectiveness.

Of the \$6 billion that has been

Jim Gold Plays

Guitar Sunday

Jim Gold, classical and folk guitarist, will appear here Sunday night at 7:30 in Great Hall. He will combine singing and narration in his presentation.

Mr. Gold is an accomplished musician, writer, and performer. His material includes Renaissance, Arabian, and Japanese work, as well as traditional guitar pieces such as flamenco, folk songs, and original compositions.

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spent under this program, he questioned how much had actually reached the poor. As a member of the House Education and Labor committee, Frelinghuysen had worked at the inception of the OEO to correct its faults.

Adam Clayton Powell, Frelinghuysen's opposite on the Education and Labor Committee termed the legislation a "political circus." Frelinghuysen said that he favored increased participation of the poor in the OEO programs in as far as it was feasible.

Frelinghuysen, questioned thoroughly on the Vietnam War, said that a Republican administration would seek a "de-Americanization" of the conflict. In defending the Nixon position, he said that no candidate is justified in promising an "a,b,c,d" solution to the war.

He referred to the inadequacy of the Vice President's plan for Vietnam, quoting Humphrey's statement in Life magazine that he perhaps had "told the war" and that the administration had "made too much of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution."

In response to a student statement that New Jersey was 50th in the nation in receiving tax revenues back from Washington, Frelinghuysen declared he would work to increase the state's share of tax revenues.

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Frelinghuysen declared that the multiplicity of federal agencies has left the individual bewildered as to where to turn for help.

He cited the 60 agencies dealing with urban problems, the 42 agencies dealing with educational programs, and the 37 agencies assisting the aged as examples of this multiplicity.

Since 1955 Frelinghuysen has proposed a system of tax credits aimed at assisting middle-income parents in the financing of higher education.

He saw this program as a means of expanding the educational opportunities for students who would otherwise be forced to forfeit a higher education.

In revising the draft laws, Frelinghuysen stated he would seek to eliminate the existing "inequities." A national standard for the Selective Service System, he reasoned, would eliminate the present problems encountered at the local board level.

Citing this campaign as an example, Frelinghuysen expressed concern over the role of the

Locker Room

Clothes Tailored for
the Young Men &
Their Gals

MADISON

Gates, Chief Bartow discuss grievances

On October 23, Ken Gates, Ted Greenberg, Deans Stonesifer, Sawin, Orvik and Security Director John Kieper met with Madison Police Chief Harry Bartow and Detective Donald Capen to discuss the present relationship between the University and the Police Department.

The meeting had been requested because of a growing uneasiness among students about the police presence on campus, the situation across the street and the continuing trouble with certain elements of the Madison populace. The meeting was described as an amiable one, in which many problems were cleared up, as well as re-opening the existing channels of communication. The following topics were discussed:

1. Situation at Nautilus - the police patrol the area regularly and will continue to do so especially during the early hours and on weekends.

2. Demonstration procedures - one does not need a parade permit to demonstrate if you stay on the sidewalks and keep moving. However, if there is going to be a demonstration in the streets then a parade permit is needed. The Chief said it would be nice if the police were advised of any intended demonstrations so that they could provide the necessary protection for all concerned.

3. Chief Bartow reiterated the fact that should any of his men act in a manner other than proper, or if there are any complaints, students should feel free to call the station without having to file their name. Complaints concerning the police can also be lodged through Sycamore Cottage.

4. Through an agreement with, and at the request of the University the police will patrol the campus at irregular intervals to make sure everything is copacetic. This was assured did not mean checking parked cars.

5. The Chief assured us that should it ever be necessary for the police to search any rooms or possessions of students, the search would not be conducted without an appropriate search warrant.

6. John Kieper informed us that with the operation of the night switchboard we would have a direct line to the Madison Police, to provide for instant communication with them, should some emergency arise.

electoral college. By dissolving the electoral college in favor of the popular vote, he maintained that the will of the people would be sustained.

In a more humorous vein, he cited the "32 hour House lock-up" as reason for congressional reform of such procedures as adjournment.

Frelinghuysen advocated raising the ceiling of Social Security benefits combined with an automatic change on the bases of a cost of living rise.

The last of his stated priorities, the revamping of the American Merchant Marine, he considered to be of importance in the maintenance of the national security.

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Rutgers too much, takes win 14-3

The last rugby game of the Fall season ended in defeat, for Drew as the A team fell to an overpowering Rutgers club, 14-3, in an away game. The B team also lost, 14-10.

Dan Boyer was responsible for scoring the Rugger's three points in the A game, on a penalty kick early in the first half. Drew took the lead at that point, 3-0. However, the Rutgers attack gained momentum and Drew fell behind 8-3 at halftime. The second half showed no signs of hope for the Rugger's, who finally were crushed 14-3 by the Scarlet Knights.

Rutgers had excellent scrums who mostly towered over the Drew players. Their height advantage upset Drew badly, as was made evident by the beating Drew received in every line-out. The Rugger's could not capitalize on any moves because of their weak scrums.

The A team lineup includes Harry Litwack and Hunt Jones at props, Bob Luton at hooker, Rich Whittaker and John Marinaro at locks and Pete Hoffman and Marty Steet at wing forwards. Jim Hunt was Eighth Man.

The backs included Bruce Eskenen at scrum half, Dwight

Davies at fly half, Dan Boyer at inside center, Bruce Hirsch at Outside Center, and Jay Lyons and Jack Bosworth at wings. David Feldman was fullback.

The B game started on a happier note for Drew as the Rugger's picked up an early 5-0 lead. With seven minutes remaining in the game, Drew was only trailing by one point, 11-10. Then Rutgers scored a try which gave them the victory.

Freshman star Rich Doron, playing wing, scored one try for Drew. Gary Zwetckhenbaum turned in an excellent performance with one try and two conversions for a total of seven points.

Two key injuries to backs Ron Tremper and Dick Weir hurt Drew's chances for victory. The team was forced to take away two men from the all-important scrum and substitute them in place of the injured backs. The team therefore lacked a strong set of scrums.

Props for Drew included Tom Newcomb and Sandy White. Wayne Vanderhoof was at hooker and Steve Allen and Bruce Antoniotti at locks. Gary Zwetckhenbaum and David Hines were at wing forwards, and David Confer as Eighth Man.

Doug Miller started at scrum half and Dick Weir at fly half. Ron Tremper was inside center and Al Luderer at Outside center. Seth Metzger and Rick Doran started at wings, and Dan Boyer played fullback.

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Ed "Sure Guy" Corrigan runs against Florham Park two weeks ago

ECAC approves performer pay

Tentative approval has been given by ECAC to a petition calling for performing students to be paid for on-campus work. The action was taken at its October 22 meeting.

The petition was originally drawn up by David Lawrence and was endorsed by the Student Se-

nate early in October. It had been signed by over 500 students.

ECAC's approval of the petition is good until its first meeting of the second semester. As explained by a member, what the approval means is that students "who, for instance, are in rock bands, can be paid for their on-campus performances."

Last spring ECAC had decided that such payment should not be made, because "students should perform for their own and the campus' benefit, not for money."

Since ECAC policy is that students not be paid for their work on school activities, it was felt that to pay performing students was inconsistent.

Lawrence commented that "this analogy isn't valid. A student in a rock

band is a professional -- he has bought his own equipment and he plays for money. Many students help put themselves through school in this way.

"When the Social Committee is not allowed to pay them, but it allowed to pay somebody from off-campus, it is discriminating."

Lawrence expressed the hope that with the new ruling there would be more Drew talent performing on campus.

Day of Recollection re-set for November

What had originally been scheduled as a retreat on November 15 - 16 has been changed to a one day affair at St. Mary's Abbey on November 9th. Cars will leave the Student Center at 9:00 a.m. Lunch will be served at the abbey for \$1.50 per person. Dr. Ben Kimpel, chairman of the Philosophy Department, will be the resource leader and will speak in the morning and in the afternoon. The group will return to Drew in time for supper. All who wish to attend ought to get their names in to either Miss Pat Wilson (care of campus mail) or to Chaplain Boyd (BC 106).

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Booters drop 1-0, now 3-3-1

Controlling play for the entire game, undefeated Moravian (7-0-1) whipped Drew, 2-1, at Young Field last Saturday. The loss dropped the Rangers' league record to 1-2-1 and overall mark to 3-2-1.

The final score was not an indication of play. Moravian peppered the goal with 32 shots and the Green and Gold managed only five, one being Doug Trott's score. For the most part the game, marred by rough Moravian's 22 fouls, was played in Drew's end.

Throughout the contest the Rangers defense handled the pressure well; the offense, however, could manage only sporadic drives. Goalie John Cadwell racked up sixteen saves, giving him 70 for the season.

For twelve minutes of the first quarter Drew's defense turned back the Moravian drives. But with ten minutes remaining, Bill Rynan kicked in a score to put the visitors in front.

In the second quarter, Moravian's George Luzzi, last year's MAC Most Valuable Player, booted in the second goal with 12:15 left. Trott scored for the home team with two minutes re-

Harriers go 4-1 with solid wins

Behind another double first place finish for Rich Thompson, Drew's cross country team grabbed two wins against Bloomfield and Brooklyn Poly last Thursday and Saturday. The two victories boosted the harriers' mark to 4-1.

At Bloomfield last Thursday the Rangers won with ease, 19-36. Thompson captured first place with a time of 31:16; George Morton, second (31:31); Ray Lesso (34:00); Kevin Post, fifth (36:51); and Dave MacHenry, eighth (39:46).

In the Brooklyn Poly meet the team turned in another strong performance, winning 22-35. Thompson's first place finishing time was 29:44; Morton was second with 30:11; Lesso, third, with 32:06; and John Breuer, fourth, with 32:26.

maining. He dribbled downfield unassisted and kicked the ball past the goalie.

The second half was mostly a repeat of the first with Moravian passing dominating the final two quarters.

DREW

G	Cadwell	Substitutes
RB	Kane	Vandervoort
LB	Parke	Petzel
RH	Acetolla	Hamshaw
CH	Jones	Eidelsen
LH	Dillon	
OR	Rothwell	
IR	Arbuckle	
CF	Trott	
IL	Morris	
OL	Waters	

Dropping its second straight game, Drew bowed to taller and heavier Newark State, 3-1. The

game, played on Young Field, Tuesday afternoon, evened the Rangers' overall record at 2-3-1.

The Newark Squires dominated the game with their height, weight and controlled play. As in the Moravian contest, Drew's defense was constantly pressed but allowed only one score until the two-goal fourth period. Goalie John Cadwell had twelve saves.

The offense, which took sixteen shots on goal to Newark's twelve, was more balanced this game but only cashed in once. Doug Trott, who is continually shining on offense, scored the lone Ranger tally.

Newark scored its first goal in the first quarter. Forward Ivo Lekie booted in the ball from a scramble. Trott dribbled downfield unassisted to register his

Women's Field Hockey team ties two, splits pair

The Women's Field Hockey team, with one game remaining in the season, has compiled a 1-1-2 record. Following two scoreless ties at home against Newark State and Paterson State, the girls blanked Upsala 4-0 and fell to Centenary by the same count.

In the Upsala contest, Drew exploded for the four goals while maintaining control all the way. The lone Upsala score, in the waning moments, was called back. Muffin Lord had three tallies for Drew, while co-captain Ginger Mark got the fourth.

Centenary, however, broke for three goals in the first five minutes of play last Monday en route to their win. Centenary controlled play for much of the game, with accurate passing by the forward line and effective protection of the goal by the

backfield.

There were some bright spots for Drew, notably the fine stick work by forward Meg Oskam, and the alert blocking of goalie Debbie Van Brunt.

In a junior varsity game following the main event, Drew and Centenary came out scoreless. The game had to be shortened to twenty minutes by darkness. Centenary nearly won, but their score was disallowed by an off-side penalty.

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Thursday Wagner 2:30

FIELD HOCKEY

Tuesday FDU away

Overseas volunteers sought for London

A few applications for work in London ghettos next Summer may be picked up in the Chaplains' Office (BC 106). Anyone willing to pay the transportation and boarding fees, amounting to approximately \$750 and having parental permission (if he is under twenty-one) to work in the non-savory places of London may make application.

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