On budget secrecy, students echo Nassau Hall

By Bob Cooper

Either they are philosophically comfortable with the principle of confidentiality or they are unwilling to push any issue this early.

Whatever the case, the undergraduate members of the Priorities Committee have exhibited the kind of political consciousness that starkly contrasts with the activism of last year's student movement.

During interviews prior to the committee's first meeting, all four of the committee's undergraduate members criticized last year's confidentiality guidelines as being too strict and advocated more liberal regulations.

Now, a month later, three of the four students voted to accept new guidelines which differ from the old rules only in "tone"—not in substance. The dissenting vote on confidentiality was prompted not by a disagreement with the basic principles but rather over a dispute regarding the spirit of one sentence.

Unless the "improved" tone is infectious, it is hard to see how the newly-adopted guidelines will alter the way in which the committee operates. Administrators and department heads are still encouraged to submit information to the committee in two parts—material which the administrator releases and material he wants kept confidential. Administrators also retain the power to veto any release of information.

News analysis

In the only major departure from last year's guidelines, the new rules suggest that the invocation of confidentiality normally be limited to four basic areas. But even these categories were determined on the basis of information which was kept confidential last year, committee member Lori A. Weiner '78 admitted.

Embracing Administration's philosophy

These areas include individual salaries, confidential information from other universities and "information which might damage the university's position in various negotiations."

In addition, the guidelines state that "administrators may wish to keep confidential certain preliminary proposals for program changes until they have had an opportunity to discuss them with the groups most directly affected.

What is striking, however, is not only that the students ultimately accepted the administration's objectives but that they also embraced the administration's reasoning in doing so. And with possibly one exception, they did all this voluntarily.

"We didn't give in, we fought, we compromised—seems that's what made us win," member Michael A. Watkins '77 said.

"We don't have any power to change (the administrator's veto power). The Priorities Committee is an advisory committee; it can't order the administration to give us confidential information that we will subsequently release—they won't give it to us in the first place," Weiner said.

"Basically, our largest power is to tell them what we think and hope they will go along," she noted.

For a time, it appeared that the administration and student members would not agree. The committee presented a tentative set of guidelines to the President's council two weeks ago. "We ask you to look at the red toolkit to them," according to Watkins.

Additional phrase

The council rumbled much of the proposal and inserted the phrase "any particularly sensitive proposal for a change in the scope of a program" as a fourth category of confidentiality.

The guidelines unambiguously objected to the wording (but not to the content) of the addition. After the U-Council meeting last Monday, the council sat down with members Edward J. Shapiro '78 and Weiner and hammered out a compromise wording. June Castle '77 also saw the compromise text on Monday and expressed satisfaction with the wording.

But in Castle's case, consent was not agreement. It was a take it or leave it resignation to the inevitable.

"It has been made rather clear to me that . . ." Continued on page two.

Cuts in academic costs cause $300,000 savings

By Jen Laramore

The university administration will save $300,000 in the current administrative and support budgets of academic departments by setting departmental ceilings on non-faculty staff, administrative salaries, travel, and administrative assistants. The university also will cover money for supplies, telephone use, and textbooks.

Two guidelines

Neither included in the budgets are computer time and any expenses which may be charged by the university to governmentally subsidized or other specific grants or endowments.

Schafer said the ceilings were developed using the guidelines of full-time equivalent faculty (FTEs) in a department's teaching budget and the level of departmental research sponsored by government and private grants.

The financial vice president noted that on the basis of FTEs and research levels, there were invoices for non-faculty employees of departments and administrative assistants. He also cover money for supplies, telephone use, and textbooks.

Either a ceiling or other revisions

The ceilings are designed to help correct the inequities the administration of the distribution of the $300,000 budget reduction, he added. He called the ceiling a "full time equivalent," equivalent faculty in a department's teaching budget and the level of departmental research sponsored by government and private grants.

The financial vice president noted that on the basis of FTEs and research levels, there were invoices for non-faculty employees of departments and administrative assistants. He also cover money for supplies, telephone use, and textbooks.

The ceilings were "phased in" over a two-year period and were imposed all at once because of the impracticality of cutting support budgets in a divided manner.

Schafer said that as far as he knew, no one would be fired as a result of the budget decrease. Rather, he said, personnel reductions will be achieved by normal turnover and by reassignment.

Black nationalists emphasize armed resistance

By Mark Friedman

In a program punctuated by standing ovasations, representatives of two revolutionary black movements in Rhodesia and South Africa discussed their efforts to overthrow white minority rule in those southern African nations.

Tapson Mawere, the chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in Rhodesia, and Theopholus Didi, a member of the Central Committee of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PACP) in South Africa, spoke to a crowd of 120 people last Thursday night in Mao Tse-tung Hall of the Third World Center (TWC).

Revolutionary

Both speakers emphasized the revolutionary nature of their struggles. Mawere declared that "to sit around a table and negotiate is absolutely irrelevant to our struggle." Mawere maintained that "we have to use those instruments that are in the insemiiter that comes from the barrel of a gun." He described his organization as "independence is never given on a silver plate, you have to fight to get it." He continued.

Mawere said that he expected a "continuous struggle" ahead for his organization "until Zambabwe is liberated in the right way."

Mawere assailed recent American initiatives in Rhodesia and labeled the planned Geneva conference on the gradual conciliation of liberation in Rhodesia, "a sham agreement to black majority rule as humilation.

"Political power is being negotiated on the battlefields," said the all-black township north of the revolution. Mawere got the warmest response from the audience when he called for the students' support "as a matter of principle in a joint program of revolution.

"Support for our cause is crossing the oceans. Revolution is going to march into New York," he concluded.

"We know that the body politic of this octopus is right here, and we are going to bring the revolution right here and destroy it," he declared, announcing ZANU and PAC as sister organizations in different situations, sharing the ideological beliefs in revolution, not reform. Nevertheless, stressed the organizational difficulties facing both groups, "we believe that the intervention of both the ideological justifications in his presentation.

"Defeated.

"An unplanned struggle is bound to be defeated," claimed Didi.

"We have a strategy. We do not want our people to be swayed by the bloodshed in Soweto." Soweto is the all-black township north of Johannesburg where students rioted late June because of the exclusive use of the Afrikaans language in black schools.

"We have to wait, to continue preparing and planning," Didi continued. "It is foolish to fight just to have more people die.

Both speakers expressed disdain for moderate black African leaders. It is a disgrace for any African leader to be called a 'moderate' by the Western press," said Mawere. Didi said black moderates "have abandoned the goals of national self determination and liberation. Most students in attendance reacted favorably to the speakers' presentation. The speakers seemed

SUPPORTING REVOLUTION—Theopholus Didi (left) was one of two speakers urging overthrow of minority regimes in southern Africa.
China successfully explodes underground nuclear device. The official Chinese news agency Hsinhua credited the Communist party central committee for the success of China's 19th blast since October 1964. As in the past, Hsinhua said the explosion was conducted for defensive purposes. Palestinian and Lebanese Christian forces continue shelling in Beirut. The two sides accused each other of attempting to sabotage the Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia.

Public demonstrations and wall posters in China denounced Naxals. Foreign officials coming out of the committee is to act in an advisory role to the president," she said. If the committee should try to extend its role by giving itself the power to release information, she was told, "there won't be a committee."

"Within the framework" "We have to work within this framework if we want to have any effect at all," she said.

Pau Holowitz GS tried and failed to change the framework last year. He resigned from the Priorities Committee in frustration, saying "I cannot sit in this house and fiddle while the world burns."

Weiter admitted that the committee's role was limited, but she contended that "if we are to call ourselves the 'student-faculty' group and work towards where we want to get to, we must have the support of the students and faculty in important decision-making areas."

"We have to guard that voice," she said.

Revolution

(Continued from page one)

overwhelmed by enthusiastic warm welcome. Before he began his formal presentation, Did told the audience that, judging by their enthusiastic response, "I begin to wonder why I have come here at all. You understand our situation so well."

Exn Kraft '79, a member of the Working Socialist Study Group, expressed belief that the armed movements in southern Africa are "a new phase of the revolution, the last breath of an old system."

The program, which also included the showing of a documentary on apartheid and statements of support for the revolutionary cause by numerous campus and TWC groups, was the first program by the South Africa Support Committee of the TWC.

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SOON
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China said they saw posters in Shanghai depicting the hanging in effigy of Mao Tse-tung's widow. Three other top Chinese radicals were also pictured. The posters were understood to be signs of disproval rather than an indication of the fate of the four power struggle sweeping China.

CAPMUS USG causer approves Projects Board grants. The USG causer approved last night all four Projects Board grants referred to it. The Undergraduate Course

Students echo Nassau Hall

(Continued from page one)
Women discuss problems, benefits of law career

By Lisa Schlaffly and Dina Micklin Silver

It's tough to be a woman lawyer. At least that was the impression left by the women who gathered to discuss the particular problems faced by women in the legal profession.

The panel on "Women in the Law," which included women of differing ethnic origins, marital statuses, ages and areas of legal practice. Since all the women had backgrounds, they all agreed that the road to success for a woman lawyer was not easy.

The speaker, Betty Lester, a young counsel for Supermarkets General Corporation in Newark, described positively the experience of combining law with family. Lester, the mother of an eight-year-old girl, said that on entering Rutgers Law School she had to carry case books under one arm and a four-month-old baby under the other.

Lester said she was disillusioned about her future with her firm, where she is the only female and the only black lawyer. She said that her superiors had told her that "females of child-bearing age are not in the running for positions of responsibility." Although Lester has managed to combine a family and a career, others on the panel had been less successful. Coquilpit Meacham, an associate dean of students at Ambfresh College who was also a mother as a first-year law student, said "it's almost impossible to have both a career and as a family woman.

Family disruption

"My marriage ended in divorce," she said. "My son has had to find for himself more than he might have otherwise. My advice to you is not to try it all at once." Meacham said the contentiousness inherent in the adversarial system is especially disruptive to family harmony if it is carried over to home life.

Many of the 50 students attending the discussion voiced similar concerns about managing both jobs and family. Susan D. Fraiman '78 said that, if forced to choose, she would sacrifice family. But she added that the two need not be mutually exclusive.

Panelist Margarita Rosa '74, a third-year student at Harvard Law School, complained that "women don't look the part of litigators." "I have nightmares of waking up one morning in a pink-striped suit," she said wryly. Rosa also criticized the sexism and anti-Latino sentiment fellow students had encountered in the job-interview process.

Lisa Richette, a judge on the Philadelphia Police Court of Appeals, was more positive. "Law is a wonderful field for a woman." she said, noting that it has more flexibility than most other professions.

Not surprisingly, most of the women in the audience seemed to be considering law careers. Although a few students considered themselves feminists, a number felt that the traditional objectives of marriage and children were at least as important to them as a professional success.

Officially dedicate new manuscript library

By Peter Elkind

Labeling the creation of the specialized facility "aassy of faith" in times of fiscal crisis, University of Pennsylvania Law Professor W. Boss and other university officials dedicated the new W. Boss and G. Mudd Manuscript Library Saturday.

The new library, which has been open since Sept. 7, houses Princeton's collection of state and local history in the former printing plant of the Princetonian.

The librarian, Adel E. Stevenson '22, presidential adviser Bernard M. Baruch and James V. Forrest '49, the university's first secretary of defense, attended the dedication.

"This is a very special kind of place," Boss said after the dedication ceremony. " Morton Hall and some institutions put such collections in attics and basements because it is so common to go by the numbers, and the number of users of this kind of collection is not great."

Last year about 250 persons used the state and local history collection. Boss said. Of those, about 20 per cent were from outside the university, and 25 per cent from foreign countries, he added.

Despite last year's figures, the library wants to expand the new building to expand greatly the number of individuals using the collection.

"I would be surprised if library used did anything less than double, and the most dramatic increase will be among undergraduates," he predicted.

Increased use

"If it does that," Boss said. "It will be worth it." Associate Curator of Manuscripts Nancy Bresler, who supervises the building, has noticed "some increase" in use of the state and local history, though "it's not much yet."

"Many of our seniors are coming in," she said. "When they're working on the location of the building, on Olden Avenue near the engineering quadrangle, is a key to increasing the use of the manuscript resources."

The university made its formal grant request for the library in October, 1973, said Luther C. Anderson, treasurer of the Sesley G. Mudd Fund, which contributed half of the building's $40 million price tag. Established by scientist and educator Sesley G. Mudd upon his death in 1976, the fund has received $40 million so far to purchase and maintain a new library building and secondaries public library, said Boss. The university will solicit donations to support the new library, and the librarian added.

Despite the building's relative few university users and comparatively high costs, Bowen and Boss expressed enthusiasm about the wisdom of the expenditures.

"This university exists to serve a large society," said Bowen. "We will be hospitable to scholars from all areas of the country and around the world."

"We've got one-of-a-kind items," Boss said. "We've got to be prepared to share them."

"This isn't the same as sending somebody into a book stack," the librarian continued. He said the new building would encourage professors to take greater advantage of Princeton's manuscript resources.

"Discovery"

"The act of sifting through material, the discovery, is an aspect of learning," Boss said. "This is an investment in broadening that kind of discovery."

Although the new facility is expected to attract additional manuscript resources, Bowen warned against anticipating a large number of new collections in the near future.

Negotiation of a gift of manuscripts takes several years, he noted. In addition, "Each collection represents a very large investment—in excess of $100,000—to make ready for use," Boss said.
Carver: Theory of the leisure-suit class

By MAC McCorKLE ’77

I am a white Southerner, a Christian and against Jerry Ford. But I am still not for Jimmy Carter.

Some of my reasons for opposing Carter: 1) while governor of Georgia, Carter said after the Kent State assassinations that he would send the National Guard onto a college campus with live ammunition to put down disorders “even before violence erupts”; 2) in response to the conviction of Lieutenant Calley for the My Lai massacre, Georgia’s Governor held a National Serviceman’s day in Georgia to honor the American military; 3) at the 1972 Democratic National Governor’s Conference, Carter proposed that the party’s presidential platform ignore the Vietnam war as an issue; 4) at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, Carter was a leader of the “Stop McGovern” faction, gave a seconding speech for Scoop Jackson and lobbied strongly for George Wallace as vice-president (Carter is the son of the late Senator Richard Russell—Georgia who led the filibusters against civil rights in the Fifties and Sixties).

Most Southerners, Christians and liberals have nevertheless become apologists for Carter.

His Southern apologists argue that Carter’s Eastern critics are prejudiced against any politician from below the Mason-Dixon line. If these critics fear him as another carpetbagger, they are mistaken. Carter is a Protestant and he is a smiling face, his adherents argue, they suffer from a naive provincialism. But Carter’s Southern apologists also suffer from a sectional chauvinism if they believe in him as another Martin Luther King with a white face.

His Leftist apologists argue that Carter is another personification of the New South’s creed—the reunion of North and South through capitalist development and expansion. A good example of this, Grady, the Atlanta General, is the personified creed in this 1870s, after the egalitarian promise of Radical Reconstruction failed in the preceding decade. The promise of Radical Reconstruction failed again in the 1960s. Like Grady, Carter is the shrewd son of a locally prominent Georgia entrepreneur. He has revived an old idea whose time has come again.

Populist chic Carter’s credo appeals to the emerging “double-knit” crowd not only in the Sunbelt but all over the United States. Double-knitters cultivate a style which can be called populist. Leotard union suits, CB radios and the bastardization of country, spiritual and soul music into “disco.” The film Nashville caricatures this crowd; Carter is its political representative. Carter caters to populist chic by writing in his autobiography that he was born in the Southern version of a log cabin.

But Carter has never been economically depressed or politically deprived. He was raised on his father’s plantation, with a tennis court in the backyard. A few weeks after becoming governor of Georgia, he ordered a tennis court and a swimming pool built for the mansion. He has become a technocratic businessman worth between three and four million, on which he strives not to pay taxes.

Furthermore, the members of Carter’s crowd are not really Populists. Populists stand either for social reconstruction or for reaction. Double-knitters are bullish on capitalist reconstruction; their populist style is a front hiding their political ambitions.

Carter’s Christian apologists are convinced that Carter’s atheistic critics are prejudiced against any politician who believes in God. If the critics see Carter as another Billy Graham covered up by a few fears and tremblings from Kierkegaard, they are mistaken. On the other hand, apologists are suffering from pietistic blindness to hope Carter is another Reinhold Niebuhr with a Southern accent.

Carter is instead a Civil Religionist—a sophisticated patriot who believes that the politics of love can greatly relieve the problems of society. But according to Niebuhr “American Christianity tends to be irrelevant to the problems of justice because it persists in presenting the law of love as a simple solution for every communal problem.” Carter is about as much of a Niebuhrian as Jerry Brown is a Buddhist.

Carter’s politics of love, furthermore, is a cheap brand. Atlanta is a cultural capital of the civilly religious, double-knit crowd— and Atlanta’s Chamber of Commerce booster slogan explains much about Carter’s love: “The city too busy to hate.” Carter, like Atlanta, is so busy on the make that he can’t afford to hate. By Chamber of Commerce logic, if Carter does not preach the politics of hate, he must be preaching the politics of love.

Do the hustle Carter is too busy doing the political hustle to hate blacks or white racists. So he throws the gospel at both of them; he gets Andrew Young, and George Wallace to interpret it separately and uniquely to their own people. He is too busy to hate college kids or national guardians of law and order. So he talks about his spiritual experience; he uses Hunter Thompson in Rolling Stone and Gregg Allman (and some quotes from Bob Dylan) to explain his character to kids—while Mayor Daley and George Meany do the same for the national guardians. He is too busy to hate the Vietnamese or the American military-industrial complex. So he talks about peace, he uses Norman Mailer in The New York Times Magazine—as well as Deans Ruik and his association with Admiral Rickover—to bless him.

Finally, Carter is too busy to be a political prophet. If Carter—or any other electoral politician—acts like he can deliver God’s word on American society, he is a wolf in sheep’s clothing. After Vietnam and all the other political sins the United States has committed, this country does not need another president who even hints that God is on the American side.

The civilly religious Carter crowd, of course, is not primarily responsible for the American involvement in Vietnam. Preppie power elitists are the main war criminals. The Carter crowd nevertheless preached the jingo that made the involvement a moral mission. And they kept on praying for victory long after the preppies wanted to withdraw.

Most preppies, furthermore, will admit that the United States imperially came, saw, and conquered Panama. But Carter refuses to renegotiate manifest destiny with the Panamanians. He does not even like the idea of renegotiating manifest destinies with the Soviet Union. He would like to continue the Cold War by grabbing Eastern Europe from the Soviets. Even some preppies will admit that historically, almost nothing stabilized and expanded Communist influence like American counter-insurgency.

Carter’s Democratic apologists contend that his more leftist critics cannot stand any politician who refuses to mouth the half-baked shibboleths of leftist rhetoric. If leftists see Carter as another Strom Thurmond Dixiecrat, they have a bad case of Rhodesianitis. But his Democratic apologists are succumbing to the politics of nostalgia when they think of Carter as another FDR.

Carter, in particular, is a Jacksonian Democrat. Like Old Hickory, the young Peasant is from the South, a Civil Religionist and a member of the Democratic Party. Carter, like Jackson, won in state politics as a “conservative Democrat” and a “redneck.” As an “outsider” presidential candidate, Carter has followed in Jackson’s footsteps by selling himself as a Populist when he is actually a member of the nouveau riche.

As historian Marvin Meyers has pointed out, the political rhetoric of Jacksonians is not a consistent doctrine, not a finely articulated program, but a persuasion: a broad judgment of public affairs informed by common sentiments and beliefs about the good life in America. What emerges as the Carter persuasion is that the Sunbelt needs to expand and the “double-knit” good life in America and gain freedom from Big Brother—the welfare state. The “Monster” for Jackson was the Second Bank of the United States; for Carter the “Monster” is the federal bureaucracy.

The basic problem with the Carter persuasion is that the double-knit, cultural crowd cannot prosper without Big Brother; he keeps inflating the double-knit crowd with everything from extravagant agricultural supports to large pieces of the military-industrial complex. After FDR labeled the South, “The nation’s number one economic problem,” Big Brother has especially been flooding the Sunbelt with military bases plus aeronautic and technological centers.

Economic boom, moral boasting Big Brother’s cousin—Big Business—has also migrated south to enjoy the same cheap Sunbelt hospitality. Together they have put places like Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Cape Kennedy, Florida, on the map, and they have had a vital part in the rise of metropolises such as Houston. In Georgia alone, there are 14 military bases. The Carter crowd might be people who were affected by the moral busts of America, but more relevantly, they are people who benefit most from its economic boom.

Regardless of their feelings against Big Brother, he patronizes them for their crowd, while ever-increasing technology makes Americans below leisure suit level less relevant to the economy and more unemployed.

A vote for Carter is neither a vote to employ other Americans (unless it is also a vote to go to war) nor a vote to get rid of Big Brother. But this is the worst of all possible political worlds and we do not have to choose only between Carter and Ford. There must be some lesser evils running for president from which to choose this year.
Conservation, not elimination

To the Chairman:

I applaud the concern of university students for conservation and the "energy crisis." Conservation is not the same as elimination, and I cannot condone the university's refusal to turn on the heat on Oct. 1, as other students quoted in this paper have. I object to that decision because of its basic inequity, its unilateral nature, and because of the self-serving, duplicitous, and inconsistent nature of the university's housing policy in general.

In the 'Prince' of Oct. 1, Vice-president for Facilities John Moran was quoted to the effect that the university felt no particular obligation to begin supplying heat to the dormitories at that time, despite the requirements of the law and the imperatives of falling temperatures. Yet on Sept. 28, a statement to all students from the Dean of Student Affairs and the Residence Committee informed us that "Princeton University has a moral and legal obligation to enforce New Jersey laws regarding the safety, health, and welfare of residents of multiple dwellings." Clearly maintaining heat falls under the domain of laws affecting health and welfare, and the contradiction is immediately apparent. It is so blatant in fact that one is tempted to look deeper into the motivation of these two policy declarations. Seen in another light they are really perfectly consistent examples of the university's unstated policy of valuing the dollar much more than the student.

Simple matters of equity should govern any decision to provide heat. A reasonable amount is necessary not only for reasons of health, but also to insure the existence of a comfortable working environment. This is certainly consistent with what one hopes are the university's ultimate goals as an educational institution. Failing this approach, students could rightfully assert legal claims to the heat, for provision of this service in accordance with New Jersey law is implicitly agreed to in the housing contract. The housing office has used this grossly one-sided contract to justify several of its actions in the past (e.g. throwing out student's furniture and unauthorized entry of rooms), and it is only fair that its terms be enforced uniformly as it applies to the university as well as students.

The main point of this letter is not that a few chilly days passed without heat. although I would like to ask rhetorically what would have happened had the 'Prince' not informed students of the state law. The point is that it is essential for students to recognize the character of the university (specifically the housing office) and its decision making. The university is basically an amoral, self-interested corporation. I like to speculate that in years past this was not so, that the university acted sensitively while trying to develop ethical values in its students. This is not the case now. however, and until we start to deal realistically with the administration on its own terms, we will continue to be taken advantage of.

Andrew Linder '78
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Early passing problems hurt Tigers

(Continued from page eight)

larger problems for the offense as a whole, as the squad was forced to rely heavily on the running attack.

The Colgate defense thus was able to shift off the inside ground game nearly completely, so that only one inside attempt yielded the Tigers a minimal gain of 2 yards. "They filled the gaps pretty fast," said Tiger offensive tackle Dwight Coleman. "You can’t keep running the same plays over and over; people will adjust to you." Outside runs

The only rushing plays that were consistently effective for the Tigers in the first half were runs outside. Carter gained 49 yards on five sweeps and was thereby responsible for more than half of Princeton’s rushing yardage in the two periods.

In the second half, however, the senior’s effectiveness outside was drastically curtailed because, Carter said, "their defensive end started playing it outside and there wasn’t very much room."

Despite the early potency of the outside runs, the Tigers converted on only one of seven third-down situations in the first half and never really threatened to score until late in the second quarter after Colgate had finally blocked a field goal.

Tiger signal-caller Jack Flannery replaced Luckhart for the final possession of the half and his second pass set up a Princeton field goal in more than five yards by Lomb and bounced off a Colgate defender before finally settling into the hands of end Dan Fournier for a 32-yard gain to the Colgate 30 with just two seconds to go.

On the subsequent field goal attempt, however, Flannery could not handle the snap and was forced to fall on the loose ball as the half ended.

"It might have given us a whole different perspective on the second half if Chris (Howe) had gotten that kick off," Casciola said. "We could have gone into the locker room tied instead of shut out."

Thankfulness

Dunlap, however, suggested that the Tigers should have been thankful that they only trailed by three.

"We never kept them honest in the first half," said the coach, implying that it was the failure of his offense, not the Princeton defense, which kept the score low.

He acknowledged, however, that "their noseguard (Marc Fioravanti) was doing one hell of a job, and our backside blocking broke down."

The extra pressure Fioravanti put on quarterback Relph forced the Colgate signal-caller to scramble several times and, much to Casciola’s dismay, he seemed easily able to elude the Tiger linemen by reversing field.

"Good runner"

"Relph is just a good runner," Casciola said. "Our pursuit was good enough. He just slipped out." Relph managed to slip out of the backfield for 27 yards on six carries in the first half, accounting for two of Colgate’s seven third down conversions.

In the second half, however, Relph didn’t need to scramble, as the Red Raider line handled the Tigers with little difficulty.

For Fioravanti’s strength in the second half by double-teaming him with its center and one guard.

The Red Raiders’ tone score of the first half came on a 42-yard field goal by placekicker Jerry Androwlavage.

Androwlavage, Colgate’s regular punter as well as its placekicker, yielded the punting duties to Pollio for the day because of back

Penn wins non-league contest

(Continued from page eight)

led to a 28-12 victory for the visitors.

For a while, though, it appeared that the Blues were trying to emulate Dartmouth and hand the ball and the game to Cornell.

The Big Red scored first, capitalizing on a blocked punt to register a field goal near the goal of the first quarter.

Brown came to life in the second quarter, as quarterback Paul Michalko commanded his team to touchdown drives of 68 and 73 yards. Both were characterized by a powerful rushing attack mixed with an occasional pass.

The Blues touchdowns sandwiched a Cornell field goal, resulting in a 14-6 lead for Brown at halftime.

The Bruins dominated the second half and left the field sporting a 3-1 record, the best in the Ivies. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are 2-1.

In the only other inter-league game, Yale utilized a three-pronged rushing attack to steamroll injury- troubled Columbia, 37-7.

Eli running backs John Pagliaro, Mike Southworth and Nick Angelone accounted for 299 yards on the ground. Pagliaro gained 118 on 12 carries, and Southworth 106 on 11.

Yale scored two touchdowns in the opening quarter, added a field goal in the second, two touchdowns in the third and one more in the fourth as the Eli offensive line bullied the Columbia defense.

In a non-league game, Penn’s Johnny Mason dove one yard late in the fourth quarter to give the Quakers a 15-14 victory over Lafayette. The win was the second in a row for Penn, which remains 1-2 in the Ivy League.

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--- WANTED ---

Actors for speaking roles in Princeton University’s Orchestra’s

"Midsummer Night’s Dream"

(Performed November 12, 1976)

AUDITIONS TODAY

4 - 6 p.m., Woolworth Center
Late Colgate drives top Tigers, 17-7

by Nancy David

"Anything we could do, they could do better" should have been the Tiger football team's theme song Saturday night.

Princeton came up with a big play, the second half of the game, but just minutes later, Colgate came up with a much bigger one and ruined any chance the Tigers had left against the Tigers.

A big break came late in the third period when defensive end Hank Howarth pounced on a Red Raider fumble on the 15, setting up a touchdown which gave the Tigers a short-lived 7-3 lead.

The Red Raiders rebounded on the next possession, looking more like a team which had just scored than one which had lost its lead, and drove 64 yards to the Princeton 16, where the Tiger defense stifled.

On fourth down and eight, Red Raider coach Fred Dunlap gambled, electing to go for the first down rather than a field goal, and star split end Keith Polito eluded the Princeton secondary to receive a pass from quarterback Bob Relph on the six.

"That's the moment of truth for us," said Tiger coach Bob Casciola after the game. "We had come up with something there and we didn't come up with it this time.

Two plays later, second-string fullback Bruce Malverty dove into the end zone for the first of the two touchdowns which gave the Red Raiders their 17-7 win.

Malverty, who totaled 80 yards rushing on 17 attempts, first fumbled the game at the beginning of the touchdown drive, after starting fullback Pat Hasty was injured.

"Didn't know anything"

"We didn't know anything about him," admitted Casciola of the Colgate sophomore who saw his first action of the season on the play.

By the time the game was over, however, it was clear that Malverty could carry the ball effectively inside and outside, whereas the Tiger running backs were unable to gain the yardage crucial for scoring.

Malverty credited his offensive line for much of his success, but the 5'11" 177-pounder also ran over or through would-be tacklers on several occasions.

Casciola admitted that the defense weakened noticeably in the second half.

Especially during the Red Raiders' second touchdown drive, Colgate mounted an 83-yard drive for its first touchdown. The Green River against Princeton by a 6-9 margin in the final half.

In Ithaca, Cornell's hopes of a second consecutive upset were dashed by a potent Brown defense that amassed nearly 500 yards and 30 first downs.

Harvard defeats Dartmouth; Brown, Yale drop opponents

by Billy Goodman

Error-plagued games continued to be a way of life in the Ivy League Saturday—but while Dartmouth suffered at the hands of Harvard as a result of its own mistakes, Brown overcame a sloppy first half to defeat Cornell and gain the league lead.

Harvard, eventually a 17-10 winner, surprised Dartmouth when quarterback Jim Kubacki connected with running back Bob Kinchen on a play that covered 49 yards.

The Crimson maintained pressure throughout the first half, gaining good field position on two Dartmouth fumbles and Big Green punts, and 11 yards.

Kubacki again

The 11-yard punt gave Harvard the ball at the Dartmouth 39 and led eventually to a one-yard plunge by Kubacki to give the Crimson a 14-0 lead.

With just seconds left in the half the Big Green achieved their initial first down of the game and called upon Nick Lowry to attempt a 51-yard field goal. He made it, equaling the second-longest field goal in Dartmouth history and leaving the Big Green behind 14-3 at halftime.

Two more Dartmouth fumbles in the second half led only to a Harvard field goal, as the Big Green defense remained solid.

Dartmouth's Kubacki afterward commented on the ball and

women harriers defeat

The fledging women's cross-country team will run in its first event, Rutgers Cross, Broad and Long, starting at 4 p.m. on Poe Field.

The Tiger squad, composed largely of freshmen, expects to win the 2½-mile race, against Montclair State, Trenton State, and Lehman (N.Y.).

Soccer drops Rutgers for fifth win, 2-0

by Steve Riegel

New Brunswick—Varisty soccer once again hit the field when it defeated Princeton's inability to play two consistent halves of soccer.

In a short span prior to their short concentration span, the Tigers have been winning.

Princeton's second goal to come when it defeated Penn (Colgate) in the second ten minutes of last year.

The victory was Princeton's third straight and moved its record over .500 for the first time in three years.

"We were playing their game, not ours," said Muse of the game's first 80 minutes. "We tried to force a goal, instead of setting it up."

The Tigers dominated both halves, scoring on the Scarlet 7-2 and 11-2, respectively.

Princeton was unable to crack a physical Rutgers defense, however, until the last minutes of the game.

"We put a lot of pressure on them in the second half," said noted freshman Rich Raber, who played right forward most of the night. "I knew we were going to score. It was just a question when."

Of the 2,000 fans at Rutgers home field should have expected the first goal to come when it did.

On a routine goal kick, the Scarlet fullback mis-kicked the ball, butCos were able to get the ball on their terms and the ball dropped the goal box 12 yards in front of the goal.

Princeton's second shot was stopped by a goal line save;

Princeton's second goal to come when it defeated

"But I was very surprised when the ball came to me. It was a fluke."

For the second goal, the Rutgers refused to let up until the whistle blew.

"After the first goal we relaxed and played great," Muse said. "We stopped rushing plays and began to set up."

Princeton's second goal occurred on a perfect play with two minutes left.

Center-forward Maldonado's goal set the stage for forward Paul Milone cutting in from the left side.

Milone cut the ball home to bring his team-leading total to seven goals.

Tiger goalie Cip Cipriano preserved his second shutout of the season by knocking out a loose ball in the last minutes.

"Outstanding!

Muse had special praise for the Tiger midfielders Allam Marshall.

"Allan controlled the game at midfield with his passes and strong defense," the coach said. "He had an outstanding game."

Muse also felt defensemen Doug Colgan and Joe Guzmanne did an "excellent job" in stopping Rutgers' flashy freshman forward Carlos Velasquez.

Muse was pleased with the last ten minutes.

"Maybe someday we can play a whole game like that," he said with a smile.

Ticket priority

Senior ticket priority for the home football games against Harvard Oct. 23 and Penn Oct. 30 will begin tonight from 7 to 9 in the Dillon Gym ticket office.

Over the weekend...

Colgate 17, Football 7

Perm 14-3, Cross-country 15, Manhattan 29

The Beeford 50, Fordham 15

Lacrosse 20, Adelphi 6

Women's Volleyball, sixth place in Princeton Invitational

Frisbee 7, Navy 6

Central Park 29, Friske 28

... and today

Field Hockey vs. Montclair State

Poe Field, 3 p.m.

B Football vs. USMA Prep; Fleece Field, 3 p.m.

Women's Cross-country vs. Montclair State, Trenton State, Lehman; Poe Field, 4 p.m.