

## Jazz Stage Band Coming To Campus

The Galaxies, the Carlisle High School Stage Jazz Band, will appear in the Capitol Campus auditorium on Monday, May 22, at 1:30 p.m.

The jazz contingent is a 20-piece band comprised of members of the award-winning Carlisle Senior High School Band.

They have played for numerous high school proms, assembly programs, and special concerts for colleges, businesses and civic organizations.

In 1970, The Galaxies won first place laurels in the Central Pennsylvania Stage Band Contest. Later that year, they substituted for the "Airmen of Note", the Air Force Stage Band, at the U.S. Air Force Ball held at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle.

During the summer of 1970, The Galaxies, travelling with the regular Carlisle High Band, made a month-long concert tour of 10 European countries. They won the hearts of people throughout the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, Monaco, San Marino, Switzerland, France,

England and Luxembourg.

In 1971, the band appeared as Honor Band in the Central Pennsylvania Stage Band Contest. It also took the top prize in the Zeswitz Stage Band Contest held near Reading.

Since January, The Galaxies have again won the annual Central Pennsylvania and Zeswitz competitions.

The Galaxies present a variety of musical concepts. Selections performed at special concerts include several of the driving swing hits by the Count Basie Orchestra. Exciting selections such as Buddy Rich's "West Side Story" and Stan Kenton's version of "MacArthur Park" are included in the performance. Jazz-rock artist Bill Chase's popular rendition of "Get It On" is also a favorite of college audiences.

Mac McCauley, a disc-jockey for WCMB, Harrisburg, took in a Galaxie concert and had this to say of the performance: "I know Kenton and you can't tell the difference between The Galaxies' or Kenton's recording of 'MacArthur Park'."

## Smilin' Faces

by Steve Rosenzweig and Steve Wesley

And now back to the news.

Terry Wimmer has been accused of making obscene phone calls. One young lady said she received a call from him and all he did was breathe hard and say, "I am the President." When arrested, Mr. Wimmer made his one phone call to his mother. When she answered he began breathing hard and repeating, "I am the President."

Capitol Campus' own galloping gourmet, Mr. Gautreau, has announced that all future dorm meals will be prepared using Betty Crocker recipes. And, as an added surprise, real food.

John Sabol was infuriated when he found the nurse out to lunch. He was going to get his gederis checked. We can sympathize with John because he's always out to lunch.

A group of Capitol Campus engineers have a new idea. They want to build their own road to survey on. This, because their afraid of being hit by cars driven by long-haired Humanity students.

Well known regional planning grad student Rick, has been accused by an El Ed student of trying to plan on her region. Plans are now being mapped out for the court proceedings.

Speaking of El Ed majors, the El Ed department has just announced that they are toughening some of their courses. One in particular, Elementary School Gym, will be toughened with the addition of "tug of war" to the syllabus.

And finally the classic. Mr. Sleigh of admissions will never be replaced by automation. They have yet to invent a machine that does absolutely nothing.

Previous Limerick of the Week:

There was a lad named Herkin,  
Who was always Jerkin' his gherkin.

His mother said, "Herkin, Quit jerkin' your gherkin,  
Your gherkin's for ferkin',  
Herkin."

History's Scrapbook:

One year ago today Mark Israel was walking around the streets of Northeast Philly telling all the girls he saw that he was

lonely. One young lady (N.E. 69) fell to his prey and he promptly ushered her off to the skating rink to play goalie.

By the way, Phil Wexler is probably the first student in the history of Capitol Campus to take a deferred grade in student teaching.

Trivia Question of the Week: Who was the projectionist on "Willie the Worm?" (Hint: It was a fig.)

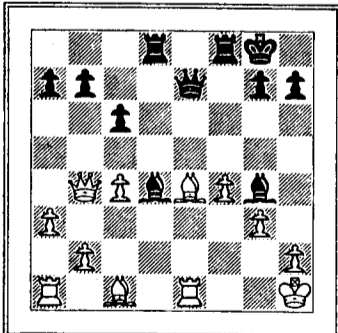
Last week's correct answer was Dan Matthews. That was Broderick Crawford's fiction name on Highway Patrol.

It was answered correctly by Pink Floyd who wins a free copy of his next album. If you have this week's correct answer or any contribution to this column call Steve at 944-9751 or Steve at 944-9710.

### Folk Dancing

Thursday evenings at 7:30 on campus

### This Week's Chess Puzzle



Black to play and mate in two moves

### Solution

White's neglected development results in disaster. The power of Black's Bishops is the key to the situation. 1... QXBch; 2 RXXQ, B-B6 mate.

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## Nixon Learned Something?

University Park, Pa. -- President Richard Nixon learned a great deal more about the changes in America's political processes between 1960 and 1968 than did the reporters who covered him.

During this time, according to a new Pennsylvania State University study, the nature of American politics changed with the introduction of such "new politics" devices as opinion research, computers, campaigns waged by advertising methods, and the sophisticated use of commercial television.

"As the political system was altered, the importance of the press as the watchdog for the public became increasingly critical -- and increasingly difficult," says journalism researcher Lynn McGee. "And in the face of this challenge, both television and the press did an adequate job of informing the public."

In the early days of his political career, Nixon was an ardent practitioner of the "old stump politics", Mrs. McGee found. He also learned to distrust and dislike the press corps, which, alienated by his 1946 and 1950 congressional campaigns in which he accused his opponents of communist sympathies, helped raise and keep alive the issue of "The Fund" during the 1952 vice presidential race.

With rumors abounding that he might be dropped from the ticket by Eisenhower because of a special campaign fund which had been set up for him, Nixon saved his public career by his famous "Checkers Speech."

"This experience, in which Nixon made a direct appeal to the nation, left a mark on him," Mrs. McGee continues. "In the

future, he believed that if he could get direct access to the people without the reporters in the middle, he could win them over. His appeal in 1952 was undoubtedly honest, and the reaction of the public saved him.

"But he applied this theory to other situations including his campaigns. In 1960 he attempted to work without the traveling press, hoping that publishers' support would be enough and waging a campaign in which he would go to the public in person and appeal for their votes. This 50-state campaign, seen by Nixon as participatory democracy, was futile and played a role in his defeat."

Nixon's relations with the press hit a low point in 1962 during his campaign for the California governorship. The members of the press who disliked Nixon because of his early campaigns and his role in the Hiss case and who felt they had been mistreated by Nixon and his staff in 1960 took their revenge, according to Mrs. McGee.

"In 1962 in California, their hostility was evident, and there is no doubt many of the journalists were out 'to get' Nixon as he has accused," she states.

Nixon, however, showed that he could learn from his mistakes. In the 1968 presidential campaign, he used new devices to practice the old art of politics at which he was so skillful. Paid

television commercials created a statesmanlike image of the candidate and allowed him to work over the heads of the reporters. At the same time, in contrast to 1960, Nixon and his campaign staff were at pains to

give the impression that he was cooperating with the traveling press.

"New politics demands even more vigorous pursuit of the facts than old style," sums up Mrs. McGee. "In 1968, the press failed to look behind the techniques and to search out the elaborate stage directions in Richard Nixon's campaign."

Turning to television, Mrs. McGee points out that although it is the primary news source for some 64 percent of the American public, in 1968 the public affairs departments of the networks did not provide viewers with information on which to judge the candidates.

"In 1960, the television debates gave the networks an aura of acting in the public interest when they donated free time to the candidates for President," she says. "By 1968, with political advertising budgets so immense, television did not feel the need to appear magnanimous by providing free time to the candidates. Neither did they searchingly examine the candidates on the regular news shows."

"While the excuse for a lack of debates was section 315 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934 (the equal time clause), the fact remains that television could have made an effort to present information on the candidates if not in the form of a true debate."

Studies have shown that Americans tend to think if they see it on television, it's true, Mrs. McGee notes. Therefore, television must live up to its responsibility to inform the public by differentiating what is news as they see it, and what the candidate wants the public to hear.

"Campaign managers will continue to sell their candidates just as they sell a product," Mrs. McGee concludes. "Thus the role of the press and television as an arm of the press becomes vitally important in the electoral process. The press cannot allow the major portion of information about a candidate to come from paid political announcements which, as they become more sophisticated, become more subliminal."

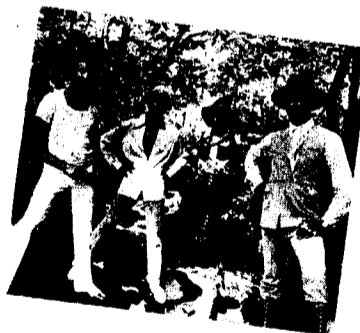
Mrs. McGee's research, which was conducted for her master's degree program at Penn State, was supervised by John M. Harrison, professor of journalism, and Dr. Bernard C. Hennessy, professor of political science.

Sunday, June 4th

8:00 p.m.

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