



FIAT LUX

ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER • SINCE 1913

Vol. 54, No. 21

ALFRED, NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1968

Phone 587-5402

Students choose Peyton in presidential election

By KATHY KAPPELT

Randy Peyton, who has served as Student Senate vice president for the past year, was elected president of that organization in last Thursday's election.

A total of 523 students participated in the campus-wide election with Peyton receiving 326 votes.

For the vice presidency, Diego Merida's 215 votes gave him the victory over the other candidates. Leslie Tremonte, receiving 346 votes, became the student affairs chairman.

The newly-elected president, Peyton, is a junior political science major from Greenwich, Conn. In addition to his Senate position this year, he is a member of the Dorm Council. He is also a brother of Delta Sigma Phi.

In his campaign, Peyton stressed the importance of "better communications on campus" and the "need for a better knowledge of events both on and off campus."

To improve the situation he

hopes to have a bulletin board used to inform students of activities at the University and the Tech.

He also hopes to form a "joint University-Tech committee which would serve to explore the possibilities of joint activities."

Peyton wishes to initiate a Senate Weekend and explore the opportunities to expand the use of the University bus. He also feels that "a continued push for a campus radio station is another must."

Diego Merida, the new vice president, is from Walham, Mass. He feels that "the most urgent problem facing the Senate is that of motivating the students to make use of the organization."

Miss Tremonte, the student affairs chairman, is a junior from New Rochelle. Once in office, she plans to work to relieve the problem of the student parking situation and to extend the hours of the Campus Center.

Convention program formalized

The Political Affairs Club's biggest project ever will begin on Friday. The Mock Republican Nominating Convention will formally open with the registration of delegates.

They will have from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m. to register. All delegates must report to the Campus Center at this time to pick up their delegate I. D. cards.

At 2 p.m., a kickoff luncheon will be held at both the Alfred State College dining hall and Ade Hall.

Delegates will be assigned to one of these places. Harold Stassen will be the speaker at one and Bill Evans at the other.

The convention itself begins at 9 p.m. at the A.S.C. gym. It will probably last until everyone gets tired and then adjourn until 9 a.m. the next morning.

At this time the nomination will be decided. At 3:00 that afternoon a celebration parade will be held in downtown Alfred.

The theme naturally will be Politics '68. Judges will award prizes to the best bands and floats. Also participating will be about 30 antique cars from the Chenango Valley Region and the Seneca Antique Automobile Clubs.

A 9 p.m., the weekend really begins to move. From 9 to 10 Woody Herman will present a concert at Ade Hall. At 10:30 the formal Celebration Ball will be held with Woody Herman again presenting the music.

It will be a tux affair (tuxedos can be rented from the Kampus Kave for about \$7.50) and will have elaborate decorations.

Stassen

Harold E. Stassen, lawyer, politician, and educator, a former governor of Minnesota and veteran candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, will address the Convention during one kick-off luncheon on Friday.

Stassen is presently a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Stassen, Kephart, Sarkis, and Scullin, but has served his party, his country, and his fellow man throughout his life.

Stassen was admitted to the Minnesota Bar in 1929 and began practice in St. Paul.

Stassen was elected governor of the state of Minnesota in 1938, where he served for three terms. He delivered the keynote address and served as temporary chairman for the Republican National Convention of 1940, at which time he also managed the floor for the candidacy of Wendell Wilkie.

As a delegate to the San Francisco United Nations Conference in 1945, Mr. Stassen became one of the original U. S. signers of the U.N. Charter.

In 1953, Mr. Stassen again entered government service as Mutual Security Administrator, and as Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, an office which he

held until 1955 when he became Deputy Representative to the U.S. on the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

From that time until 1958 he was also Special Assistant to the President of the United States to direct studies on world arms limitation and control. He ranked as a special cabinet member and was informal called the President's Secretary for Peace.

Evans

Speaking at the other luncheon, is William Evans. He comes to Alfred with a proven background of Republicanism. He has been a successful GOP candidate, first of his home community, Wycoff, N.J., and later as high man on the Assembly ticket for a Republican seat in the New Jersey Assembly from Bergen County.

In 1960, he took two months leave from his law practice to head a GOP national committee field force working for the election of Richard M. Nixon in Wisconsin. In 1964, he was the New Jersey chairman of Citizens for Goldwater.

Presidential candidate Evans is described by the press as a "serious, hard-working Republican . . . 'The Issues Candidate.'"

Evans calls Vietnam a malignancy which is a logical, predictable consequence of an irrational foreign policy. We have neither the duty nor the capacity to "keep the world safe for democracy." It is not now, nor was it ever, in our national interest to be involved in what is essentially a "family affair."

Concerning race relations he says we can never start to solve this problem without proper attitudes and long-range goals which means the

abandonment of politics as usual, particularly the making of political promises which are incapable of fulfillment.

In the long run, he believes, the "minorities" will solve their own problems as we all do—to state otherwise is to imply that they have a lesser capacity than the white community.

Goodell

Representative Charles E. Goodell, of the 38th Congressional District, will deliver the keynote address at the Convention on Friday.

Congressman Goodell has completed nearly nine years (Continued on Page 8)

Senate discusses Auerbach proposals

By SUE CORNELL

Although the Senate meeting of April 2 was before vacation and few will remember it, several important proposals were made.

President Roger Auerbach, who relinquishes the gavel at tonight's meeting, gave a list of proposals for the new Senate.

First, there is a false curtain in the university gymnasium used to transform the area into an auditorium. It was suggested that this curtain be donated to the Alfred-Almond School or an organization that may make some use of it.

Jim Freney announced that the Political Affairs Club can use it for the luncheon during the weekend of the convention.

Second, there has been discussion among members of the faculty council that a students' grievance committee for academic affairs is needed on campus.

Such a committee may be

composed of students and/or faculty members covering such complaints as teachers who continually hold the class late, condone flagrant cheating, and use questionable means of grading.

It was felt that the initial contact with the professor under question should be made by a fellow faculty member rather than a student member of the committee. The Senate felt this plan would improve academic standards, as well as give students a strong voice in the university's academic affairs.

Auerbach also had several suggestions for improving campus communications. Some of these plans are already in existence, but are not being utilized.

A list of organizations and their officers is on file at the campus center desk; it may be used when trying to contact an official. The mailbox system should be used more in the

Center.

It was also suggested that a hierarchy of all administrative and student committees be listed, along with their realms of responsibility.

Tracie Edwards, student affairs chairman, announced that CCFL is sponsoring a group flight leaving New York on June 22, and returning from London on August 28. The fee for a round-trip is \$300. Anyone interested may contact her.

Moving up

Auerbach appointed two co-chairmen to co-ordinate Moving Up Day activities on May 8-9. They are Leslie Tremonte and Stephen Laroe.

Activities include a pushball game at Terra Cotta Field, fraternity and sorority carnival booths at the Men's Gym, an informal dance at the Men's Gym, and dating-in at women's residences until 1:30 a.m. on May 8.

Step-singing, an assembly program at Alumni Hall and softball game at Terra Cotta Field will take place on May 9.

It was announced at last Tuesday's Senate meeting that applications for a male and female member of the Student Conduct Board are available at Dean Power's office. This group is the highest judicial body on campus.

An appropriation of \$100 was made to the S.D.S. for such budget items as speakers, and literature against the Vietnamese War.

At least thirty minutes were occupied with an argument over a proposed appropriation of \$25 to a presently non-existent Alfred debating society.

Since Senate's rules do not allow an appropriation to an organization lacking a constitution, a motion was made to suspend rules by a two-thirds vote. When this was defeated, the argument was whether this was too miniscule a matter to argue about or whether principles were involved.

The Senate finally voted to donate \$25 for organization expenses to the group.

Tonight's Senate meeting will be at 7:00 p.m. in Room B, Campus Center.

Existentialism seen as absurd

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

This decade is witnessing a resurgence of the existential quest for security. Man, according to Sidney Hook, is suffering from an omnipotent "doubting-mania" which has originated in his nonsensical fear of sudden death.

The rationale behind the existentialist's declaration that due to his fear of death all life is meaningless and totally absurd formulated the basis of Hook's lecture presented in Howell Hall before spring recess.

Hook stressed that the existentialist is attempting to find a sense of cosmic unity which transcends life itself. Exponents of this philosophy feel that life, in a peace guaranteed by a balance of terror, offers the individual nothing except the realization that the world could be destroyed at any moment by nuclear warfare.

Although this fear seems to be nonsensical, it is, nonetheless, the basis for the existentialist's insecurity. Needless to say, there is always a possibility of a nuclear holocaust, but

as Hook noted, one must have the courage to live within the context of this threat.

And this courage, according to Hook, is precisely what the existentialist lacks. By sacrificing human freedom for the "security" of existential philosophy, the individual loses not only his freedom, but also the very essence of life.

Insecurity accumulated

However, this insecurity is not solely a product of our nuclear age, but is an accumulation of decades of uncertainty and fearfulness, in which man has not been able to find happiness within the confines of his own limitations.

And rather than modify his ideals to achieve this much needed happiness, the existentialist throws all his ideals away, labels everything in the world as absurd, and seeks

shelter in a philosophical system which offers nothing except an escape from reality.

Another motive for this attempted escape seems to be the existentialist's loss of religious security. After Nietzsche declared that "God is dead," the existentialist lost (Continued on Page 5)



Sidney Hook

Selection officer to discuss AOCS

Lt. Kenneth E. Cuneo, the OCS Selection Officer, will be at the student union on April 26 to answer questions concerning the United States Army's College Option Program for college graduates.

Under this program a college graduate serves a two year ten month active duty term. Upon successful completion of a ten month training period the individual will be commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army and will serve two years active duty as an officer.

The individual has a guaranteed choice of three OCS schools, the Infantry School, the Engineer School, and the Artillery School.

Lt. Cuneo stated that there are openings for junior officers in all fields and that the United States Army is looking to the colleges and universities to fill these vital vacancies.

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CCFL research grants given to AU professors

Three faculty members have received research grants-in-aid from the College Center of the Finger Lakes for projects planned for this summer.

The grants were among 31 made to members of the faculties of the nine member colleges of CCFL. Half of the amount of each grant is supplied by the College Center and half by the recipients own institution.

Byron Kulander, assistant professor of geology, received a \$1,000 grant for a geological study of a mountain area paralleling the Virginia-West Virginia state line.

His research project is entitled "A Gravity Investigation Across the Central Browns Mountain Anticlinal Area and the Adjacent Wills Mountain Anticline."

Dr. Daniel E. Rase, associate professor of ceramic science, received an \$800 grant for research to ascertain the usefulness of anorthosite in the manufacture of inexpensive glass

containers such as throw-away type of bottle. His proposal was entitled "Development of Adirondack Anorthosite as a Raw Material for Container Glass."

Dr. Leonard I. Ruchelman, associate professor of political science, received a \$650 grant for study covering the period from the early 1900's to the 1960's in preparation for an article on "Big-City Mayors: An Inside View of Urban Leadership."

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The juniors in the Social Sciences take three Divisional (year long) courses. In the first course the emphasis is on a systematic analysis of a large (macro) social order—in this case the American culture. Readings include: Paul Goodman, *Drawing the Line*; Luckman and Berger, *Social Mobility and Personal Identity*; C. Wright Mills, selections; Parsons, *The Link Between Character and Society*; Carmichael, *What We Want*; de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*; Santayana, *Character and Opinion in the United States*; selections from Freud and Skinner; economic analysis by Knight, Samuelson and Marx; and political analysis in the terms of Hume, Aristotle and Dewey. The second course is in micro-analysis, i.e., an examination of subcultures seen in relation to the larger community. We read Glazer and Moynihan, *Beyond the Melting Pot*; Malinowski, Kroeber, T. S. Eliot (*Notes Toward the Definition of Culture*), Weber (*The Protestant Ethic*), Erik Erikson, Malcolm X, and more readings and field work on such subcultures as the hippies, the poor and the black nationalists. The third course is concerned with comparative analysis—specifically a comparison of US-USSR, largely in terms of the social, political and economic dimensions in the process of industrialization which have taken place, east and west. The readings include case study material as well as complex conceptual analyses: Henderson, Ashton, Bendix, Nef, Moore, Schumpeter, and more. All Divisional Classes for all students are small. The major concern of the classroom is to analyze the readings. Teaching is by discussion—a systematic approach to each text.

The juniors in the Humanities also take three year long courses. Working with materials from all of the arts and philosophy these courses engage the student in various modes of critical and interpretive analysis in order to maximize the possibilities for significant discoveries in confronting the vast range of works created by man's intellect and imagination.

Here, as an example, are excerpts from last year's comprehensive examination. "The following texts all concern themselves to a greater or lesser extent with the question of human history, and the correlative question, the possibilities for progress. Choose three of the following texts and compare and contrast their treatment of these questions. *Communist Manifesto*; *Reason and Experience* (Dewey); *Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (Kuhn); *Genesis*; *Antigone*; *Caesar and Cleopatra*; *The Sound and the Fury*."... "2. One factor which would seem to distinguish indisputably the modern temperament from the past is the drastically shifting conception of the heroic—not only in terms of what the heroic indeed is, but also in terms of what possibilities for heroism still exist. Discuss this quotation drawing evidence from *Job*; *Phadre*; *The Stranger*; *Hippolytus*; *Marat/Sade*; *The Balcony*; *Billiards at Half Past Nine*."... "3. Using one of the following films, *8½*, *Wild Strawberries*, *Last Year at Marienbad*, *The Knack*, *Ulysses*, discuss in what sense the material (i.e., cinematic technique) affects the value judgments you make of character, incident, and theme."... "4. How do particular words or images control aesthetic responses in the following poems: *Leda and the Swan*, *The Lovesong of J. Alfred Prufrock*, *A Coney Island of the Mind*."... "5. Compare the role of coincidence in *King Lear* and *Tom Jones*, indicating to what extent the nature of that role is determined by the tragic structure of the one and the comic structure of the other."... "6. In reading both philosophy and arguments, language has been one of the most recurrent topics: Aristotle on diction in the *Poetics*, Plato on the living word, Augustine on the Word that was in the beginning, Unamuno on the birth of language in relation to the tragic sense, Wordsworth and Coleridge on the relation of language to the minds of men, Freud on verbal slips, and Heidegger, Carnap, Wittgenstein and Chomsky on philosophic issues bound up with language. Using at least four of the above, write a brief essay on language by indicating some key insight of each of the four and discussing the scope of the problem (or values) language presents us with."

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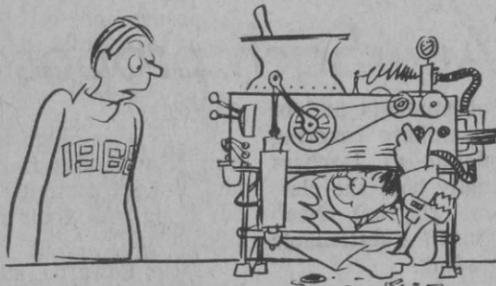
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Houseman's production: disappointing

By LEWIS SILVERMAN

The Alfred University Cultural Programs Council sponsored John Houseman's production of "The Honourable Estate" last Thursday. Included in the program was Samuel Beckett's play "Happy Days."

Houseman, who is an outstanding figure in the contemporary theater as well as television, was fortunate to have in this production such great talents as Geraldine Fitzgerald and Barbara Barrie.

Witty commentary

The first part of the production was a witty commentary on marriage, sex, and love. The Honourable Estate is marriage and is exposed in a historical progression, in the last three hundred years of literature.

The different segments, in the first part of the production, were aimed at revealing the decline in marital dominance on the part of the male. Other significant aspects revealed in the play were the farce that love has become in the past three hundred years, and the comical yet base state that sex plays in our contemporary life.

Barbara Barrie gave a strong and delightful portrayal, as she did throughout the evening, of Kate in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

After the male dominance was substantiated, Geraldine Fitzgerald announced the intentions of the production. "The evening will expose women as second class citizens in a society dominated by men."

As "The Honourable Estate" progressed, the audience, through rich and biting comedy, was aware that the man was gradually losing his dominance and his stature to his mortal foe, woman.

With the coming of Queen Elizabeth the decisive role of the domineering male came to an end. Barbara Barrie expounded a quick and interesting recipe for the production of make-up and other "talents" that were used by Queen Elizabeth.

Miss Fitzgerald interjected a humorous note, a device used successfully throughout the first part, that even Helena Rubenstein would be jealous at the type of make-up created.

Unique direction

Houseman's direction of the first part was unique and proved quite stimulating for the audience. Besides the highly suggestive, and at times vulgar, suggestions about sex and marriage, as noted in the readings of Robert Herrick's and Andrew Marvell's poetry, Houseman used both William Hickey and Barbara Barrie notably in providing a comically biting turn at the end of a serious scene.

For instance, in Samuel Butler's novel "The Way of All Flesh," after Hickey, portraying the husband, thinks he has established dominance over his sobbing wife, played by Miss Barrie, the wife calls him an angel and Hickey condescendingly says "and he believed her."

The loss of male dominance is finally culminated in a lively scene out of a commentary on life by Jules Pfeiffer. In this extremely effective scene, both theatrically and thematically, Miss Barrie and Hickey are lying on an improvised bed (the stage) with the theater completely blacked out.

Although the scene and the ensuing dialogue is the height of the first act, in comical exchange and highly suggestive puns, Pfeiffer manages to make a decisive comment on the attitude towards sex in our present time.

Besides the loss of stature on the part of the male, sex must be considered vulgar and cheap in order to be fully enjoyed.

Love was treated in the same brisk and sharp manner that sex and marriage were handled. A statement from Dorothy Parker's observation of life threw the audience into a state of rousing laughter.

As the two mates swear to undying faithfulness and pas-

sion, Miss Parker suggests that they should re-evaluate their statements because someone is lying.

Of course no production on marriage and the relations between the sexes is complete without a statement out of Strindberg's repertoire. In an effective monologue, by Miss Barrie, a pathetic and almost perverted relationship is revealed between a woman, her husband and a former female friend. Unfortunately, for the wife, the husband is in love with the friend, who of course is not in love with him.

Miss Barrie adequately portrays a wife who lives in total anxiety in competition with her husband's desire for the friend.

This relationship, although not as perverted, seemed to have a distinct similarity to that between Garcin, Estelle, and Inez in Sartre's play No Exit.

The first part of the evening was successful in its exposure of the not so honourable estate called "marriage," and the corrupt yet pathetically comical place that love and sex play in our society of the past and present.

Throughout "The Honourable Estate", the audience seemed to be captivated by excellent acting, true wit, and biting satire. With this talent it was not difficult for the aud-



Geraldine Fitzgerald stars as Winnie in Houseman's production of "Happy Days."

ience to realize the truth about the honourable estate.

Barbara Barrie and William Hickey dominated the first act with provocative and highly suggestive mannerisms, and an alive awareness for the audience. It was not difficult for the spectators to respond to such exquisite comedy and still attain complete awareness.

Part two

In the second portion of the show, Beckett's "Happy Days," one could not help but feel that the wit, intellectual observation of life, and the good theatricalism that existed in the first part was totally lost.

It would be a gross and even comical understatement to say that the audience's attention and awareness was not held throughout this play.

One can easily see why Beckett's play lost the audience in a grand state of boredom. In "The Honourable Estate", the audience was primed in mood, temperament, awareness, and emotion for a decisive and a progressive historical exposure of marriage, love, and sex. Besides this clearly defined progression, there was strong humor, wit, and mannerisms in the exchanges between the actors. In "Happy Days", however, there was a total loss of any sexy wit or humor that was so evident in "The Honourable Estate".

Besides this loss of good racy humor, which any contemporary audience loves, there was an introduction into a totally psychological, philosophical, and pessimistic literary statement about mankind.

I do not feel that the audience would have reacted so violently, or should I say unpleasantly, if "Happy Days" had been presented before "The Honourable Estate."

It seemed that there was an automatic expectation built on the majority of the spectators, for a continuation of the exuberant theatricalism that took place in the first part of the show.

(Continued on Page 7)

Hippie movement probed

By LARREL SMOUSE

The Hippie Movement is not really a cultural movement at all, but a "newspaper word." This was one of the first ideas discussed by Dave Geyer a last Tuesday's forum, "The Hippie Movement—Unselfish Love: An Answer or an Evasion?"

Is the Hippie Movement a gradual change of people on campuses or does it refer to the people living on Haight-Ashbury? In either case, it is definitely a change in attitude from the earlier Beat Movement.

Searching for values worth fighting for, the Beat Movement decided that freedom was the idea of society. Participation in the civil rights movement was the first expression of this belief.

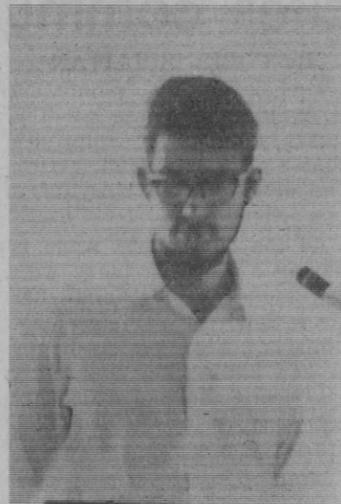
According to Geyer, this movement failed as the Beats discovered that civil rights and freedom were not political problems. They now began to look inward for answers and abandoned the movement to a great extent.

Their use of drugs and artistic and drug vision was a rebellion and search as they faced a culture without answers.

The Hippie Movement's answer in its search for freedom is unselfish love. To the hippies, love is an extension of personal vision and an extension of freedom.

But whether this unselfish love is an answer or an evasion is an open question. Geyer seems to believe that it can not logically be an answer.

If the hippies renounce the necessity of suffering, the concept of guilt and evil, and the concept of community responsibility, it would seem that they must also renounce the very love they profess, for these ideas are all connected in our Western culture.



Dave Geyer

Alfred delegates attend intercollegiate convention

By KATHY KAPPELT

Members of the Alfred chapter of AWS took part in the Intercollegiate Association of Women Students Region 4 Convention, held at the University of Maine from March 30 to April 2, was "Today's Masks—Tomorrow's Reality?" The keynote address, "Shall We Play God?", was given by Dr. Leroy Augenstein, the chairman of Michigan State University's department of biophysics.

Dr. Augenstein questioned how future generations will decide who should receive heart transplants; the common man or the gifted. He suggested that the final choice will be arrived at by a jury.

On March 31, business meetings were held and new officers were elected. Dr. Laurine Fitzgerald, the assistant dean of students and associate professor of education at Michigan State, addressed the convention.

Her speech, "The Collegi-

ate Woman of Today is the Renaissance Man of Tomorrow," emphasized her point of view that women should have more power.

Theme workshops highlighted the program on April 1. The topics included: "The Generation Gap! A Perennial Problem or One Unique to the Twentieth Century?" "Apathy: Excuse or Reason?"; "Religion in the Aerospace Age"; and "Psychological Effects of War on the Future Generation".

On April 2 discussion sessions were held. Through participation in these groups, Alfred delegates learned how other colleges have solved the same type of problems that are now facing the University.

AWS hopes to move away from being primarily a legislative body to enacting a more intensified program including a stronger Big-Little Sister Program.

FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y.
April 23, 1968

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Four main types of pop music distinguished at recent forum

By CAROLYN ESTEY

Tom Dolan spoke on "Music in the '60's" at the Religious Forum of Tuesday, April 2. Music has changed radically from previous decades, he said.

In the 1950's, practically all popular music was based on the love theme: anticipated love, contented love, proselytizing love, and so on. Now, the love theme is more humanitarian and less boy-girl oriented.

New elements in the contemporary pop music scene are hitting the most people the hardest.

Tom listed the four main types of pop music: rock, folk, acid, and soul (a form of rock). These forms are combined by some singers. For instance, the Byrds sing folk-rock, while the Jefferson Airplane sings both acid-rock and acid-folk.

The two great innovators in pop music of the '60's are the Beatles and Bob Dylan. The Beatles are pioneers in the field of psychedelic music. Their song, "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" is an example of acid-rock.

Bob Dylan started out in folk music, and is now the leader in folk-rock. Dylan innovates mostly through words and feelings, while the Beatles concentrate on the technical music itself.

The latter's music is well done, and the words are set to the music, not vice versa. While they comment on social problems, their popularity is mainly due to the fact that their music is pleasant to hear, said Tom.

The Rolling Stones have followed the Beatles, and Donovan has followed Dylan. These followers are sometimes original, but they did not originate their type of music.

New freedom

The new freedom in music has allowed the folk artist to become involved in other fields. The Jefferson Airplane, for example, combines acid and folk in songs like "Martha." Some music combines three forms, folk, acid, and rock.

Simon and Garfunkel, who sing "Parsley, Sage, Rosemary, and Thyme," show another aspect of folk music. Judy Collins' "Michael from Mountains" is well-orchestrated yet very folksy.

Acid music is related to drugs and psychedelics. It can be divided into two types, Tom pointed out. First, there are songs about drug pushers and junkies, such as Bob Dylan's "Rainy Day Woman" and "Like a Rolling Stone."

The second way in which drugs enter music is in the creation of the feeling of being high on drugs, as shown by the Jefferson Airplane in "Martha" and "Ballad of You and Me and Puneil."

Some music still advocates the use of drugs, but that is going out, and most people are not involved. The feeling of exhilaration and beauty that acid music stresses does not make it proselytizing music, in the way that hymns tell you to do something.

Instead, it tells you to "do your thing," whether it is love, protest, or whatever.

Some pop music has religious overtones. "Suzanne" is a religious song, with references to orthodox Catholic faith. However, it speaks of a religion which identifies with both the world and God. It

says that the world, your own personal lover, and your own personal God have touched you.

Soul music, or the blues, centers on group frustration. It expresses the Negro's feeling for his own benefit, not Negroes singing for whites.

Aretha Franklin is one singer of this type. Joe Tex is another, and his song, "Skinny Legs and All" tells you to be proud of what you've got. A new form, the talking blues, is protest music which points out problems. "Alice's Restaurant" is an example of this.

Protest

Some music is completely involved in protest. The Mothers of Invention, for instance, put down the modern plastic-and-chrome world.

Some music just expresses happiness, usually a result of love or drugs. "Good Vibrations" by the Beach Boys, and "Feelin' Groovy" by Simon and Garfunkel are songs of this nature.

Much of the Beach Boys' and Monkees' music is very commercial, of the "I Love You, Teen Queen" type, said Tom. It is aimed primarily at the younger teenagers.

The Doors may be accused of this, but are actually pretty good, according to Tom. Electrical equipment, some times disliked because it



Tom Dolan

sounds "too commercial," is good, if properly used.

Tom explained that primitive countries have the rituals and beliefs of the tribe to cling to, while we lack this in the U.S. We have to do something different.

Some, like the intellectual, are alienated. Others, like the hippie, withdraw, give up, and drop out.

Some people strike out on their own and try to create a new ritual. Music today performs this function. However, different types of music do not require a cult to go with

(Continued on Page 8)

Story of a love triangle cites communication gap

By COREY SULLIVAN

—Michelangelo Antonioni's "L'Aventura" was the last film presented in the Interfaith Center-sponsored film series. The movie is the story of a love triangle.

As the film opens Anna is leaving a yachting party with her friend Claudia and her lover Sandro. We learn that Anna is not completely happy in her affair. She apparently has strong feelings which are not equalled by Sandro. Sandro is a more physical person.

Anna is lost from an island, quite possibly in suicide. Sandro then begins to fall in love with Anna's friend Claudia, while Claudia resists in deference to Anna. The two embark on a search for Anna, with Claudia still holding out hope of finding her.

Guilt feelings

Claudia is beset with guilt feelings for taking Sandro away from Anna. By the end of the film, Claudia's love has grown, and Anna is pushed into the past Sandro begins a flirtation with another woman, and Claudia now must try to keep him for herself, not for Anna. Claudia ultimately forgives Sandro and takes him back.

"L'Aventura" portrays the decadence of society; shows the inadequacies of the relationship of love. In the end when Claudia forgives Sandro, perhaps she is correcting matters, or perhaps she is tempting Sandro to be unfaithful again.

Several couples are shown in the movie. In each something is awry: the couples have a lack of communication, or one member is lustful, or the two have emotional differences. In the relationship between Sandro and Claudia, the two are mismatched emotionally. Sandro is not emotional

while Claudia is.

What adventure is involved in the film? The characters are looking for love or something to give meaning to their lives. They do not find what they are seeking but do find things for which they are not looking.

Their search is symbolized in Sandro's and Claudia's search for Anna. Both look for Anna, but instead they find a new relationship.

Shallow characters

The characters in the film are rather one-dimensional, with no great feelings. Anna and Claudia are exceptions, however. The two women are alike in their emotions. Their similarity is demonstrated in one scene in which Claudia dons a brunette wig. The resulting appearance is strikingly like Anna's.

The film has many images of sterility. The yachting party visits a sterile island; in their search for Anna, Claudia and Sandro come upon a lifeless village.

Anna, attracted to death, finds no future in the relationship with Sandro, while Claudia, who is attracted to life, does find substance in her love. This is the basic difference between the two women.

Also, religious imagery is employed. Throughout the film we see several churches, in ruins. The film ends with Claudia and Sandro in a Pieta pose with a church behind them.

The film leaves some puzzles: does Claudia ultimately forgive? Is Sandro really sorry or is he remorseful about Anna or his lost career in architecture?

Finally, does the relationship of love offer anything? Is it always one-sided or can both people make it work?

Editorial...

Of promises and futures...

Everyone has written about the senseless slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King. Most have reacted in the immediacy of the shock by clutching at a single straw, that, as Hubert Humphrey said, "the cause for which he marched and worked will find new strength."

At the same time, there was a note of pessimism in many of the eulogies for Dr. King. Geoffrey Godsell of the *Christian Science Monitor* stated the question that was pondered in a variety of forms across the nation: "What remains to be seen is whether nonviolent protest as an effective weapon in the civil-rights movement was shattered by that shot which felled the man who had so long been its champion and its symbol."

More than two weeks later, when most of the shock has subsided, we wonder whether his cause has indeed been served in any way by his tragic death.

We wonder whether such a tragedy can ever be transformed into something good in itself. We think not. Had John Kennedy not been shot, his potential as a great leader might have been fulfilled; but his death did not enhance his accomplishments, however much it may have added to his legend.

By the same token, the death of Dr. King has not contributed to the cause of civil rights in a positive sense. The 1968 Civil Rights Act was passed a few days sooner, perhaps, because of the assassination; but in the long run, his martyrdom per se is unlikely to draw new strength to his nonviolent cause. But neither is his death likely to erase the cause for which he lived.

We look at the 1968 Civil Rights Act, prohibiting discrimination in an estimated 80% of all housing in the nation. The Act is a fitting official tribute to Dr. King, as it would be to any slain civil rights worker. But Dr. King believed in more than civil rights. He believed in ethical Christianity and in non-violence.

What of the future of nonviolent protest in the movement? It is incomprehensible that all that he stood for could be destroyed by his death. His greatness lies in the fact that he instituted nonviolence as an effective and oft-utilized weapon on the American civil rights scene. His greatness lies in the fact that his followers will be able to continue his work even in the aftermath of his assassination. His greatness lies in the fact that he led a movement that was greater than himself, that depended not charisma, but on comprehensible principles.

He was a man with great promise. Had he lived, he would have continued to advance his cause. No sudden change in the deep-rooted attitudes of the mass of Americana will appear miraculously because of his death. But his cause, too, has great promise; and no sudden change in the deep-rooted faith of his followers will appear because of his death.

The greatest tribute to Dr. King is that the cause for which he worked will advance and the principles in which he believed will survive, not because of his death, but in spite of it.



FIAT LUX
ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER
ALFRED, NEW YORK 14802

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Dr. Kay reviews Watts' lecture

To the Editor:

When Martin Luther King was assassinated, Daniel Watts, the Black militant editor of the magazine *Liberator*, was participating in Alfred Tech's symposium on dissent.

Seven hours before the murder of Dr. King, Mr. Watts spoke on our campus under the auspices of S.D.S.

The reactions of those who heard Mr. Watts were parochial if honest, those of persons blind and deaf to all but their own ill-conceived needs or myths: "We outnumber you ten to one;" "Why don't Negroes quit complaining and work like everyone else?" "I'll buy me a rifle;" "You won't burn my house down;" "Why are you speaking to us?"

cal impotence.

We thus insured that Blacks would die sooner, be sick and hungry more often, be clothed and housed more poorly, be stricken by more broken homes and more physical violence, and be subjected to more illiteracy, far less education, and far greater helplessness than Whites.

And if this were not enough we tried to shred the Black man's dignity beyond redemption by getting him to blame himself for his degraded condition.

That is, we mouthed our usual liberal shibboleths—liberty, freedom, equality of opportunity, the work ethic of "Algerism"—and thereby invited the Blacks (more completely

"violence is as American as apple pie."

We must understand that the Black ghettos today are fragmented and particularized, have cohesion only in the recognized need for Black unity and identity. The relatively small Black bourgeoisie, imprisoned by the dream of respectability dictated by American values-myths, has been devitalized. This impotence is what Black militants will no longer tolerate.

Black Power

Their slogan, Black Power, contrary to the slogan, Freedom Now, does not imply acceptance of existing American institutions and values. Their talk of "soul" has within it implicitly the advocacy of in-

solutely necessary to keep citizen control of their residents. All attempts by White suburbanites to metropolitanize cities must be thwarted.

Last, nationally, in addition to the altered, humane, and vast social welfare, educational, job training, and public housing programs that must be instituted for the poor and the deprived, the ownership and management of American productive enterprise must be placed in the hands of the Afro-American community commensurate with its numbers.

In other words, America must begin to nationalize its industries and thence in some communitarian-socialistic fashion an equitable portion of these industries must be placed under the control of the Afro-Americans.

The United States here would be taking steps towards and beyond, say, the Swedish-British economies.

Hopefully, our socialistic strides in the future would be larger and more confident and less inhibited by racial necessities.

Yours faithfully,

Marvin L. Michael Kay,
Assoc. Prof., Am. Hist.

Choice '68 ballots prepared for vote

Tomorrow is the voting day for Choice '68. College and university students all over the country will be casting their votes in the Intercollegiate Primary Election.

Choice '68 is open to all Alfred students and will be held in the Campus Center from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It will give students a chance to voice their opinions on the candidates and issues of the '68 election.

Despite Lyndon Johnson's decision against seeking re-election and the tragic slaying of Martin Luther King, the ballot will remain as it was when previously printed in the *Fiat*. The only exception will be that George Romney's name will no longer be included.

The project's student board of directors regrets that it is now too late for any modification of the already printed ballots.

However, a statement is being prepared that will cover such points as the meaning of a vote for Martin Luther King, how to vote for Hubert Humphrey, and the meaning of the various alternatives on the Vietnam referenda.

This statement will be released immediately prior to the election day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

He was speaking to us to help us understand what is happening to the souls of Black People. Never have I witnessed more poignant moments, more searingly honest revelations on a public platform in a university.

If you listened beyond the apparent threats you could have heard some of the agony of being Black in America, some of the despair felt by a Black militant, and some of this anger and program.

Slave legacy

Africans, in contrast to the vast majority of the 35,000,000 other immigrants to the United States, came here under compulsion—to be enslaved in one of the most tyrannical and absolutist slave systems institutionalized by modern man.

In this system we all but destroyed the slaves' African culture and their sense of a past; we brutalized them. We attempted to bestialize them, our only limits being dictated by our need to exploit the labor of human (though black) beings.

And when we freed them, except in isolated cases, we continued the legacy of slavery by keeping the Blacks outside the American mainstream through economic discrimination, social ostracism, psychological aggression, and politi-

than White "losers") to despise themselves.

Ignore causes

And today we continue to preside over this civil catastrophe rather than effectively addressing ourselves to its causes. Indeed, we now witness 6,000,000 or more Blacks who are denied the status of a needed proletariat and who are degraded into a lumpen proletariat—superfluous and ignored except by fear.

Though some tears are shed and eulogies made for Martin Luther King, our course remains straight and true to our prejudices and comfortableness. We continue to mutilate and destroy, half-way around the globe, the heroic Vietnamese, spending (in money) about \$30 billion annually in our mission of destruction—sanctified to be sure by our liberal shibboleths.

Our fears at home seem to prompt us only further towards tokenism or alternatively towards massive, repressive techniques. For, despite the "limited" use of firearms by the police during the riots following Dr. King's murder, the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction by our urban police forces points in this direction as does historical American violent tendencies.

As Stokely Carmichael says,

stitutions and values at odds with the American model: less individualistic, solipsistic, competitive and more communitarian, socialistic, "brothers" and "sisters."

These terms, imprecise, perhaps romantic, but generative, are a foreshadow of the future.

For the present, Black militants are consumed by the need to create a revolutionary Black people out of the chaos of Ghetto discontent and subjection. They see their problem in colonial terms and the solution of their ills (ambivalently to be sure) in separatism achieved through a dialectic of violence.

Thus, they who have been demeaned and emasculated through the centuries will achieve a sense of manhood through identity, organization, and action.

This is the meaning of Black Power which we are planning to prevent with guns—which, of course, can only precipitate a more violent explosion. This blood-lusting approach does not demonstrate enlightened self-interest if one wishes to maintain a liberal capitalistic economy and society.

Even I, a radical who wants a fundamental change in our economic structure, am aghast at the possibilities of bloodshed and further decline, of fascism, coming out of a conflict generated by what is most violent and destructive in White America.

Whites, thus, must seek to retrieve the situation, must direct their energies not towards violent counter-revolution, but towards non-violent revolution.

The Black man must achieve his own identity, must come psychologically to terms with himself. The White man, however, can help create a social-economic milieu which will lessen the agony of the process and minimize the violence.

To many radicals this means that we must construct a program along the lines of socialism, but must be willing to make immediate proposals to meet the most urgent needs.

Thus, Afro-American communities must achieve control over their local social and educational agencies and must come to own their residences and the economic establishments in their midst.

The Afro-American communities must possess this power—not Black Thieus or Kys; racial justice and socialism are being urged here.

In a larger sphere, it is ab-

Antiwar activities planned

To the Editor:

"On April 26, 1968, hundreds of thousands of students and teachers on campuses around the world will devote portions of the school day to coordinated actions against the war in Vietnam, against

racial oppression, and against the draft.

"These will be a part of ten days of antiwar activity, April 21-30, which will culminate in international actions against the War on April 27.

"The April 26 activities will vary from teach-ins to walk-outs, from sit-ins to singouts.

"The goal of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is to build these into a chain of actions on campuses across the globe—a solid, coordinated blow against the war—an INTERNATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE, April 26, 1968."

S.D.S. is urging students to join with concerned individuals all over the world by striking from classes on Friday and attending the Teach-In outside the Campus Center from 9 a.m. - 12 noon.

In the event of inclement weather, the Teach-In will be held in the Campus Center.

Yours faithfully,
Eileen Hickey
Co-chairman
Alfred S.D.S.

Gullone to lecture to psychology club

Dr. Gullone will speak about counseling psychology at the psychology club lecture this Thursday evening at 7:00 in room B of the Campus Center.

The proposals for the new graduate program in counseling psychology at Alfred will be explained at that time.

The final psych club meeting of the year will feature Dr. William Engram, chairman of the psychology department and university counselor. He will discuss clinical psychology on Thursday, May 2 at 7:30 in room B of the Center.

The lectures are open to anyone interested in attending.

Existentialism lecture

(Continued from Page 1)
whatever foundation remained in his life and to quote Hook, became a "disappointed idealist"—a complete cynic.

Unable to control war as well as his own spiritual and physical environment, all existentialists supported the view that this world is impossible to live in under any conditions. And yet, this belief is coupled with a fear of death.

Thus, what appears to exist is a struggle of two diametrically opposed forces: one rejecting life as meaningless and the other—a fear of death.

But why fear death at all? For as Hook states, death is not the great adversary; since it, too, has its purpose. It can give men a cause—something to die for. And a cause in life will inadvertently give man his much needed security.

Fear and insecurity

What the existential fails to realize is that no one can completely control his own existence; since man not only is a risk-seeking animal but also is

somewhat dependent on natural forces. Insecurity may be based on fear, but as Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself."

The problem of this society is that we fear fear too much. If we can learn to be unafraid, to face today and all our tomorrows with the courage many of us lack, then and only then will this feeling of insecurity be lessened.

One must have this courage to become. We all possess a choice to decide which road we will travel. The road of the existentialistic cynic will lead to a rejection of life, whereas the road of the courageous will lead to an assertion of life.

Hook rightly observes that the human animal cannot have all his wishes but then again, one cannot have everything. There is no need to lament simply because one philosopher says "God is dead" or another prophesizes an imminent holocaust.

Total security is not possible, but as Hook stated, life, in order to have any meaning, must have a purpose, even if it is not immutable. To say that life is absurd or to take drugs in order to withdraw is equally absurd and meaningless.

Mankind can make his life meaningful or he can destroy his life under the facade of absurdity. This is his choice and his choice alone.

Total alienation is not the answer. Becoming "hip", "yip", "beat", or whatever label is preferred is also not the answer.

If society is insecure, if it is doing something wrong, blatant criticism will not suffice. Constructive measures are the only means by which a wrong can be corrected.

Hook's lecture seemed to point to one unavoidable conclusion: a total refusal to better one's existence and work for a better society is as absurd as the word existentialism itself.

Calendar of Events

Tuesday

Forum: 11 a.m., CC, Parents' Lounge
Senate: 7 p.m.
AWS: 7 p.m. Student Offices

Wednesday

APO Faculty Auction: Parents' Lounge, 9 p.m.
Lacrosse: Clarkson, Away, 2 p.m.
Tennis: Hobart, away, 3 p.m.
Golf: Hobart, away, 1 p.m.

Thursday

Honors Convocation
WAGB Officers Meeting: South Hall, 7 p.m.

Friday

GOP Political Convention: the Intercollegiate Mock Convention
Track: Penn Relays, Philadelphia
Golf: Rochester, away

Dale, Littell secure new posts

Larry Dale, director of public information at Alfred University, has been appointed to a new administrative staff position as University Editor, effective June 1, President Leland Miles recently announced.

The new position has been established to consolidate in one office, full responsibility for major University publications and also coordination of design and placement of printing orders for other publications. The University Editor will free other administrative personnel of publications work so that they may devote more time to their principal functions.

Dale has served as director of public information here for 11 years. In that office he has been responsible for furnishing information to the press, TG, and radio, and selected magazines about University personnel, events, facilities, and academic programs.

Before his appointment at Alfred University, Dale was director of the Hornell Business School for three years.

Earlier, Dale spent 12 years as a staff correspondent for United Press International, working in bureaus at Raleigh and Charlotte, N.C., and Atlanta, Ga. He joined the wire service after graduating from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with an A.B. in journalism. He began graduate study after joining the Alfred University staff and received the M.S. in education in 1963.

Dale was born in Minneapolis, Minn. He graduated from Hornell High School. Mrs. Dale is a native of Charlotte, N.C. Their daughter, Nancy, is a senior at Alfred-Almond Central School where their son, Gordon, is now a freshman.

Alan Littell of New York, a writer and producer for

WCBS radio and a former newspaper man, has been appointed director of public information at Alfred University effective June 1, President Leland Miles announced.

For the past six years at WCBS Radio in New York, Littell has written editorials on local, national and international topics and has been producer of an interview series entitled "WCBS Radio Looks at TV."

He was producer of a panel discussion program titled "Horizons" during 1964-65 and was responsible for all afternoon programming in 1965. During the 1964 presidential election, he coordinated vote profile analysis coverage for five CBS-owned radio stations.

In France during 1960-61, Littell was assistant news editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune. He spent the previous three years with the Boston Traveler in varied assignments as a reporter, feature writer, science editor and political writer.

He covered J. F. Kennedy's Senate race in 1958 and John Power's mayoral campaign in 1959. He began his newspaper work as a reporter, rewrite man, and editorial writer with the Long Branch Daily Record at Long Branch, N.J.

A novelist as well as journalist, Littell is the author of "Courage," a book published by Cassell's in London in 1962. The book has been translated into German and is scheduled for publication this spring by Sigbert Mohn in West Germany.

Littell also is the author of the text for the "Illustrated Atlas of Today's World," Vol. 1, Northern and Western Europe, published by Rand, McNally, Chicago, in 1963.

An alumnus of Alfred Uni-



Alan Littell

versity, Littell majored in psychology and sociology and received his B.A. degree "Cum Laude" in 1953. He served in the U.S. Army from 1954-56. He was named a CBS Foundation News Fellow at Columbia University in 1965 and given a leave of absence for full-time graduate study. He received his M.A. in history in June 1966.

Film depicts convention

Whether by fate or plan, the Mock Convention will get a boost tomorrow evening. At this time, a movie called *The Best Man* will be shown at the campus theater.

It tells of a convention to nominate a presidential candidate.

Henry Fonda and Cliff Robertson star with Edie Adams thrown in to liven things up.

It will show how convention delegates act in case you weren't around four years ago when the last convention was on television.

Maybe you can pick up some interesting pointers for your own convention. Anything else you learn will just be added enjoyment. It promises to be well worth the sixty-five cent admission price.

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organized and directed six regional telethons and a nationwide telethon during which Alfred University received from former students pledges of financial support totaling \$150,000.

An alumnus of Alfred University, Withers graduated in 1963 with a B.A. in economics. After graduation he worked for the Atlantic Richfield Co., for three years, including two years as district marketing representative in the northern part of the state.

As a student, Withers played freshman basketball and two years of varsity basketball.

He is married to the former Susan Fox of Derrick City, Pa., who earned her B.S. degree in nursing from Alfred University in 1965. They have one child, Todd, who is 10 months old.

Withers is a native of Binghamton where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Withers, reside.

New alumni director appointed

Chris Withers has been promoted from assistant director to director of alumni programs at Alfred University, effective July 1, President Leland Miles announced recently.

Withers will succeed Joseph Fasano who recently resigned.

Withers will assume responsibility for coordination of area alumni chapters across the nation. During the coming summer he will direct the first Alumni College Program to be presented on campus. It will offer former students four brief courses on topics of interest to them as well as a combination of social, cultural, and recreational events during three days on campus.

In recent months, Withers

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FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y.
6 April 23, 1968

University to separate history, political science

The department of history and political science at Alfred will soon be split into two separate departments, President Miles has announced.

Effective July 1, Dr. Garrett Droppers, associate professor of history, will assume the chairmanship of the history department while Dr. Leonard Ruchelman, associate professor of political science, will become chairman of the political science department.

Dr. David Leach, present chairman of the department of history and political science, explained that the change is due to the growth of the department.

Teaching in the new political science department next fall, will be Robert S. Peckham, recently appointed assistant professor of political science.

Presently a Ph.D. candidate at Syracuse University in political science and African studies, Peckham received his B.A. from Albright College.

He attended the School of Advanced International Stu-

dies of Johns Hopkins University. He has been an instructor at Madison College and has had various graduate assistant appointments at Syracuse University.

For almost two years, Peckham was a Management Intern and a Business Analyst for ICA, later AID, in Washington, D.C. He also was an International Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

A member of the African Studies Association, and the American Association of University Professors, Peckham was elected to Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary social science society.

His dissertation is entitled "Congress: the Hickenlooper Amendment, and International Law: A Case Study of National-International Linkages."

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of all those interested in forming an active Civil Rights group in the Music Room of the Student Union of the SUNY Ag-Tech College at 8 p.m., on May 2.

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Miles issues statement on guns

A University student has recently been suspended from Alfred University by the Committee on Student Conduct because of the possession of a rifle in his dormitory room. The decision was handed down at a meeting of the Committee on April 17, 1968.

Honor dorm

The AWS Honor Dorm committee has selected the following women to live in the residence next year: Barb Bredl, Felice Bassuk, Sue Cornell, Marcia Eastwood, Sharon Estee, Carol Frazier, Tracy Haggberg, Ann Moment, Betsy Munroe, Janet Riker, and Caren Wakerman.

It should be emphasized that regulations which are printed in the manual for Men's Residences specifically state that firearms are prohibited in the Residence Halls.

In an article which appeared in the March 12, 1968 edition of the *Fiat Lux*, the Committee on Student Conduct reminded students to adhere to the above mentioned regulation.

In fact, the article stated that "a violation of this regulation will be considered serious by the Committee and will lead to the suspension of the violator."

It is imperative that this regulation be followed for the safety of all members of the University community.

'Happy Days' saddens audience

(Continued from Page 3)

A second factor that might have been the cause of unrest, which was extremely noticeable in the audience's constant movements, was the lack of comprehension of what was being said or stated in the play.

After speaking to a number of the audience, I realized that there seemed to be a loss of communication between Beckett, the playwright, and the viewing audience. This factor is humorously ironic when one considers the actual thematic statement in the play.

Once again, as so familiar in many of Beckett's writings, the playwright pursues the meaning of existence, with the em-

phasis on the loss of communication with important and meaningful things in life.

Winnie, portrayed excellently by Geraldine Fitzgerald, delivers a rather lengthy monologue in the presence of her husband, Willie. As the play opens, Winnie is buried up to her waste in a mound of dirt.

Although she is obviously restricted she endures her "existence" busily herself with the common trivia in life.

After trying to read the small print on a toothbrush, combing her hair, and brushing her teeth, one realizes that this woman is living a death-like existence.

At times one can sense that there is a craving for an es-

cape from an existence alienated from her husband and her fellow man.

Ironically enough, the only thing in the play that has its true place and is substantiated, is time, and death (in the form of the gun).

Throughout the monologue, Winnie endures alone. She is aware of her husband's unfaithfulness, the stagnancy of her present life, and the fact that no one is really listening to her at all.

One factor that might have had an adverse effect on the audience was Fitzgerald's portrayal of Winnie. I do not believe that Beckett intended for Winnie to be so complacent, accepting, and sympathetic to her existence.

When she complacently stated, "No worse, no better, no change, no gain," it seemed as though she was totally accepting the "nothingness."

The only time the audience seemed captivated was when her husband crawled out in front of the mound of dirt and tried to reach Winnie.

Although unintentional, the revolver was in the path between the two actors and for a moment it seemed that true futility and rue anger might end in suicide or a mercy killing by the husband; nonetheless, the complaisancy or stagnancy, that Fitzgerald aptly demonstrated in her role as Winnie, seemed to envelop the viewers; and consequently the audience acted adversely to the entire play.

Up to her neck

In the final scenes of the play, Winnie is buried up to her neck in the earth. The desperate reminiscing about the past, and the monotonous everyday routine, symbolized by the constant ringing of the bell, is just an extension of Winnie's horribly desolate "existence."

This play has a pitiful irony about it as Willie tries to reach, or communicate with Winnie. Although this is a futile attempt, Winnie says, "Oh this will be a happy day."

In reality, however, one can sense that there are no happy days and that there never will be any.

As Winnie sinks lower into the earth, Beckett's statement becomes more evident. We are all caught in this meaningless, monotonous, alienated state of "existence" of being born, existing, and dying.

Every man, through death, returns to the very basic elements of his creation, the dust of the earth.

Although Miss Fitzgerald gave a good portrayal of Winnie, and the set design, by Peter Harvey, was adequate, the play failed as a meaningful and entertaining commentary on "life".

Even though "Happy Days" did not make observations about sex, marriage, and love, that were equivalent in nature to "The Honourable Estate", the hopeless futility that permeated Beckett's statement did not seem congruent to the gusty humor in the first part of the entire production.

Unfortunately and ironically the production of "Happy Days", in its attempted communication to the audience, was a living illustration of "a lack of communication" and I believe every member of last Thursday's audience could reaffirm this statement.

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Trackmen stomp Larries in season debut

By PETE STASZ

In their season debut, the Alfred track team ran, jumped and threw their way to an easy 111-34 victory Saturday against St. Lawrence at Canton.

A record breaking relay team, a tremendous discus throw by Ken Stanley, and five sweeps in the running events highlighted the performances of the smooth-functioning Saxons.

The shotput opened the proceedings, with Stanley and

Matt Hagberg capturing first and third for Alfred. Al Daily and Terry Mee then combined for a one, two finish in the high jump, setting the atmosphere for the day.

Quarter mile

In the first running event, the quarter mile relay, the Saxons took the win. At the starting gun Diego Merida rocketed out of the blocks and down the track to get the early lead. Then came a perfect baton pass, between Merida and Rene Hebert, and Hebert

flashed around the bend and down the backstretch towards the Yonkers fireball Marty Rosenberg.

After the second pass Rosenberg churned through his 110 yards then slapped the baton into the waiting hand of Larry Enos. Enos continued the show by blasting across the finish line fifty yards ahead of the bewildered St. Lawrence runner. The time of 43.4 seconds, set a new Alfred University record.

The fun had just begun. An-

dy Erickson and Pete Stasz plodded to a tie win in the mile, and hurdlers Dave Welty and Dick Stevens finished one, two in the high hurdles.

Alfred then learned a new game as Jim Crosby, Rosenberg, and Erickson, running the quarter mile dash, completed the first sweep.

Sprinters Hebert, Merida, and Enos, all of relay fame, followed suit by sweeping the 100 and Ed Gabriel, Stasz, and Al Kanton swept the half mile.

Stevens and Jeff Brunger hopped over the intermediate hurdles for another one, two finish, and Hebert, Enos, and Merida swept the 220 yard sprint.

The embarrassed St. Lawrence runners forfeited the two mile to Stasz, Erickson and Kanton for Alfred's fifth sweep.

While the runners romped, the field men found rougher seas to sail. Dave Welty captured his second blue ribbon of the day, leaping 12 feet four inches in the pole vault, but St. Lawrence retaliated with second and third.

In a close long jump Rosen-

berg found himself in second, sandwiched by two opponents, while the triple jump saw a St. Lawrence sweep.

Over in the weight department, Saxon Ken Stanley was warming up for the discus with throws of 110 feet. However on his first legitimate throw, he quickly spun around, snapping the heavy platter loose for a journey of 150 feet, one inch, a near record. Hagberg, copying his style, placed third.

The home team showed more life by winning the javelin, but Alfred spearman Daily and Stanley were close behind.

Back on the track, runners Crosby, Stevens, Stasz, and Kanton marched the baton around four times for a suitable closing victory in the one mile relay.

Dauntless of the long season ahead, the Saxon warriors were hinting at an undefeated year. Ithaca College will attempt to frustrate Alfred this Saturday during Ithaca's Homecoming, but they may be in for a few surprises. Something about Texas tumbleweed.

RPI triumphs in lacrosse opener 20-5 in spite of Saxon effort

The Saxons took a 20-5 defeat at the hands of R.P.I. last Saturday afternoon in the first game of the 1968 lacrosse season.

The game was watched by approximately 200 spectators at the new field atop Jericho Hill.

Coach Van Auken was necessarily disappointed at the large point spread and the loss, but expressed confidence in the team as a whole for playing a coordinated contest.

He commented that the players learned a great deal from the more experienced R. P.I. team, and should show greater skills in the remaining seven games.

Besides their traditional depth and skill, the Engineers also had the advantage of having played seven games during the Easter vacation.

They had speed and confidence in their own teammates, and were in better condition generally.

The Saxons took possession of the ball on the first face off, but the R.P.I. defense men proved equal to the Alfred offensive challenge, and blocked their attempt on the goal.

The Engineers then took the offensive, and scored at 2:01 of the first period on a fast breaking play.

Slats Gregory retaliated with two unassisted goals of his own, and tied the score at two all with five minutes remaining in the quarter.

His own speed and skill matched that of the opposition, but their combined talents proved too great for his singular efforts. They scored three more goals in the remaining five minutes of the period, and built the momentum which crushed the Saxons.

R.P.I. scored six more goals in the second quarter, while the Saxons failed to score again. However the Engineers didn't exactly walk away with their victory. They literally had to fight for their 20 goals as the Saxons weren't about to let them finesse their way to victory.

Saxon defenseman, Chris Rodger, had to watch the remaining quarter of the game from the bench.

There were 27 fouls accumulated in the game, ranging from 30 second technical violations to expulsion from the game for unnecessary roughness.

In the third quarter, the visitors matched their second quarter scoring performance by notching six more goals, while Gregory added two more points to the Alfred score.

Both coaches substituted



Lacrosse team suffers first season loss.

freely in the final period as the outcome became apparent. R.P.I. scored three more times, and the Saxons added one more point to their score on a goal by Joe Anastasi, and assisted by Goalie Bill Assenheimer.

Coach Van Auken couldn't single out any one outstanding player for the game since he considered the season too young. However a great deal of credit has to be given As-

senheimer for his superlative efforts in the goal.

He was continually harassed by the R.P.I. offense, and was often forced to leave the goal mouth to block an attempted score when the defense proved too weak.

He was credited with 32 saves for the day, besides taking the offensive at times and bulling his way into the R.P.I. to pressure their defense and take credit for an assist.

Music: American style

(Continued from Page 4)

them. It is quite possible to like several different kinds of music, to like raga without being a yogi, acid-rock without being an acidhead, and folk without being a beatnik.

The prime point of music today, said Tom, is innovation. The field is opened up by one singer or group, and is widened by others who are also original and entertaining.

Music, especially the music of the '60's, is a reflection and critique of its time. It protests the tendency of technology to override human beings and

destroy their individuality.

For example, "Michael from Mountains" says that there is still love and beauty. Music today goads us and makes us react by saying something, in stead of being a secure substitute for the womb. It is human, although electrified.

Music is good and vital today, and it is therefore necessary, Tom concluded. It may not regain our time or save us, but it may open our eyes to the problems of today, and help us regain our humanity.

Baeyens to define "French Strategy"

The Baron Andre Baeyens, presently Counselor at the French Embassy in Washington, will speak at the Parents Lounge, 3 p.m., Monday.

Baeyens entered the French diplomatic service in 1957; his posts have either been with France's United Nations delegation or with embassies attached to the Western powers. His main centers of interest concern French relations with NATO, disarmament, and strategic problems.

Last year the Baron visited Alfred and delivered an enthusiastically received lecture on the historical roots of Gaulism. This year he will speak on "French Strategy."

GOP Convention . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

of office in the U.S. House of Representatives. During his years in office, he has been chairman of the House Committee on Planning and Research, and has been active on the Committee on Education and Labor.

He wrote the Manpower Development and Training Act, which was signed into law by President Kennedy. The Congressman also made the proposal which became the "Equal Pay for Women Act."

During the House debate on the "Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967" Representative Goodell presented his ideas for improving the Job Corps.

As a Republican, he spon-

sored the first proposal in two decades to gain bipartisan support for improving procedures to report election campaign funds.

Congressman Goodell is a member of the Joint House-Senate Republican Leadership and is the top Republican on the Subcommittee on Elections as well as a member of the Republican Coordinating Committee.

First elected to the House at age 33, he earned his law degree as well as a master's degree in government at Yale.

Anyone not in the convention wishing to watch the proceedings, can see everything on a closed circuit television hook-up in room 119 of the General Education Building on the Tech campus.

Bettelheim to consider individual, mass society

"The Individual in Mass Society" will be discussed by psychologist Dr. Bruno Bettelheim next Wednesday, May 1, at 8 p.m. in Howell Hall. The program is sponsored by the Cultural Programs Council.

Bettelheim is the Stella M. Rowley Professor of Education and also professor of psychology and psychiatry at the University of Chicago.

He is principal of the Orthogenic School, the University's residential treatment center for severely emotionally disturbed children.

Bettelheim, who received his Ph.D. in psychology and philosophy from the University of Vienna, has written such books as *Love Is Not Enough* and *Truants from Life*, which describe the work of the Orthogenic School in rehabilitating severely disturbed children.

Others deal with problems of social psychology and related issues. Among them are *Symbolic Wounds*, *The Informed Heart* and *Social Change and Prejudice* (with Morris Janowitz).

His recent book, *Dialogues with Mothers*, is based on his many years of helping par-

ents of normal children with the problems of child rearing. A regular contributor to professional journals, his articles have also appeared in *Scientific American*, *Commentary*, and *Harper's Magazine*.

Golf season opens with Hobart, UR

The Saxon golf squad opens its season tomorrow against Hobart at Wellsville. Coach Yunevich has high hopes for this year's team, with lettermen Chip Shevlin, Frank Wyant, Gene Bernstein, Sam Spiegel, and Bill Farden returning.

Jon Boyd, Dave Galey and Dave du Busc will add strength to the lineup.

Monday the linksmen travel north to challenge University of Rochester at Oak Hill, the site of the 1963 U.S. Open. The Yellow Jackets should prove to be a tough team, since they have just returned from a ten day work-out in Florida.

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