

# Mock convention picks Rocky and Tower

By IRWIN BERLIN and DAVID SMITH

With the selections of Nelson A. Rockefeller and John Tower as the Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, the Mock Republican Convention came to a close.

It has begun at 9:15 p.m. Friday when the convention came to order at the Ag-Tech Gym. The invocation was offered by Rev. Bergren and a vigorous welcome to the village of Alfred was given by Dr. Sam Scholes, Jr., Deputy Mayor of Alfred. Fred Murphy, Secretary of the Executive Committee, read the roll call of the delegations.

Thomas Reardon, Convention Chairman, was presented with the gavel and gave the opening address. Reardon, outstanding in the proceedings, will be going to Harvard Law School.

He related that the Democratic administration "contains the biggest bundle of dirty linen to come out of Washington this century." The job of the convention was to make a "clearcut statement of what we're for and against."

The main problem was to reverse the down hill opinion of the U.S. in the world, and

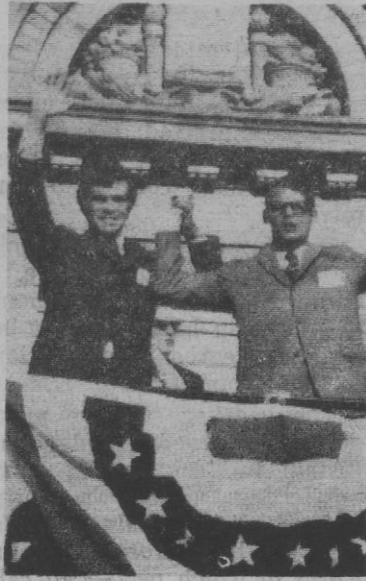
to change the twenty six billion dollar/year deficit. Also, the U.S. cannot ignore Red China any longer. Most tragic is that of racism, and the problems of the American Negro, hunger, poverty, and little education.

In his speech, Reardon alluded to Abraham Lincoln, and again and again the 16th president was referred to as a person to imitate. The platform for 1968 was dedicated to him.

## Slides shown

Following this, a pictorial view of the rising strengths of the Republican party was shown on slides in the Auditorium. After some technological difficulties, the delegations saw an extremely inspiring program of how fine a country the U.S. can be. It also served as the GOP doctrine to explain the changing political situation in the country, section by section.

It was at this time, 10:30 p.



The winners: Rocky and Tower.

m., that Representative Charles E. Goodell, 38th Congressional District, gave the Keynote Address.

The Credentials Committee reported to the floor, with the main dispute being the seating of the Alabama delegation. At their meeting in the afternoon, the Committee decided to seat

Alabama, despite the fear by some that, once seated, Alabama would nominate George Wallace for President.

A heated argument on the floor arose. The Maryland delegation introduced a resolution to oust Alabama on its objection to Wallace. The motion was rejected and Maryland walked out of the convention hall.

At 12:15 a.m., the Platform and Resolutions Committee reported to the floor. The Republican platform was read for 35 minutes, and it was proposed that the convention accept the amended platform.

The proposal did not receive the need 51% of the convention vote, largely because the Maryland delegation had involuntarily abdicated their vote by missing the roll call.

During the revote, Maryland was permitted to vote and the resolution passed. Montana, a traditionally conservative state, switched its vote to accept because of an intended break with the Tower bloc.

It was now 2:15 a.m., and the convention adjourned until Saturday morning.

## Opening address

The convention reconvened with Rev. Woods offering the invocation, and President Miles giving the opening address. It was a good speech in which Miles outlined the chances of the candidates against a Democrat in November.

The central issue was Richard Nixon, who has alternate-

ly been called "Dirty Dick" and the greatest statesman today. He has grown in stature, is the most qualified Republican, and will be the choice, according to Miles, of the convention in Miami, come August.

Miles called Gov. Rockefeller the strangest Republican, someone who conceivably could be called a Democrat in disguise.

Ronald Reagan, as a Western hero, had the fastest gun in the West, and as Governor of California was not a particularly bad actor. But Miles questioned the authenticity of Reagan as a candidate.

John Tower, Charles Percy, and James Rhodes, were dismissed by Miles as "Certainly these delegations cannot be serious."

In November who would the Republican candidate face? Miles said that although Hubert Humphrey was a liberal way before a certain Johnny-Come-Lately started growing long hair, Bobby Kennedy would be the actual nominee. It seemed that he felt almost any Republican would win if lize the attitude of American youth."

## Nominations opened

At 10 o'clock nominations were opened for the office of President of the U.S. Eleven candidates were announced, with one abortive attempt by Delaware to put Mayor Lindsay of New York on the ballot.

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# FIAT LUX

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## Delegates adopt liberal policy

By IRWIN BERLIN

If nothing else, the Mock Republican platform for 1968 is a fairly radical change from the platform adopted in 1964, when Barry Goldwater received the Presidential nomination.

The basic conservatism in 1964 has been replaced by a progressively more liberal program.

In the Preamble, there is a general emphasis on state's rights, but this is not at the expense of civil rights legislation or economic growth.

Consistent with the previous platform, the Republicans still advocate the elimination of corruption in government due to the present Democratic administration. The stand to condemn the Communist Party is upheld, as is the need to balance the budgets. This would demand a "pay as you go" Republican Congress.

I was privileged to be a member of the Platform and Resolutions committee. The committee was comprised of two representatives from each delegation, and we were faced with the task of deciding whether the platform, as submitted, was agreeable to the Republican Party.

Without the aid of Mr. Winter, the chairman, and the assistance of Dr. Horowitz, the committee could not have been as effective as it was.

I would like to mention now, that I learned more about political procedure at this convention than I had previously known. The delegates were receptive and felt they were playing an integral role in the convention, as well as in history.

The main topics that revisions were made for were for-

eign relations and civil rights.

The paragraphs on Vietnam, the Middle East, Red China, and the Pueblo incident policies, were written so ambiguously that at times a delegation in entirety seemed the only possible solution.

North Dakota proposed a resolution that consisted of five points changing a relatively hawkish position to one that had a distinct dovish flavor. The U.S. would supply the Vietnamese with military armaments, short of nuclear weapons, would assume an advisory position only, and would have the VAF replace existing US forces gradually.

The civil rights platform offered seven paragraphs that would facilitate educational opportunity, remove any vestige of discrimination found in any federal agency, raise the living standard of the American Indian, and change the Electoral College system to give every voter a fairer voice in presidential elections.

An eighth paragraph that would modify the draft law was added. Job and student deferments would be honored. Draft protestors would be protected, and those who were youngest would be drafted first.

Those in Vista and the Peace Corps would not be drafted, except in national emergency, as their services would satisfy military requirements.

I was disappointed that much of the platform was glossed over, and a number of delegates agreed that although they were drained from three and a half hour meeting, they felt somehow cheated. This was not, however, the end of discussion on the platform.



Ray Winter addresses platform meeting.

During the evening's deliberation the platform was introduced on the floor. North Dakota moved that the convention should accept the whole Republican platform. The voting started and this was where the trouble began.

The Maryland delegation, which had walked out during the credentials discussion, was not present for the reading of the platform and did not vote during the original roll call.

At the end of the call, the Maryland delegation voted hastily to accept the platform, but the National Chairman declared that they had abdicated their right to vote.

The vote was 494 for and 491 against the proposal. Another roll call was taken; at this time the platform was accepted by a vote of 538 for and 456 against.

The convention was finally able to adjourn for the evening at 2:15 a.m.

## Credentials Committee rules on seating dispute

By LEWIS SILVERMAN

One major issue that faced the Mock Convention was the disputed seating of the Alabama delegation. The representatives from that state had the intent of nominating an independent candidate by the name of George Wallace.

Although the Alabama delegates and the constituency they represent were ardently for Wallace, a major dispute ensued.

Several members of the National Committee objected to the credentials and seating of Alabama.

Peter Madsen, delegate from Hawaii and member of the National Committee, met with Donald Huff, chairman of the Alabama delegation, in a debate before the Credentials Committee.

Madsen pointed out that the induction of Wallace's name into the GOP convention would be a devastating blow to the Republican Party's chances in the 1968 election. According to the Hawaiian delegate, Wallace is not a Republican in action or idea and is exactly opposite that of Republican tradition.

Certain members of the National Committee felt that this was a plan to corrupt and divide the Republican ranks.

Huff, chairman of the delegation from Alabama, appealed to the Credentials Committee not to make this issue a matter of personality.

The delegates stated that the constituents from Alabama must be given their right to nominate the man of their choice. Huff asked the Committee idealistically not to base their decision on the party's

power structure but purely on legality.

Legally the credentials of the Alabama delegation were in order. Of the twenty-four member National Committee only the delegates from the state of Hawaii opposed Alabama's seating. Biff Tatro, National Chairman of the Convention, stated that although only Hawaii objected, the Credentials Committee must respect this objection.

After the two opposing parties were asked to leave the Credentials Committee room, discussion began.

Both Ohio and Pennsylvania were ardently in favor of Alabama's seating. These northern delegations felt that this was a matter of legality and that Hawaii was basing its objection on the personality that was to be nominated.

Strangely enough, due to lack of time and communication, in the final vote on the Convention floor Pennsylvania was not to seat Alabama.

The very same situation occurred with the New York delegation. During the meeting of the Credentials Committee the representative from New York was in favor of seating; however, at the Convention the majority vote was to refuse Huff and his delegation a seat.

If given the proper time opinion in the large delegation would have been publically solidified.

Delegate Huff, made a point throughout the Credentials meeting in stating that all Alabama was asking was a chance to present its constituents' choice to the Convention. It did not necessarily follow (Continued on Page 7)



# Forum investigates race relations AWS meeting stresses money making projects

By COREY SULLIVAN

Dr. Michael Kay, professor of history, led last Tuesday's religious forum. His topic was "The White Radical and Black Power."

Dr. Kay, asserting that most students and faculty have little understanding of the Black Power movement suggested several books on the subject.

They include **The Wretched of the Earth**, by Franz Fanon, which Daniel Watts, editor of **Liberator**, terms the "Bible" of the movement.

Other works he suggested are **Malcolm X Speaks**, **Black Power** by Stokely Carmichael and Charles Hamilton, and **The Negro American**, an anthology edited by Talcott Parsons and Kenneth Clark.

Declaring "I am a Marxist," Dr. Kay also suggested reading **Das Kapital** by Karl Marx, and said he finds Engels' works "enlightening." He also suggested **The Power Elite** by C. Wright Mills.

The United States is faced with the fact that its black population questions its basic "capitalistic, bourgeois" institutions and beliefs, Kay said. These people question specific institutions, such as bureaucracies and political parties.

In questioning these institutions, the black population assumes their illegitimacy, said Kay. The Negroes are calling for changes in the institutions.

Dr. Kay termed this questioning process a "colonized people's" reaction against the power structure which keeps that people "subordinated and inferior." Negroes have been exploited, alienated and rejected, said Kay.

Black Power is a "concerted attempt to emotionalize basic drives, to organize the Negro population so that it can effectively bargain," according to Kay.

## Colonialism

The speaker said that blacks are subjected to colonialism in the United States as in Rhodesia and South Africa, the only difference being in the ratio of the colonizers to the colonized.

The colonization of Negroes has political, social, and economic ramifications, Kay said. Political decisions are made for the colonized people, through "Negro tools of the white power structure." Boundaries are changed to keep Negroes powerless.

Kay said that Negroes cannot define themselves; they are given degrading definitions by the prevailing system. They have been "emasculated through the centuries."

Economically, colonies exist to enrich the colonizers. The colonized are kept dependent. Kay asserted that the ghettos

## International club to sponsor mixer

The Alfred International Club extends a cordial invitation to the students of Alfred University to attend our International Nightclub Mixer to be held on Saturday.

The program will start at 7:30 p.m. and go until 1:00 a.m. The program includes movies from foreign countries, a late dinner of foreign dishes, dancing, and regional acts.

The program is open to the International Club members at a cost of \$1.50 and to the public at a cost of \$2.00. There is only a limited supply of tickets and they must be purchased while the supply lasts.

FIAT LUX

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Alfred, N.Y.  
April 30, 1968



Dr. Michael Kay

are "bled dry", left to depend on society.

The life span is six years shorter for blacks; their death rate for one-year-olds is higher than that of whites. Unemployment is double that of whites. Income gaps between the races are wide; Negro housing is poor. The speaker said that rents for Negroes are high; and slum schools are poor. Stores sell inferior goods to Negroes, he added.

Socially, Kay said, there has been a "purposeful and malicious relegation of the black man to an inferior state; he is treated like an animal; given inferior education."

The speaker cited the Carmichael and Hamilton book, **Black Power**, which points out that student lag by up to two years in Harlem, and asserts that whites teach blacks to "hate themselves."

"Black Power" replaced "Freedom Now" as a slogan. The speaker said that black power does not imply an acceptance of our society's values. The blacks are joining into communities of their own, in which they call each other "brother" and "sister."

These terms foreshadow the future, Kay said. If blacks want to achieve their goals, they must organize, "redefine" themselves, and reclaim their history. Non-violence is improper to achieve these ends: violence is accepted when necessary.

## White radical

The white radical must recognize his indebtedness to black power, which has given him bravery and "widened the realm of the possible," according to Kay.

The speaker called on his auditors to resist; to burn their draft cards; to resist the destruction of the "variant Vietnamese," and to resist the destruction of blacks. Kay said that the Black Power movement has "intellectualized" and "liberated" him.

Dr. Kay called on the white radical to organize, to resist individualism, to activate the white poor and effect a coalition of the black and white poor.

The speaker said that Afro-

Americans must control their communities: their banks, and homes. He does not want "black Thieu's or Ky's": cities must control themselves.

Kay said attempts of white suburbanites to keep control by "metropolitanizing" cities must be thwarted; the blacks who dwell within the cities proper must control themselves.

Dr. Kay said we need job training and social welfare. Ownership and management of American business must be given to Negroes in proportion to their population.

The speaker said we must go beyond Sweden and Great Britain in confiscating and publicizing private property and socializing industry. He said he looks forward to a world in which people all call everyone "brother" and "sister."

## Areas of psychology unite

By TAMARA FISCHER

Looking for a job? Need to know the resources needed for your future in the real world? Dr. Gullone informed students that the man who can answer these questions is the counseling psychologist.

Counseling psychology is a relatively new field. The discipline came into being in 1951 when a conference was called at Northwestern University to question the merits of the field.

Prior to 1951 there were three events that brought impetus to the field. In 1907 Frank Parsons developed an extension to the social agencies in Boston to help boys and girls who seemed adrift in the chaotic work world. This movement was joined with men like Binet who developed psychometric techniques for the rating and scaling of aptitudes (i.e. intelligence).

The depression in the 1930's brought about the need to bring to men and women vocations which would help them and the economy.

At this time Carl Rogers added new dimensions to the vocational psychology in his work in psychotherapy. His main contribution was his emphasis placed on the individual's needs as opposed to the tools and methodology that the counseling psychologist used.

Rogers has made vocational psychologists more aware that "one counsels people rather than problems."

Thus the vocational education as approached with the help of Parsons, the psychometric field as aided by Binet, and Rogers' dynamics have combined to bring us what we know today as counseling psychology.

The counseling psychologist allows men to become produc-

tive members of society by adjusting the individual who needs help. However, they also recognize that this adjusting individuals lies in a "real" world. Therefore his objective is to help the normal person to achieve a better integration by finding productive outlets for structured, existing situations.

He emphasizes the positive aspects of the person, playing down the negative, while the clinical psychologist works with the abnormal individual focusing on his negative behavior.

This is one of the major differences between the two fields though the "experts" in clinical psychology agree that counseling psychology is a branch of clinical psychology and the two tend to merge.

One can also separate the two disciplines as to the environment in which the individual is being conditioned.

Being relatively new, counseling psychology is still being defined. Its future depends upon whether the psychologist's duties will prove productive in the time to come.

tion in the fall.

The recent poll also revealed the opinions of the student body concerning questions that have been discussed by AWS. The student response to the query "Do you feel women should have visitation rights in men's apartments and rooms?" was answered yes: 475, no: 18. The reply to "Should women's curfews be abolished?" was yes: 375, and no: 118.

There was a gap in communications between women students and any governing body. In an attempt to remedy this situation, the Women's Dorm Council was created this year.

Next year the Council will act independently. In this manner it is hoped that the Council can act more effectively in solving house problems such as dating-in.

In order to allay any confusion arising from the March 19 piece in the FIAT beginning "Dow Chemical becomes target of campus war," we wish to acknowledge that the basis of the entire article was a column by William Buckley and did not represent an original effort on the part of this newspaper.

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# Thirty students receive honors

By KATHY KAPPELT

Education is the key to providing man with the ability to adapt to the rapidly changing conditions of the present and future, Dr. E. E. Mueller, dean of the College of Ceramics said last Thursday at the Honors Convocation held by Alfred to recognize its outstanding students.

President Leland Miles presented prizes and awards for academic excellence to 30 students during the ceremonies in Men's Gymnasium.

Members of the faculty and seniors processed in academic regalia and the audience included parents and friends, guests, and townspeople, as well as students from all classes.

The dean of the Ceramic College at Alfred told the assembly "if we do not learn to understand and guide the great forces of change at work in our world today, we may find ourselves . . . swallowed up by the vast upheavals in our way of life . . ."

Dr. Mueller expressed doubt about man's talent for recognizing the real significance of change which will result from a technological advance. He noted that, ironically, recognition of technology itself has been constant and usually positive but attitudes toward change resulting from technology have been "highly inconsistent."

He agreed with author Bernard Aspell's statement in his book *The New Improved American* that tasks will get more sophisticated all the time and that automation will require society to produce more sophisticated people all the time.

"A reasonably clear picture of what our society will be like in the not too distant future" has been presented by Lawrence E. Dennis, Chancellor, Rhode Island System of Higher Education, Dean Mueller added. Dr. Dennis said the future society will be first of all "a learning society" as is already evidenced by the growth in higher education and adult education. Further, it will be a technological, urban, media-centered, and leisure society according to Chancellor Dennis.

"Those who can't wait for a 20-hour week had better do a lot of preparing for it," Dean Mueller said. "This will require . . . a keen recognition of, and a reaction to, the needs of a dynamic future. I know of no better approach to this problem than to seek to attain the best objectives of

a liberal education . . ."

Acknowledging the "vast gulf" which has developed between the field of science and humanities, he charged that "technology is still the whipping boy—the cause of all the world's problems, because of sins of omission on both sides."

When viewed rationally, Dean Mueller said "technology, like nature, can only provide a means for us to misuse her bounty. It is only through our own greed, stupidity, or ignorance that we suffer the consequences of our lack of control, consciously or otherwise."

The remedy for man's misapplication of technology, the Dean contended, "lies in the improvement of man himself. The main instrument of improvement is, of course, education—an education which will equip both men and women with a high order of humane ethical values, an understanding of the world they live in, and especially today, a capacity to adapt to the rapidly changing conditions of the present and the future."

Music for the program was provided by the Alfred Concert Band conducted by Richard Lanshe for the procession and recession, and by the Alfred University Singers who performed Brahms' "How Lovely Is Thy Dwelling Place" under the direction of Dr. Melvin Le Mon.

## Awards

Honors awarded and their recipients include: the Teachers College Book Prize, Suzanne Mesibov; the Major Edward Holmes Award, Carr Lane Quackenbush; the Keramos Annual Academic Achievement Award, William George Dewis; and the Keramos Outstanding Senior Award, Ann Schaberl.

The Wall Street Journal Award, Daniel Platania; the Faculty Award To The Outstanding Student In Economics And Business, Lane Ehmke; the Alpha Lambda Delta National Council Book Award, Jeanne Gustafson; and the Michael Levins Memorial Award, Judy Sprague.

The Mary Wagner Fisher



Dr. Miles presents award to Kay Anderson.

Literary Prizes, Academic Writing, Mary Pounds Cichowski, Creative Writing, Raymond Hill; the Mary Goff Crawford Student Personal Library Freshman Award, Brian Perry; and the Tau Delta Phi Scholarship Medal, James Crosby.

The Austrian Institute Award, Kay Anderson; the Eastern College Athletic Conference Merit Medal Award, Michael Johnston; the Brenda Johnson Award, Vicki Smith; the W. Varick Nevins III Award, Glenn Corser; and the Howard Jon Schnabolk Award, George Rosehart.

Honor students, recognized for obtaining the highest index in their respective colleges include: Seniors — College of Liberal Arts, Janice Porter; School of Nursing, Susan Doyle; and College of Ceramics, David Feather.

Juniors — College of Liberal Arts, Christopher Riesbeck; School of Nursing, Anne Speary and Nancy Whitman; College of Ceramics, Nellie Vander Kooy.

Sophomores — College of Liberal Arts, Jeffrey Stevens; School of Nursing, Cynthia Bryant; College of Ceramics, Dennis Dinger.

Freshmen — College of Liberal Arts, Joseph Bauman; School of Nursing, Constance Gustella; College of Ceramics, William Schiavi.

# APO faculty sale: 'frenzied' success

By IRWIN BERLIN

If I could give one word to best represent the APO Faculty Auction, held last Wednesday night, that word would be frenzied. Never before in my short year at Alfred, have I seen students so involved in any activity (save for that on Fraternity Row).

The subject of interest was the faculty. Twenty-seven faculty members consented to donate a service to be auctioned off to the highest bidder, proceeds going to the Red Cross.

The evening was exceptionally lucrative, yielding \$126.60 for the worthwhile charity.

There were many highlights in the happening in the Campus Center Parents' Lounge. Phi Ep dished out \$25 to pay for the services of dear Dr. Horowitz as a waiter for a party. Tau Delt was interested in the history professor's talents also, and this skyrocketed the price.

Six dollars bought the chauffeur driven car of President Miles for an hour or two (perhaps driven by the President himself). Dr. and Mrs. Rodriguez-Diaz were popular for the dessert they offered to as many as wanted. This would consist of cake, ice cream, and champagne, and it sold for \$11.75. A gaggle of sorority sisters won the bidding.

The Alley Cats, the well known local barbershop quartet, offered their services for a party. Tau Delt paid \$12.50 for the group, which includes the tonsorial math professor, Dr. Sloan.

The items up for auction were probably as varied as the professors themselves. Mrs. Sibley offered herself as a tutor for one English lesson (\$2).

# Noted experts to speak at drug use symposium

A symposium on the "Use and Abuse of Illicit Drugs," is to be held this Monday at the Campus Center at 7:00 p.m.

This program has been formulated for the interest of Alfred University and State College students, faculties and staffs, for public school administrators, guidance counselors, nurse-teachers and teachers, physicians, psychologists, clergy, law enforcement officers, mental health and social service workers.

Among the many speakers participating is Dr. Henry Brill, vice chairman of the New York State Narcotic Control Commission.

Brill is on leave from his position at Pilgram State Hospital where he was appointed Director in 1958. He has also served as Director of Craig Colony, the New York State hospital for epilepsy.

He received his B.A. from Yale University, where he also attended the College of Medicine. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa there.

Dr. Brill has taught and lectured at Albany Medical College and the New York School of Psychiatry.

Associate editor of the *Psychiatric Quarterly*, Brill is the author or co-author of over 100 scientific papers on various forms of somatic treatment in psychiatry, on administrative questions in this field and on narcotics and narcotic addiction, and has contributed to more than a dozen books on subjects in these and allied fields.

He is chairman of the Na-

tional Research Council Committee on Narcotic Addiction, and is chairman of a joint National Institute of Mental Health—Food and Drug Administration Committee on Hallucinogenic Drugs.

Also speaking is Dr. S. Mouchly Small, professor and chairman of the department of Psychiatry at State University of New York at Buffalo School of Medicine.

Small received his B.S., cum laude, from the College of the City of New York, and graduated from the Cornell University Medical School.

He is in charge of the psychiatry departments at Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo, Buffalo General Hospital, and Buffalo Children's Hospital besides being the author of many articles.

A member of numerous professional associations, Small is on the New York State Governor's Advisory Councils on Alcoholism and on Community Mental Health Centers.

Small was awarded the Hyman L. Levin Award in 1967 by the Mental Health Association of Erie County for outstanding professional activities in mental health, and leadership, dedication and service to the community.

Rudolph A. Deutsch, Resident Agent-in-Charge of the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control and Harry Oostyck, educational director of the New York Urban League will also participate.

Fred H. Gertz, Alfred University Registrar, will serve as moderator.

# AU musicians to sing "Requiem"

The Alfred University music department will present the Brahms "German Requiem" Sunday evening at 8:15 in the Men's Gymnasium with Dr. Melvin Le Mon conducting.

The Alfred University Singers, a mixed chorus of 110 voices, will be accompanied by the Alfred University Sympho-

ny, which will be augmented for this concert by ten professional string players.

Assistant professor Paul Giles will be heard in the baritone solos and Miss Natalie White will perform the soprano solos. Mrs. Juanita Pulos has been piano accompanist for the choral preparation which began last January.

Adelbert Purga, special instructor of strings at Alfred University, will preside as concert master and will be assisted by several of his string players from his Wellsville High School orchestra.

The Brahms Requiem is called "German" because the composer used a German text of freely selected scriptural writing from the Lutheran Bible instead of the traditional Latin text from the Catholic liturgy.

Furthermore, where the other famous Requiems are solemn masses for the dead, the Brahms mass is slanted not to the dead but to the living.

Brahms has written that he wished the work to "bring comfort to all, irrespective of creed or race."

The German text, in turn, has been translated and will be sung in English in Sunday's performance. The public is cordially invited without charge.

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Alfred, N.Y.

April 30, 1968

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# 'Favorite sons' added to slate

(Continued from page 1)

lot.

John Tower of Texas, a states rightist, who has voted against most civil right legislation in the past three years, was the candidate of the south, as well as the conservative midwest, and represented a large bloc.

Richard Nixon was put on the ballot by the state chairman of Hawaii. Nixon as vice-president under Eisenhower, knows what the problems are; however, Nixon contradicted himself.

During the speech it was brought out that he was for the liberal Vietnamese policy adopted the last evening, but in the pamphlet being circulated, Nixon was, if not a hawk, then not very much different than President Johnson.

Charles Percy, as favorite son of Illinois, was nominated. Percy was presented as basically a peace candidate who would be effective in dealing with domestic problems.

Nelson Rockefeller was nominated by the New York delegation. It was said that Rockefeller was qualified to correct the mistakes of the Democratic administration, as he has served efficiently and dynamically as Governor of N.Y. for ten years.

Ronald Reagan was placed in nomination by California. The state chairman said that the nation cried for freedom and that Reagan would not forsake freedom and would "seek the brotherhood of man."

Mark Hatfield, according to Oregon, is deeply concerned for the affairs of the U.S. The times call for "steadfast leadership," someone who could unite the party, nation, and free world. Hatfield is that someone who would be the unifying factor.

George Romney, the Michigan Governor, has won the respect of his state. He has always put the party and nation before personal interests, and has had experience in coping with the civil rights issues.

Kentucky nominated its own Senator Thurston Morton. An Assistant Secretary of State under Eisenhower, and as the Chairman for the Republican Convention in 1964, he has shown his abilities in governmental affairs.

Ohio, in putting forth favorite son, Governor James A. Rhodes, said similarly that Rhodes would also cope with the problems that the nation faces. Pennsylvania's "Boy Wonder," Harold Stassen was nominated on a peace platform, as well as more domestic assistance, to make the nominations complete.

**Demonstrations enthusiastic**  
After each state chairman spoke for his candidate, supporters demonstrated throughout the convention hall with signs, cheers, pictures, rice, and anything else they could find to bring attention to themselves.

**The demonstration for Rockefeller was overwhelming, and the rally for Reagan surprisingly enough included Louisiana. Enthusiasm ran high at the convention.**

The Bob Cornell Jazz Studio made for a professional touch. For every demonstration the group played an appropriate song (Mame for Rocky, Dixie for Tower, etc.) The group also played during recesses, which gave a festive air to the proceedings.

On the first ballot Tower, because of the bloc, cornered 219 votes; Rockefeller won 198 votes, Romney, 157 votes; Nixon, 134 votes; Reagan, 66



The delegate from Kentucky nominates Thurston Morton.

votes; and Percy 38 votes. The remaining candidates made the ballots cast total 1000.

Percy withdrew his name from the ballot in support of Rockefeller, saying that the Republicans must reject the "negativism of the past, and have positivism of the future."

Since no candidate had received the needed majority of the votes cast, a second roll call vote was held. The Tower bloc all passed until the end, waiting to place its vote behind Nixon. Ten of Louisiana's fifteen votes were changed to Rockefeller, putting Rocky over the top (over 501 votes).

The Michigan delegation had Romney on the first ballot and shifted to Nixon on a separate repolling of the individual members of the delegation. On the second ballot the bulk of Michigan's support went to Rockefeller.

The final tally, after a number of delegations switched their affiliations, was 526 for Rockefeller, 404 for Nixon, 66 for Reagan, 3 for Romney, and 1 absention. New York asked the convention to nominate Rockefeller by acclamation, but the Nixon sympathizers were too hurt to agree.

**Vice-presidential choice**

The choice for Vice-President is probably indicative of the present Republican Party. Faced with Charles Percy and John Tower, the convention chose Tower for the unity of the party and ultimately, it said, for the unity of the nation.

The need to have the South Midwest, and the West represented apparently outweighed the fact that such a Rockefeller-Tower watered down the liberal platform. The present liberal-conservative ticket is as it stands, a contradiction of terms.

The convention voted to nominate the ticket of Rockefeller and Tower by acclamation. The two candidates appeared victorious in front of the convention, and promised to lead the Republican Party to victory in November.

National Convention Chairman, William "Biff" Tatro, appealed for every Republican at the convention to work for the success of the platform, and for the future Republican President of the United States.

After the benediction was given by Harvey Berlin, the convention ended, to be shortly followed by a celebration parade.

## Letter to the Editor

### Kay advised by student to seek another country

An open letter to Dr. Michael Kay:

Why do you want to bring about sweeping changes in the United States? There are many countries which offer higher degrees of Marxism in their institutions. Great Britain and Sweden offer socialism. Even Canada has a family income allowance plan which The New Republic reports the Canadians "love." (April 27, 1968)

There are several nations in which you could choose to live in which you would not have to stage a revolution to gain a favorable living situation. Or are you unwilling to sacrifice the fruits of our society?

Perhaps you also know that none of these socialized countries has a living standard as high as ours, although many come close. Perhaps you would be unwilling to part with nearly 50 per cent more tax money to support the Swedish government, for example.

You may realize that Marxism has not worked so well in practice as in theory. Perhaps you have noticed that extremely socialized states seldom exist without an authoritarian form of government. (Witness the U. S. S. R. and its satellites' all-powerful Communist Party; the dictatorship of Fi-

del Castro in Cuba.)

If other countries come closer to meeting your qualifications for good governments and institutions, why not go?

If you do want to remain in the United States, do not try to change our basic institutions. I contend that these very-institutions can be the key to a society in which all men are "brothers."

Capitalism, the system which you attack, provides income for many people. Industries create jobs in other related industries. For example, manufacturers must advertise. This creates pogs for the ad agencies and produces revenue for magazines to publish, producing yet more jobs.

If the government were to take over industry, many of these jobs would be lost. A variety of goods from which to choose would also be lost. Our capitalistic system is too delicate to be upset violently.

Many people have suffered in America and still do so today. But why not help them on a personal basis? If you want to share your income, why not find some poor family with whom you can share it? Why not spread the word? Other people may follow suit.

Sincerely yours,  
Corey Sullivan

# Editorial...

## Intangible worth

We who dwell in this valley now know something about poitics, politicians, and political processes. The Mock Republican Convention has given us an example of politics in action: an example both tangible and intangible.

Those who participated in the Convention could not help but learn a few concrete facts about voting procedures, bargaining processes, and Republican platforms; but more important in the long run was the reaffirmation to the participants that politics is indeed the art of the possible and that politicians are a diverse group of men and women.

Now, instead of quoting Machiavelli when we speak of the means used to achieve political ends, we can explain from first-hand knowledge that a northern liberal like Senator Charles Percy may yield to a southern conservative live Senator John Tower in the interests of "party unity," which in the long run, means the best interest of himself as a party member.

Now instead of drawing charts designed to show the various ideological positions held by liberals and conservatives in the GOP, we will remember the wide range of opinion represented by the men who, as was said of Ronald Reagan, would work for a "safe and honorable peace in Viet Nam," but would defend the right of any people to be independent of aggression, as compared and contrasted to William Evans, who told the Fiat that in his view, we must not only leave Viet Nam, but must also "decide who (our) friends are" and recognize that we cannot buy friends with dollars or through military might.

By the very fact that so many of the political figures who addressed us in person or as role players spoke the same perennial promises of unity, of rugged individualism, of peace, of prosperity, and of apple pie, we discovered that politicians are men who have learned to couch their sentiments in universal values that seem to appear to most men.

We saw first hand that politicians are men who hedge when expressing their views so that they will later be able to compromise with other politicians without compromising their stated principles.

We learned many things from the Mock Convention, the worth of which cannot be evaluated until we have had an opportunity to put the new knowledge and understanding to use.

In the future, as we watch the actual nominating conventions, as we read political science textbooks, as we vote, or as we discuss politics, we may recall some of our impressions of the Mock Convention, in which we found ourselves swept away with the members of the crowd who came to live the roles they played, and we may better understand that there is a political aspect of our lives.



## FIAT LUX

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FIAT LUX

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Alfred, New York  
April 30, 1968



# Friedman praises convention

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

Too often has American youth been blatantly criticized for being apathetic. Too often have we been labled as being overly obsessed with drugs, flower power, releasing doves in railway stations, seizing administration buildings, and the like.

The time has come to realize that this generation has the capability of expressing its views through constructive means, and the recent Mock GOP National Convention is a paramount example of our awareness of the problems facing the United States.

Under the capable leadership of William Tatro, the entire Convention proved to be one of the most memorable experiences this University has ever witnessed. For the first time, the University and the Tech merged as partners in this colossal endeavor.

Each delegate, each organizer, and all others concerned with the various aspects of the Convention made the saying, "Let each become all he is capable of being," materialize into a reality. This statement is found on the great seal of the State of New York, and now has a personal meaning for every person associated with the events of the weekend.

One of the most inspiring conclusions that this Convention upheld is that the democratic process lives. This spirit has found expression from the Convention floor to the S.D.S. demonstration which occurred outside the hall on Friday night.

It has renewed my faith that the democratic process will survive so long as there are individuals interested enough in preserving its benefits.

To say that all the delegates as well as the numerous others involved learned more in one weekend about the democratic way of our governmental machinery than any course could ever hope to teach would be quite an understatement.

William Evans, Jr. spoke of the need for individuality in government. He retained his conviction that the State is the servant of the people, and not its lord and master.

Congressman Charles E. Goodell spoke at the kick-off session of the Convention. He stressed the fact that this country is, in a sense, dying from a malignant cancer which is destroying our fabric from within as well as from without. And the only way to cure the disease from which we are suffering is to change the leadership of the United States.

Former Governor Harold Stassen expressed his view that this nation's leaders have sacrificed our internal interests for external, i.e. foreign, prestige. The United States must redeem itself in the eyes of the world, but more important in the eyes of its citizens.

Like Evans, Stassen stressed his belief that the only way to remedy our internal problems is through individual behavior which manifests itself through human kindness. Emphasis on individual behavior is the sole manner to guarantee equal opportunity coupled with an elimination of prejudice and bigotry.

The issues and answers raised by these three gentlemen are valid in so far as they offer some diversity. It is true that laws will not eliminate

racial strife. Only individual action can accomplish this.

It is true that the United States is suffering from a sickness that will be extremely difficult to cure. It is also true that State must be the servant and ONLY the servant of the people.

The participants of this Convention pride themselves as being representative of the party of Lincoln. And as Lincoln desired so many years ago, the government of the United States must be "... of the people, by the people, and for the people ..." Only when government conforms to Lincoln's wish will its survival be guaranteed.

If the Republican party does succeed in its attempt to put its standard bearer into the White House, all problems cannot be solved immediately. This we must admit.

For the fabric of American society is so torn and so soiled, that it would take a miracle for any one party to re-establish this country's stature.

The future of this country rests on our shoulders, not on the shoulders of a President, or of any political party. Only this way will the United States be able to regain the self-respect it has been gradually losing.

As the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy once said; "the torch has now been passed to a new generation of Americans."

And it appears obvious that we of Alfred University, Al-



Alfred's Convention Hall

fred State College, and the numerous other institutions involved, have taken possession of that torch and are now carrying and spreading its brilliant light for all to see.

The question as to whether this torch will ever be passed to future generations depends upon the William Tatro's of this nation and all the others who have proven, without a shadow of a doubt, that the youth of today are ready and willing to accept the challenges of tomorrow.

We pledge ourselves to this quest. Of course there will always be those who will mar our efforts in their attempts to escape from their responsibilities, but against a dedicated majority, they will be figuratively crushed underfoot.

## Anti-Vietnam statement circulated at convention

By DAVID A. SMITH

Among the many circulars SDS has distributed at the time of the convention was a Statement concerning present American policies in Vietnam by Senator Hartke, a Democrat from Indiana. Essentially, the text challenges the rationale of America's presence in Vietnam and its idealistic opinions on freedom.

According to Hartke, man's primary problem is to survive, and his desire for peace is merely secondary. The senator implies that all American propaganda overlooks feeling for the human element in Southeast Asia and forces an "unwanted ideology" on the Vietnamese citizens. The statement further points out that American foreign policy undercuts the basic respect the Vietnamese have for their own lives.

Although the American citizens enjoy freedom and theoretically realize its connotations, other humans do not but yet are forced to fight for an ideal which is called true and essential for living. In the Senator's own words, "the people in Southeast Asia, South America, and many other places have no idea of our meaning of freedom."

It is easy to indicate the faults of America's actions but quite a different task to provide a correction. Hartke bitterly locates the dilemma of the war but offers only a meek solution. He urges that America restrain its "bloody dollar-crooked fingers" from robbing the depressed people's right of existence. The statesman holds an idealistic faith that the exploited masses will arrive at a solution of their own although it may not be in the American style of ideology.

This position is perfectly ac-



S.D.S. calls for peace.

ceptable if Hartke is unconcerned with the threat of Communism. But, indeed, this is not the case. The senator suggests that he is worried about the Communistic encroachment, but he still maintains a simpleminded belief that if left alone, "Communism will strangle by its own umbilical cord."

Whether this is a realistic understanding of the problem is a moot point. It seems inconsistent that someone aware of Communism would allow it to develop on its own accord. It seems idealistic of the senator to contend that tense situations would dissolve themselves when left alone without any assistance.

One who has sympathies for human suffering cannot disagree with Hartke when he preaches on the brutality of war. But, for a crisis so complex as the Vietnam war, his modified laissez-faire outlook is inadequate and contradictory to his own implied concern of the powers and motives of Communistic expansion.

# Convention boosts pride and morale of students

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

President Leland Miles told me that Alfred's Mock GOP National Convention accomplished four major objectives. The first major effect would be that Alfred University's image will most likely be projected beyond the local region and perhaps even onto the national scene.

Secondly, Miles felt that the proceedings at the Convention will make parents take a close, second look at students in general with an entirely new perspective. These parents have been shown, according to Miles, that students can be well-organized when they are vitally interested in a subject.

In addition, Miles asserted that this Convention illustrated the maturity and political sophistication which this generation possesses more than any of its predecessors.

It has also proven that "all" students are not solely interested in drugs, burning draft cards, and the like, as the press and news media would have us believe. Thus, this Convention will help the cause of students everywhere.

The third effect, Miles believed, would be a great deal of discussion regarding the verdict of the Convention. And such discussion cannot but help to crystallize the thinking of younger people; in such a way that the older generation will most likely be effected.

Last but not least, the fourth objective of this Convention will be a tremendous boost to Governor Rockefeller. By not coming to Alfred to accept his nomination, Rockefeller, according to Miles, "... missed the boat completely." Such an acceptance on Rockefeller's part would have been a very appropriate launching pad for his campaign.

The Alfred University Mock Convention boosted student morale as well as student pride, thus proving to all skeptics, that this student body is NOT apathetic.

Also, according to Miles, it showed that by immersing themselves in the political experience, the students have lived part of the human experience. All the participating students have acquired a useable knowledge of the inner workings of democracy.

Miles affirmed that a Convention such as this could become a tradition in Alfred. This great event was the first large scale student endeavor

to be jointly sponsored by both the University and Tech student bodies.

This has proven, as Miles noted, that students of both institutions have transcended many problems and jealousies of the two schools, and were thus able to pull off this massive effort with everyone as partners.

Ironically enough, Miles observed that the students have taught an important lesson to all faculty members of both schools: that two diverse academic institutions can cooperate without any forethought of jealousy or problems.

It is indeed a lesson which all faculty members, both at the Tech and University, should take heed of.

### Choice of Rocky

Miles felt that the Convention choice of Governor Rockefeller was a most exciting and provocative choice. It showed independent thinking on the part of the delegates; since a more obvious choice would have been Richard Nixon. Miles also felt that the selection of Rockefeller would have far more influence on the national scale.

When asked about his feelings concerning the S.D.S. activities on Friday night before the Convention hall, Miles said that nothing is wrong with these demonstrations so long as they do not disrupt the democratic process.

In other words, the democratic rights of all students must be and will be upheld.

Continuing in this vein of thought, Miles stated that he believed that there is a certain point at which certain forms of modern disobedience borders on fascistic methods.

When civil disobedience becomes active rather than passive, then civil disobedience tends to become similar to the storm trooper approach which will inevitably destroy the entire democratic process to achieve its desired ends.

In the United States today, this can be seen with the recent "storming" the barricades of the Pentagon.

All in all, President Miles concluded that the Mock GOP National Convention was an event which proved to be quite enlightening for all observers of the student body here and elsewhere. It has shown once and for all the potentialities of this student body to become actively concerned in external politics, as well as in other pertinent issues facing this country today.



Dr. Leland Miles took part in Saturday's proceedings.



# Apathy of one delegate becomes active interest

By KATHY KAPPELT

During the month of January, all Brick residents were contacted concerning the upcoming Intercollegiate Mock Convention. The Convention was described as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that no Alfred student could afford to miss.

The Political Affairs Club reeled off name after name of national political personalities who would be attending. The various events of the Convention were presented in such a glowing manner that the majority of the dorm members eagerly signed registration cards.

But as I said, that was during January. February passed and then March. Nothing had been announced about the upcoming Convention except the list of delegates. By this time I was apathetic towards the whole idea.

After all, what had happened to the enthusiasm of the Political Affairs Club? More important, what had happened to all the promises that were made to us on that night in January—the promises that filled us with excitement and anticipation of being delegates?

As a delegate I was told that my state chairman would contact me and set up a state delegation meeting to discuss the policies of our state. But as the Convention drew closer, no meeting was called. In fact I had no idea of who our chairman even was.

But by this time I did not care. I attempted to sell my ticket to anyone who would take it. Unfortunately, I was too late. Apathy had set in on the entire dorm. I couldn't even give the ticket away. I resigned myself to spending a very boring weekend.

Then the Convention convened. To my amazement I had to admit that the Friday program was very interesting and even stimulating. But what was even more surprising, I found myself becoming actively interested in my state's candidates.

When the platform was read, I was immediately against it. After all, how could I vote to accept it when it contained so



Delegates from Mississippi and Arizona celebrate with confetti.

many clauses that were contrary to the needs of my state?

By the time that he Convention recessed Friday night, I had been completely infected with its spirit. Maybe it was because other delegates were also reacting strongly or perhaps it was due to the tension and seriousness of the situation. Whatever it was, it had taken me over and I could not wait for the actual balloting to begin.

Saturday brought nominations, demonstrations and confetti. I cheered our state's candidates on. I was proud to be a part of the demonstrations because political fever had come over me.

When the balloting was taking place, I strained to hear how the bigger states would cast their votes. In effect, I had become totally involved in the proceedings of the Convention.

Looking back on the past weekend, I can truly say that I found the Convention a very profitable experience. Not only did I gain knowledge of the actual procedure of a political nominating convention but I now understand why politics is considered so exciting.

I realize that it is the duty of each citizen to be well informed on the various candidates' platforms, form a choice and vote. The Convention has left me with a feeling of political awareness that will never again turn to apathy.

# Woody Herman's music concludes GOP weekend

By DAVID A. SMITH

On Saturday evening with blaring trumpets and crashing drums, Woody Herman and his orchestra drew the Mock Convention's festivities to a successful close.

Woody Herman, a distinguished jazz clarinet player and an energetic performer, believes in combining "the new with the old for a better look into the future."

With this as his goal, Herman revives the dance melodies of the past and gives them a jazz face.

Woody mixes the "big band" sound of the past with the rhythmic pulse of the present. In his concert here, an example of this technique was "The Woodchoppers' Ball"—a number which forced adults in the audience to recall the days of 19??.

Along with the old favorites the group performed their version of "Stardust" and "In the Shadow of Your Smile" featuring Joe Alexander as solo tenor saxophonist.

Other notable soloists in the performance were John Hicks on piano, Carl Cuett with his string bass, and the tenor saxophonist Sal Mystico. These performers not only demonstrated their individual talent but the versatility of the group itself.

Besides writing their own numbers and versions of others, these players were capable of playing various instruments which added to the color of the ensemble.

Woody Herman, a skillful clarinetist, is equally talented with the alto saxophone. Similarly, one of the fine trumpet players is at home playing the flute, an instrument rarely heard in jazz combos.

For those who planned and worked in the convention activities Woody Herman offered an evening of relief and relaxation. But, such a nationally famed ensemble was no let down for the enthusiastic spirit which ran loose through Alfred both Friday and Saturday.

# Goodell analyzes U.S. scene

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

Following his convention keynote address, the Fiat had an opportunity to speak with Congressman Charles E. Goodell.

The first question asked of Goodell concerned the passage of a gun control law. He replied that strong gun control laws would most likely be unconstitutional; since such control measures could seriously hinder the rights of law abiding citizens.

A bill in Congress presently called the Dodd Bill would call for heavy restriction on the purchase of guns especially through mail order firms, but would not hinder constitutional liberties of the individual.

However, Goodell felt that further restrictions are needed, and that sales of firearms to criminals and teenagers should be limited.

## Drugs

Concerning the problem of drug usage and the antiquated laws utilized by this government, Goodell pointed out that the Food and Drug Administration has been established to investigate all consumables which could conceivably jeopardize one's health. He added there should be stronger controls for the more harmful drugs.

Because marijuana has often been used as a come-on for bigger and better things, Goodell asserted his belief that even this drug should more or less be subject to control measures. Nevertheless, there is, according to his opinions, an urgent need for more research.

All laws, therefore, concerning marijuana and other related drugs must be researched accordingly before

any definite decision can be reached.

## Failure to act

Regarding our foreign policy, Congressman Goodell felt that this government failed to act effectively after the Pueblo was seized in international waters. Most of the options available to the Johnson administration were closed after 36 hours following the incident.

Now, our primary concern must be the lives of the captive crewmen. Goodell stressed that in the future, when an unarmed ship carrying our most sophisticated equipment is travelling in the vicinity of enemy nations, the vessel must be protected.

It is too late to use force now. The only other avenue is negotiation. However, Goodell added that in the upcoming talks, the United States should not abandon all of its principles.

It should not make too many concessions. For the results of these potential negotiations will be vitally important towards the future of our country.

He felt that this government has allowed the Soviet Union to become a major force in the Middle East which could conceivably reverse the Israeli victory in 1967.

On Vietnam, Goodell explained that a phased deescalation of bombing would really depend upon a positive reaction of the Communists. However, he firmly declared that American troops should never be committed to do direct fighting unless the security of this vast nation is directly threatened.

Asked about civil rights, Goodell responded that it would be difficult to say that

there is anything more important than Vietnam, even though urban problems and Civil Rights legislation are important.

He continued by asserting that this entire dilemma is compounded with unsound programs issued in Washington by the Democratic administration.

Violence, he believed, never helped any piece of legislation regardless of its worth. This method of protesting is "pragmatically barren" and only adds to the frustration and alienation gripping this country.

## Economic crisis

Goodell believed that our present economic crisis has the potentiality of leading to the devaluation of the dollar, which would in turn lead to another depression.

He felt that one way in which to alleviate this crisis at home would be to cut back 6½ billion dollars in low priority spending such as a supersonic transport, space, troops in Europe, and farm subsidies.

Congressman Goodell revealed that his preference for the next President of the United States would be Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller would not only strengthen the fibre of the party itself, but as President, he would also strengthen the fabric of American society.

And by a twist of fate or what have you, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller was chosen to be the standard bearer of the GOP by the students at the Mock Republican Convention, thus reaffirming Goodell's faith in the man he desires to be the next President of the United States.

# Nominees ride in parade

By IRWIN BERLIN

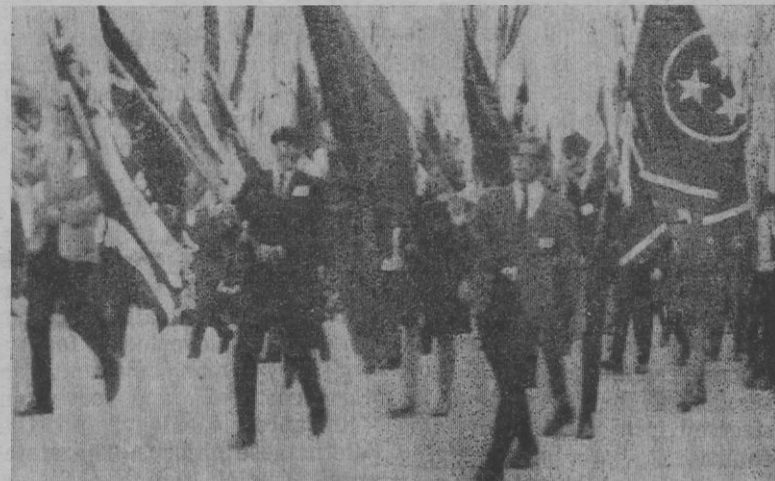
To celebrate the just nominated Republican ticket of Nelson Rockefeller and John Tower, a parade wound its way down Main Street.

Credit for this well-run part of the convention must be given to parade chairman, Frank Liacona.

Included were the candidates and university officials, a display of the state flags, and a procession of some fifteen antique cars that were in better condition than most modern cars.

The Gorham and Hornell High School Bands played with distinction, and a number of imaginative floats were exhibited. Notable was one depicting President Johnson as a "superman" floating "up, up, and away" (from politics)?

A little more than half way through the parade, the S.D.S. went through with a planned demonstration. Jerry Kolisch, who explained the various aspects of the parade, said that from



Convention delegates parade state flags.

the S.D.S. deserved respect for their action, which was basically for resistance of the draft.

Revere Perkins explained that he and the other students were returning their draft cards to Father John Woods (who participated), to protest the war in Vietnam.

The spectators were somewhat annoyed, as I discovered from gleaning their views. One

typical comment was made that the cap and gown (worn by Prof. Hills), and the cloth (Father Woods), were being worn as if to implicate all members of both the academic and religious community.

At the parade, I asked various persons involved as to what their general opinion of the convention was, and of the choice of Rockefeller and Tower as nominees.

The overwhelming percent age declared the convention to be perfectly run, with such a fine approach to detail, that if I dared to write anything that might be construed as damaging, I would be hung from the highest tree.

The college students from visiting schools were exceptionally impressed with the success of the convention, and some were even impressed with Alfred itself!



Rosebush float flies along Main Street.



# Evans probes nation's dilemmas

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

This article contains the personal views of Mr. William E. Evans Jr., former GOP Presidential candidate. His opinions reflect the genuine concern this man has for our country and for our generation. Reflect upon his remarks and the questions asked of him, so as to better formulate your own opinions.

**Question: What are your opinions regarding a gun control law?**

Response: Evans held that it would be extremely difficult to argue against anyone who proposes to establish a law designed from keeping firearms out of the hands of the mentally incompetent and convicted criminals.

However, he felt that laws, i.e. control measures, are not the answer to solving this problem, since such laws would probably lead to the denial of the American right to bear arms.

In addition, regardless of any laws, any individual with an evil purpose can easily obtain a weapon. Potential killers will never be stopped by a piece of written paper.

This problem remains with the individual of society to solve—we all must strive to build a better community, not constructed solely on laws, but rather on human understanding and willingness to do better.

**Question: Do you agree with a recent TIME magazine article which stated that our country's laws concerning marijuana and other related drugs should be updated to meet the changes which are occurring in our society?**

Response: The laws regarding this problem, according to Evans, are extremely complex and should be reviewed with the utmost scrutiny. In handling such laws, a good deal of discretion has to be left with the sentencing judge.

Speaking primarily about drugs more serious than marijuana, Evans noted that there are two types of people convicted: professionals who are in the narcotics racket solely for the money, and those unfortunate individuals who are caught up in the web of addiction and are forced to

"push" for the "fix".

Obviously, there should be two different types of sentences for these people. However, as Evans continued, most judges fail to realize that the real criminals are those who are not addicted, but who push drugs for the purpose of addicting others.

Concerning the use of marijuana, Evans stated that a complete scientific survey should be conducted by the government before any revision of the law can be achieved. These laws need updating, revision, and possibly abolition; for as Evans said, "Laws that can't be enforced are bad laws."

**Question: What seems to you to be the limits of responsible dissent regarding campus demonstrations against the war in Vietnam itself or Dow Chemical by such groups as S.D.S.?**

Response: On this question, Evans felt that the right to dissent is an imperative in a free society. Blind support for governmental policy is not a healthy sign for a functioning democracy.

However, Evans could not emphasize enough the fact that all methods of dissent should be responsible and thoughtful rather than purely emotional. According to him, any emotional action, such as the recent march on Washington, will inevitably result in an emotional response which only hardens the attitudes of the pro's and con's.

The power of reason must be used instead of emotional motivation, or else the persuasiveness of dissent will prove to be chaotic as well as futile.

## Foreign policy

**Question: how do you feel our foreign policy should change—specifically towards the Pueblo crisis and the Middle East? (Mr. Evans' comments concerning Vietnam are reviewed in my article on his luncheon address).**

Response: Evans asserted that our entire policy regarding the containment of Communism must be reviewed. Communism should be placed in its proper perspective and not merely feared. The United States government has to realize that it cannot continue to police the world in order to make it safe for democracy.

Concerning the Pueblo, Evans felt that force will eventually be countered with force. Our government has a commitment to protect those men now held captive. Time is running out for the Pueblo's crew as well as for this country's prestige.

If need be, the government must issue some ultimatum which would spell out in clear language that an illegal action calls for a stronger response. United States servicemen, according to Evans, cannot be abandoned.

Viewing the Middle East situation, Evans noted that the United States must decide who her friends are and who represents her type of governmental system.

This government should be well aware of the fact that it is impossible to buy friends. And in the light of this statement, Evans asked, "How can you justify giving arms to Nasser?"

Reflecting upon the recent war, Evans concluded that the United States misled the Israelis by assuring them of the 7th Fleet protection. Fortunately, however, the Israeli government acted wisely and in

their national interests. These wise actions, according to Evans, snatched victory from the jaws of defeat.

**Question: What are your feelings towards U.S. policy regarding Red China?**

Response: This government, according to Evans, is guilty of failing to communicate with the Communist Chinese. The United States should not fear Red China's overrunning this country. Thus, our policy must not include a hemming in of this Communist nation.

Since there are many hostilities occurring within Communist China, an example of which would be the recent social revolution, as well as severe tension with the Russians, our lines of defense should be withdrawn to a reasonable limit, but certainly should not be maintained 10,000 miles in every direction from Washington.

Our present policy in the Far East has made the United States the common enemy. This has created a universal fear of total annihilation which has gripped the entire world. There is no price to talking, and where talking can alleviate this pressure of fear, the course of action should be obvious.

Evans concluded by stating that Red China must be verbally contacted, so that this government can concentrate on the important issues rather than instilling fear in its citizens.

**Question: Do you agree or disagree with the Civil Rights legislation passed during the Johnson administration? And do you believe that the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King has or will hinder his non-violence program?**

Response: Race relations is without a doubt the most perplexing problem confronting this country. It is NOT a problem, but rather hundreds of problems.

Evans stated that the futility of legislation regarding Civil Rights can be exemplified by this government's over-promising the minorities more "rights" than the administration could ever hope to fulfill. Responsible for making overall race relations at their lowest point in this nation's history.

Instead of futile laws and an abundance of promises, Evans affirmed that more can be accomplished by sheer honesty on the part of the white politician. Simple decency is needed on an individual basis. Evans felt that most black people envision the whites as talking with a forked-tongue.

The United States has a long road to travel before race relations can be brought up to par. He asserted that there should be less emphasis on law, and more emphasis on individual human behavior; since the seat of all hatred is found in human conduct.

Even though some laws are needed to guarantee the Negro's constitutional rights, Evans was of the opinion that many Negroes can make substantial advances on their own initiative and without excessive reliance on "white" laws.

Evans realized that although there will always be racism in this country, education has and will continue to make great strides towards general understanding.

Due to great educational advances, upcoming generations are learning to judge people on their merit rather than on their color.

As far as the effects of Dr. King's murder were concerned, Evans felt that ensuing vio-

lence only causes further alienation between the races. Whites are becoming more frightened, while, as Evans noted, Negroes are becoming more frightened, with this nation's futile laws and their fruitless results.

Evans concluded by unequivocally declaring that laws will never wipe out bigotry. The tragic irony of this country's Civil Rights laws seems to be that more bigotry is created than eliminated.

## Economic crisis

**Question: How do you feel about the economic crisis which is threatening the world with depression and what could be done?**

Response: The American populace has too long been sold on the idea that the United States is the richest nation in the world. As Evans pointed out, this country may be the greatest producer in the world, but the fact of the matter is that most wealth is not in government position, but rather in private accounts. Therefore, a distinction must be drawn between the federal treasury and personal wealth.

As a matter of fact, Evans observed that by all financial standards, this government is essentially bankrupt.

And this administration fails to realize that by taking wealth from private sources, the goose that lays the golden egg is killed.

Today, according to Evans, private industry is sick with the realization that it could no survive without governmental support. And on the other side of the coin, as government attempts to regain its financial losses through taxation, more weaknesses in private industry develop.

Evans felt that as long as the government continues to spend more than it takes in, and as long as it subsidizes sick industries, our free capitalistic economy will suffer.

He concluded that the net result of this would be the devaluation of the dollar coupled with the threat of dislocation and depression.

Evans offered the sobering analogy that the United States



William Evans

is ravelling the same road as did Great Britain which is slowly sacrificing its freedom to become a collectivized welfare state.

**Question: What do you feel the Republican Party has to offer the people of the United States that the Democratic Party has failed to supply?**

Response: Evans seemed to feel that no one on the top of the governmental hierarchy could really change this nation's problems overnight. There is no real leadership anymore capable of adequately reversing this country's policies.

In essence, the United States like all governments, has within itself the seed of its own destruction.

Whereas the Democratic Party tends to be more authoritarian, the Republican Party, according to Evans, feels more disposed to individual responsibility and freedom. In other words, Evans as well as many other Republicans, believes that the function of government should not be to portray a God-like figure, but rather consist of a laissez-faire type policy with limited constitutional guarantees.

Evans concluded by emphatically stating that the Republican party can temporarily save his country from socialistic statism which would otherwise be inevitable within the next thirty years.

## Credentials committee . . .

(Continued from Page 1)  
that the Convention would nominate George Wallace.

Unfortunately, many states such as Illinois felt that the Republican party could not take a chance and allow an independent to enter the ballot or even the role of the Convention.

### Final approval

The Credentials Committee approved Alabama's seating by a vote of 69 to 24. The final approval came, of course, later that evening from the Convention itself.

At first it looked as though Alabama might have a difficult time in attaining the Convention's final approval. It was not until Arizona revealed Alabama's intention not to nominate Wallace that the road was open for Alabama's seating.

Although the Credentials Committee seemed highly realistic in action, the thoughts expounded seemed a bit too idealistic for today's politics. Ohio stated it did not care about the effect of Wallace on Republican chances; the legal and just thing to do was to seat Alabama.

Although morally right, this

action was politically unsound. As implied by several delegates, from the Credentials Committee, Alabama, as any state, should have the right to express its choice for the presidency; however, it would be political suicide for the Republican party to place Wallace in the role.

Realistically, as stated by delegates from Florida and Illinois, the integrity and solidity of the GOP camp would be stained and weakened if Wallace were nominated.

Of course, before the final approval by the Convention took place, Alabama did come to its realistic and political senses and withdrew its intentions concerning Wallace. Although the Alabama delegation was concerned for its constituents, the Republican tradition of strict party politics prevailed.

In our ever-growing and resounding world of politics, something must be sacrificed for this red, white and blue growth of "democracy's" political parties. Last week it was honest and proper representation.

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## Powers commends convention effort

William Tatro IV and his carefully selected and indefatigable Committees are to be congratulated and commended for the huge success of the Mock Republican Convention.

The entire spirit of the Convention, the guest speakers, the enthusiasm and orderliness of the delegates and demonstrations, the professional manner of the chairman and those who placed names in nomination, the music, security, and the social part of the program all contributed to the largest and most outstanding Convention ever presented in Alfred.

Those in charge of decorations in Convention Hall and the parade through Alfred should also receive plaudits.

It indicates a continuation of the cooperation between the students, faculties, and administrations of Alfred University and Alfred College.

In my opinion, this Convention should be established as a tradition and a quadrennial work.

Paul F. Powers  
Dean of students



## Senate elects officers; Peyton names chairmen

By SUE CORNELL

Randy Peyton, newly elected president of Student Senate presided over the election of officers at last Tuesday's meeting of that organization.

The new treasurer is Dennis Wilt, a freshman from Lancaster.

Debbie Dare, was elected to the post of corresponding secretary. A sophomore math major, she is from Wellsville.

Elected to the office of recording secretary is Sue Cornell, a junior psychology major from Jamestown.

Peyton also appointed the chairman of four standing committees. They are Tracie Edwards as head of the Academic Policy Committee, Jo-Ellen Thomas as head of the Functional Service Committee, Karen Wilkie as Publicity Chairman, and vice-president Diego Merida as head of the newly created Joint Tech-University Committee.

"Senate is open to new ideas, and I would like to expand its role encouraging everyone interested in working to attend meetings, along with the duly elected representatives." Peyton continued to explain that there is a provision in Senate's constitution that independents living off campus may send a representative. A prospective candidate must have the support of thirty-five students in the form of a petition.

Campus clubs and organizations may send a voting member to Senate and were urged to do so.

Student advisor applications are still available at Dean Powers' office.

The upcoming Senate Banquet was discussed. Peyton is looking into the possibility of having liquor served at this function, scheduled for Howell Hall.

Tonight's Senate meeting is at 7:30 p.m. in Room B of the Campus Center.

## CCFL to offer course in fresh water studies

A six-week course in fresh water studies on Seneca Lake will be offered July 1 to Aug. 9 at the Finger Lakes Aquatic Institute.

Dr. Louise Potter, professor of biology at Elmira College and director of the Institute, said the course—Limnology—will be open to undergraduate college students and incoming freshman college students.

Applications for registering are now being accepted at the College Center of the Finger Lakes, headquartered in Corning, sponsor of the institute.

CCFL received a grant from the National Science Foundation to support the course last

## Guarneri performs successfully

By DAVID SMITH

Last Monday evening at Alumni Hall the famed Guarneri String Quartet presented a concert of diversified classical and modern compositions. Because such an ensemble, composed of two violins, a viola and a cello rarely is heard on concert tours, this group surprised the audience with their effective dynamics and full sound.

As the opening for the program, Beethoven's *Opus 18, No. 4* proved to be a typical example of Classical quartet music. This number is just one of

the many compositions written during the Classical period which introduced and perfected the string quartet as a performing ensemble.

Although certain tones, especially from the 'cello, were raucous and seemingly unperfected, the group captured the noticeable Beethoven spirit and maintained stunning technique throughout the four movements of this work.

As a sudden shift from the exciting Beethoven melodies, *Five Pieces* by Webern, a modern musician, appeared second on the program. Obviously this composer has experimented with harmonies and techniques which arouse rather than pacify the listeners. After the shock of the first "Piece", the audience gradually adjusted to the discord and soon appreciated the tense poises which the performers produced.

The following Stravinsky *Concertino* was no rest from this untamed sound. Although Stravinsky may be called a radical by Beethoven lovers, this selection seemed mild when compared to Webern's. In many of his later works, Stravinsky has imitated natural sounds.

Written in his earlier career, the *Concertino* could possibly be a forerunner of this technique. The performers, skillful with modern compositions, brought out the impact of this effect and convinced most of the doubters that even Stravinsky could have substance.

After a short intermission, the final selection was the *Quartet in A minor* of Brahms, the Neo-classicist. Satisfying the ears unaccustomed to mod-

ern music, the quartet closed the concert with a basically unified, liquid sound which is necessary for a good rendition of Brahms.

Although this ensemble was appreciated for their strong musical sensitivity, they had some characteristics which should be undesirable for professional musicians.

Occasionally in the first half of the program, the tone quality of the 'cello was unrefined and displeasing. However, in the final Brahms quartet, this was corrected, and the 'cello was effective in its numerous solo passages. Perhaps due to the nature of the contemporary selections a more rough sound was necessary, but this is indistinguishable and depends on personal tastes.

Nevertheless, the performance was successful and indeed an appropriate conclusion to Alfred's concert series of visiting musicians.

## Bruno Bettelheim to speak in Alfred

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim of the University of Chicago will discuss "The Individual in Mass Society" tomorrow evening at 8 p.m. The lecture, sponsored by the Cultural Programs Council, will be held in Howell Hall.

Titillations will be printed soon. If you have been pinned, engaged, or married recently, or have been accepted to graduate school, let us share your joy.

## Two professors added to faculty

Two new professors have been appointed to teach this fall at Alfred. Francis L. Trice has been appointed assistant professor of romance languages and Reuben Garner has been given a temporary appointment as instructor in history to replace Stuart Campbell while he is on leave during the fall semester.

Having attended St. Petersburg Junior College, Trice received his B.A. in economics from Florida State University in 1960. He earned his M.A. degree in Spanish Linguistics in 1961 from the University of Rochester, and studied at the University of Illinois. He expects to get the Ph.D. degree in June from Syracuse University.

## Reading of poetry planned Thursday

The second poetry reading in the 'Free Balloon' series co-sponsored by St. Alban's Episcopal Mission and Alfred University will be presented Thursday at 8:00 p.m. in the lounge of the Campus Center.

James Crenner, assistant professor of English at Hobart, will be the featured poet.

Mr. Crenner, a graduate of both the MFA and PhD programs at the University of Iowa, published his first book of poems, *THE AGING GHOST* (Golden Quill Press) in 1964. He has taught poetry at the University of Iowa and at St. Vincent College in Latrobe, Pa.

In addition to wide publication in such magazines as *Poetry* and the *Atlantic*, Mr. Crenner won the annual Academy of American Poets Prize in 1966. His work also appears in the *Borestone Mountain* anthology, *BEST POEMS OF 1967*, and in the forthcoming *Dial Press* anthology, *MIDLANDS II*.

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sity.

While working on his doctorate, he was a graduate teaching assistant and an instructor in Spanish at Syracuse from 1962 to the present.

His dissertation is entitled "A Descriptive and Critical Analysis of *La Píccara Justina*." An article by Trice has been accepted by the *Revista de Estudios Hispánicos* of the University of Alabama.

He is a member of Phi Sigma Iota, the Romance languages honorary society; Sigma Delta Pi, Spanish honorary society; and the Modern Language Association.

Garner has taught at the Rochester Institute of Technology Evening College and, most recently, has been assistant professor in humanities at RIT.

He received his B.A. in economics from Cornell University and his M.A. degree in education from the University of Rochester where he is currently a doctoral candidate.

Garner is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the American Historical Association, the Society for French Historical Studies and the Société de l'Histoire moderne.

summer. NSF renewed the grant this year.

Offered for six credit hours, "Basic Limnology" will involve students in the principles of limnological research working from the Institute's 65-foot research vessel and in the laboratory. Faculty and students will work as a team in field work and research at Seneca Lake.

Dr. Potter, in outlining the purposes of the Institute's summer study, said, "Our need for the natural resources of the aquatic environments as well as the degradation of many of our fresh water and coastal areas, has increased the need for competent technicians and scientists."

Full-time faculty, all from colleges in CCFL, will be Dr. Potter; Dr. Charles A. Gifford, assistant professor, biology, Alfred; Dr. Daniel B. Sass, professor of geology, Alfred; Dr. Donald L. Woodrow, assistant professor of geology, Hobart and Wm. Smith Colleges; and Dr. William G. Lindsay, Jr., assistant professor, biology, Elmira.

Information about registration, fees and other details may be obtained from the College Center of the Finger Lakes, 22 West Third Street, Corning, New York 14830.

Abraham Lincoln speaks on The Peace Corps



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HORNELL



# Evans speaks of Vietnam and of mass conscription

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

What motivates an individual to run for the Presidency of the United States? What does a man wish to accomplish? These major questions were answered by William W. Evans Jr., in a Convention kick-off luncheon speech presented at the Tech last Friday.

Many factors have influenced Evans' interest in politics. However, during the summer of 1967, Evans stated that as he looked across the country, he witnessed the malignant sickness which had gripped the United States.

Internally, our cities were burning; while externally, the government was hopelessly sinking deeper into the quicksand of the Vietnamese War.

Everything this nation had striven to achieve for nearly 200 years was all at once threatening to go down the drain.

Concern for his country as well as concern for his children's future prompted Evans to enter the New Hampshire primary. Realizing that he had neither the funds or organizational support, Evans nevertheless decided to bring his views to the people.

He strongly believed that in order for a democracy to function, citizens must take interest in government. All must have definite opinions. Apathetic indifference must cease to exist.

In his address, Evans concentrated on two major issues: the Vietnam War and conscription. Concerning Vietnam, Evans felt that what is best for this country must be our primary consideration—and what is best for the United States is to get out of Vietnam.

This government is faced with three miserable alternatives concerning this "quicksand" war; the first of which is a stalemate, in which each side bargains for its best respective advantage.

Our country cannot afford a war which would last approximately twenty years costing the citizens thirty billion dollars annually as well as a yearly loss of 30,000 lives.

Secondly, we are faced with the great popular appeal of winning. To many Americans, Evans noted, the primary concern is not how the game is played, but rather who wins. The methods of winning are inconsequential, so long as the game is won.

If winning means bleeding this country to death, if winning means dropping more bomb tonnage on North Vietnam than in all of World War II, then exponents of this "winning" philosophy believe that any means should be used to achieve the desired ends.

But what does winning entail? Evans observed that a total victory would imply total occupation, total devastation, and then total reconstruction

of an already hopelessly insecure country.

Is a parade down 5th Avenue worth such a "victory"? Or, as Evans pointed out, is such a victory worth a common border with Communist Red China with its limitless supply of manpower? According to Evans, the response to these questions is an unequivocal "NO!"

## Third choice

The only other "miserable" alternative which this nation could possibly pursue is disengagement. Evans posed the question—how many Americans really want this country to be involved in Vietnam? Evans continued by asserting that any commitment we have had to the South Vietnamese has been more than filled.

Total victory is not worth a loss of American freedom. The United States, as Evans believes, cannot and will not bleed to death because of a quagmire war approximately 9,000 miles from Washington.

Evans implied that if the South Vietnamese cannot help themselves, we, of the United States, should not pursue the Great White Father image.

Concerning conscription, Evans asserted that the draft has never really been a part of this country's policy. The government does not have the right to take a person's body at a certain age and say he now owes his life to the service of the State.

For as Evans adequately concluded, the State is the servant of the people, not its lord and master.

# Stassen cites loss of freedom

By LEWIS SILVERMAN

Former Governor of Minnesota, Harold Stassen addressed approximately five hundred Mock Convention delegates and administrative personnel at one of Friday's luncheons.

Stassen pointed out that three years ago our country reached what is today known as the "Hard Harsh Line." When America committed herself, in a grand scale, to the Vietnamese War, the administration lost sight of the inner problems of our country.

The former governor went on to expound an intensely progressive plan of redemption for the United States to follow.

Stassen feels that due to the tremendous cost of the war; education, housing, employment, and even individual freedom has suffered.

Besides relocating our troops on the coast line of Viet Nam and stopping the bombing entirely, Stassen looks to the United Nations for complete control in Vietnamese matters.

**America, through the United Nations must regain the hearts of the young men and women of Viet Nam. Throughout Stassen's speech, the former governor stressed morality, and man's kindness to his fellow man.**

Once stability in Viet Nam is achieved, our government could now focus on its own internal problems. Stassen pointed out that enormous amounts of money are involved in war contracts between the government and our large industries.

The governor's utopian idealism even involves the colossal business firms in this Republican surge of glory.

Money regained from the



"Biff" Tatro consults with Harold Stassen.

dead war drive should be redirected into America's ghettos. The cities could be rebuilt and jobs could be offered by these large corporations to slum dwellers.

## New centers

The second part of his speech pointed out that new city-center colleges should be developed. These new city centers would cure the ills of the slums through advanced studies in sociology, economics and psychology. The student institutionalized city centers would be called the "Martin Luther King Centers."

Directing his remarks to the youth present at the luncheon the governor stated the purpose of such centers: "that you young men and women should not underestimate your impact on society." With a one-third cut back in the war effort this hopeful dream could come true.

Stassen said that this plan was obviously a long term program and that Republican leadership would be needed to "set the course and guide the ship."

The total political and economic scientific program would be built around true equality and genuine freedom for all humanity. Racial violence, in the streets of America, can not hope to be stopped unless black as well as white human beings are entitled to an equal opportunity at the meaningful things in our society.

Stassen called for partisan politics to remove itself from this issue. Both parties must move away from the "Hard Harsh line" of war committal and share equally in the responsibility of regaining the stability between the races that is so desperately needed in America.

# Goodell scores Democrat's 'sick society'

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

The keynote speaker at the first session of the Mock GOP Convention was Congressman Charles E. Goodell, representative of the 38th Congressional district.

Goodell emphasized that something is tragically wrong with this country's governing administration.

To list his grievances categorically will show the extent to which Congressman Goodell feels that this country could do better: we are suffering from urban upheaval, rising costs of living, record level of interest rates, a severe economic crisis, a sick economy, a rising crime rate, the highest taxes in history, air and water pollution, and tremendous poverty.

These problems exemplify the malignant cancer which is killing this country from within, as well as our foreign policy which is killing us from the outside.

**Goodell asserted that the only thing this country should be committed to is the growth of the American human being.**



Rep. Charles Goodell gives keynote address.

Under Republican leadership, he declared that America will and can do better.

The Democrats, Goodell continued, have nothing to offer Americans except a "birdland" of political promises which have never been kept. The vulture and the parrot can only give us more of the same dilemmas facing us now.

For this reason, Goodell emphasized that under new Republican leadership, all of these unfulfillable promises will cease to exist, and the administration of 1968 will in no way resemble the administration of 1964.

Goodell recognized the tenuous nature of peace which could be easily shattered and stated that under Republican

leadership, the peace of the world will be preserved. This country is in a tragic situation due mainly to Democratic mistakes and misguidance.

## Problem solvers

The Republican Party can not and will not mislead its own people or its enemies as the Democratic administration has done in the past. In other words, as Goodell pointed out, Republicans are a party of problem solvers and not problem creators.

They formulate the action party of American politics. Under Republican leadership, Goodell prophesied that our national resources will be mobilized to solve our internal needs.

Low priority spendings will

be cut. Many priorities will be left to local governments to solve rather than placing more of a burden on the federal government. Some troops from Europe will most likely be withdrawn, and the space program will probably be cut.

Goodell emphasized that the United States is moving backwards. All Americans must rally behind the Republican standard bearer to set this country back on the right track.

The primary concern of this government must be the quality of American life, and not the world opinion of our actions as the Democrats are so concerned with.

This nation, according to Goodell, is suffering from a crisis of national spirit. We must see more realistic programs emanating from Washington. Every citizen must be guaranteed the right to earn an income.

**Our "great" society is in grave trouble. America, Goodell stressed, must have enlightenment towards an intense commitment to ourselves—our citizens.**

We must emerge from our winter of discontent. We must once again seek the sap of our self-respect. This is our challenge. Goodell promised that America will once again see the sunshine of greatness.

Goodell reiterated his plea that we must rededicate America. The government has an obligation to the people. America will regain its self-respect and gain total victory over its severe dilemmas with the advent of the Republican Party in 1968.

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# McCarthy Rally TONITE

7:30 PM

Myers Hall



# Saxons notch first and second victories

By JIM CUSHMAN

The Saxon lacrosse team re-vengeed their earlier defeat of the season by humbling a strong Clarkson team 12 to nine in overtime, and sending St. Lawrence back to the north country with a nine to four defeat.

Slats Gregory was again, the man to stop for both opposing defenses as he scored five goals and had three assists in the Clarkson game, and netted three more points with two assists in the St. Lawrence contest.

Gregory's backup men at midfield deserve a great deal of credit for the two game success story, as they have finally come of age in stick handling and offensive maneuvers.

The middies displayed better confidence in their attackmen, and used them to the greatest advantage as the final scores revealed.

## Clarkson

In last Wednesday's contest, the Saxons held the Engineers scoreless for the first quarter while taking three goals of their own. Dick Schultz scored the first goal of the game at 8:45 of the period, while Gregory put in the other two points.

Clarkson retaliated with four scores in the second period to threaten the Saxon lead, but Schultz and Gregory add-

ed two more points to the Alfred Score, and Harold Arrich netted his first of the game to maintain a six to four lead at half time.

The Engineers caught their second wind sooner than the Saxons in the last half to out-score the visitors five to three and tie the game at nine all at the final whistle.

The Alfred nine were not about to make the long journey home with another loss however, as they poured on some energy to net three final goals in the two five minute overtime periods, and held the hometeam scoreless.

Gil Rossner contributed two points to the cause from his attack position and middle, Tad Collins got his first assist of the season.

In the Saturday contest against St. Lawrence, the Saxons evened a year old challenge with their eight to four defeat of the Larries before the somewhat depleted cheering section of the previous week's home opener.

Gregory sparkled, as he ran rings around the visiting defense, and scored three goals during the first eleven minutes of play, while assisting on Arrich's score.

Joe Anastasi put away the final point of the period at 12:30.

The Saxons again held the

opposition scoreless in the first quarter, as the Larries appeared somewhat stunned at the 101% improvement of the home team since last year's meeting.

The Alfred backfield played such tight defense that the Larries couldn't even score when the Saxons were two men down because of penalties.

St. Lawrence closed the point spread in the second half with three fast goals, and seemed to recover from their initial shock to hold the Saxons scoreless for the next two quarters. They closed the third period with one more goal at 11:10, but remained scoreless for the remainder of the game while Anastasi and Arrich ended the contest with one and two goals respectively.

The Saxons will be on the road for the next three games, with matches at Geneseo tomorrow, Union on Saturday, and Ithaca College one week from today.

However, they will be playing at home again Parent's Weekend, May 11, at 2:00, and there will be bus transportation provided for spectators.

The bus will leave from in front of the Campus Center approximately 15 minutes before game time and return to the campus after the game.



Lacrosse team takes first victory.

## Cindermen outdistance Ithaca; Rosenberg leads Saxon attack

By PETE STASZ

While the mock convention roared to its conclusion Saturday, the undefeated Alfred track team forced its way past Ithaca College 87-58.

Triple winner Marty Rosenberg and double winners Jim Crosby, Ken Stanley and Pete Stasz helped the Saxons capture twice as many first as their opponents, but it was the sprinters, led by Marty Rosenberg and Crosby, who finally

## Linksmen triumph in season opener

The Saxon linksmen entertained Hobart at Wellsville Wednesday. The conditions for the match were anything but ideal — heavily overcast skies with intermittent sprinkles and cold, hard winds.

The results of the contest helped to make the day more pleasant for Coach Yunevich and the Alfred squad as the score was Alfred 5½, Hobart 3½.

Leading the linksmen was Frank Wyant with a 71. Frank had little problem beating his opponent convincingly — 8 up with 7 holes to play.

Bill Farden and Jon Boyd carded 74's, very respectable scores in the adverse weather conditions. Farden's score included 4 penalty strokes because of out of bounds. Sam Spiegel and Gene Bernstein shot steady 76's, while Chip Shevlin soared to a 79.

Tomorrow the squad plays R.I.T. at home and Saturday Rochester visits. The linksmen will put their superior knowledge of the Wellsville course to use, giving them a decided advantage over the visiting teams.

broke the meet wide open.

The field events began the battle, with Stanley and Mat Hagberg placing second and third in the shotput. Pole vaulters, Dave Welty and Don Macauley flipped themselves over the bar for a first and second place, but Ithaca countered by taking one, two in the high jump. Alfred's Al Daily and Terry Mee tied for third.

Versatile strongman, Stanley, fought back with a first in the javelin and the discus, with back-upman Hagberg third in the discus. However Ithaca took first and third in the long and triple jumps, while Alfred's Doug Dallman leaped well enough for two seconds.

While the war raged in the field, the Saxon runners found the Ithaca mud and wind to their liking. The 440 yard relay initiated the racing, with Rosenberg, Diego Merida, Rene Hebert, and Larry Enos speeding to an easy victory.

Next, Stasz fought his way to a win in the mile, then Dick Stevens and Welty ran second and third in the high hurdles. With the team leading uneasily 44 to 37, the sprinters took over by demolishing the opposition and clinching the victory.

Jim Crosby and Enos plowed their way around the track for first and third in the 440 yard dash, and Rosenberg, Hebert, and Merida, not to be outdone, swept the 100 yard dash. Ithaca tried to stay close by winning the half mile, but Andy Erickson and Ed Gabriel took second and third.

Then in a flurry of running ability, Stevens won the intermediate hurdles, Stasz and Erickson ground their way to a first and third in the two mile, and Rosenberg and Hebert bolted down the straightaway for one, two in the 220. The mile relay team of Gary Woodfield, Merida, Mee, and Cros-

by then ended the meet with Alfred's customary win.

The freshman team did not fare so well, losing 82-52. Kevin McLaughlin placed second in the shot and third in the discus. Bill Elliot won the javelin, then took second in the intermediate hurdles, while Dick Kirchner won the long and triple jumps and third in the 440 hurdles.

Pat Keeler and Mike Fine were second and third in the mile and two mile, while Keeler and Owen Drather were one, two in the 880. Bill Lafauci won the high hurdles, and Stan Schneider and Jim Colburn placed first and third in the quarter mile.

Tomorrow the trackmen will face their toughest opposition in Brockport, and in a meet where every event will go down to the wire. Alfred's undefeated season will lie in the outcome. A great contest is promised: 3:30, tomorrow on Terra Cotta Field.

## Calendar of Events

### Tuesday

Forum: Parents Lounge, CC, 11:00 p.m.  
AWS: Student offices 7 p.m.  
Senate: Room B, CC, 7:30 p.m.

### Wednesday

Golf: RIT, 1:00 p.m.  
Track: Brockport /Hobart, 3:30 p.m.  
Bettelheim lecture: Howell Hall, 8 p.m.

### Thursday

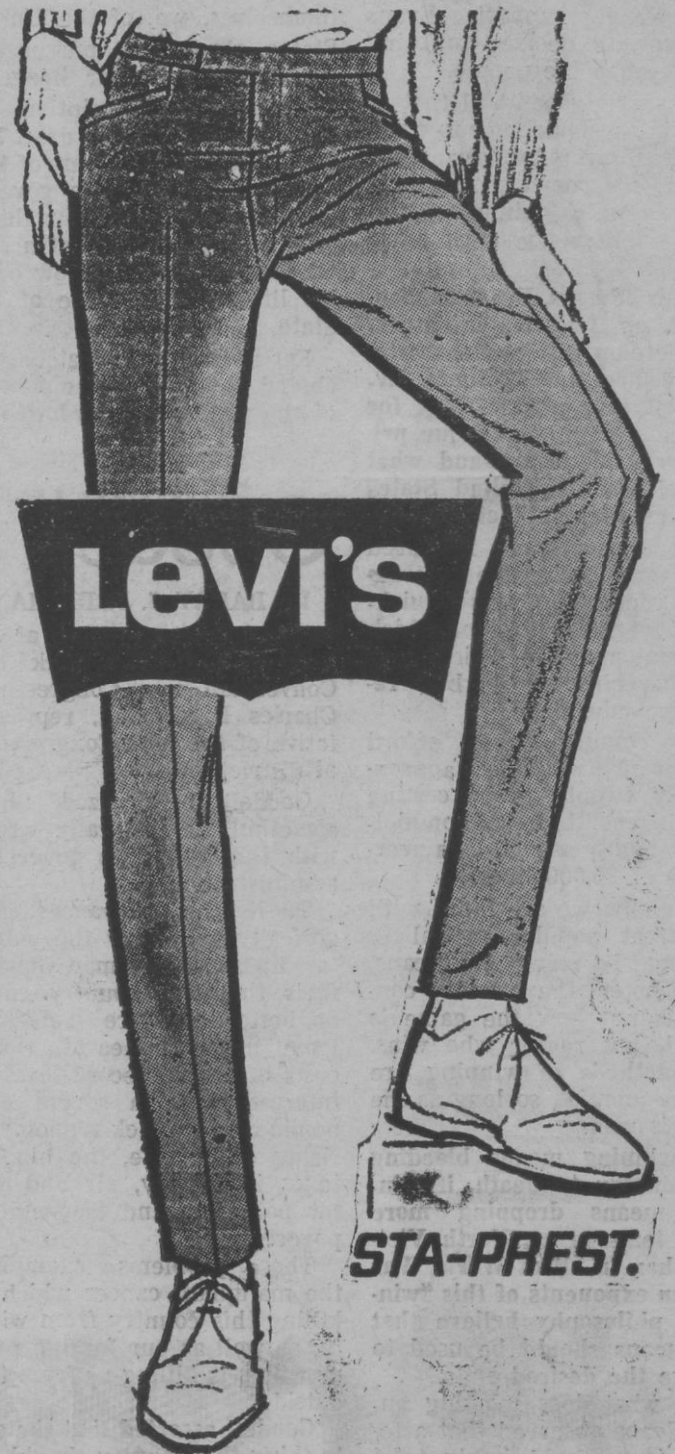
Tennis: St. Lawrence, 1:30 p.m.  
Psychology lecture: CC, 7:00 p.m.

### Saturday

Golf: Rochester, 1:00 p.m.

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