

Vote For President In Choice '68

Voting in the National Collegiate Presidential Primary, CHOICE '68 at the University is scheduled for today, tomorrow and Wednesday, April 22, 23 and 24. The polls will be open from 10-4 p.m. on all three days in the Campus Center Lobby and 4:30-6 p.m., Monday and Wednesday in the dinner lines on all four quads.

All students enrolled for credit at the University, including graduate, professional and part-time students, are eligible to vote irregardless of student tax payment. The student activities and validation card will be punched for identification purposes only.

Ballots are computer punch cards and squares next to candidate names and proposition choices must be punched out with a pen, pencil, or another sharp object. The ballots will be tabulated by the Sperry Rand division of UNIVAC.

Write-ins may be made only for first choice Presidential preference. Write-ins cannot be accepted for

referenda questions. Because the CHOICE '68 ballot was printed several weeks ago, names of candidates not now running remain listed.

Foreign students are asked to punch the "foreign student" box on the ballot and not to punch any party preference. This identification is for statistical purposes only.

The CHOICE '68 ballot, composed by the national committee, includes a list of 13 candidates for the presidency and three referendum questions.

The national CHOICE directors, taking note of the comments of major newspaper's professionals on student participation in the New Hampshire primary, feel that "effective, articulate expression of political opinion by students, combined with their active participation in the political process, can significantly affect the outcome of elections and the shape of American politics."

Candidates for the Presidency placed on the CHOICE

ballot are: Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker), Mark O. Hatfield (Rep.), Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem.), Robert F. Kennedy (Dem.), Martin L. King (whose name cannot be removed from the computer punch card), John V. Lindsay (Rep.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem.), Richard M. Nixon (Rep.), Charles H. Percy (Rep.), Ronald W. Reagan (Rep.), Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep.), Harold E. Stassen (Rep.), George C. Wallace (Am. Indep.)

The ballot is formulated so that first, second and third choices for the Presidency will be recorded. The first choice will be tabulated for election purposes and the second and third for statistical analysis.

Of the three referendum questions, two deal with the nation's current involvement in the Vietnam war, and one with the priorities of government spending in confronting the urban crisis."

The University will receive results for this campus along with a national summary a few days after voting. Results will be announced nationally the first week in May, on most all of the major television networks.

THE ALBANY
STUDENT
PRESS

ASP

The STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY

The next
regular Issue of
the A.S.P.
will be on
May 3rd

ALBANY, NEW YORK

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1968

VOL. LIV. NO. 22

Residences Office Change Plans After Protests

After receiving mass complaints from the student body over the two new proposed meal plans, the Office of Residences has announced a new food plan. Aside from individual students, the residence office received complaints from LAAC and Central Council.

The new proposed plan will be brought before these two student bodies this week for consideration. At these times students will be able to make any recommendations concerning the plan. LAAC meets tomorrow night; Central Council will meet Thursday evening.

Under the new plan all undergraduate resident students must contract for board. The present waiver of board policy for dietary, religious and work conflicts will continue.

It is planned that the Food Service Department will prepare 20 meals, breakfast, lunch and dinner Monday through Saturday and breakfast and noon dinner on Sunday.

Each student must contract for 14 of the 20 meals per week at a cost of \$280. The student may select any combination of meals to equal 14 meals per week.

Since the meal choices are open the Office of Residences anticipates the missed meal factor would be eliminated. The cost of the meal plan may be a few dollars more or less than is expected, and the price of food for second semester next year will be adjusted, if there is the need.

The general increase in price of meals is due to two main reasons. First, there has been a twenty dollar increase caused by the rising cost of living. Second, since this new plan will

(Continued on Page 4)

Assassination Sparks Memorials

President Evan R. Collins addressed 800 students on Friday, April 1, in memory of Martin Luther King at a vigil, held in the new gymnasium.

A silent vigil was held in downtown Albany all night Thursday and Friday April 4 and 5 in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Present throughout the day at the downtown vigil were members of the Brothers, a Negro organization in Albany, students from neighboring colleges, and large gatherings of students from this University.

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JEFFREY MISHKIN, SPEAKING for the student body, delivered an eulogy at memorial services for Martin Luther King. Over 800 people attended the memorial held in the new gym. For more pictures and stories turn to Page 2.

Council Sends Mishkin To Thorne To Attempt Change Of Meal Plan

by Vic Looper

Central Council passed a statement expressing its strong disapproval with the Food Plan and empowered the President, Jeff Mishkin, to express Council's opinion to Dr. Clifton C. Thorne, at its Thursday, April 4 meeting.

Two plans offered to the student were: a 14 meal plan consisting of breakfast, lunch and dinner Monday - Thursday and breakfast and lunch on Friday and a 20 meal plan with breakfast, lunch and dinner Monday-Saturday and breakfast and dinner on Sunday.

Students on the Food Committee were told that if they were given too many choices the board cost would be increased by a large amount.

Paul Breslin, a member of the Food Committee and LAAC said that Food Service felt that if they gave too many options that they would lose money, especially the option of room and board.

He stated that under the three meal plan the cost would be almost the same as the two meal plan due to the missed meal factor.

Duncan Nixon felt that ques-

tion six of the LAAC Food Poll of last December which 85 per cent of the students wanted should have been included in the plan. This would have allowed the student his choice of 14 meals.

Breslin replied by stating that this plan could be easily costed wrong, would take two months to get the trend, and due to the missed meal factor would cost almost as much as the three-meal a day plan.

Nell Brown, director of Student Activities and the Campus Center, stated that it was always his opinion that it was never too late to appeal to the president.

Mishkin was directed to speak to Thorne about a 10-meal plan which would be lunch-dinner, Monday-Friday.

Council passed a resolution 20-0-2 requesting that appropriate state administration and-or state legislative action be taken to allow the students of each unit of the State University system to determine a system of mandatory student assessment fees.

As stated in the resolution the present system of voluntary student assessment fee is subject to large scale confusion and

University Strike Here This Friday

by Ed Silver

A one day strike by University students and faculty is planned for this coming Friday, April 26. The strike is part of an international action sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC).

"International Student Strike Against the War in Vietnam, Racial Oppression, and the Draft" is the official theme of the SMC strike call.

Hundreds of academic communities across the United States will see similar peace-strike activities on this day. International student actions are planned as well in Great Britain, Germany, most of the countries of Western Europe, Japan, Mexico and other Latin American nations.

At the University, the strike is to be supplemented by a two

day teach-in to be held from p.m. to midnight on Thursday April 25, and 9 a.m. on Friday April 26. The teach-in will feature two days of lecture, discussion, and culturally oriented activities (film, poetry reading, etc.).

Participants shall include number of Albany and RPI faculty members as well as a large number of outside speakers. These include such national known men as Dwight MacDonald, critic for New Yorker Magazine and a prominent war critic.

The theme of the University' strike as well as of the teach-in is based on the End the War clause of the National Mobilization call. The End the War theme was decided on by the strike organizers at the University in the spirit of SMC intentions. The three part nature of the call is meant to leave room for participation by groups other than those of strictly antiwar nature. At Black schools, for example, major stress of the strike will fall on the Racial Oppression Clause.

The University's strike and teach-in organizers are sponsored by several student groups. These include: Student-Faculty Comm. to End the War, Freedom Council, S.D.S., suppression, and Tri-Cities Students Alliance. Supporters of the teach-in also include over 50 University professors who have signed support statements. Many will also cancel Friday classes.

Anyone interested in learning more about the strike should contact Edward Silver 489-1240.

Those interested in the teach-in can receive information by contacting Dr. David Harvey (English Dept.) 457-8437 at his office or 732-2632 at home, or Ruth Fish 457-7780.

Speakers at the Friday teach-in shall include Albany and RPI faculty and local speakers. It will be held from 9 A.M. to noon in the Campus Center Ballroom, and from noon on in Lecture Rm.

Local speakers include Hal Levin, former Peace Candidate for Congress in Brooklyn, Peter Pollak, editor of the Albany Liberator; Father Paul Smith of the University's Neuman Club; Rev. Carlisle Dickson of Schenectady and others.

The Peter Schombra film on "Vietnam, How to Get Out" will also be shown throughout the day.

(Continued on Page 9)

SELF-NOMINATION FORMS

Central Council
LAAC
Supreme Court
Campus Center Info Desk
Brubacher Hall Info Desk
Forms must be in no later
than 4:00 p.m. Saturday
April 27.
ELECTIONS WILL BE
MAY 1-2-3

King Vigils Held In Academy Park, University Gym

(Continued from Page 1)

The small gathering, numbering at times from 20 to 50 people, stood silently in Academy Park, across from the State Capitol Building.

Some were holding posters advocating an end to violence in memory of the late Dr. King, while others were holding posters of a more militant type.

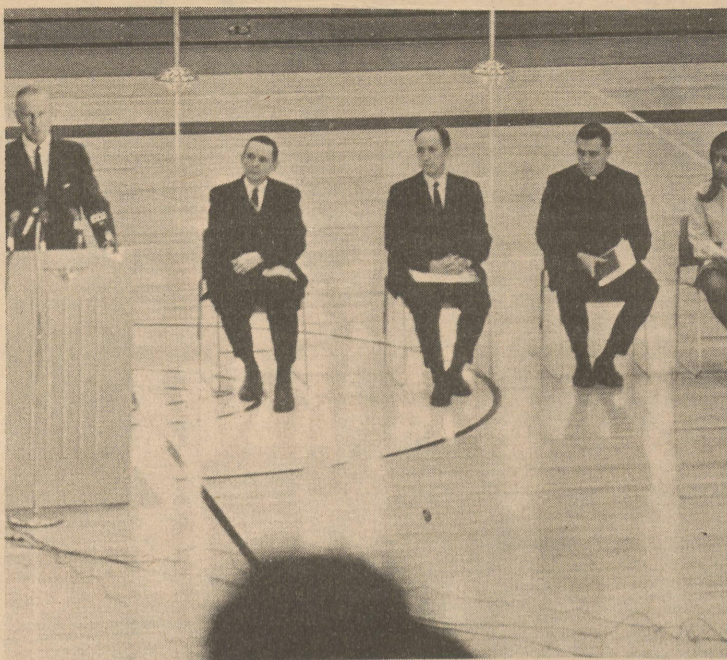
Those present Friday afternoon participated in a type of protest march to the arrest of William Gibson, a member of the Brothers.

The march started at County Court House, where Gibson was arraigned and bail set for disorderly conduct and resistance to arrest, and proceeded to the Second Precinct Police Station.

A few of the members of the Brothers then asked if there was sufficient support for a sit-in protesting what they termed the "unjust arrest" of Bill Gibson.

The consensus of those attending the vigil was that there was no desire to participate in this, so the most of the students returned to the park.

Later in the afternoon, persons present sang a few social protest songs such as Dylan's "Blowing in the Winds". The reaction of townspeople to the Vigil was characterized by acquiescence.



PRESIDENT EVAN R. COLLINS, left, gave the major address at the memorial services for Martin Luther King. He said of King, "his road lay where people lived and worked; his hand was outstretched in services."

President Asked To Close School At Conference By Alliance Member

by Tim Keeley

Staff Reporter

At the President's Conference with Students on Monday, April 8, a member of the Black Students Alliance read a statement advocating that President Evan R. Collins close the University on Tuesday April 9 in tribute to the slain Dr. Martin Luther King.

Collins expressed his concern in relation to the situation, but stated, "I do not want to make a hasty decision. I will discuss this with the Faculty Senate (which meets immediately after the conference)."

The Negro then stated "We came to you as the President of this University. Where is your power of leadership?"

To this Collins calmly rejoined, "I can assure that I, as President, will make the decision and it will be today. First, however I wish to get the opinions of the Faculty Senate and the Central Council of Students."

At this point the member of the Black Students organization stormed out of the Patroon Lounge spitting out the word "Hypocrisy."

Collins cleared the air by saying, "Obviously the gentleman misinterpreted what I said." He went on to say that before he made a decision which would involve the faculty and the student body, he wanted to get the general consensus of the groups.

"It is only when those involved are consulted that this day can be one of significant meaning to the University community."

The representative of the Black Students Alliance reappeared later and asked to attend the meeting of the Faculty Senate.

Dead Negro Leader Extolled By Collins

At the uptown vigil in memory of the murdered Martin Luther King Jr. President Evan R. Collins delivered an address that compared the characteristics of the University Community to the ideals of King. The following are excerpts from the president's speech the day after the assassination.

"As a University Community, we are a community of youth, identifying with the qualities of youth which will characterize King — the belief that things could be better, and an insistence on making them so; vigor, flexibility, tough resistance, impatient with things he considered to be wrong, and a desire to change them, now."

"A second characteristic of the University Community is its dedication to reason, and to the

exercise of the intelligence. To us, it is important that King was a thoughtful man, a man of real learning, an informed student as well as an agent of change...

"He led the common people; his road lay where people lived and worked; his hand was outstretched in service. His message was familiar, but he lived it; his courageous insistence on true racial equality; the conviction that every man merits not alone the right to make a living but also to lead a life of dignity and peace."

"And the triumph of unreason and senselessness over his person does not shake the University Community's convictions about sacredness of the human individual."

President Collins continued to say, "We have three possible choices (of goals). One possible choice is to give up, to make no choice..."

"Some will take the second choice, the easy choice, the way of violence or brutality, of childish, primitive unreason, of savagery in one form or another, emotional or physical."

"Or we can take the hard choice that Martin Luther King personified. This is the choice of patience with firmness, of non-violence combined with unswerving purpose. This is the pride in strength so real that there is no need to brag or swagger."

"This is the choice of Martin Luther King's unwavering devotion to ideals, and his insistence on achieving them."

National Leaders Respond To Murder Of Dr. King

President Johnson: This act, "achieved nothing by lawlessness." Now is a time for "joining and working together" so that we may "move toward equality for all people."

Vice President Humphrey: Such an act, "brings shame to this nation. It will give greater strength to the cause for which he fought."

Joseph Cohen (Chairman, NAACP, Albany): "Every man, woman and child ought to 'stop and think and resolve that their prejudicial practices, which have been going on for many years, be stopped. Hatred will produce nothing but hatred.'"

Gov. Rockefeller: Dr. Martin Luther King "gave his life in the courageous fight for fundamental values of all humans."

Gov. Reagan: "This 'act of violence solved none of our problems.' He urged California to remain calm."

FITE, Rochester: This "is indicative of the evil which exists not only in the South."

Sen. Javits: Dr. King was one of the "greatest leaders produced" in recent history.

CORE: "This could be a catalyst to create violence in the streets and it probably will." It is indicative of the "ugly racism prevalent."

Sen. Robert Kennedy: Dr. Martin Luther King "stood for love and justice between fellow human beings."

Dr. King's philosophy professor from Boston University: "No matter where he went there was the possibility that a crazed man might take his life."

Mayor Lindsay: spent the day in Harlem seeking to lend a calming influence.

Martin Luther King: It is how well you live that is important, not the longevity of life (accepting the Nobel Prize): In honoring me, "you honor the struggle against man's inhumanity to man. Genuine brotherhood and peace are more precious than diamonds, or silver or gold. I have a dream," that one day, "Black and White, Jew and Gentile may join hands and sing, Free at Last, Free at Last, Thank God Almighty we are Free at Last."

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A SILENT VIGIL was held for Martin Luther King across from the capitol. Over 150 people paid their respects to the fallen civil rights leader and his ideals there in Academy Park.

Students To Conduct Survey; Study Albany Housing Conditions

Students have met to explore a program pairing university students with Albany residents to conduct a housing survey in Albany's South End and Arbor Hill districts.

Harry Hamilton spoke to the Black Eye To Discuss Living In Residence Halls

The men of Stuyvesant Tower will present the final Black Eye of the semester on Wednesday, May 1, at 7 p.m. in the 16th floor lounge of the tower.

Starting with the topic "Cohabitation — Now" the group will proceed to discuss the various forms and ramifications of this type of resident living and whether it would be advisable for the university to experiment in this area. One form of cohabitation to be explored will be that outlined in Rimmer's "The Harrad Experiment."

Although various students, faculty, and administration have already been invited, the Black Eye cordially extends an invitation to the university community at large.

The Black Eye philosophy is that unstructured dialogue will give everyone an opportunity to express his views on the topic. To encourage this the faculty is asked to make no special advance preparation and do not give a formal presentation. To further encourage an informal attitude, refreshments are served during the discussion.

group about how the program was to be implemented and what its purpose was.

"Minorities," he said, "don't have access to the same houses which the people who lived in them before (and have moved upward and out of their old neighborhood) had access to. Albany's housing code is good, but not enforced." In addition to this there are no houses being built.

Survey information will reveal answers to such questions as Where are the good houses? Where are the bad and decayed houses? How much money does one need to live in the better areas? What people want something different, and what do they want?

The Urban Center Orientation program will provide the questionnaire in addition to a briefing on what to look for when a surveyor enters the home being "inspected" and how to obtain the correct information.

Students and residents will receive information from the Urban Center during the orientation classes as to how those surveyed may get information about jobs and job training.

"As people from the white middle class go down to the inner city," said Hamilton, "they will talk with and meet people they have not come in contact with before."

In addition to obtaining meaningful and vital information, this (project) will help to eliminate some of the problems, prevalent today. "You will be giving and getting information."

The information gotten by the students will be tabulated and distributed. "This will end the survey," said Hamilton, "but not the contacts you've made."

The students will be well organized in groups, provided with transportation, maps and the information from the orientation program.

Anyone wishing to participate in this program may contact Paul Ruffer at 457-3067.

Scholarship Fund In Memory Of King

Graduate assistants of the Graduate School of Public Affairs (GSPA) have initiated a drive to establish a scholarship for a qualified, but underprivileged, ghetto resident who wishes to attend the University.

An ad hoc committee has been formed to oversee the scholarship drive. The committee, called the Ad Hoc Committee for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund, presently includes graduate students, administrative officials, staff personnel, undergraduates, members of civil rights groups, and faculty.

Taking the idea of the drive from Stanford University, near Pal Alto, California the assistants have suggested that the professors of their school might contribute as much as 10 per cent of one month's salary and that Graduate Assistants contribute 5 per cent of one month's assistantship check.

Teachers at the University have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the scholarship fund. Students, undergraduates and graduate, are being asked to take an active part in the drive.

There will be a meeting in Hu 132 at 7:30 tomorrow night for all people interested in helping in the scholarship drive. The meeting will be held mainly to organize the campaign of the Ad Hoc Committee for Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The graduates have already begun the drive for the scholarship, to be called the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Scholarship, among the faculty, students and administration of GSPA.

It is the hope of the graduate

assistants that the Ad Hoc committee will enable the drive to reach most of the students, faculty, administration and personnel at the University. If enough money is collected, the ad hoc committee hopes that the scholarship could become a continuing grant.

Donations should be sent to Campus Center.

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Virginia (l.) and Frank (r.) are:

- A. Interviewing an African couple.
- B. Visiting a Nigerian University.
- C. Exchanging ideas with Nigerian University students.



Actually, Virginia Blount and Frank Ogden are doing all these things. As members of the 500-student World Campus Afloat-Chapman College, these two Arizona college students had the opportunity to talk with students at the University of Ife, Ibadan branch, Nigeria.

With the help of Nigerian students and professors, the Americans compared religions, art, anthropology, educational systems, economic developments, geography, drama, music, and dance of the two countries. This is the regular course work aboard Chapman's shipboard campus, the s.s. Ryndam.

Virginia and Frank transferred the credits they earned back to their home colleges, Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University, and are going on for their baccalaureate degrees. Chapman College is currently accepting enrollments for the 1968-1969 academic year with the World Campus Afloat program.

ITINERARIES

Fall 1968: Dep. New York Oct. 10 for Dublin, London, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Lisbon, Rome, Athens, Haifa, Catania, Barcelona, Las Palmas, Freetown, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Lima, Acapulco, arriving Los Angeles Jan. 29.

Spring 1969: Dep. Los Angeles Feb. 3 for Honolulu, Tokyo, Kobe, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Colombo, Bombay, Mombasa, Durban, Cape Town, Dakar, Casablanca, Cadiz, Lisbon, arriving New York May 27.

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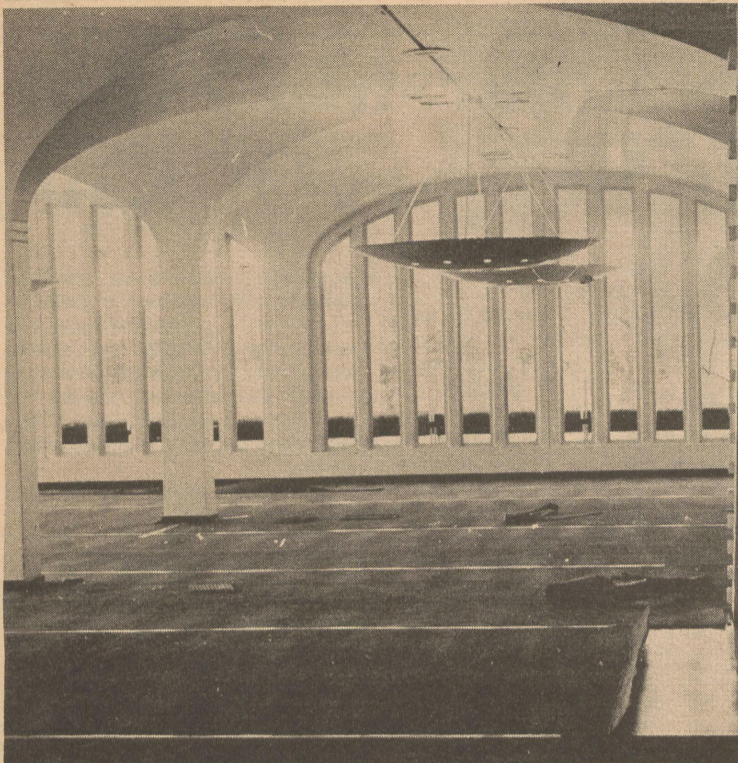
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OVER THE VACATION the Campus Center Cafeteria had carpeting installed. The bright orange rug is to increase the appearance of the room and decrease the noise.

New Board Plans Include Choice Of Any 14 Out Of 20 Meals A Week

(Continued from Page 1)

decrease the number of missed meals considerably, more food will be consumed by the students than under the present 14 meal plan.

Under this new plan students will be allowed to eat in any contracted dining room. That is when using the meal plan the student will be permitted to eat at any quadrangle but not at the Campus Center.

A contract meal card will be issued on a monthly basis and will entitle the student to 70 per cent (14 of 20) of the meals provided for that month. For example, 43 meals will be served in the month of September. The student is entitled to 30 meals.

Each time a student eats a meal in a contract dining room, one of the 30 numbers will be punched. If a meal card is lost it will not be replaced. If a card is damaged, it will be replaced upon the surrender of the damaged card.

Commuter and off-campus students may purchase at a pro-rated charge the meal ticket upon presentation of their ID card.

Tickets may be purchased from the FSA Contract Office, Information Desk, Campus Center. The pro-rated meal ticket for September will cost \$36.50 and for October, \$75.75.

The new meal plan also includes guest meal rates for the four meals served by Food Service. They are as follows: Regular Breakfast, 85 cents; lunch, \$1.10; dinner, \$1.75.

A kosher meal option is available at an increased cost of \$70.00 frozen dinners, labeled with the "O", "U" symbol, signifying certification as kosher, will be served when standard meals are served.

These kosher dinners will consist of the entree only. As wide variety of food as is available for purchase will be offered. Students participating in this plan will be offered the regular salad, beverage and desert on the menu.

Since the plan will not be made official (assuming no major objections by the student body) no earlier than Friday, students are asked not to select a meal plan on their housing cards.

(CPS) — Student leaders from 10 Maryland state colleges and universities are organizing a state wide protest against the governor's "austerity" budget for higher education, and against his shut-down of Bowie State College in Bowie, Maryland.

About 60 delegates, most of them members of their respective student governments, attended the planning session at the University of Maryland's campus.

Although the meeting was originally called to consider what students could do to protest Governor Spiro T. Agnew's "austerity" budget, the delegates agreed that they should protest his closing of Bowie State as well.

Agnew ordered the small predominantly black school shut down after more than 200 of its students held a sit-in at the Maryland State House to dramatize their appeal for more state aid.

The governor ordered all the protestors arrested, and announced that Bowie State should

be closed down until after its Easter break, on April 16. He has since authorized \$355,000 in additional funds for the school, however, and has agreed to meet with the president of its student government.

The Maryland student leaders have not decided what form their budget protest should take, although a one-day strike is being considered.

According to Jerry Fleischer, treasurer of the student government at the University of Maryland's College Park Campus, the delegates to the meeting decided that if a one day protest has no effect on the governor they will organize a longer-term action.

One suggestion was that this follow-up action should take the form of an "indefinite" boycott of classes.

The delegates agreed that the protest should be aimed at getting substantial increases in next year's budget rather than at trying to get additional funds this year.

They were reminded, though, that Agnew had made substantial cuts in the budget requests from the state's schools this year. One example cited was that of the University of Maryland system, whose request for a \$9 million budget increase was cut back to \$3 million.

This year Campus Carnival is 3 days long

THURSDAY - Outdoor Buffet & Jazz Concert

FRIDAY - May Day + 2

Also FRIDAY: Experiments Films

From 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

in the Campus Center Ballroom and on The Graduation Field

SATURDAY - State Fair

11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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Advertisement

Fred Halstead, SWP candidate for President, is the only choice on the ballot to advocate unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam. Only he wants to bring the GIs home alive, now.

Sen. McCarthy thinks American troops should remain for as long as five years after the shooting stops. Sen. Kennedy thinks they should stay as long as necessary. Neither man has indicated that the Vietnamese ought to decide. Or the GIs.

Mr. Halstead, advocating self-determination for all people, would pull out the troops and let the Vietnamese decide.

Some protest that the U.S. ought to rebuild Vietnam to undo the damage. If we can ever undo the damage, it would be possible only at the request of the freely elected government of Vietnam (not North or South), and if it were done in such a way as to insure the continuing autonomy of Vietnam. Foreign aid is all too often a club to use on other nations, a violation of self-determination only a bit more subtle than bludgeoning.

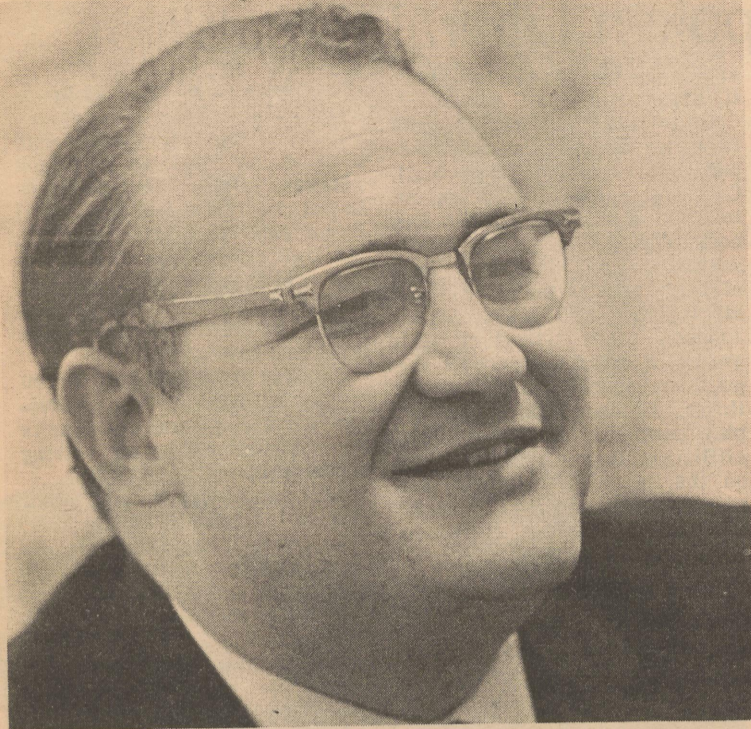
Mr. Halstead may not win. But where is the logic of voting for people who disagree with one's view, just because they will win? Under that reasoning, a vote for Nixon is equally rational for antiwar activists. Votes for Mr. Halstead will have more impact than will votes for either RFK or McCarthy because they will express a genuine protest. Nothing could be more futile than to vote for a continuation of the same policy. LBJ did not get us into Vietnam; Ike did. LBJ did not begin the buildup of our intervention; JFK did. Before that, Truman's administration paid for 80% of the French effort. This war is a product of this system, not of any one man, and votes for any member of the system are votes to continue it, and the wars it produces.

McCarthy and Kennedy are very much part of the system. Neither are genuinely liberal. Both of them have poor records as far as civil liberties are concerned. McCarthy voted for every House contempt motion during the (Joe) McCarthy witchhunt. RFK was Joe McCarthy's chief counsel.

Neither acknowledges his indebtedness to the antiwar movement. The antiwar movement, and particularly the mass demonstration of April 15 and Oct. 21, has, besides our setbacks in Vietnam, been the biggest builder of antiwar opinion in the nation. RFK and McCarthy owe their big chance now to those thousands of people who took to the streets. Where were they when we needed them? Why have they rejected invitations to speak at mass rallies?

Fred Halstead helped to build those demonstrations and organize the antiwar movement. A vote for him is a vote against the war.

Students have asked me what the antiwar movement does when the war is over. Elect RFK or McCarthy (let alone Nixon) and you'll find out. I voted for a peace candidate in 1964-LBJ.



FRED HALSTEAD

Halstead: Withdrawal, Black Rights

Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party Candidate for the Presidency, has certainly pulled no punches about what he stands for. He is as he states, "the only candidate who calls for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Vietnam war and offers a socialist alternative to this capitalist system which breeds war and racism."

He and his Vice-Presidential running mate Paul Boutelle urge that instead of voting for one of the choices under the "Priorities in urban spending" question, students write-in "black control of the black community" on this portion of the ballot.

On the issues before the electorate today, Halstead has said,

"The Vietnam war, is one of the most unjust and brutal wars in world history. It is not in the interests of the American people whose sons, husbands and friends are dying on the battlefields in increasing numbers; and it is more certainly not in the interests of the Vietnamese people who have been bombed, burned, tortured and starved by the hellish destruction of the U.S. military machine.

"Of the announced or prospective candidates for President in the 1968 elections, only Paul Boutelle and myself are for the immediate withdrawal of American military forces from Vietnam — and from every other country in the world. The Viet-

namese people have the elementary democratic right to determine their own affairs and the U.S. has absolutely no rights to be in Vietnam."

"We believe with millions of Americans that the only effective and just way to end the slaughter of both Vietnamese and Americans is to bring the GIs home now. We are thereby the only candidates who genuinely support the welfare of the GIs themselves.

"At home we stand unequivocally on the side of black people in their struggle for jobs, better living conditions and the right to control their own communities and call upon the American people to defend all black victims of official and unofficial racist attacks."

Hatfield - Rep. Dove, Domestic Liberal

Mark O. Hatfield is the Republican Senator of Oregon. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1966 following a remarkably successful political career in Oregon politics. What set apart this election for the Senatorship of Oregon was Hatfield's surprising move of making Vietnam a major campaign issue. This could very easily have put Hatfield probable victory into danger. Despite this Hatfield was fairly well assured of a victory due to his fine record in Oregon. Upon his entering politics Hatfield was elected as a State Representative.

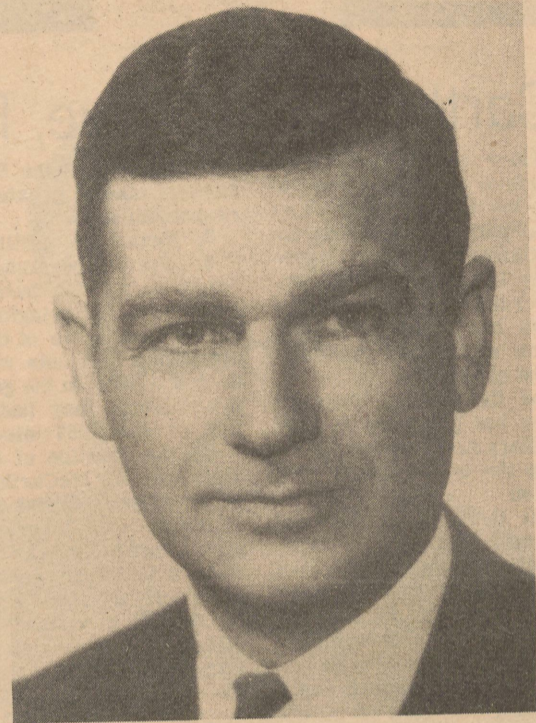
He followed this initial victory by being elected to, the State Senate, the Secretaryship of State in Oregon, and two successful terms as Governor of his state. Mark Hatfield had also enjoyed a successful life before his enter-

ing politics. He received his B.A. at the Oregon college of Willamette in 1943. His education was then interrupted while Hatfield served during World War II. He finally received his Masters in 1948 from Stanford University. Hatfield then became an associative professor of political science and dean at his alma mater of Willamette College.

Mark Hatfield is considered one of the promising young republicans many people feel are necessary to revitalize the party. He is one of the new republicans whose views seem almost indistinguishable from those of his democratic liberal counterparts. He has long been considered the leading republican dove on the political scene. This position might afford Hatfield a promising career should the country continue to find disfavor with

the Vietnam war. Hatfield's views are not limited to criticism of Vietnam. He has also proposed definite plans for Vietnam. This plan would take part in three parts: First, substitute Asian troops for Americans; second, create a Southeast Asian common market; third, call an all-Asian conference to end the war with China included. He has further gone on to state that he would not support someone for the presidency who was opposed to finding a peaceful solution to the war.

Although Hatfield is known for his outspoken views on Vietnam this does not mean that he has some very definite opinions on other issues of importance in this country. As with his Vietnam views Mark Hatfield is very liberal on his stands with domestic topics.



MARK O. HATFIELD

Johnson: Deescalation, Urban Spending

Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, and responsible for both foreign and domestic policy, began his residence in the White House with the death of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. The former Senate Whip, was re-elected by a landslide in 1964 when he swamped former Senator Barry Goldwater, the ultra-conservative Republican candidate. Though eligible for re-election to another term under the constitution, he has declared that he does not seek nor will he accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency.

On the major issues presently before the electorate, President Johnson has spoken often in defense of his administration. Most recently on Vietnam he announced what he calls "a unilateral step toward deescalation." He has indicated his plans to halt all U.S. aerial and naval bombardment

of North Vietnam, continuing the bombing in only that portion of the country adjacent to the demilitarized zone. Johnson has ordered only 13,500 more men to Vietnam in the next five months, far fewer than have been sent in recent months. He has also indicated the movement to re-equip and improve the efficiency of the South Vietnamese forces.

With the peace talks now recognized as official by the North Vietnamese Johnson commented that "We shall be trying to work out promptly a time and place for talks."

To meet the "urban crisis," the President has proposed several "poverty programs," housing laws, job programs and other measures. Most recently, he has said, "If the promise of the American city is to be recaptured, our cities are to be saved

from the blight of obsolescence and despair. . . there is no time to lose."

He proposed active involvement of private enterprise in a ten-year effort to thwart the urban problem. Johnson went on to advocate the construction of 26 million new homes, 6 million to be paid for by the federal government. His spending schedule for the project for fiscal year 1969 includes \$4,580,000,000; \$2,180,000,000, war on poverty; \$750 million, urban renewal; 190 million, mass transit; \$20 million, to foster research into promising urban innovations; and \$1 billion for experimental model-city projects which had provided "the tools to carry forward the nation's first comprehensive, concentrated attack on neighborhood decay."



LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Kennedy Gives Vietnam, Urban Solutions

Robert F. Kennedy, United States Senator from New York, for three years served President Kennedy as both Attorney-General and his closest adviser. Since January 1965 as the junior senator from the state of New York he has initiated and supported programs that have benefited every section of the state.

On the issues that confront us in crisis year — 1968, Kennedy has often spoken out. He has been for the past three years at vocal critic of our Vietnam policy. "What we must seek at any negotiations is the self-determination of the people of Vietnam — including not only the present government, but also those many Vietnamese, Communist and non-Communist, who are not now represented in it. Only when all political elements in Vietnam are able to peacefully seek a share of power and responsibility, preferably through free elections, will there be peace in Vietnam."

Robert Kennedy has called, time and again, for a complete reappraisal of our foreign policy. He has made it clear that he does not accept the John Foster Dulles concept of international politics.

As Attorney-General and today as candidate for President, Kennedy gives the black community hope for change: "Negro Americans have been told to cast down their buckets for work. But even now, in the midst of the longest period of sustained expansion in our history. Negro unemployment continues at over twice the white rate. Negro Americans have been told to cast down their buckets for an education, but equal educations have not been allowed them.

Let us stop thinking of the people of Harlem as liabilities, idle hands for whom some sort of occupation must be found. Let us think of them instead as valuable citizens, as people whose

work can make a significant contribution to themselves, their families and the nation." Senator Kennedy sees the riots as "not simply an aimless burst of savagery nor the product of outside agitators. It is brutal evidence of our failure to deal with the crisis in urban America — and of our failure to bridge the widening gap between the affluent and poor, black and white Americans."

In the war-ridden Middle East Sen. Kennedy calls for "recognition by all of the right of all nations to exist in peace, independence and security. It would be better if all arms shipments to the Middle East were eliminated. . . . But if no agreement is possible — if, as is now happening the Arab nations continue to rearm — then the United States must act. Therefore I suggest a policy of support, making available to Israel jet aircraft so she can defend her borders and her people."



ROBERT F. KENNEDY



JOHN V. LINDSAY

Lindsay: Outspoken Liberal Republican

John Lindsay was elected Mayor of New York City in 1965. In the two years since then the 46-year-old Republican mayor has become nationally recognized.

Born to wealthy parents in Manhattan, Lindsay attended Yale University. He received his B.A. in 1943 and his LL.B. in 1948. During World War II he won five battle stars for action on a destroyer in the Atlantic and South Pacific.

After the war he practiced law until in 1955 he was appointed Executive Assistant to Attorney General Herbert Brownell. In 1958 he officially launched his political career by winning a seat in the United States House of Representatives from New York's 17th District. It is often referred to as the "Silk Stocking" District because it includes much of Manhattan's plush East Side

area. He was re-elected three times.

By winning the 1965 mayor's race he became the first Republican mayor of New York City since Fiorello LaGuardia in 1945. A liberal, Lindsay has been criticized frequently by conservative Republicans for lack of party regularity, particularly his support of many Kennedy-Johnson Administration programs. Elected mayor on a Republican-Liberal Party "fusion" ticket, Lindsay has tended to play down his Republican party affiliation. He was named to serve on the President's blue-ribbon panel investigating urban racial rioting. He is believed to be very popular in New York City and has won national publicity for his personal visits to the slums of New York. As of early September, 1967 New York had been spared any serious racial riots;

observers gave the credit to Lindsay.

Lindsay since his entry into politics has been an outspoken liberal. During his four years in Congress he sided with liberal Democrats more often than with his own fellow Republicans. He has said that he hopes his party nominates a presidential candidate in 1968 who is "more dove than hawk."

Lindsay strongly supports civil rights. He goes further to advocate massive federal spending as the essential action for solving urban problems.

His supporters say that, despite his wealthy background, John Lindsay has a genuine understanding of the "little man." They point out that his personal trips to the ghetto areas last summer helped prevent large scale rioting in New York City.

McCarthy: Dem. Dove, Rights Advocate

Victorious in the New Hampshire primary and projected to have at least 88 sure votes at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Senator Eugene McCarthy is now in serious contention for the Democratic nomination. He has made his views known on all issues presently before the electorate.

To end the war in Vietnam, McCarthy has proposed an eight step military deescalation policy:

1. Stop the bombing and seek negotiation
2. Halt the escalation and freeze troop strength
3. Cease attempts to uproot the Viet Cong from areas they have controlled for many years
5. Conduct a gradual disengagement in the South and a ceasefire on a trial basis in some areas while pressing for negotiation

6. Insist that the South Vietnamese take on greater military responsibilities.

7. Reexamine military policy

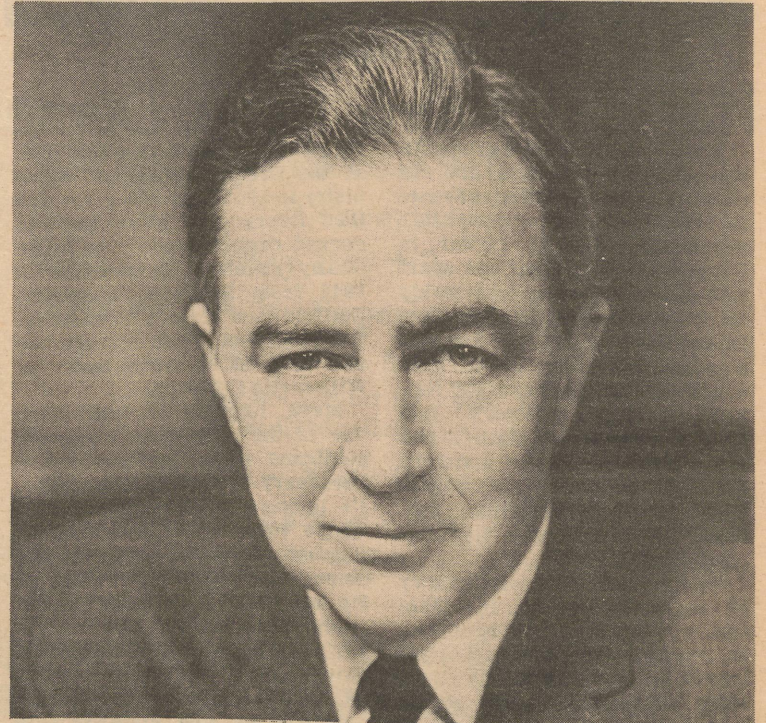
8. Press the authorities in Saigon to broaden their own political base by bringing into the government some of the civilian opposition elements which were denied a role in the government even though they had received 2-3 of the 1967 election vote

On the question of the recent riots, Senator McCarthy has said, "Our response must be neither to retaliate in anger or to support improvements as though they were a bribe to prevent further riots or, as some have stated, as though to reward those who rioted." "The alienation and isolation of the poor today is not the work of a brutal few but the indifference of many."

In his policy statement in which

he outlined the "new civil rights," McCarthy advocates the extension to all Americans of "basis rights which we now hold belong to every American." Among these are: the right to work, medical care and a chance at good health, the right to a house in a community, guarantee to every American a minimum livable income, and the right to an education. . . the right to the fullest possible intellectual development and. . . to the retarded and mentally ill in our society. . . the right to develop to the fullest potential of their personalities.

As a vote getter, McCarthy has been phenomenal, never having lost an election in his 20 years on the political front. He taught public school and college for 10 years, has four books to his credit-



EUGENE J. MCCARTHY

Military Victory, Anti-Welfare Nixon

Though he is only fifty-five the California born Republican has been elected twice to the House of Representatives, once to the Senate, and twice to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. His only two political losses were to John Kennedy in the Presidency in 1960 and to Pat Brown for the governorship of California in 1962.

When he lost to Brown, it looked as though Nixon's political career was at its end. He said to newsmen on that occasion: "Just think how much you're going to be missing me. You won't have Nixon to kick around anymore because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference."

Despite an extremely lucrative practice as a lawyer in New York the itch for politics soon brought him back into public life. Though he has not held office for seven years, he has frequently stumped the country for Republican candidates. Nixon when asked to comment on his political

beliefs remarked: "The three passions of Quakers are peace, civil rights, and tolerance. That's why, as a Quaker, I can't be an extremist, a racist, or an uncompromising hawk."

Despite his description of himself Nixon is generally considered a hawk as far as the Vietnam conflict is concerned. Our presence in Vietnam is the "cork in the bottle" of World War III. He urges military victory.

With due care and precision Nixon is building the image for himself as the foreign expert among all Republicans. Indeed the breadth and depth of Nixon's knowledge of foreign affairs is impressive.

Though he had supported civil rights legislation, Nixon has never really sought the Negro vote. In his opinion present welfare programs for the poor and needy are misguided because they make no attempt to solve the real problem of poverty. He contends that it will take many years to solve

the problems posed by our urban areas but that the short-range problem of the riots must be forcefully solved without any further delay.

The Richard Nixon of 1968 is much changed from his political appearance in 1960. Characteristic of the '68 Nixon is a more relaxed manner and an improved appearance.

In the important primary states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon—the Nixon forces were or presently are neatly organized. In New Hampshire and Wisconsin Nixon captured more than 80 per cent of the votes cast in the GOP primaries.

Nixon has staked out a notably mobile position somewhere in the center of the Republican political spectrum. Supporters believe that Nixon is the one man who can bring together the conflicting groups within the Republican Party in the 1968 election.



RICHARD M. NIXON

Peace, Home Ownership-Percy Planks

Illinois Senator Charles Percy, a young-looking 48, is frequently mentioned as a "dark-horse" candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

During his early childhood in Chicago, his family lived a while on relief. In high school he held four jobs at one time but was a straight-A student. At 23, the ambitious young man was a member of the board of Bell and Howell Company. At 29 he was its President and a millionaire.

He became chairman of the national Republican Platform Committee in 1960. He made an unsuccessful bid for the Illinois governorship in 1964; many claim that his defeat was due to a great extent to his support for Barry Goldwater as the GOP's national standard bearer. In 1966 he challenged Senator Paul Douglas, his former college economics pro-

fessor, in the election for the United States Senate; he won and has been eyed for the Presidency ever since.

Percy is one of the leading "doves" among the Republican presidential candidates. He has said: "We owe it to the men who must fight our wars to promote peace and peaceful contact in every way we can. If we must accelerate the war—as the administration says we must—then let us also accelerate the pursuit of peace."

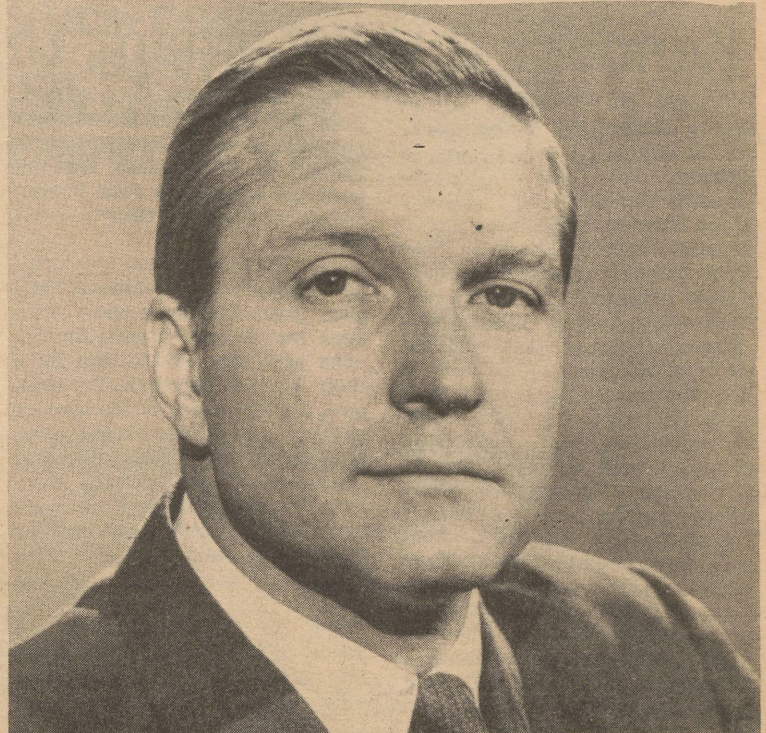
Percy was one of the principle supporters of the National Home Ownership Opportunities Act, a measure with the aim of providing private homes to low income families.

Charles Percy showed in his first year in the Senate a wide range of knowledge about major issues. Not only wide but un-

usually deep for a newcomer to elective office. In his grasp of foreign policy, the racial situation, and education Senator Percy seems to be well ahead of many veteran politicians.

Early last fall, Senator Dirksen announced that he would support his junior colleague for the "favorite son" nomination from Illinois at the GOP convention. But Mr. Dirksen has not always appreciated the aggressive Percy manner which is considered by traditionalists to be unfitting a freshman senator.

Supporters say that Percy has shown himself to be an imaginative, capable business executive. His political appeal plus his youthful energy and probing intellect, they feel, make him stand above other Presidential candidates.



CHARLES H. PERCY



RONALD REAGAN

Rockefeller Is Available

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, 59, is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He served President Roosevelt. Truman and Eisenhower in a series of appointive posts. He was elected Governor of New York in 1958 over incumbent Averill Harriman. His victory bucked the biggest Democratic tide in years. Democrats gained 13 seats in the Senate, 46 seats in the House, and increased their control of governorship from 29 to 39. In the face of this rampaging donkey, Rockefeller scored a landslide victory with a plurality of 573,000 votes. Rockefeller was then in turn re-elected in 1962 and 1966.

In 1960 he helped force inclusion of liberal planks in the Republican platform. In 1964 he contested Goldwater in a series of Presidential primaries. Goldwater, however, had the nomination sewed up through delegate

selections in non-primary states. He was booed at the convention for pushing a series of moderate-to-liberal amendments to the conservative platform.

Rockefeller was an early supporter of Governor George W. Romney for the 1968 GOP Presidential nomination, but now the latter has withdrawn. Nelson Rockefeller is not actively seeking the Republican Presidential nomination. But, despite his continuous denials, he is indeed available for what he described as "the toughest job anywhere in the world." His noncandidacy is subject to change.

He is senior in point of service among all 50 governors. For the past 10 years he has dealt successfully with water and air pollution, narcotic addicts, expansion of higher education, poverty, race and transportation. His record is far from perfect

but, he faces issues squarely and handles them with imagination, vigor and skillful leadership.

If the Republican's heralded pragmatism has taken hold, they might nominate a man who, according to many opinion polls, has the best chance to win. Rockefeller himself is skeptical of polls. He realizes they can change overnight under the impact of events over which he has no control and he knows also that the convention delegates who choose the nominee may pay little attention to polls. Unfortunately, Rocky's apparent popularity among the people is much greater than it is among his party's professionals.

William H. Nickerson, stated that there is a broad commitment to Rockefeller as an individual most eminently qualified to be President."

Stassen Candidacy- Fifth Try

There's no known cure for Harold Stassen's White House bug. He has been a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1948, 1952, 1960, 1964, and now in 1968.

Stassen is a graduate of the University of Minnesota (B.A. 1927, LL.B. 1929). He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1939; he became known as the boy wonder in politics as he was only 32 years old at the time of his election. In 1943 he enlisted with our armed forces and temporarily left the arena of politics.

In 1948 Harold Stassen looked as if for a while he would crush Thomas E. Dewey's bid for a second GOP nomination. Stassen won in Wisconsin and Nebraska and the Gallup Poll showed him running ahead of Dewey throughout the nation. The two met in a life-or-death struggle in Oregon and, although Stassen appeared to have a head start, Dewey put up a vigorous campaign, not

passing up a single opportunity to impress the voters. Stassen became worried as Dewey continued to cut away his support and gain in the polls. Then Stassen made a mistake that was to be the beginning of the end for him; he challenged Dewey to a radio debate. Dewey was able to combine a lawyer's way with argument with a formidable voice to completely outclass his opponent. With more than 200,000 votes cast, Dewey beat Stassen in Oregon by 9,000 votes and went on to win the designation of the Republican Party.

Stassen served as President of the University of Pennsylvania from 1948 to 1953 when he accepted a position as Mutual Security Administrator which he held until 1955. In 1955 President Eisenhower made him an assistant on disarmament questions with Cabinet rank. In 1956 he unsuccessfully sought to prevent Nixon's renomination as Vice-President. He

was an unsuccessful candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania in 1958 and 1966. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia in 1959.

In 1964 his name appeared on the ballot in three primaries or preference polls: New Hampshire, Indiana, and Texas. In New Hampshire he received 1.5 per cent of the vote, Indiana 26.8 per cent and Texas 3.8 per cent. In fact his name was never placed in nomination in the '64 GOP Convention.

1968 offers us another presidential election: Harold E. Stassen once again expressed his availability to the Republican Party. His name was placed on the ballot in New Hampshire and Wisconsin; the Board of Directors of Choice '68 meeting in Washington, D.C. decided to include his name on the ballot for the first National Collegiate Presidential Primary.



NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER



HAROLD E. STASSEN

Wallace Makes State's Rights Issue

George Wallace, former Governor of Alabama and husband of the present Governor, may find himself in a position to turn the United States political scene topsy-turvy next November. Already he has political groups in more than half the fifty states trying to get his name on a third ballot.

If Wallace actually runs for the presidency, he could conceivably win enough votes to prevent either the Democratic or Republican candidate from obtaining a majority. In such a case, according to the Constitution, the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. This body would be required on a one vote one state-basis to choose the President from any one of the five leading candidates.

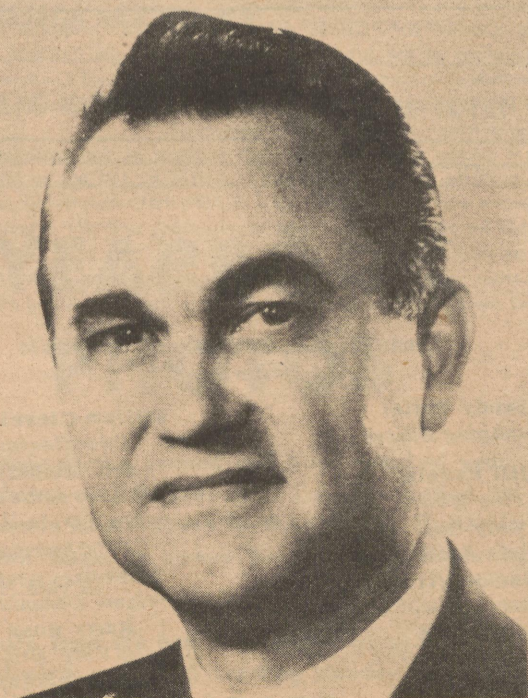
The forty-eight year old lawyer from Clio, Alabama has served his state as a legislator,

then a judge, then finally as a governor for four years. He has for quite some time been at war with the federal government over the civil rights issue, first as governor and now through his wife.

George Wallace claims that he does not truly advocate a segregated nation. He merely asserts the right of each state to determine whether or not it wants integrated public facilities as well as the state's true place as that of more sovereignty. The breakdown of law and order, says Wallace, is the number one issue in the upcoming election. Much of Wallace's support comes from blue collar workers who are afraid of riots and the general raise in the crime rate in recent years. Wallace is turning out large crowds of supporters where ever he goes. This means that he is finding support not only in the South but in the West

and North as well. Wallace has declared that he might turn over the country to the police for a year or two to straighten things out. As far as the Vietnam question goes, Wallace has usually not stressed this referring more to crime. When Wallace has spoken of it he usually states the he would rely very heavily on the advice of military aides. . . . When he speaks of protesters to the war he usually refers to them as traitors who ought to be dealt with as such.

What makes Wallace such a strong possibility as the person who could throw the election into the house in his dynamic personality and a latent fear which exists in the hearts of many Americans who claim to be anything but prejudiced. Supporters claim he has the leadership qualities and dedication necessary to fight the centralizing tendency of the government today and stop the violence in our cities.



GEORGE C. WALLACE

The ASP

EDITORIAL SECTION

Spring

Look from the walls of this dirty alabaster campus and see the signs of Spring. Spread out before the onlooker is the green grass and sunny skies, the girls studying in their bikinis, and the guys studying. Lectures are steadily progressing from being boring past times to being weekly occurrences that must be avoided if possible by student and professor.

The buses, that occasionally have been known to run late or not at all, will probably be on time now winter is over and students can wait in warm weather for buses that do not have to deal with the cold. Maybe.

The lawns are cleared of snow and mud, and the pedestrian can now cut across them and ignore the side walks. The maintenance crews probably will be putting the snow fences back up to prevent the lawns from being ruined. It is not the crew's fault, it is E.D. Stone's. He forgot that he was not building robot tracks when he planned the sidewalks.

By Gripe

Coffee Circuit

Due to the talented 'Sounds Unlimited' and the foresight of the Campus Center Governing Board, the Coffee House Circuit finally picked itself up from the ground and started serving a useful purpose. Prior to this month, the Circuit provided sluggish entertainment which merely broke up the beer guzzling, jukebox playing routine of the Rathskeller.

The Governing Board wisely moved the entertainment area from the Rathskeller to the west end of the cafeteria. The noise in the snack bar made listening to the performer virtually impossible. The switch might not have worked so well if it was not for the 'Sounds Unlimited' who provided the atmosphere which the Cafeteria lacked.

The group itself attracted a surprisingly large crowd each night. Their popularity by the end of the week was phenomenal. People sat, stood, and leaned wherever they could find room. Many attended four, five, or more of the shows. The group received innumerable standing ovations and performed encore amidst shouts of "more."

Mitch Foster, head of the Coffee House Circuit, announced that the next entertainer will appear from May 6 through May 12.

THE ALBANY
STUDENT
PRESS

The ASP

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY

This special CHOICE 68 election issue was prepared under the joint auspices of the Albany Student Press and the CHOICE 68 Steering Committee. All articles pertaining to the National Collegiate Presidential Primary were written and screened by the Committee so that their non-partisan nature would be preserved.

Where quotes appear they are either those of the candidates themselves or of the National Directors of CHOICE, and are so labeled. Announcement was made in the April 5 ASP that advertising space was available for any candidate and/or position, and all advertising is labeled as such.

All other parts of this paper were prepared by the co-editors of the ASP and their staff and bear relationship to the forthcoming election.

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Housing Survey — Finally

Each city has its ordinances to insure that the homes within its limits meet certain health and safety standards. One can easily wonder about the strictness of the Albany housing codes as he rides through the South End and Arbor Hill districts.

We are glad to see that the Urban Center Orientation Program will be conducting a housing survey in these areas. It is about time somebody did; too bad it is not the City of Albany.

The idea of using students from the University and citizens from the area is an equally meritorious plan. This idea serves the purpose of bringing the University and community closer together as well as providing more workers to conduct the survey.

Nor does it take a close look at Arbor Hill or the South End to see the need in the very near future for new housing projects. With this in mind the survey will attempt to discover what type of dwellings the present slum residents would like and could afford to live in.

This information will be a helpful aid for any evolving construction projects. The usefulness of this survey would be nil, if arrangements

had not been made to dispense this information to established local organizations like the NAACP, and Committee on Community Concerns. Perhaps the City of Albany will also be able to use the results.

If the results of the survey are seriously considered by the city fathers and if they react to these problems in a positive manner, then Albany's fear of a summer punctuated by street rioting may never be realized.

Chicago has recently experienced the inability of a political machine to cope with the problems of the ghettos. Albany may prove to be a second example before the year ends, if the political leaders of this city do not respond to the needs of the South End and Arbor Hill.

It is our hope that the city leaders will consider the results of the survey presently being conducted by residents of Albany and University students. If the machine cannot present a responsible government to deal with these and other ghetto problems they may find their machine broken, not by the slum dweller or activist, but by the disgusted ordinary citizen of Albany.

CHOICE 68

Indicate your age as of Nov. 5, 1968:

- 18 or under
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22 or over

CHOICE 68 

Indicate your party preference: Democrat Other Party
Republican Independent

I am a Foreign Student:

Indicate 3 choices for President

(1st choice tabulated for election; 2nd & 3rd choices tabulated for statistical analysis.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mark O. Hatfield (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robert F. Kennedy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Martin L. King (Ind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
John V. Lindsay (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard M. Nixon (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles H. Percy (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ronald W. Reagan (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harold E. Stassen (Rep)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
George C. Wallace (Amer. Ind.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What course of military action should the U.S. pursue in Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

- Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces
- Phased reduction of U.S. military activity
- Maintain current level of U.S. military activity
- Increase the level of U.S. military activity
- "All out" U.S. military effort

What course of action should the U.S. pursue in regards to the bombing of North Vietnam: (Choose one only.)

- Permanent cessation of bombing
- Temporary suspension of bombing
- Maintain current level of bombing
- Intensify bombing
- Use of nuclear weapons

In confronting the "urban crisis" which of the following should receive highest priority in government spending: (Choose one only.)

- Education
- Job training and employment opportunities
- Housing
- Income subsidy
- Riot control and stricter law enforcement

Take Your Choice:

Today Tomorrow Wednesday

10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

CAMPUS

CENTER LOBBY

Today and Wednesday

4:30 - 6 p.m.

DINNER LINES

ALL QUADS

We Deserve To Form An Opinion:

Guest Editorial

CHOICE Steering Committee

It has become evident after viewing recent events that the phrase "Public Opinion" has some meaning. President Johnson's withdrawal from the presidential race as well as his decision to halt the bombing and begin negotiations with Hanoi was undeniably influenced by this catchword.

But just to show people that collegians have the mental capacities to form opinions is not enough. We students should get out and vote to demonstrate that we deserve to form an opinion. We should show that the opinions we have formed have been weighed as to their consequences. The university students as well as students across the nation have shown that they desire the right to have a say in what goes on in their country. Ten students from the university were arrested because of this; and for what other reason are there groups on campus such as, Students for a Democratic Society and Young Americans for Freedom.

CHOICE '68 can be as important a primary as that of any state. CHOICE '68 will not only show how students feel today, but it will be a foreshadowing of events yet to come. This primary has the ability to do any number of things, it could possibly catapult any of the nominees to a position of national prominence, it could determine the vice presidential nominee, and on the negative side it could very seriously hurt any of the prospective candidates.

Perhaps the most important effect of this primary will be that of the test it will pose. Prof. John Saloma, a political science professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, best expresses this point: "CHOICE '68 is a test of the will and resourcefulness of the young people — a test of strength between the young and the establishment. By taking a serious attitude towards this primary and by turning out in large numbers to vote, students can show that they do count as a political group." This quote by Prof. Saloma truly brings the primary into a light that students can not escape. It has been placed as a challenge to us, one that we are sure we can meet.

This is the chance for each student to do what he has been claiming is his most ardent desire, namely to have a role in determining his and his country's future.

Vietnam Strike On Friday

(Continued from Page 1)

The Thursday teach-in will be held either in lecture room 3 or outdoors — weather permitting. It shall begin at 2 P.M. and last until midnight.

Thursday teach-in speakers shall include several poets; Harriet Zinnes, from Queens College; Bink Noll, Princeton; and Murial Rukeyser, New York City. In addition, speakers shall

include Dwight MacDonald; Sondra Silverman, Political Scientist; Richard Mummer, Harvard Chaplain; Richard Neustadt Jr., Harvard; Hugo Dedau, Tufts University; David Mermelstein, Political Scientist from New York City, George Hein, chemist from Newton, Mass.; Lewis Kampf, National Director of RESIST; the adult draft resistance support group, and Gordon Rhodes, draft resister.

Poll On Vietnam War, Cities Form Part Of Choice Ballot

The three referendum questions placed on the CHOICE '68 ballot were chosen and worded by the National Directors, to represent the most important issues of the day and to give, by the choices offered, the best representation of opinion held on each of these issues.

One of the directors, Strobe Talbott, said that he felt the Vietnam referendum in particular must be "properly phrased towards alternative solutions" and indicated that a simple "yes or no vote" would fail to register accurately the profundity of pro and antiwar sentiments on the campus.

"To aid the directors in ensuring that the various questions were properly pointed towards achieving maximum impact and clearest interpretation, the board met with several top poll and survey experts before the wording of the propositions was decided upon."

Proposition One asks: "What course of military action should the U.S. pursue in Vietnam" with five alternatives reading in part: immediate withdrawal, phased reduction, maintain current level, increase, and "all out" effort.

Question Two concerns the course the U.S. should follow in the bombing of North Vietnam with choices: permanent cessation, temporary suspension,

maintain current level, intensify, and use of nuclear weapons.

The third referendum question reads: "In confronting the 'urban crisis,' which of the following should receive highest priority in government spending: (1) education, (2) job training and employment opportunities, (3) housing, (4) income subsidy, (5) riot control and stricter law enforcement."

These propositions include both the viewpoints of the right and left among the choices as well as middle of the road stands. The National CHOICE Committee has urged both factions to take active parts in the deciding of these issues.

It is felt by the Committee that "CHOICE '68" will probably either solidify the skepticism of the campus radicals or cause them to re-evaluate their thinking as to the actual political power of the vote."

"The ballot is, certainly, well stucked with leftists and moderate - liberals, and the Vietnam referendum questions should satisfy the most extreme of the radicals. The current anti-administration feeling among students would also seem to indicate that a leftist vote is a distinct possibility."

"The one fact that is certain is that they do have a chance to mobilize and express themselves meaningfully and effectively in CHOICE '68.

"The conservatives' chances of winning in CHOICE '68 are not as minimal as some liberals would like to believe," the National Directors indicate. "The politics of the right today are more the politics of charisma than any other political wing on the American scene.

"A glance at the CHOICE '68 ballot would tend to justify optimism. Predictably enough, the liberal vote will probably be extensively fragmented with no overriding numerical superiority being enjoyed by any single candidate or stand.

"The result could be a surprisingly authoritative conservative victory, one that would rock the leftists more than anything else" commented the National Committee on the various possible outcomes.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting for State Fair Booth Chairman at 7:30, in Humanities 109. All groups participating must be represented.

Locations will be given out, the procedures for outlined and questions will be answered.

Ruth Stemfield and Vic Looper Co-Chm. State Fair.

NOTICE

Since the Office of Residences has agreed to explore alternative meal plans and arrive at a decision by April 26:

Students should not choose any board options when they turn in their housing packets during the week of April 22 to 24.

At the general information meeting to be held in each residence hall during the week of May 6-10, to select rooms, students will have the opportunity to either select the broad plan desired from the plans available or cancel their room contract for Fall 1968 and select off campus housing.

Eugene McCarthy for President.

INTEGRITY EUGENE McCARTHY has the courage of his convictions to speak out on Vietnam, awakening America's conscience by backing his words with his candidacy.

EXPERIENCE EUGENE McCARTHY has served in Congress for Twenty years, acting on important committees.

LEADERSHIP EUGENE McCARTHY has spoken out on all the important issues; Vietnam, the crisis in our cities; combatting of inflation, education and the need for vital new programs in Civil Rights, Agriculture and Public Service.

EUGENE McCARTHY MADE VIETNAM AN ISSUE.

EUGENE McCARTHY WAS THERE WHEN AMERICA NEEDED HIM

EUGENE McCARTHY DESERVES YOUR VOTE!

YEARBOOK PHOTOS

Signups for the second and final round of year book photos will be taken after Easter vacation, on the bulletin board opposite the Campus Center Information Desk as before. Shooting will begin on Monday, May 6.

Proofs from the first two weeks of shooting will be collected in CC305 starting Monday, April 29, and will continue through that week.



I've Got My Eye On The Man...
in a VAN HEUSEN
"417" VANOPRESS SHIRT

And what I see of my classy mate, I like, I like! Ruggedly built, but with a cool, suave look . . . just like his permanently pressed Van Heusen "417" Vanopress shirt. It's the one with new Soil-Away process that washes out stains and collar soil without scrubbing. Complete with authentic button-down collar and V-Tapered fit. In tough, turned-on stripes, checks or solids. Gee, I just can't take my eyes off him. Funny, I don't want to!

Now from Van Heusen . . .
the scent of adventure . . . Passport 360
. . . the first to last and last and last!

DEAN'S LIST, SPRING '67-'68

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xAbbott, Rita
Abrams, Cindy
Addona, Joan
Ahlers, Robert
Albertson, Joan
Aldrich, Margaret
Allen, Susan
Altman, Thomas
Amato, Joseph
Ambrosi, Sylvia
Amedore, George
Architzel, Reba
Arnold, Donna
xArzt, Judith
xAvery, Eugene
Babcock, James
Balber, Stephanie
Bancroft, Roberta
Barber, AnneMarie
Bartnick, Kathleen
Bartoszek, Genevieve
xBattaglino, Diane
Beale, Bunny
Beck, Alexandra
Becker, Diana
Becher, Cynthia
Becker, Rona
Beckert, Dona
xBeckerman, Jeannette
Bell, Ira
Benninger, Diane
Benvenuto, Stephen
Berman, Linda
Bernstein, Barbara
Bertrand, Raymond
Berzok, Karen
Bette, Nina
Blsgeler, Risa
Bordwell, David
Black, Ann
xBrandman, Frieda
Brethauer, Andrew
xBrotman, Arlene
xBrown, Susan
Budzynski, Valerie
Buglada, John
Burdick, Brent
Burns, Joseph
Byron, Deborah
Carosella, JoAnn
Carozza, Steven
Carter, Jill
Cavanaugh, Colleen
xCerqueira, Maria
Charette, Susan
Clark, Margaret
xCleveland, Maureen
Cobb, Joan
xCole, Roberta
xComstock, Donna
xCulbertson, Kathleen
xCulbertson, Margaret
Cypert, Susan
xDavis, Emmett
Davis, Gary
Davis, Robert
DeLillo, Maria
DeLucia, Linda
Denman, Bonnie
Devine, Betty
Dimke, Russell
Discipio, Richard
Dispigna, Regina
Dobrowski, Linda
xDohnalek, Stephen
Domarack, Alan
xDomingo, Frances
Dornan, Ruth
Draper, Clifton
Dreher, Frances
Drucker, Mark
Dubin, Robert
DuBois, Diane
xDunn, Elizabeth
Dunn, Nancy
Dunne, Laura
xDurfee, Marcia
Dwyer, Mary
Dziark, John
xEagan, Laurie
Edelstein, Lynn

Egan, Maureen
xEkelund, Theresa
Erikson, Diane
Faden, Glenn
Fahs, Joseph
xFalsant, Nancy
xFallesen, Karen
Faoro, Victoria
xFeinstein, Ellen
xFeldbauer, Jacqueline
xFeller, Eileen
xFerguson, Richard
Ferro, Deborah
xFerruzzi, Isabelle
Feuerstein, Sally
Fichera, Catherine
Fisher, Pearl
Foehrenbach, Susan
Foltz, Patrick
Ford, Linda
Foster, Marilyn
Fox, Elaine
xFoxman, Daniel
Frank, Helene
Franks, Larry
xFrasure, Nancy
Friedman, Richard
Fritz, Claire
Fryc, Marguerite
Gallati, Richard
Gelt, Gary
Germiller, Jean
Geronimo, Jeffrey
Gilbert, Barbara
Gilchrist, Patricia
xGiorgio, Veronica
Going, James
Goldschmidt, Douglas
Goldstein, Gail
Gordon, Francis
Gordon, Diane
Gorman, Barbara
Gossett, Nancy
Gossett, Nancy
Gottfried, Betty
Gottfried, Harvee
Gotdzialski, Judith
xGrodson, Lucy
Grosin, Amy
Gurowsky, Davie
xHack, Diane
Hallenbeck, Ellen
Hamli, Robin
Handschur, Jean
xHastings, Deborah
Henderson, Linda
xHerc, Ursula
Herget, Georgette
Herrick, Theodora
Hertzil, Joan
Herzlich, Allan
Hockberg, Andrew
Hoffman, Elizabeth
Hofstatter, Ellen
Holmes, Karen
Holtslag, Karen
Holzer, Neri
Honan, Carol
Howard, Nancy
Hunt, Sandra
xIkler, Linda
xIseman, Robert
Israel, Sharon
Jackstadt, Kris
Jeffs, Deborah
Jordan, BettyAnn
Josephson, Kenneth
Juckema, John
Juda, Gail
Judson, Nancy
Kagan, Nell
Kannar, Joseph
Kanson, Robin
Kaplan, Cheryl
Kaplan, Jay
xKatz, Robert
xKeenan, Maureen
Kilinski, Frances
King, Leslie
Klein, Phyllis
xKligerman, Maxine

Klohck, William
Klug, Richard
Knapp, Alan
Kobetz, Steven
Koch, Jacqueline
Kohn, Ira
Kolb, Catherine
Kosnick, Kathleen
Kotuis, Jane
Kowalewsky, Ludml
xKracke, Louise
Krinsky, Renee
xKrotch, Sheryl
xKupferberg, Judith
xKurtz, Mona
Laios, David
Lambertson, Sharon
Lannier, Verne
LaSalle, Hilda
Lasker, Alan
Lauricella, Theresa
Leedecke, Susan
xLeenhouts, Susan
Leschen, Laurence
Lesse, Lynne
Levine, Jeffrey
Liff, Judith
Lipson, Diane
Lis, Donna
Lohr, Linda
Lubatkln, Michael
Lubitz, Leonard
Lupica, Mary Carmel
Lupo, Paula
Lutz, Dorothy
Lyons, Susan
Manieri, Margaret
Marino, Noreen
Marshall, Kim
Marten, Linda
Massoni, Donna
Mathias, Terry
Matson, Anne
Mattson, Irene
McDermott, Stephen
McGrath, Patricia
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Meeker, Mary
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xMierek, Virginia
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xMiller, Nancy
Miller, James
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xMorse, Karen
xMosher, Barbara
xMotsavage, Melva
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Muchow, Carol
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Myers, Eugene
Neilan, Richard
xNewman, Ellen
Newman, David
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Nigro, Anne
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xNovick, Karen
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xNuss, Harriet
Obadia, Lynda
Ofiara, David
Ohara, Dorothy
Padrusch, Ennid
Pallay, Allen
xPantley, Gail
Pash, Cherlie
Passamonte, Paul
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Pavy, Michael
Pecoraro, Carole

Pepe, Alida
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Person, Christine
Petroski, Patricia
Pieklik, Susan
Pope, Brian
Poppel, Barry
Pound, Barbara
Preston, Mary
Price, Patricia
Prislopski, Mary
Prymas, Joan
Puls, Carol
Putnam, Vicki
xQuant, Susan
Racite, Madeline
xRatynski, Maureen
xReardon, Kathleen
Reynolds, Janet
Reynolds, Noreen
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Rice, Stephanie
Richards, Barbara
xRicker, Margaret
Riebesell, John
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Rogall, Carol
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Roscher, Marianne
Rosenberg, Amy
Rosovsky, Barry
Royallmins, Renee
Rubin, Lisa
Ruffer, Sandra
Ruggiero, Mary Jo
Rugino, Joanne
Ryan, Michael
Ryman, Susan
xSammartano, Susan
Saperstone, Jerry
Sassi, Joane
Saul, Roger
Schachne, Sydney
Schachter, Richard
Schaefer, Felice
Schafler, Dorothy
Schilling, William
xSchmid, Robert
xSchoenbaum, Linda
Schultz, James
Schure, Adrienne
Scura, Georgia
xSeamon, David
Seldel, Linda
Seymour, Nina
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Siegel, Shari
Silver, Joan
Sirutis, Leon
Slauson, Thomas
Sloane, Barbara
Smith, Diana
Smith, Judith
Soffer, Joyce
Spence, Margaret
Speer, Alma
Speyer, Robert
Spivak, Carrie
Steggs, Howard
Steinhardt, Doris
xSterbak, Ilonka
xStern, Ellen
Stevens, Stuart
Stevens, Thomas
Straight, Kendall
Strick, Katherine
xSTROMEI, Martha
Subik, Nancy
Sussman, Barbara
Swindler, Nancy
Swinger, Debra
Szymanski, Suzanne
Tallent, Charles
Tamburr, Joseph
Tenenini, Dianne
Tibbetts, Carol
Tocco, Providence
Trazaskos, Karen
Tyler, Kathy
Turner, Marilyn
UHva, Jacqueline

xValentine, Catherine
Valentine, Sally
Valvo, Rosalie
Vandenberg, Hendrik
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VanLuvanee, Carol
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XBohen, Judith A.
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XBurgess, David
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Cann, Arleen J.
XCepinko, Phyllis R.
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XDaggett, Willard
DePalo, Phyllis
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XFinke, Jr., George A.

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XFisher, Daniel
XFisher, Sharon A.
XFunaro, Anthony
xGaynes, Laury J.
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XGoldstein, Stephen B.
Goodrich, Janet L.
Gray, Arnold L.
Gray, Richard G.
Greenberg, Allen
Greiner, William R.
XGriffin, Barbara I.
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XHeller, Carol
XHerrington, Pamela M.
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XHousek, Peter
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Hulbert, Susena F.
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XJudge, Michael P.
XKilfoyle, Robert E.
XKleinman, Dennis
Klimacek, Janet P.
XLamparella, Theresa
Lannier, Verne A.
XLazarow, Martin S.
Levis, Richard T.
XLux, Robert M.
Mack, Rose Ellen
Maddaloni, Joanne M.
XMartindale, Bette J.
Mason, Roy M.
Mauriello, Vincent J.
XMcGrath, John
Moore, Robert E.
Morley, M. Ivonne
Morris, Eleanor L.
xNagy, John M.
xO'Brien, Bonnie L.
xO'Connell, Mary
XOliva, Juliette
XOram, Carol A.
XOsgood, Edith D.
Piegat, Theresa
Piotrowski, Thomas L.

XPirski, Margaret M.
Power, Constance R.
Prior, Ronald H.
XReichelt, Paul A.
XReohr, Eugene
Richter, Nancy A.
XRudolph, John T.
XSassman, Cheri
Schechter, Richard L.
Shea, Barbara J.
Sliwa, Carol Ann
Tauss, Loretta
XTessell, Douglas E.
Thebert, Bruce H.
Van Deusen, Mary E.
Verwys, Barbara A.
XWachna, Margaret M.
XWagner, Janice M.
XWander, Fred B.
Ward, Virginia A.
Weller, Richard D.
Wemet, Veda D.
Williams, Steven L.
Winter, Elizabeth D.
Wood, John G.
Zablocky, Anne
XZucker, George N.

xWeiss, Evelyn
xWest, Lester
xWetterau, Elizabeth
White, Neil
White, Stuart
White, Susan
xWinner, Andrea
Wohlgenuth, Carol
Wolf, Michael
xWoodin, Gretchen
Worden, Frances
Wrubel, Trudy
Wyand, Linda
Wylie, Norah

xCumulative average 3.0 or above

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Aikman, Cola L.
Ambrosino, Timothy
Amirano, Jr., Anthony A.
XAmorosi, Brian M.
Anagnost, Janice L.
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XAttwell, Michael T.
XAuerbach, Susan I.
XAvin, Laurel A.
XBackhaus, George R.
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Bain, Donna Lee
XBalmenti, Marie A.
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XBashuk, Audrey
XBauling, Joanne S.
XBehrens, Gary M.
XBender, Carl S.
XBenyo, Patricia A.
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XBerney, Myron H.
XBetts, Elizabeth M.
XBlodgett, Barbara A.
XBock, David E.
XBonadies, John L.
Booth, John A.
XBordwell, David J.
Bordwell, Linda F.
Bordwell, Robert J.
Bove, Richard A.
Bragg, Elizabeth F.
XBranca, Barbara A.
Brochstein, Naomi
XBrown, Virginia M.
Brownell, Virginia A.
XBryant, Leonard W.
Bruck, Jane A.
Brucks, Roberta M.
Buck, Dennis G.
Burns, Joseph J.
Burton, Mary M.
XBush, Linda A.
XCairo, Francis L.
Califano, Judith A.
XCallo, Louise R.
Cardarelli, John N.
Carrature, Elizabeth G.
Chape, Suzanne K.
Chemnitz, Emily C.
XChernick, Jane V.
XChicone, Carmen C.
Chrabas, Linda A.
XClark, Carol
XClark, Walter J.
XClendinnen, K.L.
Coble, Allen E.
Collea, Joseph D.
XColetta, Suzanne H.
Comeaux, Karen A.
Comisar, Linda E.
XConnell, Barbara
Connors, Cynthia R.
Cook, Bonnie J.
Cook, Donald M.
XCook, Garrett W.
XCook, Linda L.
Cornell, Stephen J.
Courter, Jean K.
XCovert, Mary A.
XCramm, Mary
Crary, John M.
Crossett, Barbara J.
Crowley, Barbe G.
Crutcheley, Lawrence T.
Cunningham, Mark E.
Cunningham, Thomas J.
Current, Susan E.
Davis, Roy N.
XDe Angelus, Linda
Debie, Susan J.
XDenby, Phyllis A.
XDenby, Priscilla L.
XDenison, Barbara A.
De Paolo, Nicholas J.
Di Donna, Ronald J.
XDilaura, Cynthia L.
XDixon, Susan E.
XDonawick, Joseph C.
Dopp, Joan F.
Dorsman, Neil W.
XDougherty, Kathryn
Dowling, Nancy C.
Downs, Grant J.
XDowell, Jr., Leslie G.
XDragon, John N.
XDrummer, Diane L.
XDuffney, Sandra A.
XDuffy, Ruth A.
XDushin, Laurie
Easton, Billie
Eaton, Katherine J.
Ebert, Thomas J.
Economides, James A.
Eignor, Nancy R.
Eisenstein, Antonia R.
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Elmendorf, Dawn E.
XEndlekofer, Adele L.

English, Maryann M.
Epke, Ann L.
XErman, John P.
XEposito, Barbara
Evansburg, Eric R.
XEverett, Joanne
XFairchild, Lynn A.
Falke, Ellen M.
XFarell, Michelle A.
Felczak, Mary A.
Fertal, Anne M.
Feuerbach, James R.
XFinkle, Lee J.
XFlorenza, Mary A.
XFleet, Sheila M.
XFolts, Jr., James D.
Ford, Susan E.
Fowler, Gail E.
XFrahm, Sharon L.
Fry, Susan D.
XFurey, Patricia R.
Garcia, Richard L.
XGardella, Jennifer M.
Garoza, Valdis
XGates, Walter E.
XGekas, Vasilli V.
Gerber, Michael S.
Gero, James F.
Gerwitz, Carol
Gillen, Evelyn M.
Gilmore, Susan J.
Giorgio, Veronica A.
Glavis, Dennis
Gniadzowski, Judith
XGoldberg, Hollis
XGoldberg, Rhoda C.
XGoodman, Kathleen A.
xGordon, Barbara J.
Gorka, Robert J.
xGould, Rae S.
Goyette, Margaret T.
xGroschadl, Ellen
Grossman, Michael D.
xGruner, Doris B.
Hagin, Julian M.
Hall, Warren A.
Halsey, Patricia A.
Hammond, Carole L.
xHarris, Carolyn R.
Hare, James E.
Hayes, Lynda M.
Hefner, Judith A.
xHenry, Barbara L.
Henry, Gretchen A.
Henry, Richard A.
xHerman, Annilee
Hlesciak, Susan G.
xHoffman, Allen C.
Holt, Carol A.
xHolz, Francine R.
Hotaling, Carol A.
Hotaling, Kay C.
Howard, Sandra L.
Houghton, Loren B.
Humphries, Mary
xHuptick, William F.
xIncardi, John
Isaac, Carol A.
Iwanonkiw, Mary E.
Jacobi, Leslie A.
xJacques, Richard A.
Jaffee, Richard A.
xJassin, Roberta M.
xJeffers, Darrell E.
Jensen, Carol L.
Jezierski, Carol A.
Johns, Cheryl A.
Jones, John M.
xKaem, Florence E.
Kaley, Mary E.
Kandel, Lynn I.
xKarpfen, Ronald J.
Katz, Lois I.
Kavanagh, Cecile M.
Kzlauskas, Edward
Keldan, George
xKendig, Anne V.
Kessler, Bonnie E.
xKetchum, Marcia G.
xKeyser, Frank P.
Keyser, Mary
xKiehle, David W.
Killilea, Jr., John A.
xKlman, Kathleen E.
Klein, David M.
Klein, Phyllis E.
Klugman, Sara A.
Knapp, Eugene A.
Konikow, William J.
xKopald, Nanette R.
Krause, Jo A.
Kravchuk, Tamara G.
Kurlinski, June A.
Kuzma, John J.
xKuzniak, Barbara J.
XLabagh, Cheryl A.
Lacey, Catherine A.
Ladman, Jo A.
xLaidlaw, Suzanne M.
Lawrence, Wendy D.

Lee, Anne A.
xLefevre, Louis H.
Lefever, Stephanie A.
Leggieri, Gerald M.
Lennon, Gerald A.
xLevenberg, Susan G.
xLevett, Carol A.
Levin, Marsha G.
Levine, Marcia R.
Levy, Joyce N.
Litke, David W.
xLivingstone, Mary
Lloyd, Deborah A.
xLokenberg, Elizabeth A.
xLong, Sharon E.
Luke, Joyce E.
Lynch, Arlene M.
xMacNair, Wendy E.
Madarasz, Kinga
Magin, Kevin D.
Mahoney, Mary E.
Manchester, Katherine
xMann, Paul S.
Many, Lois J.
xMarko, Michael
Marshall, Marilyn E.
Masters, Geraldine E.
xMattison, Susan
xMattox, Judith
Matturo, Richard C.
xMcBrien, Alan F.
MCCrann, Maureen
McCredie, Kathleen R.
xMcElligott, Cornelia
McGrath, June E.
McKeon, Patricia M.
Mende, Dennis W.
xMercadante, Judith A.
Mercurio, Therese C.
Merkelson, Scott J.
xMeyer, Lorraine J.
Meyer, Theodora C.
xMiller, Karen E.
Miller, Philip A.
xMiller, Stephen
Mills, Christine E.
Mills, Susan E.
xMishkin, Jeffrey A.
Misiano, Barbara N.
Mitchell, Elizabeth J.
Mitchell, Sharon A.
Mixson, Madeleine C.
xMolander, Henry
xMoell, Thomas
xMontgomery, James W.
xMoore, Nancy A.
Morgan, James E.
xMorrison, Vicki A.
xMosciwski, Genevieve M
Mowers, Carol A.
xMoyer, Kathleen M.
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xMurphy, Dawn L.
xMurphy, Patricia A.
xMurray, Kathryn J.
xMysliborski, Judith A.
Nadell, Marsha G.
xNestuk, Janice L.
Nichols, Marilyn J.
xNickerson, James L.
xNixon, Duncan
Noble, Jean M.
Noel, Oscar A.
xNorak, Linda A.
xNordine, Lynette
Nowak, Gail S.
xNudellman, Ellen V.
Nudelman, Lynn
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xOwen, Janice A.
xPanken, Stephanie J.
Papish, Nancy H.
xParker, Nancy L.
xParla, Jo Ann
xParry, William E.
Patnaude, Cynthia A.
Patsch, Gerhard
xPatten, Margaret K.
xPaulsen, Joseph M.
Pendergast, William F.
Pergl, Sharon A.
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Pollard, Catherine M.
Pollock, Susan E.
Pombrio, Patricia C.
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COMMUNICATIONS

Not A Signer

To the Editor:

A letter appealing for contributions to the Dow Defense Fund was recently circulated on campus. My name appears near the bottom of the second page of that letter. I was contacted prior to the issuance of the appeal and asked if my name could be used as a person to receive and forward contributions by check to the Dow Defense Fund.

I willingly consented to serve in that capacity. However, the text of that letter contains certain statements concerning the Dow demonstration about which I have no direct knowledge. I feel impelled therefore to state that I am not a signer of the letter and that the use of my name as a signatory was not authorized. I did not see a draft of the text until after the letter had been distributed.

The letter states, for example, that "President Collins refused to consider any changes" in recruiting policy. I have no way of knowing whether or not the President "refused to consider" any changes. My limited personal contacts with Dr. Collins have not lead me to believe that he is intractable nor that he is unwilling to consider criticism and

suggestions.

The letter also quotes certain statements of the Vice President for Student Affairs, Clifton Thorne. I have no direct knowledge of what the Vice President said on that occasion. Dr. Thorne informs me that the quotation attributed to him is substantively inaccurate.

I agreed to collect and forward Dow Defense Fund contributions because I share with many people in the University community a repugnance against the use of campus facilities by a company that derives its profits in part from the manufacture of a product (napalm) designed for the destruction of human life. I plan to contribute as generously as I can to the Dow Defense Fund and urge others who share my opinion to do likewise.

James R. Johnston
Associate Professor of Education.

A Lesson

To the editor:

In your recent off-center, March 15, you have said the following, "President Roosevelt knew of Hitler's planned genocide but would not allow this knowledge to be publicized . . . nor could he allow Jewish refugee children to immigrate here and

upset the labor market. It is a euphemism to say that America stood by while six million died; America might have signed their death warrant."

To show that you are either misinformed or fabricating, I would like to cite some quotations to you from the Jewish literature.

In his book "The Other Side of the Coin," Mr. Lilienthal states, "It was Morris Ernst, a civil-rights lawyer and well-known liberal, who drew attention to the 'sabotage by Zionists' of a World War II plan of President Roosevelt to rescue 500,000 people from Hitler by providing a world-wide political asylum" because this would open other doors than Palestine.

"He quoted Roosevelt as saying that the projected rescue plan was dead: 'We can't put it over because the dominant local Jewish leadership of America won't stand for it.'"

"It's impossible. Why?" asked Ernst.

Roosevelt: "The Zionist movement knows that Palestine is and will be for some time a remittance society. They know that they can raise vast sums for Palestine by saying to donors, 'There is no other place this poor Jew cango,' but if there is a world political asylum for all people irrespective of race, creed or color they cannot raise their money.

"Then the people that do not want to give the money will have an easy excuse to say, 'What do you mean there is no place they can go but Palestine? They are the preferred wards of the world.'"

Ernst's detailed charges were further substantiated by Michael Astour, Yiddish language teacher at Brandeis, who in the Free-Land Magazine (Sept., 1962) declared that he "did not need Hecht's book to learn of the fatal role which Zionist leaders played in the '30s and '40s.

"Instead of doing everything possible to rescue Jews, they ut-

ilized their entire financial and behind-the-scenes connections to sabotage all other effort to get Jews out of Europe. Their haven must be Palestine and only Palestine." (Cited in brief (New York American, Council for Judiasm) Jan. - Feb. 1963.

From the above, you can see that both Jews and Arabs are victims of Zionism.

Morris L. Ernst, "Jewish Self-Segregation is Reactionary," Council News (New York, American Council for Judaism) May, 1950, p. 2. See "What Price Israel?" pp. 32-34 and Morris L. Ernst, "So Far So Good," (New York, Harper Bros., 1948), pp. 170-77, for a further discussion of the refugee problem.

Sabi Abulibdeh

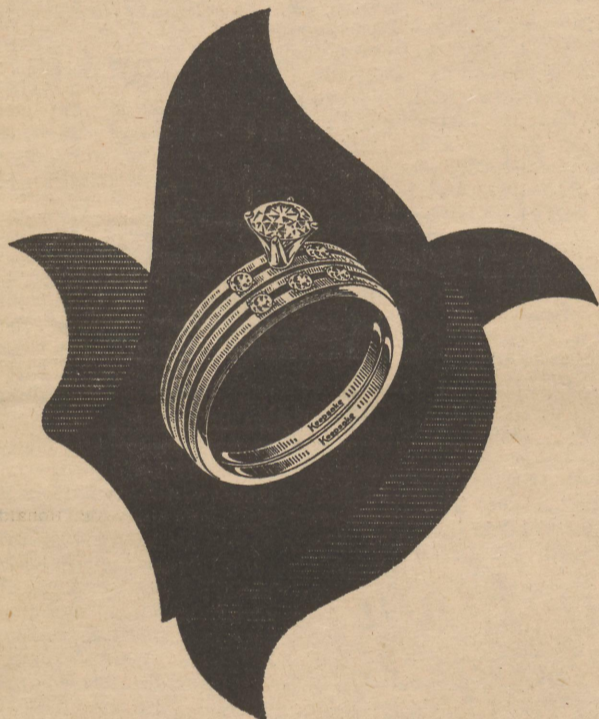
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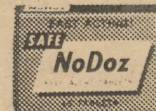
The desperate hours and how to survive them.

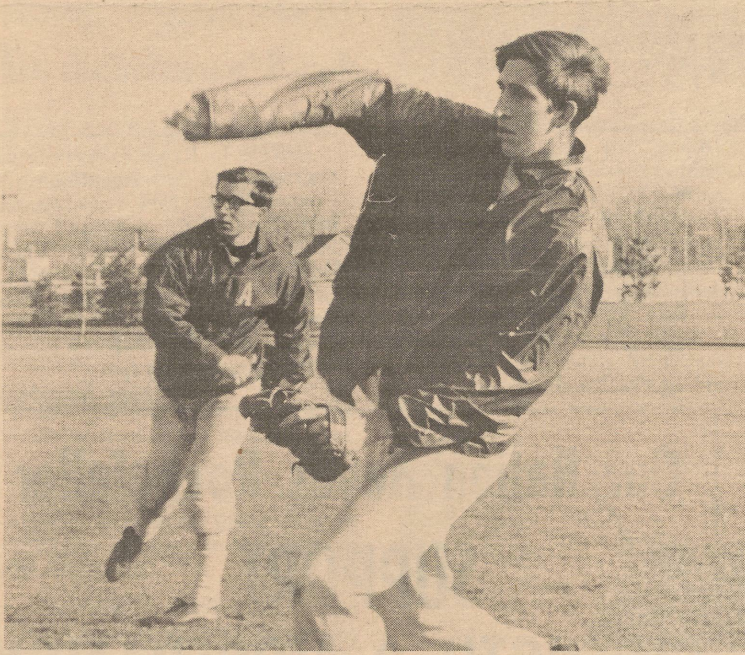
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MEMBERS OF THE VARSITY baseball team were forced to play eight games during vacation through a fluke in scheduling. Only ten more games face the Dane batters.

Sudden Death Playoff Caps Golf Victory

Bill Pendergast calmly tapped in a two-foot par putt on the first sudden-death playoff hole to win his match and give the Albany State golf team a fine 4-2 triumph over Central Connecticut College on Tuesday, April 16, at the loser's course.

Pendergast and his opponent, Bill Thomson, finished all even in their match-play contest, necessitating the playoff. The team score stood at 3-2 at the time. The two golfers played in the number three slot for their schools and shot identical 86s for 18 holes.

In the number one position, Albany's Gary Turton rallied to win the last three holes to score a 1-up victory over Mike O'Leary. Turton was plagued by iron problems all afternoon in carding an 87.

Number two man for Albany, Ray McCloot, bowed to Gil Pratt, as the Central Connecticut golfer scored a miraculous par three on the 200 yard 17th hole to stave off a late McCloot rally. Pratt was deep in the woods off the tee.

Junior Dave Breiter registered the most lop-sided victory of the day, as he downed his Central Connecticut foe, 6-5. Breiter

SUNY Swimmers Take AMIA Meet

APA won four of seven events, but the SUNY swimmers took both relays and showed just enough depth to gain first place in Albany State's first intramural swim meet.

The final score of the meet was SUNY swimmers 68, APA 62m STB 44, and UFS 40, as only four groups competed.

Bill Churchman took two firsts for APA, scoring in the 50 butterfly and the 100 yard individual medley. Other winners for APA were Pete Pavone in the 50 yard breaststroke, and Jim Doyle in the 50 yard freestyle.

Craig Flood of the SUNY swimmers took the 100 yard free, while STB's Mel Brosterman was first in the 50 yard back stroke, and UFS's Pete Klara copped the diving. However, the SUNY swimmers scored in the 200 yard medley relay and in the 200 freestyle relay.

shared medalist honors with McCloot for State with an 83.

Craig Luther, another returning letterman, gained an easy 4-3 win in the number five slot. Luther shot a fine 84 for the round and looked like he has finally regained his last year's form.

Newcomer to the varsity Angelo Matra suffered a 5-4 setback in his first appearance for Albany. Matra experienced a case of rookie jitters on the front nine, but settled down the backside to come home in a solid 42.

The match was played at Indian Hills Country Club, a tight, tree-studded and amply trapped course that measures 6500 yards. No one came close to matching its par 72 on this windy afternoon early in the year.

Looking for its first winning season in three years, Albany will be facing stiff competition from such schools as Hamilton, Siena, and Utica Colleges as well as area competition in the Capital City Tournament on May 1st.

'A' Team Falls To Union in Final After Beating Siena and Union 'B'

Union A worked the ball inside, rebounded well, and played strong defense as they rolled to an easy 51-42 win over Albany A in the finals of the area's first basketball extra-murals.

The Albany team was slow and unable to generate an attack in the early going, so Union pulled away quickly and went on to lead by at least 6 for most of the game.

Albany started to close-in on several occasions, but each time the Union squad came up with the basket when they needed it.

High men for Union were Bob Seefried with 14, Bill Prescott with 13, and Barry Heiden with 11. Priscott played on the Union varsity at the beginning of the season, but he quit, and was, according to Union's rules, eligible for intramural play.

Scoring for Albany was well spread, as there were no real standouts. Denny Elkin and Rich Spiers hit for 9, while Dave Goldstein and Ray McCloot contributed 6 apiece.

Again Albany was playing against a team that had worked

Opening Game Captured By Eleventh Inning Run

by Ray McCloot

An eleventh inning single by Jack Sinnot followed by Jim Sandy's fourth hit of the game and a Bridgeport outfielder's miscue gave the Albany State varsity baseball team an opening game victory, 4-3, over the highly touted Connecticut squad on April 11. In their next game, however, the Danes were held to Cas Golka's lone single, as Central Connecticut capitalized on eight Albany errors en route to a 5-1 triumph over the hapless Statesmen. Central Connecticut's Brendan Burke recorded 12 strikeouts as the winning pitcher.

George Webb hurled the last 6 and a half innings in the Bridgeport win, giving up only one run and six hits while picking up the win for the Danes.

Albany was held scoreless until the fifth inning when Sandy and Jim Rourke singled, Joe St. Onge reached base on an error to load the bases, and Rich Spears walked to bring home the first State score.

Two infield grounders produced Albany's next two runs, with no one getting credit for the RBIs.

Bridgeport's runs were spread throughout the game, as timely hitting by Joe Santos (four hits) accounted for all of his team's tallies. He was credited with run-batted-in and two runs scored.

In the Central Connecticut game, Albany scored on two walks and Galka's single. The score was tied at one apiece at the top of the fifth inning, but then the Blue Devils pushed across two runs on two singles and three Albany errors, giving them the lead for good.

The Blue Devils added two more runs in the sixth inning with the help of two more State miscues, leaving the final score at 5-1.

The bright spots in the young season thus far has been the pitching of Webb, Galka, and Rich Patrei, as the staff's earned-run-average is close to 1.50.

State had a total of six games over the Spring recess, with games against Harpur, Oswego, and Plattsburgh remaining as of this date.

Next weekend, April 26-27, Albany will vie with Siena and Potsdam (doubleheader) in local contests. The Potsdam twin-bill is at home.

Track Club Impressive In Meet At Brandeis

by Phil Galvin

Albany State's track club participated in their first meet of the year against the Brandeis, Boston State and Rhode Island Track teams at Brandeis. Boston State was first with 71½ points, Albany was second with 49½ points, Brandeis was third with 33 and Rhode Island was last with 8.

Albany outscored all its opponents in the running events. Don Meyers and Larry Grederick were first and fourth respectively in the mile. Mike Nolan's 52.5 and Frank Meyers 53.8 were barely edged out by Boston State's Ladlow's 50.9 mark. In the 100 yard dash, Basil Morgan was second and Terry Mathias was fourth. In the 120 yard hurdles, Kevin O'Dell placed fourth. In the 220 yard dash, Basil Morgan finished first in 22.1 while Scott Price was fourth. In the half-mile, Joe McAndrew finished second in 2:02.4, a mere tenth of a second behind the 2:02.3 of Brandeis' Gage, with Don Meyers fourth. Larry Frederick finished second in the two-mile in 9:59.5, a new club record. Pat Gepfert was third and George Rolling was fourth. The mile relay team of Frank Meyers, Jay Kaplan, Don Beevers and Mike Nolan ran second in 3:36.6, just behind Boston State's 3:35.4.

The field events, as expected, were a weak point due to a lack of facilities for proper practice. Scott Price and Don Beevers were second and fourth in the javelin, respectively. Steph Smiegel was fourth in the discus and Tom Sears was tied for second in the high jump. Sol Moshenberg was first in the long jump with a 22 ft. 1 in. mark.

Moshenberg was also second in the triple jump by one inch with a 42'3" jump.

The club is encouraged by the results of the meet. The mile relay, 2-mile, 880 and 100 yard dash were lost by a yard or less and several men turned in impressive performances. Mike Nolan was especially impressive as he ran the 440 in 52.5 and later anchored the mile relay in 51.8. Sol Moshenberg's 22'2" long jump promises strength in that event. Don Meyers looked good as he ran a 4:31 mile and followed with a 2:04 half. Scott Price who was fourth in the 220 and second in the javelin will be a dependable performer. Frederick, Gepfert and Rolling will provide depth in the two-mile and Joe McAndrew's 2:02.4 half was very strong.

Regatta Called Sailing Club 2nd

A lack of wind prevented all 16 scheduled races from being held in the Kings Point regatta on Saturday April 6, but the Albany Sailing Club was tied for second at the time of the cancellation.

In the races that Albany was able to compete in John Sargalis and Joe Sullivan combined to for a win, while Charley Bowman teamed with Marge Straub for a fourth place finish in their race. Sargalis and Bowman served as skippers, while Sullivan and Straub were crew.

Sunday's activities were called off in respect of Dr. Martin Luther King, thus the regatta was never completed, but Albany's second place finish in a field of eight, that included Stevens Institute, Southampton, Maritime, St. Francis, Ursinus, Lehigh, George Washington, and N.Y.U. is certainly encouraging.

The Sailing team traveled to West Point over the vacation, and have two minor regattas remaining. One on April 11 at Hobart, and the Associate member championship at Princeton.

APA Defeated By KB In League I Opener, 8-7

AMIA League I softball action got under way the week before spring recess, and in the league's opener, KB dumped the defending champions, APA, by a 8-7 score.

The game was tied 7-7 after seven, but KB came up with the tie breaker in the bottom of the eighth. Dave Goldstein opened up with a double, moved to second on a wild pitch, and then scored on a sacrifice fly by Buzzy Ostrowski.

APA had jumped into an early lead, as a double by Mike Gilmarin and a triple by Rich Margison highlighted a four run first. KB bounced right back however, scoring two in their half of the first and then four in the second, two of them on a home run by hurler Ray Cascia. APA came back with two in the fifth, KB then scored once in the sixth, and APA got one in the seventh to send the game into extra innings. Cascia got the win for KB, while Roger Wright took the loss for APA.

Potter Club also scored in its opener, gaining a 7-4 win over a stubborn TXO squad. George Margam's single drove

in two runs in the second for TXO, and his squad led 2-1. However, Potter picked up one in the third, two in the fourth, and one in the fifth. TXO came back with two in the fifth, on a single by Ovalle, but Potter clinched it with two in the seventh, on a double by Larry Marcus, and singles by Dan Crippen and Jack Adams.

Crippen recorded 8 strikeouts and yielded only four hits in recording the win, but his control was not sharp, as he issued seven walks, Mike Stacy took the loss for TXO.

In other League I action STB parlayed six hits and four errors for 9 runs in the first, and they then stumbled home to a 12-10 win over the Clinton Comets. Both teams were very sloppy, but the hits were numerous, as STB got 14 and Clinton 11. Dick Woytek was STB's standout, as he had three hits and turned in a fine defensive effort. Tom Potter was Clinton's top hitter, as he rapped three hits including a homer in the fourth. Dunc Nixon got the win despite eight walks, and Marv Cole was tagged with the loss.

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