

Keating Outshines Kennedy

The recent endorsement of many of the New York State newspapers for Senator Kenneth B. Keating is, we feel, a true commendation for an able legislator. Even the daring young man from Massachusetts (and Virginia) has refrained from making any major attacks on a political record that is hard to equal. For example:

In 1957, 1960 and 1964 Senator Keating was an active campaigner in the fight to pass the Civil Rights Bills.

His amendments to the Foreign Aid Bill drastically reduced the assistance dictators and other tyrants could reap from it.

His amendments to the Export Control Act squeezed off more illegal exports of strategic materials to the Soviet Bloc.

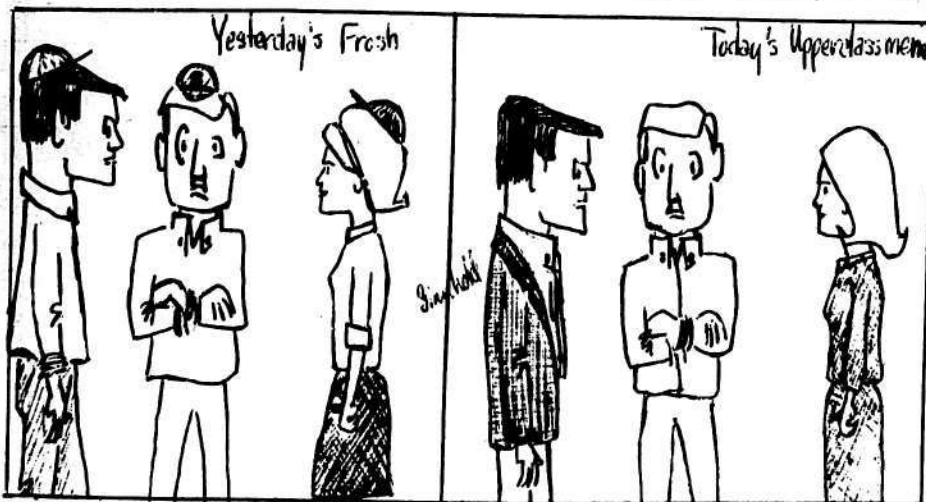
He supported the first Housing Act that provided low-cost housing for veterans.

Just one more thing: It was Senator Keating who informed the American public that Communist missile bases were being erected in Cuba while the administration denied their existence.

This is a man who has spent 18 years in Washington helping his home state. Because he is a member of a minority party in Congress, this has not been an easy matter.

Despite his record, his abilities and his knowledge of his state, Senator Keating will be fighting this year to save his political career from the onslaught of an ambitious young man who served exactly 3 years and 8 months as Attorney General of the United States, a time fraught with civil strife and controversy. He was rejected by the Democratic presidential candidate as a running mate after years of personal conflict with him and the question of how well these two political rivals can work together is a pressing consideration.

In short, there is no real doubt as to which is the better qualified for the office of Senator from New York.



Rivalry's a big waste of time and energy. It doesn't do anything for us. I can't wait to see it die!

Who ever killed Rivalry? It did a lot for us. Maybe it took a little time but it was worth it.

Student Association Illegal

The reasoning used by Senate in freezing the Yearbook's budget because it changed its name is utterly ridiculous. However, for the moment we will grant Senate's premise; an organization which changes its name ceases to exist until it receives official recognition from Senate.

Now we look at the Student Association Constitution as printed in the 1964 edition of Campus Viewpoint, the official handbook of the State University of New York at Albany. Since the Constitution contains amendments passed as late as 1963, we can assume that the Constitution is correct and up-to-date.

In looking at Article I, we read that "The Name of this organization shall be the Student Association of New York State College for Teachers at Albany."

We remind Senate that for the past few years we have been attending the State University of New York at Albany.

Granted, the Student Association of New York State College for Teachers at Albany still exists, since it hasn't changed its name. But what is the Student Association of New York State College for Teachers at Albany doing governing the students of the State University of New York at Albany?

Perhaps we should freeze the funds of the entire Student Association until we get the matter straightened out.

Moral Causes for Racial Hatreds Questioned by Prof

In the editorial entitled "Mission Accomplished?" in your September 25th issue you raise a question which deserves very serious consideration: Granting the rightness of the civil rights cause, was it rational or moral to send inexperienced and unprotected youths into such an extremely dangerous situation, when the violence and death which actually occurred could have been reckoned beforehand as a very real possibility?

I confess I am not completely certain it was, but I have some reasons for thinking it was, which I would like to try to indicate. However, I want to emphasize that I think an easy-to-give answer one way or the other is probably a shallow answer; I can respect the integrity of an opposite conclusion, for I have felt its pull within myself.

The question, as Dr. B. R. and Miss Metz have both pointed out in their letters responding to your editorial, is one that can only be answered by considering (1) what the situation was, (2) what else might have been done, and (3) what they did.

The situation was (as it still is) that a moral revolution must come to the South very, very soon or the violence and bloodshed and other human destruction that have already occurred may be but the beginning.

The situation is that until a moral revolution does come to the South the struggle for human rights there cannot be won. The situation is that every delay in bringing it about multiplies the human destruction.

No amount of legislation and meeting force with force are, by themselves, going to bring it about; in fact there comes a point - which

COMMUNICATIONS

we are reaching - where their increased use only threatens that which their use to date has helped to achieve.

Human rights for the Negro cannot become significant realities in a South that remains an armed camp seething with hatred.

What can be done to break down racial hatreds and cause to exist in their place genuine moral awareness of one human being of another? I cannot think of any really effective way other than by individuals exemplifying the attitudes they are seeking to bring into being; the only finally effective toxin against racial discrimination is moral awareness, and the only practically effective means of social action to spread this inoculation is by the contagion of example.

This basically, as I understand it, is what the Mississippi Project was all about. A variety of specific projects were undertaken, of course, such as voter registration, each with a value in itself, but these were but the means of giving embodiment to the underlying purpose: the moral mission.

If anything does, it is this which fundamentally justified putting those specific individuals, with the specific kind of training they were given, in Mississippi in the summer of 1964. All the evidence I have seen indicates that they were well chosen and given reasonably adequate training to get done what they were sent there to do.

I cannot think of a practical alternative or more realistic way of seeking to meet the basic crisis faced in the struggle for human rights for the Negro in the South this past summer.

I know that such talk can sound hopelessly unconvincing to someone who has felt deeply such a tragedy as the deaths of the three young civil rights workers and is burdened with the question of whether the whole scheme wasn't the offspring of too much fine talk without enough honest facing of what the consequences could be for those who got involved - whether the good that could be achieved could possibly justify the dreadful human cost that might have to be paid for it.

I feel the need to make clearer and more poignant why I have given the kind of answer I have. I think I can do this with an analogy.

But I must begin by indicating more specifically what I mean by moral awareness, what I understand to be its human significance, and what I take to be the specific consequences of its being manifested by the civil rights workers in Mississippi this past summer.

One becomes a moral being when, or to the extent, he achieves the capability of experiencing a humanitarian concern - a sense of respect for the worth of human personality, which, if it is genuine, necessarily issues in a willingness to make personal sacrifices that obstacles to the spiritual development of fellow beings may be removed or lessened.

By spiritual development I mean

growth of capabilities to live with a sense of dignity and integrity and humanitarian concern as a part of a rich variety of ways the individual has come to be able to express himself.

The more profound religious acts are spiritual in this sense, though not all spiritual acts are expressions of a religious outlook. Of course, at any time there are more persons who act morally than there are those who have achieved genuine moral being; one may act morally out of a narrow self interest or simply "right" habit.

It is a mark of a genuine moral commitment that it issues in a firm adherence to an ideal of personal integrity, which influences the nature and the spirit of all one's actions.

There are justifiable bases of judging people superior and inferior, and none more significant than a classification in terms of depth of moral feeling and commitment.

Many of us see the civil rights workers who risked their lives in Mississippi this past summer seeking to help the Southern Negro gain a greater measure of freedom and opportunity to live with dignity and increase his capabilities for self-fulfillment, as among the moral aristocrats of our age.

Even if their efforts to change attitudes and laws had totally failed, their actions would be something we, as well as they, could look to with pride and respect as marvelous manifestations of that kind of humanity, which gives a dimension of nobility to human life.

But they did not fail. On October 6, the "Knickerbocker News" carried a "New York Times" factual report on changes already noticeable since the summer's activities, changes for which the presence and activities of the civil rights workers are recognized as influential factors. These, state the article, are some of the changes:

"The White Citizens Councils, which at one time represented effective, almost total opposition to compliance with federal integration decrees and policies, have lost most of their influence."

"Moderates have begun to organize and as a result there has been a lessening of demagoguery on the race issue in some areas."

"As a result of work by the FBI, the state has begun to purge members of the Ku Klux Klan from the State Highway Patrol."

"A number of public officials have begun to speak out against violence."

"The states' investigative and police forces have been brought into play against bands of terrorists who have burned and bombed churches, homes, and civil rights buildings."

Of course the activities of the civil rights workers were not the only forces working towards these results.

There is the very tangible evidence that sizable numbers of Negroes were given the encouragement they needed to register and to actively affiliate with groups working

Continued on page 6

ASP Features

ALBANY STUDENT PRESS

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PAGE 5

Eighth Anniversary of Hungarian Freedom Revolt Evokes Analysis

by George Nagy

Editor's Note: Mr. Nagy is a native of Hungary who has recently come to stay permanently in the United States.

He was a member of the Hungarian weight-lifting team at the Weight Lifting Championships in Sweden. He managed to leave the team and went to West Germany, where he obtained political asylum.

After receiving the necessary papers he entered the United States three months ago. At the present time he is a member of the class of 1968.

The following article is written from the personal experiences of Mr. Nagy.

The outbreak of the Hungarian Freedom Revolt lies eight years back today and probably many of us have only little idea of what happened at that time in that tiny Middle-European country. On this anniversary we should not only remember. Let us try to look quite deeply into a people's aims, emotions, and fate.

The savage Rakosi regime which had been in power in Hungary since the end of the second World War committed innumerable political, ideological and economic failures.

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It was the workers' daily job, for instance, to hear a communist comrade's reading of the most important news from the party newspaper very morning.

The political meetings, held every week, the workers were forced to stand up and hail the "Great Communist Party" and "Comrade Rakosi" for minutes after each speech.

Scrutiny by Police The secret police kept searching eyes on every citizen. Excess industrialization caused a considerable setback in the neglected agricultural production. The combined strength of the political and financial dissatisfaction of the population resulted in a general movement to overthrow the guilty Stalinist administration.

I can never forget the morning of the 23rd of October 1956, when machine-gun fire prevented me from going to school. A trembling female voice repeated in warnings on the radio that those "criminals" having weapons in their hands would be punished by death.

I could distinctly notice the detonations of grenades and the hit of bullets on the radio building. Government police, called "AVH" killed many civilians on that day. The reason: students and workers wanted to broadcast their demands

of 16 points to the government. The whole military and citizen police supported the actions of the demonstrators, and after about one week of hard fighting, a free government came into existence.

Traitors Hung in Trees Communists' bodies hung on the autumn-trees of Stalin Street and beside the bodies you could see their party-book or the remarks of the indignant revolutionists: "Dirty Red!", "communist dog" or simply "traitor".

Nothing was more horrifying in these days than taking a walk across blood-drenched Budapest.

Seeing the unstoppable successes of the freedom-fighters, the Russian troops moved out of the city and began to negotiate about their complete withdrawal with the head of the revolutionary government, Imre Nagy.

In fact, they prepared for a counter attack in the meantime, adding about 100,000 more men and modern military equipment to their forces in Hungary.

The real blood-shed began on the 4th of November 1956, when wild Mongolian soldiers and rough, uneducated Russian youngsters began to butcher the Hungarian people.

City Shelled by Cannon They attacked the capital city from all directions with more than 5,000 armed vehicles at 3 o'clock in the morning. The land shook under us, strong detonations broke into daylight from the endless fire of the Reds' cannons.

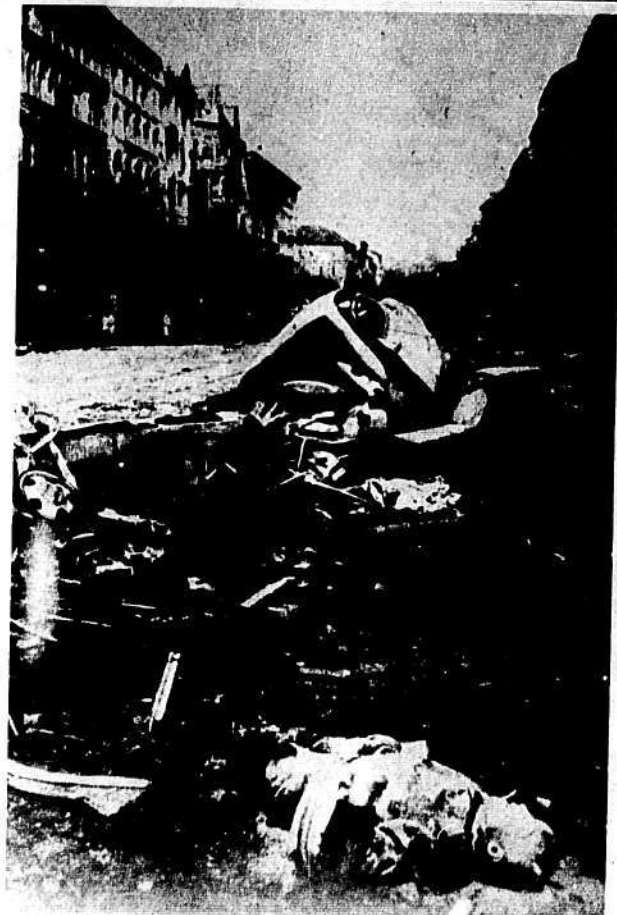
One of the smallest lands of Europe fought its life-and-death struggle against the second greatest power of the world.

I don't know how many times the Budapest radio repeated the Hungarian people's call for help to the western allies in English, German and French, but I know that none of these countries showed the slightest willingness to give effective military support against the Russian neo-colonialists.

How often did we look up to the skies, waiting for the American paratroopers to arrive, and how embittered we were to learn that the Russian jet-fighter planes appeared instead!

You could read from the eyes of every hungry, miserably-dressed exhausted revolutionist that he hated the West for turning its back upon Hungary.

Kadar Forgives Promises The Russian-made puppet-government of Janos Kadar promised a lot when the Reds stood weakened



DEATH AND RUBBLE LINE the streets of the city after several days of the pitched battle between the Hungarian Freedom Fighters and the Soviet Army.

in the country. However, as they strengthened their position, Kadar forgot more and more of his promises.

He put thousands into jail and executed all captured leaders of the uprising, among them Prime Minister, Imre Nagy.

Today Kadar, this bloody-handed traitor, is Khrushchev's closest friend. He believes that the silence of the people indicates their satisfaction with his policies.

He thinks he can make a people forget his crimes by begging for minor allowances at the Kremlin. It is true that Moscow, afraid of another eventual revolt, lets Hungary have some more freedom than most of the satellites, but under no circumstances does it mean that the Hungarians accept Communism.

The streets look lovely and clean in Budapest. You can see American,

West-German, Italian and French cars really often. The architecture starts to change over to the Western style, and even the shops seem to be much richer than before.

Iron Curtain Still Stands But the iron-curtain is still standing on the western borders of Hungary dividing her from the Free World.

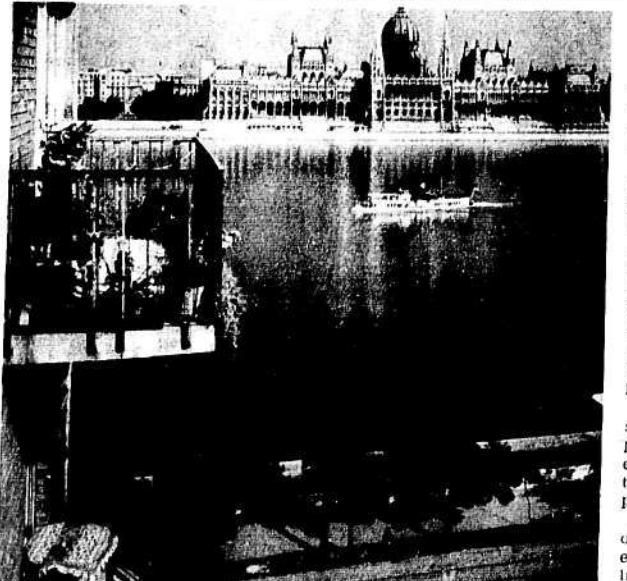
Yet, there will be no revolution any more, and no hope for independence in the land of the Magyars, because this people has learned through a terrible example, how much the captive nations can expect from the Free world in case of such emergency.

On the eighth anniversary of the 23rd of October, the Hungarians think of this example.

Therefore, this day is in contrast to all its enthusiastic remedies - a day of mourning all over their country.



REBUILT BUDAPEST EVIDENCES influences of European architecture. Here, shoppers stroll along Vaci Street.



PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS LINE the far side of the Danube River. This river divides Hungary's capital into Buda and Pest.



FROM THE VIEWPOINT of the 16th century martyr Bishop Gellert is seen, Budapest and the Danube, spanned by the unique chain bridge. The serenity of the scene contrasts to the conditions of eight years ago when much of Budapest was destroyed by the Soviet airforce.

Common-Stater

—Life goes not backward nor tarries with yesterday—Kahlil Gibran TO THE "HOLIER THAN THOU"

We appreciated the publicity, not the anility of the remarks.

STALKS THE WILD GINGER MAN

We tend to agree with poet Dangerfield of "suppression" fame, but wonder if such gauche expression has its place in a so-called "intellectual medium."

"PEOPLE," PRESENTED WELL

Congratulations to Bill Laundry and Anne Digney on their professionally presented and well received "All-University Reception." Hats off especially to Pat Fasano, for recuperating in time from a bout with pneumonia -- "for the show must go on" -- and Dr. Skidmore, undoubtedly the coolest musician at State.

PLANNING AHEAD

Congratulations to the sisters of Beta Zeta on their foresight -- leaving six empty seats in last year's pledge class was smart thinking girls. Too bad none of the "big six" will be filling them.

SENATUS POPULUSQUE ALBANY STATUS

Rumor has it that MYSKANIA will no longer be a rest institution for the "overworked and well deserving." Could that be coincidental with the lack of a quorum at Senate last week?

HELPI! OR ROOM 5 CALLING...

When the ASP advertised Friday, Oct. 9 for people to work on lay-out, paste-up, and technical work, they weren't kidding -- and that abortive issued showed it.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY

Are R. A. stag parties for fun or for the acceptance of dogma and its propagation?

??? OF THE WEEK

Will there be a leak after the next replacement election? And does a drip always accompany a leak?

Invectively yours,
Art Ferrari and Gary Spielmann

Huckleberry Road

by Tim Atwell

There I was sitting in class in the English Annex, when this girl Truly comes in late and sits down in her seat next to me and says, "I'm sorry -- sorry I'm late, Tim, but I had to park my bike in a new place because there was the World's Biggest Bug where I always park my bike and I was scared so I had to find a new place and that's why I'm late and I'm sorry -- sorry I'm late, Tim."

Softly stroking her fevered brow, I whispered into her blood-crusted pierced ear, "Ease your troubled mind, child," and sat back, satisfied in the knowledge that a kind imperative is exactly the right antidote for feminine alarm. But wait! That's not the end of my story.

A few minutes later I received a note from Truly which read, "Wanna see my bag?" How could I resist such an open invitation? How could anybody resist? Do you think you could resist? I don't think you could. So, after class, I went outside and got a real close-up type look at Truly's bag, whereupon I commented, "That's not a bag, that's a bat."

Do you hear me, brother? I say there was this bat hanging on the wall outside the English Annex. A bat in the middle of Albany! The situation called for quick action. I remembered an old U. S. Navy war cry:

When in trouble, when in doubt,
Run in circles, scream and shout.

But I wasn't in trouble; the bat was (asleep) (hibernating). Nor was I in doubt; my liberal education-suburban background told me what I had to do. I had to get to a phone and call the Central Annex and get a hold of somebody in bio, that's what I had to do.

So I grabbed an English Annex phone and explained the situation to this woman at the Central Annex. (I'll bet that's the first time the word "woman" has appeared in an Albany State newspaper in forty years. I hope it doesn't scare or offend anybody. I also realize that this Central Annex woman -- there it is again -- is the second female character involved in this story. Do not feel uncomfortable. Later on I shall introduce a male type character to even things up. I promise.)

"Look, mysterious Central Annex woman," (How are you holding up?) I said, "I've got something over here at the English Annex that you might be interested in. It's a bat!"

What was her reaction to this veritable bomb of a statement? She laughed! And then she said, "Hold on a minute, I'll see if anybody wants it." How naive can you get? A bat in the middle of the big city, and all she does is say, "Hold on a minute, I'll see if anybody wants it." Obviously she was incapable of comprehending the true horror of a vicious, rabid creature roaming around the big town.

She came back to the phone.

"Mr. Simolina would like the bat,"

"Consider it Mr. Simolina's," I said.

Not even her own mention of the word "bat" could drive home the reality of the situation. I began to wonder, "Isn't there anybody left who's willing to lose control at the slightest provocation? What's the world coming to?" Then I reasoned that since she was working at the Central Annex, she must also be one of those Russo-German scientist types (like Simolina, and you know how they are. They're all the same --

cool, calculating, unemotional. That's one thing you can count on, boy -- all scientists are the same. It's just like with the Negroes. Anyway, I told her exactly where the bat was, and she wrote it all down. The plot thickened, and the tension mounted. I stammered a feeble goodbye and walked down the hall to my next class.

Fifty minutes later, I darted, feebly, out of the English Annex and found that the bat was still there. I began to get very worried. I thought, "Maybe Mr. Simolina thinks it's just some kind of bad joke. Maybe he didn't take me seriously." But that didn't make sense. Scientists don't have any sense of humor. They can't tell a good joke from a bad one. They take "everything" seriously. Everybody knows that. If there's one thing you can really count on, it's that scientists never smile. You know how the Negroes are always laughing and dancing in the streets? Well, did you ever see a Russo-German scientist laughing and dancing in the streets? That proves something. Anyway, I had to leave for my next class, so I couldn't wait around to see if Mr. Simolina was going to finish the job.

I passed a sleepless night. Next day, after classes, I went down to the English Annex. The bat was gone. Great day in the mornin'! God may or may not be in heaven, but all's right with the world! Surely a major catastrophe had been prevented. Off I went to Central Annex, just to let everybody know that I was the one who turned the bat in. Walking up Central, I envisioned sundry newspaper headlines:

The Daily News:
COLLEGE KID FOILS INVASION OF
BODY-SNATCHERS!

The New York Times:
SUNYA SCHOLAR EFFECTS POSTPONEMENT
OF ARMAGEDDON

The ASP:
ALBANIAN APATHY DISPELLED
UNIVERSITY HAS NEW IMPROVED IMAGE
PRESIDENT COLLINS EXPRESSES DESIRE
TO SHAKE HAND OF ATWELL.
SIMOLINA CITED AS AIDE.

When I got to Central Annex, I was directed to Mr. Simolina and I asked him if he had gone over and captured the bat.

"No."

"I thought you were going to go over and get it," I said.

"Well, when I first heard about it from the secretary, I got the impression that it was cornered inside the building, in which case I'd have taken a net and gone over right away. But when she came back and told me it was on the wall outside the building, well, there was no reason to capture it."

"They're not dangerous or anything?"

"No, they're perfectly harmless, unless you corner them."

"I mean, isn't it rare to see them in the middle of a city?"

"No, there are more of them around than you'd think."

"Oh. Not dangerous, huh?"

"Harmless."

I was shattered.

Political Pipeline

Medicare for Aged Holds Key To Candidates' Differences on Security

by Cynthia Goodman

"We're the kids who agree to be Social without Security," quote Chad Mitchell Trio's "Barry's Boys". While the lyric is an accurate reflection of the Johnson accusations, it is not a reflection of the Senator's views.

The campaign booklet: "Goldwater Speaks Out" quotes the Senator as saying: "Nor is the public interest served by those who label every... proposal to correct... the Social Security system as an attack on its basic principles."

On March 16, 1962 the Senator told a TV audience: "I do not think Social Security should be repealed... I would like to see us correct it."

Medicare is Key Word

What, then, is the difference between the stands of both candidates? The key seems to be medical care for the aged. The Democratic plank proposes to add a compulsory medical plan to existing Social Security.

The Republicans, on the other hand, feel that Social Security was planned to "supplement voluntary programs" and as such, should not include those already covered by existing programs. In general, the plank suggests:

"... tax credits and other means of assistance to... meet the costs of medical insurance; full coverage of medical... costs... financed by general revenues through... federal-state plans."

While on the subject of security,

passing notice might be given to the discussion of law and order that received such wide coverage

The Irrelevant "Issue"

Basically, the issue is irrelevant in the election since (1) jurisdiction in most cases belongs to communities and states and is not subject to presidential control. (2) Federal judiciary is not subject to the president except for the replacement of retired or deceased judges. (3) both parties have offered the same base programs so general as to be completely meaningless.

Labor-management, however, is a relationship open to controversy and revision. As usual, the Democrats have come out with a plank advocating the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act provision allowing (in effect) the state right-to-work laws.

As usual, the Republicans have taken the opposite stand.

Goldwater, in his book "Conscience of a Conservative," states that the "functions" of a union become "perverted" the moment a union claims the right to represent those who do not want representation."

He later criticized what he termed the administration's "intervention" in labor-management disputes through the direct "intrusion" of the president, the Labor Department or the National Labor Relations Board.

He did however make allowances for those strikes in which the national health or safety might be imperiled.

The Honorable Men

The Republican platform further

Moral Issue...

for their betterment.

In vastly larger numbers new visions, hopes, and responsibilities were kindled. In varying degrees many Southern whites were brought to face in themselves the moral issues involved. The eventual consequences of the laying of such foundations can be enormous.

Now for the analogy. During the past couple of weeks the film at the Delaware Theatre has been "The Organizer." This film is concerned with a moral dementia which blighted the lives of many of our parents and many more of our grandparents and great grandparents and others before them: the inhuman exploitation of workers by industrial and business owners and management throughout (at least) the 19th and more than a third of the present century.

Some of my most vivid memories as a child living in a textile mill town in Georgia in the thirties is seeing relatives and neighbors coming home with gashed skulls and bloody and bruised faces given them by the "goon" squads hired by factory owners to prove to them that their efforts to do something about miserable working conditions, a 60-80 hour work week, and a bare subsistence wage, were "reckless" and "ill-conceived."

I remember well the cold and the hunger that came to whole communities caught up in desperate efforts to hold firm for some small pittance of increases in human rights.

These were "holy wars" -- in the moral sense -- which had to be fought over and over again by communities throughout much of the so-called civilized world. Finally, in the past generation, they were pretty much won.

The "saints" in these wars -- though few would have thought of calling them that then, or even now -- were most often the union organizers: men from "outside" often, who were willing to risk their lives and suffer with the communities they worked with to help them get organized and to stand firm.

Often the organizers were ill-prepared to do the job they felt as a matter of conscience called upon to do, but then no one better qualified had come forth.

And they succeeded: they gave the necessary encouragement and strength through organization for the people to be steered to endure the sufferings which strained human courage and endurance to their

throws doubt on the "honorable intentions" of the NLRB by suggesting that it be reorganized "to assure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employers, ending the defiance of congress by the present board."

The Johnson campaigners, in the past few weeks, have gleefully quoted, (or "misquoted") as Goldwater would be prompt to point out) the Republican challenger's statement to the effect that he would "sell" the TVA.

Goldwater does advocate disposal of those TVA functions which do not have existing counterparts in the national government. He has suggested that all TVA activities which can be handled by some branch of the resource programs be re-channelled. (For example, soil conservation, forestry, etc.)

Others, should be sold to state governments or the localities involved and then to private industries.

The ultimate result would be to end all federal interests in the Tennessee Valley Authority. As the Senator points out, American tax money is being used for a basically regional investment.

The Misquoted Quotes

This issue, as well as that of social security, reflects the disturbing element of this election: the tendency of candidates to encourage misinterpretation.

It is a trend encouraged on one hand by vagueness and poor word choice and on the other by "politicking" of the least commendable type.

Critical Commentary

'Excellence'

by Kathy Brophy

"And in a great many of our colleges and universities the most stubborn enemy of high morale has been a kind of hopelessness on the part of both administration and faculty -- hopelessness about ever achieving distinction as an institution."

Something like this hopelessness existed at Albany. Students in the past have suffered from a tendency to apologize for attending the State University. It was not widely acknowledged that State was a fine, or even a good, college.

This atmosphere is changing. Within my experience there have been many students who are proud of the resources of the school. It is possible to socialize one's way through certain programs, but it is increasingly recognized that the teachers and facilities necessary for education are here. It seems that the students are more interested in exploiting their opportunities.

Thinking About Change

Perhaps, the attitude of the students, like everything else on campus, is in transition. That change is surely a good thing and one which invites some thought. The book from which the introductory quotation was taken provides a frame of reference and a strong recommendation for people thinking about change.

In "Excellence," John Gardner begins from the importance of an educated population in the democratic society. The lengthy introduction, an exposition of the characteristics of a democratic state, seems painfully obvious, and it is not until one considers the implications of conflicting assumptions that one sees the dimension of the problem.

Equal and Excellent?

The conflict is focused in the subtitle of the book: can we be equal and excellent too? The semantic antithesis is resolved in a few words -- excellence is an individual achievement, and the vital equality is that of opportunity. But the sociological implications are less easily dispelled and especially relevant to education.

artifacts...



EMLYN WILLIAMS AS CHARLES DICKENS appears tonight in Page Hall.

Through October Vinyl block and wood cuts by the Troy artist, Grace Bentley, Petite Gallery, 204 Lark St.

Through November 15-- Nineteenth Annual Albany Artists Group Exhibition, and Paintings and collages by John C. Maziarz, Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Avenue, Tuesday thru Sat. 10 a.m.-4:45 p.m., Sunday 2-6 p.m.

October 19-24 Dark at the Top of the Stairs, by William Inge, produced by Schenectady Civic Players, 8:30 p.m., 12 S. Church, Schenectady. Tickets: \$2.20 and \$1.80. Phone reservations: DI 6-9951.

October 23 Emlyn Williams as Charles Dickens, 8:30 p.m. Page Hall. Tickets: student tax, available now in SU Theatre Box Office, R279.

Harry Belafonte, 8:30 p.m., RPI Fieldhouse. Tickets: \$4.50 to \$2.00, available at Van Curler Music Shop, Albany.

October 23 & 24 Roshomon, produced by Singersland Community Players, 8 p.m., Bethlehem Central School. Tickets: \$1, available at Mistletoe Bookshop.

October 27 & 28 A. D. Plays, 7:30 p.m., R291, no charge.

October 27 Sherlock, H. (1924), IFG. Buster Keaton's finest feature in which he becomes involved in daydreams and detectives, 7:30 p.m., D349, no charge.

October 28 Missa Papae Marcelli (Palestrina), Missa Brevis (Kodaly), presented by Capital Hill Choral Society, 8:00 p.m., Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Eagle and Madison Sts. Tickets \$1.25 (students), available at Van Curler Music Shop.

William V. Grimes

Renaissance Symposium



VIRGIN CROWNED BY TWO ANGELS is another of the prints by Albrecht Durer, 16th century German Renaissance artist. It is part of the exhibit in the Draper Gallery.

The Division of Humanities of the State University of New York at Albany presents Lectures and Exhibits on the theme of the Renaissance:

George Boas
Emeritus Professor of Johns Hopkins University
Cross Currents of the Italian Renaissance
October 26, 8:30 p.m., Page Hall

Robert Conant
Curator of the collection of musical instruments at Yale University
A recital and lecture on the music of the Renaissance
October 29, 8:30 p.m., Page Hall

J. H. Randall, Jr.
Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University
The Intellectual Development of the Renaissance
November 2, 8:30 p.m., Page Hall

Clifford Leach
Professor of English at the University of Toronto
Shakespeare: Elizabethan and Jacobean
November 6, 1:30 p.m., Page Hall

Bernard Cohen
Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University
Science in the Renaissance
November 9, 8:30 p.m., Page Hall

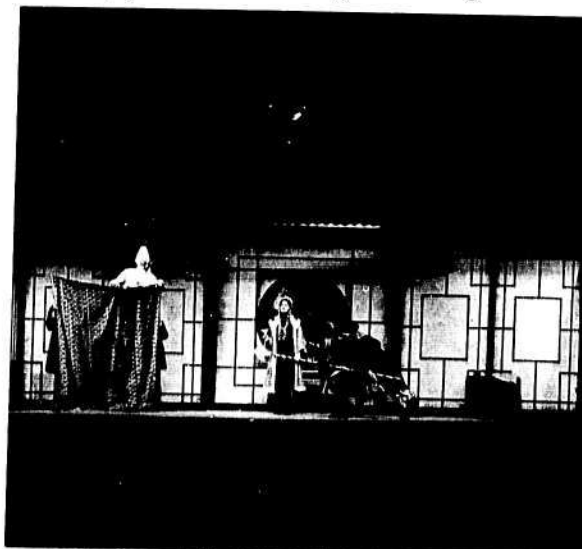
Colin Eisler
Professor of Art at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
Michelangelo and the North
November 13, 1:30 p.m., Page Hall

On the evenings of November 9 through 14, the University Theatre will present a production of Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus. Curtain at 8:30 in the Cathedral of All Saints. Admission by Student Tax.

The Draper Gallery will display a collection of Durer prints from October 17 to November 8.

The library will feature an exhibit of Renaissance books to be shown in the foyer of Draper Hall from October 26 to November 13. The selections are from the rare book collections of the New York State Library and the State University Library.

Ithaca College Dramatic Production To Appear Saturday in Page Hall



LADY PRECIOUS STREAM, a modern Chinese Romance by S. I. Hsiung, is the first Guest Artist Production of Dramatics Council and will be presented tomorrow night in Page Hall. Admission is \$1.50 or Student Tax. Tickets are available in the State University Theatre Boxoffice, R279.

ARTS

Bayard Rustin to Speak at Albany

Passage of an emergency appropriation of \$150 to sponsor a speech by Bayard Rustin, prominent leader in the Congress of Racial Equality, marked Wednesday's Senate meeting.

The University Freedom Council was forced to request the money when CORE backed out of an agreement to advance \$200 towards Rustin's expenses.

Wishing to keep Rustin on his originally scheduled speaking date of November 20, the Council came to Senate for the funds. Finance Committee Chairman Harry Gard-

ner defended the bill on the grounds that a defeat would hamper the function of the new group.

Student Association President Arthur Johnston took the floor, asking the Senate to consider if the bill was truly an emergency. After much discussion, and two attempts to move the previous question, the measure passed 25-6-1.

Johnston also announced plans for an all day Government Revision Workshop for a tentative Saturday in the near future.

Representatives from all special interest groups on campus, mem-

bers of Senate and MYSKANIA, and selected teaching and non-teaching faculty will be invited to the conference.

Senator Michael Purdy informed Senate that the annual Campus Chest drive will again include a College Bowl. The Campus Chest Committee plans a group of Independents as well as Greeks. These Independents will be nominated by Senate next week.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Library Needs, chaired by Senator Chuck Coon, reported that a poll requesting student body suggestions will appear in the ASP, and that meetings with Miss Alice Hastings, Head Librarian, will continue.

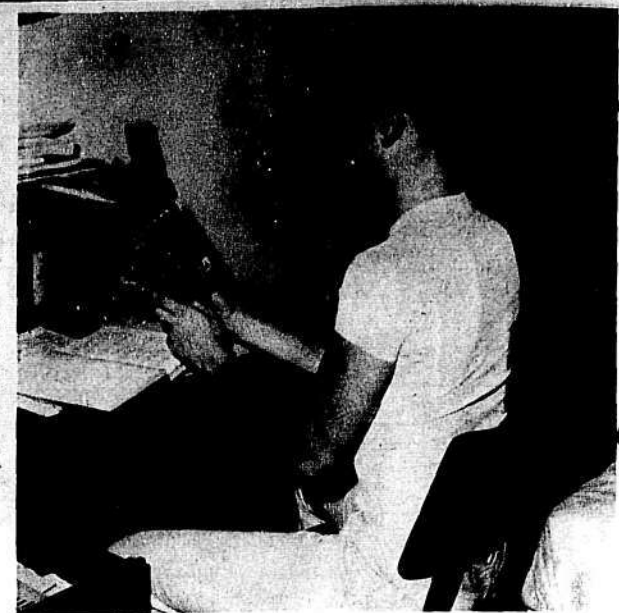
In closed session, Senate approved a slate of Who's Who candidates. Voting by the student body began yesterday and will continue today and Monday in the Peristyles between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Applications Due For Regents Aid

Regents Fellowships for Doctoral Study are open for application by candidates wishing to use the Fellowships during the 1965-66 college year.

There are four types of Regents Fellowships for 1965-66. These include: Regents College Teaching Fellowships for Beginning Graduate Study, Regents College Teaching Fellowships for Advanced Graduate Study, Fellowships for Doctoral Study in Arts, Science, or Engineering, and Fellowships for Part-time Doctoral Study in Science or Engineering.

All candidates for Regents Fellowships must submit an application to the State Education Department. December 1, 1964 is the closing date for receipt by the State Education Department of all applications for Fellowships.



BRAVE NEW WORLD REVISITED is a popular reading selection for the New Campus Dwellers.

Noise, Dust, Inconvenience Prevail on New Campus

"It's the only place in the world where you can wake up to the sweet sound of a GM cement truck letting its air brakes off."

The remark by Gerry Terdiman, one of the first 200 men on the new campus, sums up the not unexpected student reaction to life and study in the midst of the building of a University.

Steam hammers, air compressors, bulldozers, dump trucks, and the hand saw outnumber the students at the present time, encouraging early risers and making study impossible during the day.

Moved Saturday
The 200 men, who had spent the first six weeks of the semester in the more remote if more quiet quarters of the Governor's and Country Squire motels, moved into the still incomplete Van Rensselaer and Rywick dormitories last Saturday.

With construction being rushed to completion on the remaining three units and center tower of the first dormitory complex, noise, inconvenience, and dust make life difficult on the new campus.

If study conditions are impossible during the day, they are excellent at night. The system of individual study rooms, and the isolation of

the students, combine to provide excellent conditions.

The dormitories are still several weeks away from completion. Carpeting, wall sockets, lounge furniture, the recreation and laundry rooms, still have to be added.

Sound Difficulties
Acoustics within the individual suites is the main student complaint. Any noise, such as the shutting of a door, echoes and reverberates throughout the rooms. Without carpeting on the floors, as had originally been planned, the problem is aggravated.

One student remarked, "Stone (referring to the University architect, Edward Durrell Stone) might be a great artist, but he's a lousy scientist when it comes to understanding sound."

One aspect of the new dormitories that has proved popular, however, is the presence of private telephones in each of the suites. Students are allowed to make an unlimited number of free calls on these phones.

The only drawback to the system is a handful of students who have delighted in making "crank" calls to their dormitory mates during all hours of the night.

Campus Morality Concepts Meet Relatively High Social Standards

Ed. Note: The following article appeared in the "Greenville Daily Reflector," Greenville, N.C. A faculty member brought it to our attention as an interesting comment on a much-discussed issue.

by Frank Adams

Since hearing a few weeks ago a brief symposium on immorality on college campuses we have been speculating on this fascinating topic. (After all, we've worked on campuses for most of the last thirty years.)

Since the topic is a complex one, we haven't come to any conclusions about which we feel confident.

We have, though, settled on two introductory premises. One is that what is usually thought of when immorality on the campus is mentioned, the relationship between male and female students, has absolutely no relevance whatever to the topic.

(If courting customs interest you, studies indicate that such intimacy as does prevail in colleges is less than that among people of the same age who don't go to college.)

The other premise we have arrived at is that, since institutions of higher learning are by their very nature actuated by an extremely high idealism, moral standards on campus are considerably higher than those in the surrounding society.

Hence a consideration of campus morality, to be comprehensible to the outsider, would probably require a good bit of explanation of what campus moral standards are.

Plagiarism, for example, is the basis for a good portion of the entertainment world's product. (Television comedians even boast of their plagiarism.) Yet on the campus, plagiarism is probably the most immoral act which a student or scholar can commit.

For another example, starting with a conclusion and then finding facts to support it or twisting facts to seem to support it, a description of virtually all advertising, is in the academic world flatly immoral.

Or, for a third example, politics is a matter of relentlessly hammering away on one side of a question. For a teacher in a classroom knowingly to slight any side of a question is, again, totally immoral.

That there is immorality on college campuses we do not deny. But the hard truth is that the outsider is unlikely to know what is and that his attempts to deal with what he thinks of as immorality in colleges are likely to be themselves, by campus definition, immoral.

Greek News

PI Gamma Mu

PI Gamma Mu, the social science honorary, announces its officers for the year: Robert Grant, president; Dorothy Watson, vice president; Mary Haggart, secretary; James Slenker, treasurer. It is currently seeking new members.

Qualifications for membership are a 3.0 cumulative average and 20 hours in the social science with a 3.0 average and no failing grades. Eligible see Dr. Birr in DA-107.

Alpha Pi Alpha

The brothers of Alpha Pi Alpha

NOTICES

Graduates

Candidates for degrees in January, 1965, must pay graduation fees in the Faculty Student Association Office, D-210, from November 2 to November 6.

All who have not filed application for January degrees must do so in the Registrar's Office, D-206, by December 15, 1964. Applications received after this date will be held for June, 1965.

Program Adjustments

Students who have made changes in their original program are asked to correct the program card on file at the Information Booth on first-floor Draper. This also applies for change in local or permanent address.

announce the results of their election: Bob Barett, vice president; and Ken Darmer, song leader.

The brothers of Alpha Pi Alpha announce the pledging of the following men: Bob Brogan, Stan Alebuch, Ed Deroski, Jim Eldridge, Mike Gilmartin, Jim Nass, Dennis Richardson, Glenn Schelecht, Richard Vacca.

Potter Club

John Schneider, president, announced that the following men have been pledged into the Edward Eldred Potter Club: Tom Flannagan, Basil Raucci, Scott Alexander, John Cianfoni, Donald Comtoes, Martin Demarest, Warren Mannix, Michael Mansdorf, Arnold Schwartz, Richard Szymanski.

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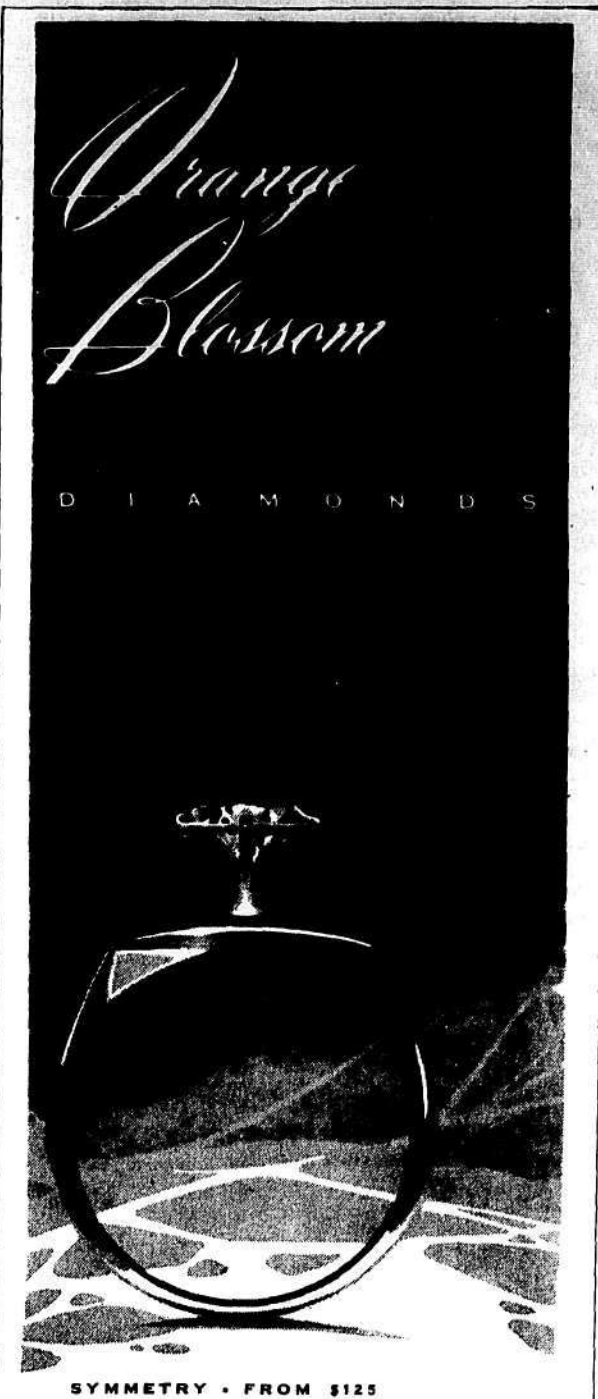


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Activities Vital

We hate to bring up an old issue, but we are still disturbed by the lack of depth in student activities. Activities are available to meet every student's needs and interests, yet nearly every organization on campus suffers from a lack of working members. Many groups do not even have enough members on paper to keep the group going.

Miraculously, most of the organizations have been able to continue and to turn out useful services for the school as a whole, but even these services, such as speakers and concerts are often not taken advantage of.

There are 3800 students attending this University. Yet only a small minority are making an active contribution to the university life. Activities and the services they provide are as vital to the university as are the studies which most students use as an excuse to keep from joining an organization.

We had hoped that the abolition of Rivalry would serve to get freshmen into activities faster. It has not done so. If anything, proportionately less freshmen are participating this year than before.

Perhaps the freshmen really are as awed by the prospect of college level studies as they say they are, but a look at the records will show that participation in an activity does not automatically lower — or raise — a grade point average.

Each person must determine for himself how much study time he needs and how much he can spend on activities, but he is stupid to make the decision without first trying both.

We are sure that most students will admit that much of the time they say they need to study is wasted. We ask only that they put this time to good use, both for themselves and for the school.

School of Communications Needed

One thing the editors of the ASP and Carillon learned in Chicago last week was that this newspaper and the yearbook will never have a real shot at being All-American publications until a school of communications is established here.

Except for the classes in Chicago, no editor on either publication has ever received a minute of formalized training. Such training is nearly indispensable to the publication of a semi-weekly newspaper.

Within five years, the pressures and needs within the University will dictate that the ASP turn daily. Without a firm background, such an undertaking would be impossible, or even worse, badly botched.

We are in this University to learn; the University could help us and itself by establishing a school of communications.

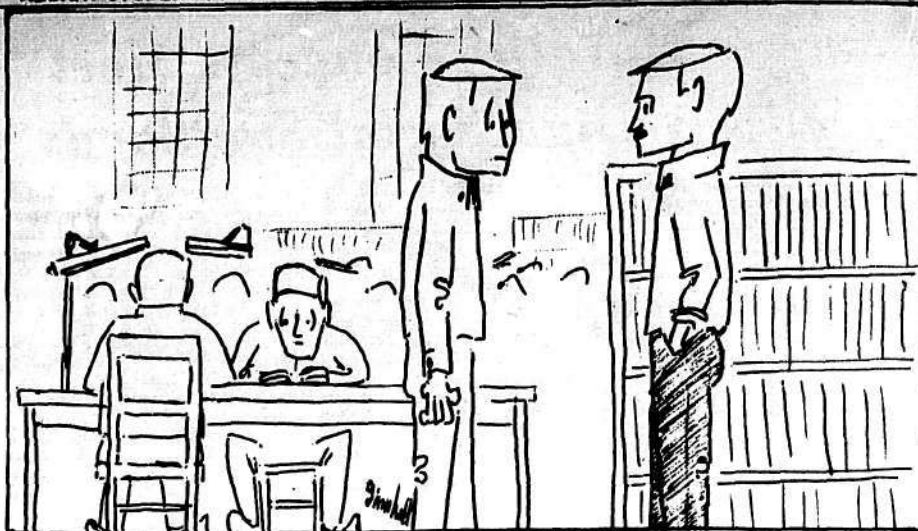
Communications today play a dynamic,

ever-expanding role in shaping the America of the '60's. They are a vital component in any well-rounded liberal arts program.

Good schools of communications are rare in this country. There is need for one in this section of the country at a state-supported institution. A good school would add to the University's prestige and serve as an attraction to many worthwhile students, who otherwise might go elsewhere.

As of yet, there are still no definite plans to include communications curriculum on the new campus. We call upon the administration to consider the value such a school would have.

We, as does the radio station and other publications on this campus, need the help of talented faculty members who have been trained to the problems of the communications media if we are to successfully meet the future. We ask for such help now.



WHY SHOULD I participate in any student activities? I've got other things to do...like go home, study, drink, watch the Giants lose...

COMMUNICATIONS

Student Evaluates Kennedy's Record on Campaign Issues

To the Editors:

The question of Robert F. Kennedy representing the State of New York in the United States Senate is one that is presently being hotly debated on this editorial page. Let us restrict ourselves to facts, not opinion, but facts — the man's own utterances and the Constitution of the United States.

Let us first examine the constitutionality of his candidacy. There is no doubt but that Robert F. Kennedy is 30 years old and an inhabitant of New York State. These are the only stated qualifications in the Constitution — thus Mr. Kennedy fulfills the letter of the law.

But let us examine the spirit of the Constitution. Article I, Section 3, paragraph 1 — "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state; chosen by the legislature thereof for six years..."

No longer does legislature choose the senators from that state. It is however obvious that the founding fathers intended the Senators to represent their home states. It goes without saying that the legislature of the State of New York would not choose a democrat let alone a democrat from Massachusetts.

Now, let us discuss Robert F. Kennedy's campaign. I heard Mr. Kennedy speak both in my hometown of Endicott and here in Albany. He is running, not on his personal qualifications, not on his past political experience, not on his merits, but rather on the record of the Kennedy-Johnson administration. He does not directly come to grips with his opponent and challenge him on the issues; instead he votes for both the Democratic National Ticket against the Republican National ticket.

He makes such statements as: "I'm for Lyndon Johnson and against Barry Goldwater. I'm the only candidate for the Senate from New York who can say that." Let me point out that Senator Kenneth Keating is not a Republican, but let me also point out that Senator Keating is not supporting Senator Goldwater. He also says: "I am for medicare, I am for civil rights." Let me point out that Senator Keating voted for both those measures. It seems then that Mr. Kennedy is campaigning not as Mr. Robert F. Kennedy but as an agent of the Democratic National ticket.

This would be permissible if Senator Keating were running as an agent of the Republican National Ticket. However, he is not. He is running as Kenneth Keating; Robert Kennedy on the other hand is running not as Robert Kennedy but as John Kennedy.

James Economides

Foreign Students Receive Restrained Forum Welcome

To the Editors:

This year there are fifty-five foreign students on campus from all parts of the world. They have come from countries to which most of us have never been but would someday like to visit. Having such a large and outstanding group of students with varied cultural backgrounds should be one of the most inspiring aspects of an expanding university.

Judging by the opportunities provided to meet these foreign students and to learn about their countries, their welcome has been noticeably restrained. At Forum's Reception for Foreign Students last week it was disheartening to observe how few students were interested in utilizing the wealth of knowledge offered by our foreign visitors.

The few who were there found the experience enjoyable and informative.

How many students right now are thinking about spending a summer or junior year abroad? Before going, why not make use of the sources of information that are available right here?

Marilyn Brown
President, Forum
of Politics

Editors of ASP Congratulated For Recognizing Bright Talent

To the Editors:

We congratulate the editors of the Albany Student Press for recognizing the brightest talent to write for the student newspaper for as long as we can remember.

Charmingly presented in a contest of tasteful humor, Tim Atwell's column, "Huckleberry Road," consistently has a fresh comment to make on the contemporary student scene.

We only wish that Tim had more time to spend writing for the newspaper so that he could once again do "Rock Wallaby Hunt".

Jus Fisher
Paul Rubichins
Austin Clarke
Jeannette Leboeuf

Student Finds Attack on 'Playboy' Philosophy Unfavorably Critical

To the Editors:

If Tim Atwell meant Harmon Allison to represent the "rural intellectual," his "Playboy" satire ("Huckleberry Road, 10/16") was fairly good. If, on the other hand, Atwell's poison darts were aimed at "Playboy" magazine, specifically, the "Playboy" philosophy, they missed the target quite badly.

Atwell not only grossly misrepresents a highly scholarly and sociologically significant series of essays, but he bitterly abuses a credo written to aid his generation in its blind groping for a system of values, thereby perverting the purpose of the entire "Philosophy."

The "Playboy Philosophy" is a dissertation on the past and present intellectual, philosophical, and theological climates. With lucidity and cogency, Hugh Hefner paints his picture of our society with its historical background. It is an editorial opinion which is not designed to gather a following of "Harmon Allisons," or any other type of "man."

Hefner's purpose is to take a long-overdue honest look at a society that is greatly in need of some rational individualism and logical changes.

If Atwell had read "Playboy" from cover to cover, he would have been able to ask someone to explain the "Philosophy" to him, had he not let his thinking become a secondary to his emotions. I doubt if he will ever admit a feeling of envy, even if his opinion reeks of too much protesting.

It is a shame that an editorially sober newspaper has allowed an article of questionable truth (and taste) to appear. Someone should have known better. All Atwell did was to reiterate the fact that there is no such thing as self-evident truth, especially when it is unfavorably critical, to someone with an irrational nature, who chooses not to see it.

A Friend from Columbia

ASP Features

ALBANY STUDENT PRESS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1964

PAGE 5

Albany-The City Around Us

City 'Machine' Faces New Reform Drives

by Cynthia Goodman

"Albany is a Democratic oasis in a Republican heartland." These are the words Governor Rockefeller used to describe the city around us. For Jim Martin, Albany businessman and Republican candidate for the New York State Senate seat from Albany County, this phrase has special meaning. He is trying this year to end a 43 year-old Democratic administration.

Albany politics is not very different from that of any other large New York State metropolis. Here, too, one Party has managed to take control of the city and county machinery and almost eradicate the two-party system.

The fact that the political power structure in the city is almost completely Democratic, has been a sore point with the Republican-dominated suburbs.

The Republican Party had largely faded into the background in the face of overwhelming Democratic superiority.

In some cases, particularly in the election of justices, the candidate was endorsed by both parties and ran without opposition.

"Ward-healers" were Democrats who lived in the ward and knew the people intimately. These men would give the struggling widow that little extra she needed to tide her over the hard times, the energetic supporter a "reward" for his services, the distraught father a job for "sonny" on the construction crew.

The basic weakness of the city Republican Party is that there was no such direct contact with the voter in the ward.

An attempt has been made to improve the situation by Ray Skeuse, who has reorganized his own 13th ward.

No Co-operation

When asked why NYS Republican officials, so near at hand, do not take active part in re-building a two-party system in Albany, local Republican leaders might give a two-fold answer.

Huckleberry Road

by Tim Atwell

Don't look now, but tomorrow night is coming. Yes, Halloween is near upon us once again. And how many of you out there know the true meaning of Halloween? Very few I'll bet, so before I tell you how to enjoy yourselves this weekend, a few words about how the whole business got started.

Halloween gets its name from the great man whom millions of children emulate each and every October thirty-first, Saint Hal. Saint Hal was born and raised in Ween County, England, just west of Sherwood Forest. One day, when Saint Hal was just a kid, Robin Hood and his Merry Men robbed the feudal baron on whose land Hal and his family lived. As Robin Hood and his Merry Men rode by, little Hal shouted out, "What's with all the robbin', Robin? I mean all the time you go 'round Robin. How come?"

And Robin replied (period):

"Rob from the rich and give to the poor."

The essence of that idea appealed to Hal, and he racked his brain for years and years trying to find a more peaceful means to the same end, that of getting money from the wealthy and giving it to the down-trodden.

One October thirty-first, Hal figured he had it figured. He dressed up as a priest and traveled from one end of England to the other, visiting all the feudal lords and announcing,

"Lande hol Ich be Hal o' Ween. Treate ye welle the poore, lest Gotte alle goode peradventure ye trocke." (Hi, I'm Hal from Ween County. Give gladly to the poor, or God in all His goodness may damn you.)

Even way back then, people didn't want to risk damnation. (May it never cease to amaze us how smart people were way back then.) And they gave much to Saint Hal. Hal gained such great fame, that he was able to modify his appeal to the more laconic and efficient, "Treat o' trocke" (Give or damnation), and this, in modern English is, of course, "Trick or treat."

During the War of the Roses, when adult male actors were scarce, young boys took to portraying Saint Hal in the annual York and Wakefield mystery cycles. The girls copied the boys, and before you knew it, the children of England were trick or treating every Saint Hal o' Ween's night and making a veritable mockery of Saint Hal's deeds, all of the original power and life force having been diluted from the action.

This brings us up to the present. The problem now is how to enjoy yourselves this Halloween. (We assume that M/N & *, where M equals good happenings, # stands for the concept of intersection, N equals good times, & equals is not equal to, and * stands for the empty set. That is to say, the intersection of good happenings and good times is not an empty set. From this we deduce that enjoyment of self can be a proper and desirable goal.)



COMMITTEEMAN GEORGE HARDER (left) shakes hands with Daniel O'Connell, whom he has been bitterly opposing. The picture was used in a campaign leaflet, circulated the night before's primary election by Harder's workers, to give the impression that Harder had the backing of O'Connell.

First, men like Rockefeller do not need the support of the County since the Senate is Republican-dominated.

Second, since Governor Dewey tried to break up Albany county purchasing practices, there has been a resentment against State interference.

CURE, the Citizens United Reform Effort, was created in 1961 (partly through the efforts of Jim Martin) to strengthen the entire Party structure.

ture and curb the apathy that hindered real progress.

However, the big man behind Albany politics is O'Connell, called Uncle Dan. The Irishman reputedly has held power throughout the 43 year period.

The O'Connell image is particularly hard to dispell. Most people regard him as a benefactor and refuse to accept the background painted by his opposition, a background that includes organized gambling, prostitution and beer.

The common reaction is to blame everything on the other officials of the Party.

Citizens Try Reform

While Jim Martin and CURE attack the Democratic Party from without, local attorney George Harder is trying the more difficult task of reforming the Party from within. When asked why he doesn't just pull out of the Party and run independently, Harder answers:

"You can't clean house if you move out."

With the backing of a relatively small group of reform Democrats, Harder himself ran unsuccessfully in 1962 and 1964 primary elections for Democratic Assemblyman against Frank Cox.

The '62 race was the first really contested primary in almost 42 years. Despite the nature of the duel, the turnout for the primary was not as good as the Harder group had hoped. Harder claims that voters had been urged to come or stay home depending on whether or not they would go along with the "right man."

After two defeats and little chance of victory in the near future, Harder seems far from ready to quit. He explains the contest as one between "men who stand for ideals, and men who desire money."

The recent primary campaign levied charges of misappropriation

of funds at the present Democratic city administration. Campaign leaflets designed by the Harder group quoted up to \$28,000.00 paid in excess of normal prices on items purchased by the county.

The reform group, while it failed to get Harder in as Assemblyman, did succeed in winning 3 of 8 committee seats they disputed.

Harder, as a committeeman, is free to speak in opposition to the alleged corruption. He supports the South Mall project, initially opposed by Mayor Corning.

The project, an urban renewal program in a heavily Democratic area, was opposed by Corning on the grounds that a large number of Democratic voters would be displaced. When injunctions and court action failed to deter the Mall advocates, Corning reversed his original position and supported the program.

One-Man, One Vote

The city of Albany, under the present distribution of votes in the County Board of Supervisors, controls the decisions of the Board despite the fact that population is shifting to the outlying communities.

One proposal made by the Republican Party is the one-man, one-vote advocated by Martin, in which the Supervisors will be elected on a population basis. Either one supervisor will represent, for example, 2500 people or another weighted one vote.

The entire problem is one facet of the State-wide struggle for reapportionment.

Why Pay Taxes?

Incidentally, non-residents will be delighted to learn that Albany, as of now, has no legal means of enforcing tax collection. Lest, however, there be a flood of new families, a word of warning. Only two public high schools, Albany High and Philip Schuyler, are available for their children. Only 2 new schools have been erected by the city since World War II for part of the appeal of the administration has been low taxes.

"All That Is Necessary
For Evil To Triumph
Is For Good Men
To Remain Silent"

EDMUND BUR



James Martin
Republican Candidate

Albany Student Press

ESTABLISHED MAY 1916
BY THE CLASS OF 1916



The Albany Student Press is a semi-weekly newspaper published by the student body of the State University of New York at Albany. The ASP may be reached by dialing either 489-6481 or IV 2-3326. The ASP office, located in Room 5 of Brubaker Hall, is open from 7 to 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday night.

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