

Remake of Agatha Christie Mystery Needs Originality, Directing, Acting

by Douglas Rathgeb

Never let it be said that an Agatha Christie story doesn't get a good workup. A standout example is her 1939 novel "An Then There Were None," which, besides appearing in novel form, has been once staged and now twice filmed. The first celluloid version, done in the late 1940's, used the original title and was a magnificent film.

The latest version, titled "Ten Little Indians," is not a magnificent film; it is not even a magnificent remake. But it is a fairly engrossing, if routine, treatment of the classic mystery tale.

Scriptwriters Peter Yeldham and Peter Welbeck have kept rather religiously to the original story lines, offering only a few innovations of their own.

The most conspicuous of these is, of course, the "Whodunit Break," which allows the audience a moment of repose in which to contemplate the grisly events and guess who the murderer is.

One most inevitable change from the original film is the inclusion of that universal symbol of the modern age, the rock 'n' roll crooner, as one of the ten persons mysteriously invited to the palatial abode of Mr. U. N. Owen.

The locale of the story has been "jazzed-up" a bit as well, for now the action takes place in an isolated Buy 4 pizzas Get One Free (permanent policy) Plain Pizza - \$1.32 PIZZA G'LORE

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alpine estate accessible only by cable car. That makes everything much neater, for now all Mr. Owen has to do is cut the cable lines to completely isolate the "scene of the crimes."

Unpunished Murders With the exception of the rock 'n' roll singer (Fabian), the "Indians" still represent that same cross-section of unpunished murders who are lured to their deaths by a one-man judge, jury and executioner.

In the group are a general (Leo Gann), an actress (Daliah Lavi), a physician (Dennis Price), a detective (Stanley Holloway), a luscious secretary (Shirley Eaton), an engineer (Hugh O'Brien), a judge (Wilfred Hyde-White) and two servants (Mario Adorf and Marianne Hoppe). From the moment the ten gather, discover that they are all strangers and wonder where their mysterious host is, the plot begins to thicken. There are all sorts of lovely deaths taking place - by gun, knife, rope, cyanide and hypodermic syringe. And as each of the guests meets his untimely end, Mr. U. N. Owen nimbly tiptoes into the dining room and breaks off a little Indian figurine from the circle of ten that adorns the dinner table.

Proper Climax As you would expect, the events lead to a proper climax, at which point the real killer is discovered. This is followed by a plot twist which straightens everything out and brings the film to a proper conclusion. That is the formula, anyway. That is the way it is always supposed to be done.

If Director George Pollock had deviated even a little from "the way it is supposed to be done," he might have come up with a superior film. Even if he did not wish to

tamper with the Christie story, he could at least have improved on his film technique. His direction is at best flat and conventional. Rarely does he attempt a bizarre camera angle, or for that matter, any inventive technique for heightening of suspense.

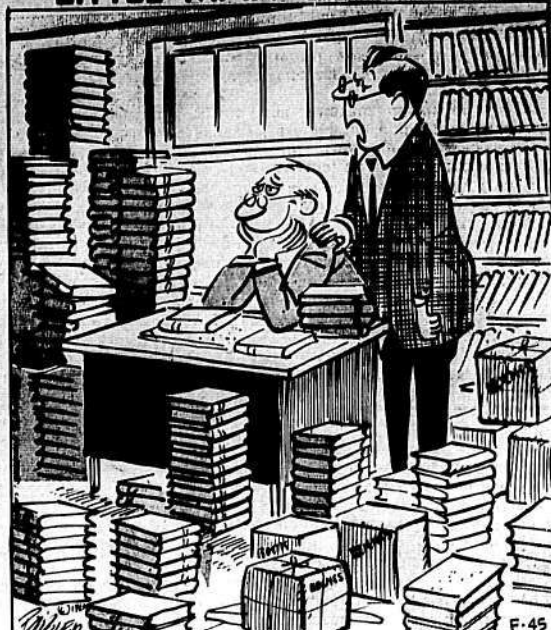
Mediocre Existence He is content to keep the pace steady and the mystery conventional and in doing so has condemned the film to a mediocre existence. What could have been an eerie and terrifying film emerges as "just another remake."

It is not a bad film, as whodunits go, for it does keep a steady pace, never failing to provide enough hints and phony leads to keep the audience guessing. The "Whodunit Break" at the end is also an asset, an ingenious gimmick that helps the audience refresh their memories about how each of the people meet their ends.

Shirley Eaton Competent The acting as a whole is fairly pedestrian. There is no real stand-out performance in the film, but Shirley Eaton and Hugh O'Brien are quite competent in their roles. Marianne Hoppe's and Fabian's acting is the worst of the lot, but luckily, both are killed off early in the film. The latter performer should seriously consider another vocation.

To anyone who has seen the original version of this film I will offer a warning, for this new film does not begin to approach the calibre of "An Then There Were None." But to the theatergoer who hasn't seen the original and doesn't know what he's missed, I do not hesitate to recommend "Ten Little Indians" as an interesting and well-paced whodunit.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"WELL, I SOLD A LOT MORE OF MY BOOKS WHEN I STARTED GIVING 'OPEN BOOK' TESTS."

'Herzog' Succeeds Despite Lack of Profound Morality

by Dr. M. E. Grenander

Saul Bellow. Herzog. New York: The Viking Press. 1964. \$5.75.

"Herzog" has been widely acclaimed as the best work of the finest novelist of our generation. Whether this bouquet of critical plaudits is justified or not, "Herzog's" appeal to contemporary readers is not hard to understand, for its central character has all sorts of attributes which are beguiling to the modern audience; he is a Jew—a member of that perennially fascinating group whose tenacity, brilliance, and resiliency have awed generations of observers; he is an academic—a Ph. D. from the University of Chicago and a practicing historian; he has gone through two divorces; and—by no means his least interesting trait to this psychoanalytic age—he is a neurotic. Put all these together and you have Moses Elkannah Herzog.

The plot is a plot of character, and the incidents and episodes of the novel are controlled by Herzog's passage from a depressive state whose most marked symptom is graphomania to one where he has attained "waim his mind, all passion spent." Herzog's neurosis has been activated by his divorce from his second wife, Madeleine; her lover, Gersbach (an upstate New Yorker, incidentally, whose alma mater was Onontia), had been Herzog's best friend, Madeleine is as fascinating in her way as is Herzog—beautiful, brilliant, and sadistically cruel in a way that cunningly complements Herzog's own masochism. Unfortunately, through the divorce has been legally consummated, Herzog is still emotionally bound to his ex-wife, but the ties are of hatred and not of love. Until he has worked through these ties, he cannot settle down to any kind of lasting relationship with his current mistress, an attractive New York florist named Ramona. And Herzog's sense of burning injustice at the treatment he has received at Madeleine's hands is somewhat marred by the knowledge that she has treated him no worse than he himself treated his first wife, Daisy.

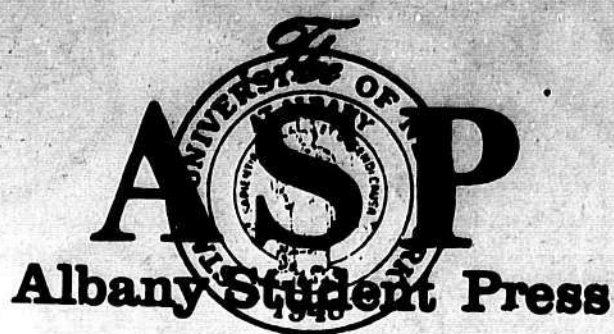
"Brotherhood is what makes a man human," Herzog tells his friend Luke Asphalter. But this awareness on his part is a purely intellectual one; he himself is a stubbornly narcissistic egotist. The novel begins in Ludeyville, Massachusetts, a tiny village in the western Berkshires not too far from Albany, with Herzog compulsively writing the letters which he is trying to save the raw spots of misery left by his divorce. "If I am out of my mind," he reflects, "it's all right with me. . . . He had fallen under a spell and was writing letters to everyone under the sun." Throughout much of the novel, he is in a state of hypomanic excitement. "Characteristically, he was determined to act without clearly knowing what to do, and even recognizing that he had no power over his impulses." By the end of the book, he is back in Ludeyville. But in the meantime he has found peace, and the last three sentences read: "At this time he had no messages for anyone. Nothing. Not a single word."

Between these two episodes, Herzog, in a search for his own equilibrium, moves about in three worlds: that of academe (centered on Chicago; "That's the school," one character says, "for graduate students"); that of the Big City (New York and Chicago); and that of the lonely little New England backwash (Ludeyville).

Herzog's ambience is American Jewry, particularly as it operates in Chicago. Nearly every character in the novel is Jewish, and Herzog is very aware of many subtle gradations in the hierarchical relations among the people he knows. He is pained by the vulgarity of Gersbach's particular brand of Yiddish, which belongs to a lower social stratum than Herzog's Yiddish; and he is snobbish about the distinction between a German Jew from Kenwood and a Russian Jew from Chicago's West Side. Much of the subtle humor in the novel operates from the interplay among all these various groups. Bellow even turns prejudice on a larger scale to purposes of humor, as when, in one delightful non-sequitur, Herzog suddenly blames all the troubles of American minority groups ("the Micks and the Spicks and the Sheenies") on the fact that the government, about 1880, gave land away to the Wasp-dominated railroads.

Herzog is not completely admirable. For example, there are indications Madeleine was quite right when she charged him with being so wrapped up in himself he had very little awareness of her interests. He vacillates—without even being aware that he is vacillating—between believing that she is getting her Ph.D. in Slavonic languages and in Russian religious history, then resents the fact that she finds an intellectual discussion with another man stimulating. And he is often a little ridiculous—a kind of Jewish J. Alfred Prufrock. But what saves him from being an unattractive figure is his self-awareness; he is unsparring in facing up to the limitations of his own character. This objectivity about himself is supported technically by an artful use of a mode of representation which, although it concentrates on the mind of Herzog, alternates between first- and third-person points of view.

It must be said, finally, that "Herzog" lacks the subtleties of character analysis and the profound moral awareness of a novel by Henry James or William Faulkner. Yet, judged by the standards of the contemporary best-seller, it is certainly very good, and it has much to tell us about man's plight in the mid-twentieth century as perceived by a sensitive and intelligent participant in the life of our time.



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City University of NY Students to March On Capitol Tuesday

by Jane Schneider

A march on Albany will be held by students from the City University of New York Tuesday, March 22. They come for any of several motivating reasons: civil liberties, religious conviction, students' rights, and civil rights.

They will arrive on buses prior to the start of the march at 2 p.m. and they will march until 5 p.m. Following, there will be a rally in Capitol Park.

The issues are of deep concern to all students who are aware of their responsibilities to society as students.

In addition, the central issue especially affects State University students by its particular application to the relationship between the legislature and the State Universities in New York State.

The sponsors of this march feel that pressure on the state government is the most likely way to obtain the desired ends.

These are the issues: 1) the return of free tuition to the city and state universities; 2) a consideration for the increase of enrollment of Negro students in city and state universities; 3) increased state aid to the city university; 4) liberalization of state university restrictions.

To elaborate on the above, there are these added explanations. With regard to the first, some may remember when the city university afforded free tuition, if then and there, why not again there and here now as well?

As to the second, the imbalance in the quality of the present education offered the majority of Negro students is at heart in this issue. Through the establishment of a state-wide system of pre-baccalaureate programs for high school students who would not otherwise qualify for entrance into the city and state universities Negro students' enrollment could be raised.

Regarding the third, the necessity for quality education always call for extra expenditures.

Fourthly, the extension of academic freedom is to the advantage of present day students, professors and future students, teachers, professors and the entire world of American education.



Dr. Curtis Hemenway

Hemenway, Hotchin Conduct Experiments For Gemini Project

Dr. Curtis L. Hemenway and Dr. John E. Hotchin, of the University's Dudley Observatory, are among scientists conducting experiments on Wednesday's Gemini 8 space shot. Their work centers in two main branches, that concerning the moon, which is headed by Dr. Hemenway, director of Dudley Lab and that which centers on Mars, headed by Dr. Hotchin who is in charge of the space biology work.

Dr. Hemenway's work has been concerned with the theory of the existence of inter-cellular space dust or micrometeorites.

Series Conducted at Dudley The existence of micrometeorites was first established in a series of federally supported balloon experiments conducted at Dudley. Later the U-2 flights became the center of experiments.

In the Gemini shot an astronaut will open a box containing eight experimental areas which are expected to be bombarded by micrometeorites which will leave craters, and perhaps some micrometeoritic particles.

Dr. Hemenway believes that the best collector of the space dust would be the surface of the moon.

Dr. Hotchin is concerned chiefly with the existence of life on Mars in relation to infectious diseases.

Plans for experiments on future Gemini flights have already been formulated.

Capture Forms of Life Dr. Hotchin hopes to be able to capture forms of life in space. As a forerunner to the hope that samples of outer space life may someday be brought to earth Dudley scientists have developed a special box to carry viruses, mold, and bacteria on next week's Gemini flight.

The box has to be developed completely free of any contamination which could wipe out any existing life on Mars should a space probe hit Mars.

The test itself will measure biological changes in the samples occurring during the flight.

Golden Eye to Hold Panel on Apartheid

The Golden Eye will feature a panel discussion of the U. S. government's responsibility toward the apartheid policy of South Africa tonight.

The panel will include Maurice Tsodo, a State student from Rhodesia, Dr. Dona Strauss South African born member of the Mathematics Department, and Dr. Seymour Papert, a South African presently at MIT.

Bill Gross of "suppression" and SDS will moderate.

The panel will discuss apartheid, a system and philosophy often accused of being akin to Nazism in its extremity. They will also consider the ramifications of many prominent United States industrial corporations and banks complying with the policy.

A historical background will be given concerning the failure of the United States government to invoke regulations on commercial dealings with South Africa especially in light of the fact that regulations have been placed on dealings with Communist nations.

This apparent contradiction leaves the United States government open to criticism in relation to the recent Rhodesian crisis.



Photo by Post SCENE FROM "TROJAN WOMAN": Gretchen Kane performs in "The Trojan Women" in Page Hall, Monday.

Four Faculty Members Given \$65,700 in Grants

Research grants totaling \$65,700 have been awarded by the National Science Foundation to four faculty members at the University. Two of the grants are for work in Chemistry and two are for work in atmospheric sciences.

The information gained would be of theoretical and practical significance in the fields of organic chemistry and biochemistry.

Dr. Gokhale will study the "Ice Formation by Contact Nucleation," with a \$16,500 grant.

Laboratory studies will be undertaken to investigate the possibility of causing ice formation in a supercooled water drop by allowing it to come in contact with a dry particle.

This method of contact nucleation appears to be important as a possible explanation of the formation of graupel and frozen pellets near the edges of clouds. The research is helpful in trying to devise cloud seeding techniques.

Dr. Schaefer's grant of \$6,100 is for the support of the "Sixth International Conference on Condensation Nuclei" which will be held in Albany and University Park, Pennsylvania during May 1966.

Dr. Kuvilva received a grant of \$28,800 for the support of research entitled "Free Radical Studies Involving Group IV Organometallic Hydrides."

The objective of the research is to learn more about the chemical behavior of free radicals which are a class of molecules which participate in chemical processes such as combustion and the formation of plastics, drugs and agricultural chemicals.

Sung-Kang Huang is currently collaborating in the research. Next fall, Dr. Richard Sommer of the Justus Liebig University in West Germany will join the project as a postdoctoral research associate.

Dr. Clusson was awarded \$14,500 to do work on a project entitled "Oriented Ion Pairs in Sol Reactions."

The research program involves a unique method of generating pairs of oppositely charged ions with known spatial subsequent reactions is of fundamental importance in understanding one of the more impor-

Organization Members

All organizations which are financed by Student Association, in whole or part, must turn in a list of all active or participating members to Douglas Upham via Student Mail.

All members of organizations financed in whole or part by Student Association must have paid or must now pay their student tax.

New Greek Gains Recognition

Upsilon Phi Sigma was formally recognized by Inter-Fraternity Council Sunday, giving it colony status for one year. This marks the first new fraternity on campus since the formation of TXO five years ago.

Up Phi Sig, formerly known as the Colonials, was co-founded by two freshmen, Mike Cometa and Mark Kane, last semester. They met with various faculty and student leaders, expressing belief in fraternal living and their desire to form a new fraternity.

The organizers were all from Waterbury and held meetings in Walden.

Elections were held at the beginning of this semester. The new officers are Hank Mueller, president; Rich Greene, vice president; William Van Dyck, treasurer and Phil Gray, secretary.

Colors chosen by the group are scarlet and charcoal with the motto of "In unity, brotherhood; in brotherhood, self."

Joseph Silvey said, "As fraternity advisor, I think as we grow in magnitude I see a great need for small meaningful groups, particularly Greek organizations."

Art Ferrari, chairman of Fraternity Presidents Committee, commented, "All fraternities feel the need for more fraternities and have made efforts to encourage new groups to form."

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History of Kennedy Administration Comes Alive in 'Thousand Days'

by Dr. Harry S. Price, Jr.

A THOUSAND DAYS: John F. Kennedy in the White House. By Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. 1031 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$9.00

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., formerly a Professor of History at Harvard, was also a leader of the group often referred to as the "liberal intellectuals." He had supported Adlai Stevenson during both of his campaigns, but as the latter continued to assert that he was not a candidate in 1960, Schlesinger displayed an interest in the liberals, Kennedy, whose Congressional record was not attractive to the liberals, sought and received the active support of the articulate Schlesinger during the summer of 1959. After the election, he received an appointment as a Special Assistant to the President, where his duties included advising the President on Latin American affairs and acting as a roving reporter. Schlesinger was not aware that he was expected to act as lightning rod to attract Republican attacks away from the rest of the White House staff.

President Kennedy had expected Schlesinger to write a "solid" history of his Administration, and "A Thousand Days" meets that specification. The book is lucid and extremely readable. The semi-chronological organization serves well in connecting the inter-related world and domestic problems which might plague Kennedy at a given moment. The backgrounds of the major problems are clearly explained. Schlesinger's own day by day journal is the major source, but he also had access to much of the confidential material that entered the White House. The author explains the absence of foot notes by emphasizing the confidential nature of much of his material, but he has placed a sealed, footnoted copy in the Kennedy Library for use at a time when the sealed problems have disappeared. This is a reasonable procedure for an historian of Schlesinger's stature. The early chronological chapters have a "dedicated liberal" approach, particularly when he writes of Eisenhower's policies. This is not noticeable in later chapters.

The New Frontier came to Washington with reasoned, liberal programs and some of its more ardent advocates, although not Schlesinger, expected a New Deal "Hundred Days." The realities of the Washington situation were like the cold Albany wind. Southern Democrats, usually allied with the Republicans, virtually controlled Congress, and Kennedy had to be selective in his recommendations. Schlesinger argues, therefore, that Kennedy's success in securing the passage of 73 out of 107 major recommendations is a significant achievement. In addition, he asserts that the Civil Rights and Tax Cut programs would have certainly passed during a possible Kennedy Second Term.

Another major problem, to be faced before any program could be carried out, was that all government agencies and departments had become so vast and complex that no longer could a President control them. The situation in Defense was so alarming that Eisenhower had warned of the danger of domination by the "Military-Industrial Complex." Technology had created a monster, and Secretary McNamara attempted, and is still attempting, to use technology to control that monster. In addition, the "Massive retaliation" doctrine of the Eisenhower Administration had weakened the conventional military forces, and little attempt had been made to train troops for "brush fire wars."

As might be expected, foreign policy takes up most of the book. Three positive programs were painfully introduced. These were the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress, and the Test Ban Treaty. The bulk of Kennedy's time was devoted to the ever recurring and often inter-related crises abroad. Russia was sensitive to West Berlin, and possible Russian pressure there complicated Asian and Latin American problems. Twice, Cuba caused major problems -- the fumbled Bay of Pigs incident and the superbly handled Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. The Bay of Pigs Crisis coincided with a turning point in Laos by his troubles nearer home. The neutralization of Laos became the new administration policy. Schlesinger briefly, but clearly explains the worsening situation in Viet Nam, and he describes the struggle within the government between the advocates of military solutions and the supporters of a political solution. The Diem Government in Viet Nam took advantage of the absence of any unified American policy, and accepted American aid while rejecting American demands for social reform. Henry Cabot Lodge, sent to Viet Nam in 1963, forced a cut back in aid until Diem gave substantial evidence of reform. A strictly Vietnamese revolution deposed Diem. However, Kennedy could not avoid escalation and by November, 1963, there were 16,000 American troops in Viet Nam.

"A Thousand Days" is an excellent history to have been written so closely to the time of Kennedy's presidency. It will still have value as a memoir, when a definitive history of that administration is written in the years to come.

Dr. Kendall began his discussion by raising an objection to the term "Red China." He stated that the "use of this term is symptomatic of a grave problem in American foreign policy since 1950, the U. S. has tended to think of two Chinas, while, in reality, there is one China and an island called Taiwan."

Little Information
Dr. Kendall added, "most people have a lot of opinions about China, but little information." The information gap is a problem not only for students and journalists, but for government officials.

Dr. Stone cited three recent developments in the world as evidence that there are definite differences in Russian and Chinese policy, and that within these differences lie the reasons for China's failure to achieve a firm foothold among the uncommitted nations of the world. These three developments were the exclusion of all Chinese technicians from Ghana after the recent overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah, while all Russian technical aids were allowed to stay, Cuba's recent threats to break off relations with China, and the recent purge of the Communist Party in Indonesia.

Dr. Stone explained that, originally in the post-Stalinist era, Russia's policy was to aid friendly nations and to support the overthrow of unfriendly nations.

Massive Technical Program
But Russia has now undertaken a massive technical aid program with much less overtly, China, in her effort to assume the leadership of the world communist block, has adopted a policy very similar to the former Russian position.

Therefore, China has come to suffer some great losses, while Russia has been able to maintain her contacts and presence in the uncommitted nations," Dr. Stone stated.

She concluded by saying that China is now faced with a "massive isolation problem with every major world power and virtually every minor power," this may lead to a greater instability within China. The manifestations of this instability may pose a grave problem to the entire world.

Common Misunderstanding
Mrs. Egelston attempted to dispel what she feels is a common misunderstanding about China. "Most people assume that with the People's Republic came a totally different entity."

"But actually, it was only a change in regime," she explained. She then presented a brief comparative analysis of the People's Republic and the two previous Chinese regimes. She stressed that there was an elite in all three gov-

ernments, but that their ideologies differed. Mrs. Egelston pointed out that a serious problem in improving relations with China centers around the radically different attitudes towards foreign policy that the United States and China have. The United States and her allies operate within the framework of international law, based on an egalitarian concept of nations.

Confusion System
China has always had a Confucian system of international relations in which China was the "middle kingdom" with a culture superior to all others. Under this system the concept of the Chinese family was extended to the national and international level. These two systems have collided head-on and now China must face the harsh reality of operation in a world in which nations are treated on a roughly equal basis, concluded Mrs. Egelston.

Therefore, a major reason for the increased living fees is that the student must shoulder the cost of interest rates on these bonds.

Students First

Approximately 940 people saw the magnificent performances given by James Lobdell, Carla Pinelli, and the others in the cast of "Stop the World--I Want to Get Off."

Although the show ran for ten nights to a full house, few in the audience were State students. This was due primarily to the fact that the tickets were sold out a week and a half before the show began, and a week before this newspaper had a chance to inform the general student body of the play.

The situation brings to light an interesting phenomenon. Namely, any Albany citizen may purchase a season subscription to SU Theatre productions and presentations. This subscription entitles him to a ticket to each production, and first priority on the best seats in the house. Yet each student who pays his student tax--which by rights entitles him to a season subscription--must wait until outsiders have taken what they want, and then settle for what is left. Student tax budgets are now coming up for approval. At this time, groups are usually called upon to clarify their policies in regard to the fair use of student tax funds.

Unfortunately, the ticket policy of the State University Theatre is all too clear. Students must take a back seat--if indeed they can get a seat at all--to the Albany public, families of the cast, and packs of high schoolers herded in by eager teachers.

We feel strongly that either this policy be changed, or students should with-

draw their tax support of the SU Theatre and purchase individual tickets to the performances. At least this would put them on an equal, rather than inferior, basis with the general public.

Policy Change

One of the finer concerts presented on campus was held Saturday when Music Council presented the Bach Aria group in Page Hall. The group consisted of some of the leading vocalists and musicians in their field.

We would like to commend Music Council for this program. It was one of several classical concerts they have sponsored this year. In fact, that is all they have presented this year - classical concerts.

We do not have any grievance against classical music. However, we do feel that the purpose of Music Council is to present a well-rounded program of entertainment to cater to the tastes of the student body.

In order to do this we feel that Music Council should include folk music, jazz, etc. in its program as much as possible. With this type of music being included in its program, it will be serving the majority of the student body.

This is particularly important since students have to be convinced that they get as much as possible out of their student tax money.

With budgets being reviewed and passed in the next weeks, we feel that budget committee should not pass Music Council's budget unless Music Council includes a variety of musical programs.

NOTICES

Program Adjustments
Any students who have made a program adjustment should go to the Information Desk, first floor, Draper Hall and correct their schedule cards. This copy of your program card should be kept corrected and up-to-date, as it is a primary source of information.

Seniors and Grad Students
All students expecting to complete degrees in June must file an application for degree in the Registrar's Office, Draper 206, not later than April 1. Graduate fees are due in the Faculty-Student Association Office, Draper 210.

Education Speaker
Kappa Delta Epsilon, Kappa Phi Kappa, and the Student Education Association are holding a joint meeting on Thursday, March 24 at 7:30 in Bru Room 2. The speaker for the evening is Mr. Walter Scofield, director of the Schenectady Home for Retarded Children. Refreshments will be served. All interested students are invited to attend.

Counselors Needed
Counselors are wanted to serve Girl State, which will be held at the University during the month of June. Preference is given to girls who have attended Girls State in the past.

However, all interested girls should apply. Remuneration consists of room and board. Interested women should write to: Mrs. Warren Sheldon, 3612 Carmen Road, Middletown, New York.

Photo Service
There will be a meeting of Photo Service members Saturday at 1:00 p.m. in the publications office. Anyone interested in working on photo service is invited to attend.

Hillel Movie
Hillel will present "Let My People Go," a documentary film of persecution by David Wolper, Sunday, March 20 at 8:00 p.m. in Draper 349.

The film is open to the public free of charge.



Albany Student Press

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All communications must be addressed to the editors and should be signed. Communications should be limited to 300 words and are subject to editing. The Albany Student Press assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed in its columns or communications as such expressions do not necessarily reflect its views.



BLOOD DRIVE FOR SOLDIERS: Nervousness and gaiety marked the Alpha Pi Alpha blood drive for soldiers in Vietnam held Wednesday, March 9 and Thursday, March 10 in Brubacher Lower Lounge. In the picture at left a student begins the process by handing in permission slip. Afterwards he received a brief examina-



tion and then went through the task of actually donating blood (picture at right). The purpose of the drive was to show concern for the fact that American soldiers are dying in Vietnam. The drive was successful as over 350 pints of blood was donated.

Forum Discussion of China Reveals Misconceptions of Communist State

"Red China in the World Today" was the subject of a faculty panel discussion sponsored by Forum of Politics Monday. The panel consisted of Dr. Richard Kendall, Dr. Lois Stone and Mrs. Martha Egelston.

The discussion was divided into three separate topics: Dr. Kendall spoke on America's reaction to China, Dr. Stone discussed the Sino-Soviet Split and Mrs. Egelston spoke on China today.

Dr. Kendall began his discussion by raising an objection to the term "Red China." He stated that the "use of this term is symptomatic of a grave problem in American foreign policy since 1950, the U. S. has tended to think of two Chinas, while, in reality, there is one China and an island called Taiwan."

Little Information
Dr. Kendall added, "most people have a lot of opinions about China, but little information." The information gap is a problem not only for students and journalists, but for government officials.

Dr. Stone cited three recent developments in the world as evidence that there are definite differences in Russian and Chinese policy, and that within these differences lie the reasons for China's failure to achieve a firm foothold among the uncommitted nations of the world.

These three developments were the exclusion of all Chinese technicians from Ghana after the recent overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah, while all Russian technical aids were allowed to stay, Cuba's recent threats to break off relations with China, and the recent purge of the Communist Party in Indonesia.

Dr. Stone explained that, originally in the post-Stalinist era, Russia's policy was to aid friendly nations and to support the overthrow of unfriendly nations.

Massive Technical Program
But Russia has now undertaken a massive technical aid program with much less overtly, China, in her effort to assume the leadership of the world communist block, has adopted a policy very similar to the former Russian position.

Therefore, China has come to suffer some great losses, while Russia has been able to maintain her contacts and presence in the uncommitted nations," Dr. Stone stated.

She concluded by saying that China is now faced with a "massive isolation problem with every major world power and virtually every minor power," this may lead to a greater instability within China. The manifestations of this instability may pose a grave problem to the entire world.

Common Misunderstanding
Mrs. Egelston attempted to dispel what she feels is a common misunderstanding about China. "Most people assume that with the People's Republic came a totally different entity."

"But actually, it was only a change in regime," she explained. She then presented a brief comparative analysis of the People's Republic and the two previous Chinese regimes. She stressed that there was an elite in all three gov-

ernments, but that their ideologies differed. Mrs. Egelston pointed out that a serious problem in improving relations with China centers around the radically different attitudes towards foreign policy that the United States and China have. The United States and her allies operate within the framework of international law, based on an egalitarian concept of nations.

Confusion System
China has always had a Confucian system of international relations in which China was the "middle kingdom" with a culture superior to all others. Under this system the concept of the Chinese family was extended to the national and international level. These two systems have collided head-on and now China must face the harsh reality of operation in a world in which nations are treated on a roughly equal basis, concluded Mrs. Egelston.

Therefore, a major reason for the increased living fees is that the student must shoulder the cost of interest rates on these bonds.

Student Tax, New Campus Topics of Press Conference

At a Press Conference with President Collins Monday, student tax was discussed. He said the Board of Trustees makes rulings on fees and that student tax is a tax levied by the students with the approval of the Trustees.

The tax is now on a voluntary basis, but Dr. Collins feels that the Student Association is an important part of the University and it should be made compulsory if necessary. In order for the students to effect this change, the proper administrative officials would have to be connected.

State University Ups Housing Charges \$10

University officials have announced a \$10 rent increase in State University dormitory fees which will be effective in September 1966. This raises the total room and board charges to \$785 for all dormitory residents. Those students living in a tripled room originally designed for double occupancy will be charged \$785.

The increase does not yet affect members of the Graduate School Medical Centers, Contract Colleges, and the Community Colleges of the University. However, officials indicated that an increase in housing fees may be necessary at a later date.

The rent raise comes as part of a long-range program which began with last year's increase of \$75. This plan calls for additional increases in 1967 and 1968. The projected series of small but regular progressions in dormitory costs was designed to meet the constantly rising costs of construction in the University system. This should enable the completion of development programs through 1970.

The 1964 Master Plan of the State University called for the state to meet construction costs. However, the bonds issued by the State University Construction Fund are not the liability of the State.

Therefore, a major reason for the increased living fees is that the student must shoulder the cost of interest rates on these bonds.

Concerning the size and impersonality of the new campus, Dr. Collins stated that it is not true that it has already begun and "that nothing can be done to prevent it." An example of the measures being taken to insure attention to the individual student is the increased faculty.

Each year the ratio of faculty to students get better so that more attention can be given to an individual. All attempts are being made to avoid the impression of a factory which a large institution tends to create.

The Summer Planning Conference is another way in which the student can receive personal attention. More recognition of individual excellence also helps to dissolve this problem of impersonality.

Fees Discussed
When a question of the placement and graduation fees was raised, it was cited as a fee created by need and usage. These fees are examples of services that should be provided by the state, but must be paid by the students.

The state, however, has begun to make certain provisions for a graduation fee. This should alleviate the cost that must be paid by the student.

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A RayView of Sports

by Ray McCloat

Warren Crow's feat of capturing the NCAA College Division 123 pound title at Minnesota is the most outstanding accomplishment we have ever heard of a State athlete achieving. Not only did Crow win all five of his matches, but he also scored two pins, one in the finals, against the best collegiate wrestlers in the country.

This afternoon the AA Board meets to vote on whether or not to send Crow to the NCAA University Division Championships on March 24-26 in Ames, Iowa. We are confident that the Board will realize the importance of such a positive move in sending Crow to compete there, for to deny this champ a chance to test his own talents against nationally renowned grapplers would be a totally unjustifiable action.

We should like to officially congratulate Warren on his outstanding achievement, and, being reasonably optimistic, wish him the best of luck on the University level.

AMIA Criticism

At the beginning of first semester, AMIA participants elected four officers to run the AMIA program for the year. And yet we found it increasingly difficult to get statistics and standings for publication in the ASP. Finally, through a direct appeal to the various commissioners of the AMIA sports, we were able to get a small amount of information.

For instance, last week we ran the standings of the five AMIA basketball leagues for the first time all year, and then they were still almost two weeks behind schedule. And if it were not for commissioner Kirk Ellis' efforts, we would not have had them at all.

One would think that at least one of the four officers elected last fall would have as his responsibility the releasing of AMIA statistics. Or is that asking too much? We do not feel that it is up to the individual commissioners to relay the information to us — their job is to keep the league running.

Also, two weeks ago I was to have attended one of the AMIA's scheduled weekly meetings to explain how the ASP would handle AMIA sports. I say I "was to have attended" a meeting because only two commissioners and myself showed up. And this, I am told, is a regular happening.

If the elected AMIA officials accepted their jobs to have something to put down on applications, questionnaires, etc., then all I have to say is — you've got a lot of gall, an awful lot.

Warren Crow: State's First National Champion

When grappler Warren Crow walked off the mat after scoring a 19-12 win in the semi-finals of the NCAA college division Wrestling Championships last Saturday, Rummy Macias, president of the National Coaches Association told Dane Coach Joe Garcia "that was the most beautiful exhibition I've seen in 16 years of coaching."

And so it was with Crow, as he became the first wrestler in State history to become a national champion, winning decisively all four of his 123 pound matches at Marketo, Minn. Crow is a transfer student from Cornell University. He graduated from Linton High School where he was the Outstanding Wrestler in the sectionals in both his junior and senior years. In his senior year, Crow was undefeated in 25 matches, scoring 20 pins.

He earned three varsity letters at Linton, serving as captain his senior year. Crow finished second in the Eastern Sectional championships in both his freshman and sophomore years at Cornell, earning the school's Most Valuable wrestler award as a soph.

He was also picked by the coach of the Coaches All-America team in "Wrestling News," a popular wrestling magazine.

Unhappy at Cornell

Crow was unhappy with the pressures he was subjected to at Cornell, so he transferred to Albany. He had already been good friends with Garcia from his high school days.

In his first half-season at State, Crow was undefeated in six outings, including one tie.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about the 123 pounders NCAA win is the men he beat. Here they are in order: Preliminary: Leslie Kempf, metropolitan Chamolon, 1965-66, Third in the Coast Guard tournament, 1965; 11-1-0 dual record this year. Crow won an 8-2 decision.

Quarterfinal: Davis Johnson; All-Lutheran Conference Champ, junior and senior years; four year dual mark of 32-0-0; 1965-66 mark of 15-3, Crow pinned him, 3:16.

Semi-finals: Rick Sanders; Portland State; 1965 NIAA national champion, Most Valuable Wrestler in that tourney; Oregon 123 pound

Finals: John Lambert, Augusta College; runner-up in NCAA last year; Illinois conference champion; undefeated in four years in dual meets. Crow pinned him at 0:42 of overtime.

Olympic Trials In 1964, Crow finished fourth in the Olympic trials, narrowly failing to make the team.

The 21-year old Crow is a Math major, physics minor; he hopes to teach someday.

Coach Garcia says that Crow is always being asked for help from younger grapplers, eager to learn his conditioning habits and wrestling techniques; "he is always willing to help them out."



Warren Crow

Hoop Statistics

Here are the final cumulative basketball statistics summary as submitted by the Athletic Department to the Asp.

Player	Points	Avg.
Bloom, Mike	344	15.6
Crocco, Mike	475	21.6
Marcus, Larry	260	11.8
Morrison, Lonnie	207	9.5
Constantino, Jim	198	9.0
Jursak, Tim	68	3.1
Doody, Tom	41	1.9
O'Donnell, Marty	53	3.1
Others	4	.2
Team Total	1650	75.0
Opponents	1717	78.5

Soccer Candidates

There will be a meeting for all varsity soccer candidates at Page Hall, Friday, March 30. The meeting will be primarily concerned with the pre-season planning program. All are welcome to attend and no previous soccer experience is necessary.

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VOL. LIJ NO. 12

Central Council to Consider Compulsory Student Tax

Efforts to make student tax compulsory in the future are now being undertaken by Central Council. The efforts are aimed at persuading the State University of New York Board of Trustees to grant permission to each local unit of the State University system to impose a mandatory activities assessment on its students.

Under the direction of Douglas Upham, Chairman of Student Tax Committee, a letter and a resolution has been drafted. The resolution will be presented for approval by Central Council at its regular meeting Thursday night.

ever, the voluntary nature of the tax is posing serious problems for the 1966-67 budgets.

Requests Exceed Revenue Budget requests to date total \$133,000. Conservative estimates of student tax revenue are for only \$100,000. Consequently, almost all organizations are being asked to voluntarily cut their budget requests.

If sufficient reductions cannot be made voluntarily by the groups, Central Council will be forced to make the cuts itself, or to raise student tax. All efforts are being made, however, to make unnecessary to raise student tax for the coming year.

Budget Decreases Four of the commission areas, Living Area Affairs, Communications Commission, Community Programming Commission, and Academic Affairs have already held preliminary budget hearings. Of these, both Communications Commission and Community Programming Commission, whose budgets account for more than 90% of total student expenditure, have been able to decrease their requests by only about \$7,000. Final approval of the budgets will not be given until after Easter vacation.

Two Theatre Productions To Be Presented in April

Productions of "Gypsy" and "J.B." will be featured at the University in April under the auspices of Theatre Alumni Association and State University Theatre, respectively.

"Gypsy" is the musical biography of Gypsy Rose Lee and will be performed April 28 in Page Hall at 8:30 p.m.

The production will be directed by John Patis and will star Carol Rosenthal as Momma Rose and Carla Pinnell as the talented Louise. The proceeds from the play will endow the Agnes E. Futterer Chair of Dramatic Art and enable the Theatre Alumni Association to bring a theatre personality to the University.

Tickets will go on sale April 12 at the State University box office. "J.B." will be held April 26 through April 30 in the Trinity Methodist Church. It will be directed by Dr. Jarka Burian. The drama is a sensitive and compassionate adaptation of the Book of Job. It infuses an ancient story with contemporaneity of language and outlook.

The profound and agonized question of existence that lies at the heart of the Biblical drama translated into our world, our values, and our idioms without losing its universality of theme.

Political Rhetoric To Be Discussed At Symposium Friday

The Department of Speech and Dramatic Art will present a "Symposium on Twentieth Century Political Rhetoric, Three Case Studies: Eugene V. Debs, Adolf Hitler, and John F. Kennedy."

The program which will be presented Friday, March 25 in Draper 349 from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m., will concentrate on the persuasiveness of these three leaders. Speakers will be Dr. Bernard Brommel, Dr. Richard Wilke and Vito Silvestri. Dr. Brommel, of the Speech Department of Indiana State University at Terre Haute, Indiana, will speak on Debs, the famous socialist leader of the early 20th century. Debs' career contained such marked contrasts as being sent to jail in the First World War and being a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Hitler's Early Training Dr. Wilke, of the University's Department of Speech and Dramatic Art, will concentrate on Hitler's early training in the demagogic speaking that would lead him one day to power in Germany. Dr. Wilke did his Doctoral Dissertation on Hitler and has recently submitted an article on Hitler for publication.

Work on Kennedy Silvestri of the Speech Department, Emerson College, Boston, Massachusetts is currently completing a study of John Kennedy's speeches in the Wisconsin and West Virginia primaries, two of the most important steps in his road to success in 1960. Silvestri has contacted such candidates of Kennedy as Mrs. Evelyn Lincoln and Theodore Sorenson. The program will consist of twenty minute speeches by each of the speakers and a half hour question period.



ACROBATIC PLEDGES: Three pledges of Theta Xi Omega form a pyramid in the Greek cafeteria as part of their pledging period.

MYSKANIA Chairman Discusses New Role

MYSKANIA elected Ray Cianfrini chairman, Jim Constantino, vice chairman, Susan Wade secretary and Eleanor Dienor treasurer at its first meeting Wednesday night.

When asked about the purpose of the 1966-67 MYSKANIA, Cianfrini replied, "First, I want to stress that it will not be a strictly non-academic honorary. We expect to become involved with all aspects of university life."

Special Events Board Reschedules Trips

Special Events Board has announced that the New York trip will not attend the Philharmonic or the ballet at Lincoln Center as planned.

Also the trip to the Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, Connecticut has been rescheduled for May 28. The production that will be shown on Saturday evening will be "Falstaff."

Aside from the production there is a museum at the theatre which contains one of the largest collections of Shakespearean costumes in the United States. Many photographs from productions of previous years are also on exhibit.

Anyone interested in going on the Shakespeare trip should send a check or money order for \$6.00 to Gall Magalliff, 40 Cortland Place, Albany. The deadline for reservations is Monday, March 28. All requests must have been received by this time. The cost of the bus for this trip is \$3.50 out of the \$6.00 and the theatre ticket is \$2.50.

The New York City trip is still planned for April 23, and the Guggenheim is still included in the trip. Further information concerning what will replace the Lincoln Center performance and what the cost will be is forthcoming. The bus will still be \$2.25 for those who have paid student tax and \$4.25 for others, that it is no longer a judicial body."

pose, since it is not defined, we would like it to become an overseer for the University. We should be able to look upon any group or individual within Student Association and be able to help it with any problems."

Place for Aid "This is a new university with a new government; therefore, many groups may need help. We expect to be the place to come for this aid."

Cianfrini added, "A big concern of mine is school unity. As guardians of the freshman class, MYSKANIA should draw the classes together as closely as possible. I think one way of doing this is to evolve a system similar to Rivalry."

"MYSKANIA should be able to investigate any area that could improve school unity. The best way to draw students and administration closer together is to have MYSKANIA work with the administration in formulating ideas on how to bring both class ties and ties between students and administration together."

Active in Functions "Another thing," said Cianfrini, "I would like to see MYSKANIA do is take an active part in university life. Members of MYSKANIA have all been involved in various functions and have diverse interests."

"MYSKANIA members will be going to any organization meeting that they feel necessary so that they know what is going on. By doing this we could become informed and could make suggestions to help them out."

He also said, "MYSKANIA as a whole hasn't met formally to discuss what our purpose and role will be but once we do define our role I hope that it will be a guideline for other MYSKANIA's to follow in the future."

Finally Cianfrini concluded, "The main point I want to stress is that MYSKANIA should not be put aside as a non-academic honorary now that it is no longer a judicial body."

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