

AGGENT

VOL. XX, No. 14

Senate Sets Up Committees

Recently Senate announced the formation of four committees which will be involved in areas of academic interest and student-faculty relations.

Kathie Kenney was named chairman of the Academic Hearing Committee which is designed to facilitate the establishment of a board, whereby, if a student felt that a grade he or she received was unfair, he could come before the board to receive action on his complaint. The board would be composed of members of the Administration, Faculty and Student Body. The committee also includes Joanne Miller, Sister Stephanie and Karen Campany. They are in the process of gathering information from other colleges. This board could be established only by a bill passed through the Senate and then sent on to the Faculty and Administration for approval.

The Academic File Committee, headed by Bella Tato is designed to find out what files are kept on each student at Rosary Hill, where such files are kept on each student, and what information is kept on permanent file. The committee which includes Sister Patricia Plavonich, Carol Valois and Mary Ann Godios is investigation the records kept by the Health Office, the Dean of Student Affairs, the Office of Psychological Services, the Registrar's Office and the Office of the Academic Dean.

The committee entitled Faculty-Attitude Questionnaire is designed to find out where the faculty gets its direction for courses, from Administration or students? Pat Holden is chairman and working with her are Toni Pelligrino, Kathy Acey, Sharon Medola and Peggy Martino.

The fourth committee, headed by Judith Domagala, is concerned with Academic regulations. Included in this area are Admissions policies.

hardly seems very radical. But the values and definitions used in America do not fit so neatly into Czechoslovakia. The situations are immensely different. The enemy of the Czech students is not as much a repressive, unresponsive government as is the case in America. Rather, the enemy is Reality. So there is not the same eagerness to engage in open conflict with the government. And the consequences of a tangle with the Reality were noted in August.

Some people were dissatisfied with Dubcek, Svoboda, and crew. At the time of the strike a minority student faction was pushing for a public denouncement of these men. The effort failed to rally much support for issuance of a declaration, but it did clear the way for a later differentiation between personalities and issues.

Earlier this year, at the height of the Smrkovsky controversy, Prague radicals concluded that he was not worth a strike. But the issues underlying his removal were more important. These issues — the clandestine maneuver to oust a governmental official and the unannounced agreements with the Russians over the management of the country — were clearly worth a fight.

As it turned out, on Jan. 13, Smrkovsky voluntarily accepted a lower level post, in deference to a progressive Slovak, Peter Colotka, for the position of chairman.

The movement at that moment lost its vehicle for

(Con't on p. 3)



Faculty Art Show — part of the events for The Week of The Arts.

Anatomy Of A Movement

PRAGUE (CPS) — There are few similarities between the Czech student movement and the Movement in Vietnam for the Czechs. They have a draft, but it does not bother them. Their educational system is archaic, but no one seems to mind. There are strong reasons for dropping out of Czech society, but no one does.

The most immediate and significant reason for these differences is the presence of the Russians. The reality of that presence pervades every move, every action by Czechoslovaks. For some students it is cause for action. Most recently, it meant suicide by fire for Jan Palach. For others, it is reason to remain quiet, to support "our leaders." The Czech student movement vacillates between these feelings.

Their movement is young, born a year ago and making its debut into politics Nov. 17. That day is remembered in Czechoslovakia as International Students Day — the moment in history the Nazis closed the universities 29 years ago. In 1968, that day was the inception of a three-day national student strike. It was the most significant political action by Czech students in twenty years.

The reasons for the November strike centered around frustration over the country's political situation and the desire of students to do something about it. Six weeks before that day the "Prague Radicals" began planning.

Dissatisfaction with the Dubcek regime had been growing since August. Students and the general public were upset over the secret meetings with the Russians, the withholding of information on negotiations, and the threat of increased censorship in the press. Others were disturbed that Smrkovsky, one of the eight members of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and a "progressive," was not invited to attend the meeting in Kiev between the Committee and the Russians. People felt a foreboding in the air.

The motivations for student action were clear. The methods were not so. Prague radicals opted for a mass demonstration through the streets of Prague, Bratislava, and other university towns. More conservative students hesitated about a demonstration because of the warnings issued by Dubcek and fear of confrontation with the Czech police. They argued that with a blood bath, the government would likely crumble and the Russians would inevitably step in with their personal replacements. The Prague radicals accepted these objections against a demonstration.

Simple acceptance of the reasons against a demonstration

(Con't on p. 2)

Senator Goodell:

On Student Protest And Social Reform

(Remarks of Senator Goodell at the Commencement Exercises of SUNYCAB, February 2, 1969).

There was a time — not many years ago — when the stock commencement address warned graduates that the occasion marked a passage from a serene, sheltered life in the ivory tower of academia to the turmoil, the conflict, and the strife of the cruel world outside.

What, in essence, such an address implied was that we had generously laden you with the weapons to be victorious in the game of one-up-manship. Its emphasis was on "making it big" after graduation. It conjured up visions of a twenty-two-five split level, membership in the country club, and two cars in the garage.

During my tenure as a Congressman and especially since my appointment to the vacancy in the Senate created by the tragic death of Robert Kennedy, I have spent a substantial amount of time on the college campuses of New York State. It hasn't taken me long to understand that you refuse to allow your educational experience to simply reflect the sheltered and "irrelevant" world. And I agree with your struggle to make your experience relevant not only in words and intentions but also in action.

Most students are inquirers, and often, in seeking better, newer methods, dissenters. Many of you are dissenters but not disrupters. I find it disturbing that often the disruption is given so much publicity that the cause of your dissent is virtually unknown. Granted, many of you are accused of excessive activism, excessive methods.

And yet what do you see around you?...excessive injustice, racial inequity, poverty. You see these excesses yet you are expected to react mildly, slowly, as if these things are inevitable.

When you find yourselves outraged at hatred, when you are disgusted with injustice, your humane reactions are considered unseemly. A doctor knows he must use the strongest medicines available to cure an illness. But you are expected to have only mild reactions to society's ills.

I cannot comprehend the way many people view student dissent in our country. We praised the gallant, desperate indignation of the martyred Jan Palach. At the same time, we condemn and fear all dissent at home, as if the ideals of justice and freedom were different in different parts of the world.

It also seems strange to me that we press for ever-intensified and expanded education, and yet fearfully condemn the enlightenment and independence gleaned from this education.

And, isn't it paradoxical that we hope for and invest in change only to become angry and threatened by the course of this change.

I think you have pierced the myth that if we just keep ambling along at the same pace, somehow the ills of the world will work themselves out. You know and I know that this is a fatal pace.

We make promises and frantically pursue programs, and yet we find ourselves always falling behind. Your deep and personal commitment to positive change must be met by a nation willing to open wide the opportunities for change. Legislative change must be more

than a pronouncement of good intentions. It must be a pronouncement backed by power...the power to correct injustices.

For a long time you have been told that what you're saying is "worth listening to." I think you have tired of being listened to. I think you are crying to be heard. And I want to hear you.

I'm afraid there are many who have not grasped the depth of your commitment, your will, your desire. They fail to understand that you can live each day with doubts and somehow retain your certainty about what is ultimately right...that you can actively protest inequities without guaranteed hopes for victory...that you expect change, not only as the next logical step in our development, but because it is right.

There has been an obvious breakdown in understanding of your positions on many things. This is reflected, for example, in the public attitude toward your views on the present draft system. I think even among yourselves you see it from different points of view. Some of you are convinced that the Selective Service System is inequitable and irrational; others object to the ends it serves. And still others are more deeply impatient to deal with the mammoth ills at home.

All are legitimate reasons for dissatisfaction. When dissatisfaction exists, the way to deal with it is to reform the practices that inspire it. This is a principle a few university administrators are now beginning to understand. The

Senate Report:

When A Senate Report Is Not One.....

By Patricia Holden

This column is not intended to be a Senate report only a takeoff on the editorial in the last issue on the State of the School.

I can not agree that there is a total lack of stimulation and challenge here on campus, but I can agree that the general level of student activity is a barrier to be overcome rather than an incentive that aids one's education. The mood on campus could not be called academic without tongue in cheek.

Woodrow Wilson has a statement which points out this factor. "The real intellectual life of a body of undergraduates, if there be any, manifests itself, not in the classroom, but in what they do and talk of and set before themselves as their favorite objects between classes and lectures. You will see the true life of a college . . . where students get together and let themselves go upon their favorite themes — in the effect their studies have upon them when no compulsion of any kind is on them, and they are not thinking to be called to a reckoning of what they know." If this be the criteria for an intellectual life, most of our students just failed college as a course.

Very few people on this campus outside of the faculty and some of the administration seem to have any idea about the purpose or methods of this thing called education. Many of the students still linger under the impression left over from high school that the process of education involves the acquisition of facts and a few abstract principles to hang the facts on. Most can't define their own individual goals and expectations let alone define the

idea of a university or college, the aims or purpose of education, the role of the teachers or students in the education process.

If we can't complain in a semi-rational manner let's not complain at all. But in all probability we'll continue to complain about a situation that most have no intention of actually doing anything about that would involve extra effort on their part.

Is the academic atmosphere inferior? Perhaps not by definition of the students who came here because of a reputation for stressing the development of the whole person not just the mind, or people who didn't feel they could handle the stiffer competition at another institution.

Are we complaining about poor teachers or complaining about good teachers who are poor entertainers? The presence of poor teachers is a fact of life in any institution not just a coincidence peculiar to Rosary Hill. The question is are there more or less here than at other institutions. There are many opinions but little concrete evidence one way or the other. And are the poor teachers that way because they are lazy, because they are trying but have not yet acquired the techniques of teaching, because they have been placed in the unfortunate position of having to teach a course they are not qualified to teach, or because they have given their best received little or no response and reacted humanly by giving up.

A good teacher is more than an entertainer or a dispenser of information, they should be both designer and manager of student learning. But this

concept involves active participation on the student's part as she accepts equal responsibility for her education. Education is not something that comes in cans that one can buy off a shelf, it is something one actively engages in and becomes transformed in the process.

Faculty and students can sit here on this hill til the end of time accusing the other of failing to provide each other with the proper stimulation and interest. Perhaps if we had better teachers students would be motivated to work harder and perhaps if students worked harder and mastered some fundamentals the teachers would be inspired to give more. Perhaps.

Plans For Sr. Week Announced

This year's committee for Senior Weekend has announced its plan for the upcoming event.

The Senior Ball will be held on February 22nd from 9 PM to 1 AM at the Holiday Inn in Buffalo. "A Time To Remember" is the theme for the dinnerdance. Chairman Mary Lee Marthis announced that the dinner would be served at 9:30 PM and would consist of an appetizer, turkey entree, dessert and beverage. The Committee plans to give engraved champagne glasses as favors. Tables will have candle and floral arrangements. The tickets are \$15 per couple and are available in Wick Foyer. The deadline for final purchase is February 17.

Sunday, February 23rd, the committee plans an evening at Studio Arena where Harold Pinter's award-winning play, "The Homecoming" is now being presented. The play that evening will start at 7 PM. Tickets are available at Wick Foyer. Deadline for purchase is February 13th. After February 10 sales will be open to the entire student body.

The Committee for the weekend includes Miss Marthia as Chairman; Mary Kay Davidson, Co-Chairman; Marygrace Loffredo, Publicity; Margo Dwyer, Favors and Decorations and Marsha Enkerud, Tickets.

It was announced Tuesday that the Senior Stag would be held at the Knights of Columbus hall on Kenmore Ave., on Thursday February 20th. Tickets are \$1 when purchased ahead of time and \$1.25 at the door. Also that week, on Tuesday, February 18th, the Alumnae plan to hold a Sherry party for the outgoing Seniors.

physical and mental tests that are used we know who needs help. Yet despite valiant efforts by the Department of Labor and the Public Health Service, we have not taken adequate advantage of the opportunity to provide help for those who are pronounced unfit for military service. We should see to it that all those who are revealed by selective service testing to need services to overcome their handicaps are channeled to agencies that will assist them.

With regard to the Selective Service System, as well as other

Buffalo's Boycott Has Success

By Michele Sim
Feature Editor

As the Delano grape workers strike enters its fourth year, and the nation-wide California grape boycott continues in its second year, there are still many Americans who are aware that there is a boycott going on, but do not know why. It all began when California farm workers, disgusted with their inferior conditions, decided to strike for minimum wage, collective bargaining and fringe benefits enjoyed by other workers. The object of the national boycott is "to cripple the sale of grapes to force grape-growing employers into negotiations with the United Farm Workers Union."

Because farm workers lack the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, they have been unable to organize and bargain collectively. Past efforts to do so have been nothing more than unregulated tests of economic strength with their employers, who far surpass them in wealth and power. But the need to organize increased.

"At the present, many grape workers earn less than \$1800 a year. Even if a worker were able to work 40 hours a week every week of the year, he could earn only \$2386 annually — approximately one-half the average wage for all Californians."

The average wage for a grape worker today is about \$1.50 an hour. But the strike is not primarily for higher wages. Rather, the workers want "better working conditions, job protection, old age, sickness, and disability insurance, and no discrimination in hiring." Progress has been made largely through the efforts of Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers. A former migrant worker himself, Chavez resorted to the boycott only because he felt that there was no other legal, non-violent way for the farm workers to obtain their rights. He presents the boycott to merchants and consumers as both an economic and a moral problem. And millions

responded; the boycott has been felt. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, "given losses are in the area of 2 to 4 million dollars. This is probably a conservative estimate, and union researchers place this figure closer to 8 to 10 million dollars. Grape shipments are at the lowest they have been in the past five years."

The success of this movement is due largely to the efforts of students, civil rights groups, religious groups, and labor. Locally, the boycott was both effective and peaceful. The method was to establish picket lines in front of supermarkets until all grapes were removed from the counters. When the grapes were put into storage, the pickets would disband and move on, periodically checking back with each supermarket to make sure that the grapes were not put back on the counters. If they did find grapes being sold again, they would inform the manager that an immediate boycott would be placed on his store if the grapes were not removed. The method proved successful. It has been estimated that the grape business in the Buffalo area dropped 25 percent last year.

But support has slackened off. Pickets have more or less disbanded for the winter. But this need not be a sign that the grape workers' fight for dignity has failed. For the ultimate victory will come not through pickets and boycotts, but through legislation. According to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts: "For too many years those concerned with the plight of the American farm laborer have tried in vain to move the conscience of a nation. The time for exhortation has passed, and we in Congress are duty-bound to bring the basic protections of our labor laws to those who provide our most basic need. We will succeed with the assistance and support of all those who strive to insure the presence of equity and justice in our society."

Basketball Team Of Solid Gold

By LINDA MORLEY

J. R. Miller once said "Success depends upon staying power," and it is this staying power that is the secret weapon of Rosary Hill's Basketball team.

Since practices have now gone underway for the new season, the team's size has narrowed down, leaving a solid gold team that is determined, loyal, and enthusiastic.

Dr. Spano's (coach) practice sessions were, and still are, held every Thursday at 7:00 p.m. at Sacred Heart. The team's practices have included opportunities to improve dribbling and passing techniques, develop play formations, and offer each individual a chance to develop and improve her own shooting skills.

It is hopeful that the consistent hard work and extra effort Hill's Angel's are putting forth will result in nothing but SUCCESS! Hard work today brings victory tomorrow.

Goodell

(Con't from p. 1)

Congress and General Hershey would do well to follow this example.

Many have found it expedient to say that because of our present commitment in Vietnam, substantive reform of the draft must wait until the demands on our manpower are not so great. This is a poor excuse for inaction. I agree that long-range solutions, such as the proposed voluntary army, deserve consideration. But long-range answers simply are not enough. We can do something now. We must not continue to tolerate a selective service system which grows more irrational and more equitable each year.

A primary step must be the reduction of the period of vulnerability to the draft which many young men must now undergo from the age of 19 to 26. There should be but one year of exposure to the draft, and young men should have some choice about that period of time. The option which I favor would give a choice of service at the age of 19 or upon completion of education as far as four years of college.

A second and very basic reform is the application of uniform national standards for deferment from the draft. At present, the standards are left largely to local draft boards to devise and apply. The young

man in New York may be drafted while a young man in identical circumstances in another state may be deferred. Indeed, the treatment of young men in different parts of New York may vary depending on the local policies of different draft boards.

As a further step toward insuring equitable administration of the selective service system, draft boards should be made more representative of the communities in which they exercise their authority. At present time there is an imbalance on these boards which should be corrected by more frequent rotation of members and by the appointment of a larger number of blacks, of younger people, and of women.

If the need for military manpower is such that only a fraction of those in the pool of eligibles need be called — a situation that seems to be emerging — then we should enlarge deferments to include some who now are inducted into service and institute a form of lottery for selecting those called to serve. A lottery is the only way to resolve with any degree of equity the problem of choosing from a number of men similarly situated those who are to be called to service.

The processes of the selective service system, reaching as they do every young man in the nation, identify the disadvantaged. From the classification system and the

wonder if your views can really be so misinterpreted. Can your desire for justice, an end to poverty, for equal and sound education, really be called anarchy? Surely those who sit in comfort and complacency, who are blind to the screaming needs of our time are the passive anarchists. Surely they are the ones most guilty of destroying, bit by bit, the potential of a meaningful and healthy society.

My advice to the older generation is to make common cause with the younger generation.

Review:

Romeo and Juliet

Franco Zeffirelli in his production of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, brings to the screen an amazingly warm and passionately beautiful re-creation of this famous tragedy.

The story of the Capulets and Montagues is as old as time. The Swedish film Hagbard and Signe is a story which is woven around the same plot: a feud between two families where the son of one falls in love with the daughter of the other and in the end, both lovers die, Hagbard by hanging and Signe by suicide. Both wish to be united in death as they were, shortly, in life.

Zeffirelli's choice of principle actors marks one of the beauties of the production. Olivia Hussey has an emotional appeal and innocence and Leonard Whiting a sensitivity that marked the young lovers in the play. The minor characters are, here, as important as the major. John McNery, who played Mercutio had the face to match his bright wit and bitterness. Again, sensitive and passionate, Mercutio was quick to anger and quick to see an opportunity of scoring a point on the opposition. A deep, personal friend of Romeo's, Mercutio was not even angry when Romeo was the inadvertant cause of his death.

Milo O'Shea, who was seen before this production in the motion picture Ulysses, based on Joyce's famous novel, played a character who was no less complex than the others. The question which haunts the viewer at the end is what part did Friar Laurence play in the death of the young lovers? Why was he afraid to remain the in crypt at the end? Mr. O'Shea's performance was excellent.

There were several changes made in transforming the play in a piece usable on screen. Zeffirelli made these at the end of the script. In the play a plague prevents Romeo from learning the truth about Juliet's "death," and also in the play Romeo meets Paris at the tomb and slays him there. No reason is given for these cuts, except perhaps that it is easier to see the role of "fate" in the story. In the film Romeo misses the letter from Friar Laurence strictly by chance and at the tomb, the beauty of the last scene is unmarred by further "Unnecessary" bloodshed. It is known that the lovers will die, but it is necessary to the play on screen that Paris die also.

Spring Event...

By KAREN KORDASIEWICZ

At last Wednesday night's (Jan. 29) meeting, the committee discussed the Parade's necessity, after considering the response we received from the questionnaires: (approximately 88 wanted the parade, 53 did not and about 20 gave no response). The committee does not consider this a reasonable percentage because most likely a small number of the 88 would work on the parade. Therefore, it was decided to break tradition and remove the parade from our schedule.

Various ideas were suggested to replace the parade with bigger and better activities. These ideas will be discussed in great detail on Wednesday (Feb. 5). Some definite decisions will be made and then presented to you.

Along with these new ideas, the Convocation and Rose Ceremony will be considered. Ideas to improve them and make them an active rather than passive part of the Spring Event will be discussed.

The next activity considered was the formal. It was decided that a formal dance on campus would be the most economical and accessible for students. The formal will take place on Saturday night, April 26.

More news on the weekend will be made available next week when more definite plans will be drawn up about new additions to the weekend. We are trying our best to make this Event a most enjoyable one for everyone.

The technical aspects of the film were superb. The location, (Verona, in reality) brought the viewer into an era that was supposed to live only in our imagination. The beauty of this Italian town was more than adequately shown, while the sets and costumes guarded its authenticity.

In the end, while this production of Romeo and Juliet may not be seen as a masterpiece of cinematography, it is certainly one of the most beautiful (from a physical point of view) films ever shown and will be remembered for that.

Alvin Ailey At Kleinhans Tonight

(Editor's Note: As part of The Week of The Arts the Cultural Committee is promoting attendance at Kleinhans for the Ailey Dance Theatre).

In one of the Special Events of the season, the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra will sponsor the appearance of the Alvin Ailey Dance Company at Kleinhans Music Hall on Thursday, February 6 at 8:30 PM.

The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre, a company of fifteen exciting young dancers, has electrified audiences and stunned critics into superlatives since its birth in New York City in 1958. On round-the-world tours in America, Europe, Africa and the Far East, Alvin Ailey has presented the heritage of the American Negro - his legacy of music and dance, his moods of sorrow, joy and hope - through the medium of modern dance. The music is jazz, blues and spirituals. The dancing is ecstatic, dramatic and vital. The whole experience is total "dance theatre."

Czeck

(Con't from p. 1)

protest. But there are always other vehicles; the fifteen-member student suicide ring is that vehicle now.

Americans reading the Western press may have noticed a surprising absence of violence from most of the actions occurring during August. One British pacifist weekly, Peace News, exaggerated this phenomenon to the extent that the Czech people were made to look like the long-awaited nonviolent army.

In fact, there is no discernible strain of nonviolence running through Czech history. There are some historical circumstances where nonviolence proved the most pragmatic position. August was the most recent instance; the Nazi invasion was another. But these instances in no way exemplify a philosophical attachment to pacifism. Violence showed its face in recent Czechoslovak history as much as elsewhere in the world. On Nov. 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, some irritated Czechs tore down Russian flags draped on Czech buildings. And they burnt them. The Czech police, acting under Czech government orders, brutally beat the people.

On Nov. 17, during the debate over the strike versus the demonstration, Dubcek had made it quite clear - as clear as Mayor Daley of Chicago - that he would not tolerate a demonstration. Czech troops and tanks were surrounding Prague in preparation for the demonstration and for the violence.

A remarkable characteristic of the November strike was the rapport it developed between students and the public, the professors, and the unions. Some of these cooperative liaisons have grown into strong alliances.

As the strike was churning momentum, the "Action Committee" doing the organizing was telephoning all over the country, attempting to coordinate the event. When operators learned that the Action Committee was on the line they processed the call free of charge, wishing them the best

Alvin Ailey choreographs to communicate - with his audience and with his dancers - and they all respond completely. In Hamburg, the people refused to go home - the company received an unprecedented 61 curtain calls! The Australians have invited the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre

(Con't on p. 4)

of luck. On the second day of the strike a cooperative farmers' association brought in 7,000 eggs for the student strikers.

Professors almost unanimously backed the strike, at minimum through silent assension, but often through participation and leadership. The groovy ones conducted "anti-seminars." As expected, the medical school professors and the aging professors from other departments were reluctant to risk their positions and their "futures" through participation in such an affair. As for administrators, they do not exist as such in Czechoslovak universities; professors divide up the tasks.

The most significant cooperation was between the students and the workers. The 900,000-strong Metal Workers Union issued a supportive statement of the students' ten demands. There were token work stoppages throughout the country. Some factories blew their whistles to indicate support. Since the strike, this worker-student alliance has strengthened into what may become an open opposition force to the Czechoslovak government.

American students have never developed a working relationship with governmental authorities. Nor have Czech students. But they have at least communicated with their country's top leaders. Student representatives met frequently with Dubcek during the strike. On Jan. 3, students met with Slovak Communist chief Gustav Husak, the man behind the anti-Smrkovsky campaign.

There is a semblance of student unity in Czechoslovakia. Much of it comes from the common enemy. It also springs from the absence of a political history. There is, for example, no Young Socialist Alliance, no SDS, no Trotsky groups, no DuBois clubs.

Even without ideological factions, there are clear differences in approach tactics. Ivan Reus, vice chairman of the student Youth Organization, is conservative by Prague standards. He was opposed to a demonstration during November. He was opposed to a strike over Smrkovsky. And he stressed after Jan Palach's immolation that he is opposed to open conflict with the government.

Prague radicals, on the other hand, initially argued for a mass demonstration in spite of government threats; they were not enthusiastic about Smrkovsky as a leader, but took strong issue with the procedure

for his removal. Prague radicals have been active in the creation of an external pressure force to push for their demands; they are opposed to what they call the "unity of compromise."

The Czech student movement is a movement yet untouched by ideology. There is no Marx, Lenin, Debray, or Guevara on the shelves of the political students. Mao Tse-tung is not liked, let alone appreciated or read. There is one copy of Marcuse's One Dimensional Man in the country. The absence of work, by western ideologues is somewhat understandable in a communist country. But more appalling is the scarcity of translated material about the Russian Revolution, about Marxism, about communist revolutions.

There is little student interest in Cuba or the Cuban revolution. No posters of Che Guevara in every other student room as at American universities. Almost no one knows of Fidel's speech of August 23, approving the Russian invasion as "historically necessary. The Cuban Culture Center stands unstoned in the heart of Prague, English translations of Fidel's speech displayed in the window.

Part of the answer to this vacuum of literature and information is that Czechoslovakia, until recently, has been a closed country. Travel abroad was tightly controlled prior to January 1968. People also react negatively to things forced upon them, so it is understandable that grammar school catechisms on Marx and history time tables on Russia do not remain for long in the memory.

Czechoslovakia is a small country, too - smaller than Illinois in area. Smallness often produces egocentrism. Czechs thought of themselves as the "belly button of the world" between January and August. "They were the ones going to the moon," in Kavel Kovanda's words. That centrality vanished after August. Now people, especially students, are going through a period of reflection and a looking around.

What tomorrow will bring depends on the strength and determination of the new student-worker-intellectual alliance, on the middle-of-the-road Czechoslovak government, on the pervading Russian Reality, and finally, on the students who have decided to die. Part of the problem is maintaining the momentum of the people, keeping them from returning to the apathy common before January 1968. Jan Palach re-energized the Czechs for the moment. For how long...no one knows.

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EDITORIAL:

A Few Thoughts

Rumor has it that the editorial printed in last week's ASCENT has stirred up a good deal of conversation as well as some criticism. Proof can be found in Pat Holden's Senate Report on page 2. Pat, here, has chosen to pick up the challenge. Since she is the only person who has written any kind of a reply to the charges made, I thank her.

Last week I said that I believe the students are more to blame than anyone for the dull and trepid atmosphere that pervades most of this school.

Now, at the risk of losing the limited readership that I have, let's explore our student body further.

Senate has formed four committees for the purpose of gathering information on various aspects (see page One for details) of the academic realm. The purpose, I believe, is to serve as a basis for future work in the areas of academic standards, reproachment with the faculty, and settling disputes which may arise over grading. While the work involved may seem tedious, and a waste of time, this groundwork has to be done by someone if advancements are going to be made in these areas. Why are some of the Senate members giving up, even before the work has been started?

In a different vein, why is it that so few students are aware that these committees exist? How many students attend Senate meetings? Twice a year? Once? At last count no more than 20-25 students showed up and that included the Senators themselves.

Again, why did the students become nearly violent over an attempt to ditch MUD and then turned around and ignored the poster on the Snack Bar bulletin board begging for participation in the planning for Spring Weekend? Is everyone aware that the parade has been cancelled? Are all the Seniors aware that the Baccalaureat Mass has been moved back to Friday, May 23rd?

I suppose that it's futile to expect students to take an interest in their work for classes, when they won't become interested in the social aspects of the school.

Alvin Ailey

(Con't from p. 3)

back again and again, each time extending the length of the tour. In the sophisticated world capitals of London, Paris and New York, the unique troupe was cheered by audiences which packed the theatres each year they appeared.

The U.S. State Department sponsored their African tour as dancing ambassadors of America.

In his dance creations, Alvin Ailey transcends convention and time. While the dancing is purely classical, the dances themselves are as contemporary as tomorrow.

Right to Search Student's Rooms Upheld

Under the common law doctrine of "in loco parentis," a schoolmaster stands in much the same relationship to his scholars as a parent does to his children. Consequently, he has the right to enforce reasonable discipline and to do what a parent would do to enforce good behavior.

In recent years, however, this ancient doctrine of the common law has been subject to question by students and their legal counsel. The courts are more receptive to the argument that students must be granted many

of the constitutional rights enjoyed by adults.

Based upon information from unnamed but reliable informers, two narcotics agents, accompanied by the dean of men of Troy State University, searched six rooms in a student dormitory owned and operated by the university. The single room occupied by Gregory Moore was searched in his presence but without his permission, and a small amount of a substance, identified later by chemical analysis as

Noted In Brief...

Mary Angela Canavan, O.S.F., president of Rosary Hill College, has announced the following faculty promotions, effective immediately.

To professor - Dr. J. Edward Cuddy, history.

To associate professor - Andre Hannotte, French; Thomas J. Langley, education; Lucille F. Maier, mathematics; Lucy W. Stephenson, education.

To assistant professor - Jane L. Bartkowiak, French; Judith A. Casassa, German; Richard S. Gimballo, psychology; Robert J. DeCarli, mathematics; Sr. Marguerite Iturregui, Spanish; Francis P. Noe, sociology; Gayle N. Thomas, English.

To adjunct professor - Seenie Rothier Hurwitz, theatre arts, and Reverend Peter Masdevall, S.P., Spanish.

Six faculty members have been granted tenure. They are: Dr. J. Edward Cuddy, Andre Hannotte, Paule F. Hennin, Lucille F. Maier, Lucy W. Stephenson and Dr. Alfred Zielonka.

Mary E. Fitzgerald, 30 Haussauer Rd., Getzville, has been appointed to the position of assistant to the placement director at RHC. Miss Fitzgerald graduated from Rosary Hill with a B.A. degree in psychology.

A paper by Richard S. Cimbalo on "Short-term memory: The effects of task-relevant isolation" has been accepted for presentation at the Eastern Psychological Association in Philadelphia, April 10-12.

Dr. Cimbalo is assistant professor of psychology at RHC.

"Emphasis on Behavioral Science," by Bartolo J. Spano, has been published in Focus on Living, Cambridge, Mass., Lesley College Press. Dr. Spano is director of psychological services at RHC.

During the month of February, the Art Department of RHC will present an exhibition of works by the Studio Faculty. Entitled "Marvelous Mixtures '69," the exhibition opened in Duns Scotus Hall on Sunday, February 2, 2:00 - 5:00 p.m., and will continue week days through Friday, February 28, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Included in the exhibition are paintings and ceramics by James K.Y. Kuo, sculpture by James Herman, photographs by Louis Harasty, prints and drawings by Jay Jodway, paintings and drawings by Suzann Phelan and James Allen, and ceramics by Sister M. Kristen Corcoran, O.S.F.

Rosary Hill College will hold a Visiting Day for high school sophomores, juniors, and seniors on Friday, February 21, starting with registration in Duns Scotus Hall at 9 a.m.

Guests will visit classes, have lunch in the Wick Center, and participate in a Faculty-Student panel discussion. Further information is available from the Admissions Office, 839-3600, ext. 225.

The French Division of the Modern Foreign Language Department, RHC, will present an exhibition of works by French and impressionist artists in the Oddy Lounge, Wick Center, 4380 Main Street, Snyder, from Monday, February 3, through Saturday, February 8, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

marijuana, was found. Mr. Moore was granted a hearing by the student affairs committee of the college and was "indefinitely suspended."

He initiated an action in a federal district court to compel the college officials to readmit him as a student in good standing. He based his petition for relief on the following grounds:

*That he had been denied procedural due process in the proceedings which resulted in his suspension since they were not open to the press, other students and the public generally;

*That the admission of evidence obtained through a search of his room without his consent or a search warrant violated his Fourth Amendment rights prohibiting illegal search and seizure.

The court, in upholding the right of the college to suspend him, said, "An open hearing, in the same sense that a defendant in a criminal case is entitled to a hearing in open court, is not contemplated by the law insofar as the compliance with the procedural rights of students (is) concerned."

On the question of illegal search and seizure, the court declared, "A reasonable right of inspection is necessary to the

institutions performance of its fundamental duty to operate the school as an educational institution even though it may infringe on the outer boundaries of a dormitory student's Fourth Amendment rights . . .

"The constitutional boundary line between the right of the school authorities to search and the right of a dormitory student to privacy must be based upon a reasonable belief on the part of the college authorities that a student is using a dormitory room for a purpose which is illegal or which would otherwise seriously interfere with campus discipline."

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Bill Would Abolish Draft

WASHINGTON (CPS) - Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon Wednesday (Jan. 22) introduced a bill that would abolish the draft and seek to make the armed forces more attractive to potential volunteers.

Supporters range from conservative Barry Goldwater, the defeated 1964 Presidential candidate just returned to the Senate by Arizona voters, to liberal George McGovern, who declared for President after Robert Kennedy was assassinated last June.

Senator Hatfield feels this spectrum shows the broad basis of support for this bill, but not much chance is given on Capitol Hill for passage.

The pessimism is due in part to traditional opposition to the all-volunteer army concept, and also due to the appeal expected for a bill to be introduced soon by Senator Edward Kennedy. The Massachusetts Senator seeks to reform the draft, not abolish it.

Senator Hatfield's bill calls the present Selective Service System an "undesirable infringement on personal liberty, militarily inefficient, inherently inequitable to draft-age Americans, and productive of low moral in the armed forces."

Inductions would end 6 months after enactment of the bill, but registration would continue so the draft could be reinstated in case of national emergency.

Innovations for the military suggested by the bill include adjusting standards so that presently unqualified persons could be accepted and either rehabilitated or put in non-combatant positions. Civilian personnel would be used for office jobs.

Increased educational benefits and pay boost of \$100 per month for enlisted men are included in the added inducements.

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The ASCENT is printed by THE AMHERST BEE, INC.