



Boothe Colwell Davis, LL. D.,
Retires after thirty-eight years of continuous service

NINETY-SEVENTH COMMENCEMENT

**Program Radioed As Governor Dedicates Ceramic Building—
Dinner Given To Honor President Davis—Governor
Receives Honorary Degree**

This ninety-seventh Commencement has aroused a train of poignant memories and has added another very vivid one to the list. The unusual significance of this year is due, of course, to the fact that this Commencement marks the withdrawal from office of President Boothe C. Davis whose years of service, thirty-eight in all, have been distinguished by the rise in prestige and material assets of the University he heads. The withdrawal of President Davis comes at a time when his visible achievements are to be crowned and commemorated. The dedication of the state building of Ceramics on Monday marked a real milestone in the career of Alfred.

For the ceremony of dedicating the new building many notable personages in the nation at large as well as in the field of ceramics were secured as speakers. Governor Herbert H. Lehman gave the presentation address at the ceremony taking place in Alumni Hall; and at the close of the exercises was invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. A. V. Bleining, the chief Ceramist of the Homer-Loughlin China Ware Co., of East Liverpool, Ohio, delivered the dedicatory address on "The Basic Structure of the Ceramic Industry". Mr. Bleining is a graduate, professor and director of the department of ceramics at Illinois University and been in the employ of the Government in the departments of United States Geodetic Survey and of the Bureau of Standards; he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Alfred University.

Dr. J. C. Hostetter, who has already appeared on Alfred's campus as the guest of the student branch of the Ceramic Society of which he is the national president, brought greetings from the Society. Dr. Hostetter graduated from Bucknell and Chicago Universities, has been connected with the Bureau of Standards and Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute in Washington, D. C., and is now the director of the department of ceramic research of the Corning Glass Works.

Felicitations were also presented by Mr. A. K. Getman, Chief of the State Department of Education; by Judge John Knight, Federal Judge of the Western District, who acts in behalf of the Legislature of 1930—it will be remembered that the appropriation for this building was secured in part through the kind offices of Judge Knight who took part in the ceremonies of the breaking of ground for

the new building in 1931; from Dr. G. A. Bole, research professor in ceramics at Ohio State University, who represents the Fellows of the American Ceramic Society, whose chairman he is; from Professor C. W. Parmelee, head of the Department of Ceramic Engineering of the University of Illinois; and from the Honorable J. J. Merrill, State Tax Commissioner, who speaks for the Ceramic College Board of Managers.

The services of the dedication began at ten thirty in Alumni Hall, with the processional; then Charles Fergus Binns, Dean Emeritus of the Ceramic College, and its head for thirty-one years of its span of thirty-three, gave the invocation. President Boothe C. Davis followed him in extending greetings to the visitors in behalf of the University of Alfred. Dr. Major E. Holmes, the Dean of the Ceramic College, prefaced the speeches with a few introductory remarks.

One of the most unusual features of this entire program is the fact that it was broadcast over Station WGR from eleven-thirty until twelve-thirty, Eastern Standard Time. The opportunities afforded through a radio hook-up were made available by the efforts of Chaplain James C. McLeod; only that portion of the program which deals with the actual presentation of the building and the awarding of honorary degrees was broadcast, however.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a luncheon was served in the remodelled Brick at twelve-thirty. The new building of the Ceramic College was open for inspection throughout the afternoon; with the annual display of the work of the students of the Applied Art course and the sale of pottery by the Ceramic Guild on its top floor. The usual Commencement reception given by President and Mrs. Davis in honor of the Seniors was held on Monday afternoon from four until six in the Social Hall.

The Commencement services were actually inaugurated on Friday evening, when Director Ray Wingate will feature Alfred music at his regular evening vespers. On Saturday evening in the dining room of the Brick there was held the Alumni Banquet which this year took the form of a testimonial dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Davis.

On Sunday at eleven o'clock, the annual sermon before the Christian Associations was conducted by Chaplain James C. McLeod; on the after-

GOVERNOR HERE FOR EXERCISES AT NEW BUILDING

Doctor Holmes Receives
Keys To State Ceramic
College Building

GOV. LEHMAN'S SPEECH

The Governor's presentation speech was as follows:

The educational program of the state is built on two general principals. The first involves the maintenance of a system of common schools, including high schools, throughout the State. In support of this system, the state government contributed in the present fiscal year more than one hundred million dollars. The purpose of this program of subventions, which was initiated in 1851, is to provide equality of opportunity in every portion of the state and to give the country boy or girl the same chance which is given to the resident of the large city. It has too the further purpose of relieving the citizens of all communities of the State of part of their great burden of real property taxation.

The second part of the state program which has developed over a period of years is the maintenance of state colleges, providing technical training. The State College of Agriculture at Cornell, the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, and the State College of Ceramics at Alfred are the three technical colleges. In addition to these, the normal schools and teachers' colleges supply trained teachers, and the agricultural schools, one of which is located on your campus, serve the farming community of the State. By following these two principles, the State of New York has built up an educational system which is second to none in the country. We are grateful for that system, and I am proud to have had a part in the development of a sound fiscal program which, although we are forced greatly to retrench at Albany, has not allowed education to suffer, and yet has not imposed additional direct tax burdens on the people of the state. I hope to maintain our system of education so far as economic conditions will permit.

The three technical colleges of the State serve three basic industries—agriculture, forestry and the ceramic industries. You may be interested to know that in 1930, the allied ceramic industries of the State had a total production of \$50,000,000. These figures indicate why a college such as this is essential.

Tells Ceramic School History

The School of Ceramics was founded in 1900, by an act of the Legislature. The bill was signed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt in the spring before he was nominated for Vice President. In 1912, an appropriation for \$25,000 was secured and wing atteded to the original building. It is interesting to note that thirty years after the founding of the school by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, a second Roosevelt, now President of the United States, signed the bill which made possible the erection of this important addition to the Ceramic College which we are now dedicating. The State of New York has today an investment of a quarter of a million in this College of Ceramics. We are justly proud of this college and the work that it has been doing in the training of Ceramic technologists and ceramic artists. It is regarded throughout the country as the leading Ceramic College. Almost every plant in the State of New York devoted to this industry has had the benefit of these specialists or the aid of these laboratories or of members of the faculty. The presence today of the leaders of the ceramic industry of the State and of a distinguished representative of the American Ceramic Association is indicative of the high regard with which this College is held in the State and elsewhere.

Shows Need For Leaders

At no time in the history of the country is there a greater need for trained leadership in our industrial life. As the nation turns to a planned economy through the National Recovery Act, leadership will fall to those who by training and education are qualified to lead. A technical college has greater responsibility than the production of technicians; it must supply effective leaders who are willing to move forward. The State of New York is interested in the training of men and women as well as technicians. This job has been well done and the State will lend its hearty cooperation in the future.

Continued on page five.

PRESIDENT DAVIS DELIVERS LAST BACCALAUREATE SERMON AS COLLEGE CAREER CLOSES

Village Church Filled To Capacity As Large
Crowd Gathers To Witness Ceremonies Marking
Close of Brilliant Career As Educator

The Text of President Davis' Sermon Follows:

Theme:—"Fiat Lux," the Alfred University Motto.

Text:—Genesis 1:3:—"Let there be light."

The full verse of the text reads:—"And God said, 'Let there be light: and there was light.'"

For the text of my baccalaureate sermon a year ago, I chose the words: "And darkness was upon the face of the deep," from the preceding verse of this first chapter of Genesis. I announced that my them this year would be the Alfred University motto, "Fiat Lux," and the text the words from the following verse; viz, "Let there be light."

In carrying out that promise I wish tonight to study as our theme this Latin motto, "Fiat Lux," which is well translated by the English words, "Let there be light."

For twenty years "Fiat Lux" has been familiar on our campus as the title of our college paper. It is not my purpose, however, to discuss it as the name for our campus paper, though I think it is an excellent name; nor to comment on the degree in which I think the paper has justified its name, valuable as such a study might prove. I am thinking of the text as a translation of a university motto, the best such college motto of which I know.

It may be asked why a college president should work under the inspiration of such a motto for thirty-eight years, and then choose it for the theme for his last baccalaureate sermon. There are several reasons, only a few of which can now be mentioned.

For one thing, no man can see the fullness of this motto until he has put a life work into its realization. For another thing, we have seen so much of the darkness, in its aggravated forms in these last few years, that the light seems more precious, as a thing to strive for, than ever before. An to mention only one other: months ago, while on a sick bed, my mind was wandering over themes I had overlooked, and one which I might use if I should live to preach another baccalaureate sermon. This theme and text appeared to me very vividly as one I had overlooked, and which had many charms for me. I have since tried many times to recall all the attractive elements of theme as they came to me then. Some of them seem elusive, but the richness of the theme and my duty toward it had a haunting persistence.

Later when I set to work to prepare a baccalaureate sermon, the theme seemed to demand for itself a place in a final baccalaureate message. Furthermore, we have been for more than two years in a period of economic, and in some respects moral, if not intellectual darkness. So I postponed the subject and selected for one year ago the theme: "The Darkness Before the Dawn". I then tried to analyze the underlying principles that make themselves known and heard in the dark, and to let them speak to us the truth about themselves.

The challenge of the darkness and its promise of the dawn which follows the darkness, proved a fascinating study, and led up to the lesson of the night, which is to find the star, the Star in the East, which guided the Wise Men; the star which points to the star which points to the manger cradle, to purity and to love.

But I would call your attention now to the story of the light, and the incomparable motto of our Alma Mater, as an appropriate theme for this baccalaureate sermon.

Forty-seven years ago this month, when Alfred was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, and organizing for the first time its Alumni Association, President Jonathan Allen uttered these significant words, (and I quote them with greater satisfaction because I was present and heard them uttered):

"Within this quiet valley, shut in by these circling hills, these perpetual guards against the noise and strife of the driving world, we gather to inaugurate the fiftieth anniversary of our Alma Mater. Her good genius presides over the occasion, and lifts the trivial and the common into dignity and importance. We pause and reverently brush away the gathering dust from the fast-fading records of other days. Year by year for fifty years we have gone from here in youth, filled with romantic thoughts of the untried future. Time has passed. The blossoms of youth have given place to the fruits of mature life. Some of us return, sobered by age, ripened by experience, saddened and subdued by trial and sorrow. Our ranks are thinning. We are falling, each to his resting place, but our Alma Mater renews and enlarges her life year by year to what end? Her aim is the increase of light. Fiat Lux—Let there be light—was deemed the most suitable legend for the official seal of this college. The increase of light is the especial mission of the ideal college. Deity, speaking light into existence, created the fittest emblem of himself, dwelling in the light unapproachable. Deity fills all space and permeates all matter, transmutes it into heat, light and electricity, scatters darkness, gathers atoms into worlds, refreshes the earth with showers, covers it with beauty, and peoples it with life.

"The mind, receiving truth that flash upon it with the divine plan running through and shaping all into organic unity, and philosophy is born."

Almost another century has passed since those inspired and prophetic words were spoken. President Allen has now been dead for nearly forty years. The men and women who were then prominent in Alfred are all gone. Only a few of those of us who were here then, in our youth, are now left. The marks of age are upon us, and we are handing on this torch of light to the generations which shall follow us. But Alfred University, though it has made great strides since then, is still young. Its full growth lies long centuries ahead. Its mission of shedding light, begun nearly a century ago, goes on, generation after generation, with ever enlarging efficiency and power.

Tonight we pause to consider again this motto on our official seal and to analyze the function of a college in a period like the present. We call it "depression".

In economic life throughout the world dark shadows lie across the sky; in political life there are tempests where the storms shut out the sun; intellectual life seems lacking in literary luminaries, such as shone forth in other days as bright stars in the firmament—heralds of the dawn. Spiritual values seem to be in eclipse, as multitudes of men "choose darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil". It is a depression in which Dean Inge has gloomily remarked, "The possibility of another dark age is not remote."

What has our college motto to say to us at such a time? In an ancient social crisis it was said by one servant of Jehovah to another, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Can we not look at the motto of our Alma Mater today, "Let there be light," and say like Mordecai to Queen Esther, "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

"Philosophy is born," said President Allen, who probably wrote our motto, "when the mind, receiving truths that flash upon it with self-attesting powers of sunlight perceives the divine plan running through and shaping all into organic unity."

Today the world needs that philosophy—that perception of the divine

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FIAT



LUX

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WINNERS OF THE 1933 LOYALTY MEDAL



Phlabia Sheheen



Augustine Felli

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

This year the position of Women's Athletics on this campus has been definitely advanced, by the creation of the Women's Athletic Governing Board. This Board, made up of a chairman, faculty advisor, representatives of the three upper classes, a hockey manager, basketball manager, publicity manager, and a member of Alpha Tau Theta, drew up a constitution including a point system of awards.

Beginning immediately after Thanksgiving an interhouse basketball tournament was run off Theta Theta Chi won this tournament by a perfect score of 5 wins, and no losses. During February and March the Interclass tournament was contested. The Juniors, class of '34, came through undefeated to win. Over forty girls participated in these two leagues and thirty-one won their class numerals. As a special award twelve girls were chosen as first and second All-Alfred teams which correspond to a Varsity.

This spring the Board decided to discontinue track and field and substitute tennis and softball, track not being primarily adapted for a girls' sport.

The tennis season has been very satisfactory. Soon after Easter vacation a singles tournament for elimination within each class and an open doubles tournament were begun. In an interclass match, Laura Williams defeated Patricia Stull, making the Juniors interclass champions.

Volley ball had a short season and ended when the Interclass outdoor tournament that was planned did not materialize.

The retiring Women's Athletic Governing Board chose as its successors: Chairman, N. Shepard; faculty advisor, Miss Harris; senior representative, L. Williams; junior representative, E. Gillespie, sophomore representative, B. Bastow, publicity manager, R. Clarke; hockey manager, M. Bastow; basketball manager, H. Smathers; Alpha Tau Theta member, M. Leach.

Registrar Titsworth received a card requesting full information on "Scramatics". The genial sir is at present still in a quandary as to the proper course to pursue—should he send the Ceramic catalogue, dramatic courses or the bust-out list?

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

We did it. Alfred's Cooperative Pictures have been a decided success. With the announcement that the increase in insurance on Alumni Hall had made the use of the motion picture equipment impossible, the outlook was discouraging enough. However, there were a few who were interested in the project from the outset. These were sure that cooperation on the part of students and townspeople, together with special consideration from the distributors and film exchanges, would justify the effort to raise the additional seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars a year for insurance.

The faith of these few has been justified. Season tickets created a clientele of goers and this nucleus brought the others. Attendance has been gratifying, volunteer ticket-takers, ushers, and helpers have made it a genuine cooperative enterprise. The cost of installation has been paid, improvements have been added to the equipment, weekly payments have been made on the purchase of the equipment and when next year has proved as successful as this, the silent machines presented by the class of 1929, fitted with sound last year, will become the property of the University.

In addition to the interest of Dr. Campbell in financing the enterprise, the contribution of interest and unusual technical skill of Varick Nevins has done much to assure the high-class presentations which we have enjoyed during the year.

The Western Electric Sound is almost perfect. Certainly those who know how difficult it is to hear speakers from the platform during Assembly have been surprised at the excellence of the speaking and musical numbers.

Through the splendid cooperation of the various film exchanges Alfred has enjoyed the best pictures that it has been possible to hear anywhere. Almost without exception we have had those pictures which were rated "excellent". Nearly all of the "Ten Best of 1932" were shown. An outstanding French film, a highly recommended German film, a Russian film of superior merit, and an Italian were departures which characterized the program of motion pictures befitting a series under college auspices.

Alfred is to be congratulated on the enterprise and cooperation which have made possible this contribution to the life of the campus. It is to be hoped that 1933-1934 will witness as splendid a series of pictures and that entertainment and instruction will add as much variety as we have had during the year that has just closed.

TENNIS SEASON REVIEWED

"A successful season" might be defined as one in which the sport showed strength in winning power and real results in the development of participants physically and mentally. Tennis has evidenced these things more than ever before. The three courts have been used from morning 'till night by the varsity team, freshman team, tournament players, elimination contestants, boys' and girls' gym classes, and those who play for the fun in the game. Considering the universal interest in tennis, three courts have proved wholly inadequate for the accommodation of 300 fans, but it is hoped that this condition will be soon improved by the completion of three macadam courts outside the Field and Track House.

A well-balanced Varsity team, picked by Coach Sox Bassett from the ranking players of a continuous "ladder" tournament, was captained by Harold Rinzler and managed by Louis Palmieri. Rinzler and Kuits, veterans, Van Horn, Horowitz, Meinfelder, and Dickens ranked as named.

The team travelled to Mansfield and received a drubbing 6-1, in the opening match. Rinzler, by smashing drives and brilliant net plays, succeeded in nosing out Staghorn to save one match for the purple.

May 9th, the Saxons met a strong Canesius team on the Buffalo Dunlop indoor courts and garnered two matches by the six. Kuite in the singles caused an upset by defeating Oberlach, former champion of Buffalo, by his use of the base line corners for accurate placements, following up with a smash from the net. Van Horn and Horowitz came through with a win in the doubles, closing the match at 4-2 for Buffalo.

A most experienced Alfred aggregation defeated Buffalo State Teachers at Buffalo on the 10th by a score of 4-2, each Saxon taking his singles match in two straight sets.

The following week the purple met the Staters on the Alfred clay. In spite of the seeming advantage of playing on the home court, Dickens was beaten in a close match by the racketeer he had before defeated, tying the total score at 3-3.

Mansfield journeyed to Alfred on the 16th to meet a team still smarting from their mauling at the start of the season. They found the Alfredites a smarter, more formidable, and more confident team than the one they had easily defeated a month before. Rinzler scored the first point for the New Yorkers by again defeating Staghorn, very decisively this time. Kuite, with his stinging cuts, well placed, chalked up another victory. Dickens, by tirelessly working his opponent out of position, scored the third win. In the doubles, Kuite and Van Horn used a smashing, coordinated net style of play to win, and tie the total match score 4-4. The match now depended on the doubles represented by Rinzler and Horowitz. In a match going to three brilliant sets, these Alfred boys having been within one point of match three different times, the Mansfield duo finally eked a victory 7-5, 4-6, 8-6. Thus ended a tennis tourney that had held an enthusiastic audience for a full afternoon. It provided a fitting curtain for the short but active tennis season.

Next year's team will be built around Captain-elect Horowitz and Captain Rinzler. This year the Frosh have competed in three matches with neighboring high schools and have been gaining valuable tournament experience under the tutelage of Coach Bassett who has himself played four years varsity tennis. The frosh who will make up varsity material for next year are: Woloshin, Shatz, Southerby, Kessler, Rosenberg, Godfrey, and Nevius.

CLASS DAY PROGRAM

Traditional Class Day exercises at Alumni Hall this afternoon will bring the Commencement program of the class of 1933 to a fitting close. Contrary to custom of the past few years, the Seniors are presenting a class play which should add much to the interest of the program which follows:

Presentation of Class Gift
Ralfe Klingler, President
Acceptance of Class Gift
Member of Board of Trustees
Mantle Oration Phlabia Sheheen
Mantle Acceptance Elsie Bonnet
Senior Class Play "The Pot-Boilers"
Ivy Oration (in front of New Ceramic Building)
Maxine Armstrong

Dumb Dora: "I think dancing makes a girl's feet too big, don't you?"

Oscar: "Yeah"

(Pause)
D. D.: "I think swimming gives a girl awfully large shoulders, don't you?"

Him: "Yeah".

(Pause)
Him: "You must ride quite a lot, too."

THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1933

Name	Residence	Course
Adler, Maxwell William	Brooklyn	Sci.
Albee, Arolene Hall	Buffalo	Clas.
*Annis, Norman Lewis	Canistota	Clas.
Armstrong, Elnora Maxine	Alfred	*Art
Baker, Ruth Mae	Dalton	Clas.
Benson, Clara Ada	Springdale, Conn.	Sci.
Benza, Philip Lawrence	Brooklyn	Sci.
Berson, Ralph	Brooklyn	Sci.
Breeman, Jr., Leonard	Alfred	*Eng.
Buckley, Jr., George	Jerome, Idaho	Sci.
Burdick, Jr., Charles Milton	Dannemora	Clas.
Cobb, Theodore	Greenwood	Sci.
*Cody, Frances Ann	Oneida	Clas.
Colegrove, Marcia Elizabeth	Hornell	*Art
Crandall, Eugene Rogers	Alfred	*Eng.
DeVore, Christine Mary	Wellsville	Clas.
Day, Mary Louise	Wellsville	Clas.
Dickens, Donald Applebee	Elmira Heights	*Eng.
Dickover, Elizabeth May	Floral Park	Clas.
*Dixon, Margaret Mary	Hamilton	Clas.
†Dolinsky, Walter Sigmund	Brooklyn	Sci.
Drabkin, Juliet	New Haven, Conn.	Clas.
Duke, George Louis	Wellsville	Clas.
Edmister, Constance Whitney	Canaseraga	Sci.
Erdheim, Nathan Bernard	New York City	Clas.
Felli, Augustine James	Rochester	Sci.
Fleischhauer, Marie Catherine	Huntington	Clas.
Frahm, Raymond Alson	Little Valley	Clas.
*Friedlander, Jackson Harrison	New York City	Sci.
Friedman, Oscar Abarbanel	Brooklyn	Sci.
Gaiser, Arthur Romey	Elmira	Sci.
Geller, Jay Gerrard	New York City	Sci.
Goetchius, Donald Ralph	Queens Village	*Eng.
Goldberg, Joseph David	New York City	Sci.
Gordon, Sylvia Louise	Little York	Sci.
Greene, Edwin Claire	Andover	Sci.
Haines, Edward Wilbert	Forked River, N. J.	Clas.
Hammann, Jr., Karl Mutchler	Jamaica	*Eng.
Hewey, Charles James	Queens Village	Sci.
Hill, Lee George	Allentown	Sci.
Hiserodt, Marie Naomi	Red Creek	Sci.
Jenks, Olive Chamberlin	Pittsburgh, Pa.	*Art
†Kalish, Schuyler Alfred	Brooklyn	Sci.
Kennedy, Georgiana Ruth	Hornell	Clas.
Kenyon, Ruth	Ashaway, R. I.	Clas.
Klinger, Ralfe Weisel	Wichita, Kans.	*Eng.
LeTourneau, Norman Harold	Brooklyn	Sci.
Lynch, Madeleine Estelle	Wellsville	Sci.
Marley, Doris Elaine	Hornell	*Art
†Mazza, Frank Virgil	Brooklyn	Sci.
Merck, Walter John	Yonkers	*Eng.
Misel, Jr., Carl Henry	Naples	Sci.
†Mowers, Dean Ivan	Fillmore	Sci.
Muller, Frederick Wentworth	Bellerose	*Eng.
Murray, James Francis	Lynbrook	Sci.
Noe, Donald Carrington	Woodbridge, N. J.	Sci.
Nordenstedt, Adele Hilda	Garden City	Clas.
O'Connell, Cecelia Anne	Andover	Clas.
†O'Connell, Gertrude Ann	Andover	Sci.
Ormsby, Elizabeth	Alfred Station	Sci.
Ostrander, Van Rensselaer	Olean	*Eng.
Palmieri, Louis H.	Brooklyn	Sci.
*Parente, Lucille Marie	Hamden, Conn.	Clas.
Parmalee, Vivian Hope	Oneida	*Art
Ravit, Dorothy Marion	Stapleton	Clas.
†Razey, Robert Martin	Hornell	*Eng.
Reid, Jr., Archibald Campbell	Jersey City, N. J.	Clas.
†Reynolds, Owen Joseph	Addison	*Eng.
Richter, Virginia Izilda	Hornell	Clas.
Roberts, Irwin Herbert	Brooklyn	Sci.
Robinson, Ruby Donna	Andover	*Art
Roe, Leon Margeson	Hornell	Sci.
Rowley, Robert Warner	Jamestown	*Eng.
Rutherford, Agnes Whiting	Dunkirk	Clas.
†Ryskind, Jay Walter	Spring Valley	Clas.
**Samuelsen, William Warner	Brooklyn	Sci.
Sheetz, Lola May	Alfred	Clas.
Sheheen, Phlabia Ann	Hornell	Clas.
Shepard, Natalie Marie	Harrison Valley, Pa.	Sci.
Skinner, Alice Ethelyn	West Sayville	Clas.
†Smith, Wilma Myrtle	Cuba	*Art
Spreen, Robert Henry	Plainfield, N. J.	Clas.
Teitel, Alan Lewis	New York City	Sci.
Towner, Joseph Benjamin	Hornell	*Eng.
VanHorn, Donald Edgar	Alfred Station	Clas.
VanHorn, Elizabeth Alice	Alfred Station	Sci.
*VanSicklen, August Kenneth	Islip	Sci.
Vezzoli, Dante	Jackson Heights	Sci.
†Watts, Hazel Almeda	Pine City	*Art
Whiteman, Lurton Gingher	Hornell	Sci.

* As of the class 1932

† Work may be completed in Summer School

** In Medical School

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY IN COURSE

Randolph, John Fitz Milton Junction, Wis.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COURSE

(General Ceramic Technology and Engineering)

Cole, Sanford Stoddard Hornell

THETA KAPPA NU WINS SOFT BALL TITLE

Theta Kappa Nu won the intramural softball title after defeating all of their opponents. This was the first year of softball competition. Last year also, Theta Nu won the baseball championship, going through an undefeated season.

Competition in the league was keen once the players became accustomed to the changes in rules and playing technique.

Plans have been made to stress intramural sports next year and frosh-soph contests will be revived under leadership of Pres. Joe Teta.

Seen on a choice collection of tombstones:

This is a load on my chest.
Guess who?
Died from Old Haig.
Don't tell me I've sunk this low.
This is on me.
Asleep alone at last.
Over my dead body!
Am I burnt up?
Here lies the body of John J. Ross
He told his wife, "Hey I'm the boss."

At last I can have my laugh a-la-Mr. Bop. The fellow who names aall Mr. Bop. The fellow who names all the Pullman just died of Psxygikifol.

CRAWFORD DELIVERS DOCTOR'S ORATION AT COMMENCEMENT

AN APPRAISAL AND A PROGRAM By Finia Goff Crawford

The vitality of an educational institution is determined by the character of its product and the alumni who are the product are moulded by the men and women who give their lives to the development of the college. In every man-made institution there is some genius who, through sheer force of personality and intellect guides the destiny of the craft. After thirty-eight years, the pilot of the good ship Alfred University is about to step down from the bridge. It is entirely fitting that today we make an appraisal of these years of service and at the same time pledge our allegiance to the cause which he has so nobly served. This we can best do by outlining a program of alumni relationships.

For half the corporate life of Alfred University, this pilot has been at the helm and his course has been one of steady progress. I took the occasion in the preparation of this address to study the annual reports of the President and Treasurer for this entire period. They give the record of hopes, of fears, of disappointments, of joys, and of accomplishments. It would be impossible to relate that record in one brief hour, but I can, by comparison, give some idea of the changes which have taken place in these nearly four decades.

The University in 1895

Boothe C. Davis became President of Alfred University at one of the darkest days in her history. The only property owned by the University north of University Avenue was Kenyon Memorial Hall and the small plot of land on which it stands. The buildings of that time were the Academy, now Alumni Hall, the Gothic, the Brick, and Kenyon Memorial Hall. In the report to the Regents in 1895, property and endowments were valued at \$280,000. I find the Brick reported to have fallen into such bad repair that it was nearly deserted by students. I quote from the report of 1895-96, which states under the Department of Chemistry that "a large and well-lighted room in the south wing of the Gothic is now set apart for a Chemical Laboratory and great satisfaction is expressed by Professor Coon and by the students in the facilities now offered for this work."

On the faculty, college and academy, there were fourteen with salaries amounting to \$10,750, while three worked for a percentage of the fees collected. Although the salaries of the faculty in only one case exceeded \$800, nevertheless in 1895, these loyal men and women accepted a ten percent deduction for that academic year. The enrollment in the last quarter before President Davis assumed office was 25 in the college and 62 in the Academy, a total of 87. The next year, the college had 28 while the enrollment in the Academy had increased to 117.

Financially, the institution was in a precarious state for the debt, which amounted to \$28,000 in 1895, had been increasing at the rate of \$3,265 per year without improvement in the plant. It was generally regarded that Alfred was making a losing fight and might never regain her footing.

This was the Alfred of 1895, when the gallant young leader took over the leadership of a college which was a collegiate institution in name only. The Academy students mingled with those of college rank and primary work was given at the Academy. As a matter of fact only two of the faculty were entirely free from teaching in the Academy. Up to that time the college had had neither an annual catalogue, a budget, nor a part in intercollegiate athletics. Its greatest asset lay in the dreams of the leader and in the hearts and minds of a small group of loyal supporters, who, with this new vision, were determined to move forward. During these thirty-eight years, progress has been the order and I desire now to outline this development.

Changes in Organization

In the internal organization of the University, many changes have taken place. The first step was the physical separation of the Academy from the College in 1896, in the second year of President Davis' administration. This was most important in that it launched the University on a definite collegiate basis. Although the change was regarded by some with fear and by others with regret, it was perhaps the most significant step that had been taken since the collegiate charter was granted in 1857.

Ceramic School Started

The President's report of 1899, discussed at some length the desirability of providing for instruction in the technology of clay working and ceramics, and recommended that steps be taken to inaugurate such a department. To accomplish this, a special committee was appointed, consisting of the President, John J. Merrill, William H. Crandall, and Dr. Daniel Lewis. The matter was brought to the attention of the state legislature and a bill was passed establishing a

State School of Clay Working and Ceramics with an appropriation of \$15,000 for a building and equipment. This marked the beginning of a relationship with the State of New York, a relationship which was evidenced by the construction of the ceramic building at a cost of \$175,000, and only yesterday, by the presence of the Governor on the campus. The coming of Dr. Charles F. Binns as Director insured the success of this school which has become the State College of Ceramics.

Seminary Established

In 1901, through the activity of the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society, the Alfred Theological Seminary was established as an integral part of Alfred University. Arthur E. Main was appointed as Dean and for thirty-two years directed this important part of the University. His death removed one of the closest ties of the Alfred University of thirty years ago. He was a man of the highest scholarship, a great teacher, preacher, and Christian leader.

Agricultural School Founded

In 1908, through the active work of Judge Peter B. McLennan, the cooperation of Governor Hughes and the members of the Legislature, a State School of Agriculture was established.

In 1914, a Summer School was inaugurated, first by a group of professors, and afterwards by the Board of Trustees.

Until 1908, in addition to his many duties, President Davis had carried on the activities of the Dean's office. In that year, Professor A. B. Kenyon was appointed as the first Dean of the College, after serving for many years as Registrar, as well as Professor of Mathematics. He served in these three capacities until 1916, when the two offices of Registrar and Dean were separated. I must break my historical narrative at this point to pay tribute to Dean Kenyon. No man served with greater distinction of Alfred's faculty, and no teacher ever left such a legacy of loyalty and devotion in the minds and hearts of thousands of alumni and former students.

Clawson Appointed Librarian

For many years, Professor E. C. Tomlinson, in addition to his duties as Professor of Greek, acted as University Librarian. At the time of his retirement in 1908, Professor Cortez Clawson was appointed Librarian and has served in that capacity until his retirement this year. The office of Dean of Women was first established in 1920, with Miss Mabel Hart acting in that capacity. Previous to that time, Mrs. Davis had, in addition to her many tasks, been counselor and guide of the girls of the University. This office was held by other members of the faculty until 1925, when Mrs. Dora Kenyon Degen was appointed with Professorial rank to give two-thirds of her time to this important duty.

Clawson Infirmary

In 1927, through the benevolence of Dr. Marcus L. Clawson, the University Infirmary was established with a superintendent. This agency, long needed, provided a health service essential to the well-being of the students. The same year, a University Physician was employed to make more effective the health program of the University.

Religious Activities

Two years later, the post of Director of Religious Activities and University Chaplain was created. For many years, the President had acted as pastor of the Union Church. This post was now assumed by the University Chaplain in addition to his other duties. The cooperation of various religious bodies was secured in this endeavor which gave to Alfred an agency to provide for the religious welfare of its students.

Finance and Promotion

One of the most important activities of President Davis throughout the years has been to increase the endowment, but following the Centennial drive which was completed in 1930, a department of Finance and Promotion was organized which has since continued the work of promotion. This new department has cooperated in the re-organization of the Alumni Association and in the establishment of the annual support program.

As we record these changes in University organization from a college and academy combined, with the President serving in many capacities, to the present carefully planned, up-to-date University set-up, the thirty-eight years pass in review. Each year, each decade, brought some new development which had for its end the strengthening of the purposes and achievement of the goal which the President had in mind.

Campus Buildings

With these additions to the internal organization of the University have come new buildings until today nineteen may be counted on the campus, and, in addition, the State of New York has constructed the buildings for the State College of Ceramics and the State School of Agriculture. Ten fraternity and sorority houses are owned and operated by the student organizations. These add \$150,000 to the housing facilities of the University.

Burdick Gives Dormitory

The first step in the campus of today was made in 1896, when the trustees accepted the offer of William C. Burdick to provide the use of a dormitory for men. The trustees voted, and I quote, "to remove the young men from the Ladies Hall". Six years later, Mrs. Burdick and Miss Susie Burdick gave the building to the University. In December of 1896, the President began negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the Steinheim and its contents from Mrs. Allen and her family. This building was fitted up as a laboratory for the Department of Natural History. The Babcock Hall of Physics was dedicated June 22, 1898, and thereby furnished Alfred its first laboratory building with up-to-date equipment for the teaching of the physical sciences. The Ceramic Building was constructed in 1900, and in the same year, the Athletic field was purchased at a cost of \$470.

Kanakadea Hall became a part of the Campus in 1907, when a fire demolished the grammar school which had been located on the site. The University purchased the land and erected the present building which became the most useful classroom building on the campus. The next year the buildings of the State School of Agriculture were erected.

In 1910, the Allen home was purchased and prepared for use as a men's dormitory. This old landmark was destroyed by fire in January, 1912.

New Library Built

For many years the Library was located on the second floor of Kenyon Memorial, and in 1912, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, the Library was built on a site which was given by Mrs. W. C. Burdick and Miss Susie Burdick. The offices of the President and Treasurer, which had been housed in the ground floor of Kenyon Memorial, were transferred to the new library.

After many years of heating student rooms with gas or wood and with individual heating plants for various buildings, a central heating plant was installed in 1918. As time has gone on, all of the campus buildings have been connected at a saving in cost, with greater efficiency with a lessened risk from fire.

The needs for additional laboratory facilities made necessary the construction of a Chemistry building which was dedicated on June 6, 1923. In the same year, the Greene Block, as a result of the bequest of Orson C. Greene, came into the possession of the University.

Merrill Field Named

In 1925, increased interest and activity in intercollegiate athletics made necessary the enlargement of the Athletic field and the building of a field house. The field was named Merrill Field in honor of Mr. John J. Merrill, the trustee who was instrumental in bringing about these improvements. In the same year, the indoor track and basketball court was constructed, while four years later, a front building was erected to the indoor track house.

In 1924, the "Old Chapel" was repaired and altered to provide an auditorium which had long been needed. The building was dedicated as Alumni Hall. The growth of Alfred has been so rapid that today this building, though commodious at that time, is taxed to more than its capacity.

Additional Improvements

The years 1929 to 1933, have witnessed valuable additions to the campus. On October 28, 1929, Alfred University received from Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin a gift of \$150,000 for the erection of the Frank L. Bartlett Memorial Dormitory. This building, erected on land given by D. Sherman Burdick and Miss Susie Burdick, gave to Alfred a well-equipped and up-to-date dormitory with facilities for 96 men.

On February 22, 1930, Mrs. William L. Ames announced the gift of the Susan Howell Social Hall which occupies a central and prominent position on the campus. It was beautifully furnished and equipped by Mrs. Ames and has provided facilities for social functions for the may groups.

After repeated requests, the Legislature of 1930, appropriated \$175,000 for a new Ceramic building. For the equipment, the state has generously appropriated \$55,000. This was approved by Governor Roosevelt and the building was dedicated yesterday.

Fire Destroys Brick

Ladies Hall, or better known as the Brick, was partially destroyed by fire on November 13, 1932. Although this was a great loss to the University, plans for rebuilding were pushed with vigor and on Saturday the Alumni Banquet was served in the new dining room and the first two floors were open for inspection. The newly furnished Brick provides Alfred with a girls' dormitory equal to any college in the country. This catastrophe might be regarded in part as a blessing in disguise.

This rapid review of the building program of Alfred University has taken but a few minutes, but it represents the untiring and devoted work of thirty-eight years. The pages of the annual reports are the evidence of the hope, then the plans, and finally

the achievement as each new endeavor was brought to a successful conclusion.

Debt Liquidated

Progress may also be measured in terms other than internal organization or buildings. On June 1, 1910, the indebtedness of the University was liquidated and that year marked the first without a deficit in the operating budget. This record of no deficits has been continued to this day, an achievement which I believe to be without parallel in the annals of American Colleges.

Value of Equipment

You will recall I mentioned that the buildings, endowment and equipment in 1895, were reported as \$280,000. Last year, they reached the grand total of \$2,287,490.18, an increase of two million dollars which I contend is a record unequalled for a college the size of Alfred. All of this has been accomplished with gifts which in no single instance have exceeded \$175,000. The salary roll was \$10,750 in 1895, was \$103,000 in 1933, which does not include \$40,000 paid to the faculty of the Ceramic College and \$23,000 to the Agricultural School. The total budget this year will exceed \$300,000, as compared with less than \$15,000 in 1895. You might be interested in the schedule of expenses for 1895-96, when the fuel bill was \$851, repairs \$794, janitor \$206, and printing \$535. These items for 1933, were budgeted at \$20,000 for fuel, \$3,500 for repairs, \$15,000 for janitors, and \$2,500 for printing. These figures apply to the college only and do not include expenditures for the Ceramic College or the Agriculture School. It might be interesting to point out that the budget item for janitors in 1933, exceeded the total expense of 1895. The income from tuitions for 1895-96 was \$2,413, while in 1932-33, this income exceeded \$110,000.

The Ceramic College budget in 1901, the first year of its organization, amounted to \$2,122, while estimated expenditures for 1932-33, were over \$90,000.

Present day students will be interested to know that the tuition of thirty-eight years ago was 40 per year. Gradually tuition has been increased until it is now \$300, which is the uniform rate throughout the East for a grade "A" college.

The growth of the student body has been as rapid as the increase in building and endowment. From a college student body of twenty-eight to the present 559 is in itself an achievement.

Changes in Student Life

Student life was undergone a rapid transformation. The Lyceums have disappeared. Their contribution was a very large one in that they provided not only social activities, but opportunity for forensics and the preparation and presentation of stimulating papers. Fraternities, unknown in 1895, have taken their place on the campus. The Alfred Quarterly Bulletin disappeared in the creation of a Monthly which in turn was replaced by the Fiat Lux. This topic of student life is a field in itself so that I must confine myself to only one other topic—that of athletics.

I quote from the Registrar's report of 1904, which indicates something of athletics in that year. "In a few cases, athletics may have interfered to some extent with the regular and thorough performance of other school work, perhaps sufficient to suggest the advisability to requiring the members of our athletic teams to maintain a certain standard of proficiency in their classroom work in order to retain their membership on the team."

In contrast to this, Alfred is today a member of the New York State Conference—freshmen do not play on varsity teams, a complete athletic equipment has been provided, and Alfred has become widely known through its athletic victories and defeats.

In all this student transformation, President Davis has had that judgment and foresight to adjust himself to changing conditions and then to persuade a faculty and a Board of Trustees that new conditions must be met with a new policy. I could mention occasions in which the defense of these new policies required great courage and much diplomacy. He had the ability to see beyond the immediate, and that in itself is a rare trait.

Changes in Curricula

The faculty, no doubt, have been wondering about the educational development for these years. It is impossible for me to record the devotion and faithfulness of the men and women of the faculty who have labored to do this educational job. As Alfred has gone forward in buildings and endowment, in education progress she has kept pace with the leaders in the world of education. Three great educational upheavals have occurred in these thirty-eight years. The first was the introduction of the laboratory sciences and Babcock Hall provided those facilities. The second occurred during the World War when the old classical course with its Greek and Latin was modernized. The third change came with the demand for survey courses, greater concentration in a majors and honors courses. This movement was met in 1928, and time does not permit me to record in detail these significant changes. The most

important single addition to the curriculum was made in 1923, when a Department of Economics was established through the generosity of a distinguished alumnus, Judson Rosebush. The trustees have made provision for graduate study for members of the faculty while retirement allowances were established in 1919.

Alfred stands today as a Class "A" College so rated and approved by all the standard rating associations, with exacting entrance requirements, with a library of 50,000 volumes and with a thoroughly trained and competent faculty. Its Ceramic College has a national reputation, and in that college we have today the only department of glass technology in this country.

These are the accomplishments of thirty-eight years.

Spiritual Enrichment

It is not enough to record the development of an institution in terms of endowment or of students or of buildings. These are but the tangible evidences of success. In any appraisal, such as this, we must attempt an analysis of the spiritual values. These are not susceptible of measurement, for they are the intangibles of life, but without them, success in terms of dollars or of bricks and mortar would be sterile. What have been these contributions of the past thirty-eight years? These are to be measured in character, in scholarship, in ambitions, in social vision, and in the cultural life of those who have come under the influence of the institution directed by our pilot. In these years, some 5,500 boys and girls have entered Alfred and have been enriched by the contacts which they have made. Opportunity has been offered to these high school students, not only to secure an education, but, as well, to have translated for them their ambitions in terms of service and usefulness. During these years, President Davis has given of himself without stint, so that these boys and girls might secure a glimpse of those higher values of a cultural life and a cultural education. As a father confessor to those who had personal problems to solve, as pastor of the student church for many years, as professor of ethics and as guide, counselor and friend, the influence of his mature wisdom and experience has left an imprint on the lives of his students. Testimony to this service is reflected in the gifts to the University and in the words of these student friends who have presented him with an enduring testimonial of their love and confidence. I would be remiss if, at this point, I did not pay tribute to his community spirit, not only in this village, but in the whole of western New York and to his place of preeminence in the religious demomination with which he is affiliated. His former students will cherish those contacts and the opportunities to greet him in the years to come; his neighbors in Alfred will miss his influence and the larger community of western New York regrets to lose this "good citizen," who has been a leader in every worthwhile program.

At this time of his retirement, we laud his achievements, but at the same time to present a program for these former students and alumni so that the work which he so well begun may be carried on for many years to come.

Alumni Functions

College and University Alumni Associations have a peculiarly important function to perform in view of the present economic changes. Recent moves at Washington indicate the re-organization and the recasting of the basic standards of industry. Through these changes, we are moving in the direction of an industrial civilization in place of what has been industrial anarchy. The challenge to industrial leaders is that they shall, within trade associations, adopt such a measure of self-discipline and ethical standards as have, for the most part, been unknown. Under this impetus and challenge, the colleges and universities must restate their objectives. College men and women must take a more active part in national affairs, and it is through the Alumni Associations that a definite program may be laid down for that participation. At the same time, our part in the affairs of our colleges must be restated and reappraised. I fully realize the dangers involved in such a reappraisal and restatement. What is said on this subject must be regarded as my personal ideas and not the expression of the college administration or the alumni association. A part of this program has been adopted and as time goes on, other parts may be accepted. In order to clarify my ideas, I have divided my discussion in two parts, the first dealing with the responsibilities of the alumni to the college and the second with the responsibilities of the college to the alumni.

Alumni Responsibilities

What, then, are the responsibilities of the alumni to the college? It would appear that there is a new era in the process of development in regard to the financial support of the American college. All over the land colleges have depended upon gifts from rich donors or from intensive drives built up over a short period of time. By this means, financial assistance has been secured for buildings and endow-

ment. The processes of deflation have dried up American fortunes and the probability of heavier income and inheritance taxes will make these accumulations more difficult. These facts necessitate the adoption of new methods in the financing of colleges. In a recent statement, President Butler of Columbia expressed the opinion that the day of large fortunes was passing and that for major gifts of tens of hundreds of thousands of dollars, a substitute would have to be found in the form of small gifts made by a large number of sustaining members of the alumni group. Under this system, the responsibility will rest squarely upon the alumni and the institution is indeed fortunate which has built up a large body of loyal graduates. Alfred University can be placed in this list because one of the great assets of our institution is the almost universal high regard in which the University is held by its former students. A year ago, the annual support program was launched through the Alumni Office and the Department of Finance, and that program has been well-received. It is a step taken in the right direction. Many alumni have been busy paying up pledges already made, but the assurance of continued support on the present basis of giving will give the necessary financial foundation to our educational structure. Alfred is not alone in utilizing this method, for the example of Yale, Cornell, and many others may be cited.

Tuition and Education

Many alumni complain that their only communications from the college are requests for money. That in itself is unfortunate and the policy of sending the enlarged Alumni News to all graduates has for its purpose the correction of this complaint. Nevertheless, this does not eliminate the fact that tuition fails to pay the cost of an education and that each and every senior is actually in debt to the college at the time of his graduation. In addition to this personal obligation, graduates owe a debt to society to maintain our educational institutions just as we maintain our religious and political institutions. The tax collector operates on a basis of law. To our colleges we pay not on this basis, but because of our love and affection for the institution which has given us our opportunities for education. President Davis stated this very well at the New York banquet when he compared the obligation of the alumni to the responsibility of the father who assumes the upkeep of a home and who accepts and discharges the duty without consciously translating it in terms of a financial obligation.

A second responsibility of the alumni has to do with the student campaign. As in the field of finance, a new day has opened in regard to college enrollments. Our college population throughout the entire country has decreased and the competition for the high school graduate has become exceptionally keen. I would be the last person to advise that Alfred should engage in any unseemly scramble for students, but I do realize the necessity for increased activity on the part of the alumni to direct students toward this institution. The value of the work which we may do in this connection cannot be over estimated because, in the last analysis, it is the personal contact which counts. This activity is not confined to a few months, but can be carried on constantly as we go about our every day life.

A third responsibility of the alumni to their institution is more intangible, but nevertheless important. For years criticism has been directed at our colleges and universities and much of this has been unjustified. This criticism has had a point when aimed at the lack of realism in our curricula and the fact that it does not apply to life. Survey courses have been one attempt to correct this situation. The average college faculty fails to realize in many cases the currents and the cross-currents of our social, political and economic life which are more shifting today than ever before. Professional schools and colleges have moved far ahead of the liberal arts college. The alumni of these schools have maintained close relationship with the faculty and their influence is to be seen on the curriculum and teaching methods. In the liberal arts college, for one reason or another, the alumni have failed to make themselves felt. A number of years ago, the Alumni Association of Oberlin sent out a questionnaire to its members to determine whether the aims of Oberlin's training had been satisfactorily realized, and, secondly, to organize the opinions, ideas, and suggestions of the alumni regarding college affairs. They were not all certain that the faculty would welcome such suggestions. As a rule, faculty members do not look kindly on such outside interference, although I believe it should be welcomed because it is the only way to know whether the instruction meets the pragmatic test, i. e., preparation for living in this world of ours. These returns were carefully studied by a representative committee, and the results were presented to the trustees and the faculty. These included matters regarding

teaching methods, the curriculum, religious life and social life. Almost without exception the conclusions have been adopted by the faculty. I emphasize the fact that the alumni have an obligation to translate their conception of the cultural life of the nation for the guidance of the faculty.

If the alumni of a college are to be called upon for annual support, if they are to be asked to aid in securing new students, it is the responsibility of the college to provide machinery by which their suggestions may be made and received. In most colleges, up to the present, the athletic alumni have had a voice in the direction of athletics. Some machinery has been provided for them through an athletic governing board or athletic committee, but for the great rank and file there has been no method even for the most rabid objector to register his complaints. I am not concerned here with the chronic objector as most of his troubles disappear when they are aired. I am interested in the person who has a worthwhile idea for which he wants a hearing. This machinery might be set up through the alumni association or through the board of trustees and would provide the alumni with their day in court.

Interest in the Graduate

I believe that the colleges of the country must begin to take a larger interest in their new graduates. At present, not more than 50 percent of college graduating classes are finding positions. It is clear from all the signs on the horizon that the college man has made good, that he is being recognized more and more as a power in business, in finance, and in politics. He has always dominated the field of education and now his power has been extended. Every university has a responsibility to follow and to assist in the marketing of its wares. We must take every means at our disposal to make sure that the new graduate is succeeding in his job. There are a number of teachers' colleges where the duty of one faculty member is to visit every graduate, to make contact with the principal or superintendent, to inspect the teaching, and to make suggestions as to improvement of methods and technique. The same procedure is followed in the engineering colleges and in colleges of forestry. Some times this must be done by correspondence, but however it is done, it give to the new graduate the assurance that his college is looking out for his well-being and is providing guidance during the difficult days of making good. This work carefully done will mean an even more loyal body of alumni.

Adult Education

One of the fields which has only been scratched by our colleges is that of adult education. Extension work has been developed for credit, but I am thinking in this connection not of courses for credit, or of tuitions paid, but rather of an educational service which may be rendered to a great body of alumni who desire inspiration and an opportunity to continue their college work. For the nearby alumni and friends of the institution, extension centers could well be established with occasional lectures. A large program might be operated in connection with the summer session or a concentrated program at the time of the mid-summer reunion. The alumni could furnish from its own membership a galaxy of stars in ceramics, in literature, in economics and politics, who would be glad to make a contribution for such a program. This may be an ambitious scheme, but there was never a time when the world was so reaching out for leadership, and I can conceive of a three-day program which would make Alfred the mecca of alumni and friends for many miles around. The correspondence course or the alumni reading course could be utilized for those who live at a distance. The purpose in all these tentative suggestions is to unify, to strengthen the bond which draws together this great body of alumni who call Alfred their Alma Mater.

The alumni look to their college

Alumni Measure Faculty

and visualize it in terms of its faculty. I was brought up to reverence the names of Tomlinson, of Allen, of Frau Kenyon, and of others I came to know and respect—Dean Kenyon, Director Binns, Dean Main, Dr. Whitford, Dr. Norwood, Ford Clarke, and the Titsworths—to the same degree the younger generation will look back at Seidlin, Holmes, Saunders, Crandall, and Campbell. These men and women are the college. Alumni measure their faculty in three ways: first, they apply the test of teaching qualifications. This involves the faculty ability to impart knowledge and at the same time to maintain that judicial atmosphere in the interpretation which stamps a man as a scholar. This is the first requisite of the faculty man or woman. The second is his ability to contribute to knowledge through his writings, and finally, the professor is tested by his community relationships. Is he a man as well as a college professor? Does he measure up in those every-day relationships with other men, maintaining at the same time that quiet dignity which we reserve to the scholar and to the gentle-

man. I grant that all this is a difficult role to play, but alumni apply these tests as they look back upon their faculty and as they observe the men and women who now serve.

Finally, the college has a difficult task to interpret its role to the outside world through adequate and careful publicity. The Director of Public Relations was a device which grew out of the boom period. It holds a necessary place in the life of every institution. Athletics have loomed large in this program because an athletic event is news. Colleges create news in many other ways, and it is essential that the college be interpreted to the outside world. Alfred University has become well-known in other cities through the work of the Ceramic College; it has become well-known in other cities because of its work in the field of education. It can become better known with the proper publicity and all this is tied to the alumni because of the pride which is a material and inevitable result of this worthwhile publicity.

One might discuss these topics at greater length, but I am interested in sketching these relationships which are today so vital to the future welfare of our university. A well integrated body of alumni with a definite program insures the future and makes its outlook a bright and prosperous one.

President Davis, I bring this program as a part of my address, not to dim in any measure the brightness of your administration, but rather to demonstrate, as you lay down the mantle which you have worn so successfully and so well, that the Alumni Association which you created is vigilant, militant, and alive to the needs of our University.

You have served well, not only in creating an institution with endowment, with buildings, and with students, but you have created a body of alumni, former students, and friends who have at heart the interests of the college you love. May your precept and example ever inspire us to live so that we will be a credit to this institution and to the world.

At this Ninety-Seventh Commencement, at the occasion of your retirement, we say to you, God Speed! and may God's richest blessings attend you!

BLEININGER GIVES DEDICATION SPEECH FOR NEW BUILDING

THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE CERAMIC INDUSTRY
By Dr. A. V. Bleininger

It is indeed an agreeable privilege to return again to this beautiful college and to take part in the dedication of the fine new structure which the State of New York has built and set apart for service to the Commonwealth in the field of ceramics. It is eminently proper that such a building be erected here since this college was the second in the United States to offer instruction in ceramics and has behind it a fine record of achievement.

Those of us whose activity lies in this field have become quite accustomed to hear requests for the definition of the word 'ceramic', and it is an unusual word. Without going into the etymology of the word, suffice it to say that it is from the Greek, and perhaps, as our English friends claim, should be pronounced 'keramics'. In the modern sense it has acquired a meaning different from that to be found in the dictionaries even of recent dates. In general, it is understood to refer to the various products fabricated from earthly and other rocks through the agency of fire or heat. In this broad sense, the term ceramic might be applied to a large part of the non-metallic industries which concern themselves chiefly with the inorganic oxides, in distinction from the metal industries to whom the elementary metals and their alloys are of principal interest.

Ceramic Materials

The ceramic industries, in a very rough way, may be collected under the very general headings of the clay, glass, enameled metals and the cement industries.

Clay Industry Divisions

To the three large divisions just mentioned must be added some highly specialized industries of which the manufacture of grinding wheels is a fine example. Without this important product the modern precision grinding of the automotive industry would hardly be feasible, to say nothing of hundreds of other grinding and cutting operations.

Cement Industry

As has been said, the ceramic industries belong to the large group of the metallic industries and in 1930, during the beginning of the depression, they yielded a production estimated to have been \$1,013,325,000 as compared with \$986,975,000 for the metals and \$2,764,500,000 for the fuels. This

growth is very significant since it has been rapid, and from 1880 to 1929, the production value of the non-metallic industries has increased 20 times.

Economics in Ceramics

We shall now consider these industries from a more unusual angle, that of their true position in the economic structure of that nation. It must be recognized that for every ton of metal ore mined the resources of the country have been reduced to this extent since the ore carrying deposits are definitely limited in size. On the other hand, the ceramic raw materials are practically inexhaustible. Owing to this very abundance the intrinsic value of a ton of ceramic material is low, involving chiefly the labor cost of mining it, and transportation. If now, through the expenditure of more labor and the use of fuel we convert the raw materials into useful products it is evident that the people of the nation are the chief gainers. We have given needed employment to our citizens, have afforded a market to the fuel industries, have contributed to the business of transportation and have manufactured articles of permanent value, and all this without diminishing the natural resources of the country to any appreciable extent. At the same time we are given the opportunity to enhance still further the value of some of the products through the application of some form of applied art. If, from a lump of clay worth only a few cents, the craftsman fashions a beautiful piece of pottery, glazes and fires it, he certainly has increased the value of the crude material enormously.

This unique economic status of the ceramic industries is not generally realized and appreciated, especially when we consider that the labor cost is the heaviest item of the total cost. But, as is to be expected this sort of thing operates equally well in other countries. For this reason they are all eager to convert their low cost ceramic materials, through the use of their own labor, into products which they hope to sell to us. When they succeed in doing so they hurt us chiefly through the displacement of our labor.

Ceramic Applied Art

Coincident with the large use of labor we must mention at this time the opportunity offered in this field for the worker in applied art. Through the agency of art the product values are not only enhanced to a marked extent and a field of endeavor opened to artists and artisans but the country and the people are the richer for such products. When Dr. Binns planned the ceramic courses at Alfred University he showed his wisdom by bringing into close proximity the training in art with that in technology. But the full fruition of this plan is still in the future when our people shall be more completely educated to desire and demand beautiful things in their daily surroundings.

Distribution of Products

The systems of distribution of our industries, as a whole, have not been distinguished by their aggressiveness as compared with other fields. Much has been taken for granted and the country at large is not as familiar with ceramic products as it should be. High pressure salesmanship and extensive advertising have been conspicuous by their absence. While it would hardly be possible to carry on distribution under such pressure as is common in many fields it cannot be denied that the ceramic industries have been over modest. During the past five years great advances have been made in the quality and appearance of our product but the American public is hardly aware of this. There is still a prejudice in favor of foreign wares which should be met by statements of fact.

Scientific Foundation

The structure of every industry rests upon some scientific foundation. The ceramic industries have been classified as belonging to the chemical industries. This is not the case in the usual acceptance of the term. In ceramics many factors are introduced which depend upon physical manipulations, manual skill and practice. What chemical reactions take place differ vastly from those of aqueous chemistry since they deal with the action between solid particles at elevated temperatures. We have hardly ever any completed reaction but practically always an arrested one. In producing, for instance, porcelain, from kaolin, feldspar and quartz, we cannot and must not allow an equilibrium to be reached, since otherwise we should obtain no porcelain. The ceramist, hence, must often grapple alone with his problems because the chemistry of solid particles reacting at high temperature is still largely undeveloped. This makes experience a large factor in dealing with such systems. And how well the master craftsmen have done is amply illustrated by their work which we admire in museums.

Education in Ceramics

Technical education has become

part of the basis structure of most industries. Inherently, it must deal with the application of mathematics, physics and chemistry to some field of engineering or technology. Specialization has become necessary because of the vast expansion of science and, alas, the short span of human life. But there is proper and improper specialization. If it means the concept of a narrow training without a sound foundation in the basic sciences, I say that it is not worth while, and deserves no place in academic education. I pin my faith in the old fashioned education, the discipline of the sciences or some other strict regime of mental training as are the classics in the liberal courses. With us it must be science, and it is well to realize that it has emerged from the world confusion of the present day most untouched and free.

Education in ceramics should combine the teaching of the fundamental sciences with the record of accomplishment of previous generations, whether it be the story of Chinese porcelain, the achievement of Luca della Robbia, or the inspiring triumphs of Josiah Wedgwood, together with the presentation of the modern status of our technology. It is a most difficult task to crowd into a four year curriculum all the subjects clamoring for attention and it requires the best efforts of the faculty to maintain a proper balance. But this is the business of the college with which we do not presume to meddle. Yet, I like to think of science and its applications as weaving a thread through all the technical courses, whether they deal with the raw materials or the finished products. It would be most desirable also if the curriculum could find time to foster an appreciation of the fine arts as has been the practice of Dr. Binns, and it is to be hoped that gifted young people would continue to devote themselves entirely to the field of applied art.

Desirability of Study

There remains another aspect of technical education which should receive mention and this is the realization that every graduate must face certain social obligations especially in dealing with industrial working conditions, community health, and welfare. The problems of the workers can no longer be ignored and the new world we face today demands an attitude entirely dissimilar to that of the indifference of the 'good old times'. Human values can no longer be neglected as they have been in the past.

Non-Metallic Resources

Education and research go well together, one helping and inspiring the other, and creating that atmosphere of intellectual activity which makes the college the vital institution it must be to meet the demands of the present times. It is well for students to mature in a college where research is taken for granted.

Value of the School

The investment made by the State of New York in this technical school can be expected to yield ample returns in four directions. First, through the education of the youth of the State in the technology of ceramics; second, through its contributions to basic science and the arts; third, through its economic researches dealing with the raw materials of the state and the development of new industries, and fourth, through cooperation with official bodies and the industries, in many and various directions. Surely, such possibilities should be productive enough to justify the investment made by the State, in providing these facilities.

Expansion Tendencies

It is to be hoped that the academic work relating to the education in ceramics in the state of New York will remain centralized at this institution. There has been a tendency during the past 15 years to over-expand in technical education throughout the country and to follow expensive educational fashions. While it is agreed that technical education in ceramics is a good thing there is no need of unreasonable and foolish expansion. After all, even the largest sections of industry have their limits of absorption which must be recognized. While the New York State College of Ceramics, the second oldest institution of its kind in the country is firmly established, the fact remains that over-production even in education is not desirable.

May I be permitted to congratulate His Excellency, the Governor of New York, the Legislature, the Head of the Department of Education and the other officers of the state responsible for the erection of this fine building, upon the wisdom of their action. May I also be allowed to felicitate Dr. Davis, President of Alfred University, Dr. Binns and Dr. Holmes upon the realization of their long cherished dream.

May this structure, dedicated to the education of youth and the advancement of science, endure and continue to serve the State of New York, and with it, the Nation, for many generations.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S SPEECH
Continued from page one.

Lauds President Davis

Your Governor and the State Education Department have had great confidence in the administration of President Davis, and it is with sincere regret that we learn of his retirement. He has earned his rest by the work of many years at Alfred. He takes with him the grateful appreciation and best wishes of the people of the State. I know that his successor will enjoy the same confidence in the future. Dean Holmes, of the Ceramic College, and his faculty are doing a fine job, and I am particularly interested in the work of the new department of glass technology which is the first of its kind in this country.

As Governor, I am glad to have this opportunity to know better, Alfred University and the State College of Ceramics. In the past two years, I have visited most of the State Schools and Colleges, but this is my first visit to Alfred. As I turn over the keys of this building to the President and Dean, I am confident of the continued success of this state undertaking. I look forward to its greater usefulness to the people of the State, and I assure you of the continued support of the State of New York.

DEGREES CONFERRED FOLLOWING DEDICATION

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies Governor Lehman and Doctor Bleininger were presented with honorary degrees.

Doctor Holmes, of the Ceramic College, who presented the Governor, Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting for an honorary degree one who has rendered most distinguished service to his state and country, and who occupies an exalted place in the hearts and minds of his fellow citizens. Lifted by his business acumen to the highest offices in the fields of business, banking and finance, he chose to forego the private emolument to be derived from those sources in order to devote his life to be public service and the welfare of his fellow man.

In his home town of New York City he has been an outstanding leader in the child welfare movement and in the movement for the advancement of colored people. The world war offered an opportunity for a national service which he embraced, rising by steps from Captain to Colonel in the General Staff and receiving in 1919, the distinguished service medal.

Since the war he has been devoting his life to the service of his home state of New York. As Lieutenant Governor and Governor he has done everything possible to mitigate the effects of this terrible depression and the interests and economic welfare of all classes have been preserved to the utmost. No state has met the issues more successfully and thereby a national service has been rendered.

A lover of art, a gentleman of culture, a college graduate with an honorary degree from his Alma Mater, Williams College, he is recognized as a scholar of high rank. We are particularly interested in his appreciation of the practical value of higher education in the economic and social welfare of the State. Along with the other state institutions we recognize in him a great friend of higher education.

Mr. President, it is an honor to recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred upon he first citizen of the State of New York, his Excellency the Governor, Herbert H. Lehman.

Son of William College, scholar, economist, financier, philanthropist, friend of education, patriot, executive, beloved Governor of the Empire State, Alfred University is honored by your presence today, and by your participation in the dedication of the splendid new building which is the gift of the State to the New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University. We prize your presence, your cordial message of good-will on this occasion, and your assurance of the State's deep interest in its College of Ceramics. You do us double honor by your participation in this dedication program, and by your gracious acceptance of a place on the rolls of Alfred University as an honorary alumnus. Alfred welcomes you to this fellowship and bestows her highest honor upon you. This it does in recognition of your distinguished achievements, and your wise and efficient devotion to the people of the State, as Governor.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was

ALUMNI BANQUET GIVEN IN THE NEW BRICK

Greatest Assembly of Alumni Ever To Return For Any Affair

The Alumni Banquet given on Saturday evening as a testimonial to President and Mrs. Boothe C. Davis was the largest and most successful in the history of the Alumni Association.

An informal gathering of friends and alumni of the University in the lounge of the Brick, preceded the banquet. This gathering began at 6:00 P. M. and continued until 6:30. Many old friendships were renewed during this time. The banquet was served at 6:45.

There were seating accommodations for 226 in the main dining room of the Brick and 54 more were accommodated at tables arranged in adjoining rooms. It was necessary to provide places for 72 at Susan B. Howell Social Hall to take care of the large number of alumni back for the occasion. Due to this arrangement, President and Mrs. Davis spent half of the dinner hour at the Brick and the other half at Social Hall.

Following the dinner everyone went to the main dining room for the program of the evening.

Invocation—Rev. William H. Leach '11
Appreciation of Prof. C. R. Clawson '92, retiring librarian—Ruth P. Greene '29

Greeting from the Class of 1890—Mrs. J. J. Merrill '90

The Record Stands—Judson G. Rosebush '00

Greetings from the Colleges of the State of New York—Dr. Arthur H. Norton, President of Keuka College

Tribute to the Younger Alumni—Mrs. Evelyn Tennyson Openhym '24

Greetings from the Faculty—Dean J. Nelson Norwood '06

Greetings from the Board of Trustees—Dr. Orra S. Rogers '94

Presentation of Testimonial Letters—Dr. Finla G. Crawford '15, President of the Alumni Association

Response—President B. C. Davis '90
Alma Mater

then conferred upon Governor Lehman.

Doctor Scholes of the Ceramic College then presented Doctor Bleininger for his degree, saying:

Mr. President:

I take pleasure in presenting for an honorary degree a man who is beloved for the sweetness and generosity of his character, as well as admired for the extent of his scientific achievements.

He has had a typically American career; an immigrant boy, becoming a clayworker, then in turn a graduate of Ohio State University, a teacher there, associated with Professor Edward Orton, a Government scientist, a University Professor, and now chief ceramist of one of the great china factories.

For more than thirty years a leader in the American Ceramic Society, he has served it in many capacities; on committees, as editor, and as president. He was among the first to be chosen a Fellow. He is one of that small number of men whose loyalty and devotion have built and maintained the Ceramic Society.

When the World War found us in the dire need of optical glass, it was he who devised a means for casting clay melting-pots, and thus accelerating the production of that vital necessity.

When I first met him, more than twenty years ago, it was to ask his advice on a ceramic problem. His help was freely given, as it has been to many others. He remains the friend and counsellor of all who work with silicates. He edited a translation of the writings of Herman Seger, so that a great text-book became available. He is the author of a work on cements, and the writer of many published papers on silicate technology. His scholarly address of today displays his skill in exposition.

Since 'Doctor' means 'teacher', it is most fitting that he should be so called.

Mr. President, I am sure that Alfred University will honor itself by conferring a degree upon this gentleman and scholar. I therefore present for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, Albert Victor Bleininger.

President Davis said:

"Son of Ohio State University, scholar, scientist, executive, pillar of the American Ceramic Society, and highly distinguished authority in the ceramic profession; in recognition of your outstanding leadership in ceramic science, education and engineering; and in appreciation of the scholarly address delivered today at the dedication of the new building of the New York State College of Ceramics, Alfred University is pleased to welcome you to a place among her honorary alumni."

The degree of Doctor of Science was then conferred upon Mr. Bleininger.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Prof. M. Ellis Drake

A survey of representative college presidents and administrators indicates that times are "looking-up" for the college graduate. Within the past two or three months a decided upward trend in the demand for the college trained man or woman has been noticeable. It is encouraging to the graduates leaving the colleges and universities this spring to know that as business returns to normal, the positions of responsibility will, for the most part, be filled by those who have had college training.

The Disarmament Conference meeting at Geneva has adjourned until July 3rd, giving an opportunity to iron out in smaller councils some of the perplexing problems upon which success of the Conference will depend. The insistence of the French on security by treaties seems not to be quite as strong as formerly. Apparently France is coming to realize something of the position of the other States and the difficulties involved in persuading them to sign such general treaties of security.

The World Economic Conference opened in London, yesterday. World powers are anxious that in some way, officially or otherwise, the question of the debts may be brought up for discussion. Secretary Hull of the United States has made it plain, however, that the question of debts and disarmament is not included in the agenda of the Conference and that the United States has no intention of entering into any discussion of these problems in this way. Such negotiation as are undertaken will be handled by conferences between the United States and the debtor States individually.

Perhaps the matter of chief interest at the present time is the question as to whether the debtor states will meet their payments on the "war debts" due to the United States on June 15th. Great Britain occupies the center of the stage with an installment of some \$75,950,000 due. The other debtor states are apparently waiting to see what action the British Government takes before committing themselves in the matter. If Great Britain should default other States not now in default might take similar action. Press dispatches indicate that default is distasteful to the British people and that perhaps an attempt will be made to make another payment. It has been suggested also that perhaps a partial payment might be made if the United States will agree not to consider the remainder of the payment due at this time in default until such time as a revision of the debts may be made. There seems to be little likelihood that France will pay. She will probably wait until some agreement has been made between the United States and Great Britain which may serve as a basis for a Franco-American settlement. Belgium has already indicated that she cannot pay.

The domestic situation is still, of citizens of the United States, of first importance. Many are the reports that business is definitely picking up, that men are returning to work and that wages are being increased. There seems to be little doubt but that "happy days" are to be here again, and soon. So that it may adjourn next week, President Roosevelt is urging Congress to quick action on the remaining features of his program. During the past few months Congress has responded in splendid fashion to the inspiring leadership of the President. Within the past week, however, there has developed a considerable amount of friction over the reductions in payments to veterans which have been ordered by the President. Members of Congress, subjected to terrific pressure from veterans and organizations throughout the country, have insisted that cuts earlier ordered by the President be restored. It was expected that the President would submit to Congress on Friday a compromise schedule which would grant some of the concessions demanded by Congress and modify his earlier program by about \$60,000,000 and reduce cuts in this field to about \$400,000,000. While this is not as large a concession as party leaders have been demanding it is expected that this compromise would be accepted as a possible way out. Whereas formerly it was planned that the cuts should apply to all those whose disability was not traceable directly to active service now the list would be extended to include a small number of the so-called "presumptives". The leadership shown by the President since his inauguration has been the source of much pride to most American citizens. There has been action and plenty of it. While the future will probably show that mistakes have been made there is no mistaking the fact that "old man depression" is on the run. Regardless of their party affiliations American citizens have no cause to apologize for their President.

TRADITIONAL BREAKFAST GIVEN TO SENIORS

Maxine Armstrong Elected Alumni Secretary

Carrying out one of Alfred's most cherished traditions, President and Mrs. Davis entertained the Seniors at a luncheon at their home, Thursday, June 8. The guests were welcomed at the door by the host and hostess, Helen Smathers, Junior class president, and Mary Taylor. The rooms were very attractively decorated with spring flowers, and the contrasting colors of the Senior girl's dresses made a very lovely background.

The lunches were served in the spacious rooms of the President's home and later in the day coffee was served in the garden. The cool and shady atmosphere of the garden made a most appropriate setting for this social event.

At the conclusion of the luncheon President Davis made announcements concerning the Commencement program which were followed by further announcements by Ralfe Klinger, Senior Class president. Maxine Armstrong was then elected alumni secretary for the following year.

At the President's reception which took place Monday afternoon from four until six, outstanding members of the Senior class assisted President and Mrs. Davis in receiving the guests.

ENROLLMENT INCREASES

At the Registrar's office it was announced that registration for next year bids fair to be larger than this year. In 1932 at this time there were only 15 enrolled in the Freshman class as against 25 this year. There are no statistics as to the number of certificates on file before June 15, last year; but records show that the figures for this year are about the same as those for July 15, 1932. This is encouraging when one considers that most of these one-hundred applications are being held up simply because the applications have not yet graduated from High School and their final marks are not yet in.

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N. F. TUCKER

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

(Continued from page one.)

plan, permeating and shaping all into organic unity, as it would seem, it could never have been so much needed before. Distant peoples are for the first time neighbors and their backyards meet. They talk to each other over their fences by means of ether waves. They think common thoughts and have common needs.

But this philosophy which tells of organic unity, is only acquired, as truth is flashed upon the mind. The college is the most effective agency known to civilization for flashing truth upon the mind. Here is the significance of Alfred's motto, "Let there be light."

In three fields this illuminating power of higher education has been exercised, and must continue more and more to be dominant in our complex and interwoven civilization. These three fields are overlapping and capable of infinite subdivisions; yet I think they may be discerned as areas, comprehensive and useful for our study tonight.

They are:

First: The Economic Field.

Second: The Social Field; viz., political, institutional, etc.

Third: The Field of Human Personality; viz, individual enlightenment.

I. The place of the college in shedding economic light.

No one will doubt that the problems of economics have grown up by slow and evolutionary processes from the very simplest beginnings, to the complex and jangling machinery which we have today. But this fact makes even more apparent the fact that the present cannot be understood, except by understanding the past, and by being able to trace the involved movements of civilization and industry through their stages of development, up to their present status. Colleges have furnished to civilization the storehouses of recorded life. Beginning with language development, speculative thought, and rudimentary sciences—these storehouses of knowledge have enlarged their scope to include history, the arts, and now the practical sciences in ever increasing number. We can now trace, not only the steps of progress, but we can find her the means of research and investigation, which suggests and chart new courses of progress, and discover new agencies and materials by which progress may be hastened.

To some extent, of course, colleges prepare men to make a living—to earn and save money. But I am thinking of something more than vocations. Men may become capable of applying scientific thought to the great common problems of society, only by being provided with the material of vital social needs, as specific "case problems" for study. This material must be arranged and presented according to its historical development. Relations to situations must be discovered; significant facts must be classified; different hypotheses must be analyzed and possible courses of action presented for comparison and choice.

The problems of over-production, taxation, wages, unemployment, inflation and deflation, public utilities, domestic commerce, foreign trade, transportation, investments and banking, are so involved, complicated and technical that untrained minds are confused and bewildered by them.

The majority of men stand helpless before them. This is one of the explanations of the mass movements which gather about noisy leaders and encourage dictatorships. So rapid have been the movements of industrial and commercial changes that untrained men could not keep pace with them. Stampedes in public policy are easy in countries and under conditions where the citizenry is incapable of making independent and intelligent decisions concerning public questions. The college is the chief agency to which civilization must look for the dissemination of knowledge among men, and for the development of discriminating judgments.

It is in these respects that every college must fulfill the mission which our motto, "Let there be light," imposes upon Alfred University, in the matter of shedding light upon the economic life and problems of our times. That the times are more critical, and the pressure for solution is more insistent than ever before, in the field of economics, only intensifies the demand made upon the college that it stand as a light-bearer amidst the darkness and the confused clamor of voices in the present period of economic distress.

II. The place of the college in flooding social institutions with light.

As I have already intimated, there is an overlapping in any exhaustive study of economic and social problems.

But in our brief study tonight of the college as a light-bearer to social progress, I am thinking particularly of the institutions of society. Here, too, what I have said of college as storehouses of recorded life in economics, is equally true of social institutions.

Information in regard to the family, the state, democracies, courts of justice, the church, public education, higher education, charitable and penal

institutions and all the rest, is assembled, analyzed and catalogued for ready reference in our colleges.

Colleges are becoming highly departmentalized. They are equipped, not only with a teaching staff of experts, but with research laboratories and specialized facilities for observing truth and properly recording and publishing it.

Furthermore, colleges themselves constitute unique institutions of modern society, consisting of aggregations of trained and disciplined minds, brought into contact with still larger assemblages of impressionable minds, for the purpose of widening the horizons of knowledge and of extending more effectively the disciplines of learning.

President Angel of Yale University recently stated the function of the college in these significant terms; viz, "To teach men to think and thus set them free in the world of thought and conduct, acquainting them, as far as may be, with the great germinal ideas which have been bequeathed by the past, and upon which our culture and civilization rests."

This comprehensive definition of the function of college includes, by implication at least, all the adjustments and transformations of the institutions of society which adapt them to a changing world, and its new and unsolved problems. We must find in the training of the colleges the light which should guide governments in preserving democratic ideals, when a new industrial system is putting a great strain on democracy; the light which will safeguard the family as an essential and primary unit of society, in a period when domestic life has been revolutionized, and the simple home life of our fathers and mothers no longer exists; the light which cherishes the values of religion amidst new findings of science that force upon us new theories of the universe and a re-interpretation of creeds and philosophies.

There is no other place to go for light on these ever shifting problems of social institutions and their necessary relations to life, than to scholarship as it is concentrated and made effective in our colleges. If we lose sight of this mission of the college to society and to social institutions in these trying periods of social readjustments, little remains of value in the college, and there is no other light-house to which we may look for guidance along the shores of our uncharted sea of change.

I have not attempted to enumerate all the social institutions or social problems on which the light from the college must be shed. The growing problems of crime, prevention and punishment baffled us. Penology and law courts, civic responsibility and the training of youth for citizenship, preventive medicine, temperance and self control, modern traffic safety—to say nothing of race prejudices and class distinctions—they all confront us. Society looks to the college for light on the solutions of its limitless social problems.

III. College light on human personality.

The trained human personality is the product through which alone, the college can give light to the bewildered economic forces of the world, and illuminate the pathway of social institutions.

The only way to train humanity is to train men. It is the individual man therefore that must be contacted and enlightened by the college before any impact can be made on society as a whole.

The first mission of the college is to help man realize the old Greek motto, "Know Thyself". Man cannot know himself, however, save as he knows man; and he cannot know man, save as he knows humanity on its higher levels of thought and action. The college makes available to the man the thoughts and deeds of civilization on these higher levels.

In educational awakenings the individual finds for himself spiritual values that interpret to him society at its best. He may "pick up the golden threads of his own essential being in the contemplation of what is greatest in human history."

A distinguished American educator has recently said: "Some will find themselves most of all in the majestic lines of the Hebrew scriptures. Some will see themselves face to face in the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome, or in the wide pervasive history of the Christian church, or in the singularly stirring legend, art and letter of the Middle Ages; or further afield, in the myth and beauty of the Orient—Chinese, Persian, Indian; or in the compelling sweep of these past three centuries and more of music; or in the briefer and more marvelous development of modern science.

"To shut away any people from these sources of self-discovery and self-advancement in the highest range of human aspiration—forces which should startle the individual with the revelations of his own unrealized potentialities—is to harm in turn the whole race of men."

Here is a graphic picture of the processes of education flashing light on the individual, while at the same

time it releases folds of light upon his race.

In the processes of personal enlightenment the college is the accepted means of achievement. In the atmosphere of books and laboratories the habits and methods of scholarship are formed and strengthened. Relations of comradeship in research are established and tastes and aptitudes developed.

Here also the motto of Alfred is justified in its fruits. A thousand times I have seen this motto fulfilled in the individual lives of men and women on this campus. There is no finer illustration of the increase of light, than is found in the developing personality through four years of college life. Maturity and clarity of vision; resourcefulness; poise and confidence; discriminating taste, and high spiritual purpose are all products that enrich personality when the light of learning plays full upon it.

Achievements of this sort in personality are no less a service to society than are the illuminations which the college supplies for economics and social institutions. They blend into one great public service.

After a lifetime of study of social problems and a long and intimate knowledge of colleges, their aims and achievements, and of college men and women, I want to leave my testimony to the value of the light that is in the colleges. I am constrained to put it in the words of the great Teacher in His sermon on the Mount: "Ye are light of the world," and the converse, "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

Society has no other torch to lift aloft and light the path of progress like the light of the college. Social institutions founded in the darkness and are broken to pieces in the pitfalls of error, without the light of learning which it is given to the colleges to uphold for the safety and protection of society.

Nearly three centuries ago George Fox said in England, "Every Quaker should light up the world for miles around." Alfred University has been saying by its "Fiat Lux" and its daily tasks, for nearly a hundred years, "Every college man and woman should light up the world for miles around." This is the task which Alfred was born to fulfill.

The hope of rendering such a service as this to society has inspired public-spirited men and women to give generously of their means to create here college foundations, erect buildings, endow professorships, and found scholarships. It has prompted the state to make liberal provision for specialized forms of education.

To share with such public-spirited citizens and the state the privilege and task of spreading the light is the high calling of every college teacher and executive. To have a part in this service to society is a goal worth any effort and sacrifice. In this work the benefactors and teachers in the college may become "builders together with God," and share in the creative thought and purpose of the Author of all light. This they can do through their impact on human personalities.

It is said that Baldwin, the builder of the Hudson River tunnel, was asked one day while the work was in progress, and he was still crossing the river on a ferry boat: "Would you not like to live when the tunnels are all finished and in general use?" Baldwin replied, "I would rather live now and help build them." I feel so about Alfred University. It is good for benefactors, teacher and student alike, to have a share in building it.

The part played by students in building a college, and in making it a light-bearer to the world is perhaps the most important part of all. From the students themselves come the finished product—the points of light for world illumination.

The text which I have chosen for this baccalaureate sermon is, however, more than a motto. It represents a divine command: "And God said, 'Let there be light; and there was light.'" Here is an implied promise, too, as well as a command.

In the development of personality and character, the Creator has given man the responsible task of creating and disseminating light. Our civilization has chosen the college as the means by which to perform the task.

It is good to feel that it has, not only a divine authorization, but a divine assurance of success. In that faith and hope Alfred was founded; in that faith and hope her future is assured.

My young friends of the senior class, you are the beneficiaries of this torch of learning, set on this college hill, and endowed with the money, the love and the sacrifice of many friends of education.

You have learned our college motto, "Fiat Lux". You have now come to graduation day, a new day in life's experience, a day when you must shine for yourselves as well as for your Alma Mater.

In an ancient tongue are found these words, entitled the "Salutation of the Dawn". I quote them because they are significant for a graduation day:

"Look to this day,

For it is life—the very life of life, In its brief course lie all verities and realities of our existence,

The bliss of growth,
The glory of action,
The splendor of beauty,
For yesterday is but a dream, and tomorrow is only a vision;
But today, well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness,
And every tomorrow a vision of hope.
Look well, therefore, to this day,
Such is the salutation of the dawn."

Your Alma Mater sends you forth with her benediction and her love to carry her motto, "Let there be light," into a world darkened by ignorance, selfishness and sin.

From the radiance of your lives, your faith and your faces, may men find the way to Him who is "the way, the truth and the life," until they, too, can say:

"If God exists—Help thou my unbelief!

I, too, shall find Him in a brother's face.

If God exists—O blessed faith and true,
I've found Him in the radiant soul of you."

97TH COMMENCEMENT

Continued from page one.

noon an organ recital was heard in the church and in the evening Dr. Boothe Colwell Davis delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon, the topic of which for this year was "Fiat Lux", the motto of Alfred University.

The program Monday centered chiefly about the dedication of the new State Building of Ceramics and the President's reception to visiting ceramists and Alfred's friends at the Social Hall. There was in addition on Monday evening the presentation of the Footlight Club's play, "The Faith Healer" by William Vaughn Moody.

The concluding services of graduation came on Tuesday when the degrees were conferred upon the graduating class.

Other honorary degrees were presented to: William Herman Leach, expert in church management, author, editor, and lecturer, who was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Literature; Walter Lackey Greene, executive and teacher in the field of religious education, church pastor and country church leader, who was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity; Alonzo Neil Annas, teacher, composer, conductor, who was given the degree of Doctor of Music; Arthur Kendall Getman, scientist, educator, promoter and agricultural expert, who was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science; and Finla Goff Crawford, educator, author, economist, and research expert, upon whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws.

ANNUAL FIAT LUX BANQUET HELD AT HILLS' COFFEE SHOP

On Thursday, June first, the seventh annual Fiat Lux banquet took place at Hills Coffee Shoppe. A turkey dinner was served to about thirty-five people. Guests at the banquet were: Pres. and Mrs. Davis, Dean Norwood, Prof. Drake, Chaplain McLeod, Dante Vezzoli, F. A. Crumb, David Gardiner, Willard Morgan, Edna Burdick, and De Forest Truman.

At the end of the dinner Robert Spreen, who acted as toastmaster, introduced the various speakers by a novel grab-bag arrangement. The first speaker was President Davis who thanked the staff for the Fiat Key which had just been presented to him. Chaplain McLeod was the second choice of the grab-bag. He gave a brief talk in which he mentioned the fact that if there is a newspaper in Heaven it probably includes things we mortals overlook. That is things about those individuals who work so hard "behind the scenes", yet never get into headlines.

Professor Drake, our third speaker, expressed the hope that the Fiat would endeavor to obtain more alumni news.

Robert Spreen then presented a Fiat key to William Henning, next year's editor. Keys were also presented to the following seniors: Agnes Rutherford, Olive Jenks, Georgianna Kennedy, Ruth Kenyon, and Crawford Hallett.

Gene Crandall this year's Business Manager, then presented a key to Donald Stafford, who will take his place next year. Also Whitney Kuenn and Benjamin Towner received their Fiat keys.

After two verses of the Alma Mater had been sung, the banquet came to an end.—The end of one more year of service for the Fiat and a good year to look forward to.

Do you wonder she busted out? Here are some of her brighter remarks:

Heroine is a dangerous habit-forming drug.

Ingenu was the name of a French empress who wore dippy hats.

Scenes are used to catch fish.

A dance is some stupid person.

Ballet is a paper used in voting.

Chorus—something to play golf on.

FOOTLIGHT CLUB INSTALLED INTO THETA ALPHA PHI

The Footlight Club of Alfred University journeyed to State College, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, May 27th, to be initiated into Theta Alpha Phi, national dramatic fraternity.

On their arrival they were welcomed by Mr. Arthur Cloetingh, the national secretary-treasurer, and by the members of the Pennsylvania Club, and were conducted on a short tour of the buildings which contain the auditoriums and excellent stage equipment of that chapter of the organization.

Cordial invitations were extended by the fraternities and sororities to be guests for dinner and over-night.

After the initiation and installation service which took place in the evening, a banquet was given to enable the members of the Pennsylvania State Chapter to become better acquainted with their newly acquired brothers.

Those members of the Footlight Club who were initiated and who comprise the charter members of the New York Alpha Chapter of Theta Alpha Phi, include Phlavia Sheheen, president; Elsie Bonnet, Mary Lou Day, William Henning, Howard Johnson, Georgianna Kennedy, Dorothy Ravit, Jay Ryskind, Margaret Seese, Mary Train, Dante Vezzoli, and Professor and Mrs. Burditt.

Theta Alpha Phi stands foremost among the honorary dramatic fraternities of the country. There are at present seven active chapters located in the best schools and colleges. Membership is limited to colleges that have a "A" ranking according to the grading of the North Central Association of colleges.

This achievement of our college organization marks a great forward step in the history of dramatics at Alfred and will insure still greater progress and better productions of the Footlight Club.

SOCIAL SEASON REVIEWED

The spring social season was opened by a formal dinner dance given by the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity on May 6, at the Dansville Physical Culture Hotel. Dinner was served in the hotel dining room and the music for dancing was furnished by Dorr Wagner and his orchestra.

On the same night, May 6, Kappa Psi Upsilon entertained at their spring formal which was at the Hornell Country Club. The club was attractively decorated in black and silver. The music was furnished by The Ramblers.

Klan Alpine's spring formal on May 20, was the next of the social activities. The dance was given at the pavilion at Cuba Lake. Dinner was served at the Hotel St. James in Cuba. Fitch's Orchestra played for the dancing.

Two dinner dances were given May 27. Sigma Chi Nu entertained at the Hotel Sherwood in Hornell and Pi Alpha Pi at the Hornell Country Club.

The Royal Arcadians played during dinner and dancing for Pi Alpha Pi.

Theta Theta Chi brought the season to a close with a formal dance at the Hornell Country Club on the night of June 3.

SENIORS PRESENT CLASS DAY PLAY

As part of this year's class day's activities, the Senior Class presented a one-act satire, "The Pot Boiler" by Alice Gerstenberg. The play was given at Alumni Hall at 2:30 today.

The choice of this particular type of play, was due to its natural appeal and continuous air of humor. The playwright, who to most of us, is an unknown quantity, here introduces herself to the audience in a natural atmosphere and the audience is privileged to see the "crude surfaces" of a play before the polish is assumed.

The cast consisting of Seniors are in their order:

Thomas Tinikles-Sud (Playwright) D. Vezzoli
Mr. Wouldby (The Novice) J. D. Goldberg
Mr. Ivory (Financier) D. C. Roe
Mr. Ruler (Hero) L. L. Noe
Miss Ivory (Heroine) M. Fleischhauer
Mr. Inkwell (Villain) J. B. Towner
Miss Pencil (Woman) R. Kenyon
Janitor K. M. Hammond
Coach Bud Cohon

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