



# FIAT LUX

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## President Miles reveals plans for fraternities

At a private meeting with the six fraternity presidents and their faculty advisors on Sept. 28, President Leland Miles announced the future housing plans for the Greek letter societies on the Alfred campus.

Construction is slated to begin in March, or as soon as possible thereafter, on two 96 man residences to be located on Saxon Drive in the area of Tefft and Reimer dormitories.

Both structures will be partitioned down the middle with one half to be occupied by a fraternity and the remainder to be used by independent undergraduate students.

The two fraternities, Phi Epsilon Pi and Tau Delta Phi, whose present housing is considered most precarious, will be the first to occupy the new "experiment" in dormitory-fraternity living. Pres. Miles said, "Closely watching the progress of these two houses in their new surroundings will be Deleta Sigma Phi, now on property destined to be the new entrance way to the Ag-Tech, and Lambda Chi, living under the shadow of the soon-to-be-completed Science Center.

As late as the past summer, the administration had hoped to arrange loans to begin construction for six individual fraternity houses.

### Burdensome taxes

However, the private residences would be subject to local village and county taxes, an expense the University could not afford to handle. To add to the dilemma, Dobson House, where Phi Ep is presently housed, is being torn down by the Ag-Tech in June, while Tau Delta's present structure has been condemned for nearly five years.

Pres. Miles, confident that his new program will alleviate the problem, stresses the point that the split dormitory-fraternity is an experiment only. Even the two fraternities to be housed in the split dorms are not irrevocably committed to live there," the president informed the meeting.

For this reason, the structures will be built on Saxon Drive, saving Fraternity Row for any of the six houses that can afford and/or care to erect their own houses. Land would be appointed to them by the University at a nominal rental fee.

## Inside the Fiat

Dan Bloom writes on "Alinsky—the Fake" p. 5

Vietnam Summer program depicted, p. 3

New limnology course described further, p. 7



The Tau Delta Phi house has been condemned for five years.

The President assured the people present that no radical or unfair rules would be placed upon them and freedom concerning liquor, parties, and upkeep of their respective houses would remain essentially unchanged.

### IFC response

When questioned concerning this new situation, Peter Madsen, president of the inter-fraternity council and a brother of Phi Ep, replied:

"Obviously the situation we're in is one where a decision is called for. Most of us involved would have to agree with Pres. Miles that the houses are in deplorable condition.

"At the same time, we also have to realize that this is not the best alternative from the fraternity man's point of view, but one that would have to suffice for the present.

"I hope that the fraternity men will look upon this decision as a challenge and will use this as a basis for further action in developing their own houses to a higher degree of fraternalism.

"With the use of the IFC as a tool for the fraternities, I'm sure that we can jointly accept the challenge."

Robert Johnson, president of Tau Delta Phi, found himself in general agreement with Madsen when commenting on the problem:

### "Best situation"

"I realize that this is the best situation for the moment. If anything is accomplished, it will be the improvement of the quality of fraternalism, since all six houses will be put in a more equal state of competition with the life of an independent student.

"The fraternities of the future must offer more than the traditional parties and liquor."

Johnson's comment summed up the thought of most of the participants. The fraternities of the past have always added a necessary part to the Alfred campus: that of a social life.

While the campus becomes

increasingly liberalized under the leadership of Pres. Miles, for the fraternities to survive, they must offer prospective freshman pledges the true goals of fraternalism that their

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## Senior placement program key to future employment

By LEWIS SILVERMAN

Each year, many graduates find themselves in a disastrous situation resulting from their own neglect and lack of foresight. It is an unfortunate fact of life that competition for entrance to graduate school has increased to enormous margins in the last ten years.

Many young people are forced to seek employment after four years of undergraduate study. The administrative department of Alfred University has, for many years, provided a great opportunity for individuals that want, or need to start, their financial career after four years at Alfred.

Alfred's senior job placement program can be classified as a decentralized system branching into three separate sections. Teacher placement is run and directed by Mrs. Gay Harder in South Hall. Engineering graduates can find placement aid in Binns-Merrill Hall under the supervision of Associate Professor George A. Kirkendale. Mr. Charles Shultz in Carnegie Hall is the supervisor of the job placement for Liberal Arts graduates.

Upon notification of available services, seniors are requested to fill out advance resumes that are kept on file in each of the respective offices. Interviews and appointments will be arranged and formulated by the director of each separate section.

Although the actual program starts in the beginning of the year, the major part of the interviews takes place between Jan. 1 and April 7.

Shultz stated to the Fiat that an enormous amount of companies send job placement information to the University. Last year 118 different business interests visited and interviewed students at the University.

Many individuals are under the impression that specialization is the only key to a position in the major companies. Mr. Shultz stated that many of the larger companies will interview and accept a group of people ranging from English majors to Engineers. Although specialization seems to be an aid to advancement in today's industry, seniors should not overlook every prospective opportunity, no matter how remote.

The Fiat was informed that the University runs a program called GRAD. This plan is a computerized job placement search available to any former graduate of Alfred University. Another service offered, is for students who would like to work for a company that does not interview on campus.

The University has several copies, for use, of the College Placement Annual. This book is designed to give a listing and description of every prospective industry and major

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## 'Ideology of Organizer' lecture topic by Alinsky

By LARRY S. FRIEDMAN

"A democracy lacking in popular participation dies of paralysis." This simple yet extremely potent statement embodies the entire philosophy of Saul Alinsky and the basic meaning of his Wednesday lecture. "The Ideology of an Organizer In and For a Free Society." Mr. Alinsky has been popularly labeled a sociologist, a criminologist, and a "battler for the poor whose ideas have set thousands marching and resulted in . . . screams of rage, moans and groans."

The Kansas City press also says of Alinsky: "He provokes violent reactions — apparently it is impossible to be neutral in appraising him." The validity of this last statement lies in the fact that not one person left Howell Hall last Wednesday without a definite opinion of this dedicated, exceptional humanitarian.

Alinsky began his lecture with the primary question of "What is Ideology?" He noted that an organizer, in order to profess the attainment of a specific ideology, must first possess a prime truth. The Communists, for example, abide by the truth that the misery of society results from the exploitation of the proletariat, and the only remedy to this situation is the total destruction of all capitalists.

Following this proletarian revolution, a dictatorship of the proletariat reigns until

pure communism establishes itself as the only form of government. Another example centers around the prime



Saul Alinsky

truth of the Catholic Church which dictates complete acceptance in the divinity of Christ.

### All is relative

However, the primary problem which besets all organizers is that there is no prime truth, since truth is relative and continually in a state of transition and change. Therefore, it becomes increasingly difficult for the organizer to accept any ideology even in the most general terms of "liberty, equality, fraternity."

The figurative concept of cause and effect, in addition, also bewilders the potential

organizer, for the theory of probability in relation to the amount of success expected must also be taken into account. The organizer, in other words, must be proficient in the field of social mechanics as well as community organization.

Ideology, at times, becomes a rational for a given situation and like morality, is a rationalization of the place one occupies. Due to this transitory nature of ideology, one must first accept the world as it is before any amount of effective change can possibly occur.

Free people, in a given society, have within themselves, a fear and emotional detestation of dogma. And in these societies, ideologies slowly metamorphosize into a type of dogma themselves. In this type of situation, ideology becomes static and eventually borders on the limits of stupidity.

### No ideologies

There are no simple answers to this dilemma. Those who search for ideologies desire answers where there are none. As a result, these same people turn away from the arena of the fight and become, in essence, a political hippie—who disassociates himself from the rest of the bourgeois world.

These political dropouts do nothing to change society, and doing nothing is the worst

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# Seven perfect 4.00's head Dean's List

By FRED GERTZ  
and ROMONA GALETA

Seven students attained a perfect index of 4.00 last semester. They are included on the dean's list of the three colleges along with their colleagues who earned indices of 3.3 or higher.

Robert Geuder was the single representative from the College of Ceramics in the group. Four graduating liberal arts artists received perfect indices during their last semester at Alfred: Jim Egges, Janet Lang, Fran Lapides, and Diane Randall.

Two nurses, Marcia Van Duzee, then a junior, and Nancy Whitman, then a sophomore, completed the group.

## Ceramics

Graduating seniors from the College of Ceramics with Dean's List indices were: Tom Brown (3.47); Marti Clark (3.59); Dave Cooper (3.43); Ol-in Hotchkiss (3.32); Stanley Merchant (3.40); Arvid Pasto (3.90); Pete Raneri (3.60); Eric Ross (3.73); Henry Serenco (3.44); Sally Urban (3.73); Nick Winters (3.43).

In addition to Geuder, 12 of last semester's juniors in the College of Ceramics were included on the List. Bobbie Chambers (3.44); Glenn Drosendahl (3.33); Dave Feather (3.40); Terrence Fennelty (3.60); Jim Greene (3.68); and Kristine Kay (3.41) were among them.

Other juniors in that school were Richard Langman (3.30); Judy Olson (3.50); George Rau-

pers (3.65); Jim Stiffler (3.50); Charles Tseng (3.35); and Frances Vaughn (3.69).

Last year's sophomore class had nine engineers and designers on the list. They included David Block (3.83); Charles Goodwin (3.83); Tracy Haggberg (3.64); Linda Laatsch (3.58); John Mangels (3.47); Anthony Monroe (3.39); Bill Snowden (3.31); Judy Sprague (3.52); and Nellie Vander Kooy (3.72).

In last year's freshman class, ten students from the Ceramics College made the dean's list. They were Carol Ames (3.30); Theodore Gabrykewicz (3.41); Michael Harfst (3.61); Francis Henry (3.75); William Jones (3.34); Mary Moran (3.38);

Also, Rosalia Nastasi (3.58); Bob Powell (3.44); Bob Wells (3.52); and Brian Westfall (3.55).

## Seniors

In the College of Liberal Arts, 29 graduating seniors made the dean's list in addition to the four with perfect semester grades. Robert Archifect (3.40); Michael Bell (3.50); Charles Cameron (3.65); Kathy Constantinides (3.83); Nita Crane (3.30); and Doug Eadie (3.40) were included.

Also: Linda Felsen (3.46); Ronald Gebhardt (3.38); Robert Gellman (3.72); Todie Graf (3.53); Pete Jacobus (3.59); Mary Johnson (3.45); Carolyn Leach (3.76); Danny Louis (3.78); William Madigan (3.41); Wayne Mayer (3.92); and Laurie Meyerowitz (3.31).

Also: John Ogden (3.94); Mitchell Pickman (3.50); Eliz-

abeth Porreca (3.57); Sue Roters (3.40); Sibyl Shepard (3.35); Debbie Shutt (3.41); John Shuttleworth (3.33); David Smalley (3.37); Richard Spencer (3.53); Ed Strong (3.55); Katherine Ward (3.76); and Marge Wasson (3.37).

## Juniors

On the Dean's List from last year's junior class of liberal arts artists were Dan Bloom (3.46); Glenn Corser (3.91); Jim Crosby (3.46); Lane Ehmke (3.55); Jay Frankel (3.37); Ed Gabriel (3.66); Fred Gregory (3.58); Jeanne Gustafson (3.31); and Bob Harwood (3.45).

Also: Mary Alice Hughes (3.63); Geogre Klaus (3.30); Sharon Klepper (3.41); Dave Kotch (3.37); Josh Landsman (3.86); Thomas Papaellinas (3.81); Peter Patrick (3.55); Bill Perrin (3.60); Janice Porter (3.81); Craig Prophet (3.47); Tom Reardon (3.71); and Jane Richardson (3.50).

Also: Frank Smith (3.83); Donald Stern (3.30); Phil Stern (3.50); Jean Stothard (3.65); and Bob Williams (3.50).

## Sophomores

On the sophomore Liberal Arts dean's list were Spencer Annabel (3.37); Nancyjane Batten (3.33); Tricia Caffarelli (3.64); Wayne Cooper (3.69); Sally Dolan (3.97); Evelyn Ewell (3.71); Carol Frazier (3.34); Karen Friberg (3.35); Pam Griffin (3.62); and Joan Holleran (3.52).

Also: Jeanette Kolk (3.50); Marc Lewkowicz (3.37); Joseph McCormick (3.37); Suzanne Mesibov (3.67); Terry Perri (3.80); Chris Riesbeck (3.90);

Jeff Saldinger (3.66); Sally Seibert (3.57); Richard Sills (3.86); Lewis Silverman (3.38); Dave Smith (3.46); Ken Stanley (3.34); and Ken White (3.55).

## Freshmen

11 liberal arts freshmen were on the list. They were Lorraine Benveniste (3.55); Paul Chapman (3.55); Harvey Corn (3.32); Lars Johanson (3.69); Todd Knauer (3.47); Florence Loonin (3.36); Elliot Pack (3.65); Revere Perkins (3.63); Andrew Solan (3.58); Jeffrey Setvens (3.84); and David Wellman (3.33).

## Nurses

In the College of Nursing, ten seniors attained dean's list indices in their last semester here. They were Claudia Behrmann (3.46); Sandra Bialos (3.35); Charlie Bockes (3.63); Pam Gray (3.40); Lynda King (3.50); Jan Napoleon (3.58); Caroline Poole (3.66);

Kate Rezelman (3.53); Terry Ryan (3.50); and Debbie Weed (3.46).

In the junior nursing class, those who earned dean's list grades were Pat Cooper (3.50); Sue Doyle (3.60); Arline Graff (3.73); Carlee Grey (3.43); Carol Harmon (3.50); Rebecca Tiltson (3.33); and Marcia Van Duzee (4.00).

Four sophomore nursing students earned a place on the list in addition to one perfect index. The four were Fran Burdick (3.78); Jo Fallon (3.50); Flora Fredericks (3.57); and Lorraine Perkins (3.50).

In the freshman nursing class, five names were on the list. They were Cynthia Bryant (3.63); Mary Gibson (3.73); Linda McElheny (3.42); Nancy Risser (3.89); and Linda Rounds (3.47).

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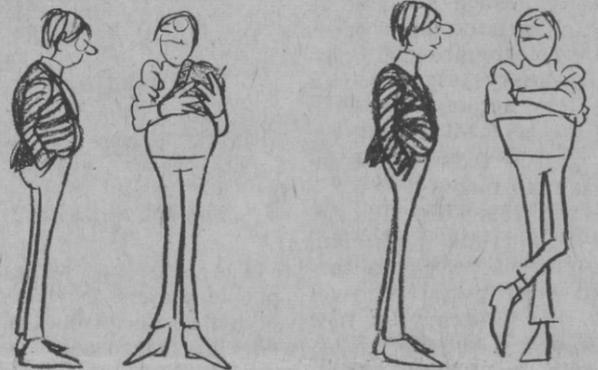
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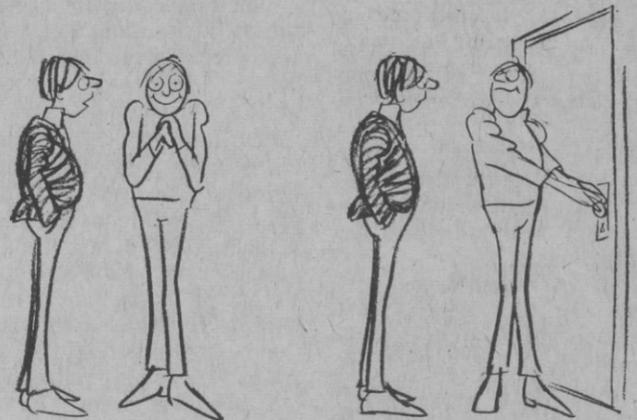


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2. That's what you said about the spelunking outfit you bought last week.

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# Alinsky talks on ideology

(Continued from Page 1)

thing to do. When one does nothing in a constantly changing world, individuals transform themselves into allies of the opposing forces.

The would-be organizer must create and develop those circumstances which will involve people, so they possess the power of citizens to act in a free society. An open society is one in which the political-economic mechanism has been strengthened, and this is the best insurance for the organizer.

One must take upon himself the responsibility for his own decisions. Those who are afraid to take on this responsibility compose the realm of political hippies, and they are always willing to place the blame for the dishevelled society on someone else.

These droupouts aspire to the democratic dream of political realism without participating in the making of the dream.

Alinsky then began a question and answer period in which problems of the 1960's were discussed.

**Rochester Accomplishments**  
The question of what FIGHT has accomplished in Rochester was brought to the floor. Alinsky responded that the basic accomplishment of FIGHT was that it acquired legitimate representation for the Negroes of Rochester. Due to this representation, they will now be able to negotiate with Kodak directly.

In addition, FIGHT has been granted poverty funds and has begun a job program. An urban renewal program was also started for the Negro population.

Alinsky also discussed the activity and organization of the "Black Power" movement and the civil rights movement in general. According to him, the civil rights movement was never actually an organization, since it never possessed a mass-based operation based upon multiple issues. One must build an organization so an amalgum of issues will start to develop.

This building-up process is, however, more complex than demonstrations and speeches or picket lines and sit-ins. Nationwide battles are necessary to accomplish their desired ends. Without mass organization there is no power, for

"Power comes not out of numbers but out of organized numbers."

As far as "Black Power" is concerned, there is no power except the idea in our minds that this movement possesses some sort of force. People such as Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown do not have mass support, and they do not represent any one group of Negroes.

Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young also fit into this category of not having any organization, leadership, and power. Alinsky believes that the only civil rights leader who has these qualities is Martin Luther King.

## Ghetto problem

The discussion then progressed from the civil rights movement to the ghettos themselves, where the biggest problem is color.

Alinsky pointed out that his organization moves into the ghettos by invitation only. However, he generalized that the problems facing any organization are complex. The organizer must have a reason for being there and he must be able to communicate.

He must learn to ask why and he must have some basic tactics. One of the most perplexing difficulties the organizer will face is the problem of convincing the Negro that he is not sub-human and does indeed deserve equality.

The final question which Alinsky answered was why he is an organizer. He responded that he does not consider himself a martyr in any sense of the word. One must do something in life if this life is to have any personal meaning and significance.

Status becomes meaningless when one accepts the fact that death is inevitable, and this results in a changing of all values. Alinsky believes in a democratic dream of full equality, and he will fight for his dream until his inevitable end.

## Holiday services

High Holy Day services will be held in Howell Hall beginning tomorrow night. The schedule is: Oct. 4, 7:30 p.m.; Oct. 5, 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 7:30 p.m.; Oct. 6, 10 a.m. - 12 noon and Sabbath services at 7:30 p.m.; Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m.; and Oct. 17, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

# Alfred has a year-round Vietnam peace program

By SUZANNE MESIBOV

On Aug. 1, the Alfred area "Vietnam Summer" group met to formulate a declaration of its principles and objectives.

The group is an outgrowth of a national movement which was inaugurated in Cambridge, Mass., by Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock among others.

The original intent of the movement was to organize communities across the country in resistance to the Vietnam war. Chester Hartman, an assistant professor of city planning at Harvard, in the circular calling for volunteers said that "the program would be three-phased, with the first task the identification of people who are against the war."

"The second phase is educational and the third suggested courses of action including anti-draft unions, company boycotts, purchasing advertising, and attempts to get town political committees to speak out against the war."

The overall goal hoped for by the end of the summer was "to have an independent political force," which it was hoped would affect policy in Vietnam.

The first group members were University faculty, summer school students and townspeople. The spokesman for the group stressed at the opening meeting that faculty members participating in the program were acting "as individuals" and were neither endorsed nor requesting endorsement by the University.

Although these first participants were not in agreement on specific policies, they were unanimous in the view that "new approaches to peace in Vietnam" were needed.

## Moderate approach

The group, as a whole, was termed "middle-of-the-road."

Following is the statement passed at the first meeting of the Alfred Vietnam Summer Programs' of its general objectives:

Most thoughtful Americans are deeply concerned with the question, "How can peace be achieved in Vietnam?" A great many, loyal citizens believe that the policies and actions of our government are leading us into a wider war, not to peace. Our war planners are acting on the theory that the application of more and more force

and a continued escalation of violence will crush all opposition to our will in Vietnam. Already, nearly a half million Americans are fighting a land war in Asia. 11,000 boys have been killed. At the present rate of losses, 10,000 more will be dead by this date next year. 60,000 have been wounded, many maimed for life. Apalling as those losses are, we must remember that Vietnamese casualties are much higher.

Is the policy of escalation succeeding? No. The enemy is more determined than ever to resist, and the more our forces are built up, the weaker becomes the Saigon regime.

And if we should succeed in crushing all opposition in both North and South Vietnam, it is likely that the Chinese would enter a struggle against us, and we would then be at the threshold of World War III.

Perhaps there is another way. There must be some alternate to this cruel and unjust war in which the Vietnamese people are pawns in a power struggle not of their making. To prevent further disasters and to forestall the ultimate disaster of nuclear war, some compromise must be found.

All thinking men know that a solution will not be easy, and that the war cannot be liquidated overnight. But some start must be made.

We support the call by the Secretary of the United Nations U Thant, for new initiatives to bring about negotiations among all parties to the conflict, leading to a political settlement of the war.

We call upon the United States, the most powerful nation in the world, to take the first step and end the bombing of North Vietnam now and without conditions.

We ask North Vietnam and take further initiatives leading to a standstill truce.

We ask orth Vietnam and the Liberation Front to respond affirmatively to any new United States initiatives and to join with the United States in a standstill cease-fire.

We ask South Vietnam to respect and join these steps.

All Americans who oppose the policies being followed by our government must join forces to change these policies.

Much can be done through our democratic processes, and

the place to start is right here in our own local community.

Through education of the public as to the facts about this war, through political action, through the churches and through public information vehicles, opposition to a wider war can be made effective. The Alfred "Vietnam Summer" group is dedicated to work toward this end.

The community program is broken up into four workshops which work separately under committee chairmen. Coordinating these separate groups is Professor Daniel Rhodes, permanent chairman of the local executive committee.

The education committee offers seminars and discussions followed by public education through debates, teach-ins, and vigils. This committee has planned for the latter part of October an anti-war poetry reading.

The religion committee is presently sounding out local religious leaders on their views toward the war. It is hoped that they will join in speaking out against the government's policy.

## Grill Goodell

The political action committee is now attempting to organize a public hearing in Hornell. They wish to call back Congressman Goodell and have him air his "hawk" war views while a panel of "doves" will question him in an attempt to reverse his war attitude.

A drive for a city or county referendum which will reflect the local attitude towards the war is also under way. A house to house public opinion pole consisting of 11 short questions has recently been completed and the results are now compiled.

Among these questions were:

2. Do you think the information the government releases about the war is accurate and sufficiently complete?  
Yes .....  
No .....

4. If we had it to do all over again, would you commit American soldiers to fight in Vietnam?  
Yes .....  
No .....

11. In many communities  
(Continued on Page 6)

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# Decide election results before next November

By BOB MENDEL

As the casualty ratio of North Vietnamese to U.S. soldiers proceeds nearer one to one, political unrest and pressure in the United States is proportionally intensifying.

Evidence of this can be found by noting the American people's greater concern for 1968's presidential election. Political analysts are more concerned with predicting next year's results than in drawing conclusions on next month's election outcome or opinion pools.

This anxiety is certainly not undesirable, for next year's election is of paramount importance. It is feasible, however, that this election could be decided well in advance of next November. This assertion depends on the Republican choice to challenge the incumbent.

The list of Republican hopefuls ranges from Senators to relatively obscure businessmen. Aside from its length, the list is unimpressive. For it is generally agreed that Lyndon Johnson can be beaten, but the perplexing question is, by whom?

## Republican disunity

The Republicans are not united, and popularity changes practically every time a speech is delivered. National prominence for a Republican is beginning to be more injurious than obscurity.

National attention brings revelation and as the support-

ers of Michigan's Governor Romney can testify, can also produce grave losses in popularity. Romney's poor choice of words in many of his deliveries, as in his "brainwash" speech, plus his obvious confusion on Vietnam, could have ill effects on his chances for the nomination.

Richard Nixon will, of course, be a familiar face at the Republican nominating convention. He is a veteran diplomat and politician, but apart from his placid personality and lack of full support from his party, Mr. Nixon has the dubious ability to find election defeat. Nevertheless, he guarantees to be a strong contender for the Republican bid.

## Reagan new

Contrary to Nixon, Ronald Reagan is relatively new in politics, but through his freshman year, has done an intriguing job of gaining popularity. However, as with Romney, national prominence is seriously hurting Reagan's rating with the Gallup poll.

His recent espousal of a Goldwaterian policy towards Vietnam has, for the most part, frightened America's large number of anti-World War III advocates.

Another major contender who insists that he will not be seduced into the nomination is Nelson Rockefeller. Ironically enough, the Gallup poll who predicted defeat for the New York Governor's re-

election bid last year, has now declared that he would beat Johnson 48% to 46% in an immediate election.

Political professionals are confident that Rockefeller would take the nomination, but they also assert that his deliberation could prove politically fatal.

## Early campaigns

Nominations are not always made during the convention and early campaigning can be the decisive factor. If Rockefeller is sincere and does not attempt to seek the nomination, it will prove a disappointment to the American public in the loss of a good candidate, but if he is just being coy, then undoubtedly he will have to make his move soon.

Thus, these four men along with Senator Charles Percy of Illinois are the front runners for the Republican presidential nomination. If Lyndon Johnson is beaten by one of them, it could be that the public did not vote Republican, but anti-Democratic.

As seen in 1966, many Republicans won, not on their own merit, but because Americans were dissatisfied with Democratic policies. An alternative to Lyndon Johnson will certainly not be undesirable, but this depends on the Republican offering. It will be disappointing to have Mr. Johnson win in 1968, as he did in 1964, because of the lack of a subtle opponent.

# Editorial . . .

## The humanitarian

Saul Alinsky disappointed us. By dint of his vocation as an urbanizer, he should be a humanitarian. Yet beyond a doubt, he is not of this nature. "The only trouble with the Bomb was that we dropped it on the wrong people. It should have been dropped on Berlin," Alinsky said. This remark is certainly antipodal to a belief on our part that Mr. Alinsky was involved in the amelioration of his fellows.

Although he inveighed against the formulation of ideologies because they are ineffective and quite often are merely slogans which people may use at will to mask their inaction, Mr. Alinsky appears to have a rather dubious philosophy himself. His is one where hate and violence have been raised to the position of a reference point for him. He is proud that his associates are always in the thick of the trouble. He appeared particularly satisfied with his workers in Milwaukee this summer.

We do not believe that violence is the means by which the Negro will gain his rightful position as an equal in society. Indeed, the rioting this past summer was doubly injurious to the Negro. The elements in society who want the Negro to remain in his inferior position were able to cite disorders as proof of the Negro's irresponsibility. But, more importantly, the riots occurred in Negro neighborhoods and destroyed homes and businesses owned by Negroes. The violence once again gave the Negro his accustomed short end of the stick.

We are sickened by the way the Negro is treated in our society. Yet, we do not believe that violence is the method by which the problem will be solved. However, it is facile for us to sit back and moan the plight of the Negro. In a sense Mr. Alinsky is right when he says that it is easy to consider the problem sympathetically and believe that cogitating to be representative of a step forward in the betterment of the Negro. Obviously, however, this process is ineffective.

Soon, however, we must move ahead. All we can think of is the current trend in modern drama which depicts violence as the only method of communication. Just as in "The Zoo Story" the white population may be pressed into defending its bench by sheer violence. In the Albee play the dialogue between the two characters lacks efficacy. Thus, at the end, the only means by which Jerry can make Peter react is by punching him. Thus, Peter is forced to act and unavoidably murders Jerry when the latter impales himself on the knife which he has given to Peter for self-defense.

The parallel is there and unless we begin to have some meaningful communication and action between whites and Negroes we may destroy society completely. Indeed, Mr. Alinsky might be forced to reassess his statement about dropping the Bomb on the wrong city and revise it to "We should have dropped it on Grosse Pointe."

# Smith explores urban problems at forum 'What is a Ghetto?'

By CAROLINE ESTEY

"What is a Ghetto?" was the title of this week's religious forum by Dr. Luke Smith, professor of sociology.

"What does 'ghetto' mean?" Smith began. "We must understand, first, what it is not." The "effective" meaning of "ghetto" is that "it is bad and we are against it." The "cognitive" meaning is more complicated.

First, there are a number of buildings along a street. Many people are there. The buildings are mostly residential. There are stores, churches, theaters, and schools, patronized mainly by residents of the area.

But this describes almost any "residential district," Smith continued. The ghetto is different. Most if the residential buildings are close together, old, and in "physically deteriorating condition."

But this could be any "slum." Not all slums are ghettos, said Smith. The ghetto's residents have certain characteristics in common: between 90 and 100% of them are Negroes, for example. A particular race, religion, or other characteristic, not determined by economics, predominates.

Why? Perhaps it is because "birds of a feather flock together," said Smith. This is the "voluntary" type of ghetto.

## Ghettos involuntary

However, many ghettos are "involuntary," Smith explained. They are neighborhoods

with "very low-grade housing and a bad name in the city." Obviously, the inhabitants are there involuntarily.

We must investigate the reasons for people to live in the involuntary ghetto. If there is no law forcing them to stay there, there are informal means of preventing them from moving to nicer areas.

There are subtle "gentlemen's agreements" between owners and real estate agents, and with banks to make it harder to get mortgages.

Most Negroes in the ghettos cannot afford to go anywhere else. Even those who are economically able may be prevented from moving anyway.

If there is no clear connection between race and income, the problem may be on the market, where Negroes are excluded from the better-paying jobs, and from apprenticeships to these jobs. Thus, even if they were free to move, they could not afford to.

## Lack education

Smith said that even where there is no job discrimination, Negroes may still lack the education necessary to get them jobs.

The schools are bad, perhaps, or there may be more subtle restrictions depriving these people of any motivation to improve.

In contrast to the compulsory ghettos, there are voluntary ones where people exclude others whom they consider "inferior," said Smith. Besides Negro ghettos, there

are others founded on non-economic factors.

In the past, Smith pointed out, Jewish ghettos in European cities were the most important ones. Ghettos developed in Europe around the 14th century, but were not marked until the 15th and 16th centuries.

Records going back to the 11th century show that voluntary Jewish ghettos existed with the cooperation of city officials. Highly-placed Christians often lived in the Jewish ghettos by choice, too, because they were the nicest neighborhoods. Thus, said Smith, "The concept of 'ghetto' is not used exclusively for a compulsory ghetto of a pariah people."

## Contemporary ghettos

"Are there any contemporary ghettos corresponding to the Jewish ghettos of the Middle Ages?" asked Smith. According to Max Weber, there are.

Middle Eastern and Oriental cities are mostly sets of ghettos. The typical city is divided up, each section is occupied by a clan, and the leading clan controls the city.

There is no concept of "citizenship" or "civic responsibility." We think differently in the West. We think of the city as "a community pertaining to citizenship gained by living in this place." We have emphasized individuals and "social mobility," while the Orient and the Middle East have not.

(Continued on Page 6)



## FIAT LUX

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# Armageddon 'not over Berlin,' regrets 'humanitarian' Alinsky

By DAN BLOOM

"What I have against the Atomic Bomb is not that we dropped it, but that we dropped it on the wrong place. It should have been dropped on Berlin," was said with a striking amount of vehemence and hate by the organizer of our urban masses, Saul Alinsky, to our own masses who stuffed themselves into the hot room in Howell Hall.

I have always felt that America's use of the Bomb in one of our previous wars, that is, the last declared war, was grievously wrong.

It not only set a precedent fukily unfollowed, but its strategic justification remains a heavily debated issue. Yet, I have always, in spite of this conviction, been able to understand why some people defended the action and how a war-weary populace sought a quick peace settlement, fearing a hand-to-hand conquest of Japan.

Also, I have always been aware that my view has grown up with the advantage of hindsight and that it may have been different if I were per-

## Depict Tanzanian life; note no 'culture shock'

A sale is in progress right now: 20 grapefruit for 14 cents, a remarkable buy but a little hard to get hold of. The place: an open market in Kigoma, Tanzania, Southern Africa.

This shopping bargain is one example of the contrast between American and Tanzanian ways of life experienced by Mr. and Mrs. William Nevins during service for the Episcopal Church volunteers in Mission.

Bill is the son of W. Varik Nevins III, assistant professor of mathematics at Alfred. He and his wife are vacationing in Alfred while making plans for their return to teach for the Tanzanian government.

During the past two years they have taught in a school situated six miles from the site where Stanley discovered Livingston nearly 100 years ago. For this reason, their school is named Livingston Secondary School.

They explained that the country is inhabited by natives, Indians who came at the turn of the century to build the railroad and remained there, and Arabs who have taken up permanent residence as traders.

The town of Kigoma where the Nevins were stationed was the first settled by natives who came from the Congo crossing Lake Tanganyika.

In 1964 the independent nations of Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged, and the new nation became known as Tanzania. Formerly a British trust territory under the League of Nations, it retains the British influence, from the shilling to the parliamentary form of government.

The Nevins said that although it is a one party system, a sense of democracy is

### ID corrections

Any flaws will be remedied  
Thurs., 7 p.m., room B, Campus Center.

sonally involved in the war.

### Twisted reasoning

But never have I heard before the argument justifying Hiroshima and Nagasaki as the just deserts of the Japanese people.

Is this not the grotesque implication of the professional organizer's regrets?

Why did the Germans more deserve atomic conflagration than the Japanese? That is easy to answer. Alinsky claimed that none of us knows as he of the actual evil committed by the Germans.

The genocidal atrocities we are all aware of is enough reason to elect the Germans as the better target for the Bomb. They deserved it.

To say that Berlin should have been bombed for this reason elevates Atomic warfare to

### Bus schedule

Thurs., 6:45 p.m., leaves Campus Center; leaves Hornell 9:45 p.m.

Fri., and Sat., 6:45 p.m., leaves Campus Center; leaves Hornell 12:30 a.m.

Round trip ticket only \$1.

preserved by designating two candidates for each office. They added that the people all seem to take an interest in the country's politics.

Swahili is the primary language; however, English is secondary and is taught in the schools. The Nevins found that they had to learn "King's English" rather than the American variety and reported that this was sometimes confusing. They found it best to avoid American idioms.

The government has instituted a policy of "socialism and self reliance." It has nationalized large industries and banks while still encouraging private industry.

Formerly the country was controlled by a small elite group, but the government now wants the bulk of the population to play a larger role in the economy.

One goal of the government is to train enough teachers and doctors among its own people so that there will be no foreigners in the country by 1980.

They feel that education is the key to development. The Nevins report that the tribes take a definite interest in self-betterment.

Although the main occupation of individuals is farming the government is encouraging them to turn to other trades. The largest food crop is cassava, a large version of our potato. However, the Nevins observed that it has little or no nutritive content and takes three years to grow.

When asked about their initial adjustment to the new country, the Nevins replied that they had been expecting a kind of "culture shock," but found that their main problem was adapting to the slower pace.

Their biggest adjustment in returning to the United States has been remembering which side of the road to drive on.

the place of divine thunderbolts that right the world's injustices; it puts a moralit behind the use of a terrible weapon of war.

The Nuremberg War Trials, were set up about a morality believed to be higher than any particular national law.

Unfortunately, all the guilty have not been sentenced, but at least the verdicts arrived at in Nuremberg were discriminate; they did not seek the same justice that the atomic destruction of Berlin would have.

### No respect

I am sorry Saul Alinsky laid bare such a prejudice to me, for I have little respect for the man in spite of his success in human rights.

Contradictions can exist within the framework of one's beliefs, as indeed, they are nearly inescapable; but, to have so much baifd hate, no matter what atrocities witnessed, along with apparent humanitarianism seems too gross a contradiction to be dismissed.

Once society is as Alinsky wishes it to be, will he have such hatred for the oppressors of the poor that he will appear before an audience and regret that some ultimate solution were no found for them saing, "none of you has witnessed the abuse I have seen them wreak upon the poor?"

I still can understand why Alinsky hates the Germans, in spite of how much I am opposed to such indiscriminate hate (I ma contradict myself here and prove my humanity), but I object to his letting prejudice so obviously becloud his reason; for no reasonable champion of injustice could advocate the use of the Bomb on anone in vengeance.

# Congressional Internship secured by Alfred grad

The possibility of including earthquake insurance in federal legislation to establish a national flood insurance program was one project undertaken last summer by a June graduate of Alfred University as a Congressional Intern for Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska.

Merrick Rossein, who graduated from Alfred University last June, majored in political science and participated in the Washington Semester Program during his senior year.

Following his semester's study in Washington, Rossein secured a position as a Congressional Intern for Senator Gruening.

In a recent letter to a classmate, he wrote that while working on the Senator's staff, he gained first-hand knowledge of the operations of a Senate staff. His duties ranged from minor clerical work to speech writing, and research which he termed "fascinating."

### Old time liberal

He described Sen. Gruening as "a most exciting person to work for, an old time liberal with a background that compares with men like Senator Lehman and F.D.R., truly an intellectual."

The Senator, author of several books, has just completed a book with the help of his legislative assistant, which will be published in October, "Vietnam Folly."

Minor research for this book was conducted by Rossein. Because of the concern in the office with the war, he was exposed to literally hundreds of documents, books, and people with facts and opinions on Vietnam.

Rossein explained that Sen. Gruening has been a consistent and persistent opponent of the United States' involvement in Vietnam and was one of the two senators who voted against the now highly controversial Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

### Birth control

Sen. Gruening is considered a leader in the field of birth control and family planning legislation. Because of the Senator's concern with this problem, Rossein was asked to do research into some of the aspects of the population explosion. He met and talked with several of the top people from the Rockefeller-supported Population Council.

Most of the research which Rossein conducted was for the purpose of minor legislation and speech writing. Rossein discovered that the trick to accurate and speedy research is knowing where to go and who to call to get the information needed.

Rossein wrote a short statement for the Senator concerning earthquake insurance which was read on the floor of the Senate and was printed in the Congressional Record the next day.

While in Washington, Rossein witnessed many controversial hearings and Senate sessions. He was present for the Dodd censure, the debate on the Foreign Aid Bill, the poverty hearings, and the Fulbright Committee hearings on the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

At seminars set up specially for the Interns, he heard off-the-record statements from Dean Rusk, Averil Harriman, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Fulbright, and the ambassadors from Vietnam and Israel.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

An amazing feature of the Alfred University curriculum is the requirement of two years of military science. The fact that it is required of all physically capable male students, implies that it is essential to their education and well being. The relationship between militar y tactics and history to intellectual fulfillment, is difficult to equate.

The questioned existence of compulsory military training on our campus, began during the Korean War. Surprisingly, it was initiated by students. Some students were concerned about their military status after four years of college education.

With the installation of ROTC, they were assured of the rank of officer when drafted. In order for the outlay of funds to be practical, the course was made a requirement. This is contrary to the notion that as a land-grant college, it is required by the government.

These factors raise the following questions:

It the material covered in the course of sufficient intellectual objectivity as to be valued knowledge?

Does the denial of individuality, common to military training, prepare students as functioning and free-thinking citizens?

Is the strict concentration of United States government policies open to necessary questioning in the class room?

Is the individual's right to original opinions endangered?

These four years in college following high school should be more than a continuation of adolescent psychology and father images. Hopefully, students will assume the responsibility of somewhat rationally oriented beings coping with problems and initiate necessary change.

If the two year training is extended to four, the results are further complicated. "Going advanced" is a commitment to policies not even in effect. In the fast moving politics of today, is the statement, "My country, right or wrong," not a little outdated?

Yours faithfully,  
John McGuire

To the Editor:

On Sunday, a small group of students and faculty gathered to discuss the war in Viet Nam. The students who organized the discussion are linked by their wish to stimulate more political involvement by Alfred's students. Thirteen other students and teachers interested in the United States' action in Viet Nam also participated in the discussion.

Views of both extremes were represented. Students and faculty defended the premise of negotiation and withdrawal, as a prelude to an end of the war. The opposing viewpoint, the United States' right to intervene in a foreign country's politics, was as vigorously presented by several students.

Various judgments about the US's feeling of commitment to keeping Communism from developing in Viet Nam were also discussed.

This discussion brought forth no answers to the war which all would accept. We did gain knowledge of what and why other students here are thinking about the Viet Nam situation.

Further discussions of this tpe will be held on topics pertinent to the students in the world. A discussion on ROTC and its effect on students, will be held next Oct. 8. Future topics will include, the draft, Black Power, participatory democracy, and student power.

We hope these organized discussions will bring about more personal thought and action on the many political issues which affect Alfred students and the rest of the world.

Yours faithfully,  
Marion Mulrone

FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y.  
October 3, 1967 5

## English Harkness Fellow comes to study ceramics

The College of Ceramics will be the host institution to a Harkness Fellow from England in the field of ceramic art.

Peter Weldon, the recipient of a Harkness Fellowship for study and travel in the United States, will study here from September to March to learn about the whole field of design and ceramics in the United States.

The Fellowship, which stipulates that the recipient must be based at a particular university during his stay, was awarded to Weldon on the basis of his interest in industrial design and his skill in modeling and mold making techniques. Weldon is considered well-versed in ceramic technology as well.

Weldon hopes to learn different subjects and methods of teaching used here as well as to produce designs of his own and see how they are influenced by this new atmosphere. He would like to produce a handbook on ceramic practice which would be directed toward students and small workshops.

Born in Newcastle, Northumberland, England, Weldon received an Intermediate degree from the Hornsey College of Art in 1963 after studying fine arts and ceramics. He earned

## Changes in faculty announced this fall

This year three of the University faculty members will be occupying new positions. They are Mrs. Sandra Lee Cameron, Victor Jelin, and Major Robert C. Deshler.

Former staff nurse, Mrs. Cameron has been promoted to supervisor of the University Health Center and is starting her fifth year of nursing at Alfred.

Mrs. Cameron received her R.N. from the Highland Hospital School of Nursing in 1963. She took the position of staff nurse at Alfred in the fall of that year.

Jelin has been appointed assistant librarian, in reference, by the College of Ceramics at Alfred.

Jelin received his BS in the biological physiological sciences in 1938 from the University of Brussels, and his M.A. in 1961 from Hunter College and the University of Buffalo. He is now completing his masters degree in library science from the University of Chicago Graduate Library School. Mr. Jelin is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Special Libraries Association and the American Libraries Association.

Major Deshler graduated from Niagara University in 1957 with a B.S. degree in natural science, and as an undergraduate, he completed the four-year ROTC program at Niagara. He was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation.

Major Deshler served nearly four years in Germany with the Headquarters of the Berlin Brigade. He was assigned to Vietnam in August 1966 and served as assistant intelligence officer and as operations officer with the First Cavalry Division.

his N.N.D. in ceramics and textiles from Hornsey in 1964.

He studied toward a Des. R. CA in ceramics from 1964-1967 at the Royal College of Art in London.

## Dr. William Engram joins Alfred faculty

Dr. William C. Engram has been added to the University faculty as professor of psychology and chairman of the department.

Engram, who will also assume the responsibilities of University Counselor, did his undergraduate work at Washington University. He received his master's degree from the University of Missouri in 1951 and his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1966.

Personality, developmental psychology, and social psychology are the phases of his discipline which particularly interest Engram.

Last year, Engram served as associate professor of psychology at the State University at Albany. He has also been associated with Elmira College, Cornell University, Lindenwood College and Stephens College.

Engram is a member of the American Psychological Association, the Midwestern and Eastern Psychological Association, the American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Psi Chi, honorary psychology fraternity.

## Vietnam program

(Continued from Page 3)  
the local congressman has been called home to hold public hearings on the war in Vietnam to better inform the community. Would you be in favor of doing this in the Alfred area?  
Yes .....  
No .....

A letter writing campaign is also underway to encourage politicians who are against the war and to hopefully sway politicians who are for the war into the opposite camp.

The committee on mass media reprints articles to be taken door to door and publicizes national developments in the peace movements through its press contacts.

The "New Patriot", an independent peace weekly for the Niagara region, is one such press contact which provides news as to what other groups are doing.

**Autonomous organization**  
There are no plans for the organizing of the separate "grass roots" communities on a national level. Each community is to work on its own (with such contacts as are provided through letters and the press to keep them informed of the progress of neighboring communities) with the ultimate goal of politically affecting the Vietnam policy.

The Alfred group's ultimate goal (it is now a year-round program rather than one restricted to one summer) is to get on the ballot a referendum from which to obtain an expression of the community which will then be forwarded to our congressman as a reflection of how his constituents view this major crisis.

# Miles analyzes new type of student and university

Although the new breed of college student is characterized by dissent and is eager to demonstrate for freedom and rights, his entry into the world of business or industry can be a transition rather than a collision, President Leland Miles told members of the New York Penn Tier Chambers of Commerce here Thursday night.

Dr. Miles spoke to the group about the "new breed" of student, faculty member, and university. He stressed that students have emerged as powerful lobby groups who in some nations have toppled governments.

In America, he noted, they are anxious, desirous and willing to demonstrate for almost any cause, particularly for greater campus freedoms as well as a role in operation of the colleges and universities.

The National Student Association has established a Student Power desk in Washington and is demanding "democratic control" of all non-academic areas.

"Student dissent is not necessarily bad," Pres. Miles assured association members. "A university is not interested in students who have peace of mind. A student is supposed to be a dissenter, a God seeker, and truth seeker . . . willing to struggle against the intellectual current."

A university president's reaction to student dissent should not be to fight it but to channel its energy into constructive areas, Pres. Miles added. He noted that Alfred University has two students on the committee for selection of an academic vice president and that a student advisory committee meets regularly with him.

"What the student really wants more than reform and more than overthrow of the existing system is communication," he said. He blamed the Berkeley troubles on the fact that students had no chance to talk with top administrators.

He was asked following his talk, "Are we not headed on a collision course between the advent of the new breed of student and the concept of business in what today is known as 'the organization man?' If we are headed on a collision course what can education and business in general do to ease the new student's transition into industry?"

Dr. Miles urged that first of all provision must be made "for the kind of dialogue I advocated this evening." A free exchange of views and a respectful hearing by both parties is essential and may show the parties are not so far apart as they suppose he said.

"Secondly, there's the virtue of getting older and as we grow older we generally tend to be more conservative and to realize that to some extent we have got to conform to survive."

Finally, he added, the individual learns that conforming is not always compromise and that he can accommodate the views of others without necessarily abdicating his own.

## Alden Inter-Faith Center to feature Japanese film

The film, "Burmese Harp," produced in Japan under the direction of Kon Ichikawa will be the first feature of the 1967-68 film series being sponsored by the Alden Inter-Faith Center.

It will be shown in Myers Hall room 34 at 4:30 and 7:30 Oct. 10. The showings are open to both campus communities and residents of the area. No admission will be charged.

A reviewer has described this film in the following manner: "A strangely haunting film with an unusual message, about the inroads of conscience, of war guilt, which drive a private soldier, one of the Japanese forces in Burma, to remain there as a wandering

Out of this exercise of the responsibility of free people in a democratic society, to think and undertake a definite program toward a stated goal, it is hoped will come action when coupled with similar demonstrations throughout the "grass roots" of the nation.

priest so that he may bury the dead, in expiation for all the sins of war. A film which best shows men's capacity to live with one another."

After the evening showing a coffee fellowship discussion period will be held at the Campus Center. Dr. Melvin Bernstein, professor of English, will act as moderator of the discussion and will be assisted by Professor Ralph Hills, of the English department, and Dr. Warren Bouck, dean of general studies of the Tech, as panelists.

Several other outstanding films will be offered during the fall and winter: "Bicycle Thief" on Nov. 14; "Juliet of the Spirits" on Jan. 9; "Jules and Jim" on Feb. 13. On each date a discussion period will follow the evening showing. It is expected that the new Student Activities Building on the Ag-Tech campus will be the location of programs scheduled for Jan. 9 and April 2.

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up Mother Goose long ago. 2. A lantern;  
rabbies. You're right. TOT  
coming! A moth; You're right.  
Supplies you need one to stay organized.

## Senior placement

(Continued from Page 1)

business organization in the United States. Both Shultz and Kirkendale have copies of this volume, for use by seniors.

State and local governments are now taking an active part in providing worthwhile and fulfilling positions in their departmental organization. A typical opportunity will arrive on campus Nov. 8, in the form of a Career Day. The New York State Civil Service Commission will hold interviews, in the Campus Center, in regard to career opportunities in New York State government. Many local Chambers of Commerce are now setting up interviews over the Christmas vacation.

The University offers aid to those individuals who feel they are not sure what field of work they are best suited. Under the supervision and application of Dr. Ingram, students will be given tests to determine in which vocation they are best equipped to undertake. Miss Doris Simpson, in South Hall, will make appointments for individuals in need of this service.

It is important to note that there is an abundance of worthwhile and financially adequate jobs open to all college graduates. The basic problem of job placement centers around the presence of the possible word communication.

The information and opportunity is there for every student to take advantage of and facilitate to his or her specific needs. It is the responsibility of every senior, graduate school bound or not, to inquire and make future plans in regard to a career once their formal education has ended.

position must be communicated to the graduate and the qualifications of the applicant must be communicated to the company. Upon looking back on the facts revealed in Alfred's job placement program, the only lack of communication seems to formulate in the ranks of the graduating seniors.

## LeMon chosen president of national music council

Dr. Melvin LeMon, chairman of the University music department, was elected the first president of the Council for Inter-Faith Music. The election took place at a recent symposium at Colby College in Maine.



Dr. Melvin Le Mon

The Council was organized this year and is international in scope. It includes leading composers, conductors and performers who will submit contemporary church music for examination, performance and publication.

Music passing evaluation by two reviewing boards and having a successful performance will be published in a special series by the Boston Music Company.

Established composers will be commissioned to write music for regional and national music festivals sponsored by chapters of the Council.

Music passing evaluation by two reviewing boards and having a successful performance will be published in a special series by the Boston Music Company.

The Council identifies its purpose as promotion, evaluation, performance and commission of all types of vocal and instrumental contemporary music which can be used in churches, college chapel services, and concerts.

At the organizational meeting of the Council, Dr. LeMon presented a paper on "The Evaluation of the Role of American Folk Tunes in Sophisticated Settings."

## City ghetto defined

(Continued from Page 4)

"The idea of segregation or restricted mobility in any way has been contrary to Western norms, but not to Eastern norms. Therefore, a ghetto is pathological only in the West, where freedom is valued more highly."

Smith concluded his lecture by saying that we have broadened the concept of "ghetto" to include "any kind of restrictions, voluntary or involuntary."

Then he asked, "Have we in the western world done the wrong thing in insisting on mobility and individualism?" He said that many personality disorders have resulted from our emphasis on individualism. For instance, open housing, while it may be good, gives no sense of security.

A man is not supposed to care who his neighbors are, because he should stand alone individually. This can do great harm to his personality. According to Weber, this is the struggle of the "ideal-type" against that which is real.

## W.A.G.B. elections

W.A.G.B., the Women's Athletic Governing Board, will soon be conducting elections for representatives from the Brick.

The purpose of W.A.G.B. is to promote and supervise all the women's (and sometimes co-educational) sports at Alfred. The objective is to stimulate skill, good sportsmanship, and high ideals in athletics.

The first activity on this year's schedule is a house volleyball tournament. Watch for sign-up sheets in your residence.

## Limnologists study Finger Lake ecology

Dr. Charles Gifford, several area teachers, and 13 students left bright and early Saturday morning for Watkins Glen.

But this group, unlike most people headed for Watkins Glen that day, was not going to the Grand Prix, but to Seneca Lake for collection of marine biological data.

lector, sextant reader, fathometer and assistant fathometer operator, and thermograph and assistant thermograph operator.

The various samples taken at each station included water samples taken at the bottom of the lake, plankton samples, and dredging samples of the



Julian Liebowitz and Marc Lewcovicz man the sounding apparatus.

The entire morning was spent learning the mechanical operations of the boat, the "Lake Diver." Every member of the crew, including the two females present, learned how to handle the various jobs, from winch operator to head recorder.

After a break for lunch, Captain Joe and the crew took data at three different stations on the lake. Each person was able to perform at least two of the various jobs, including cable loader, plankton col-

lect, sextant reader, fathometer and assistant fathometer operator, and thermograph and assistant thermograph operator.

All the data from the entire trip will be filed in the College Center of the Finger Lakes in Corning for later reference and analysis.

It was generally agreed upon by all that this practical experience in limnology was enjoyable as well as informative.

The next field trip will be Oct. 7. Anyone interested is invited to join the crew, and should contact Dr. Gifford of the biology department.



Checking the position of the vessel is an important task.

## Fraternity housing

(Continued from Page 1)

houses exist upon. Pres. Miles concluded the meeting by reading the last few sentences of a clearly explicit letter he is having sent to all fraternity alumni explaining the situation. In part he said:

"The primary motivation in making these decisions has been a conviction that we can no longer tolerate the present unbearable campus housing situation.

"It is my personal hope, and the hope of the trustees and others whom I have consulted, that the present fraternity system will go on to make increasingly constructive contributions to the University's academic and cultural life."

## Painting exhibit

Paintings by Kris Kay will be on exhibit in the Campus Center Gallery Oct. 1 to Oct. 9.

Miss Kay, a senior graphics major is the editor-in-chief of the Kanakadea.

Last spring Miss Kay was the recipient of the Michael C. Levins Scholarship Award presented to the most outstanding junior in ceramic art.

## Grad school

There will be a meeting for all seniors interested in attending graduate school Oct. 9, 8:30 p.m., room 34, Myers Hall.

FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y. October 3, 1967

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# Defeat Hobart in opening tilt; Johnston gets first touchdown

By CHRIS RODIER

In the season opener, the Saxons defeated Hobart College 20 to 15 in an exciting ball game, the game in doubt to the final seconds.

Leading the Saxons to victory was Mikey Johnston and the pass catching trio of Bill Knott, Fred Gross, and Slats Gregory. Supporting the passing attack were Dan Lacey and Joe Kovacs. The offense scored when it had to, and the defense was able to make the big play when it was needed.

The Saxons won the toss and drove from their own 34 to score in 13 plays. The drive got started when the Saxons had third and five on their own 39 yard line.

Johnston, forced to scramble when his receivers were covered, hit Lacey wide open near the side lines for an eight yard gain and the first down.

Having loosened the Hobart secondary with his antics to get the pass away for the first down, Johnston called on Lacey and Kovacs for sweeps.

Moving down to the Hobart 25 after Lacey had picked up ten yards on a run, a penalty put the Saxons on Hobart's 13.

After Johnston ran to the 10 on a keeper, Kovacs bulled to the one. Lacey hit the line for no gain, and on second down Johnston called another quarterback option play, with Lacey swinging outside with him.

Johnston walked into the end zone untouched, a fake pitch to Lacey on the outside freezing the defensive end and tackle. Pete Bower missed the point after touchdown, but the Saxons were in the lead six to nothing.

Hobart came back in the first quarter to score on a three yard run by James to tie the score. After Cale split the uprights with his kick, the Saxons knew they were in for a tough afternoon. Hobart was ahead seven to six.

Midway through the second quarter the Saxons took possession on their own 47, and with the help of a 15 yard roughing the kicker penalty, drove in for the score in seven plays.

After Hobart had the Saxons stopped on the home team's 45, Frank Wyant was decked after the kick, giving the Saxons a first down deep in Hobart country.

Johnston picked up nine on a keeper, and Kovacs picked up seven to set up the pass on the first down play. Johnston hit Knott for the touchdown, the play covering 18 yards.

Coach Yunevich decided to go for two points, and Johnston's pass to Lacey pushed the Saxons ahead 14 to 7.

Hobart too the second half kick to the 26, and on the first play from scrimmage Hanna tried to hit his end on a short down and out pass.

Want, reading the backfield action for a pass, dropped back to cover the sidelines, and was in perfect position to cut in front of the end and pick off the pass. Wyant returned it to the 20.

Johnston went immediately to the bomb, hitting Knott in the corner of the end zone for a touchdown only to have it called incomplete when the ref

ruled he was out of bounds. Johnston came back with a keeper, after another incomplete pass, carrying to the six for a first down.

Lacey swept left end, fumbling the ball, but Knott was on the ball for a two yard gain. Lacey then went outside right tackle, busting through for the score. Bower once again missed the extra point, leaving the Saxons in the lead 20 to 7.

Hobart took the kickoff and marched down field and scored in 13 plays. James, the hard nosed fullback for Hobart, outstanding back of the game went outside right tackle for the score. The running combination of James and Perkins couldn't be brought down often by the Saxons, unless hit with a gang tackle.

Hanna decided to go to the air for the two point conversion, but Bob Friend broke up the play with a soaring leap to bat the ball away.

On his way up he gave the leaping end a shove, which the ref caught and called pass interference. Perkins busted over for the two points, putting Hobart back in the game, behind by five, 20 to 15.

Following an interception of a Johnston pass, Hobart drove to the Saxons 20. James was in high gear, busting through

the line on a cutback for 42 yards. The Statesmen had the momentum, and the home crowd was preparing for a come from behind win.

On second down Hanna went for the touchdown on a pass play, but Biff Tatro picked off the pass and returned the ball to the Saxons 32, stopping Hobart's drive.

Using the short passing game the offensive unit moved to the Hobart 11, and the Saxons looked like they were going to put the game out of reach with another touchdown.

But Kovacs, voted sophomore of the game, who gained over 70 yards on the ground rushing, fumbled, Hobart recovering the ball on the four, giving them another chance to score.

They marched to the Saxon 48, but with seconds left in the contest, were forced to go for the long bomb to score. The Saxon secondary kept the pressure on the receivers, forcing incompletions.

On fourth down and long yardage Hanna was going to try another pass, but Bill Assenheimer crushed Hanna and Hobart's hopes, with a terrific blitz.

The offense ran out the clock, the Saxons winning their season opener 20 to 15.

## Alfred footmen bow to Ithaca 7-1, Hamilton humbles them 5-1

By JIM CUSHMAN

The Saxon soccer team bowed to Ithaca College 7-1 last Wednesday in their season's opener at the Jericho Hill Field.

The Ithaca offense matched its skills against the toughest defensive unit Alfred has produced in its three year history of soccer.

Although the visitors kept the action on Alfred's half of the field during the first 44 minutes to play, their ball control and maneuverability were unable to crack the Saxon resistance despite continuous shots on goal tender, Tim Quigley.

Within two minutes of the third quarter the Alfred offensive line broke into their opponents penalty area and scored the contest's first goal on a short cross from Bill Horsfall to Thanos Papaellinas.

Ithaca then retaliated by scoring four goals within 17 minutes of Alfred's singular effort. Their triangular ball passing pattern paid off again in the fourth period as three more shots found their mark and capped the final scoring totals for the game.

Coach Baker marked the greatest single factor responsible for Alfred's loss as lack of talk and cooperation among the Saxon 11.

With one week less practice than most of its opponents the team will have to learn to use their voices as much as their feet to compensate for the lack of experience.

In Saturday's game against Hamilton College the Saxons were more responsive to vocal cues and played a better coordinated game but failed to capitalize on all but one of their ten goal shots and lost 5-1.

Hamilton's offensive attacks consistently came up the mid-

dle of the field and concentrated its scoring attempts through Alfred's two inside fullbacks, Dick Fried and Thanos Papaellinas.

Whenever the fullbacks provided too much resistance, Hamilton passed to one of its wingmen who would then cross the ball back into the center to a waiting lineman for the goal shot.

Twice Hamilton made magic with corner shots that rebounded off of the goals posts into the goal as both teams watched expecting a goal kick for Alfred.

Roger Williams provided Alfred with its only score of the game late in the fourth quarter. The Saxons had penetrated Hamilton's penalty area on a strong offensive drive when an opposing fullback kicked the ball to the left corner.

Lowrie Applegate intercepted the ball and centered it back in tight to the goal where Williams made the unassisted score.

The locker room conversation was next to nil after the second consecutive defeat but Coach Bakr praised the Saxon effort and emphasized a continuation of on the field chatter and coordination, supplemented with more scrimmages will show benefits as the season progresses.

### VARSITY X-COUNTRY SCHEDULE

- \*Sep. 30—Cortland at Cort.
- Oct. 7—Ithaca at Ithaca
- \*Oct. 17—Rob Wes. at N. Chili
- \*Oct. 11—Brockport at Alfred
- \*Oct. 21—Syracuse at Alfred
- \*Oct. 28—Canisius Inv. at Buf.
- \*Nov. 4—N.Y.S. Meet at Syracuse
- Nov. 11—NCAA College Div. at Wheaton, Ill.
- \*Nov. 20—IC4A at NYC
- \* Frosh meets also



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