



By Richard Dolan

Alfred University President, Howard R. Neville, having been on a medical leave of absence since December 11, seems to be on the road to recovery following the removal of a brain tumor December 17 at Buffalo General Hospital. Since early January, President Neville has been residing at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute of the University of Texas, reputedly one of the world's best tumor treatment centers.

According to Dr. S. Gene Odle, the interim university president in Neville's absence, the operation was near the surface in the right hemisphere of the brain, and the surgeons were able to remove it without much difficulty.

## NEVILLE

### Rests in Houston after surgery; Odle takes over

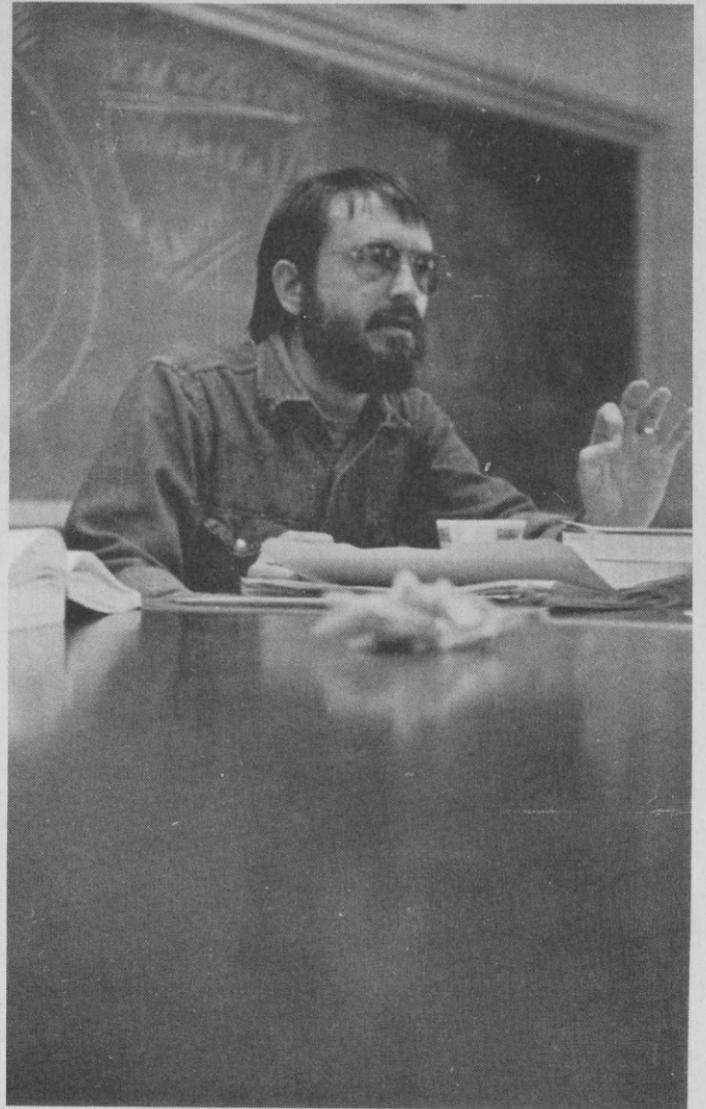
Dr. Odle maintains that although the matter cannot be taken at all lightly, the President's odds "are much better than they might be". President Neville is, in fact, expected to be back working in Alfred early this summer, and is already receiving business mail from the University and working with the staff by phone.

This is Dr. Neville's second full year as University President, a job consisting primarily of long range fiscal planning and management. Fortunately, his absence will not have immediately disastrous results for Alfred University. There is a strong board of trustees, and says Dr. Odle, "we have an administrative staff that has been here for some

time. I would say, without much ego, we all know what we're doing, and we're doing it well".

Although Dr. Odle admits that the administration will miss some long range planning and major fund raising, the university will still function on the same semester to semester basis. "That's not much of a problem, because we are doing that under guidelines which we have made up."

In the meantime, President Neville is receiving chemotherapy and radioactive therapy at the University of Texas, and thus far seems to be tolerating it well. At his presently strong recovery rate, University students can expect to have the President back in action before the next fall semester.



## John Marshall charges King; Odle responds

**Editor's Note:** We received the following letter from John Marshall in January. Before we went to press, however, Marshall sent a copy to the Administration. Acting President Odle wrote a reply to Marshall's letter and requested that we print it also.

**To the Editor:**

"Blacklisting", a practice common during a very tragic period of America's history, ended with Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950's. Or so I thought, until I was recently informed that I, too, have been secretly "blacklisted" (and I use their word) by the President's Staff of Alfred University. Let me explain.

In November 1980 I was approached by a member of the A.U. administration to help develop a slide show for the Admissions Office. It was a mutually advantageous venture: my company could use the business and the university would pay one-quarter to one-half of the normal cost of the project. Many weeks later I was informed by one of the administrators involved in the project that he had just been told by his superior that the Admissions and the Publications Offices were not permitted to use the services of my company.

Supposedly months before, a formal decision had been reached within the President's Staff to "blacklist" my corporation; no department or personnel of the institution was permitted to deal with me, no matter what the advantage. They had, however, neglected to inform either me or their subordinates of this "blacklisting", preferring to wait until an actual instance arose when their cowardly and clandestine decision would have to be invoked.

I learned all this from very embarrassed staff members who didn't understand the dynamics of the decision, but who were apologetically forced to follow the directive. While the truth was disappointing, their courage and honesty with me was refreshing and appreciated.

So it floats to the surface that the President's Staff practices "blacklisting". Why? In my case there is an equally disappointing story that goes along with this; a story I have refrained from telling for more than fifteen months out of deference for a past friendship gone foul, and out of a sincere desire not to hurt the family of the administrator involved. For them I am sorry. However, it now appears that I have no alternative but to fully

tell the story and let future events take their course.

The Administrator to whom I refer is Donald King, the Dean for Student Affairs and for six years my supervisor and friend. As Director of the PA&SS program for several years, I occasionally "played around" with a few of the figures in reports to some of the arts agencies with which I dealt. Right or wrong—probably the latter—this practice was never a secret from Dean King. For several years he was aware of this, although he never knew specifics.

Perhaps a concrete example will illustrate what I mean.

I had completed a year-end report for a project we had produced and was explaining its content to several staff members when Donald entered my office to inquire as to its status. I informed him it was ready for mailing and asked jokingly if he wished to read it. He responded: "Do I want to read it?" I winked and told him he probably didn't, and he smiled and left the room. While there are at least two even more dramatic examples of Donald's acquiescence, they were unwitnessed, so I will refrain from any detailed citing of them

Continued on page 3

## Campbell esteemed professor

By Tony Mastrogiorgio

Professor of History, Dr. Stuart Campbell has been named Hagar Professor of the Humanities, it was announced early this semester. The decision, made by Dean Foxen and Provost Odle based on faculty nominations recognizes Dr. Campbell's sixteen years of superior teaching and outstanding scholarship in the Humanities. It is the first time this award has been given.

The period of the award will be for five years, after which it may be renewed or passed on to some one else. During the five year period Dr. Campbell's salary will be paid by the Hagar family, freeing University funds for other projects.

The Hagar Professorship represents the birth of a new tradition and a strengthened commitment to the Humanities at Alfred. It is therefore fitting that Dr. Campbell be its first recipient.

Campbell arrived in Alfred in July of 1965 after teaching at ... St., where he received undergraduate and master's degrees. He received his PhD at the University of Rochester and desired a return to Western New York. He chose Alfred over several other schools, including Keuka College, and began teaching in the fall semester of 1965. In 1972, he spent a semester in France researching his book, *The Second Empire Revisited*.

Among Campbell's many con-

tributions has been the Bergren Forum. Dedicated to the memory of his former colleague, Rich Bergren, the Wednesday lecture series has its roots in the earliest years of Alfred University. The Forum affords students and faculty, along with many towns people, to explore areas outside their discipline and engage in intellectual debate. For this work alone, Campbell has become part of the Alfred tradition.

Campbell specializes in Intellectual History and Historiography. Despite what other disciplines might argue, man is a historical being", says Campbell. The History of Ideas is important because ideas reflect man's interpretation of his Historical self. Historiography is a more specialized aspect of Intellectual History which endeavors to treat "historical analysis as history".

The reflection involved in Historiography makes the historian aware of his role in contemporary political struggles. The 19th century is the best example of the political nature of history writing. Political Partisans such as Madame de Stael, Jules Michelet and Joseph DeMastre consciously justified their politics through their interpretations of the French Revolution.

The French themselves were so locked into these political struggles that until recently they produced little scholarly litera-

Continued on page 6

# Editorial

The focus of a student newspaper is multifold. It is important as an instrument of the student voice through critique, protest, information, and interest. The paper should reflect the diversity of the community yet not fall short of its critical and objective goals.

The **Fiat Lux** will continue this tradition as an investigative journal. It will focus on not only the importance of university and community activity, but will include analyses of national and international events. These events' significance are essential in the integrity of an educational institution.

Emphasis will be given to discussion through letters, guest columns, articles, and editorials. All correspondence is welcomed.

## Neglected opportunity

In the past decade, we have witnessed major change in the structure of the university and education. From a period of radical unrest during the 1960's and Vietnam, through the financial crises and faculty and administrative retrenchments of the mid-70's, we now face the present academic exigencies which have re-structured the quality of private education in the United States.

The orientation towards careers and professional opportunities has weakened the study of the humanities. This position at Alfred University has all but removed the study of Foreign Languages, Music, Dance, Drama, and set back History, Philosophy, Religion, English and Literature.

These removals and cutbacks were legitimized by the declining enrollment in these particular courses, and a need to cut money from the budget. Statistics, however, do not bear out the levels of enrollment which were used as the criteria for the cutbacks.

The budget cuts reflected the salaries of faculty members- in some instances tenured professors- and many supportive staff. Decisions were also made not to replace the positions of retiring faculty and staff.

In the recent years, there has been an attempt to re-construct the Foreign Language and Performing Arts programs. This is evident in the enlarged course offerings. But, as yet, only beginning courses are offered in the Foreign Languages and while further intermediate courses are planned, they have not yet materialized.

Provost Odle announced at a recent Student Leaders Meeting that approval was being awaited from Albany for a Foreign Language and Culture major and a Performing Arts major.

It is positive that the University administration has begun to rebuild the Foreign Languages and the Performing Arts at Alfred. But it is only minimal growth.

The financial crisis which academic institutions have come through is far from over. Stabilizing levels of enrollment, economic inflation, the projected decrease in federal education assistance and incentives, general operating costs, and incurred deficits project an ominous picture on the academic future.

In the event of another declared financial exigency, what part of the curriculum stands the greatest likelihood of being cutback or cutout? The trend has been toward the humanities. While no academic institution rationally considers the cutting of the humanities, the budget cuts that were made did not reflect this same consideration.

The trends in the job market and the importance of opportunity in education have steered education toward more technical and vocational orientations on a professional level.

In an institution where the humanities is a tradition (majoring in the human experience) why have administrators been so reluctant to preserve the humanities as more than a token contribution to other careers? It is a credit to the humanities' faculty that the integrity of their curriculum and programs have stood so well. It is also significant that other schools at Alfred are requiring humanities as part of their majors.

The importance of the humanities for not only specializations and careers but the community at large, as well as for the humanities themselves, is evident in social and economic development. Communication, international development, cultural progress, and advanced study would be impossible without them.

The reality of Alfred's size and geographical location makes it vital that it have strong, self-sufficient, academic curriculum in the humanities. The financial credibility of the humanities is established in its importance for other curriculum development at an undergraduate level.

Without this, a private institution of higher learning becomes no more than an educationally accredited vocational and technical facility.

It is impossible for Alfred to escape financial crises because of its dependency on a larger market than its own. But it is necessary for Alfred to maintain its development as a liberal arts institution.

We look forward to continued growth in the humanities and the contributions that the schools of Alfred can make toward humanities development.

## El Salvadorians: Reform for whom? Peasants victims

By Tony Mastrogiorgio

Ronald Reagan was elected president by promising to get the federal government "off the backs of the people". Apparently, he has no desire to similarly unburden the people of El Salvador. Decisions made in the relative tranquility of Washington have very tangible repercussions in the war-torn Central American nation.

To a certain extent, the rhetoric accompanying an action has little effect on how that action makes itself felt in the material world, especially if the rhetoric attempts to ground itself in an illusion. The significance of the Reagan victory is that certain liberal illusions, whether they were unconscious or manipulative, will now be laid to rest, to be replaced by a clear-sighted understanding of the United States' role in Latin America. Unfortunately, that role is clearly reactionary.

Since the October 1974 coup d'etat by a group of junior army officers, the Carter State Department has portrayed the junta as moderates, besieged by left and right wing extremists. It was claimed that given a chance to establish a stable environment, the junta would ground itself in the moderate core of El Salvador. Such a view is a heroic defiance of the facts.

The Catholic Archdiocese of El Salvador estimates that of the 9,000 people killed in political violence last year, 802 were murdered by the security forces. The remaining twenty percent were killed by right-wing death squads who function with considerable police protection.

The Archdiocese's estimate leads to one of two conclusions: First, that the junta, as evidenced by its considerable reliance on violence, has no interest in any moderate, popular solutions, or, second, it is so out of control of

its own forces that it is politically irrelevant. Judging by the Junta's efficiency in its land

"reform" policy, the former conclusion seems more likely.

Indeed, Land Reform was central to the Carter Administration's claim that the junta was a moderate reformist coalition. Yet rather than being a major change in the status quo, land reform has been an attempt by the right-wing to de-radicalize a segment of the peasant population without effectively changing the economic powers within the nation. Ultimately, the junta's brand of reform may be the cruelest blow yet endured by the peasant population.

Currently, the Junta has received 60 million dollars in direct and indirect, non-military aid from the U.S. for the land reform program. The immediate beneficiaries of the program have been the very wealthy who may now sell marginal lands which previously had no market value.

Once the land is thus "sized" the second beneficiaries are the security forces who use some of the land to establish bases in previously inaccessible areas. Coffee lands, which are the basis for the El Salvadorian economy, are untouched by the reform.

Most peasants are excluded from the program since they are migrant workers who do not occupy a permanent spot. The reform is geared toward peasants who rent plots; after a sufficient warning was given, rented lands were to be given "to the tiller". Many, slightly more wealthy peasants, who rented small plots for hard currency, evicted their tenants for fear of losing their only livelihood.

Before the reform began, peasants had rotated plots to avoid over-working the poor soil, now, however, peasants are locked into a single small plot on which they are entirely dependent for their survival.

Obviously, reform has done little good for the peasants, despite its lofty "Human Rights" objectives. Is this because Carter has blundered his "do good" attempts, or is it that

despite all the rhetoric, there is no moderate regime and no moderate form of intervention?

The Reagan administration clearly understands this; the Carter administration learned this more slowly. In fact, one of the Carter administration's last acts was to lift the "lethal aid" ban on El Salvador by sending the junta 4 million dollars of rifles, ammunition, and helicopters. Previous aid had been non-lethal: tear-gas, flak-jacks, night vision scopes, eceteria, and the training of officers at our Panama Canal base.

Several factors indicate the Reagan administration's new hard-line stance. In recent statements, the President has singled out combating terrorism as the purpose of his foreign policy. It is unlikely he means the junta's terrorism.

Henry Kissinger has ingratiated himself with the new administration. In fact, according to *Newsweek*, Reagan looks to Kissinger as a creative consultant who makes up for Haig's lack of imagination. Kissinger was responsible for America's Chilean intervention in 1973. In the post-detente era of American diplomacy, such a policy of indirect confrontation with "Soviet interests" is likely to be revived.

Finally, there is Jeane Kirkpatrick. By all appearances she is Reagan's verbal gun-slinger. Her appointment to the U.N. is proof that Reagan sees the era of conciliation as having passed by. Her most famous statement is the need to support "moderately repressive regimes" in Latin America. Carter regarded the junta as merely moderate, now it appears Reagan will allow it to add slightly repressive methods to its already barbaric stabilization programs.

Perhaps even the pretext of reform will be dropped as Reagan searches for his own equivalent to the Chilean Facist Pinochet.

**Next Issue: Military Intervention: U.S. Troops in El Salvador?**

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# In who's interest

Now that the hostages are home from Iran, the United States is, for the moment, in celebration. The patriotic fervor that has accompanied the hostage release, however, obscures the events before the embassy takeover. Indeed, the seizure of the United States embassy by the Iranian revolutionaries involved violations of existing international law and human injustices.

If, however, embassies are given diplomatic immunity through international law then it should be made obvious that that immunity became a mere front for circumstances which took place well before the takeover in 1979.

The reasons for U.S. presence in Iran were obvious. Oil and the Persian Gulf, and the proximity of other oil-rich Arab countries. Everything in that region is judged on the basis of those interests.

While the hostage crisis was indeed tragic, nothing will have been resolved if we do not investigate the circumstances which brought about the crisis.

The U.S. government and related interests were complicit in the death of nearly 30,000 Iranian citizens, who were murdered by execution, torture, and counter-terror. Countless others were imprisoned. This activity was the direct responsibility of the Shah, his army and SAVAK.

SAVAK was an Iranian government intelligence agency that for many years carried out actions aimed at protecting the Shah, his government, and related western interests in Iran (who maintained his power through various aid). The United States trained and supplied SAVAK agents through Military and Central Intelligence Agencies.

One needed no hindsight to have recognized the social and political circumstances which were evolving in Iran. However, the American public was kept unaware of the real events taking place during the Shah's reign.

Under these circumstances, who should it surprise when the Iranian people overthrew the Shah and his administration, and maintain deep resentments against the U.S. (U.S. government agencies are called "spies" by the Iranians because of their involvement with the Shah and SAVAK).

The ultimate hand of the U.S. in the development of the situation in Iran (in the interest of oil, defense, and securing the Shah) has resulted in an extremely conservative reaction as seen in Moslem Nationalism, and the declaration of an Islamic Republic in Iran.

This nationalism has nearly succeeded in destroying the same progressive elements in Iran that the Shah and SAVAK (with the covert aid of U.S. and western interests) worked so hard to repress.

The complicity in the Shah's actions signifies the grim reality of U.S. foreign policy - a policy that not even the present administration will change. Through the direct support of the Shah and his actions, the circumstances for the hostage crisis were inevitable.

The U.S. government continues to act as if these events are insignificant, even in light of the new Islamic Republic in Iran.

# Marshall charges

here. Again, Dean King never knew specifics of a report, but he knew as much as he wanted.

So I played games with a few reports for what I considered to be good and sufficient reasons (like not being granted monies verbally promised, promises upon which we made contracts we had to honor). Always the monies were for Alfred. Some might call it overzealousness in Alfred's cause. In retrospect, I would call it just plain stupid. But it wasn't a matter of "me" being stupid; "we" were stupid—my leader and I.

To shorten the story, when I left A.U. it became impossible for my replacement to decipher some reports, as I had openly warned him months earlier, and explanations had to be given. This presented Donald with a real problem at a most inopportune time—right when a new and then perceived hard-nosed President was coming to Alfred.

I fully appreciated Donald's dilemma. He was between a rock and a hard place: admitting to his knowledge of my occasional "gamesmanship" (and thereby confessing to his share of the guilt), or claiming an incredible degree of ignorance and merely looking like a fool and being guilty of lousy supervision for six years. I was gone, and he still had to live and work in the community and support a family, so he made the obvious choice. While people may disagree as to Donald King's competence, no one doubts that he is a "survivor"; what he lacks in intellect he more than makes up for in persistence and political savvy.

So I became the lone "heavy", and Dean King assumed the role of the stupid victim duped by his friend. Although it lacked truth, it was the response I had anticipated and was quite prepared to live with, if only for his family's sake. Even when I was warned that Donald was "out to get me", I ignored this; after all, what I had done I had done

consciously, with adequate reason, I thought, and with the sufficient knowledge of my friend and boss. I had determined that Alfred would receive its due, and had acted accordingly.

But "blacklisting is too much to take. If I am so offensive as to warrant this type of degrading and dishonorable action—dishonorable and degrading to the "blacklisters", not me—then the participants in that decision had better take a long, hard look at one of their hypocritical own. The very concept of "blacklisting" is repugnant and fouls the morale and reputation of all associated with it. Cowardly "blacklisting"—not even informing your victims of your act—is worse because no one ever knows if he/she is on "The List".

It is claimed that the decision to "blacklist" was made months ago, presumably during the first semester. I doubt this, based both upon inconsistencies in the facts and the hope that President Neville would not be party to such an act. From all reports, such an action as "blacklisting" would be suprisingly out of character for him; he has not the reputation that some of the other Staff members have of being swayed by personalities.

No, this is the work of smaller men. I prefer to cling to the theory (the possibility of which I had already been warned) that certain Staff members learned of the business arrangement with Admissions and Publications, and either out of fear, anger, stupidity, or perverted vengeance, decided to put the kabosh to it.

Let us pray that is the case—that Dr. Neville was not a party to "blacklisting", and that the cowardly, ill-advised action of his Cabinet was a personal vendetta against me. The alternative is to believe that this infamous practice is common practice at A.U. and it follows then that any individual or group could join me on "The List".

"Blacklisting" is a terrible thing, and those who do the "blacklisting" are equally scary. However, I am not frightened or intimidated by these actions, as I am independent of the university for life and livelihood. But what of you who are not so independent? What of the untenured faculty member or the professor who needs something special from these Administrators?

What if the Dean for Student Affairs takes a disliking to a particular fraternity or student group? Will they then find themselves on his secret "blacklist"?

I am reminded of the old English toast used upon the death of their monarch: "The King is dead. Long live the King!" Here's a new twist: "McCarthy is dead. Long live the King!"

So there is my story. I have made mistakes, but I never lied about them. What was done was done for A.U.; when I danced, I was prepared to pay the Piper. I know Donald King can't say the same thing; he danced, and then tried to sneak out the back door without paying, and he did it for his own personal survival. Which is the more dishonest act? I have nothing to gain from lying here; others have everything to lose in finally telling the truth.

The ancient Greeks had an advantage in these matters we modern men lack. Even the greatest of the gods and Kings were honor-bound if they swore an oath on the River Styx.

Civilization permits no Styx for us. But if it did, I wouldn't hesitate to put the above facts and their implications to that test and let the leaders of Alfred University live with it.

**John E. Marshall**  
former Associate Dean for Student Affairs

# Odle responds

To the Editor:

The University does have a clear and immediate response to John Marshall's letter to the Editor of the *Fiat Lux*. I wish to make that response, using the forum of the student press, because comment should be prompt and immediately available to all readers.

It is highly regrettable that Mr. Marshall chose to use the press for this highly personal statements about his former associates and their actions and motives. While he is entitled to his views of past events, the attempt to displace his responsibility on others and to cast a general pall on the University administration is both unwarranted and uninformed.

Mr. Marshall resigned from his position at Alfred University on June 30, 1979. After his departure from his position, his successor found certain reports prepared by Mr. Marshall to contain inaccurate and exaggerated data. There was absolutely no prior knowledge of these misrepresentations by his supervisor or associates.

These faulty reports were immediately reviewed by the appropriate administrators and the problems were fully shared with State agency personnel who

originally received the incorrect reports. Corrected reports were submitted and conferences were held face-to-face with agency personnel. The reports were prepared by Mr. Marshall while he was a trusted and valued employee of Alfred University; they were signed by him as accurate and submitted in good faith on Alfred's behalf.

At no time during this period did any of Mr. Marshall's associates know the reports were less than factual or accurate. Mr. Marshall had full, delegated responsibility for these reports - a responsibility which was not properly exercised. It is important to state that no funds were missing. They were redirected to support other cultural programs on the Alfred campus. Funds which could not be allocated to meet specific grant requirements were returned to the granting agency.

Agency personnel have had full access to all information to assure compliance with guidelines. The real problem was that Mr. Marshall's former colleagues and his replacement were in the untenable position of making apologies for his actions and the University suffered the stigma of inaccurate reporting.

I am personally knowledgeable of all discussions relative to Alfred University's decision not to again associate with Mr. Marshall in a business relationship nor to permit him to utilize University equipment or facilities for private gain. As a private institution, the University reserves the right to contract for services with those who have performed in a manner which has earned overall trust and respect.

There is no "blacklist" at Alfred University nor is the administration idle in its diligence to exercise its public service functions in the highest manner possible. In this instance we found a problem created by a former employee, faced it quickly and squarely with those involved and protected this institution from further business associations with the person who created the problem.

This is what administrators must do to provide for integrity and continuity in an institution. It is very unfortunate that Mr. Marshall's inappropriate personal actions should have caused him and all of us such pain and inconvenience.

**S. Gene Odle**  
President Interim and Provost

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**Reminder:** The Professional & Administrative Career Examination (PACE) will be held on March 7, 1981 - May 2, 1981. Applications must be in during the filing period January 19, 1981 - February 13, 1981. Stop by the Career & Counseling Services for more information and to find out where your nearest testing location will be.

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# LETTERS

## To the Editor:

Alfred without St. Pat's?  
Nurses without caps?

For the first time since the beginning of the nursing program at Alfred University, the sophomore nurses are without funding for a capping ceremony.

If you are not sure exactly what such a ceremony entails, we will tell you.

The capping ceremony is a long standing tradition that enforces the import of the nurses role. This is a highlight in the academic careers of the nurses.

Since the nurses role has been radically changing in the past few years, the Alfred University nursing faculty felt to downplay the cap in an effort to put forth the philosophy of the "professionalism" of nurses. To this end, the nursing administration removed the capping ceremony from the budget.

The sophomore nurses, almost unanimously, are in favor of keeping the capping ceremony. We have had fund raisers (with varying degrees of success) in order to finance our own ceremony. However, we can not swing it alone.

We strongly feel that the ceremony should be reinstated on an annual basis, and funded by the nursing administration as it has been since the beginning of the nursing program at Alfred University.

We are tied to the past and the future by the strong but yet invisible bonds of tradition.

**The officers of the  
Sophomore Nursing class**

## To the Editor:

In these times of inflation, it is understood that in some areas there must be cutbacks made by the administration. But recently these cutbacks have been directed at some of the important values of students. For example there was talk of the possible elimination of a graduation speaker. And moreover, the termination of senior week, which takes place just prior to graduation.

However, this letter is concerned with another cutback, this time directed at the sophomore nursing class and their annual capping ceremony. For those students unaware of this ceremony it is a ceremony noting a step forward in the nursing career. It is, in a way, a midpoint of their career in becoming a nurse. This ceremony is symbolic of their achievements and has been funded by the administration over the past years.

However, this year, for the first time, the administration has failed to sponsor this event. They claim that this ceremony has lost its value. From what we observed at the January 29 Senate meeting, the nurses as well as the Senate (representing the student body) are fully supportive of the nurses and if need-be, would allocate funds to this cause. However, it should not be ours, the students, responsibility to detract the money from our allocated activities fund. What the administration has actually done is "pushed

off" their responsibility onto the Senate, who feel and acknowledge the values that the administration have turned their backs to.

We don't condemn the administration for attacking the students' sense of values, but we think they are blind to some of the values that we do hold.

We hope this editorial gives any students concerned with their right to education, an incentive to voice their opinion by letter or word of mouth to the nursing school's administration.

The message we wish to convey to the administration is that in light of the undeniable interest in this ceremony expressed by both the nurses and their fellow students, we respectfully suggest that they re-evaluate their decision to do away with this ceremony. A few hundred dollars to support an event of such interest doesn't seem eccentric.

We feel that the Senate will help, if necessary, but are not in as good a financial position to do so. We bring this to your attention in the interest of Alfred University, where we all hope to leave with a positive educational experience.

**Jin Cullen and Jeff Alexander**

## To the Editor:

I had a dream of living-growing my own food, feeding the hungry, comforting the sad, laughing with the happy, breathing the air, talking with the animals, feeling the sun, the moon, the stars, the rain, the snow, and the cold. I dream of being able to trust people, telling them how good it is to be alive.

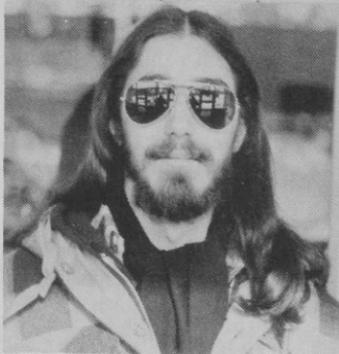
I dream of swimming in a lake and talking with the fish or walking through the desert and watching the lizards change color. I dream of sitting on top of a mountain peak and observing the valley below me in silence. I dream of the love and joy of being born, living, and dying in harmony with all of nature.

I open my eyes and do not like what I see. The sun has a hard time trying to spread life through the dirty air, valleys are dotted with millions of houses and cars, coal bleeds from wounded mountains, the grass is covered with concrete roads, oil slicks are killing the fish in our seas, the deserts are railed in fences and covered with radioactive waste, power lines box the sky, rocket ships pollute the stars, cities grow and spread their dirt and noise to places where antelope used to play.

And people, people everywhere, these people, these Men and Women everywhere, they lie for money, cheat for money, don't feed each other without money, hate for money, murder for money, fight wars for money, sit in offices eight hours a day for money, think for money, make love for money, form corporations for money, work for money, destroy their earth for money, and live for money!

I am crying! People have forgotten that they are human beings!

**Now that we have the hostages back, what should America's policy towards Iran be?**



**Guy Mangano**

The U.S. should place more stringent economic and political sanctions on Iran. We should also push our allies to act in a similar fashion. By doing this we would be punishing Iran for its outlandish acts as well as showing other nations that any future hostile acts towards our diplomats won't be tolerated.



**Jennifer Ries**

Inquire if they'd be interested in starting a "kidnap-your-Nemesis" program.

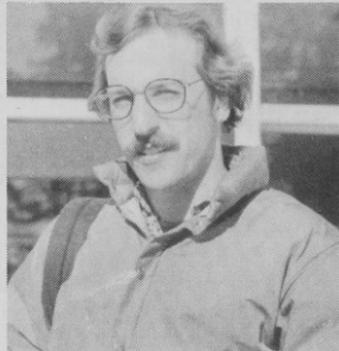
## John Davidson

I don't think we should deal with them until the country can become civilized and Khomeni doesn't exist.



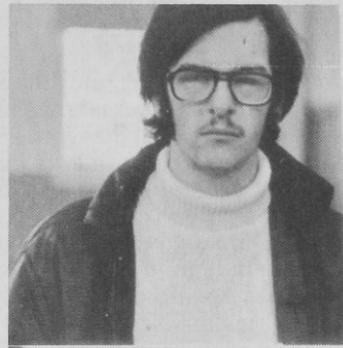
## Bob Beyer

The policy towards Iran should be one in which the USA uses great caution. It is true that Buffalonian Mary Dwyer is still there so drastic radical movements should be avoided. I believe that it should be a give and take situation, with USA taking and Iran giving.



## Tin Stegner

I believe that the U.S. government should take steps to insure that no Americans could ever be taken hostage again, and also, if the unlikely event did occur, that a special Army/Marine group be detailed with "Hostage Rescue".



## PHI KAPPA TAU

*in the pursuit of excellence*

# Food by Henri

By H. Martin III

For many, college is the first encounter with the kitchen, and preparing food on their own. Some turn from it, and scramble off to the nearest fast food establishment. For an alternative to mass produced plastic wrapped fillers, peanut-butter and jelly sandwiches, or something you regret eating the day after, the recipes that will appear in each issue henceforth can be a tasty alternative.

All the recipes have been adopted for easy preparation, and are within a student's budget. Each recipe has been tested by me and tasted by many Alfred students at my dinner parties.

This issue will revolve around "company" food- things which are great for small dinner occasions. A great introduction to any meal is **French Onion Soup**:

**6 cups sliced onions [about six medium onions]**  
**4 Tbsp. butter or margerine**  
**3 cans Beef Consomme**  
**2 soup cans water**  
**1 beef boullion cube**  
**2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce**  
**1/2 tsp. pepper**  
**6 slices of bread [French bread]**  
**Cheddar or Provelone cheese.**

In a large covered saucepan, cook onions in butter on a low heat for about 25 minutes, stirring occasionally; adding a little extra butter if needed. Then add consomme, Worcester-shire sauce, water, boullion, and pepper. Heat to boiling. Reduce heat; cover and simmer about 30 minutes. Place bread slices (toasted) in each of six soup bowls; pour soup over bread and place enough slices of cheese to cover soup. Place in a 450 degree oven for five to ten minutes, or until cheese melts. If you have no access to an oven, sprinkle soup with grated cheese.

To further a French New Orleans meal, Jambalaya can please anyone in this tradition:

**3/4 lb. diced cooked ham**  
**1 Tbsp. drippings, butter, or margerine**  
**1 clove garlic or 1/2 tsp. garlic powder**  
**1 tsp. salt**  
**1 onion, chopped**  
**1 green pepper, chopped**  
**2 stalks celery, sliced**  
**1 can canned tomatoes**  
**1 cup tomatoe sauce**  
**4 cups water**  
**2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper**

**1/4 tsp. thyme, 1/4 tsp. sage,**  
**1/4 tsp. basil**  
**1 Tbsp. Worcestershire sauce**

**6 drops tabasco sauce**

**1 cup uncooked rice**

**1 cup cooked frozen tiny shrimp**

Melt drippings, add crushed garlic with 1 tsp. salt, onion, green pepper, celery, and cook until onion is yellow and translucent. Add remaining ingredients. Simmer 20 to 30 minutes, stir occasionally. Serve hot with biscuits and fresh salad.

To complete this meal, a cool fresh dessert is mandatory. Vouvrey Cream and Fruit fits in style.

**1 can unsweetened pineapple**  
**2 cups fresh seedless grapes**  
**1/2 cup sour cream**  
**1/4 cup brown sugar, 1/2 tsp. nutmeg**  
**4 cups of vanilla ice-cream**  
**1/2 cup brandy, cognac, or sherry**

Combine pineapple, grapes, sour cream, sugar, the liquor, and nutmeg. Serve over ice cream.

I hope these suggestions will brighten your table and that craving for good food. Enjoy, and look for the next issues "munchie" food ideas for those late night cravings.

Contact me for any food and recipe ideas.

**DON'T BE FOOLED!**

Alfred Live Saturday Night midnight on WALF

# Cultural Corner

## Bergren Forum The Re-hispanization of America

By Larry Dilworth

The "rehispanization of America," was comfortably delivered by Dr. Francis Trice, to the assembled faculty and students upon occasion of the first Bergren Forum of 1981. For the attendant regulars and the merely curious alike, the subject was stimulating as well as satisfyingly pertinent. The rehispanization taking place refers to the increasing growth of the Hispanic population in the United States, and the effect of that growth upon American society.

At the outset, Dr. Trice indicated that he was not going to deal with the political and economic aspects of this issue. It was his purpose to create an awareness of the magnitude of the Hispanic presence in this country.

Of course, to speak of a re-hispanization implies the existence of an earlier "hispanization". To this point, Dr. Trice spoke of the expeditions sent to the Americas by Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

It was the heyday of Spanish greatness when the conquistadors - men like Cortez, Pizarro, and Ponce de Leon - explored much of the American continent, bringing to it Spanish rule, Spanish culture, and the ever-present companion to Spanish history, the Catholic Church.

The Spanish influence can be felt in a city like St. Augustine, the oldest in the U.S., founded by the Spaniards in 1564. Or it can be felt in places with names like Santa Clara, San Diego, Santa Fe, Los Alamos, Arizona, California, and Colorado.

Words like chocolate, disco, guitar, hacienda, junta, lasso, plaza, rodeo, tequilla, and tortilla are all colloquial English. And one cannot forget those great American automobiles: the Cordoba, the De Sota, and the Matador.

It is from Mexico, across the Rio Grande (our name for it - they call it the Rio Bravo), and from Cuba and Puerto Rico that modern day conquistadors are setting out to march on America. The massive influx of these peoples to the U.S. is the cause of what Dr. Trice inspiringly refers

to as the "re-hispanization" of America.

The Mexicans, or "Chicanos" if you prefer (the word stemming from the mispronunciation of the Indian "Me-chicano"), are quite familiar to Americans as the pickers of grapes and cantaloupes - quite a negative perspective. They are unquestionably associated with the concept of cheap labor, much like the "coolies" of the nineteenth century. Yet their large numbers will preclude such treatment in the future.

The name of Cesar Chavez symbolizes the growing organization of the largest Hispanic minority in the United States. They cross the 2000 mile border with the U.S. at the rate of 1000 per day, and according to the most recent census, their numbers in California total 16½ of that state's population. And in San Francisco, where in 1970 they were the largest minority in the city, Mexican-Americans now constitute 55 percent of the population. And in San Francisco, where in 1970 they were the largest minority in the city, Mexican-Americans now constitute 55½ of the population.

Cubans and Puerto Ricans have been emigrating to the U.S. since the turn of the twentieth century. Cubans have arrived in three waves: the first following the Spanish-American war; the second after the fall of the dictator, Batista, in 1959; and the third subsequent to Castro's expulsion of the "boat people".

The largest grouping of Cubans in the U.S. resides in greater Miami, where fully 3/5 of the city's half-million residents are Cuban. There is also a sizable population of Cubans in New Jersey, referred to as the "Cuban Mafia".

Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic minority in the east. They center around New York City where they comprise a majority of that city's 2 million Hispanic residents. Immigrants from the Dominican Republic comprise the remainder.

Unlike the Cubans and Mexicans, more Puerto Ricans are returning to their native land than are arriving in the United States. Dr. Trice attributes this to a nostalgia for Puerto Rican culture and a disillusionment

with American opportunities.

The need for an American recognition of rehispanization was made clear by Dr. Trice in his presentation. At the present rate of immigration, Hispanics will surpass blacks as the largest minority group in the U.S. by 1985. By the year 2000, Hispanics and Blacks together will outnumber the white, Anglo-Saxon population of this country. There does not appear to be an end in sight to the current trend of immigration. In Mexico, where the population growth rate exceeds that of Bangladesh, and where the population of the capital city hovers somewhere between 14 and 17 million, immigration to the U.S. is seen as a safety valve.

Considering that Mexico's oil and gas holdings rival those of Saudi Arabia in magnitude, it is highly unlikely that the U.S. government will pressure the Mexicans all that much to control traffic across the border.

Dr. Trice did not discuss the cultural differences between Hispanic and Anglo groups in any detail, yet he did indicate his preference for courses of instruction that would cover this specific subject. Dr. Trice does in fact teach a class in Spanish Culture, and another covering Hispanic Literature in the United States.

He is an advocate of bilingual education, but does not feel that the new administration in Washington will allocate any additional funds for such programs.

This frankly, is a blatant evasion of the situation at hand. The great growth of the American Hispanic population impels the government to make a greater effort at assimilating this new force, otherwise American society will eventually divide along cultural lines. Allowing the government to relinquish responsibility for what will eventually become a crisis of national proportions smacks of doctrinairism.

Dr. Trice's message may be interpreted as a warning to bigots and ideological conservatives that the rehispanization of America is an absolute fact, and that our treatment of it now will determine the stability and quality of our domestic future.

## Not just another virtue

By Avi Kempinski

"We feel that the Greeks have received the bulk of criticism (while)... response to our benevolencies has been slow" began Don Koglmeier at last week's Bergren Forum.

Koglmeier and Tim Dinger, both seniors, offered the noon time audience a statement on the role and virtues of the Greek houses. The talk was entitled: "Not Just Another Bar: The Role of Drinking in the Fraternities and Sororities".

Koglmeier and Dinger are, respectively former president and former vice-president of the Inter-Greek Council (IGC), a board collectively representing the six fraternities and three sororities at Alfred.

A major concern of the IGC, according to Koglmeier, is to reverse the bad press accumulated by the Greeks. Aims include improving inter-Greek relations and enhancing communication between the Greeks and Alfred University.

Koglmeier, speaking first, presented the following virtues and functions that the Greeks offer.

Aside from a 400 plus combined membership and a total budget of approximately \$400,000 the houses support their pledges emotionally, academically, socially and intrinsically. In addition, according to Koglmeier, the Greeks also aid the Alfred community.

Following this outline, the speakers, anticipating debate, stated that their talk would be short to allow sufficient time for discussion. Unlike past Forums, this strategy led only to a topical presentation where the speakers listed scattered points and practices of the Greek houses.

Koglmeier and Dinger emphasized the social support that the Greeks offered to students, particularly freshmen. Academically, the Greeks "improve the quality of learning" said Koglmeier, adding that, "most houses have past tests and papers."

In response to this, one subsequent question from the audience pointed to the apparent decrease in grades and increase

of class fatigue during the Greek's pledge week.

Koglmeier acknowledged that this was a problem, but added "we often try to offset this (with) tutoring." Dinger, in reply, referred to the new pledges themselves. "One of the major problems is that freshmen who do not know how to budget their time." From the audience one student then called out that her grades actually rose during pledge week.

On a community level, the Greek's have donated funds to the Alfred libraries, staged a Christmas party for children, and raised over \$1,000 for charities.

Intrinsic improvement comes, said Koglmeier, with the members increased sense of "responsibility and cooperation" which is "to be carried over to the real world."

Koglmeier added simply that, "we supply entertainment to a group of individuals who may give us something in return."

On the controversial issue of hazing, the speakers replied that hazing is a necessary initiation rite. Asked what exactly is this rite, Koglmeier replied that it differs radically with each particular house but can be defined as "physical and mental discomfort."

"Is physical and mental discomfort necessary for membership to the houses?, a woman asked.

Koglmeier responded that whatever we engage in contains some degree of physical and mental discomfort and therefore "hazing (is) justified by its definition."

Following Koglmeier's argument, that there is "hazing in all houses, in all life," perhaps the legitimacy of fraternal organizations points rather to a larger social phenomena including the "collegiate spirit", alumni contributions, and surely a question of values.

If not, then perhaps Koglmeier, addressing the relation between academics and pledging, is sadly correct in accepting this schism as "one of the evils of our society (and) therefore we can not rationalize it."

## Alfred Film Society

By Paul Wallach

"Dr. Strangelove", "Tree of the Wooden Clogs", and "Tom Jones". These are only three of the eleven internationally acclaimed movies shown by the Alfred Film Society projected in Harder Hall or the Science Center.

On Thursday nights, "a good night to go see a movie", according to Tom Rasmussen, non-commercially successful films, English language favorites, foreign films on "best film ever" lists as well as films people normally wouldn't see, now can be viewed for \$1.75.

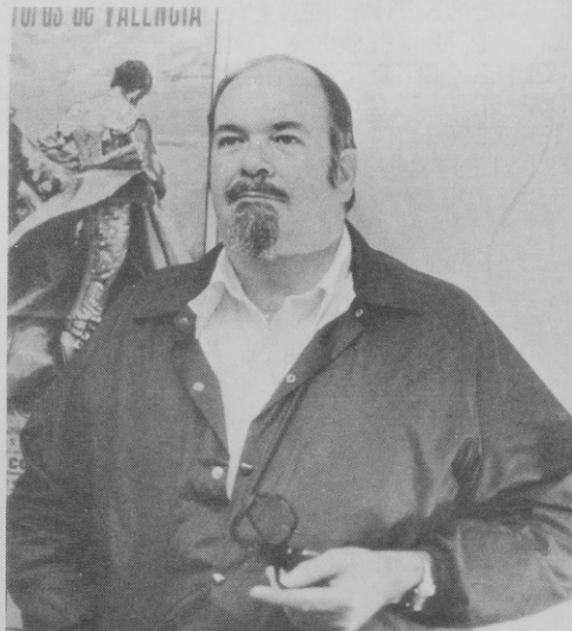
The society, headed for the two current semesters by Tom Rasmussen and Jerry Fowler, was formed four semesters ago by photographer Roger Freeman and ex-Alfred History professor, Randy McGowan. The society currently has 125 members consisting of student and faculty, just enough money to cover film expenses.

Tom Rasmussen and Jerry Fowler decide which films will be seen based on film distributor's catalogues which may contain interesting film possibilities, show good examples of film art,

or use fine camera work. Suggestions are also welcome.

The films are geared for the film buff and anyone who appreciates a good movie. Gordon Giddings, a freshman who saw six of the eleven movies last semester for the \$10.00 subscription price (now \$12.00) thought, "It was well worth my money."

Tom Rasmussen, a film enthusiast since college, taught in Zambia, Africa where he also ran a film society. For him, it's worth his time running the society and he gets to see films he's never seen before, too.



# WALF album review: "Sandanista" From the Clash

By  
Tony

Mastrogiorgio

A new Clash album always presents a problem. On the one hand there is a temptation to be overly enthusiastic. Even when this enthusiasm is justified, as it usually is about the Clash, it obscures objective analysis. Their genuine contribution is lost in the adjectives.

The other problem, which is partly a cause of the first, is that the Clash always does the unexpected. *London's Calling* was an unexpectedly joyous, rocky, full-bodied album, which turned the pessimism of *Give 'em Enough Rope* on its head. The group emerged from the Apocalypse with an engaging romanticism.

Their latest effort, a three record set called *Sandinista!* has captured even ardent Clash fans by surprise. It was expected that the new material would follow the lead of last year's single *Bankrobber*, an expertly executed reggae ballad which rejects the usual trappings of white reggae, yet was far more than a pale imitation of the Jamaican sound.

Instead, the new album presents a broad range of experimentation in areas the Clash has never touched before: p-funk, jazz, and disco (!). Also in evidence are some straight forward rockers, pop-songs (by the Clash's standards) and *London's Calling*-style reggae; but even these are approached with a fresh attitude.

What makes the Clash's experiments so successful is not their broad range, but their obvious continuity with earlier efforts. This paradox is resolved when one analyzes the Clash's vision of the world. Since the beginning Strummer and Jones have maintained both optimism (Janie Jones) and a dread that the

essential good nature of man will be smothered by unfeeling governments or business men (as in *Career Opportunities*).

This view has increased in sophistication and has emerged as a fighting creed: we have a lot at stake, but to win the battle requires both anger and hope. The Clash have never broken with this view; their music is an exploration of every facet of that creed.

So much for their romanticism. While sheer energy sustained the earlier works, fine musicianship is their current strength. The playing on *Magnificent Seven*, *Hitsville U.K.*, and *Somebody Got Murdered* is especially impressive. (*Hitsville U.K.* deserves the "Bass-line of the Year" Award).

The lyrics have only occasional lapses, as in the opening line of *The Equaliser*, but are still generally strong. In fact, a bitter wit often shows through: "Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi/Went down to the park/ They was murdered by the other team/ who went on to win/ 50-nil".

Other songs, such as *The Beaten Track*, *Somebody Got Murdered*, and *Broadway*, paint full portraits of their characters and locales.

The other high-spots include: *Ivan Meets G.I. Joe*, a disco send-off about World War III in Studio 54, *Midnight Log*, *Police on My Back*, and especially *The Call-up*.

There is but a single complaint: no one can produce a 36-track set without weak spots. While most of the material is good, it takes away from the initial thrust. Pruning should have started with sides five and six. Side four, however, should be left intact.

Note: *Sandinista* was contributed to WALF by The Music Loft

Peer Counselors are now being selected for openings next fall. If you are interested, pick up an application in the SLAP office, Cannon101. Applications are due on Friday, February 20.

## Sports at Alfred

By Jeffrey Heriman

Alfred University beat RIT on the boards and on defense. The final score was Alfred 65, RIT 49.

Coach Frederick, when asked why the team has improved from past seasons, replied, "There is much more experience on the floor. During the past two years only one senior graduated". John Wuyochah, the outstanding guard for Alfred, has not played since his freshman year but came back this year to be the playmaker. The team wins and loses as a team. According to Fredericks this is the reason behind the team's success.

Dave Conklin, a 6 foot 1 Junior, provided key steals to give Alfred a commanding lead. Bill Byrne leads the Saxons in scoring, averaging 20.5 points a game. Byrne rarely missed a shot against RIT.

The spark of RIT was Woody Hudson. Hudson scored 20 points against a tough Alfred defense.

The big senior, David Smith, scored three easy layups in the fourth quarter to win the game for Alfred.

Alfred has the toughest part of the season to go, six home games and six away games. There are two teams highly ranked out of the twelve says Coach Fredericks.

**Basic Microelectronics**, a Division of Textron, located in beautiful Palm Beach County, Florida, seeks a **Ceramic Engineer** experienced in the lapping and polishing of precision flat glass surfaces and prisms. Must be able to understand and interpret interference patterns and apply corrections to produce optically flat, highly polished, low defect surfaces. Recent Ceramic Engineering graduates are encouraged to apply.

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## Food Co-op

People's Campaign Food Co-op will meet on Sunday, Feb. 8th at 4:00pm in the Parents' Lounge of the Campus Center. Orders Blanks may be picked up at the Campus Center desk for the bidding session. All orders must be paid at the end of the meeting.

cont'd from p.1

ture on Historiography. Campbell's work in the field has significantly contributed to overcoming this gap.

In 1978, *The Second Empire Revisited* was published. This study analyzed how attitudes toward Napoleon III were an expression of a particular historian's politics. Campbell paid particular attention to the historians of late period Third Republic.

The reviews for the book were quite "warm". *Choice* magazine said Campbell's study, "belongs in every academic library". The *London Times Literary Supplement*, in a review by J.P.T. Bury, said "his analysis... (is) able and comments often trenchant". Bury concluded that Campbell

"has usefully done for Napoleon III what Pieter Geyl did for Napoleon I twenty years ago".

Campbell's next project, for which he plans a return to France this summer, is to investigate how Liberal theorists have come to grips with the collapse of the Liberal Republic during the inter-war period. The last chapter of *The Second Empire Revisited* dealt with this question to a certain extent, as did a paper Campbell presented to the American Historical Association on anti-communism in the inter-war period. The paper was given this past December.

As for Alfred, Campbell has no plans other than continuing to enjoy his colleagues and students. The University's recognition of his achievements through the Hagar Professorship (previously he had been selected Outstanding Faculty Member in 1977) can only help preserve a very productive, long-standing relationship.

and the Recycling Center moved in. This move was made approximately four to five years ago.

Today, the Admissions Office continues its work in Crandel Hall and the Recycling Center, in Crandel Barn.

According to Bob Kelley, business manager of the university, there are no plans being discussed at this time to renovate Crandel Barn or to put it to any other use.

## Crandall Barn, Alfred's Recycling Center

By Mary Mastrogiorgio

The Alfred Recycling Center is located on Main Street, Alfred. The structure that houses the center is one of two buildings built in 1905 by Ira Babcock Crandel. The residence is called Crandel Hall and the other section, called Crandel Barn, was initially built as a carriage house.

Alfred University acquired the buildings when they were willed to the school around the year 1928.

In September, 1933, Crandel Hall was first used as the president's home, when University President, Paul Titsworth moved in. However, Titsworth passed away in December of the same year. The man who succeeded him in that office owned his own home, so Crandel Hall was then occupied by Dr. A.J.C. Bond, Dean of the Theological School, and his family.

When the next president came in, Dr. Walters, Crandel Hall once again became the president's residence.

Dr. Walters served as president from 1945-1948.

Two of these three years, he put Crandel Barn to good use by offering the use of the building to the School for American Craftsman. This school, founded by Mrs. Vanderbuilt Webb, moved to different areas where facilities were available. Sometime in 1947, the school went to Rochester, where it is now part of RIT.

When Dr. Walters left in 1948, Dr. Ellis Drake continued the custom of using Crandel Hall as the president's home. Dr. Drake was there from 1948-1967. In 1967, the new president, Dr. Leland Miles, used the Hall through 1969. At this time, the official president's home on Pine Hill Drive was completed, and Dr. Miles moved in.

At this time, the Admissions office moved into Crandel Hall and the Performing Arts Division took over Crandel Barn. They used it for their stage crews, workshops and costume storage areas. After the owner was made available to them, the P.A. division left Crandel Barr

## Librarian dies in accident

Herrick Memorial Library aide, Manjuma Banikya, 33, and her 32-year-old husband, Satyesh Banikya, died in a two-car accident on Route 417, near Ceres, nearly two weeks ago. Their six-year-old daughter, Mousumi, was uninjured.

A native of India, Mrs. Banikya was an A.U. library employee since the summer of 1980, where she worked in cataloguing and acquisitions.

"We all feel terrible about it because we liked her very much," said June Brown, head Librarian at Herrick.

Mrs. Banikya had almost completed a master's degree in library science at Syracuse University at the time of her death, Mrs. Brown said. She had earned both a BA and an MA in education while in India.

A very bright woman, according to Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Banikya could read, write and speak Hindi, Russian, Assamese, Bengali and English.

Mr. and Mrs. Banikya lived in Syracuse before moving to Wellsville last year. Mr. Banikya was a dietician at Jones Memorial Hospital in Wellsville.

Young Mousumi is now in Syracuse, where she was born, staying with family friends. An Indian relative is coming to the U.S. to take the little girl back to her parents' homeland, Mrs. Brown explained where their ashes will be sent.

The Herrick library staff has purchased three books for the little girl in memory of her mother. The staff hopes these books will "cheer her up", Mrs. Brown said. One of the books is "very American", she said, and the others include beautiful illustrations for the "very artistic little girl".

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An information meeting, to which all students are invited, will be held on Wednesday, February 11, at 4:30 p.m., in the Parent's Lounge of Campus Center.

Senior interviews will be held on February 12. Contact the Office of Career Planning, Bartlett Hall, NOW for an appointment.

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA