

# FIAT LUX



Alfred University's Student Newspaper

April 6, 1981

## DELTA SIG FIRE

### 3 Firemen Injured Residents Escape

By Dave Dimnock

At about 5:15 AM last Friday morning fire fighters from Alfred, Alfred Station, and Almond arrived at Delta Sigma Phi at the report of a fire. When firemen arrived to extinguish the blaze, which was on the third floor of the structure, they were beaten back by the heat and smoke.

The first fireman to confront the blaze commented that they could not see out of their oxygen masks nor could they maneuver in the maze of rooms on the attic floor. The Wellsville Hook and Ladder company was called in to the fire and Andover was called to come to the Alfred fire station for stand-by situations.

A major problem that prevented immediate control of the

fire is the balloon-wall structure of the building. In essence, this kind of structure is similar to a flue in the outside walls and between floors (should a fire occur in these spaces). This kind of structure is common in homes as old as Delta Sig.

After about two hours, the fire was brought under control and extinguished.

three firemen were injured, none seriously. One was the result of a mishap on the Wellsville Hook and ladder truck and the other two suffered smoke inhalation. All of the brothers of Delta were evacuated with no injuries.

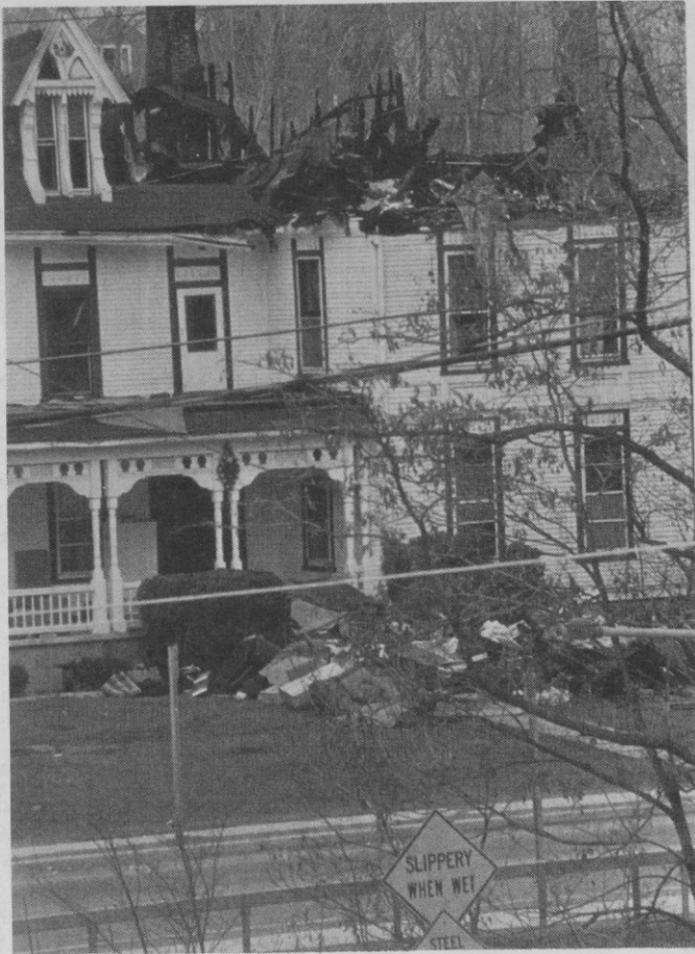
The house itself stands amidst the complete destruction of its third floor. Severe smoke, fire, and water damage, some col-

lapsed ceilings, and water damage to the rest of the house.

Alfred Firechief Doerschug estimates that 75,000 gallons of water were used (sources: Tech water-supply, town water-main, and Kanakadea Creek). Preliminary investigations revealed that the most probable cause of fire was faulty electrical wiring behind the walls. It is possible the fire may have smoldered for as much as three hours before it could be detected.

At around 4:30 AM smoke began to fill the third floor. Unable to locate and put out the source, the Alfred fire emergency line was called and the house evacuated. (See continuing articles below).

photo by John Larus



## Teta wins election; tells Fiat plans

By Larry Dilworth

The February elections at A.U. resulted in the victory of Larry Teta over Rich Wagner in the race for the office of Student Senate President. Teta tallied 223 votes to Wagner's 178. Edie Unger, the sole candidate for the office of Vice-President, won her race quite easily in the absence of any effective competition.

The fact that only three students attempted to claim the offices is distressing, but the admirable nature of each candidate's quest cannot be emphasized enough. That they devote their time, and be willing to make a commitment, and understand that all was not going to be fun and games: these were considerations to which each of the candidates answered in the affirmative. It can only be hoped that many more will do likewise in the years to come.

A downward trend in Alfred voter participation is evident when one compares the results of last year's election with those of this year. 22.2½, slightly less than one-quarter of the electorate exercised their privilege to vote this year, in stark contrast to last year when one-third of the students chose to do so.

What was considered abominable and disturbing then is certainly no less so now, and this writer is angered to think of the consequences if the present trend continues into the future.

By Dave Dimnock and Larry Dilworth

Fiat: To what do you attribute the lack of voter participation in this past election?

Teta: I think it was a lack of communication. Maybe a lot more people on this side of campus knew about it than on the other.

Fiat: That side meaning the Pine Hill area?

Teta: Right. I think there is a cut-off from the campus center on over. A lot of the freshman and sophomores don't know what's going on.

Fiat: Rich Wagner concentrated his efforts in the Pine Hill region. Did you campaign there?

Teta: We distributed some flyers in all the freshman and sophomore dorms. I really didn't go walking over to talk with too many people. I did a lot of my talking to people around here, to the juniors and seniors whom I realized would go out and vote. There is always going to be that problem with freshman and sophomores.

We are going to have a membership drive (Block Party) April 11, Saturday) on the lawn in front of the Science Center. We are trying to get the activities closer to those on Pine Hill. A lot of (underclassmen) lack the push to get involved because they are so involved with having a good time.

Unger: People ask me if I've won and when do I take office. I think it's the fault of the elections committee and the Senate. Last year there was publicity, but more people were running. I thought it was purely apathetic that no one ran against me.

Fiat: There is a constitutional proviso for a publicity director, who in the past has played a

By Larry Dilworth

A watered-down version of Hell confronted me as I entered Delta Sigma Phi. "We don't know where to begin", said one brother.

Indeed, the extent of the damage is awesome. Pools of water cover the first floor. The carpet is spongy and wet, springing back at me as I walk upon it.

Water drips wildly from the ceiling, falling on my paper even as I write. The rooms on this floor have been emptied of furniture. Only debris and a ghostly impression of what once was remains.

I descend into the basement. There being no electricity in the house, all is black. A Village worker with a flashlight tells me that the water in the basement had been four-feet deep earlier. They have been pumping water out since about 10:30 or so. There were one or two inches remaining at 1:30.

One brother looked for a drill to make holes in the floors to let the water that had collected upstairs drain into the basement. I later saw a fireman with a drill enter a room for just that purpose.

Most of the kitchen ceiling tiles

had fallen, yet the danger of others doing the same did not stop the house mother from salvaging what she could. "It was such a good kitchen", she said. "Maybe it can be saved". "It's totaled", said one brother.

Continued on page 3

By Larry Dilworth

The administration was right on top of the situation and met on Friday with the members of Delta Sigma Phi whose possessions had been lost in the fire. Don King and Robbie McFarland outlined the projected program of recovery:

1. Arrangements are being made for the storage of house belongings.

2. All the dispossessed are being given lodging on campus at the University's expense.

3. All concerned who sign housing contracts for next year may break those contracts at no

charge, if the house is rebuilt and if they wish to return to it.

4. All are being placed on the seven-day meal plan for the remainder of the year at no charge.

5. The Red Cross has donated \$100.00 to each brother affected for the purchase of clothing at the K-Mart in Wellsville.

6. The Campus Cave is donating a pair of jeans to each brother, and will allow them a 20½ discount on all other items.

7. Efforts are underway to replace all books lost in the fire.

8. All other assistance is welcome.

photo by John Larus



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# Where's the Press? A Massacre Goes Without Notice

by Tony Mastrogiorgio

One suspects that the massacre of several hundred unarmed refugees, through the combined efforts of two nation's military force, is news-worthy. Indeed if such an incident were to be rumored (let alone extensively and reliably documented) in Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia or Poland, the U.S. Press would never let the issue rest. Why then has the murder of several hundred El Salvadorians at the hands of the military, been ignored?

On May 14, 1980, over a thousand refugees were camped on the El Salvadorian Bank of the Rio Sumpul. Across the river lay Honduras. For some time the refugees had been threatened by the military authorities on both sides of the river, finding hope only from nearby missionaries. Despite the random violence and sexual harassment visited upon the refugees by Honduran and Salvadorian Security Forces, there was little reason to suspect what was coming.

Two helicopters lead the assault by the Salvadorian Army and ORDEN, a right-wing terrorist gang with army support, on the encampment. Across the river there appeared at least two dozen Honduran soldiers who machine gunned those who attempted to escape the assault.

With no place to escape, the refugees were at the mercy of the systematic slaughter. Most died under the machine gun fire. Eyewitnesses report that babies were tossed into the air for target practice or were slashed with machetes. Many women were raped repeatedly (a common ORDEN tactic used for maximum psychological terror) and then mutilated.

The details reported here have been substantiated by the Catholic Church in Central America. The ghoulsh details are common characteristics of reactionary terror (for example, the murder-mutilation rapes of the 4 U.S. missionaries). A government with no support

must use extreme methods of eroding opposition. The Sumpul Massacre is a sterling example of such methods.

At first the body count was estimated at six hundred. A conservative revision put it at 320, with bodies possibly swept away by the river. A Brooklyn born missionary 'discovered' the tragedy the next morning and tape-recorded the survivors statements. Despite the denial of both governments, Church groups and others documented the slaughter and the European Press gave it extensive coverage (especially the French *Le Monde*).

Until this day, the establishment press in the U.S. has not even mentioned the massacre. Their neglect became even more amazing in September of 1981. Senator Edward Kennedy became convinced of the validity of the churches claim and documentation. On September 24, 1981, Kennedy addressed the Senate about the massacre and entered extensive documentation into the Congressional

Still, there was no word about the massacre or of Senator Kennedy's 'revelations.' At the time of the massacre, world attention had been focused on El Salvador because of the assassination of Archbishop Romero, the coup, the video tape of demonstrators being shot on the steps of the cathedral and the other exciting copy that civil wars provide. El Salvador seemed to be crawling with journalists. The failure of the U.S. press corp raises serious questions.

The facts suggest that the relationship between the press and its foreign sources are on a naive level. The classic example of the press's deficiency in Latin America was recently reported in the *Village Voice*. It seems that the New York Times chief correspondent in Chile could not speak any Spanish, a fact which left him solely dependent on the Pinochet regime for news.

It would not be shocking to learn that the U.S. press corp seldom ventured outside of San Salvador except when the army brought them on a tour. Therefore, when the junta announces, as it did on May 15, 1980, 'extensive anti-guerrilla maneuvers' in the provinces, the press has no basis for questioning the claim.

Within the United States, the major source of foreign news is the State Department. Fre-

quently, State Department press releases are repeated verbatim as 'news' in the day's papers. Also, reporters in Washington are in fierce competition for 'confidential sources.' These sources are usually cited as a 'senior State Department official' or some other trench-coat evoking epitaph. Needless to say, these sources become ways of planting stories at the expense of investigation.

The point is that much of the news reported by the press is simply the viewpoint of one agency or another. The press becomes an ideological fellow traveler which never questions the basic assumptions of those who feed it the news. Unless there is an overwhelming public sentiment to the contrary, the press never develops a basis for criticism or dissent.

Even so, the news blackout concerning the Sumpul Massacre is almost beyond belief. While the press and the Presidency gears up for a war on 'terrorism', they ignore a single act in which more people died than in all the 'terrorist' attacks in Central America in a decade.

The conclusion is clear: violence and murder are covered with varying spacial and semantic intensity according to the ideological affinities of the violators, and, of course, the victims.

## IRISH REFLECTIONS: *Unfinished History*

by Tony Mastrogiorgio

Ireland is the land of happy wars, and sad love songs'

The conflict in northern Ireland, or perhaps one should say this most recent flare-up in a centuries' old war, has dragged on for more than twelve years. And by dragging on so it has dragged itself out of the spotlight, out of the media's eye, and, most especially, out of rational debate.

Once assured of a sympathetic hearing, the Irish are now regarded with embarrassment. In the midst of modern liberal Europe, these people on the fringe of the continent still engage in a religious war. The English speaking world shakes its head; "irrational hate", "ancient prejudice" or some such pseudo-analytic reason is sighted as the world hurries by, assured of its own enlightenment, assured that the Irish conflicts do not reflect ill on its cherished beliefs.

And perhaps the world is rights, although, as I hope to demonstrate, there is reason to doubt their conclusions. Yet the Irish invoke ancient history with a passion. Depending on with whom you are speaking, dates from 1690 or 1978, 1916 or 1921, establish a sacred trust justifying bloodshed. The 'Irish make it easy for the world to dismiss them

Suspiciously exonerated from the charge of possessing an ancient heart of darkness are the British, the keepers of the kingdom. If the Irish are locked into ancient battles, what of the British who have so clearly taken sides? What of the British who possess Europe's only concentration camps, who arrest without charging a crime, who have been convicted or tortured?

Surely the British, who invented liberalism, are not easily explained away, as are the Irish. Suddenly the mist begins to lift, the easy answers of the past few years become uncomfortable when Ireland's main protagonist

is discussed. One begins to suspect that Ireland's is a modern war with modern causes and very modern stakes.

The most damaging aspect of imperialism is its artificiality. When the natural dynamics of growth and modernization create conflicts within a country, an imperial third force invariably intervenes on the side more sympathetic to imperial interests. The result is the stifling of natural growth and direction: the victim nation is denied the right to define itself.

The result is a social neurosis. The life instincts (so to speak) become distorted. Ireland, the first imperialized nation, will never overcome the damage of nearly 1000 years of British occupation. Never, unless the dialectics of Irish history are allowed to resolve themselves.

Unity between Catholics and Protestants has been attempted in the past. The first modern Revolutionaries in Ireland were Protestant. During the Depression, integrated unions were attempted, only to be crushed by the police. There is a common basis for unity, but it will never be discovered as long as the British dictate the terms.

The IRA, the UDA, the Paisliites, and both governments on the island are the creations of centuries of oppressive imperial intervention. The government of the Republic has never established economic independence. The Paisliites, and to a lesser extent the UDA and the IRA, are anomalous in an industrialized society, or perhaps they should be. None of these groups will withstand the explosion following a British withdrawal. And this is as it should be

Undoubtedly there will be violence if the British withdraw; it will be the violence of centuries of oppression and neurosis suddenly resolving themselves.

Ireland, like the African nations who freed themselves after the war, needs this explosion to cure, then create itself.

Men make history, said a great historian, but seldom in the way they intend. It is time to let the Irish make their own history.

## TETA con't

rather mute role. Who is he now?

**Unger:** Jim Cullen is the publicity director now. He writes the Senate Notes for the *Fiat*, and publicized the food service study breaks. But he can't do everything himself and I have a lot that needs to be publicized. If we had more help...

**Fiat:** Aren't you two in the position to create an effective organizational structure, and include an effective publicity campaign?

**Teta:** Let me tell you that things don't change overnight. I may initiate some new ideas but things may not change until the next president comes along.

**Fiat:** But aren't you going to have to resort to the reward system? It is evident that most people are not disposed towards gratuitous work.

**Teta:** I think that's mostly why stipends were brought in last year, and that's not working out too well either. It seems as if they were set too low for most people.

**Fiat:** In light of the projected tuition and budget increases, would you be willing to increase the stipends given to student organizations?

**Teta:** If there is a high degree of responsibility for the group.

**Fiat:** Okay, for instance: WALF, the *Fiat Lux*, and the Kanakadea yearbook staff?

**Teta:** Those stipends were set mainly through guess-work. We see that there is a problem. Last year groups were rated on a

scale of increasing responsibility. Some were high and some were low.

**Fiat:** You have a list?

**Teta:** Yes. Kanakadea was high, SAB was high, WALF was high, the *Fiat Lux* was high, and the Senate was rated high. Groups that were rated low were St. Pat's, New Alfred Review, People's Campaign, and the Forest People. But we are going to re-evaluate all that this year.

**Fiat:** Who makes that re-evaluation?

**Teta:** The Finance committee does.

**Fiat:** Do you know whether or not work-study allotments will increase?

**Teta:** That is a big problem. Supposedly it is going to go down a lot. If Reagan's proposals are brought in we are going to be cut.

Independent colleges are going to take a beating this year. So we are trying to get the Independent Student Coalition going on this campus again so that the students can voice themselves in Albany.

If no one voices themselves in Albany the legislators are just going to do what they want. But if you get students to start complaining that they don't have enough money for school, then maybe something can be done for this campus.

We had a group like this two or three years ago and they just faded away because the problem had receded, and TAP and BEOG were stable. Now the problem is starting up again.

TAP goes down \$200.00 automatically after a student's fifth semester. It's going to be bad for everybody that's coming back next year as juniors and seniors.

**Fiat:** Do you characterize your efforts as a response to the economic difficulties of the times, since without work-study and government grants the level of participation on campus can only decrease?

**Teta:** Yes, but I'm not going to say it's going to be easy and I'm not going to say the effort is going to be a success.

Realistically, it's going to hurt a little somewhere. Those kids

who are hanging by the thread now might not come back. It might be financially sound for them to go to a state school.

We can't do all the work by ourselves. We can form the committees and we can guide them, but a lot of work is going to have to come from the students. The students have only themselves to blame if they don't get involved.

**Fiat:** Students have wondered what it is that the Student Senate does. What you are saying indicates that the Senate acts as the watchdog and caretaker for the student body.

**Teta:** We communicate what the students want to the administration. If the administration (perceives) a problem, they'll send me a letter and I'll try to communicate it to the students, and right now there is a problem.

Once it becomes visible, the students are going to be angry and wonder why we didn't do anything. We are trying to do something now and tell them ahead of time that something is going to happen, that they are going to be cut.

**Fiat:** Is Dean King your contact with the administration?

**Teta:** Yes. He is not my main advisor though. If Neville was around I'd go to him from time to time, and to Odle too.

They say to me "Well here's the money. Divide it up the way you want". The Finance committee does that. I told them to really crack down on the expenses because money will be tight. We did get an increase in our budget, from \$77,000.00 to \$81,250.00, but that's not even enough to cover the inflation rate.

WALF has to increase their power and it's going to cost \$10,000.00 This is in addition to their regular budget.

So we don't want groups buffering three or four thousand dollars and then letting it sit in an account. If they don't need it, we can use it somewhere else.

**Fiat:** You are forcing the organizations to account for their performance?

**Teta:** Accountability is what we are trying to promote. We want

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# No Middle Ground: AA or KKK?

By Dave Dimnock

"Which Way America: AA or KKK?", was the title of a recent Bergren Forum given by Joe Flynn. Flynn, who teaches English and Literature at Alfred State College, is also the faculty advisor to the Black Student Union at the State College, and has been chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

He opened the forum by relating the KKK (Ku Klux Klan) efforts to affiliate themselves with President-elect Reagan.

The move is an attempt to establish an anti-AA (Affirmative Action) tide to appeal to a new American ethnicity. This would stand up in direct contrast to minority groups, and serve to increase the impersonal feelings that have always met minorities.

Incidents of murder and arson in Buffalo, New Jersey, Long Island, and Atlanta against black people is always considered "maybe racially motivated". The appearance of hate literature amongst white youths in Philadelphia is the responsibility of a group known as the "Youth Organization Movement."

AA is a philosophy and an ideology for some. "It is essentially antithetical to the role of the University", Flynn said.

Flynn gave a brief summation of all the civil rights legislation that has been passed up to the present time. Beginning with the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil Rights Act of 1875. He noted that the Act of 1875 was repealed by the Supreme Court in 1883.

On that occasion, Frederick Douglas said that this was "more a time for silence than celebration". He regarded the repeal as "an act of evil", an act that would return "many times in many fashions."

AA was formed out of a series of Civil Rights laws and policy statements beginning in 1964. Among these legislative acts are Title VI which prohibits discrimination against students, and Title IX which prohibits discrimination against women.

AA has increasingly become

an ideology. It has become so large, "it will develop a competition for preferential treatment", Flynn remarked.

"AA has become the repository of civil libertarian claims". Everyone with a problem related to discrimination has been channeled to the AA office.

The people who work in AA offices have severe deficiencies in dealing with all the issues. The people may have no training in particular areas; have no interest or sympathy to a particular problem; and merely serve as a personnel agent or public relations office.

Flynn cited four ways of constructing an AA office that could appropriately deal with related issues:

1) The creation of an office related to the development of effective regional AA offices.

2) Need for a requirement for someone to write an AA plan so that there is a plan to keep in sight.

3) AA officer is a "first-line management person" with training in law.

4) Business of AA is handled by a corporate lawyer- to lobby and work to dissemble EEO (Equal Employment Opportunity) office and Civil Rights office (entangled in bureaucracy); and re-employ the AA unemployed.

Without the necessary changes, Flynn foresees the day when a local AA officer walks to the local Campus Administrative offices and asks for the rights of the KKK to have an office. This is a bit of civil rights paradox.

The problem lies at its root cause. White racism. It is historical. It happens at the level of the administration in the University when new members are hired by their peers.

"Is the academic community above this issue or part of it? Are they bound up in culture in which they flourish?"

In response to questions from the audience, Flynn said that there can be "no middle-ground on the issue." He also noted that the term "reverse discrimination" (against whites) does not bear itself out. (Even Bakke in California is only an average

student).

Flynn, however, sees a trend toward sympathy for the NAAWP (National Association for the Advancement of White People) and organizations formed by a Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, David Duke (who debated with Ralph Abernathy, black civil rights leader in the fall of 1979 at Alfred University) Duke has referred to geographical racial separation as a method of restoring order.

Flynn closed by remarking that bricks may be pulled out from social programs. In reference to Reagan's economic policy statements, Flynn stated that it remained to be seen whether cuts would be made "with a surgeon's knife or a meat cleaver?"

## Saturday - April 11th

### Block Party

An open house to visit all Alfred University's student organizations on the street between Binns-Merill and Myers Halls. Refreshments and food will be provided. Come get involved! 3-5 P.M.

### Women's Awareness Weekend

Sponsored by the Alfred Women's Lyceum. Friday night at 8 P.M. (April 10th). Commons Building. Coffee house and Art exhibit featuring work and music by women.

On Saturday, April 11th from 9:00 A.M.-8:00 P.M. at the Commons Building: Activities, Forums, Workshops. Registration from 9:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.

### The Crud

Saturday night at 9:30 P.M. in Davis Gym. \$1.00. Dancing and refreshments.

## Sunday, April 12th

### The Fifth Annual Alfred Spring Fair

Sponsored by the People's Campaign and Alfred Women's Lyceum featuring speakers, rummage and pottery sale, film, music, food, and Square Dance with the Jubilee String Band. noon-7:00 P.M.

# Spanish Language Exchange Program in Mexico

by Paul Kohler

This is a follow-up on the Friday noon Spanish conversation hour, organized by Dr. Trice in Seidlin No. 08 for all those who want to experience the practical use of their Spanish, learnt from books and in the classroom. I can suggest a further opportunity with even greater returns - take out a couple of weeks and go to Cuernavaca to one of the two language schools I have visited recently: the Fenix Institute, under the direction of Senor Gustavo Dorado and the Bilingual Multicultural Center of the Licenciado Santiago Olalde.

As an observer at different times, and over a whole month in both schools, I can recommend them for a number of things they have in common.

First, a 3 to 4 hour verbal build-up in the use of spoken Spanish every morning, in very small groups, with absolutely no English used. Structured exercises suggested by sketches and mimicry serves as a means to loosen up your tongue.

Each day new aspects of grammar and useful vocabulary are brought to your attention that dovetail miraculously into topic areas. All of a sudden you notice that you can verbalize more and more situations. As your confidence in this newly acquired ability grows, you are ready for more challenging things.

This includes a choice of conference themes to listen to every day for one or two hours. Topics include practical things such as aspects of Mexican life, the country's political and economic problems, the family, education, religion, witchcraft and sex rites. You sit there and listen, or you may ask questions. Soon you find that you can follow, with ease, while acquiring useful knowledge and sensing more curiosity for your environment.

Both schools offer what no theoretic schooling alone can offer. That is to say, they offer you a Mexican family to live with. This implementation of you training in Spanish provides you with natural opportunities to practice what you have learned in a meaningful way; always on the basis of necessity for your complete integration in the family circle.

I have observed beginners carrying on beautifully in elementary Spanish with the members of the respective families. There is no end to the stimulation you receive and the model phrases you constantly hear as part of the real life situation in which you are involved. This particular circumstance, combined with the moral support and physical assistance offered by every family member toward your complete adjustment, is of the greatest psychological importance; something no traditional school can offer you. However, your socializing extends beyond the family.

Nearly each week, some excursion is organized by the school to familiarize you with all of your study companions of various levels while visiting places of interest under the direction of competent tour guides. You can attend any of the weekly tertulias (parties) going on, or participate in

gatherings in cafes or dancing halls. Useless to say, these occasions are relaxing and greatly enjoyed by the students as they find they are no longer helpless waifs, toted around by well meaning chaperons.

The question now arises as to what this program will cost. The cost of a weeks stay (5 school days and 2 weekend days) is \$8 per day to the family (sometimes \$10, according to the comfort provided) for food and lodgings, and \$60 to the school for instructions. Add to this some pocket money, which you may need for transportation, snacks or souvenirs, and the fare to and from Mexico which can be had for as little as \$250.00 round trip from N.Y. City.

Students who have undergone this training during their summer vacation, fare much better in their foreign language classes at college. The result of this concentrated immersion technique, with its live-in experience, is such that their grades go up and they feel they can do something with Spanish in their professional fields. Concerning literature, composition, stylistics or other upper-class subjects, college courses will serve you better and have more attraction because of your skill in the language.

The ideal of all foreign language learning is to build theoretic assimilation on basic personal experiences. This is precisely what the Mexican language schools are trying to do. If you survive the culture shock, and the awkwardness of the beginning, you cannot help but come out a winner.

Special opportunities exist for ceramic art students to participate in pottery production in a local plant in Cuernavaca. Similar arrangements can be worked out for nurses in Mexican hospitals as a sideline of your school activity. Also, the proximity of Cuernavaca, with regard to Mexico City is very tempting for weekend excursions to the capital.

Students should be warned about two things. One is the noise and air pollution that reigns over all of Mexico. The second risk is of your being robbed of your money or any valuables you carry on you. Traveler checks can usually be refunded within a few days, but not up to sums larger than \$400 - \$500 at a time. There is absolutely no hope of recovering a stolen passport or plane ticket. The U.S. Embassy will issue only provisional permits to returns to the States.

The Los Angeles School district is looking for hundreds of bilingually trained elementary and high school teachers. To spend up to 4 weeks in training in Mexico this summer, might prepare you for a job in Los Angeles. Job interviews will be conducted by a representative from California on April 1st at Brockport College.

Interested students should contact Dr. Trice in room 07, Seidlin Hall.

## Fire con't

I asked another on the second floor if he lived in the house. "I did", he replied.

A section of the third floor had collapsed upon the second. The righthand side of the house (from Main St.) had been hit the hardest. A brother dug into the ashes and debris to allow access to a drawer under his bed. All around me people were salvaging what they could.

I followed Fire Chief Doerschug, Asst. Chief Barber, and a few of the brothers up to the third floor for a brief discussion on what had happened: "The fire started in the third floor crawlspaces. Probably electrical... We had five men and three lines working, but there were too many partitions. We were stymied until the Willsville Fire Dept. arrived and attacked the fire from the right side of the house".

Asst. Chief Barber noted that the house still has a good frame and that the two stories remaining are salvageable. "Fire does not burn down", said Chief Doerschug, which accounts for

the relatively good condition of the lower floors.

Meanwhile, brothers were sifting the charred remains for anything worth saving. Brothering pins and wallets were discovered, and one brother found his car keys. Amidst the wreckage, two bottles of "Pub Club" whiskey were found intact. "Poetic justice", said a brother.

The anguish that had been common to all that morning was fairly submerged by the afternoon, as brothers squeegeed and salvaged the remains of their house. Beers were passed around on the lawn in the best fraternal fashion, and I was struck by the contrast between the scenes outside and those within.

As one walks through the house the overwhelming impression is that of the cold—the walls are cold, the air is cold, the faces are cold.

Yet the cold did not follow me out onto the lawn, where the brothers had collected themselves and their belongings. Here was the spirit of the house. Whether the brothers knew it or not, the rebuilding had already begun.

## TETA

to know how much money (the organization's) have, how much they spent, and how much they need. The administration wants an account of how that \$81,000 is spent, and we want an account of how a particular organization uses its allocation.

If the groups prove that they can run with the money, then maybe the Finance committee will give them a little leeway.

**Fiat:** The organization's benefit to the students is always based upon empirical evidence. Would you care to comment on that?

**Teta:** If they are benefitting any students at all, then the group is worthwhile. If nothing's going on with the group, how can they honestly say that they should be funded?

What we want is to set up a full year program to establish accountability for each organization. But it won't be easy. We need the student's cooperation and involvement.

(Abridged and condensed.....)

# Alfred's women's Basketball Team Concludes Season

by Mary Mastrogiorgio

Alfred University's Women's Basketball team wrapped up its season, February 21, playing against University of Buffalo. Unfortunately, Alfred lost. According to one of the players on the team, this was a very important game because the team could have concluded their season with an 8 - 8 record. However, the scales tipped in the wrong direction and the team concluded their season with a 7 - 9 record.

The Fiat spoke to a member of the team who played frequently. She stated that the season should not have depended so much on the last game. Two games during the season brought this about. A close game against Elmira, and another against Geneseo. The Geneseo game was characterized by a generally poor performance. Both games were losses.

Fan attendance at the games did not involve great numbers of people. Those who did attend, however, enthusiastically supported the team.

The players were definitely united by a great deal of spirit,

not only for their sport, but for each other and their coaches. The coaches - Shirlev Liddle and

Bill LaCourse, maintained good relationships with the girls. In fact, the team banquet took place at Coach LaCourse's home.

The team is losing two players: Tammy Smolenski and Diane Maisel, both seniors. The other players are: Mary Kay Clark (Syracuse), Deanne Mangold (N.Tonawanda), Cathy Shaw (Fredonia), and Kim McKeever, all freshmen. Anne Carson, Brenda Martin and Angela Riccobono, all sophomores. Also, Chris Wally, Judy VanKuren and Judy McKennen, all juniors. Clark, Mangold, Shaw, Carson and Wally are the players who were most active.

With the exception of the graduating seniors, the girls are all staying with the team, as they've really enjoyed themselves this past season.

The coaches are already looking for at least a couple of new players from the incoming Freshman class. Otherwise, the team and the team spirit remain intact.

# 'Sound Affects' by the Jam

By Henri Martin III

This latest attempt by the Jam is their most revealing album, and the most interesting. Musically, a new freshness has been reinstated, but the music is still recognizably that of the Jam.

The radical anger that has become their trademark has now been channeled into a new context.

This album builds still-lives of mood and conflict. Whereas on "This is the Modern World", or "Setting Sons", the conflict was there, lashing out at the general structure of modern times in the form of general protest.

On 'Sound Affects', the politics become that of everyday situations and problems. Questions are still raised and unresolved, but is it the purpose of music to give the answers?

"Start", one of the three love songs on the album, is unleashed in a forceful fresh style. It one to one, and narrowing to the individual level. The problem throughout the record is that Paul Weller (vocalist, guitarist) are all set to this framework the everyday life within the social order.

To understand the album as a complete package is to realize that the group and the album is Paul Weller. This three piece band reflects the existence of Weller-he is the group. The music style is "Mod". Think of "early Who" plus a bit more vibrancy, and you've got the Jam.

With this style of music, Weller builds a play of contradictions which reflects what is in himself. This band is definitely English, and along with this comes the English ideals. These ideals are what the music lashes out against, yet there exists some sympathy for a few of these ideals.

In the song, "Set the House Ablaze", Weller argues with a right-wing friend. The music is charged, and so is Weller-with his friend and himself. His love for the British culture comes out.

This sets up a paradox, which runs through all the music by the Jam-old and new. This makes it all the more fun, and another dimension is added.

"That's Entertainment", a catchy tune set to a slow dim pace, brings a conclusion, not an answer, to the contradictions that run through each song. The song opens with violently oriented one-liners: 'A police car and a screaming siren - a pneumatic drill and ripped up concrete'. After each scene is set, it's followed by, 'that's entertainment'. As the song progresses with these settings, they widen in their circumference of experiences and moods, including good and bad set against each other.

"Opening the windows and breathing petrol- Two lovers kissing amongst the scream of midnight". This song makes it clear that Weller is talking of life-his life. The paradoxes that arise are of a conflict between the self and the society that imposes itself in and on the self. Is there hope then? "Man in the Corner Shop" ends on the note "For God created all men equal".

As a whole, the album is a success; the music is strong. The general concept is a tough one, but no one ever said life is easy.

If you want to add to your record collection- I recommend this album. It also comes with an bonus E.P. with one of the best "punk"singles of the decade- "Going Underground". This was actually released as a single after "Setting Sons". This band has made it clear, even in their early career- "This is the Modern World". Now they're living with it

Tuesday, April 7th, is the Student Volunteers for Community Action's annual Give-Up-A-Meal. SVCA is asking that you give up your evening meal on the 7th. By doing this, you help fund our volunteer effort. In cooperation with the Food Service, we receive the funds for every dinner not eaten on that night. All proceeds will be put towards replacing the volunteer car which is essential to the organization.

There will be Student Volunteers in both dining halls during the week prior to the Give-Up-A-Meal. For your convenience, the SVCA is asking local eating places to provide discounts on that evening.

Anyone interested in any position on the Fiat Lux should come to an important meeting on Thursday, April 9th at 6:15 PM in the Fiat Lux office downstairs in the Campus Center.

Many of the positions are paying. The Fiat Lux should also be of interest to journalism students, free-lance writers, concerned people, citizens, and the future Woodward's and Bernstein's of Amerika.

# Taking Our Bow

Editors:  
 Tony Mastrogiorgio  
 David Dimmock  
 Copy: Nancy Shafman  
 Typing: Thelma Goad  
 Business: Dorothy Sember  
 Liberal Conscience:  
 Larry Dilworth

# Dilworth mulls again: On Compromise

To the Editors:

I write in response to the scattered few who expressed joy upon hearing the news that the president had been shot, and dismay on hearing of his expected recovery.

That these individuals have the right, as set forth in the U.S. constitution, to speak as they believe, I will not argue against. But I will argue that the nature of their utterances, despite their ignorance of or their appreciation for the politics of the situation, was and is as reprehensible as the shooting itself.

I understand that many Americans are distressed by President Reagan's economic package. Massive cuts in aid to education, the arts, and the humanities are bound to arouse the ire of those affected. There are also those who are virulently opposed to the administration's heavy emphasis upon defense spending. But whether these persons are justified in their beliefs is not at issue here. It is the manner of that opposition which is in question.

In a liberal democratic society a citizen has the opportunity to voice approval or disapproval to the policies of the government. One can write to one's congressman or to the local newspaper. One can debate the issues on the radio or television. One can assemble peaceably and demonstrate a viewpoint in conjunction with others. And perhaps most importantly, the ballot box, if used, is the most effective and representative instrument of change, or of stabilization, that this society has to offer.

While it is true that one man's ceiling is another man's floor, we have in America learned to compromise. That is how some 230 millions are held together, disparate strands bound into a nation. The Constitution is the evidence of our commitment to nationhood, a nationhood built upon Freedom and Civil Liberties. On this commitment only we will not compromise.

The lessons of history are plain with regard to this matter. Our wars have been the tragic result of our refusal to compromise the nation. Among ourselves, we fought the bloodiest war in our history for this very reason. We have been willing to pay the

price of nationhood, and we cannot lose sight of that heroic heritage.

The President is the embodiment of the nation. He is the chief-of-state; the chief executive; commander of our armed forces; and he makes and directs both the foreign and domestic policies of the government. He is the leader of his party, and most importantly, he is the leader of the American people.

Whenever a crisis arises, it is the President who directs the response. He enters our homes via the media to inform us on the condition of America. His is the "Bully Pulpit". We hold him responsible for our failures, and praise him for our successes.

He is also a world leader: the man who must make the final decisions for the most powerful nation on earth, decisions which affect the livelihood of all other nations and peoples. Yet he is only one man, mortal, vulnerable, and human.

And he is shot, and that shooting is cheered—by Americans. We lost a piece of ourselves that day in March, just as we did that day in November not so long ago. It is heartening however, not to be writing a eulogy this time, as it would have been for the nation as well as the man.

The attack upon the president was an attack upon the nation, an attack upon our freedoms, and an attack upon our right to choose our own destiny. Those who applauded the action of John W. Hinkley were, consciously or otherwise, negating the very base on which our nation was built. This negation and those applause are part of that same attack.

I ask that everyone consider carefully what they say on this matter. The nation must be preserved if we are to continue living with the same freedoms and liberties that we have always had. We have worked so hard. On this issue now as before, we cannot compromise.

Respectfully,  
 Lawrence A. Dilworth  
 class of '81

# Hillel Passover Seder

APRIL 18, 1981

Time: 7:00 P.M. Place: Susan Howell Hall

Alfred University

Reservation: \$7.50 non-members (members free)

Reservation necessary for everyone!

Make check payable to "Hillel"

[If you are on the A.U. "Any-15" meal plan, please bring your meal dot to the Seder]

Children Under 8 Free

Clip Out Here

SEDER RESERVATION FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Local Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Amt. Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

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