

20% of Head-Residents resign

By VIRGINIA MILLS

Two Alfred University Head Residents have resigned due to unfair treatment by the administration. Shawn Rozette, of Kruson Hall and Marla Hochberg, of Openhym feel that they both have put up with a lot; and the only people suffering is them. The administration is simply finding replacements for them.

Both of these women were enrolled in the graduate program of college student development. Part of their core requirements is to be a Head Resident for a year. They were both doing well as students and as Head Residents.

Last semester, there were a lot of problems in Kruson Hall. (Shawn said that the administration was constantly reinforcing her for the job she was doing; they felt that she was handling these problems very well.) Shawn's life was on the line when a gun was "pointed in her face" by a resident. This student, who is no longer here was a known alcoholic. Shawn was told this by Robie McFarland, Assistant Dean of Student Living, early in the first semester. He was admitted to the University with them knowing about his problem.

Shawn was informed, shortly after this incident by one of the administrators that drugs were being sold on the second floor of her Hall. These drugs were being sold to "Boy Scouts in the community." Shawn was "to get right on it." She was expected to report periodically "by going through the proper channels." She was also in constant contact with the police.

Shawn and some of the other administrators wanted to get an undercover agent in the dorm. But a high ranked University official refused such an action to be taken. He did not want any outsiders or publicity.

After the situation had been observed for a while, the administrators knew who the pusher was; although he was not caught red-handed. The Dean of Student Affairs asked Shawn if she "would be willing to sign a deposition." After consulting a lawyer, she found out that he was "just as capable of signing it." He knew just as much as Shawn did. After the Christmas vacation, this student who was selling drugs, did not return to Alfred "due to academic standing," said Shawn.

Recently Shawn was told by Robie McFarland that she is sick of her "god-damn games." This incident was brought on by the Associate Dean of Student Affairs betrayal of Shawn's confidence. Shawn said that she was discussing the "archaic phase system" with the Associate Dean; Shawn was merely voicing her opinion of its inefficiency. Ms. Jansky in turn told Robie McFarland.

Shawn claims that the only games that she was playing was those of the Student Affairs Administration. "They would throw the ball and I would catch it." Ms. Rozette gave her verbal resignation on Wednesday, February 6th and her written one on the following day. She said that she would leave on Sunday, February 17th. Ms. McFarland, in turn said that she has to be out on the 15th. The 15th is payday.

The reason that Shawn wanted to

stay until the 17th was because of a Kruson-Brick semi-formal affair which was planned for that weekend. This affair had to be called off due to a lack of funds. Shawn had been planning to get liquor for the party at a very low price.

Marla Hochberg turned in her resignation a couple of weeks ago. She also had relation problems with the Student Affairs Staff. As Head Resident of Openhym, Marla had 150 students under her. She had three Resident Assistants just as all of the dorms on campus have. But the other dorms have an average of 80 students. Ms. Hochberg felt that she was entitled to a bigger staff.

With this request, she went to Lynn Jansky, Associate Dean of Student Affairs. According to Marla, Ms. Jansky's reaction was very "condescending." At Marla's core evaluation a couple of weeks after this incident, Jansky told her, "you are not doing well at all." She was told that she was lacking "interpersonal skills."

Marla claims that things were going great in her dorm. It was "better than it had been in five years." She knew all 150 of her residents and was on good terms with them. Marla was also doing excellent academically; her grade point average that semester was 3.66.

Ms. Hochberg was also told by the Student Affairs Administrators, that her "negative attitude" had been affecting the entire Head Resident staff. Supposedly several Head Residents had reported that to the Student Affairs staff. Marla, in turn, asked the other Head Residents about this; they denied it.

Walter-Senecal win election

By Dave Mahalick

It was 10:57 P.M. on Thursday February 7. Five presidential candidates and four vice-presidential candidates sat with grim faces of anticipation in the Parents' Lounge of the Campus Center. Howard Morgenstern, chairman of the election committee, entered the room with the final tally. Reading the presidential ticket in order of least to most votes was: Settimio - 63, Stagles - 88, Falkoff - 100, Dilworth - 164, and Walter winning the candidacy with 178 votes. Next was the vice-presidential candidacy: Mino - 111, Caramanna - 112, Davis - 158, and Senecal winning with 181 votes. When asked for a brief statement, Walter replied, "I want to thank those who voted and I hope to increase the interest of student government in Alfred University. My campaign plans will be completed to the best of my ability."

Vice-presidential winner, Michele Senecal stated, "I think John and I will work well together and I'm looking forward to a successful year in our endeavors."

foreign languages...

By Michael Schreiber

Two new majors have been proposed for consideration by the Alfred University faculty. The first is in the Performing Arts and the second is in Foreign Languages and Culture.

As many members of the University community remember, Alfred used to have a strong foreign languages department. There was a time (not very long ago), when the foreign languages department could boast eight full-time and three part-time teachers.

Before the retrenchments of 1976, students in Alfred could major in three languages (French, Spanish and German) and could also take courses in such languages as Italian, Russian, Greek, Swahili and Hindi.

Those days may be gone forever. In 1976 due to the school's increasing financial difficulties, the decision was made to dismiss 20 faculty members. Along with retrenchments of faculty, the decision was made to drop the majors in music, French and German.

Today the Foreign Languages Department has two full-time and one part-time teacher, and offers only one major, in Spanish, and some courses in German.

This situation has been deplored in recent years as a number of articles, letters and editorials in the Fiat Lux suggest. Students and faculty members have expressed their fear of further retrenchments and their concern over the universities apparent lack of commitment to the Liberal Arts.

In a letter to the Fiat dated October 2, 1978, Val Cushing (professor of ceramics) stated "Liberal Arts' must be strong or all of Alfred University

will be weak." He also stated that the decision to "virtually eliminate languages and music...leads us away from the humanities."

In an editorial dated March 19, 1979, we read..."Serious Foreign language studies are absolutely essential to a balanced liberal arts education. The perspective gained by assimilation of a foreign tongue is more than a sharpening of verbal and written skills; it exposes the individual to new social convention, to a richness and appreciation of the multicultural character of mankind.

"There is of course a pragmatic dimension to the study of foreign language. Many job opportunities, especially in the future, will involve international exchange. Combining a foreign language with any chosen major is a definite plus for the candidate on the job market, besides being a prerequisite for almost all graduate schools. Alfred has something worthwhile to offer with its combination of liberal arts, and solid professional schools, but only if they remain complementary, rather than one being subordinate to another."

Theoretically, Alfred never lost its commitment to the liberal arts. The retrenchments came about as the result of economic considerations. Nancy Cushing in her letter of October 16, 1978 came down hard on these economic justifications..."Can an institution devoted to the study of liberal arts sacrifice its principles of education for a "Get rich quick" mentality? If this is what the university would like to do, then perhaps it should become just that—a vocational."

Continued on Page 9

Landlords

By SAmes Wheaton

For those returning AU students who intend to live off-campus for the 1980-81 school year, the time is now to begin looking for that house or apartment. Generally, information about off-campus housing -- its availability, quality, cost and its landlords -- is passed along by word of mouth. But aside from the enterprising few who walk from door to door in their search, many people do not know where to begin looking.

If you are considering making the move from AU dormitory life but have not yet begun to look, set aside some time within the next week or two to get acquainted with your options. First, if you are starting out with nothing except the desire to have a place to call your own, it is best to equip yourself with some facts and figures about what is available. The information can be obtained at the Students Affairs Office in Carnegie Hall. There you will have names, addresses and other pertinent data at your fingertips and you can begin compiling your list of what sounds appropriate for you.

Accompanying this information is an evaluation sheet that rates over fifty prospective dwellings (80% of which are located in Alfred or Alfred Station) on their plumbing, lighting, heating and overall physical environment. This evaluation is helpful, although a bit dated. Compiled in 1975, this rating sheet surveyed students living in off-campus accommodations at that time but has not been updated since. However, coupled with this information is an explanation and breakdown in percentages of these ratings which can be extremely beneficial to any prospective renter in terms of what to look for.

It is almost impossible to provide every reader with facts and figures applicable to his or her particular interests. However, it may be helpful to become aware of the attitudes and experiences of the landlords who furnish off-campus housing in Alfred as well as those of the students who rent from them.

We interviewed ten Alfred landlords, almost all of whom chose to remain anonymous in this article. To begin with, each landlord was asked about his or her general attitude concerning the students to whom, he or she rented. Eighty-five percent of the responses were positive. "I enjoy them," said one of Alfred's leading landlords, "and am very positive about them on the whole."

Another landlord attributes the "good relationships" with his renters to the responsibility and effort he puts into maintaining his two residences. Over the past six years he has gutted, rewired and insulated his tenants' accommodations. Through improving the quality of his housing facilities, he

believes it generates more integrity in upkeep and maintenance on the part of the students.

Simultaneously, of course, that theory works in the reverse for the longtime Alfred landlord who declared to one interviewer that his tenants were "dirty and filthy and just don't take care of the place." Upon questioning one renter implicated in that accusation (name withheld) the response was, "He (the landlord) doesn't seem to care about his tenants so why should we care about him? Anyway, everyone in this house pitches in to help maintain it. There's not exactly a lot to work with but regardless of the physical condition of the house, it's where we live and we take pride in it. It's pretty unfair for him to say something like that...he has no direct contact with his tenants (we even deposit our rent into his account at the bank)...he doesn't really know any of us."

Another tenant responded this way: "He's (the landlord) confusing the word dirty with sloppy...sure my apartment can get sloppy. Everyone's can. But when the handyman comes over unannounced, he can't always expect to find a really clean apartment. He is going on second hand information from his handyman... 'filthy' and 'dirty' are pretty strong words coming from a man who I've never seen set foot in this building." But that landlord vehemently upholds that "they act like filthy pigs" but adds, "other than that, they're nice kids."

He and most other landlords we interviewed have one very hard and fast rule: "No pets." One landlord stated that "sure they can have a pet. They just pay double the rent, that's all." But most landlords don't even set a price. The rule is "no pets" and as two have proven, they are willing to go to court over violation of that rule.

Most landlords rent by the month. Others rent by the week, while a few require to be paid in two lump sums -- one prior to each semester. There are conflicting opinions about the way payment should be made. One landlord indicates that she believes it to be easier on the student to not have to worry about a monthly payment. Another landlord says that he wouldn't want to impose such financial pressures on a tenant by requiring such a large sum at one time.

Weekly rental payment is the practice of two of those interviewed. The Squirrel's Nest Motel is one who rents by the week. They reserve nine rooms for student rental, single or double occupancy. Although they do not provide kitchen facilities, they welcome students to bring their own hot plates and refrigerators. They will rent to men and women alike including unmarried couples.

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Editorial

As students of Alfred University, we should take pride in the beauty of our campus community - our lush greens, the pines atop of Pine Hill, the Brick, Kanakadea... this beauty and pride will, however, slowly decay because of the fools among us who litter and vandalize.

Vandalism is at an "epidemic" level in our community. Sculptures are repeatedly destroyed on our greens. Would the individuals who deface these creations perform these acts during daylight or, better yet, in front of the artists? No, because although they are fools and cowards also, they would not want to take the risk of being apprehended by the artist who put laborious time into making a creation for our community to take pride in. Although the sculpture was considered art work on its completion, it is only litter when it is defaced. Vandals that live among us: Have some consideration or even some pride.

In our dormitories, particularly freshmen dormitories, vandalism has become a major concern. These purposeless actions effect us directly. Students, as well as parents, gripe about tuition hikes - well, attribute part of that to vandalism. Although financial figures on vandalism are not easily accessible, you can bet that the numeral has three of four digits behind it. Sometimes these half-wits have a difficult time finding something to destroy; for not everything can be easily uprooted or defaced. However, one industrious soul devised an ingenious strategy to destroy several expensive trees on the side of Harder Hall by using an axe - a brilliant endeavor. This action will surely give our campus more appeal. The lists of vandalous acts is quite long. All of these actions have one thing in common: they are imbecilic and detrimental to the well being of our community.

Another type of vandalism not yet mentioned is - littering. Every morning, at various places on campus, you can find broken bottles, plastic cups, paper, etc. Litter is a problem in New York City and they have specific civil institutions (paid out of tax dollars) to clean the mess up. Do we need those institutions here, at Alfred? Dick Campell, the grounds supervisor, commented that it takes roughly 30 dollars a day to clean up litter. That's about \$6,100 (an academic year) that our University can use. Littering is senseless. Even Alfred dogs manage to find a suitable place to dispose of their litter (feces).

Vandalism and littering is becoming a serious problem. Let's keep it under control. Vandalism IS hard to control and may only be dealt with by encouraging people to take a sense of pride in our community; but, littering is unnecessary.

A solution to the cost and eyesore of the litter (and perhaps vandalism) problem on campus is simple. We should incorporate a campus clean - up detail into the Phase System. After doing two hours of clean - up detail a week for two of three weeks the student can have the Phase eliminated. It would enable the University to have minor repairs and clean - up done at a fraction of the normal cost. This policy is used at many other schools with great success. Hopefully this policy and a general sense of pride in our community would reduce a lot of the eyesore and costs incurred by senseless acts of littering and vandalism.

Sunday Brunch

10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

All You Can Eat...\$4.00 per Person

Big Elms Restaurant

196 Seneca St.

Hornell, N.Y.

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The **Fiat Lux** encourages letters to the editor. Although letters will not be published anonymously, names will be withheld upon request. Excessive contributions by individuals are discouraged. The editors reserve the right to edit all letters to conform to space limitations. Address any correspondence to **Fiat Lux**, P.O. Box 767, Alfred, N.Y. 14802. Editorial policy is determined by the editors.

Letters to the editor

To the Editor,

As editor of the **Fiat Lux** from spring 1976 until spring 1977, and a member of the **Fiat** staff from 1974-78, I believe I've some comments relevant to the times and to the "Special: Final issue of the decade" edition of the **Fiat**.

Since I cannot legitimately comment on the state of the University since spring 1978, I would like to rebut Joe Bachman's statement regarding the **Fiat's** editorial position on the language and music retrenchments of 1977.

The **Fiat Lux** never endorsed the language and music retrenchments. These retrenchments were reflective of the times and this statement was never intended, or even generally taken to be an endorsement. This act - the removal of three languages and several music faculty - was singularly the most unconscionable academic slur on the term "liberal arts" of the entire decade. The Alfred disrespect for the quality of education offered by the College of Liberal Arts by supporting this plan, rather than exploring and finding an alternative, more

suitable and integritous means of reducing the University's budget. I know for a fact that the lack of creative thinking on the part of various prominent administrators prevented the initiation of a course of action which would not only have saved the University money, but would have brought the University more national recognition as an institution. And who knows, maybe the quality of Liberal Arts at Alfred could have been improved rather than eroded.

Former AU President Rose and I were both freshmen in fall 1974, and we both left in the spring of 1978. Rose left to save face and jump what he saw as a slow, if not sinking ship. I graduated, which is sort of the same thing.

I learned alot at Alfred, though I'm not so sure what I learned is what the curriculum was designed to teach me. There are some excellent faculty in the College of Liberal Arts, and they're probably getting better, slowly but surely. Alfred is a great town, potentially much greater, and I'm glad I went to school there. I don't know if I'd go through it again,

though. By the way, who designed that questionnaire asking if graduates would go to AU again if given the opportunity? And why were not any of the stronger dissenters interviewed?

The **Fiat** seems to be continuing to do a good job, which is more than I can say for the Alfred Reporter without the direction of Al Littell. I suspect Alfred's disinterest in alumni feedback will catch-up with it sooner or later. I would be sorry to see a place where I invested so much effort self-destruct. However it is reviving to me to read the **Fiat**. Its staff seems still one of the most concerned groups of students I know of ... certainly, the most concerned about their education of any at Alfred, for that has been true through most of the paper's history.

In many way I believe the paper's history says more about the University than the University's own history.

I will continue to be concerned about Alfred's future for the rest of its life. But then I was while I was a student there. Are you?

Scott Schlegel

To the Editor:

What a disappointment in reading the two letters to the editor in last week's **Fiat Lux** both from AU students (one current, the other ten years ago) whose lives apparently circulate around either alcohol or some other salve (and their downfalls) as one put it.

Unfortunately this seems to be the case with so many of the students today as evidenced by the role played by alcohol and other drugs in college life today. I also remember Alfred as a student 25 years ago; and yes there was some drinking then; about as much as you find in the sixth grade now. Pot was nonexistent. I have watched alcohol consumption evolve from a mere trickle in the 50's to a raging flood in the 70's with only spotty concern or resistance on anyone's part.

The youth-exploiting profit motive factor had not yet gotten into full gear. Concern for the young, for morals, family and our nation were still evident to quite a degree reflected by the lifestyles and

mores of that era. On the contrary; the throwing of caution and morals to the wind has brought about such a self-indulgence and preoccupation with drugs (alcohol the worst) that people cannot cope, make decisions, have fun or share without the drug in hand.

There is very little sincere concern shown or guidance given, certainly no blame or restriction put on such a profit making tax rendering drug as alcohol (actually a legalized narcotic) even though for every dollar collected in tax it costs four to clean up the carnage resulting. Alcohol like nicotine does not have to stand up under the food and drug laws as such big killers as saccharine and red die # 2. They were both politically excepted from this fate by unscrupulous power interests of the early 1900's which has given them free-wheeling since. The dangerous lifestyles set in motion during the maturing years tend to carry on, and with them the multitudes of social ills and costs that

somehow seem to be lost in oblivion as far as blame or cause. You will be saddled with them to a greater degree each year as long as this indulgence continues to grow.

I'm speaking of the auto tragedies, the crime, alcoholism, broken homes, child abuse, medical costs, disease, court and police costs and dozens more of which a high percentage are spawned in the alcohol and other drug phase of life.

You as students claim to be mature enough to vote, etc. but your unanimous choice to indulge with the knowledge of what it entails reveals a sad lack of maturity on the part of both you and the society and industry that condone and promote it.

What a savings in lives, minds, money, destruction, drop outs and health could result if the trend could be reversed. What a challenge to accept but what a reward if fulfilled.

Concerned and disturbed

Hal Snyder

Class of '55

Dear Editors:

We would just like to comment on the Good Humor films presented by the TP film society, January 30. We were expecting a fun-filled night with various cartoon characters "and more." We got this impression by reading the posters around the campus. All for \$1.00. What a bargain! What fun! If we had known it was going to be a Three Stooges and Our Gang comedy night, we would never have come. We wanted Woody Woodpecker, Abbot and Costello, WC Fields and Mr. Magoo, as the poster falsely advertised. Okay, the Three Stooges may be funny in one film, two or maybe even three but not five or six, mixed with Our Gang! Come on, this was torture!

Larry, Curly
& Moe of Tefft

To the Editor:

I address this letter to the administration, planning committee and the physical plant. This letter concerns the use of aluminum window frames in Myers Hall, Reimer, Tefft, Barresi, Cannon, Kruson and numerous other buildings on campus.

It is known that aluminum as any metal conducts heat better than glass. These windows literally become heat vents. This is also compounded by the fact that in dorms the majority of such windows do not sit properly and have gaps up to a quarter of an inch wide. In the summer they make great air conditioners but, in the winter they are drafty and inefficient for insulating rooms.

I would like to see a study made concerning the great loss from these windows. The result will show that a significant amount of money is being thrown out the

window (pardon the pun). If this is the case these windows covered with plastic or plexiglass storm windows should help. I agree that plexiglass is expensive but for a permanent answer, plexiglass is a good investment. For the present, I for one would appreciate being able to cover my hole in the wall, while maybe saving some energy and money on our tuition.

David A. Ross



To the editor,

We feel that it is the right of the student body to be informed of the incidents which have led to the resignation of two Head Residents.

It appears that the student affairs administration at the University has shown little concern for those graduate students in the College Student Development program. The program is based on learning how to effectively deal with college students, and using appropriate interpersonal skills.

It is unfortunate that those persons responsible for instilling these skills, in fact, lack them. They have been known to react violently to heresay, without responding like mature adults, much less professionals. The people who we are referring to are those people who are supposedly concerned with the welfare of the students.

Since the beginning of the academic year, some head residents have encountered situations involving guns, drug rings, and knives. This occurred at safe, sound Alfred University. Doesn't it seem strange that you never read about any of these situations before? Everything was concealed to make the Student Affairs Administration come out smelling like a rose.

Those student affairs people who we "look up to" have

misrepresented the truth, broken confidentiality barriers, and have shown disregard for staff and students. Would you trust anyone of these administrators with a personal problem? Does confidential mean telling only a few people?

It seems that the student affairs upper echelon refuses to accept new ideas (ie. changing the archaic phase system), and responds negatively to any changes in their "system." Did you know that smoking a joint receives the same penalty as an assault on another student? You get a Phase I memo for both!

How do you feel about a "professional" with five years of experience lashing out at a subordinate (in job only) with the phrase, "You really piss me off." It makes one wonder what kind of five years experience this person had. This is an institution of higher education - not a truck driving academy.

It seems a shame that 50 percent of a graduate program at one school, or 20 percent of the total head resident staff, feels compelled to resign because the administration refuses to accept them on a humane level. In this administration, there seems to be little room for a different opinion, not to mention growth.

Shawn Rozette
Marla Hochberg

Language: essential

by Paul Kohler

On my last visit to Europe in 1979, I made it a point to look up a former student of mine who is presently studying medicine in Liege, Belgium, as a consequence of not being admitted to a US medical school. Her experience will be interesting to those who contemplate a study career in Europe. I have put the following questions to her and I have reproduced her comments which were given on tape. Let me add, that her experience is not unique as you will judge from what other people may have told you. Yet I thought it most appropriate that a former AU student should address herself directly to the students of her Alma Mater to warn and to give advice. The opinions presented, hereafter, are strictly the student's own observations. Laura Preston began at Alfred in 1968 and graduated 5 years later from Stonybrook College.

Question: How do you identify yourself as a former AU student?

Answer: I spent my first two years at Alfred, like in a retreat, without too much pressure. In spite of the academic fallacy of the Vietnam days, I enjoyed the peace and tried to do many things more according to my liking than as a consequence of choice. Thinking back on it today makes it all appear like a dream. I liked the smallness of the place for fostering interpersonal re-

lation, but I soon came to feel frustrated academically because of a lack of adequate supervision and guidance. Perhaps it was my own fault for not knowing how to make more use of the people there. **Question:** Why have you decided to do graduate work in Europe?

Answer: Admission to medical school is tough in the States. There are factors involved over which you have no control or which you can not define. Due to an early inclination that had led me already in high school days to perform service in hospitals, and to later studies in related areas (among which also nursing at AU), I felt strongly motivated to become a doctor and I was, therefore, ready to give up my job and a salary, to leave friends and relatives and say good-bye to my country and its language for the sake of undertaking professional studies in a foreign culture through the medium of a foreign language. I soon found out that studying medicine in Europe is a very different story from doing the same program in the States. Although I had a fairly good background in French thanks to the French Department at Alfred, then, in existence, I had to struggle in the beginning for more than linguistic reasons. Now that I have jumped the initial hurdle and do no longer feel the strain of adjustment, I won't give up this experience for anything in the world. Especially since I have been

able to contrast America with Europe. It has given me an idea how much I appreciate what I left in the States and what I have to look forward to when going back.

Question: Why did you choose Belgium among other possibilities for medicine study in Europe (Italy, Spain, England, Austria), and how do you find the studying there? How have you adjusted to speaking French all the time?

Answer: To begin with, I asked several embassies for addresses of medical schools in their respective countries. Being turned down in some for reasons unknown to me, I was provisionally accepted here at Liege, which is a small Belgian town not too far from Luxembourg. After a rather perfunctory language test at the Embassy (translating a newspaper article into English) and a letter of recommendation from a former French teacher, I left for Belgium and started my year. Up to this day I do not understand how certain American students have managed to get involved in this program without a reasonably solid basis in the language. You simply must know French well to follow your classes, let alone the necessity of getting organized privately without too many complications. Students, who start their year without this linguistic foundation

usually find out early or see the success of a whole year jeopardized by their unfamiliarity with the language. Quite special attention must be paid to speaking the language with ease, since all exams are oral and the French-speaking peoples tend to be impatient with poor speakers.

There are two exam sessions per year: in July and September. If you fail only one of the several exams you are supposed to take, you must repeat all of them at the next session. If you fail in the fall, the whole year is lost and you have to start all over again. After Christmas, people study as a rule 8 hours a day and refrain from social life (going to cafes or on trips). But students, before and after the July session, go straightway into hibernation and become regular study machines up to 10 hours and more a day. Liege is a relatively small town although much bigger than Alfred, but for the American medical student who is and often remains an outsider, the city has little to offer. As a group, the Americans are accustomed to help each other out and to exchange information. We all have Belgian friends, but this intercourse is mostly limited to our meeting in class. Intimate alliances between Americans and Belgians are rare and I

have not yet heard of Americans being invited into Belgian families as friends. On the whole the attitude of the people is far from hostile as I had feared at the outset. Except in academic matter, you meet with quite a degree of tolerance and even helpfulness. However, their lack of efficiency as we understand it, is at times very frustrating. They seem to be more interested in personal rapport than in a strictly businesslike performance. Rewarding as this trait may be, it often is enervating when you have more pressing things on your mind. Perhaps, if I lived there for good, I might be able to enjoy their pace. Also, administrative transactions take much time for the Belgians, like all personal talk, coffee breaks, and lunch pauses. They seem to be jealous of their private lives.

Question: What is special about studying medicine there as compared to the States and how do methods and exams differ?

Answer: We are studying medicine here for a longer period of time than in America. I have the feeling that I am getting a better training here since I spend nearly twice as much time on the same tasks. But, I also realize that America offers better clinical training which continued on page 6

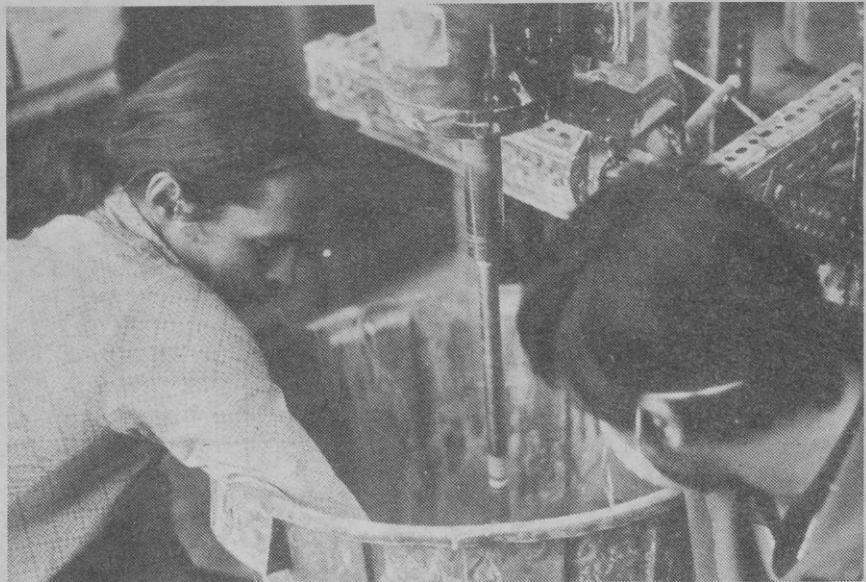


Photo By Michael Schreiber

Home of the Alfred bread pan

By Dave Mahalick

There is an integral part of Alfred University's community that many students don't know about. It is the Alfred University Research Foundation's (AURF) Pilot Plant. Obscured within the Seidlen Annex, AURF's Pilot Plant manufactures both merchandise goods, as well as, a knowledge of business and ceramics for its workers. As written by William Crandell, Director of AURF: "The AURF Pilot Plant is only one aspect of AURF. It operates to offer outside organizations the use of a nearly complete, but smaller version, of a design, engineering, marketing and manufacturing organization and plant for ceramic processes and products... The AURF Pilot Plant can test new technologies and concepts to see if they are feasible and profitable without the risk clients would face if they had to set up a full production and marketing operation themselves. AURF can assist in concept development, as well as, manufacturing..."

The Pilot Plant was set into full production by William Crandell in 1976. Presently, it

manufactures passive solar tiles, pie pans, cake pans and many other ceramic items. The most popular item in production is the famous Alfred bread pan, which can be purchased anywhere from Alfred to Australia. The Pilot Plant uses local raw materials in making all of its merchandise; but what distinguishes these items is their "mirack" surface - terra soquillata.

"It is a modern version of a pottery coating known to and used by the ancient Greeks and Romans." When used for cooking, virtually nothing will stick to the surface - it is a natural teflon.

The Pilot Plant and Hot-work Ceramics (a plant in Hornell that grew from the research done at AURF, and presently produces the ceramic pans) both use COPCO as a distributor. Due to the unique quality of the pieces, their market has become quite well established.

During a recent interview with manager, Karen Tufty and ceramic mechanic, Kevin McDonald, both expressed the fact that the Pilot Plant is

doing well for its 4th year in operation.

As stated by McDonald: "Presently our market is good. Prospects for the future of this product line is very encouraging as the AURF Pilot Plant and Hot-work Ceramics in Hornell have not yet been able to saturate the potential market. We're doing great considering one out of every fifteen new manufacturers make it."

Tufty and McDonald also mentioned that the Pilot Plant is developing more in its line of production. One new item they are working on is a flame-ware cooking utensil, which would be able to withstand direct heat when used in cooking. Also, the Pilot Plant is sponsoring a contest for full time Art students to develop a dinnerware line to be manufactured by the Plant. The winner will receive their choice of either \$380 or 4 free credit hours toward their education.

AURF's Pilot Plant sells much of the merchandise it makes to students of Alfred. Their office is located toward the rear of Seidlen Hall.

Cultural Corner

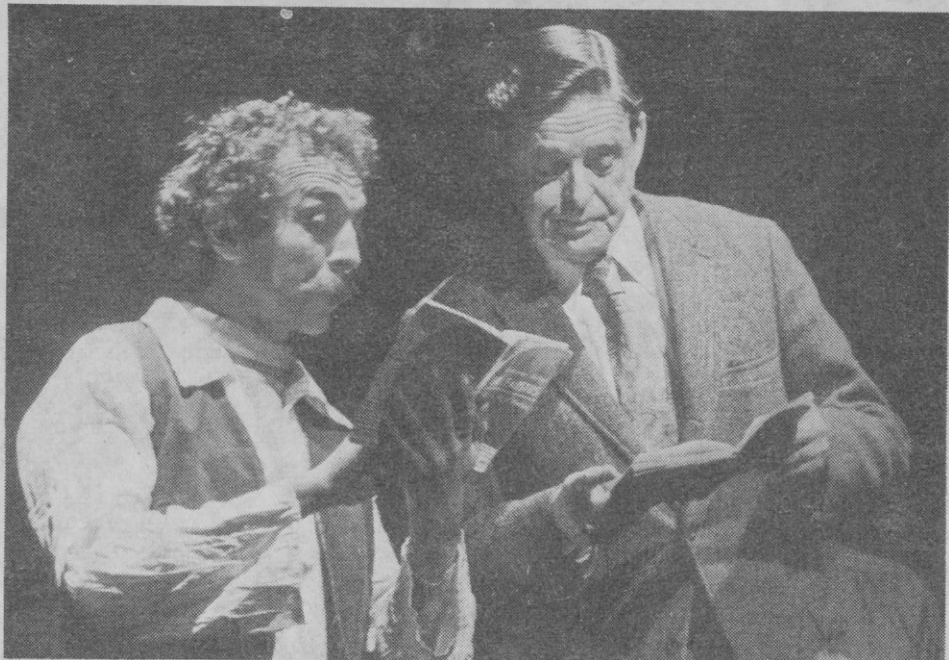


Photo By Michael Schreiber

Dr. Faustus performed

By Joe Bachman

Those member of the Alfred community who attended the 3rd C.D. Smith III Memorial play, "Dr. Faustus" were treated to an especially personal performance. In my 3½ years in Alfred, I had never experienced such a cultural and historical event which brought together the young the old, the Tech, the University, and the local community as did this theatrical production.

Judith Archer, who assisted in the direction of the play said, "The core of what makes Alfred really great was that, the respect was really flying around the room." Archer, who pre-casted the show, was referring to the atmosphere of three rehearsals which preceded the performance.

Long time Alfredians such as Mel Bernstein- recently retired professor of the humanities, John McMahon- Dean Emeritus of the Ceramic school, and Wally Higgins- professor of Ceramics, appeared. Also on stage were Joe Flynn of the Tech English department, Steve Doyal- a student who has appeared in numerous other theatrical productions, and Keith Gregory, an Alfred alumni, living in town.

All came together under the week's residency of Dr. Wayne Rood, a former Alfred Theology professor who now teaches theater and theology at the Pacific School of Religion. Rood directed the play and commanded the lead role of Dr. Faustus.

Originally the play "Dr. Faustus" was written in poetic form in Germany. In 1588 Christopher Marlowe translated the work into the English prose version. The effect was to bring the play into the light of the Renaissance after its original Medieval, theological intention.

Marlowe, who was killed

in a brawl at the age of 29, wrote "Dr. Faustus" with the intention of attacking the traditional, intolerant authority of the Catholic church. "The spirit of the Renaissance is revealed in a thirst for knowledge, a willingness to experiment, and an open-minded exploration of new fields."

The tragic hero, Faustus, despairs. He lives in an age of freshly emerging modernity that battles against traditional papal authority. The church demands a life of repentance and self-restraint according to religious doctrine. Adherence, traditionally guaranteed a life free from sin, the satisfaction of gaining immortality and most importantly, salvation from the suffering of being damned in Hell.

Faustus is not satisfied with tradition. His nature tells him to disbelieve this myth but his longing for security will not let it go.

Faustus revolts in search of temporal happiness upon this earth. As such, he symbolizes the emergence of modern philosophical attitudes.

Those thoughts which are embedded upon the hopes that man is not finite, in matters of learning and can indeed control the natural scheme of things, taint our hero. He wants to become God.

Faustus is extremely hedonistic. He craves to be the greatholder of truth. "Where I might see all the characters and planets of the heavens, that I might know their motion and dispositions... Resolve me of all ambiguities."

Faustus lusts for "power, honor, and omnipotence." Self-infatuated, he longs for public recognition but, it is primarily his own greediness which motivates him. "The God thou serv'st is thine own appetite."

The failure of Faustus is inevitable. He is destined to

damnation, if eternal glory is beyond his command. The modern tragedian is alone, defeated by circumstances which he longs to control but inevitably can not.

Lucifer, the fallen Angel of Hell, damned from Heaven by "Aspiring and insolence," becomes Faustus's strongest hope in his desperate search for paradise. But, the devil can only satisfy earthly greeds. The seven deadly sins, gluttony, wrath, covetousness, envy, pride, sloth and lechery represent Faustus's immediate longings, however fail in his search for ultimatums.

Paradoxically, it is his covetedness with Lucifer that Faustus fears most. It represents his unconditional mortality, the horror of death which never hides its shadow in our hero's struggle.

In the opening of the play Faustus says, "If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and there's no truth in us. Why, then belike we must sin, and so consequently die." This statement is not answered by the play's conclusion. The tragedy of our hero is his realization that repentance can not afford salvation. He is forever "being deprived of everlasting bliss."

And so in the conclusion of the play, we discover "Hell hath no limits, nor is it circumscribed in one self place." Immortality is the myth of the heavens and life

is damned to the limitations of Earth, Suffering and death.

To watch such a powerful and contemporarily significant play staged by members of the Alfred Community was unusually effective. Those, who, have questioned religious and philosophical ideas, in history as well as the present, could tangibly submerge themselves in the cast of Alfredians portraying the modern dilemma.

Wilhelm speaks

By Alison Marquardt

Last Tuesday evening, the Performing Artists and Speakers series brought Dr. Sidney Wilhelm, professor of sociology at SUNY Buffalo, to the Alfred campus. His topic was "The Future of Race Relations in America," however he started with a detailed look at the past. Tracing the growth of white supremicisim, Wilhelm showed how both wealthy white colonists and white indentured servants considered themselves superior to Blacks. He discussed the framing of the Constitution, and stressed the fact that Thomas Jefferson, despite his beliefs in "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," this did not apply to his Black slaves -- he owned 185. Wilhelm stated that since no Black persons participated in the framing of the Constitution, it is thus "a racist document. Only white interests and needs are represented and served." Although Constitutional liberties were later extended to Blacks, he stated that a document "founded in racism can't promote Black liberty, because it leaves untouched the white-owned material interests of capitalism."

Wilhelm never made it absolutely clear why Constitutional liberties couldn't be extended to minorities; he instead proceeded to describe the unequal position of Blacks in this society, in spite of their supposed legal equality.

Wilhelm described the condition of Blacks as a steadily deteriorating one. Black income has always been less in proportion to white income, but over the past few years, the gap has widened. Education, which Wilhelm sees as the key to advancement, is a major problem for Blacks; primary and secondary education is inadequate, and while Black college population has grown, the percentage of those who complete their degrees is far below that of whites: 8.1%, as compared to 21.0% for whites. Wilhelm predicted that the

gap will not be closed, primarily because rising tuition costs make it harder for many Blacks to attend college.

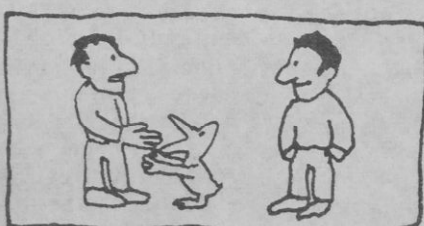
The salient features of Black life according to Wilhelm, are poverty and welfare. "Blacks are more directly affiliated with, or dependent on, the federal government than are whites." This is seen in two aspects: first, as wards of the state under welfare programs and second, as employed of the government. In the seven years between 1965 and 1972, the percentage of Black government employees has increased from 13% to 15% with Black persons filling 25% of all new openings. Wilhelm said that this situation only increases the powerlessness of Blacks, and while government support may seem like progress, it is merely "a pacification of the depressed Black people."

One statement which Wilhelm stressed, but never clarified was: "Inequality between Blacks and whites exists not in spite of, but because of (the legal status of equality)." He went on to say that in order to gain any semblance of equality, minorities are forced to conform to white ideals. This, along with the fact that whites are the grantors of the privilege of equality, are results of racist attitudes.

The American society Wilhelm described is actively, if not aggressively, racist. Unfortunately, he implied that all the manifestations of racism were intentional, and not just the result of the functioning of the system as it is. As for any solutions or possible changes, he gave no solutions, and never satisfactorily discussed the future of Black-white relations. He implied, however, that the situation could only get worse. He criticized liberal interpretations which would indicate that conditions are improving for Blacks; for him the gap between the races will only widen, not close.

Bergren Forum: February 13, Mel Bernstein will be speaking on Art and Design at Alfred: A Chronicle and on February 20, Greg Belanger will be speaking on More Nuclear Power Risks.

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T. Z. 2007

Bergren forums

Sleep & dreaming

By Dave Mahalick

On Wednesday February 6, Dr. Louis J Lichtman spoke to a crowded Parents' Lounge at the Bergren Forum; his topics "Revealing the Mysteries of Sleep and Dreaming."

Lichtman presented his topic from both the historical perspective of what sleep and dreaming was once thought to be and the newer perspective of recent developments in the field of psychology.

During the Reign of Terror in France, the first book was written on dreaming, circa 1861. The author, Andre Mauny, had documented an episode that he experienced while dreaming, in which, he believed that his head was being cut off. When he awoke, he realized that the head board from his bed had fallen on him. This led Mauny to believe

During the Reign of Terror in France, the first book was written on dreaming, circa 1861. The author, Andre Mauny, had documented an episode that he experienced while dreaming, in which, he believed that his head was being cut off. When he awoke, he realized that the head board from his bed had fallen on him. This led Mauny to believe that whole dreams occur within an instance. Contrary to this view, Lichtman iterated that dreams take about the same amount of time that the actual event would. Also, when we are dreamin and something happens in our environment, if the stimulus is prominent, it will often be incorporated into the dream.

According to the view held by Freud, dreams often represent the individual's innermost desires and are relatively safe; however, if they are expressed during the awake state, those thoughts could produce an anxiety attack.

Lichtman emphasized that the average person does not only have one dream, but about four of five dreams a night each being progressively longer than the other; ranging from about 10 to 45 minutes. The first dream is usually based on thoughts occurring right before sleep. The second dream is a continuation of the first. The third dream represents past events, the fourth focusing more on future events, and the fifth is based on past, present and future events.

Dreams, however, do not occur one immediately after the other. There is about a 90 minute latency between dreams except between the

first and second where there is about a 60 minute interval.

During the latency period between dreams, there are four stages of sleep that occur. The first being a very light state of sleep, in which, sleep talking can occur, followed by the second, third and fourth stages which are progressively deeper stages of sleep. In these late stages, it is very hard to wake the individual.

Lichtman cited a study done by Eugene Aserinsky, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, dealing with when dreams actually occur. In 1952, Aserinsky was studying the slow rolling eye movements that begin during the onset of sleep. After this movement took place, he later noticed a very rapid eye movement (REM) that took place. When the subjects were awoken during REM, eighty percent reported to have been dreaming.

When dreaming, most body systems act as if they were awake and under daytime stress, except for the hypothalamus and muscle behavior. A French scientist, Michel Jouvet, found that there is a center in the brain of cats that inhibits muscular reactions when the cat is dreaming. When Jouvet destroyed the brain center, the cats were reported to have literally acted out their dreams.

During his discussion, Lichtman pointed out two sleeping disorders that are gaining increased attention in psychology and related fields.

These disorders are: Narcolepsy and Sleep Apnea. Narcolepsy is a peculiar disorder in which the individual suffers from "sleep attacks." The person can be very much awake and then, suddenly, fall into REM sleep. In another type of Narcolepsy, the individual will experience Cataplexy in which he or she will have an attack that leaves the person awake but totally paralyzed. There is an definite answer to the cause of these symptoms; however, Lichtman indicated that some theorist believe that it might be traced to a malfunction in the brain center that normally inhibits muscle reaction during REM. For some reason, this center might turn on during the awake state.

The other disorder, Lichtman cited, was Sleep Apnea. In this disorder, the individual cannot sleep and breathe simultaneously. This is due to an over relaxation of motor functioning but there is an apparent explanation for this.

By Terry Shay

"Beef Wellington or a Big Mac" was the puzzling title of the January 30, Bergren Forum. The Forum itself was funny and well-presented, though it dragged a bit at times.

Bruce Griffiths, the speaker, spent the first fifteen minutes explaining the meaning of his title. Food and the rituals involving its preparation and serving, he said, reflect the culture of a nation or group of people. The Big Mac represents "the ultimate in American food production." It is a "cradle to grave operation", in which the McDonalds corporation controls and owns every stage from raising the cattle for the meat, to growing the potatoes for the French fries, to owning and operating the factories in which the cardboard Big Mac containers are made. MacDonalds produces and processes all the food they serve, everything except the Coca-Cola. Fast-food giants, like MacDonald's, are the closest we have come to assembly-line food. To Griffiths, this represents the "democratization" of restaurants, anyone can afford it. The Big Mac is an example of "mass culture" and of food produced simply for sustenance.

The Beef Wellington, on the other hand, "approaches art". It is concerned with the "visual experience" of

Murray Louis

By Rob Perdue

Alfred University's Performing Artist and Speaker Series will present a performance by the internationally acclaimed Murray Louis Dance Company, Friday, February 15, at 8 p.m., in Harder Hall.

In addition to the public performance, the modern dance company will be in residence Feb. 13-15, conducting workshops and classes for University students.

The University has received a \$3600 grant from the New York State council on the Arts to underwrite some of the expenses incurred by the troupe's residency at Alfred.

The Murray Louis Dance Company was founded in 1953. The company's owner and choreographer, Louis, has created more than 60 ballets. A performer as well, he has appeared with his company in over 20 countries.

Louis and his company have also served several educational functions. In the late sixties, the company helped pioneer the "Title III" project, developed by the Office of Education and the National Endowment for the Arts. The project involved teaching and performing in schools nationwide. The US Department of state also sponsored the company's 1969 tour of India.

Louis is the recipient of two Guggenheim Fellowships. He also received the Dance magazine award in 1977 for his "outstanding contribution to the field of dance."

For more information on the company's performance, contact the Office of Student Affairs at 607-871-2133.



Photo By Michael Schreiber

Culinary delight

the food as well as its taste, it is made by highly skilled cooks, requires fine preparation and expensive ingredients. Like other elements of "high culture" it is available only to those who are willing and able to pay for it.

If the Big Mac reflects the democratization of high culture in that it makes it possible for anyone to eat out, it reflects other aspects of our society which Griffiths neglects to mention. It reflects a tremendous amount of waste and the over-processing of food to such a state where its ability to provide 'sustenance' becomes questionable. It also illustrates the growth of huge corporations and their increasing power over us, a power which is dangerous if left unchecked.

A main theme of Griffith's talk was the interplay between food and the rest of a culture. To make his point more clear, he gave us an interesting history of cuisine from Roman times to the present. Many of our food traditions came from ancient Rome. the Romans introduced wheat and pork, baked the first raised bread, and employed (as slaves) the first professional cooks. They were the first professional cooks. They were the first to collect salt from seawater. Their

practical monopoly over salt became a basis for trade and by the first and second century, the Roman economy was based on an extensive trade system involving foods from all over the then-known world.

Many times in Western history, the food trade was an important power base for nations or areas. Venice became wealthy in the late middle ages because of its position on the newly reopened routes of the spice trade. It used its wealth to become a powerful city in Renaissance Italy, and to sponsor famous artists.

With contact with new cultures came the adoption of new foods. Sugar, spices and coffee came from the middle and far East, tomatoes and potatoes from the New World. "French cooking was brought to France from Venice by Katherine deMedici. Food, like other cultural traits, moves from one area to another.

At the end of the Forum, we were treated to cheese pie made from an old Roman recipe. Each pie had over two pounds of cheese in it. It was a strange feeling to eat food exactly like something that was served in Rome, 2100 years ago. "Some recipes," said Griffiths, "are ageless."

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Continued from Page 3

can be made up during internship in American hospitals. An immense amount of information has to be absorbed. I was not used to so much mechanized learning, yet I see the advantage of this method when it is a matter of mastering facts. As to method, there are the professor's books and student-prepared transcripts of the lectures. The latter are usually poorly done and quite insufficient if you don't attend class. It is not enough to have read the major books in the field, you have, literally, to know your stuff by heart and you will have to psyche out the teacher for what he expects from you. For the exam, you choose a few questions from a long list. You, then, have 10 minutes to get your act together. You must be prepared to give first, a resume of the question and then go into detail wherever the teacher asks you to, ready to expand on any suggestion made by him. The exam may last from 5 to 15 minutes. Some teachers are helpful, but more often than not, the majority will

trap the student or lead him astray to find out how good he or she is. Each course preparation has a book of three hundred to six hundred pages or more as its basis and you better know it in great detail. A series of 5 to 7 examinations at each session gives you an idea of the work involved.

Question: What is your life like both in your work area and in private life abroad?

Answer: I had begun living in a student co-op like the one I was familiar with when living at the "Castle" in Alfred. But here we were an international bunch of students, which, to a degree, enriched our individual experience, especially since our common language was, by force, French. It took me about 2 weeks before I understood conversations around me, in which, I was not involved. The international atmosphere of our house made itself noticed in the various styles of cooking and in dancing. The only serious drawback was a lack of privacy and therefore, of time to concentrate on studies as I required it. This is the reason I moved to an apart-

ment of my own in the second year. The weather is pretty unfriendly here, lots of rain and overcast skies, but not too cold, yet depressing in its monotony. So you wait for spring, and then for the summer when everything goes back to a gayer routine.

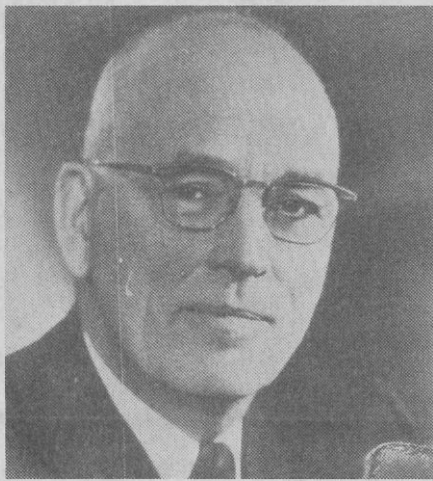
Question: Do you think you have become another person since you left Alfred, and to what an extent has Alfred University helped you in this foreign experience?

Answer: I have left Alfred some 9 years ago, without having finished either the French major undertaken there, nor a nursing degree started earlier. After a year off from school as a cardiologist technician in a clinic and later in a hospital, I graduated from Stonybrook in psychology with a number of pre-med courses. I continued to work for several years as a research assistant in electroencephalography and related fields. Gathering more experience in the medical field I decided one day to try medicine itself. My unorthodox background in professional preparation apparently did not please our

academic bureaucrats, which is the reason I had to turn to an alternative abroad. It is at this point that I feel indebted to Alfred University for the French I learned there. Thanks to this opportunity which you don't seem to have any more, the idea of approaching my goal through a foreign medium did not seem so far-fetched to me. In all honesty, I just cannot understand why your Administration has terminated the French program, which, is in full swing in just every other college I can think of. If I may give some advice to today's students in Alfred, it is to encourage them to pursue a foreign language in combination with their specialization, whatever field they may choose for their career. One never knows how one's plans work out and a foreign language may turn out to be the saving grace in a dilemma. Of course, there is also the educational value of such a study, and its practical use for those who intend to go abroad. Comparing myself with other less fortunate Americans in similar situations abroad, I have not suffered to the same extent as they have from depressing isolation and I have not felt this stinging regret of having wasted my time when I could have thought of this resource.

Alfred has made a serious mistake in depriving you of a broad gamut in foreign language

skill courses. It will take years before a program in French like the one I had will be restored. On the whole, I may as well add that my impression in retrospect, is that teachers were not demanding enough at Alfred. There does not seem to have been much seriousness in the way a student's development was plotted by our advisors of the time as compared with a more realistic approach to the question at Stonybrook. Also, methodical research was not a strong point at Alfred and teachers were generally too willing to approve of whatever we did. In my time, little attention was paid to combining our liberal arts subjects with other marketable skills to ensure employment, but this policy may have changed, and rightly so. One last word as to the foreign language preparation, in view, of entering graduate school: a mere foundation year or even two years of a foreign language are not enough to prepare adequately for graduate school where an avalanche of reading is awaiting you. Your expertise in handling foreign language texts is a must if you want to compete with your colleagues on fair grounds. If an undergraduate college frees you from the requisite to make your acceptance of that college more palatable, it does you a disservice in the long run.



Presidents Drake & Miles

By Ginger Mills

Alfred University as we know it today was put together by Presidents M. Ellis Drake and Wilford Miles. Drake was AU president from 1948 until 1967. Miles succeeded him and remained until President Rose in 1974.

According to Dr. Fred Gertz of the English department, "the University needed a leader who was respected, trusted, dedicated, humane—someone who could bring us back together again—someone who could restore our pride in Alfred University..." Dr. Gertz, who came to Alfred in 1947, feels that there had been some "trouble between the faculty and the president" prior to Drake's time as president. Former President Walters had a way of antagonizing "unwittingly."

Dr. Drake knew Alfred: he had been a student here, a history teacher, the Dean of the Liberal Arts College, and finally a great president. He was "aware" of the Alfred tradition, as Professor Emeritus, Murray Rice describes it.

Dr. Drake was striving for excellence in education. He greatly expanded the College of Liberal Arts. He recognized the Liberal Arts as the "corner stone of the University," according to Professor Gertz. Although he recognized the importance of professional undergraduate education, he saw Liberal Arts as an essential part of education.

Professor of History, Gary Horowitz believes that "Alfred owes a lot of thanks to Drake...he hired a damn good faculty." Professors Campbell, O'Hara, Bernstein, and Sass are among those that were hired by Drake. Drake "really emphasized the integrity of the liberal arts."

Dr. Rice believes that Drake was a "better than average president." He was perhaps over-conscientious. "Everything had to go over his desk...he tried to do too much."

President Drake also made several physical changes around the AU campus. He built the Campus Center, Herrick Memorial Library, Meyers and Ade Halls, as well as Reimer, Kruson,

Tefft, and other dorms of that vintage.

We can't blame Drake personally for the Campus Center. The plans for the building were approved by a student committee, of which Larry Wander was the chairman. An old building called Kenyon Hall once stood where the Campus Center does now. According to Fred Gertz, it "was an arc of a building." It was an unusable building, it had a lot of "waste space."

When President Drake retired in 1967, Wilford Miles took over. President Miles was also a great expander. Professor Gertz said Miles felt that "we were too isolated...he wanted to bring the action to Alfred."

President Miles increased enrollment a great deal. He is also responsible for the suites, McLane Center, the Ford Street apartments, and Openhym. In addition to this, he closed off the road that goes down the center of campus to traffic and completely removed the road that extended from West University Street to Susan Howell Hall.

Attention All Seniors: look for your commencement packet in the mail - coming by March 15. Will include information on housing arrangements for family, cap and gown pickup, commencement invitations, and more.

Juveniles on campus

By Jennifer Wilson

It has become an increasingly frequent occurrence to see young persons from the ages roughly nine to thirteen years roaming the campus and going through dorms. This situation can probably be attributed either, to a negligence on the part of the parents or to an attitude of callous, jocular encouragement on the part of students. Some University students find it cute and amusing to give the children drugs and alcohol, and to expose them to life's little vulgarities.

These young people tend to gain peer status, and to recruit even younger followers. If you know any of them, you probably realize their intelligence and amiability. This friendship need not be lost, but can be bolstered by a little more adult sense of

responsibility. A patronizing air isn't necessary, but a little tact can help. For example, you wouldn't have to put your grandmother on a motorcycle or drag her to a disco to be able to relate to her on an equal basis. It's the same with kids.

These children are having to deal with problems which prove to be too hard for some adults. Let those kids enjoy that all-too-brief childhood; it ends soon enough. Maybe you're that type of person who feels that childhood is a farce, and that kids should be street-wise at an early age. That's an easy stand to take because you can graduate and forget all about them. It's the parents who will have to deal with the problems resulting from the 'education' you gave their kids.

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Roving reporter

By Michael Schreiber



Tony: I am against the draft and registration because I believe that if the country was really threatened (such as a Russian invasion of New Jersey) sufficient people would enlist to carry out defense.

In any case, I don't see war in the immediated future - Russia's invasion of Afghanistan is very analogous to our occupation of Vietnam; a horrible act of imperialism but one that doesn't necessarily mean Russia's marching to Pakistan or the Mid-East. Carter's reaction to the situation is really an attempt to turn our attention from our internal problems such as alternative energy development. He is trying (perhaps unconsciously) to rally the population to a war who's real motivation is the preservation of the social class structure by gaining control of the energy sources on which the class structure rests. Though draft offers psychological support to the war and indirectly the class system.

When it comes to registration, my advice is to do it only to by time. There's no sense risking punishment at this early stage. This will give you time to organize a fight against the war, if it comes, and the draft. Then when they come for you, make you move: run or take the fight to the streets. Protest! Rally! Chant! Organize! Fight them. Youth has had enough. Tell the vampires to go to hell!



Sarah Blood: First of all Carter's announcement will expediate the ratification of the ERA. Which is about the only good thing about his decision. Too bad we have to wait until the men in power before we're able to gain equal legal rights. But the whole attitude of Carter still makes me feel like second best and that he's dealing with us just because he has to, not because he wants to. I hope American women will band together against war, and war. Now is the chance to have our voice heard. I don't want to go to war and I won't send anyone in my behalf.

Coming from Carter's point of view, I suppose it was inevitable, he has to react with war just like the hundreds of leaders who came before him. I hope the people rise up this time and refuse to fight and kill. I believe that today's youth society is life oriented and I hope they will refuse to be killed for ideals and power hunger politicians.

By choice of my profession (nursing), I cannot accept people being injured physically and mentally due to someone's conscious decision. Caring for these people if I am drafted would be very traumatic for myself, also I'd much rather have it not happen.

What is your reaction to President Carter's decision to reinstate registration for the draft?



Fletch: I had hoped that the idea of registration for the draft, as well as, the idea of a draft had left us when we entered a new decade. Obviously I had set my hopes too high. All I can say is that here must have been dancing in the streets of our capital the night the President made his announcement. The "Chorus Line" no doubt consisted of reactionaries such as: Sen. Goldwater, Sen. Nunn, Joint Chiefs of Staff and other leaders of this country, who for quite some-time have not believed in the all-volunteer force.

Although the President underlined that this was only a "registration", the government will have the names and addresses of all potential draftees. All it means is that the government will have lists of people, so that when they (armed forced) are short of manpower, they will sieze whatever is necessary to keep them up to strength. I strongly believe that more bad than good will come from this bill, but let us all hope that the politicians in this country won't pass such a bill. Remember it is an election year.

As for the issue as to whether women should have ot register, all I can say is that if men have to register, women should too.



David Duval

I wanted to say something profound to the Roving Reporter, like, "This is one of our saddest hours," or "Today Enlistment—tomorrow the Draft," But the seriousness of this situation demands collective action on our part and not cliches.

To resist this attack on our rights of freedom, we must voice our dissent. We must let the country know that we—those who would fight and die just to further the political ambitions of some petty politicians and fill the coffers of the arms producing establishment—will not sit be quietly and let this legislation pass.

I am not willing to compromise Life and Limb, and I don't think we are willing to compromise valuable resources to shore up an economy based on waste. What we need is (energy self-sufficiency) at home and a strong economic policy abroad to protect our interests and if needs be those of others. I say no to war where we stand to lose and only a few industrialists who couldn't even given excrement about our well being stand to win.

Let your dorm senator know your feelings. The Student Senate represents an appreciable number of adults, and it is our constitutional right, privilege, and duty to voice our opinion on government policy.



Joan Littlefield: I don't want

I disagree with President Carter's proposal to reinstate the registration for draft. I cannot condone our country knowledgeably getting involved in a situation that will have the same implications as those in Vietnam.

I cannot say whether I would register or not. If only those between the ages of 18-20 have to register, I will be exempt, and if those from 21-26 years are included I wouldn't end up fighting. I think it is therefore unfair for me to approve of my friends or relatives to end up in a war.



Al Kleban: I'm fairly uncertain about the draft because I can't decide for myself if its moral or not. I don't like the way the Russians have been so agressive and the way they take away the freedom of other countries. I also don't thing the US should intervene in foreign countries' affairs. It really comes down to a question of: Is this another Vietnam or are we morally obligated to help the other countries.

In certain situations I would probably think the draft was necessary, yet if this situation is immoral or unjustified then the US might have no right to institute the draft. Will the war that is in our future a threat to the American people? Russia is a major power and its attacks have been international and not a civil war like Vietnam. In view of this, I believe the Russians to be wrong, yet I'd rather try to stop them peacefully then by force and the institution of the draft is definitely a sign that we intend to use force.

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From the People's Campaign

In 1963, Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. (a subsidiary of W. C. Grace Co.'s Davison Chemical Division) opened a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at West Valley, N.Y. The plant recycled spent fuel rods from nuclear reactors by separating the uranium and plutonium from the radioactive waste by-products which cannot be re-used in the fuel cycle. The uranium and plutonium were then sent to an enrichment plant and then back to the reactors or into weapons.

In 1969, NFS was sold to Getty Oil Co., and in 1972 shut down for decontamination and modification to legally conform with federal regulations. In 1976, NFS announced that it would not re-open.

In December 1980, NFS will transfer its ownership and responsibility for the plant and sit over to New York. This transfer is in accordance with a contract written by then Governor Rockefeller and NFS in 1963. In essence, the contract will allow NFS to withdraw from West Valley should the venture become a financial burden.

New York does not have the finances for the clean-up of the disaster left behind by NFS the DOE (Department of Energy) has agreed to provide the clean-up and part of the finances. This agreement has been in-the-works at least as far back as 1978.

In accordance with the Environmental Recovery Act of 1969, the D.O.E. must submit a DEIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement). The intent of the DEIS is:

"to assess the environmental implications of a proposed DOE action... to immobilize high-level liquid radioactive wastes currently being stored at the Western New York Nuclear Service Center..."

In addition to the DEIS the DOE conducted a public hearing in West Valley on Saturday, February 2. The purpose of the "Public Scoping Meeting" is stated as follows:

"to solicit public comment to assist the DOE in identifying significant environmental issues and the appropriate scope of a DEIS for a processing facility to immobilize (the high-level waste at West Valley)... parenthesis are mine.

The hearing panel was chaired by the DOE's Office of Waste Management; NYS-ERDA; and moderating was

the President of the New York League of Women Voters. Officials from the NRC, Argonne National Laboratories (who will do the clean-up) and Saridina National Laboratories (DOE's nuclear materials' transportation specialists) were present for audience questions.

The audience was residents from the West Valley area and representatives of safe energy, public interest, labor coalition, and anti-nuclear groups throughout Western New York.

"West Valley is an environmental disaster waiting to happen; it must be cleaned up, no doubt." Many of the public statements during the nine-hour hearing reflected the above sentiment expressed by a spokesperson for CANCER (Coalition Against Nuclear Contamination and Economic Recklessness), a Buffalo area group.

While most people demanded the clean-up, there was also much uncertainty with the method which is to be used in the removal of high-level waste. The method has never been tested outside of the laboratory, and never in the circumstances which exist at West Valley.

Primary concern is with the 750,000 gal. carbon-steel tank which holds approximately 30,000 gals. of high level radioactive sludge, consisting of waste by-products resulting from the reprocessing of spent fuel rods.

The carbon-steel tank in question has a life of about 40 yrs. before it will have corroded to the point where the sludge will leak out of its primary containment.

The procedure to clean the settled sludge from the tank requires sluicing by high-pressure. This will subject the walls to about 3,000PSI of pressure. It is not known what the walls of this particular tank will do under such pressure.

The tank's structure will also pose many difficulties. The lattice-work and columns inside the tank (used as part of its original construction) may retain some of the sludge, and prevent final breakdown of the tank.

Many groups called for maximization of planning, removal and safety measures, and not minimal measures. No expense should be spared.

The proposed use of vitrification as the final storage form of the waste is regarded as a very untimely decision. Vitrification will enclose the waste in a permanent glass matrix. The waste should be calcinated and stored in a portable and temporary state in above ground storage chambers, at least until a more effective solution is found.

The existence of a waste center at West Valley has astounded many specialists in that the plant is located only one-half mile from the Continental Divide. Ecologically, the ground in the area is very porous, which would mean an extensive spread of radiation should the wastes leak. West Valley also has an average of 41 ins. of rain per year.

Another issue of considerable importance is worker hazards. While

NFS was still open, many of the clean up operations in the plant were done manually instead of using the prescribed automatic methods. NFS said that the automatic equipment was too expensive.

NFS workers received radiation dosages far in excess of other nuclear workers in the U.S. Moreover, they were never told of the possible risks of cancer to themselves, and birth defects to their children.

"The clean up operation must be concerned with the safety and future of the laborers who do the work, as well as the future generations which will undoubtedly be affected."

The government should allocate money for studies of all the workers that have ever been, or will be, involved with the plant, site, and clean up.

A representative of the Coalition on West Valley Nuclear Waste stated that it was necessary to have a working evacuation plan should something happen.

"But will the plans be given a thorough test run? Will the authorities be notified in time so that the best measures can be taken? Will the volunteer fire and civil defense units be given proper information? Are Argonne, the Doe, and New York prepared to meet the needs in the event of a mishap?"

"We will have to live with the fact that radiation will be released and people will be exposed...but we must know to what extent."

Many groups called for the establishment of a citizen oversight committee. This committee would monitor every step of the clean-up operation and keep the public informed. The Government is obligated to educate the public about the operation. An accident would not be isolated to the immediate area.

But many expressed doubts about the democratic process in these type of hearings or committees. Even the health studies of NFS workers promised nearly one year ago has not happened.

The DOE does not now have the necessary authorization of funds for the clean up. Even if they do receive the appropriation by the U.S. Senate, the funds do not cover the amount necessary. It is estimated that the clean up will cost between $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1 billion.

The DOE has a budget of \$10 billion, most of which is allocated for military expenses than anything.

Some suggested that Getty Oil Co., parent company of NFS, be made to pay for part of the clean up costs.

Getty owns at least 50 percent of the richest oil land in Saudi Arabia; has a \$500 million purchase in the works in Canada (which is not open to public scrutiny) owns uranium mines in Australia; and acquired nearly \$200 million in profits in the last quarter of 1979.


"We cannot allow private industry off the hook!" NFS is responsible for the disaster. But in December 1980, they will withdraw completely. It was suggested that an inquiry be made in to NFS operations before the final withdrawal.

Even W.C. Grace & Co., former owners of NFS, should be made to pay for the clean up.

New York should not be solely responsible for NFS's mistakes. Perhaps they should be bailed out the same way as Chrysler. The nuclear utilities that sent spent fuel rods to NFS for reprocessing should be charged for the removal of rods that still remain there.


Most of the speeches expressed a firm distrust with the Government's ability to carry through the clean up effectively.

"The authorities do not appear to be concerned with future generations. They do not take serious regard for our opinions. They started nuclear generators; we didn't ask for them! They must be willing to take the moral risks and shut them down."



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Forest people

By Todd Dezen

The Forest People are a group of individuals interested in the enjoyment and preservation of wilderness environments. Their programs and skill workshops explore the realm of the outdoors. The group initiates trips such as, cross-country, skiing, canoeing, hiking, bicycling, and snowshoeing. They welcome all interested persons to contact them if you have a special interest of your own.

Sometime in late February or early March the group is going to rent a cabin in the Allegheny National Forest. Anyone is welcome to join in on hiking, backpacking and just getting back to nature. Also on February 17 there will be a Forest People pot luck dinner, everyone is invited who brings some food or if you're lazy, you can pay \$1.50 at the door. More details about the dinner will be discussed this Wednesday, Feb. 13 at the Campus Center.

Although the Forest People have not sponsored a cross-country hike yet, they plan to do so in the future. This primarily depends upon the amount of snowfall we have in the next few weeks. David Snyderman and Al Kleban who are in charge of the group have been working on clearing and marking the

cross-country trail on Pine Hill. Although, it is not completely marked now, they expect to have this done within two weeks.

Dave and Al seem to have improved the expectations of the group since last September when it looked unorganized and about to collapse. Dave stated: "The main reason for this new organization is because we have separated from ConCep. As a part of ConCep we would have to attend their meetings and fill out their forms in order to initiate a trip, now we don't have to deal with all that red tape." They were stifling the growth of our group. Now we are an independent group and growing.

The Forest People offers rental equipment at inexpensive prices. They rent winter sleeping bags, ensolite pads, backpacks, cross-country skis with ski boots and tobaggans. There is a minimum deposit and rental fee. If you are a member, all equipment is half price; plus 10% off all goods purchased at the Alfred Sports Store. So if you're into the outdoors come down to the Forest People office in the Campus Center. Relax and read a wildlife magazine and see how things are conducted. It may turn out to be one of the best experiences you'll have at college.

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Continued from Page 1

ly oriented school with a token liberal arts department."

In 1978 the administration began to reaffirm its commitment to the liberal arts. A new general education program was proposed in September (it subsequently passed in March 1979) to shore up the badly weakened liberal arts program, and provide a broader education for students.

Dean Foxen was quoted in the Fiat as saying "We are trying to retain what is best in liberal arts education. We are concerned with developing students in our courses, enriching the individual rather than reaching him only how to perform a specific task. We believe the student who looks into different areas of man's endeavors and develops basic skills will be happier in the long run."

Developing students? Enriching the individual? The new general education requirements provided for basic competencies in mathematics and oral and written communication of the English language, and while it requires the student to take introductory courses in a number of fields (history, social sciences, physical sciences etc.) one subject is conspicuously absent, foreign languages.

In a Fiat editorial dated September 18, 1978, Paul Warren questioned Alfred's "Audacity" to raise its standards in the wake of the literal dismemberment of its foreign language program. "The irony of such behavior need not be elaborated."

The administration is once again trying to reaffirm its commitment to

the liberal arts, to the idea of "A small college majoring in the human experience." The proposals call for a strengthening of the Spanish department, the hiring of a new faculty member (in Spanish with the ability to teach some French courses as well) and the establishment of a new major--"Foreign Languages and Culture."

What the new major boils down to is a study of a foreign culture and its language. The student will take courses in one of three languages--French, German or Spanish, as well as courses on the literature and culture of the people who speak this language.

This is of course very different than a major in French, Spanish, or German, and should be recognized as such. Much of the culture study will be done in English, and except in Spanish, students will only be able to take beginner and intermediate level language courses.

To combat this problem, the students taking this proposed major would be expected to spend a semester (or even a year) in a foreign country to become immersed in the language and culture s/he is studying. The flaws in this idea become obvious after reading the article in this issue submitted by Paul Kohler.

There is another deficiency with this concept of studying a language abroad. As Diane DeMarco put it in her letter of November 13, 1978, with a language you either "use it or lose it."

In other words, once you return from your study abroad, how do you retain your language proficiency?

One solution, suggested by Dean Foxen, is for students speaking the same language to get together on a weekly basis (or more often), and conduct informal conversation groups. Obviously, the theory here is weak, but according to Dean Foxen, we are limited in the number of advanced courses we can offer as long as the foreign languages department is so small.

Of course this lack of faculty and advanced courses is not as important when one considers that this proposal is not a language major, but a study of both language and culture.

Another part of this program is the addition of a new faculty member in Spanish who will also be able to teach courses in French. This has certain benefits.

First, it means that a student majoring in Spanish will not have to spend four years taking courses from the same teacher. This gives the student a little more depth along with a little broader experience.

Second, this will allow students to take courses in French (for credit), which were not available for several years.

Third, it makes it possible to strengthen the Spanish major which is necessary if Alfred is not to lose its language department altogether.

Every five years, the state department of education in Albany sends a team to colleges to investigate and

reregister major programs.

Last year that team came to Alfred and found serious deficiencies in the Spanish major. They wanted to see that Alfred could provide a sufficient number of courses in two years for students majoring in Spanish. A condition they found lacking.

The new Spanish course offerings and the addition of a faculty member in Spanish will hopefully rectify the situation.

The changes listed above will not take effect immediately. All changes have to be approved by the curriculum committee and the faculty. In addition, the major program has to be accepted by the State Education Department, a process that could take until the spring of next year to complete.

If the proposals are passed by the faculty than the University will hire the new faculty members (one in foreign languages, one in performing arts) and begin offering new courses for next semester.

There is a lot of controversy surrounding the new foreign language proposals. Aside from the problems already addressed, there are claims that it is being thrown together haphazardly, that it is comparable to a high school language program.

There is dissatisfaction that a number of Spanish courses have been dropped to three credits from four credits as they are now set up. This means more preparations for the teacher who will still have to teach twelve credit hours, and more work

for the student who will also be forced to take more courses for the same credit load.

The new "Foreign Languages and Culture" Proposal is far from being a model foreign languages program, but as Dean Foxen says it's a start back in the right direction, and the addition of French to the curriculum is not something to be glossed over.

Foxen said we must set reasonable goals for ourselves. He is encouraged that students are interested and making their views known. The quality of the new program he said will be determined by the students. The main thing is to have continued student input.

The Performing Arts proposal has some of the same characteristics of the proposed Foreign language major. It seems to lack a specific direction, it is basically to create a home for students drifting around in the field of music, drama, dance and speech. Like the foreign language proposal, it allows for a student to major in a broad subject area, with a primary focus on one specific field. Like the foreign language major, it calls for the creation of a new faculty position. It has many of the same attributes and weaknesses.

Both of these proposals seem to be attempts to appease an unrest that began with the retrenchments, and to get the school back on a strong liberal arts footing. It is important however for the Alfred community to accept the programs for what they are (that is, a start in the right direction) and to continue pushing for more.

Continued from Page 1 —Landlords—

The decision whether or not to rent to unmarried couples is up to the discretion and preference of the landlord. One woman who rents rooms in her own home will not only refrain from renting to non-marrieds but also prohibits visitation from members of the opposite sex. Another landlord whose preference it is to rent to either all men or all women, maintains that he does not discriminate against unmarried couples when they ask to rent. He states that despite being a staunch Catholic, the morality of others is an issue in which he does not wish to become involved. He says, "It is incumbent upon landlord to choose tenants who will be best for them."

That question of unmarried men and women living together evokes about a 50/50 response. Half will not rent to those couples and the other half look upon it as "a tenant is a tenant." When asked whether he rents to unmarried couples, another landlord simply replied, "I sure do."

Although none of the landlords to whom we spoke would disclose for publication how much they charge for rent, by

interviewing some of their tenants we were able to arrive at a sketchy average.

When apartment hunting this year, one can expect to pay approximately \$115.00 a month. In some cases, the rent is lower, sometimes higher - it is all contingent upon the quality and size of the dwelling and who the landlord is. "I'm the cheapest in town," proclaimed one older landlord who requested his name be withheld at the risk of turning the article into an advertisement.

The price will also vary depending on whether or not utilities are included. Most landlords choose not to include utilities. There is a general consensus among them that "if the student is not the one paying, he'll be less apt to conserve." But one landlady who does include the cost of utilities in her rent believes that if her renter pays their own utilities, "they might conserve too greatly and cause the pipes to freeze and burst - and then where would I be?" In addition, she feels it is unfair to require students to come up with the large deposits that utilities companies often demand.

Excluding the cost of a telephone, one can expect to pay an additional \$20 - \$35 a month for utilities on the average. Again that is dependent on the amount of conserving efforts one exerts as well as, in the case of heating, how well insulated your dwelling is. Plastic and weather stripping are valuable assets in maintaining a reasonable fuel bill.

When you finally decide on a particular apartment, you will probably be required to put down a deposit to reserve your chosen place. That deposit will usually be kept throughout the year to insure coverage of any damages that may occur while you are living there. It is a good idea to go through the apartment with your landlord as soon as you move in so that you are in mutual agreement of the dwelling's condition.

While talking about the subject of damages, most landlords agree that the most irritating are greasy broilers and dirty bathroom facilities as well as garbage left behind. One landlady justifies keeping deposit money when the cleaning requires a few hours worth of work. "Cleaning people often go for

\$5.00 an hour and up...by the time they've finished, it can cost \$50.00."

You can expect to pay anywhere from \$15.00 for damages deposit to one month's rent, a fee which, like rent, is usually not negotiable. Get a receipt from your landlord when you put down that money. In addition, be sure to review the house or apartment with your landlord at the end of your tenancy. It is possible that a student and landlord will not always agree on the assessment although previous figures show that only 10% of Alfred students have difficulty in getting their money back.

In recollecting the years, a prominent landlady says that she has been in the business with her father and brother for many years. She feels that it is "...interesting renting to different people and personalities...I put a lot of money into my apartments to maintain them...I enjoy dealing with people."

The same is true for the landlords themselves. They are all different, individual personalities and ideally the experience for both tenant

and landlord will be a positive one. Most landlords draw up a lease with their prospective tenants in an attempt to prevent misunderstandings that result in bad experiences for all involved. These leases will usually designate a mandatory rental time (for some that means twelve months), protecting themselves against damages to property and laying down the rules and guidelines they expect to be upheld. It is therefore advantageous to the student about to enter into such a contract to obtain the brochure "Off Campus Living - Some Legal Rights and Responsibilities" available at the Student Affairs Office in Carnegie Hall.

During one interview, I was asked about the term "landlord" - did I interpret it literally, perhaps meaning to bring feudal connotations to the word? I use the word in a contemporary sense devoid of any reference to a particular medieval economic system - rather as someone who owns property which he rents. This particular "landlord" said that he did not like the term. He'd rather be referred to as simply "one who rents apartments."

Alcohol in Alfred

By Merrill Schwerin

Is Alcohol a problem in Alfred? This was the main question on a survey conducted by Roger Ballou last semester. The survey was sent out to 47 dorm, fraternity and sorority staff leaders, of which 70 percent answered, yes. They felt a problem does exist and something should be done about it. Right now, there is an active, progressive effort being made to work with alcohol education. Roger Ballou, Robbie McFarland and other staff involved with student affairs, have just laid down the foundation for an alcohol awareness program. The program will work within the community on the use and abuse of alcohol.

There have been previous educational programs on alcohol within the dorms but as Roger Ballou stated, "This will be the first attempt for an ongoing program to react to the problems and complaints of the whole community. Roger Ballou hopes this attempt will be, "a positive as opposed to punitive action." He sees the program as an opportunity to "heighten awareness, work with problems of alcohol use and abuse and hopefully, educate people into what good responsible drinking is all about."

The program seeks student involvement and input. This will be done through a proposed campus-wide alcohol awareness committee.

Roger Ballou is soliciting,

anyone who is interested in being on the committee. He would like the committee to consist of volunteers from the student body, faculty, the Health Center and administration. Roger explained, "This group and this effort will try to help the problems that are related to excessive drinking. Problems such as vandalism, personal harassment, illness and the worst problem of course, being alcoholism."

A random survey is now being developed by the department of Sociology to assist the committee. The survey will be made in order to understand student perceptions about alcohol and to identify areas of ignorance and abuse.

The survey and the construction of a committee is the ground work to the program as a whole. Roger Ballou has many plans and

for the future of the program. Plans which will include a campus wide information campaign to be conducted with the use of posters, flyers, radio, newspapers and handouts. A campus resource center located on campus will maintain materials for alcohol awareness and offer referrals to special agencies. The campus program will on a regular basis offer presentation of guest speakers and workshops. Roger Ballou would like to see these programs gradually become something run by concerned members of the community, rather than the administration because he believes "alcohol is not only a problem for the students but for the whole community."

1980-81 Financial Aid Application deadline for current students is 4:30 p.m. on February 15, 1980 in AU Financial Aid Office, Bartlett Hall.

Attention All Seniors!! The Senior Week Committee needs help! Meeting are held at 8pm Mondays in room A of the Campus Center. Come help your Senior Week (May 3-9).

College Poetry Review. The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by college students is February 15. Each entry must be typed on a separate sheet, and must bear the name and home address of the student, as well as the college address. Send all entries to the Office of the Press, National Poetry Press, Box 218, Agoura, Ca. 91301.

Nuke Reaction

Continued from Page 8

The Labor Action Coalition expressed that the plant should be cleaned up and never re-opened. They are opposed to the existence of nuclear generating stations.

"We can't even handle the waste we have now."

The Rochester Safe Energy Alliance addressed the issue of regional self-sufficiency. They stressed that the burden of nuclear energy is on the Government and corporations and not the responsibility of the people.

"We have the answers to energy ourselves." They offered alternative energy systems and conservation as a means of overcoming the energy crisis.

"We don't need the energy we produce. And we cannot trust the feds to change it, since economics is a major factor in determining the outcome." The DEIS will be completed by this summer. Final statements must be submitted to DOE by February 20, 1980.

The DOE may disregard much of what was expressed at the public hearing. They have already chosen Argonne, without consulting anyone, with the possible exception of the NRC.

Nuclear power must be addressed in such a way that it will facilitate an awareness that will bring reasonable conclusions. It is only obvious now that nuclear waste, the logical consequence of nuclear generation--commercial or military, must be dealt with extreme efficiency (some for the next half-million years).

Ultimately we have no way of knowing really what will happen to the waste in the future.

West Valley is only the beginning. What will happen when the first, large, commercial reactors reach their expiration date? What about the small, military and experimental reactors which already have?

Nuclear power must be exposed as the responsibility of large corporate enterprise; their political power in the state; and the modern conception of technological progress.

People's Campaign is not primarily an anti-nuclear organization. We also work in native American rights, off-campus housing and tenant's rights, alternative energy, energy crisis, Amnesty International, the Un Human Rights Campaign, NYPIRG, and we have access to many others, all of who provide valuable information.

In the past we have worked with the major political parties during election years, and we have brought representatives to speak. In 1980, we will again be bringing political representatives to campus.

We are also a legal voter registration office; and we have absentee ballots.

We coordinate a food coop; and will soon be recognized by the Dept. of Agriculture as a registered non-profit food cooperative, enabling those people who use food stamps to participate.

Our office is located downstairs in the Campus Center, and is open on weekday afternoons. Meetings are on Wednesday evenings at 5:00 p.m.

If you have any social, political, and economic interests, and anything which is tied up in those issues, People's Campaign can provide the opportunity to resolve those issues.

Senate report

By Chris Ballantyne

On Thursday, February 7, the Student Senate met for the second time this semester. Senate President, Stuart Rosen, called the meeting to order, and reported that 16 senators were present and four absent.

The Senate Committee reports were the first topic on the agenda. Members of the ice arena committee reported that a poll has been circulated and the results are not yet tallied. The ice arena poll is being circulated by the Senate to determine if students are interested in a skating facility. (More information is available from your student representative.)

A report from the chairman of the Senate Constitution Committee followed; and he indicated that the revitalized constitution should be ready for Senate review by the next meeting.

The Food Service committee reported that the University has renewed the contract of the current food service, after discussions with Hallmark owner, Phil Bach. The committee added that they will continue auditing Hallmark to insure that they are living up to their contract.

At the recommendation of the financial committee, the Senate passed a proposal for sixty dollars to fund awards for intramurals.

A proposal by the Women's Lyceum was tabled pending more information. The Senate refused to waive a specific section of the constitution which prohibits the funding of an organizations that is already funded by the University. Thus, a proposal by the Performing Arts department was not considered.

Under new business, the Senate passed a motion that would call for a student referendum on the draft. The purpose of this referendum is to determine whether the students support or oppose the draft.

The next meeting of the Senate is Thursday, Feb. 21 when the new administration takes over.

BIG BUSINESS DAY, April 17, 1980 is the day to expose the plan. It is a plan to curb corporate abuses. If interested in participating, write: Big Business Day, Room 411, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20036 or call (202) 861-0456.

Women's conference

By Lora Pederson

On February 15 and 16, Alfred, New York has been chosen to host the Upstate New York Women's History conference. This relatively new organization grew out of the need for mutual support generated by the isolation of women historians and Historians of women. When this group was organized in 1975, there was little information on research in this area, few course, few programs, little consciousness or interest beyond the overtly feminist community. Since 1975, the historical community has recognized the need for assimilating the isolated feminist faction of community into the fold. Starting out as an extension of the Seneca Falls Women's History Conference, a regionalized conference, the members felt that there was need to reorganize the decision and operational structure of the group, to spread responsibility over more territory and to begin out-reach workshops.

February 15, 6 PM: pot-luck supper at the Seventh Day Baptist parish house. 7:30 PM: juggling the personal and professional (including dual career families and one parent families)

February 16, 8:30 AM: registration and coffee at Commons Building. 9:30 AM Women and Higher Education, Virginia Butts and Kathryn Kerns Fennessey; Women at AU, Anne Russ; Women at Wells College. These will be at Howell Hall. 1PM "Lost Women in NYS. Linda Biemer, Lady Deborah Moody, Matnarch of Gravesend, Long Island; Charles Semorvich, Maria Cook and Lydia Jenkins, two universalists preachers of the 19th century; Clesta Reed, Irene Sargent: Rediscovering a Lost Legend. At the Commons. 3PM Introduction to the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation and Seneca Falls Urban Cultural Center; at the Commons. 3:45 PM Planning session: workshop series on employment options for historians, Commons.

Any interested people are cordially invited to attend any or all the workshops. Free child care will be available. For further information concerning the weekend contact Kathy Kerns Fennessey, Herrick Memorial Library.

See you there!

Basketball news

By Todd Dezen

The basketball team has been playing tough basketball lately. Last week, they dropped a close game to the strong Elmira team. Coach Frederes said the loss was "due to the beginning of the game when we fell behind by 21 points." It wasn't until the second half that the home team started to play good fundamental basketball. Alfred pulled ahead by one point, with seven minutes to play, but was unable to maintain the lead. The final score was disappointingly Elmira 75 - Alfred 70.

A.U. intramurals

By Rod Bowman

Alfred University's winter intramural program got off to a fine start with 28 teams competing in basketball. The squads were divided into four divisions for the regular season, with each team playing six games. Overall records, as well as, divisional standing constituted the means of establishing the twelve playoff berths.

Divisional winners were central: Kruson (6-0), Southern: Doobres (6-0), eastern: (tie), SS Bombers (5-1) and GDI (5-1), western: Tefft (4-2). All these teams, with the exception of Tefft, will be participating in post season action. Commissioner Jim

Moretti had to step in when a dispute over the eligibility of a Tefft player arose. Moretti removed Tefft from any post season play and western division; runner-up, Labda B was inserted into the playoffs. Other teams making up the single elimination tournament are: Trailor, Medusa B, Subshop, Norwood, Misfits, Crows, and PKO.

GDI will be out to capture the title for the third time. Playoff games will be played in Davis and the McLane Center. The championship game is slated for February 16 in McLane preceeding the men's varsity game against Roberts Wesleyan.

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