



Fire Damages Apartment While Students Are Out

A fast spreading fire hot enough to melt phonograph records caused extensive damage to the apartment of three University students last night.

The fire, which may have begun in a chair placed over a floor heater, brought out 25 volunteer firemen and three trucks from Alfred and Alfred Station. About 100 spectators including University officials, faculty members, students and townspeople gathered in front of 139 North Main Street, where the fire was discovered at 7:35 p.m.

None of the three students, Richard Berger, Christopher Michels or Jeff Rapp, who share the apartment, were in when the blaze was discovered. John Abrams, a

University student occupying an apartment adjoining the one which burned, noticed smoke and turned in the alarm.

The fire began in a first floor living room and spread to a nearby staircase. One wall of the room was destroyed and the floor and ceiling were severely damaged. There was also extensive damage to furniture, books, and personal objects, including two phonographs and several coats.

The building is owned by Miss Bertha Coats who occupies three rooms in the house besides those she leases to the students. Miss Coats was not home when the fire broke out. Her living area and Abrams' apartment were not burned but did suffer smoke damage.

Lemoine and Young Appointed To Frat Board by Pres. Drake

Wayne E. Lemoine, assistant treasurer of the University and Dr. James E. Young, assistant professor of ceramic engineering, have been appointed by Pres. M. Ellis Drake as members of the Fraternity Board. Paul F. Powers, in his role as dean of students, is president of the Board.

The special Trustees' Committee on Fraternities issued a report in which it proposed certain rules concerning fraternities on campus. A five-member Fraternity Board was created to implement the code.

The Board is to be comprised of the dean of students, a business officer of the University, a faculty member affiliated with a fraternity and to be appointed by President Drake, the president of the Interfraternity Council, and a fraternity faculty advisor elected by the representatives of the fraternities. All fraternities will elect from alumni and/or honorar-

ies, a representative to act as liaison to the Board.

Dick Staiman, president of IFC, says he is "confident in President Drake's selections. I'm sure we can all cooperate to serve the best interests of the fraternity system at Alfred."

As established in the report, a fraternity faculty advisor, elected by the houses, will serve on the Board.

The report of the special Trustees' Committee has been a subject of discussion in the Student Senate since the report was first issued. At the Senate meeting last week, Bill Vanech, president of the Senate, read the preamble of the committee's report in order to explain the motivations behind the Trustees' actions.

The preamble of the report follows:

The subcommittee of the special Trustees' Committee on Fraternities (Continued on Page 6)

Staiman Clarifies IFC's View On Question of Representation

Dick Staiman, president of Interfraternity Council, said at last week's Student Senate meeting that the provisions made for representation in the proposed student association constitution are completely inadequate.

He stated that IFC is willing to cooperate in the formation of a student association; however, it has not agreed to any details concerning the number of representatives.

Staiman attended the Senate meeting to explain IFC's position regarding a motion made in the Senate two weeks ago. This motion requested that an explanation be made to the student body concerning the Board of Trustees' report on fraternities.

The IFC, said Staiman, feels that any action to challenge the decision of the Board of Trustees would only put them on the defensive. Therefore, he recommended that Student Senate take no

action about the matter.

Staiman explained that no one is that well-informed on the subject and the Fraternity Board has not yet been established. Until the Board becomes a reality, he asked that no requests be made of the administration.

Staiman qualified his statements by saying that if the Senate's motion was meant only to discover current trends toward University control of student activities, he would not be opposed to it. However, if it was intended to question the Board's action regarding fraternities, he would not support it.

Bill Vanech, Student Senate president, questioned Staiman if he were asking the Senate to keep out of the fraternity situation. When Staiman answered that he was, Vanech said that he would honor this request.

Besides speaking about the Board's action concerning fraternities, Staiman discussed at the

Senate Will Investigate Administration's Control

Bill Vanech, Student Senate president, formed a committee at last week's Senate meeting to investigate a possible trend toward increased administrative control over student activities.

The formation of a committee resulted from a motion made by Howard Weiner, chairman of the Senate's academic policy committee, that "the Student Senate as representatives of the student body, express its deep concern over the gradual encroachment by the administration over student affairs outside the classroom."

Later in the meeting Weiner said that he was satisfied with the discussion that the motion had aroused and since a committee was to be established, he would withdraw the motion.

Does Trend Exist?

Weiner said that the Senate seems to have agreed that a trend on the part of the University is apparent. He added that the Senate should discuss this problem since it concerns all students.

The motion and the appointment of a committee, to be chaired by Alex Posluszny and Larry Adlerstein, followed a lengthy discussion concerning a motion made at the meeting two weeks ago about the Board of Trustees' report on fraternities.

Adlerstein had moved that "the Student Senate on behalf of the student body request a public explanation stating the reasons and purposes of the actions of the Board of Trustees on June 2, 1964 as applied to fraternity autonomy."

Request Premature

During the ensuing discussion it was decided that a request of this type would be premature,

since modifications in the report have already been made and also because many details have not been straightened out.

Posluszny added that to ask for details at this time would be redundant because the Board states its reasons in the preamble to the report. On the basis of the preceding comments, the motion was tabled until the next meeting.

However, it was suggested by Adlerstein that the fraternity situation was not the crux of the reasons for the request. He said that perhaps the fraternity report is part of a trend toward stricter University control over student activities outside the classroom.

Staiman Speaks

At last week's meeting Adlerstein had the motion removed from the table and yielded the floor to Dick Staiman, Interfraternity Council president, who asked that the Senate take no action concerning the situation because it might prove detrimental to the fraternity cause.

Adlerstein's motion was defeated after Weiner asked that it be discarded in favor of a more general motion concerning University control.

Posluszny said that if the Senate makes a statement of the magnitude of Weiner's motion, there should be some investigation into the definition of the terms "student rights," "trend," and "encroachment."

Vanech then appointed the com-

mittee to investigate the motion with Adlerstein and Posluszny both agreeing to be co-chairmen. Adlerstein reiterated that something of substance should come out of this investigation.

Vanech added that the course of action the Senate determines will be crucial to its ongoing action. The question should not get out of perspective, he said, and the definition of "student rights" must precede any action.

Forums Planned

Forums relating to this subject of student affairs will soon commence with the first topic for discussion to be "Do Students Really Have a Voice at Alfred?" This program has been instituted by the executive council of the Senate.

Vanech also announced at the meeting that he plans to work on the formation of an independent men's group to see that they will be more fairly represented. Before any more work can be done on a men's senior court, he wants to secure greater cooperation between the Senate, IFC, Intersorority Council, and Women's Student Government.

Zeno

There will be a Zeno Club meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in Rm. 14 of Physics Hall. A film on mathematical induction will be shown by Dr. Leon Honkin, of the department of mathematics, at the University of California.

B. Davie Napier Chosen To Get Honorary Degree

The Rev. B. Davie Napier, master of Calhoun College of Yale University, will be honored at the annual Charter Day Convocation, Thursday.

Pres. M. Ellis Drake will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters upon the clergyman, author, and educator who from 1944-46 was chaplain at Alfred.

The Rev. Dr. Napier was born in Kuling, China. He earned his B.A. degree at Howard University in Alabama in 1936 and the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Yale University in 1939 when he became assistant professor of religion at Judson College in Marion, Ala. He was minister of music at the 1st Congregationalist Church in Bethel, Conn., for two years and then was minister of the Union Congregationalist Church at Grafton, Mass., until 1944 when he received his Ph.D. degree from Yale.

After serving as Chaplain at Al-

Wives

The Alfred University Student Wives' Club held its first meeting of the year, Sunday, September 27, in Howell Hall. The Ph.T. Club's next meeting will be Sunday, October 11, at 8 p.m. in the Campus Center University Room.



Dr. B. Davie Napier

fred, he became chaplain and head of the department of religion at the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga. He was named Holmes professor of Old Testament Interpretation at Yale University in 1949.

The Rev. Dr. Napier is a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, and of Calhoun College. He is the author of four books, the most recent being *A Theological Introduction to the Old Testament*.

Despite Integration, Southern Schools Have Low Percent of Negroes Enrolled

(SPS)—Although 350 of the South's "White" colleges and universities are now desegregated, they enroll only 15,000 Negro students, according to a recent study. There are more than one million students attending Southern Institutions of higher education.

The study concludes, however, that discrimination is only a minor cause of the relatively low Negro enrollment in most desegregated institutions.

Writing in a recent issue of *Higher Education*, professor of sociology and anthropology Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina lists several "much more important causes" of the low Negro enrollment.

Negro's Problems

These are "the Negro student's awareness of inferior academic preparation, his fear of a new level of competition, his loyalty to racial institutions, the anxiety over greater expenses, and his reluctance to expose himself to possible snubs and embarrassments in the integrated college situation."

Because of these fears, Johnson finds "every indication that for a long time to come the majority of Negro students will get their higher education in predominantly Negro institutions," of which there are about a hundred in the South.

These Negro institutions, according to Johnson, will continue to attract many Negro students even though "in the not too distant future no public college and university in the South will be holding on to segregation."

Johnson estimates that about 10,000 Negroes are now attending

AU Granted \$4200 Under Kodak Plan

Alfred has received an unrestricted direct grant of \$4,200 from Eastman Kodak under the company's aid-to-education program for 1964.

Alfred is one of 62 privately supported colleges and universities to receive direct grants from the company this year. The grants are based on the number of graduates from these institutions who joined Kodak five years ago and are presently employed by the company.

Kodak has contributed \$15,000 in direct grants to Alfred since 1955. This year's grant is based on the employment of Laura B. Jackson, '56 and Judith A. Vaughan, '59, both employees in Kodak.

The grants are designed to help compensate schools for the difference between the actual cost of educating men and women now with Kodak and the amounts these graduates may have paid in tuition and fees.

"Through these direct grants, Kodak recognizes the importance of higher education in the supply of young men and women who contribute to the company's progress," said Kodak president, William S. Vaughn.

Under the direct grants plan, Kodak contributes \$600 for each full year of academic work completed by an employee who has received a bachelor or a graduate degree at a privately supported college or university.

Over-all, Kodak's contributions in support of higher education will total \$1.5 million in 1964. "white public institutions, and that an additional 4,000 to 5,000 are attending 'white' church and private institutions." Some uni-

versity and college desegregation has occurred in every state of the South. Enrollments range, however, from fewer than five Negro students in the Universities of Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, to more than 400 in some of the border state schools.

Negro Enrollment

Johnson's article gives some examples of Negro enrollment in desegregated white institutions. The University of Arkansas has 20 Negro students; Louisiana State University and the University of North Carolina, 60 each; The University of Kentucky, 115; the University of Maryland, 450.

All the white public colleges and universities in Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D.C., West Vir-

ginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma were desegregated by 1961, Johnson says, although in 1954 only 20 per cent of them were. Only eight per cent of the white public institutions in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas were desegregated in 1954 and 74 per cent are desegregated now.

Progress has been much slower in the "Deep South"—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Only 36 per cent of the 66 public institutions in these states are now desegregated. This figure is more than double the 1961 percentage, however, for only 17 per cent had admitted Negro students then.

Johnson notes that "Deep South Negro colleges appear to be even

more conservative than Deep South white schools" in desegregating. Only 11 per cent of the Deep South public institutions have any white students. All of the border state Negro institutions are 78 per cent of the "Middle" South Negro schools have desegregated "in reverse" according to Johnson's figures.

Acceptance of Negroes

"In most of the desegregated schools Negroes participate rather freely in campus affairs," Johnson reports. They belong to many clubs, have been elected to various offices, and have received academic recognition in Phi Beta Kappa and other scholarship societies, he says.

In athletics, their abilities are only beginning to be sought after. There have been social and political pressures against scheduling 'mixed' teams, but this situation is changing and there will be some Negro 'stars' on southern teams in the near future.

Johnson reports that only "in the realm of intimate social contacts," such as dating and fraternity membership, is there "a persistent tendency to draw the color line."

Negro students' drop-out and flunk-out rate "is generally considered to be no worse than the white students' average," and the academic success of Negro students does not appear to have resulted from greater leniency on the part of their professors.

Ceramic Advances Will be Discussed At Annual Meeting

Glass that bounces, cloth that insulates at temperatures up to 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit, and a refractory that withstands temperatures up to 3,600 degrees — these are some of the new developments in ceramics which will be discussed at a meeting of industrial executives Oct. 9.

The occasion will be the 31st annual meeting of the Ceramic Association of New York, to which the Ceramics College will again serve as host this fall. The topic will be "Outstanding Developments of 1963" and five speakers will discuss the newest advances in their division of the field of ceramics. Chairman of the meeting will be Dr. W.G. Lawrence, chairman of the ceramic engineering department of the Ceramic College.

The guest speaker at the luncheon will be G.J. Easter of Buffalo, former director of research of Electro Refractories and Abrasives Corp.

Dr. R.S. Arrandale, president of the Association and vice president of Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co., Elmira, will open the technical sessions at 9:30 a.m. Friday in Binns-Merrill Hall.

Caravan

There will be an organizational meeting of the University radio show, Campus Caravan, in the student offices Thursday, at 7 p.m. Any interested students with or without radio experience are invited.

The Board of Trustees of
Alfred University

extends to all University students a
cordial invitation
to attend an

AN OPEN HOUSE

to inspect the newly renovated
Carnegie Administration Building

Friday, October 16, 1964 3:30 — 5:30 p.m.
Saturday, October 17, 1964 10:00 — 12:00 p.m.

and following football game to 5:30 p.m.

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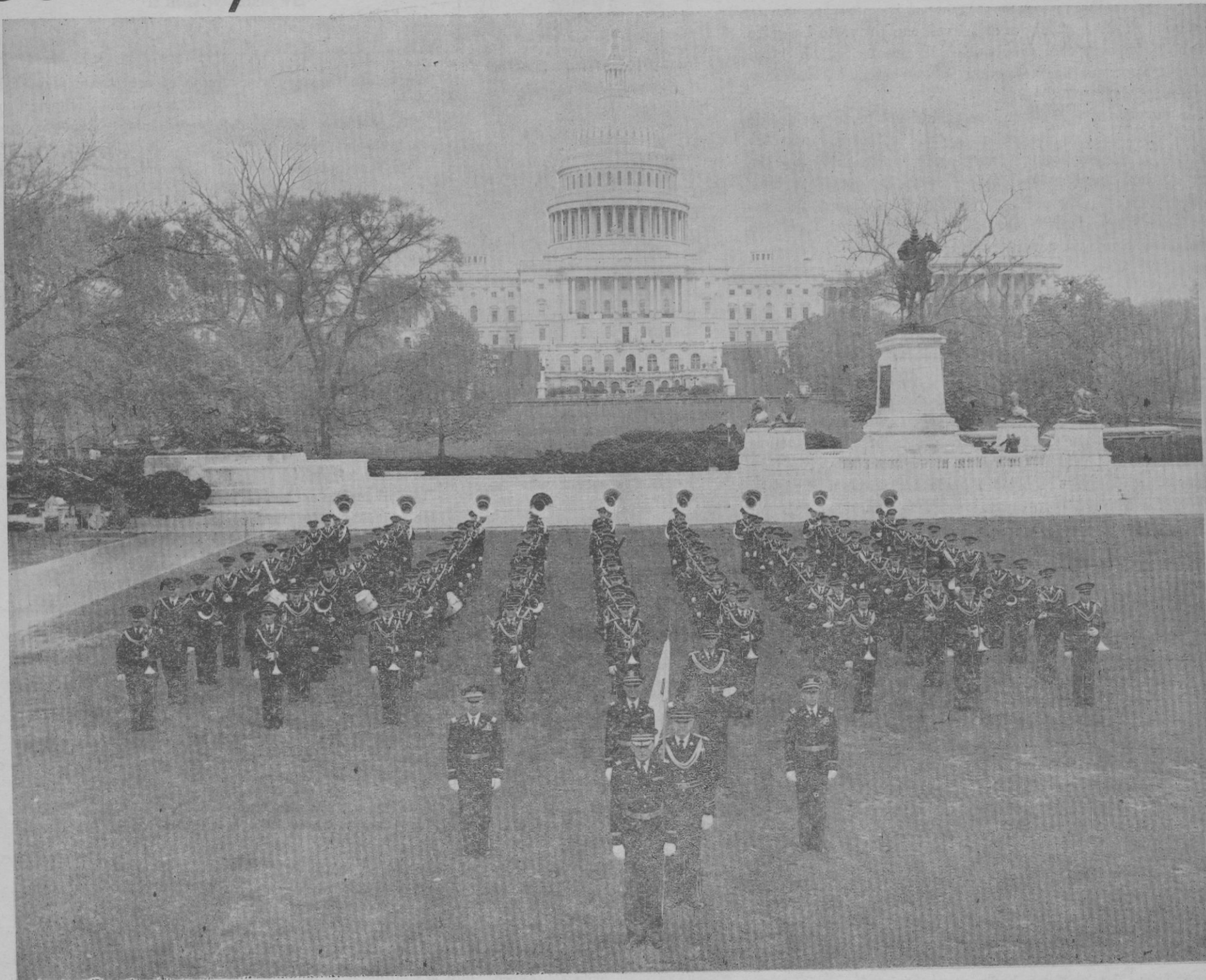
New Session Begins September 28

All enquiries welcome

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US Army Field Band Plans Concert Here



The U.S. Army Field Band of Washington, D.C., will play a free concert in the Men's Gym at

8:15 p.m., Friday, Oct. 16. The local appearance of the 100-piece band is being co-ordin-

ated by the Alfred University ROTC department in conjunction with the Chief of Information, De-

partment of the Army. The program will be directed by Lt. Colonel Robert L. Bierly,

commanding officer and conductor of the Band. Tickets will be available in the ROTC building.

ROTC Names Five As 1964-5 Distinguished Military Students

Alfred ROTC Headquarters have named four men distinguished military students for the second year 1964-65.

The students are Thomas Horler, Terry Klinger, Alexander L. Posluszny, and Howard Schnabolk.

This designation is the first step in the ROTC Distinguished Military Graduate Program. It is based on achievement in the junior year and ROTC summer camp. Colonel Traver announced that other names may be added to this

list. The second step in the Program, the honor of distinguished military graduate, is awarded on the basis of achievement in the senior year and leads to a regular Army commission. Distinguished military graduates will be named in June.

ROTC Headquarters also announced an initial promotion list for the school year 1964-65.

Promoted to Cadet First Lieutenant are: Thomas H. Horler, Terry G. Klinger, Alexander L. Posluszny, and Howard J. Schnabolk.

Donald E. Delman, Benjamin A. Eisbart, Joel N. Karasik, James F. Keefe, Jr., Joel Siegler, and Stephen M. Smith are now Cadet Second Lieutenants.

Allan R. Stuart has been made Cadet Staff Sergeant.

A list of noncommissioned officer promotions will be announced in the near future.

CPC Plans Program For Current Year

The Cultural Programs Council has announced its program for the coming year. Included in the program are four major musical events, and two dramatic productions, along with three plays by the Footlight Club. An entire schedule will be released in the near future.

Cultural Program

Oct. 22, 8 p.m., Myers Hall; Oscar Lewis, author; topic: "The Culture of Poverty"

Oct. 30, 8 p.m. Men's Gym; Baltimore Symphony Orchestra

Classic Film Series

Room 34 Myers Hall, 8 p.m.

Oct. 4: End of St. Petersburg

Oct. 11: Arsenal

Oct. 18: Chaplin

Oct. 25: Duck Soup—Marx Brothers

Marines

Marine Captain Daniel J. Keating, Jr., officer selection officer, will be in the Campus Center October 7 and 8 between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., to discuss Marine officer training programs available to college students and to interview those interested.

Captain Patsy Twilley will be at the Campus Center October 8 to interview those interested in becoming a woman Marine.

One Week Remains to Submit Fulbright Award Applications

Only a few weeks remain to apply for Fulbright-Hays fellowships for the 1965-66 academic year.

More than 900 grants to 53 countries are available through the U.S. Department of State's educational exchange program, which is authorized by the Fulbright-Hayes Act. The Institute of International Education (IIE) administers the competition for this program.

Application forms and information for students currently enrolled at Alfred may be obtained from the campus Fulbright advisor, Dr. Lewis Butler, dean of the graduate school. Individual department heads also have lists of countries offering opportunities in particular fields. The deadline for filing applications through the Fulbright advisor on this campus is Oct. 15.

B.A. Needed

Students who wish to apply for an award for study or research or for teaching assistantships must have: U.S. citizenship, at least a bachelor's degree by the beginning date of the grant, language proficiency commensurate with the proposed project, and good health. Social workers must have at least two years of professional experience after the Master of Social Work Degree. Applicants in the field of medicine must have an M.D. at the time of application. Creative and performing artists

do not require a bachelor degree, but must have four years of professional study or equivalent experience.

Selections will be made on the basis of academic and-or professional record, the feasibility of the applicant's proposed study plan, and personal qualifications. Preference is given to candidates who have not previously lived or studied abroad and who are under the age of 35.

Three types of grants are available under the Fulbright-Hays Act: U.S. government full grants, joint U.S.-other government grants, and U.S. government travel-only grants.

Each full grant provides round trip transportation, tuition, maintenance, and health accident insurance for one academic year of study or research.

Applications Screened Closely

The applications of the students, processed by the Institute, are reviewed by National Screening Committees of specialists in various fields and area studies. Panels of candidates recommended by the Committees are forwarded to the supervising agencies abroad for further review. If an award from another government is involved, applications are also presented to that government for consideration. The final selection is made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, comprised of

12 leaders in the educational field, appointed by the President of the United States.

The aim of the Fulbright-Hays awards is to increase mutual understanding between people of the U.S. and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills. Since the academic year 1948-1949, when the program was initiated, more than 12,000 American graduate students have studied abroad on Fulbright grants.

The Institute of International Education helps to administer this and other exchange programs between the U.S. and more than 100 foreign countries, which annually involve approximately 6,000 students, scholars, leaders and artists. It is also a clearing house for information on all aspects of international education.

Student Placement

College, government, industrial, and public service placement representatives will soon be visiting the campus seeking suitable candidates for their firms and organizations. Students interested in having interviews with such organizations should contact Dean Clark at the Campus Center.

FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y.
October 6, 1964 3

Editorial . . .

The Senate decision to form a committee to investigate the problem of student rights at Alfred can prove to be quite profitable. However this procedure will require an objective and honest approach by the committee co-chairmen Larry Adlerstein and Alex Posluszny.

The purpose of this committee should not be to pre-decide that there are too few student rights nor to assume that the University administration is improperly encroaching on the affairs of the students. By making their first goal a proper and acceptable definition of student rights, Adlerstein and Posluszny have demonstrated that this question must be given serious discussion and consideration.

The fact that this can be a worthwhile project is reinforced by the willingness of President Drake to speak with the co-chairmen and completely and objectively discuss the students' discoveries and conclusions. This gives us evidence that the students have several important rights:

They are allowed to speak with any officer of the University, including President Drake, about any problems or questions they may have. They are allowed to seriously and constructively work with the administrators to offer suggestions about almost any phase of University operation. That this may be done is an example of certain basic and important rights.

However this is not to suggest that the committee will not uncover certain areas where it will be possible to increase student freedom. We hope various social regulations will prove vulnerable to change providing the students prepare their arguments in a judicious manner.

The area of fraternity control, the subject which began the Senate debate which led to the formulation of the committee, provides an area in which the Senate committee should be able to cooperate with the IFC and Fraternity Board to reaffirm certain student freedoms. We hope that this will be the case and that fraternities may be left alone to run their own affairs with recourse to University assistance through the appropriate authorities.

The students of the University must take an interest in the workings of the Senate Committee if they are not going to spend their four years shirking responsibility and complaining about the lack of freedom.

The students are guilty of selfishness and laziness in not having demonstrated in many areas a willingness to sacrifice sleep and social activity, as well as other things, to serve themselves, other students, and the University. Until sufficient numbers of capable students are willing to carry the burden of responsibility, the student body must seriously re-examine its objectives.

We are, as we have been in the past, concerned with seeing an expansion of student freedom through a lessening of University control. But we recognize that a contributing factor to restricted student freedoms is student selfishness.

An example of the positive nature of several students willing to bear a little responsibility can be found in the change in Klan Alpine over the past year and a half. Not only have these men greatly increased the prestige of the house through internal academic and social improvement but they have provided services to the University and village. In addition, we are constantly aware of the fact that Klan provides the largest number of student leaders in every phase of campus activity.

The accomplishment at Klan can and should serve as an example to all students who are unwilling to serve their classmates and the University. Not until there are more students willing to carry responsibility will the efforts to obtain more student freedom have sufficient support.

Fiat Lux

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FIAT LUX

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Alfred, New York
October 6, 1964

Campus Pulse

by Priscilla Grant

Question: How would you assess the meaning of student rights?

Paula Molson, New York, N. Y., Junior, L.A.



A student's right is the ability to voice his own opinion in any literary publication or to any student or faculty member that he wishes. He must also be able to expect an effective reaction from the parties involved.

Nancy Sheldon, West Springfield, Mass., Senior; Cer. Des.



I think this involves some student government which would take into account the maturity of the students after reaching college level. Part of it is to know more about the future of the University since we'll probably be supporting it as alumni.

Trace Percy; Honeoye, N. Y.; Junior; L.A.



The administration does not give rights to students. Students perceive their own needs and take it upon themselves to form organizations to meet these needs. If the administration seems to be encroaching upon the rights of students, it's an effort to anticipate and prepare for the future needs of students.

Kit Kupferer; Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.; Junior; L.A.



Since attendance at Alfred University is a privilege and not a right, I wasn't aware that students had any. The University cannot override rights that the students don't have.

Mark Federman; Far Rockaway, N.Y.; Junior; L.A.



The problem posed is in trying to decide which rights belong strictly to the University. I have no idea what rights are mine above my rights to utilize my spare time as I see fit within the confines of the administration. No student can really state what his personal rights are, since no one is altogether sure of them.

Letter to the Editor

To the editor of the *Fiat Lux*,

I have just completed reading your editorial in the latest issue of *Fiat Lux* (Sept. 29). I would like to express my amazement at the poor taste in which the article concerning the Class of '68 was written.

As a freshman, I am fully aware of the many social opportunities open to us; but I am also aware of the deep concern we, as a class, have for obtaining a first-rate education. If this were not so, we would not be at Alfred today.

I therefore suggest that if your paper is shorthanded, you encourage your Business Manager to extend an invitation to all interested or qualified freshmen to join. I believe that this approach will prove far more effective than your last editorial.

Sincerely,
Florence M. Fass

CRITIQUE

Swords Optional

by Steve Skeates

While out looking for examples of the "beat spirit" influencing Alfred, I recently chanced upon the following beat poem (by an author as yet unknown) displayed in a very prominent position on our campus. (Honoring Administration Policy, I feel that it is my duty to warn you not to look for any sexual symbolism in this poem):

"He is a student with deep-rooted patriotism

He is highly motivated and has integrity

He has imagination and initiative

He has normal fears but a willing spirit and

He sticks it out

He is learning a job and the tools of his trade, but

He is versatile and can do more than one thing well

He is a team player and, as such

He understands the necessity for discipline

He is prompt and willing

He assumes the responsibility for leadership

He places country before self

He is not a finished product and

He still makes mistakes, but learns from them

He is making the most of his opportunity

He is

An Advanced Corps Cadet

No Uniform this Monday."

The form of this poem, of course, resembles the redundancy of Allen Ginsberg, while the thematic content appears to be closely related to the later works of Wordsworth. However, although structurally sound, this poem seems at times a bit didactic and never seems to reach any pictorial quality on the scale of Wordsworth. Nevertheless, the poem does show promise, and later works by this author are eagerly awaited.

(Note: The last line, which seems to have been simply tacked on, gives the poem a rather unneeded temporal quality. And, in fact, those persons who have seen the poem more recently than I inform me that this line has since been officiously deleted.

* * * * *

Item 2: Bob Silberberg, Ethnic People, '65, recently informed me of a fourth general group of Alfred students which I completely failed to consider last week. This group, which transcends the Beat (or tired), can be labeled the Vegetables and is composed of those people who care more about Hornell than they do about Alfred. Undoubtedly more can be said about that . . .

Around the Quads

Springfield, Mass. (CPS) — The five campus fraternities of American International College (AIC) are operating under a new set of rules that severely curtail their social functions.

Under a new set of guides handed the fraternities by the AIC administration, the fraternities may hold no open mixers, hold only seven social functions each semester, admit neither freshman men nor freshman women to their houses, and may not serve alcoholic beverages to anyone in the house.

The new rules were an administration reaction to several parties held at fraternities over the summer during which neighbors of the houses called Springfield police to quell disturbances. The parties themselves violated AIC rules which prohibit summer fraternity social events.

The five fraternities on the campus are Phi Sigma, Tau Kappa Epsilon, and Tau Epsilon Phi, all nationally affiliated; Alpha Sigma Delta and Zeta Chi, both local groups.

The fraternities at the college had been holding "open mixers" every Friday evening and "they had been getting out of hand," according to one observer. It was to curtail these parties that the social events of the fraternities were limited to seven parties—stag or mixed—each semester.

Under the new rulings, guards and college officials may enter fraternities at any time to make sure rules are not being violated. Harry J. Cournotes, vice-president of the college, explained that "it would be better for campus cops to enter the fraternity houses rather than Springfield police."

It was reported that the local police are prepared to raid the houses if more disturbances take place.

"The fraternities are currently in a bad state of public relations, and the rules are an attempt to bring them back to a status of repute," Cournotes said.

"I have faith in the student body," he continued, "and I believe that fraternities should exist, if they discipline themselves, and I think that the behavior that led to the very bad public relations was due to the fraternities themselves."

Reader Elects Normality; Beat and Ethnic Rejected

To the editor of the *Fiat Lux*,
In the past few issues of the *Fiat*, including several from last I sense a strong emphasis on how cool it is to be beat and ethnic, strum a guitar and play a kazoo.
After reading this week's issue, I have tried to classify myself according to the definitions given. Actually, I find that I fulfill a few of the qualifications of each category, although I would never like to be labeled as a "beat", for I would not like it thought that I associated with some of the elements of this campus who classify themselves as such.
Ironically enough, I do play a twelve string (for my own enjoyment, and not on the Campus Center lawn to emphasize my "beat-ness") and have played professionally, including a few gigs in Greenwich Village. To counterbalance this, I joined a fraternity, and am proud to say, mainly for

the brotherhood it offered.
The principal idea I'm trying to focus upon is that the "pseudo-beats" of the Alfred campus try to make us normal people feel like we're wrong having direction, doing ordinary things like socializing and developing our characters through fraternities and sororities, and feeling gratification after we've succeeded (as during vacations) at earning an honest days pay, the labor from which I am sure some of Alfred's "beats" have never participated in, and thus wouldn't appreciate the experience.
Therefore, I've decided not to try classifying myself at all as either square, hip or beat, but will instead "conform" to the society of normal people in Alfred, rather than "conform" to the society of "pseudo-beatniks".

Richie Sigal
Class of '65

VISTA Provides Opportunity To Battle Domestic Poverty

Washington (UPI) — Wanted: Men and women over 18 for difficult work in grim surroundings. Must be willing to live in sums. Long hours guaranteed. Pay \$50 a month and living allowances.
Would you respond to that kind of "help wanted" ad? If so, VISTA is looking for you.
VISTA is a domestic version of the Peace Corps, which is being established as part of the war on poverty. It stands for "Volunteers in Service to America."
The anti-poverty legislation which Congress enacted last month authorizes Sargent Shriver's new Office of Economic Opportunity to recruit 5,000 VISTA volunteers. Applications by mail are now being accepted. The address is: VISTA, Box 100, Washington 25, D.C.
Glen Ferguson, a former Peace Corps official who is directing recruitment for VISTA, said he is confident there'll be plenty of applicants.
Bigger Challenge
This is in many ways a bigger challenge than the Peace Corps," he said. "VISTA volunteers will live among the poor people they're trying to help — whether in urban slums or rural pockets of poverty."
"They won't have the glamor of serving in a far-off country. They'll be doing the same sort of thing that peace corpsmen do—but in Appalachia instead of Afghanistan, in Harlem instead of Kenya."
It is precisely the ruggedness of the challenge that makes Ferguson confident of the response.
The Peace Corps which was

swamped with applicants from the start, proved there are many Americans, young and old, who are willing to accept hardship as the price of being genuinely useful to the most deprived members of the human family.
VISTA volunteers will sign up for one year. After four to six weeks of training, they will be assigned to a wide variety of rural and urban projects.
Some will go to Indian reservations to help build desperately needed sanitation facilities for people who have the highest disease and death rate in America. Some will live among migrant farm workers, providing education and health care for children who are often put to work in the fields at the age of six or seven.
Work in Slums
There will be VISTA volunteers in city slums, operating day-care centers for the children of working mothers; conducting literacy classes for unemployed adults who cannot read or write; helping poor and ignorant people to fight their way through the morass of bureaucratic tape which often prevents them from receiving public health and welfare services.
Community services which suffer from a chronic shortage of manpower can apply to VISTA for help. Special priority will be given to community agencies serving the mentally ill and mentally retarded.
What kind of people is VISTA seeking?
"The only absolute requirement is that they be more than 18 years of age," said Ferguson.
"There is no upper-age limit. We'll welcome retired people. We

Political Party Realignment Seen Along Philosophic Lines

by Norman Goldstein

The 1964 election will mark a significant turning point in our history. Today we are beginning to see the breakdown of both major parties as we have known them. There have been, and there will continue to be, large scale defections from both major parties. Most likely, the realignment will leave the Republicans as the "conservative" party and the Democrats as the "liberal" party.
Although the 1964 presidential election is often beclouded by personalities, the issues are basically philosophical. As in most elections where basic philosophical questions are in dispute, emotions

Young Democrats

There will be a Young Democrats meeting tomorrow in the Campus Center at 7:30 p.m.

and tensions tend to run high. This is perhaps the reason why this election will go down as one of the dirtiest in the annals of American political history.
A presidential election is not really won by a majority of voters who are in full agreement with all of the policies of a candidate. Rather it is won by a coalition of minorities, each with special interests and-or dissatisfactions which the candidate is expected to satisfy, that add up to a majority of the electorate.
Many observers are amazed at the popularity and enthusiasm Senator Goldwater generates. Perhaps these observers are satisfied with our government and the methods and goals it seeks to perpetuate. Senator Goldwater's supporters, for one reason or another, are dissatisfied and seek to change many of the trends prevalent in government today. With these dissatisfied voters and groups he seeks to form a coalition that will compose a majority and thus win the election.
Will he succeed? The public opinion polls say no. They give President Johnson a sixty to sev-

enty per cent edge in most areas of the nation. However, these polls are subject to mistakes. In all three of the major Republican primaries this year (New Hampshire, Oregon and California) the polls picked the wrong man to win.
The national news media have built a picture of Goldwater's supporters as retarded racists and fascists. After this build-up, who would admit to a stranger being a Goldwater supporter?
There are many underlying currents in this election and in many areas the depths have yet to be charted. In any case, November 3, 1964 will be a significant date for future generations.

Women's Athletics

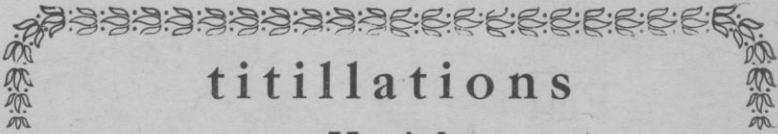
WAGB has announced the beginning of its sports season. Volleyball practice is underway Monday and Wednesday evenings, and soccer, field hockey, badminton, bowling, and fencing clubs will be organized in the near future. Tennis and archery tournaments are scheduled for Oct. 10 and during December.

Look to Buildings Dept For Aesthetic Warmth

by David Ball

One facet of the University which is neglected, along with everything else, is the buildings and grounds department. This is a grievous thing, this neglect: all too few students fail to realize that without the buildings and grounds department we would be wandering through a veritable jungle, wending our way to classes held in cold, run-down shacks. Yes, there is a great degree of interest to be found on an investigation of that cinderblock structure behind Greene Hall.
Upon entering the building, the first thing which catches our eye is the snow smoothing machine. This wonderful mechanism, which is an alternation of the potter's wheel, only on a larger scale, was invented by Hugo Blintz, an ex-Alfred designer. (Or perhaps it would be more appropriate to say an Alfred ex-designer; it depends on your intimacy with post-academic designers.)

At any account, this machine is rapidly hauled out after every snowfall. As it runs over the sidewalks, the front end of the machine pounds the snow down, thus eliminating the need to pile it up into unsightly mounds. Then, the back end of the machine by an intricate whirling process, smooths and polishes the snow, leaving the sidewalks gleaming and shiny.
Finally, the extreme rear of the machine sprinkles the walk with a thin black talcum powder, the function of which is purely aesthetic. We have been assured that the kinetic coefficient of friction is not affected by this powder, which is quite surprising because we always assumed that the powder was gravel.
In the near future, we plan to discuss the trucks owned by the department: these amazing vehicles are so built as to be able to park anywhere on any campus road.



titillations

Married

Richard Gianda, Klan, '65 to Candy Lebo, Ag. Tech, '65
Richard Lynch, Buffalo State, '65 to Susan Pryor, Sigma, '65

Engaged

Robert Konick, '62 to Karen Lattanzio, Theta, '65
Tom Upton, Kappa Psi, '66 to Karen Lederhouse, Buffalo State, '67

Born to

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Savin a bundle of joy

Pinned

William Eckman, Kappa Psi, '65 to Judy McKean, Theta, '64
Jim Neely, Delta Sig, '65 to Nancy McCool, Slippery Rock, '66 Sigma, '65
Jack Regula, Hobart, '67 to Jane Stakey, Sigma, '67
Rodger Wilcox, Lambda Chi, '65 to Kathy Kinsey, Sigma, '66
Terry Granshaw, T.K.E. Rochester to Barbara Connoly, Omicron, '65
Fred Lindauer, Tau Delt, '63 to Sue Bennett, Theta, '64

FIAT LUX
October 6, 1964

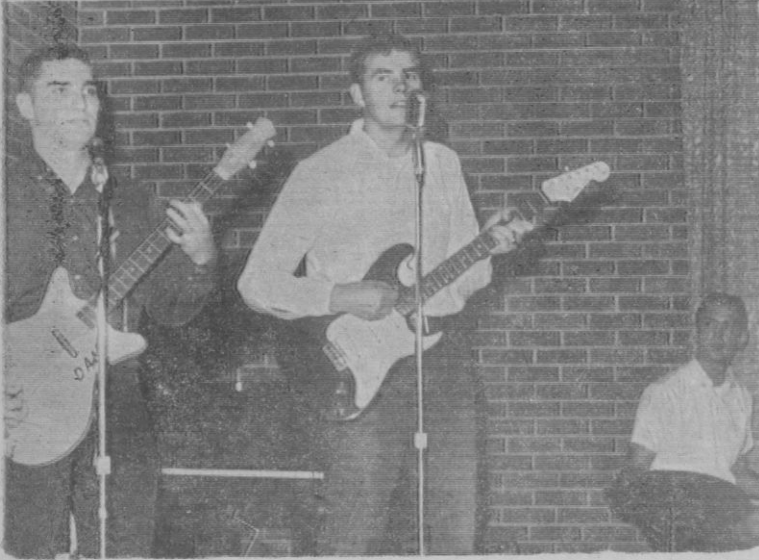
Alfred, New York
5

Which Presidential Candidate has the support of the faculty and students of Alfred University?

The answer will be found in the Mock Election to be held soon.

Sponsored by the Political Science Club

Talent Show Featured in Campus Center



Fraternity Board

(Continued from Page 1)

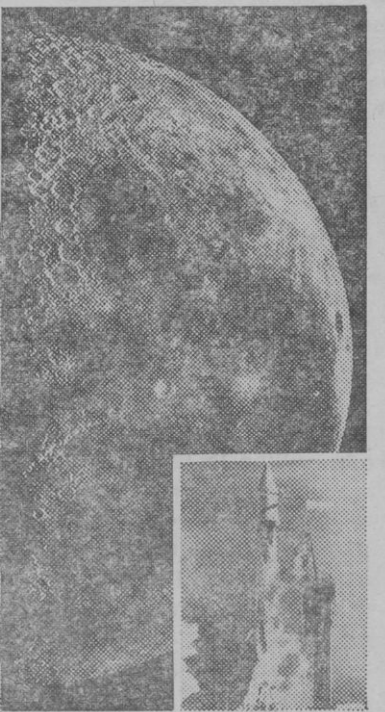
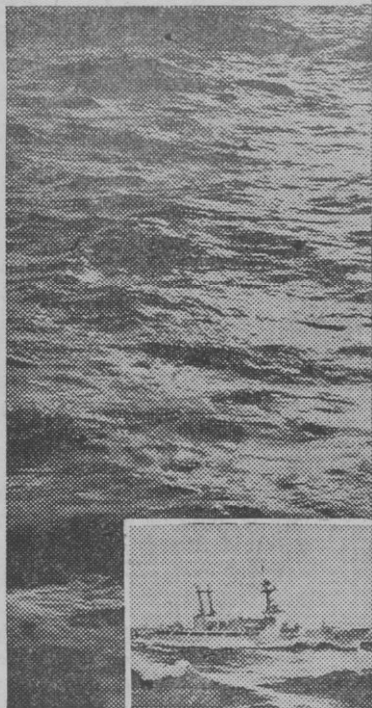
ternities has studied the condition of fraternities at Alfred University and has found that with help they could make a greater contribution to college life. However, it was equally evident to the subcommittee that fraternities do serve a useful, essential function when they conform to the traditions and principles of the University.

Accordingly, the subcommittee has prepared a code for the improvement of fraternities on this campus. The purpose of this code is to raise the social and academic standards of the fraternities, to stabilize their economic condition, to institute improved practices of housekeeping and maintenance and to establish a mechanism by which the faculty and administration and fraternity leaders can cooperate to exert greater influence over all phases of fraternity life.

Acting as business officer of the University on the Fraternity Board is Lemoine. He has been on the treasurer's staff for over a year and previously held the position of assistant to the treasurer at Cornell University.

Young is filling the position of fraternity faculty advisor as that capacity was established in the fraternity code.

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Talk on English Deism Continued by Dr. Leach

"The Deist's main objective was to make tenets of religion conform to reason," Dr. Leach stated last Tuesday at the Religious Forum on "English Deism." His lecture was a continuation of the previous forum.

The Deists treated all mysterious or supernatural elements with skepticism. There was only one exception: the idea of divinity.

According to Dr. Leach, the Deist needed the concept of a deity for at least two reasons. He was not yet able to make a sharp break with his own faith and was unable to face the question of the existence of the universe.

"God is a logical necessity for the Deist," Dr. Leach explained. He had a profound concern of what would happen if we did not have the idea of deism."

To test the validity of the Scriptures, the Deist went back to the Old and New Testaments to examine them with an historical attitude. He rejected the revelations as mysterious things. Even a valid revelation was only a revelation to the individual to whom it was revealed.

However, revelations were not necessary because "God has revealed all there is to know about him in nature." Since much in Christianity proved to be against reason, the Deist turned to nature.



Dr. David Leach lectures on English Deism in Campus Center lounge.

This meant that, "Knowledge, rather than grace, is the key to salvation."

"Deism was the avant-gardism of the eighteenth century." As a religious sect, it was confined to a relatively small proportion of the population. Thomas Pine was one of the few people who published any material concerning the Deist's view.

Eighteenth century England did not want to be identified with Deism; but religious thought of the time was influenced by the Deist attitude.

Two More Education Bills OK'd By Johnson's 88th Congress

Washington (OPS)—The 88th Congress, scheduled to adjourn early in October, is setting a new record for educational legislation.

Building on its 1963 legislative accomplishments which caused President Johnson to dub it the "Education Congress," the 88th Congress this summer passed two more bills with major implications for education.

The two summer bills are the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which embodies the first legislative steps in the President's "War on Poverty," and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Still awaiting final action is a series of expansion to the six-year-old National Defense Education Act.

The Economic Opportunity Act contains provisions for a work-study financial aid program for needy college students, massive remedial education programs, and a domestic peace corps to be known as VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America.

Federal Subsidies

The \$70 plus million work-study program provides federal subsidies of up to 90 per cent of the salaries of students working in newly created part-time jobs on or off campus. This program will aid an estimated 140,000 students a year.

Specific remedial education programs are provided in the Job Corps programs for high school drop-outs and draft rejects and in the adult basic education program for illiterate adults. Salary subsidies will also be provided for 200,000 part-time or full-time 16-21 year-old workers to enable them to continue their education.

Additional forms of remedial aid, such as tutoring, may be supported as part of a local "community action program," for which the Act provides federal financial and technical assistance.

It is expected that some VISTA volunteers will staff and administer some of the anti-poverty remedial education programs. In addition to those already mentioned, VISTA volunteers may aid in the education of children of Indians and migrant workers.

Civil Rights Act

The education provisions of the new Civil Rights Act deal with desegregating public school facilities. The Act authorizes the U.S. Office of Education to provide technical and financial assistance to local school systems that are desegregating. It also mandates the Office of Education to conduct a survey on the progress of school desegregation.

In addition, the Civil Rights Act gives the Attorney General the power to bring suits for the desegregation of public schools, upon receipt of complaints from individual citizens. Finally, the Act authorizes any federal agency to withhold funds from segregated institutions and programs, educational and otherwise.

In August, the House and Senate passed differing versions of an NDEA extension bill. The House Rules Committee is currently delaying the conference needed to rectify the discrepancies in the bills, but is expected to act before Congress adjourns.

Increased Loans

Both versions of the bill agree on increasing total funds for the college students loan program and the sizes of individual loans. They also agree on dropping the \$800,000 ceiling on loans to single institutions, on increasing the number of graduate fellowships, and on extending public school teachers' "forgiveness" of up to 50 per cent of their loans to teachers in private schools and all colleges.

The House bill, generally more

conservative than the Senate bill, provides funds for remedial reading equipment, world maps, and globes. The Senate bill seeks, as did the original House bill, to extend the scope of NDEA to cover English, history, and geography.

The December, 1963 NDEA amendments increased the annual student loan authorization from \$90 million to \$127 million for fiscal 1964 and to \$135 million for 1965. The bills currently under consideration would raise this total to about \$200 million by 1968.

Tax Credits Defeated

In addition to acting on the poverty, civil rights, and NDEA bills, the Senate early in February narrowly voted down a tax-credit proposal sponsored by Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.). The proposal would have authorized deductions of higher education expenses from the total amount of income tax to be paid.

In the first session of the 88th Congress in 1963 even more education legislation was produced than in the second session.

Among the bills passed were the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, and amendments to NDEA.

The Higher Education Facilities Act provided \$1.2 billion to be used over a five year period for grants and loans for the construction of undergraduate and graduate academic facilities. The appropriation authorized for fiscal 1964 was never made, but the fiscal 1965 appropriation is expected in the middle of September.

The Health Profession (Education Assistance) Act authorized \$175 million in grants over three years for teaching facilities and a sum increasing from \$5 million for loans to students training for health professions.

Important 1963 acts dealing with elementary and secondary schools included a massive vocational education act, extension of public aid to "impacted" areas, and amendments to the Manpower Development and Training Act.

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FIAT LUX Alfred, N.Y.
October 6, 1964

Saxons Fight Union to Draw, 7 to 7

by Stu Greene

A determined Alfred eleven battled for the Saxons, who were two-tled to a 7-7 tie with a rough Union touchdown underdogs. The offense team Saturday at Schenectady, sive line repeatedly opened up

Runners Defeat Cortland



The Saxon cross country squad defeated Cortland State in a home meet last Saturday. This victory followed by one week a season opening loss to Roberts Wesleyan. Bob Sevene, above, has proved the leading Saxon runner finishing second last week and winning the week before. He ran the 4.3 mile course in 21:58.2 last week losing to an outstanding 21:51.5 by Bob Lalley of Cortland.

huge holes for backs Bill Stone, Bill Baker, and Bob Podeswa, and the defense was always alert, crisp, and rugged. In short, Alfred played a solid, "hard-nosed" football game.

The offensive highlight for Alfred occurred in the second quarter after Stone recovered a Union fumble on the Alfred 22. On the first play after the recovery, Bob Codispoti connected with sophomore end Keith Gregory on a 78-yard pass play for the first score

of the game. It was the longest Saxon scoring play in four years. Stone then kicked the extra point to give Alfred a temporary 7-0 lead.

Alfred had other numerous scoring opportunities, but each faltered. In the third quarter, Codispoti engineered two long drives. However, an interception and an unsuccessful field goal attempt by Stone snuffed out any hopes of further Alfred tallies.

Going into the fourth quarter,

the Saxons enjoyed a one touchdown lead. Union received a big break when pass interference was ruled against Alfred, giving the Dutchmen the ball on the Saxon 32. Three plays later, Brendon Hutchinson galloped 14 yards for the sole Union touchdown. Marshall kicked the point to make it 7-7, the final result of the game.

EXTRA POINTS

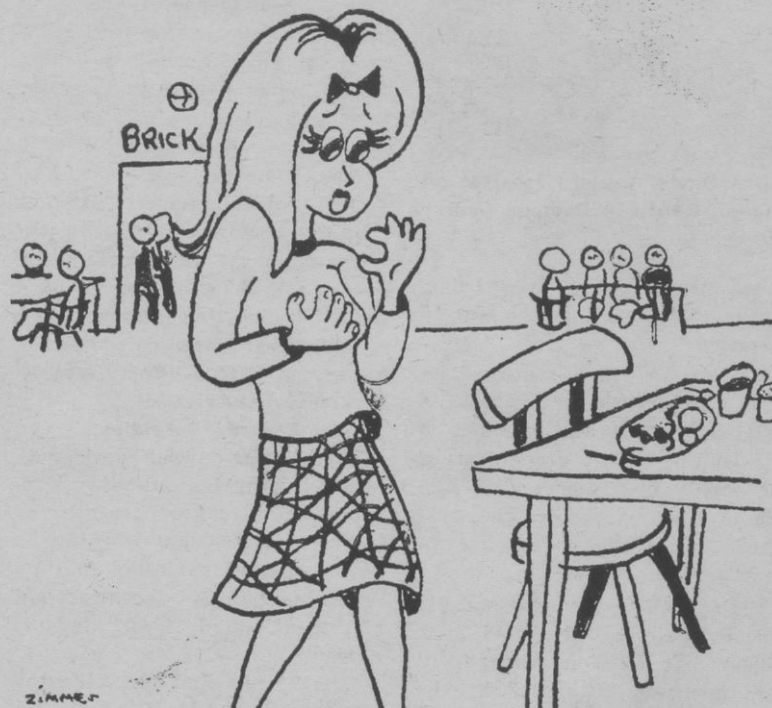
Two years ago, Alex Yunevich celebrated his 100th win on this same Union College field. Coach Yunevich, now commanding his 24th Saxon team, has a total record of 105 wins, 56 losses, and 9 ties . . .

Bob Codispoti was selected by the press box as the outstanding Alfred back of the game. Last year, Bob played halfback and carried the ball 126 times, gaining 441 yards. His transition from halfback to quarterback this year has obviously not been difficult.

Dick Morabito, senior guard, was selected as the Alfred line-man of the game. He brought his 3-game tackle total to 19.

THE YARDSTICK

	Alfred	Union
First downs	13	10
Yds. rushing	193	137
Yds. lost rushing	17	23
Net rushing	176	114
Passes	17	12
Completed	7	4
Had intercepted	2	3
Yds. gained passing	124	33
Total net gain	300	147
Fumbles	1	1
Lost	0	1
Yards penalized	120	20
Punting	6-40.2	6-43.7



My Goodness! Three peas, two potatoes and a piece of bacon?! I wonder how things are at Ade Hall . . .

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