

Area drug raid nabs 15

Fifteen young persons, including high school and college students, were arrested in a sweeping drug raid on the morning of Friday, April 2, in the Wellsville and Alfred areas.

Eleven were nabbed at 6 a.m. after a combined law enforcement agency investigation of several months. Four others were arrested later in the morning at an apartment in Alfred in a connected investigation.

It was the largest drug raid in Allegany County's history, police said. More arrests are pending.

Involved in the first raid were 38 police officers from the New York State Police, Alfred Police and Wellsville Police, assisted by Allegany County Sheriff Richard Burdick and Alfred Tech security officers.

The raid netted a quantity of suspected drugs including marijuana, and LSD, narcotic implements and alleged stolen items.

Police executed bench, arrest and search warrants at 15 different locations in the Alfred and Wellsville areas. In most cases bench warrants were issued by Allegany County District Attorney Edward Mergler, after sealed indictments were handed down by the March Allegany County grand jury.

Lt. D. O. Parr, State Police Zone Four Commander; Wellsville Police Chief Michael Fiordo and Alfred P. Police Chief Lido Jamison said in a joint statement the arrest of the subjects is a "significant step on the suppression of drug traffic in colleges and high schools in this area."

Four Alfred University students were arrested on felony and misdemeanor charges in the second raid by US Customs Special Agent R. S. Brock, Postal Inspector L. A. Marchioni and New York State Police Troop "A" Narcotics Squad members from Batavia.

The four, three men and a woman, were all charged with third degree possession of dangerous drugs a felony, and possession of instruments to administer drugs, a misdemeanor. State Police said about \$1500 of

hashish was confiscated from the men's apartment at 17 West University Street. The arrests were made with a search warrant and involved suspected drugs coming through the post office, police said.

Arrested were:

Conrad Gordon Collins Jr., 23, a junior liberal arts major from Manlius, N.Y.

Dennis Peter Horler, 21, a junior history major from Unionville, N.Y.

Ralph Charles Cooke, Jr., 22, a senior English major from Pompton Plains, N.J.

Sharon Lee McMurray, 22, a senior history major from Jamestown, N.Y.

Collins pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charge of possession of instruments to administer drugs. He was fined \$100 and sentenced to 15 days in jail by Alfred Village Justice Eugene Van Horn. However, he remained in jail in lieu of \$1000 bail on a charge of third degree possession of dangerous drugs, a felony.

Horler, Cooke and Miss McMurray remained in jail in lieu of \$500 bail each on the drug possession charges and \$100 each on the instrument possession charges.

The fifteen arrested were held in lieu of bail totaling \$30,050.

There were 22 State Police officers involved in the first raiding party including uniformed officers and men from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

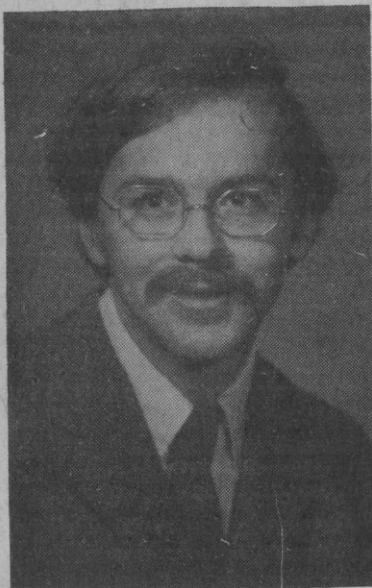
Other officers involved included four from the Alfred Police Department, eight from Wellsville, two Alfred Tech security officers and two from the Allegany County Sheriff's Department.

The next Monday, April 5, Peter E. Eisenhardt, 19, a sophomore liberal arts major at the University, was arrested on charges of fourth degree criminal sale of dangerous drugs.

Thursday, April 16, saw the arrest of Fred Kutscher, a junior history major from Port Washington, N. Y., on charges of selling dangerous drugs, fourth degree.

Investigation is continuing and more arrests are pending.

Howard to receive PhD degree



BENJAMIN HOWARD

Benjamin Howard, assistant professor of English, has been informed by Syracuse University that he has satisfactorily

completed the oral defense of his doctoral dissertation and will receive the Ph.D. degree in English literature on June 5.

The subject of Howard's dissertation was the late English novelist Malcolm Lowery.

Howard, who joined the Alfred faculty in September 1969, holds a bachelor's degree from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and has studied English literature at Leeds University, England.

The recipient of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship in 1966, Howard was also awarded a Syracuse University Creative Writing Fellowship in 1967.

His poems have appeared in a number of literary magazines and anthologies including The South Dakota Review, The Kentucky Review, the North American Mentor and a collection entitled "Syracuse Poems: 1963-1969."

Senior Campaign nets \$2700

The 1971 Senior Campaign which was run formally during February of this year and has been continued informally since then has collected \$2700 in donations. This money was directed to various areas in the University community.

The main purpose for this article is, in a way, an apology to the seniors who have not yet been contacted. Due to various mix-ups

many people were not approached. The Senior Campaign is not over, and will not be until everyone is contacted. During the next two weeks those seniors not yet contacted will be, either in person or by phone.

Please give when contacted—it's our chance as seniors to make a worthwhile contribution to the University.



FIAT LUX

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Moon yields 'geological thermometer'

Researchers at the College of Ceramics have discovered what they call a "geological thermometer" in glass particles found on the moon.

A five-man investigating team has reported results of a year-long study that casts doubt on a uniform theory of the formation of lunar glass. According to the group's report, significant and unexplained variations are evident in the thermal history of the lunar samples.

By measuring density changes in the glass particles following heating to 1300 degrees Fahrenheit, the Ceramics College investigators determined that a large fraction of their minute samples had cooled rapidly from extremely high temperatures when originally formed.

However, a small amount of the lunar glass had been subjected to a far more gradual cooling process called a slow anneal.

"At present, we are unable to account for this variation," said Dr. L. David Pye, assistant professor of glass science and a member of the research team.

"Glass obviously cools from a molten state. The problem is to explain the difference in the

cooling rates; in other words, whether the smaller sample of glass cooled more slowly at the time of its formation or whether it was subjected to a subsequent reheating and slow cooling.

"All we can say with confidence," Pye added, "is that something happened to the particles in the geological past to cause the difference in cooling rates, and that this 'something' is frozen into the glass, as it were, in the form of a geological thermometer.

"We feel that the thermal history of the glass coupled with other investigations may eventually provide a key to understanding the moon's origins," he said.

The Alfred findings will be in the Proceedings of the Second Annual Lunar Science Conference held in mid-January in Houston and sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The Ceramics College investigation was carried out under contract to the government space agency. It involved a fraction of an ounce of material scooped up from the moon's surface by Apollo 12 astronauts in November 1969.

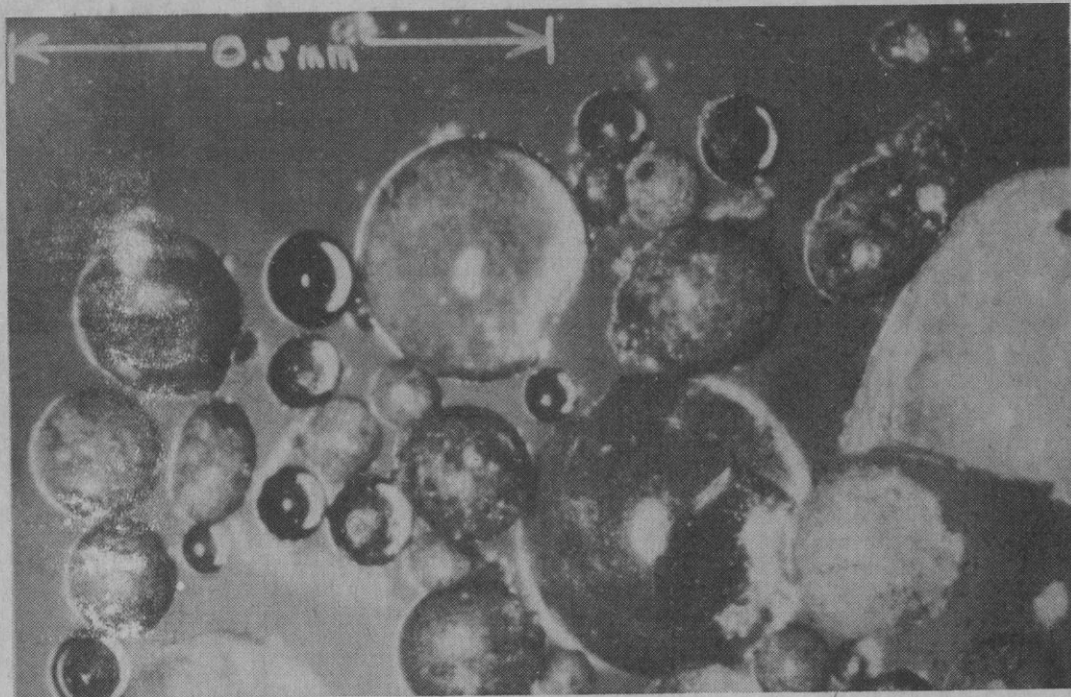
The Alfred research group's principal investigator was Dr. Charles H. Greene, professor of glass science emeritus, currently serving as a glass technology specialist at the University of Cordoba, Argentina.

In addition to Greene and Pye, the investigators included Dr. Harrie J. Stevens, Jr., assistant professor of glass science; Dr. Daniel E. Rase, associate professor of ceramic science; and Dr. Herbert F. Kay, a visiting scientist on leave of absence from the University of Bristol, England.

Serving as project consultants were Dr. Van Derck Frechette, professor of ceramic science; and Dr. Wayne E. Brownell, professor of ceramic science.

In future investigations, the Alfred researchers hope to extend and confirm their results on lunar samples from February's Apollo 14 mission, and from Apollo 15 mission scheduled for August.

There is some agreement among lunar scientists that the earth and moon were formed at approximately the same time—some 4.5 billion years ago—and that the moon partly melted in its early history and that it may to some extent be a layered body.



Minute particles of moon glass assume the appearance of children's marbles in this greatly magnified photograph taken through an optical microscope. The particles, most of them less than a quarter of a millimeter in diameter, were scooped up from the moon in 1969 by Apollo 12 astronauts. They later became the subject of experimentation by researchers at the College of Ceramics.

University announces revisions in current faculty salary scale

The University has announced an upward revision of a 1967 faculty-salary scale, bringing it into line with the institution's salary levels as they actually exist.

According to President Miles, the revised salary scale reflects "steady and relatively good" merit increases awarded over the past four years.

The new scale will take effect in the fall. Recommended by Miles and approved by the University's Board of Trustees, the revised scale applies only to Alfred's private sector—the College of Liberal Arts, the Division of Business Administration, and the School of Nursing.

The 1967 scale placed the salary for an instructor at \$6,650 to \$9,000; for an assistant professor at \$7,850-\$12,000; for an associate professor at \$8,000-\$15,000; and for a full professor at a minimum of \$11,200, with no ceiling.

Since that time, inflationary pressures have rendered this scale obsolete. The revised scale was designed as a more realistic indicator of teaching salaries currently in force at Alfred.

The new scale sets the compensation for an instructor at \$7,500 to \$11,000; for an assistant professor at \$9,000 to \$15,000; and for a full professor at \$11,200 to \$20,000.

(Continued on Page 2)

Philosophy lecture

Dr. Dale Reipe of the philosophy department of the State University of New York at Buffalo will lecture on "Philosophical Perspectives on Contemporary Asia" at 8:30 p.m. tonight in Howell Hall.

The public is invited to attend without charge.

Reipe earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1954. Since that time he has concentrated his interests on Eastern thought, and has published widely in his field.

A former Fulbright lecturer at the University of Tokyo, Reipe has been active in publications and conferences involving an encounter between Eastern and Western philosophies.



FIAT LUX



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MP Stage IV to be announced in Oct.

The University's 21-member Stage IV Master Plan Committee began initial deliberations February 12 and is expected to produce a formal series of proposals for Alfred's future by mid-October.

The committee is charged with examining a broad range of educational, environmental and economic factors before arriving at a statement of Alfred's goals and philosophy into the 1980s.

The committee is expected to rely heavily upon data gathered since last summer by 14 self-study and preliminary planning teams.

The committee comprises four trustees (appointed by the chairman of the board), four students (elected by the student body), four faculty members (elected by their colleagues), four administrators (appointed by the University president), and appointed representatives of the Parents Association, Alumni Association, and the Alfred area.

The committee chairman, Dr. Richard Sands, Ferro Professor of Chemistry, was appointed by President Miles in consultation with the board of trustees.

In addition to Sands, the committee members include:

University trustees Elmore Willets of Belmont and Sewickley, Pa.; Daniel J. Sparler of York, Pa.; Jack Kaplan of Rumson, N. J.; and George A. Lawrence of Hammondsport.

Students Robert G. Kemp, a

liberal arts senior from Patchogue; Kevin M. Dailey, a liberal arts senior from Elnora; Christopher Chiarello, a liberal arts freshman from Brooklyn, and Eric H. Vaughn, a liberal arts sophomore from Syracuse.

Also four faculty members: Dr. Garrett Droppers, associate professor of history and chairman of the department; Savo D. Jevremovic, assistant professor of economics and business and acting director of the Division of Business Administration; Dr. Gaylord E. Rough, professor of biology and chairman of the department; and Val M. Cushing, associate professor of pottery at the College of Ceramics.

University administrators named to the committee include Dr. J. D. Barton, Jr., provost and vice president for academic affairs; Nolan C. Cooper, director of admissions; Jane A. Troxell, associate dean of students; and Robert E. Heywood, vice president for business and finance, and treasurer.

Three other committee appointees, Howard K. Vanderhoef of Blauvelt, Mrs. Herbert Mossein of Rochester, and Mrs. Nancy S. Phillips of Olean, represent, respectively, the University's Parents Association, the Alumni Association, and the local area. A fourth appointee, Mayor Andrew R. Mazzello of Hornell, also represents the Alfred area.

Miles to address ceramic council

President Miles will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the National Institute of Ceramic Engineers April 25 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Miles will address the conference on what he describes as the need for a more balanced

view of American characteristics and achievements.

James R. Tinklepaugh, associate professor of ceramic engineering at the College of Ceramics, will be installed as president of the engineering group at the Chicago session.



Dr. Leland Miles congratulates James R. Tinklepaugh, associate professor of ceramic engineering in the University's College of Ceramics, on the latter's election as president of the National Institute of Ceramic Engineers. Tinklepaugh will take office April 25 at the engineering group's annual meeting in Chicago. Miles will be the session's principal speaker.

COMMENT

Dear Editor:

I would appreciate it very much if you would relate to faculty, administrators, and students the existence of a central lost and found located behind the student activity desk in the student center. It seems that lost articles are presently located in many various locations, making them inaccessible to the loser of the article.

Also I would like to make a plea for all persons who find lost articles (especially books, glasses, etc.) to return them to the student center quickly. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
A Loser

Dear Editor:

Could you dear reader DO something for ecology. Please—yes you—talk to one of those ignamous who still use those plastic garbage bags. Tell them

1) Plastic bags never rot in the soil—they will be unearthed 2000 A.D.

2) The material inside the bags cannot decay because of lack of oxygen and no soil bacteria.

3) When plastic is burned, highly poisonous chemicals are released into the air (similar to DDT, chlorinated hydrocarbon). No one has bothered to check the levels of these poisons floating around incinerators.

4) Oceanographers have found giant turtles in the ocean choking on plastic bags which they mistakenly thought was food.

Will you lazy Alfred person tell at least one other person these facts? Will the streets still be lined with plastic bags? I challenge the Alfred community to ban those plastic bags most of which are manufactured by Dow.

Gundrun Scott

To All Students:

There are many cliches which I might have used to begin this brief discourse, some of which we are more familiar with than others, such as: "You can't tell a book by its cover" or "appearances are deceiving," but I think that a less familiar phrase might be more appropriate here. "Only the ignorant pass judgment on those whom he knows little about!" I am referring to the "cartoon" of Mr. R. K. Meacham submitted to the FIAT for the March 30, 1971, issue.

I am a member of the Student Drug Communications Committee and have had the pleasure of working with Mr. Meacham, not as a narc or a watchdog, but as a student who was on a committee which needed help: financial help, help in understanding today's drug laws, and most important, help in finding out ways to keep students who do dope from getting busted by the administration here.

Mr. Meacham provided me and other committee members with such help WITHOUT any "strings" attached!

During my freshman year (1968-69) four freshmen got busted in the dorms during the first month of classes! However, during my entire sophomore and junior years the administration hasn't busted (turned over to the police) four students total!

Maybe some of us are ignorant of such facts and ignorant of the man who has repeatedly stuck his neck out (wherever legally possible) to avoid student busts by the administration. Maybe some students are ignorant of the fact that there is someone on this campus who will first ask the Student Drug Committee to lecture on curbing drug use in the dorms to the dorm residents instead of first busting students left and right. WHO DARES CRUCIFY SUCH A MAN!

I could probably go on and on telling you about what kind of man Mr. Meacham really is, but I

won't. Instead, why not find out for yourself, the man's door is always open and he might be able to give you some sound advice on present drug laws and help you with dorm related hassles or whatever else he can do.

Barry Brown

ECOLOGY LETTER

The following is the third part of a newsletter received by the FIAT. See March 30th issue under Comment. It is one man's opinion of the world as it exists today—overpopulation, pollution, war, etc.

Some authorities feel that, for their own good and safety, the DC's must see to the welfare of the UDC's, but clear-cut arguments in favor of this view are hard to find. One Caltech professor feels that if the UDC's fall too far behind the DC's, the DC's might "get rid of the UDC's in some way, with who knows what psychological effects on the DC's. A Stanford professor thinks it possible that living conditions in the UDC's could get so bad that plagues from there might develop a new and special virulence and spread into the DC's in spite of all the DC's might do to protect themselves. The September 1970 issue of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN carries implications that current and pending agricultural practices in UDC's could lead to world wide climatic changes, so perhaps the DC's must intervene. If the DC's actually did neglect the UDC's completely, it still would not be impossible that very small elite groups in China, India, and Brazil, could in time put together a few atomic weapons that could be used to threaten the DC's.

Every move that the UDC's, most of which lie in or near the tropics, might take toward feeding their exploding populations, that it, such expedients as ... more nitrate and phosphate and other, inorganic fertilizer, more chemical pesticides (probably the chlorinated hydrocarbons like DDT), sophisticated biological pest controls, cultivating marginal and previously unfarmed land, transporting and storing foodstuffs properly before they can spoil or be eaten by rodents or other pests, additional irrigation systems, special new strains of plants, developing quite new kinds of foods, and setting up factories to serve the preceding all call for technology and education the UDC's do not have. The people of the UDC's are likely to resist changing their tastes in foods and in ways of getting them.

Besides, many of the above moves would not be satisfactory in the long run in the tropics. Ever increasing dosages of nitrates need to be applied because nitrates tend to displace the natural organic fertilizer in the soil, and nitrates in run-off water tend to lead to messes like that in Lake Erie. Also, certain bacteria can change nitrates into mildly poisonous nitrites. Some tropical soils easily become as hard as brick when cultivated. Fertilizers leach downward rapidly in rainy tropics when rainforests are removed. Dam reservoirs silt up after they have been created to hold water for irrigation. Long continued irrigation without subsurface drainage systems allows fertility-decreasing salts to accumulate in the soils. The

Restaurant obtains beer license

The College Spot Restaurant, better known as Alex's Restaurant, has announced another in a long list of services to the Alfred community. Long established morning coffee capital of Alfred, Alex has now obtained Alfred's first across the counter beer license. Featured will be ten brands of beer in bottles and cans

UDC's have their own special insect pests and plant diseases. Any increases in crops in the UDC's are unlikely to bring relief from the debilitating effects of shortages of protein in the UDC's.

Just the right organic fertilizer would avoid the above difficulty of inorganic fertilizer, but the usual organic fertilizers have their own disadvantages of short supply, awkwardness and unpleasantness while handling, lack of precision in dosage and effectiveness. A reliable signpost for the whole problem of wastes may be seen in the action taken by one or two U.S. towns which have gone to the expense of nearly complete reuse of all wastes—as well as water, taking out metals and plastics and processing all the rest into an easily handled form of organic fertilizer.

There has been suggested a very "way out" possibility for growing enough food with certainty in any region, an extreme set-up suitable only for an immensely prosperous, unprecedentedly cohesive civilization in the distant future. It envisions many large square miles of large, shallow, concrete basins under transparent roofing. These could be used almost anywhere and would need only a very small supply of water to replace the little that might be lost.

In the same category there is a suggestion that if an area in the sunny southwest of the U.S. equal to the area of Texas were devoted to the production of electric power directly from sunlight, it could supply the whole U.S. with enough electricity without changing the atmosphere in any way. While this could be true, erecting such a source would cost hundreds of times the cost of nuclear or fossil fuel plants having the same output. In addition, there would be the problem of storing power for use at night—unless a recently suggested world-wide power hook-up came to pass.

Need for electric power in the U.S., because of the impeding in our population, and high standard of living and consumption, (1/15 of the world's population consuming 1/3 to 1/2 of its raw materials) will double by 1980, thus aggravating the problem of what to do with unused heat from power plants (perhaps completely new cities could be designed to use it for heating buildings), and this in turn, with the general increase in industrial productivity, including increased production of nitrate fertilizer for growing more food (see above regarding disadvantages of nitrates), will bring with it a greatly increase use for water that can be met only by re-using or re-salting water through the use of still more electric power.

SALARY SCALE

(Continued from Page 1)

\$14,000; for an associate professor at \$12,000 to \$17,000; and for a full professor at a minimum of \$14,000, with a \$20,000 ceiling.

Miles declared that the new scale might permit "modest improvements in the three or four years ahead." He ruled out, however, the possibility of continuing salary increases at the "level of increments allocated in the last few years."

STUDENT ASSEMBLY

NEW MOTIONS:

- 1) Motion that Moving Up Day be moved to April 22.
- 2) Motion that \$300 be used to help bring an Argentine boy to A.U. to complete his education.
- 3) Motion that all Student Assembly meetings be held Thursdays.
- 4) Motion that a format be devised by the Student Assembly determining our goals in order to aid in the election of Student Assembly Officers.

FINAL NOMINATIONS FOR STUDENT ASSEMBLY OFFICERS TO BE HELD AT THE NEXT MEETING.

Rochester mayor explains problems

Mayor Stephen May of Rochester came to speak last Thursday night about the urban crisis in his city, which, he said was indicative of the crisis in larger cities across the country. He said that priorities are out of kilter in this country with the war, etc.—and that cities are the most neglected area in the country, and are plagued with problems such as poverty, poor education, pollution, etc.

Mayor May said that with so much previous neglect over the cities there is today much concern over them. He feels that cities are worth saving—that they must be the center of life in the future, although he is not sure that all cities can be saved.

The Mayor stated that his own city of Rochester is troubled by dilapidation, the white exodus to the suburbs, (the population of Rochester has declined 7% in the last 10 years while the population in the suburbs has doubled), and the influx of blacks from the deep south and Puerto Ricans, (they wouldn't have come to Rochester if they had good education and jobs.) Here they are crowded into ghettos where half of the housing is substandard. With all these problems, he said, Rochester is supposed to be an affluent city. "We're in a race for survival," he said. If the cities decline, eventually the suburbs, the counties, the states and the nation will go down.

Mayor Stephen May discusses urban crisis in neglected cities

Republican Mayor of Rochester Stephen May told an audience here at the University Thursday night that "no longer can the inefficiency, extravagance and profiteering which has saturated military spending be justified in the name of national security."

"With domestic crises paralyzing our nation's urban areas, our monumental defense budget can no longer remain sacrosanct and immune to scrutiny," he said.

May, mayor of the third largest city in New York State and currently vice chairman of the Temporary State Commission on the Powers of Local Government, noted that the federal government has the duty to realign its fiscal policies to give more aid to localities which can no longer

The Mayor said that a reorganization of priorities and interested people are needed to save the cities. He said that as a people we have procrastinated in what we will do with the abundant resources of this nation—we are an affluent nation yet so plagued. He said that for the first time we are aware that we cannot do everything we want to do. We must make choices. Cities cannot stand a repetition of what they have already gone through—they must be helped.

He said that the cities are running out of money, and that the federal government must cut defense spending in favor of domestic needs. He said that the fact of disengagement in Viet Nam is a reality, but there is no guarantee that any substantial portion of this money will be appropriated to the cities.

The Mayor did express the feeling of optimism in the pulling out of Indochina and the voting down of the SST. He said that one of the problems of the cities is that there are so few experts (on pollution, etc.) involved in a practical way, and that perhaps experts from Indochina and the SST can be referred to the cities.

He stated other reforms needed in revenue sharing. (The basic source of revenue today is the property tax.) To relieve the burden on the property owner he suggested: basic federal responsibility to meet the needs

raise enough revenue from the real property tax, a system which, he says, has almost reached its legal limits.

Indicating his support for the concept of revenue sharing, he added, "the present financial plight of our cities is the consequence of past neglect and misplaced federal priorities, which more than anything else symbolized the crises of spirit and credibility in this country today."

In a related topic, he said that the congressional decision to scrap the SST marked a milestone in modern American history, and added that "it was a successful effort on the part of the American people and their representatives to restore some sanity to our priorities."

Registration set

All Students:

During the period of April 13 to May 3 we are conducting registration for the first semester 1971-1972.

Therefore, if you are not planning to be graduated this June or completing your work for the degree during the summer, will you please do the following:

1) Come to the Records Office to pick up your Schedule of Courses booklet.

2) Follow the directions for registration outlined in the schedule booklet.
Theodore G. Van Istendal
Director, Office of
Institutional Research
and Records

of the poor with a national welfare system, which is a problem of national dimensions; the state ought to assume the problem of education; there should be expansion in N.Y.S. of revenue sharing between state and local governments, and with federal and state governments with passage to local governments. This, he said would free money for pressing local problems.

He criticized the fact that many people do no trust local authorities in what they will do with money received in revenue sharing, and said that local authorities know better what the cities need than some bureaucrat in Washington or Albany.

Mayor May said that Rochester is 25 million dollars in the hole for this next fiscal year and that the aid the city is receiving is not enough. Only by instituting the above suggestions can the cities reverse its downward trend.

Keynesian expert to deliver lecture

Robert Lekachman, an authority on Keynesian economics, will give a lecture April 23 at 8 p.m. in Howell Hall.

Lekachman, who is professor of economics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is the author of the book "The Age of Keynes."

His lecture at Alfred is entitled "Nixon and Keynes" and is open to the public without charge.

Lekachman received a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1949, and was chairman of the economics department at Stony Brook from 1965 to 1968.

"The Age Of Keynes," considered one of the major works in the field of economics, describes how present day governments use the theories set forth by the English economist John Maynard Keynes in his work "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" published in 1936.

Lekachman believes that economic prosperity can be attributed to adherence to Keynes' basic laws and that recessions and depressions will occur when these theories are ignored.

During his visit to Alfred, Lekachman will also lecture to students in the University's Division of Business Administration April 22, 23 and 24.

MASTERING the DRAFT

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"YOURS IS NOT TO REASON WHY . . ."

The "order to Report for Induction," is not an invitation or a request; it is an order. Whether the order is lawful presents a quandry for many young men who must decide to obey or disobey.

From a purely legal standpoint, answering the question has often been very difficult. In order to know whether your local board has acted unlawfully (and, therefore, issued an unlawful order), you must know why you were classified 1-A (available for induction). This has not always been easy to discover. Boards do not write opinions; at least not until recently. Now, however, the courts have raised the spectre of "due process of law," and local boards must change their inquisitorial ways.

The requirements for most deferments and exemptions are purely objective. For instance, are you attending college full-time? Are you physically fit? Sometimes, however, a requirement is subjective: Are you a "sincere" conscientious objector? Will your dependent suffer "extreme" hardship if you are inducted?

In the past, young men applying for classifications with subjective requirements were often met with the decision, "You are not sincere" or "There will be no extreme hardship." Some boards did not provide any clue whatsoever as an explanation for rejecting a request. The draft laws do not specifically require boards to give an explanation for their decisions.

Thus, a registrant is left entirely in the dark. He has presented his evidence only to have his claim rejected without explanation. Appealing from the rejection becomes an exercise in futility: the registrant has no idea why his claim was rejected; thus, he is incapable of exercising intelligently his right to submit a written argument to the appeal board.

Though the rules vary among the federal judicial districts, a general judicial trend is forming: The reason for rejecting a classification request must appear in writing somewhere in a registrant's file. It can not exist purely in the minds of the board members.

Now, a claim can be rejected because the registrant has failed to make out a strong enough case. If this is clear from the file, no explanation need be provided by the board. The fact that the registrant has not met the requirements will be evident by reading the material in the file presented by the registrant. For example, if a registrant requests the sole surviving son exemption, and his file indicates that he has a living brother, the board need not explain why his claim was rejected.

However, is the reason for rejecting the claim is not evident from written information in the file, the board must state its reasons for rejecting the claim. The case of "United States v. Abbott" is a good example of how this rule operates. Abbott sought the C.O. exemption but his request was denied. He was ordered for induction, refused, and was prosecuted.

When Abbott made his request for C.O. status he was interviewed by his local board. The file indicated that Abbott had made out a legally sufficient case of conscientious opposition to participating in war in any form by reason of his religious training and belief. The only question was whether he was sincere. At the trial it came out that the board members had found Abbott to be insincere at his interview. This conclusion, however, and the reasoning behind it, were never recorded in the file.

The Court recognized that "a local board may find that an applicant lacks sincerity in his beliefs because his demeanor demonstrates a shiftiness or evasive attitude which would substantiate unreliability." However—and this is the key point—the Court added: "It is uniformly held that a mere . . . disbelief is not sufficient support for (rejection of a C.O. claim) without some affirmative evidence . . . Fundamental due process requires that the defendant be entitled to either know or be able to infer from the file itself the basis for the rejection of a conscientious objector claim."

Therefore, if your claim for a deferment or exemption is rejected, the reason must be somewhere in the file. A competent draft counselor or attorney can, therefore, tell by looking at the file whether the board has acted lawfully. The mere statement that a registrant was insincere is not enough; the board must explain why they came to that conclusion and this explanation must be in writing in the file.

Of course, boards can be expected to create standard rejection phrases which they will tack onto each file. This ruse has occurred already in at least one case. But a conscientious draft counselor can often detect such procedures.

If you feel you have made out a sufficient case for any deferment or exemption and your claim is denied, get a copy of your file and bring it to a draft counselor or attorney. Boards are not free to reject claims without explanation. And very often when an explanation is forced out into the open, it will not withstand the scrutiny of a court.

We welcome your questions and comments. Please send them to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

NOMINATIONS FOR
NEXT YEAR'S
STUDENT ASSEMBLY OFFICERS
to be held at this week's meeting

ATTEND

STUDENT

ASSEMBLY

MEETINGS

History article

Dr. Gary B. Ostrower, assistant professor of history, is the author of an article on American diplomacy in the current (winter 1971) issue of International Organization, a journal of historical scholarship.

Ostrower's piece is entitled "American Ambassador to the League of Nations—1933: A Proposal Postponed."

A specialist in American history, Ostrower holds a bachelor's degree from Alfred University and advance degrees including a doctorate from the University of Rochester.

People's Peace Treaty requires organized efforts

The people have the power to bring the war to an end now if they act in a united way and exert maximum pressure. The People's Peace Treaty provides the means for such unity in action. Special efforts must be made to involve new groups in the process of ratifying the treaty. And this must be followed up by plans to implement it.

Ratifying the Peace Treaty: Referenda and canvassing campaigns are now underway in several cities and dozens of campuses. These efforts must spread into every community, school and membership organization. Every American should have the opportunity to consider and endorse the

Principles of the People's Peace Treaty.

City councils, state legislatures, unions, student and faculty senates and other bodies can be approached for organizational endorsement of the Treaty. Such efforts will be successful in many cases and can provide a creative focus for further educational and organizing work.

Community leaders and personalities should be approached for their public support. These can be dramatized at mass meetings and press conferences to give added visibility to the campaign.

All endorsements should be sent to the People's Peace Treaty, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y.

10010 and a copy retained for local use. The People's Peace Treaty Committee will make periodic reports to the American people on the progress of the ratification campaign.

Making the Peace: The Treaty will be as real as the people make it. The list of endorsers can form a basis for implementation committees within every sector of the population and every institution in American life. The forms of implementation will reflect the commitment, imagination, and diversity of the American people who want peace.

Making peace means continuing many of the things done before but with renewed energy and focus. It means extricating

ourselves from the war and ending the complicity of those institutions within our reach. These activities should range from draft and tax resistance to boycotts, strikes and other campaigns against draft boards, war corporations and research centers in our communities.

Making peace means joining together in new ways with the movements in the forefront of the struggle to end the war and the people who pay the highest price for its continuation: GIs and Veterans, welfare recipients and millions of other Americans fighting for a liveable minimum income, workers and consumers caught in the

inflation-unemployment squeeze brought on by war, farm workers whose union struggle is being sabotaged by the Pentagon, and those subject to political repression for speaking out and acting against the oppression they see in America.

Many of these groups have come together to work with a Unified Spring Action Calendar for local and national demonstrations.

Business as usual must stop while the war goes on. The people must determine and effect honorable peace, based on the truth that they know and the life that they want.

The People's Peace Treaty is the product of discussions between Americans and Vietnamese, held in the winter of 1970. Its exact terms were negotiated by members of the U.S. National Student Association and their counterparts in Saigon and Hanoi. On their way back from Vietnam, after negotiating the treaty, the N.S.A. students met with Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Chief Negotiator for the National Liberation Front at the Paris Peace Talks, who gave the Treaty the full endorsement of the NLF.

Since January, 1971, when the final terms were agreed upon, other groups of teachers, professors, women, students, doctors and clergy have supported the Treaty and planned meetings with Vietnamese citizens to discuss terms for peace. Especially important has been the activity of Vietnam veterans in supporting the treaty. Two hundred of them, from the organization Vietnam Veterans Against the War, gathered in Detroit in February, to discuss the war, after which they crossed the border into Canada and signed the treaty with representatives of the NLF.

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form the basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF THE JOINT TREATY OF PEACE

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American forces will be removed.
- The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U.S. Government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal:
2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.
3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.
5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.
6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.
7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S.-supported regime.
8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.
9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

As Americans ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the Government of the United States

People's Peace Treaty embodies popular opposition to Asian war

"People want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, August 31, 1959, in a televised conversation with Prime Minister Macmillan.

The government is not making peace. President Nixon, like his predecessors, speaks the words of peace and expands the war. Cambodia, Laos. And now the threatened invasion of North Vietnam and confrontation with China.

Every segment of the population has expressed opposition to the war. Students have protested for years, some at the cost of their lives. Marches have been held. Members of Congress have been lobbied. Active duty GIs and Viet Nam veterans protest the war in growing numbers. And a recent Gallup Poll says 73% of the American people want the US out of Viet Nam by the end of 1971.

We have waited long enough. The people will make the peace. With the PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY.

WHAT IS THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY?

It is a document which sets forth the realistic conditions under which the war could end honorably for the people of the United States and Viet Nam. If President Nixon accepted the terms of this treaty, the killing and destruction in Indochina

would stop immediately.

WHERE DOES THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY COME FROM?

The idea was developed among Americans active in the anti-war and student movements in the spring of 1970. The US National Student Association, acting on a mandate from its 23rd National Student Congress, organized delegations to Saigon and Hanoi where discussions were held with their Vietnamese counterparts in December, 1970. The test of the People's Peace Treaty is a result of those discussions.

WHO SUPPORTS THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY?

The treaty has the support of numerous individuals and organizations in the United States, in South Viet Nam (both the NLF and US-held sectors), and in North Viet Nam. In the United States these include such national organizations as the American Friends Service Committee, Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Viet Nam, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Student Association, National Welfare Rights Organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women Strike for Peace, and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice. Successful referenda have already been held on campuses from Florida to Oregon and others are underway on campuses and cities across the nation.

Peace demonstrations planned

The Student Movement is planning the strongest one-two punch in the history of the antiwar movement. The call has been issued for massive demonstrations in Washington, D. C. and San Francisco.

Students around the country are urged to join in a National Peace Treaty Week from April 19-23, designed to provide the national focus and visibility necessary at this time. This week can be a time of concentrated activity aimed at spreading the People's Peace Treaty to every college student in the country, asking them to ratify the document, and more importantly to commit themselves to implementation. April 19-23 is also a week of GI organizing and demonstrations in Washington, D.C. by Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Fellow students are called to come to Washington on April 24 to demand a complete end of our involvement in Indochina, and to participate in the non-violent civil disobedience planned for later that week.

The last week of April will assemble the most massive lobby in American history, taking the People's Peace Treaty to every government worker. Thousands of people will converge on the

hallways of Congress, HEW, Interior, Justice, and other departments to ask support from government workers for the peace treaty and to inform the government that beginning in May, steps will be taken to implement the treaty.

For those who are unable to come to Washington, they can help to organize a nation-wide cessation of "business as usual" on May 5—in order to take the People's Peace Treaty, which has been signed by the National Student Unions of South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the United States—to their communities. The treaty allows for a simple and just end to our involvement in Indochina, politically and militarily, leaving the people of that area free to determine their own destiny.

April 19-23: Veterans actions in DC, called by Vietnam Vets Against the War.

April 24: Mass mobilization in DC.

May 1-7: Seven Days in May-Civil disobedience and other actions in DC.

May 5: Moratorium and mass actions locally.

I'd like to contribute \$ _____	I endorse the Principles of the Joint Treaty
I'd like to distribute the treaty.	Signed _____
Send me _____ copies.	NAME _____
Occupation _____	(please print)
Send to: People's Peace Treaty 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 924-2469	ADDRESS _____
	CITY _____
Make checks payable to PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY.	STATE _____ ZIP _____

Organization Preamble: Each organization ratifying the treaty is encouraged to write and attach a preamble, appropriate to its members, setting forth its reasons for ratification and its methods of implementation.

Alfred Ecology Group

The week of April 19-25 has been designated National Earth Week. During this week there will be a host of events centered upon the theme of ecology and designed to educate and activate the people of the Alfred area.

The purpose of Earth Week is not only to set aside a period of time to concentrate upon environmental issues, but also to create a lasting awareness and interest in the nature of our ecological environment. A permanent information desk has been established in the lobby of the Campus Center. Its purpose will be to maintain a center of interest after the organized events and efforts of Earth Week have passed.

The Alfred Ecology Group, whose membership is open to the

entire community, has spent the past several weeks laboring to make Earth Week a concrete reality on the University campus. Throughout the week there will be lectures, discussions, and displays emphasizing contemporary ecological themes.

Activities will culminate on Thursday, April 22, with a campus clean-up and a community-wide paper drive. This day will coincide with Moving-Up Day and there will be no classes after 10 a.m. The entire community is invited to attend Earth Week activities, and especially, to participate in Earth Day events.

All events and activities will be announced and co-ordinated daily from the Ecology Desk in the Center.

Earth Week events announced

Alfred University plans a series of Earth Week events April 19-25 that includes a paper drive, campus clean-up, earth concert, group discussion, films and exhibitions.

A paper drive is set for the morning of April 22, (National Earth Day), with dormitories, fraternities and sororities competing in a trash-collection contest for a keg of beer.

At 3 p.m. the same afternoon there will be a general campus clean-up by all segments of the University community.

On April 24, the rock group known as Seatrain will perform at the Happy Valley Ski area on the

Belmont Road at 2 p.m. In case of rain, the performance will be shifted to the Men's Gym.

During Earth Week, an information desk manned by the Alfred Ecology Group will be set up in the University's Campus Center to dispense data on environmental problems. According to the organization's president, Brian Perry, a senior majoring in geology, the information desk may become a permanent campus service.

Area visitors are welcome to all Earth Week events on the Alfred campus. A schedule of films, lectures, and exhibitions are available at the Center.

Tech plans Alfred-Wellsville march

Students, administration, faculty, and staff of the Ag-Tech will be marching from Alfred to Wellsville on Earth Day, April 22, 1971, to raise money to provide special summer programs for migrant and resettler children. They are being joined by community people, VISTA volunteers, University students, and other concerned people. Among the marchers will be the Rev. David Jones, Executive Secretary of the Harvest Center in Prattsburg.

The money raised will be used to provide social, cultural, and educational enrichment for migrant, resettler, and other needy children this summer. Swim parties, reading tests, attendance at plays and concerts, camping, tutoring and trips to interesting places will all be part of the summer program.

The marchers will also demonstrate that concerns for people and the earth are tied together by picking up trash along the way.

Mrs. James Grillo of Hornell, dining hall manager at the Tech, leads in pledges at this point. For every mile she walks, \$16 goes to help children of all colors have a better summer and more hope for the future.

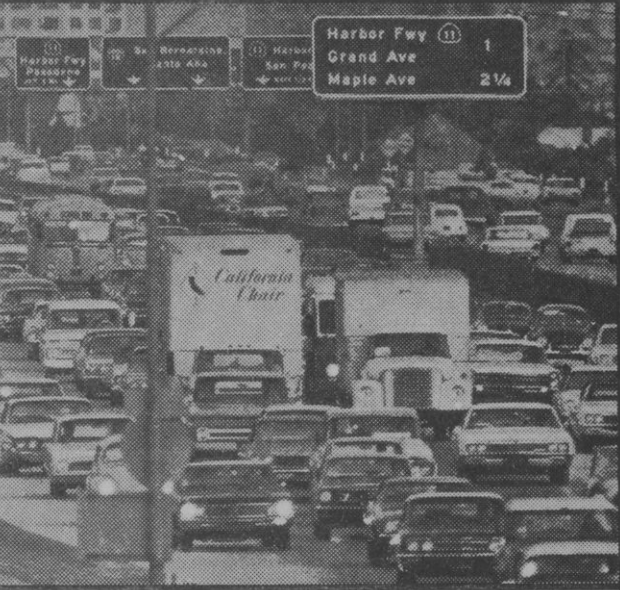
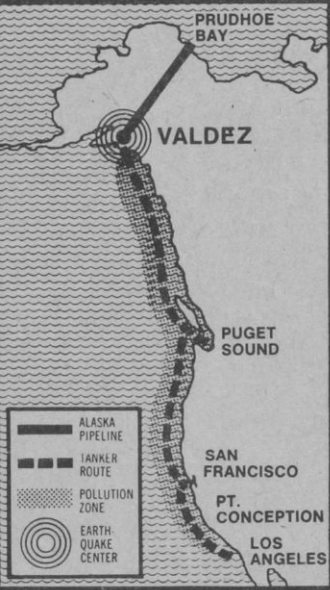
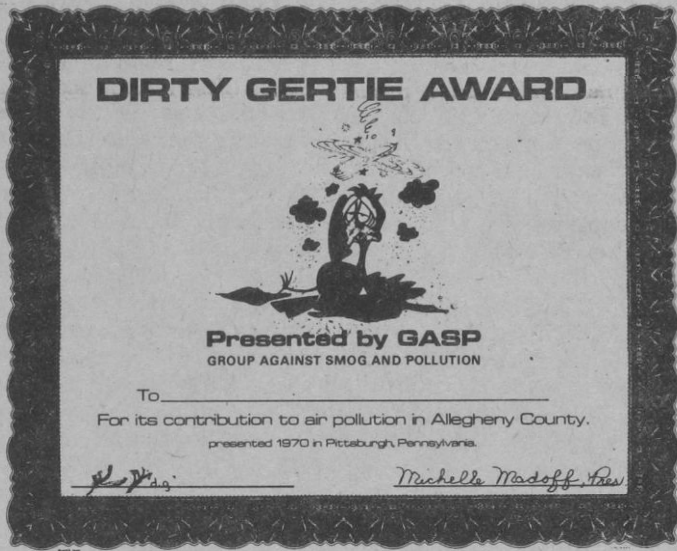
If you wish to march or sponsor someone, call Shirley Wurz, Dean of Students at the Ag-Tech, at 871-6128 (day), 587-2901 (evening), Frank Vastola, student director of the march at 871-7420, or Bob Mecca at 871-6442.

DDT
makes
EGGSHELLS
BREAK



KILLING
THE
INHABITANTS

munson



OIL FROM THE ARCTIC

The photo at the extreme left will give you an idea of the Brooks Range wilderness which the hot oil pipeline will pass through. The map (in the next box) shows the respective routes of the pipeline, and the oil tankers. The next picture in line is a bird covered with oil, straw and muck after the San Francisco spill. (It died soon after.) And at the extreme right, some cars, the main reason why we "need" that oil.

A number of highlights of the likely damage from oil spills, and the pipeline itself, are listed in Section I above. Here are a few more: Near the point of drilling, tens of thousands of ducks, swans, geese, gulls and terns nest and feed. All of them would be susceptible to decimation from coastal oil spills. Similarly endangered would be large numbers of polar bears, narwhals, bowhead whales, and seals. 200 miles of feeder lines, plus camps, roads, drill rigs, etc., could also destroy the traditional migration routes of the caribou herds. And the pipeline itself will interfere with the habits of grizzlies, wolves, wolverines, foxes, owls and falcons, and endanger those species.

As the hot oil proceeds through the pipe, it will cross 5 major rivers and 350 streams including the Yukon River, which drains 330,000 square miles of Alaska and Canada. Oil in these streams will kill large numbers of fish and wildlife; a major spill could pollute vast parts of central Alaska and its coastal waters, a vital fishery for the world.

The gravel for construction — enough to cover San Francisco 19 inches deep — will come from formerly pristine streams — altering the spawning areas of char, grayling and trout.

The supertankers (see chart above) which manage to get in and out of earthquake-prime, stormy Valdez will have to navigate windy, fog-bound Prince William Sound, down the coast of Canada and through a rock-bound strait to Puget Sound — or get further down the coast to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Any oil spilled along the way could, because of currents, pollute most of the west coast of Canada and the United States; a total distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Oil spilled in Puget Sound itself — where natural flushing action is slow — would stay there for years.

Eventually the oil gets through to market where it finds its way to your neighborhood gas station providing you the opportunity to have more and more of what the automobile has already provided.

Udall describes future of environmental movement

By JANE CARLL

Stewart Udall, former Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and ardent environmentalist, spoke on the future of the environment movement on April 16. Mr. Udall's topic was "Limits: The Environmental Imperative of the Next Generation." In line with this he emphasized that man must recognize two basic limits of life on earth. The first of these is that the earth's resources are finite. The second is that man is an integral part of his environment and must act in cooperation with it if he is to survive.

Actually, Mr. Udall's lecture was more broad and general in nature than the stated topic indicates. The theme of his talk was that the environment movement is not a fad but a radical movement that will, if successful, result in more social, cultural and political changes in the United States in the next thirty years than have taken place since the nation began.

Basic changes in industry, society, life styles and politics are mandated by the environment movement according to Mr. Udall. The first of these will be a

stabilization of the population of the United States. This will lead to adoption of the idea of the two child family, a drastic reduction in the number of people who marry and have children as well as a larger role for women in society. Mr. Udall stressed that this will be a tremendous sociological change but that it is vital that we move from a growth society to a stabilized society.

The second change that Mr. Udall outlined was an abandonment of the "resource machismo" that the United States has pursued for decades. Thirdly, as a nation we must abandon the conviction that we will continue to pursue "straight line technology." At the present time, according to Mr. Udall, we desire and accept as normal the production of bigger and better machines, the increasing demand for a greater number of consumer products, a rise in the gross national product to three or four trillion dollars by the end of the decade and continued exploitation of over one third of the world's natural resources. However, unless we slow the momentum of our juggernaut of an economy and recognize the basic limits of life on this

planet—that our resources are finite and that man is related to his environment—we, as a nation and as a society, will be in deep trouble.

Mr. Udall indicated that recognizing these limits and living in accordance with them would result in great industrial and economic changes. In fact, he warned the students in the audience that they are facing and must prepare themselves for more changes in life style and in society than any other generation in history has experienced. They will be faced with formulating a new pattern of growth and a new idea of progress.

Mr. Udall labeled the environment movement as a value revolution. Environmentalists continually strive to superimpose a new set of values that relate to human needs and the finite resources of the world over the old values that have lost sight of what meets human needs. He pointed out that with all the improvements in technology and the consumerism of the last generation the American city has gone down the drain.

The environment movement must strive to improve the quality of life. In so doing it tries to be

wholistic and humanistic; wholistic in that problems are approached with an idea of conserving and preserving the resources and the beauties of the natural environment and humanistic in that the effects that specific projects will have on man will be sought and considered with specific attention given to any negative effects.

Concern for the environment calls for new directions and new choices according to Mr. Udall. These changes will take place in our industrial system, in our laws, in the nature of our institutions, in our foreign policy and in the ordering of our national priorities.

Mr. Udall specified a few changes that he deems are necessary. These include increased emphasis placed on the interdisciplinary approach and less attention given to specialization in our educational system, abandonment of the seniority system in Congress, the subduing of nationalism in order that nations may cooperate in tackling multinational environmental problems, the allocation of less national revenue for defense and luxuries such as the exploration of space in order that the money may be used to make the cities

more liveable and to construct new towns, a concentrated effort on developing humane systems of mass transit and finally a return to bicycling and walking in the American city.

Mr. Udall stated that he is not optimistic that the environment movement will succeed. There are a few hopeful signs: the defeat of the SST, the fast growing popularity of ZPG, the questioning of conventional progress and the attention that environmentalists are arousing.

However, he pointed out that people who are concerned about the environment are still in the minority. In his words, the task that faces these people is that of "turning a great ship." The necessary changes in the values and structure of American society will not come overnight. Perhaps the trend will only turn in this decade. At least a whole generation will be needed to implement the necessary changes.

Will these changes take place rapidly enough and will enough of them take place? Mr. Udall admits that he cannot answer these questions. However, he is not a doomsday prophet.

Earth Week Schedule

PAPER DRIVE

April 22 (Morning)

A drive to collect old newspapers, magazines, etc. Bottles and cans will be collected also. A keg of beer will be awarded to the dorm, fraternity or sorority with the biggest collection. Papers, bottles and cans will be picked up at each building.

CAMPUS CLEAN-UP

April 22 at 3:00 p.m.

A general clean-up of trash left behind after the spring thaw. The entire community is invited to lend a hand.

T-SHIRT SALE

All Week

Silk-screened T-shirts emphasizing ecology motifs will be sold in the cCenter.

EARTH CONCERT

Saturday April 24, afternoon

A concert featuring Seatrain to be held outside if possible. If outside there will be no restriction on admission. If it is held inside, admission by ID card.

PHOTO EXHIBIT

An exhibit of photography displaying relevant ecology-based themes.

INFORMATION DESK

Permanent

An information desk manned by the Alfred Ecology Group in the lobby of the Center. This desk has a small library from which books may be borrowed and a compendium of pamphlets and statistical information of general interest. The desk will also have detailed information of times and places for all lectures, discussions, etc.

So far there are two scheduled speakers for Earth Week. They are Mr. Peckham at 1 p.m. Thursday on "Environmental politics" and Dr. Rulon at 2 p.m. Thursday on "The Price of Survival—What Do We Really Want?" Further scheduling of lectures will be announced by the Alfred Ecology Group.

On Earth Day, State Street from Lambda Chi to the Campus Center will be closed to all traffic except delivery and emergency vehicles.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Classes will be dismissed at 10:00 a.m. on April 22, Earth Day, rather than April 29, Moving Up Day.

FIAT LUX
April 20, 1971



Monterey County Calif. S.P.C.A.

There is no such thing as A TENDER TRAP

Consider the raccoon — one of the earth's friendliest, most lovable creatures. He is part of the woodland lore and wonder of nature. Favorite children's stories endow him with almost human qualities along with the otter, the fox, the beaver, the muskrat and other forest dwellers.

Trapping animals like the raccoon is neither a friendly nor lovable occupation. Forty million leg-hold traps are set out continuously in the United States and Canada alone. The cruel, jagged-toothed traps can crunch an animal's leg, leaving him to bleed, suffer and starve for days before the trapper comes to deal the final death blow. The animals are so agonized that they often chew off their own feet.

It takes forty raccoons to make one coat for a human. Yet hundreds of defenseless animals may die before those forty pelts are collected. The traps snap at anything — turtles, eagles, groundhogs, porcupines, dogs and cats. A trap doesn't have any feeling about that ... and neither does a trapper.

You, too, can help in the crusade to stop the vicious killing of animals that keep our environment alive and give joy to our children. You can refuse to wear the skins of animals for prestige or pleasure. You can speak out against these ungodly trapping practices in the name of the animals that still survive. And you can make a TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTION to Friends of Animals which is doing something constructive about this wanton destruction. DO IT NOW and feel better immediately — in the knowledge that you are helping to preserve our natural wildlife heritage — for your children and their children.

Miss Alice Herrington, President, Friends of Animals, Inc.
11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023

I am glad to enclose \$_____ (payable to FoA and fully tax deductible) to help stop the murder of wildlife. Please add my name to your mailing list.

Please Print

Name

Number and Street

City

State

Zip

Walking campus desired Parents Weekend schedule announced

The Alfred Ecology Group has decided to sponsor a petition to make Alfred University a pedestrian campus in the future. The group is not demanding this change. It feels that the environmental security and quiet atmosphere of the campus will face a serious threat as enrollment increases in the next few years.

Thus, it is sponsoring a petition whose sole purpose is to express a desire that the concept of a campus closed to private vehicles be seriously investigated. The

group realistically is aware that making Alfred a pedestrian campus raises many problems, such as off-campus parking for commuters and even for dorm residents who own cars.

However, the group feels that the idea is feasible and by collecting enough signatures to prove a desire for this innovation, perhaps it will become a reality. The petition will be available all week at the Information Desk in the Campus Center. Everyone is urged to sign it.

Alfred University's 15th Annual Parents Spring Weekend will be held this year April 30 to May 2, with a few hundred fathers and mothers of Alfred students expected to attend.

Among the events planned for the influx of visitors is a special honors convocation scheduled for 4 p.m. April 30 in the Science Center lecture hall.

The convocation formally recognizes outstanding academic achievement and some 35 students from all divisions of the University will receive awards and prizes for highest grade averages or excellence in specific academic disciplines.

At 8:15 p.m. on both April 30 and May 1 the University's departments of drama and music will present the Lerner and Lowe musical "Brigadoon" in Alumni Hall.

On May 1 between 9 and 11 a.m. the Intersorority Council will sponsor a coffee house for parents in the Campus Center. From 11 a.m. to noon there will be a reception and awards ceremony for ROTC cadets in Howell Hall.

Between 10:30 a.m. and noon Dr. Michael Webb, the University's Allentown coordinator, will discuss Alfred's experience with its recently

completed four-week winter term designed to give students the opportunity to engage in independent study on and off the campus.

Afternoon events will include an outdoor track meet with Hamilton at 1:30 p.m.; a band concert in the music hall at 2 p.m. conducted by Dr. Richard Lanshe, chairman of the University's department of music; a 3 p.m. recital by the University Singers conducted by Dr. Melvin Le Mon, professor of music, in the music hall; and a Carillon concert at 4 p.m.

Other afternoon events on May 1 will include a father-son, father-daughter rifle match in Greene Hall's indoor range at 2 p.m.; and open houses in the College of Liberal Arts, the Ceramics College, the Division of Business Administration, School of Nursing, and ROTC Building, all between 2 and 4 p.m.

Fraternities and sororities will hold open houses between 5 and 7.

The annual spring exhibition and sale of prints, photographs, jewelry, pottery and glassware by the Alfred Guild, a group of student artists, will be held in the Campus Center from 3 to 6 and again from 7 to 9 p.m. on April

30 and from 9 a.m. to noon, 1 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. on May 1. On May 2 the Guild sale will be open from 9 a.m. to noon.

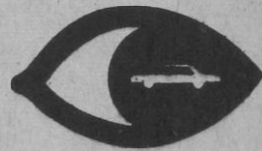
A Herrick Memorial Library exhibit, "Education at Alfred, Past and Present," will be open to the public from 4 to 8 p.m. on April 30 and 9 to 10 a.m. on May 1.

'Cycle of DDT'

The man sprays the plants,
Then the rains come down,
And drifts the DDT into the streams,
And the fish get poisoned,
Then the birds come along,
And they eat the fish,
And the fish lay their eggs,
And the fish babies grow up,
Then the man eats the fish,
Then the DDT eats the man,
And that's the Cycle of the DDT.

Megan Lurie, age 9

WATCH OUT FOR THE OTHER GUY



Drive Defensively!

FIAT LUX
April 20, 1971

Ecology facts: people increase

"President Nixon has said that to house the 100 million person increase expected in the US population by the year 2000, it would be necessary to build a new city of 250,000 persons each month from now until the end of the century, or in other words a city the size of Tulsa or Dayton every 30 days for 30 years." Dr. Paul Ehrlich, "The Population Bomb," 1968.

Americans use an average of 1600 gallons of water per day. The rising consumption of water makes proper sewage treatment all the more important because water in some river basins is used and re-used up to 50 times before it flows into the sea. It takes 1000 gallons of water to produce one quart of milk, 10,000 gallons of water are used to produce one automobile. A single corn plant consumes 50 gallons of water in a growing season.

Rockefeller urges rededication

Dear Mr. Miles:

I have proclaimed April 19 through 25 as Earth Week in New York State.

In the year since the first Earth Day, public concern for the environment has greatly increased. Much has been done in the last year, but much more remains to be done. The designation of an Earth Week serves as another indication of our commitment to focus our attention on the environment.

During the week of April 19 through 25, I urge you and your college community to rededicate yourselves to improving the quality of our environment and making our state an ever-better state in which to live.

I have asked the Council of Environmental Advisors, chaired by Mr. John L. Loeb, Jr., to coordinate the state's participation in Earth Week activities this year. If the Council can be of any assistance to your college in planning your Earth Week activities, please get in touch with Chairman Loeb at Room 1209, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Sincerely,
Nelson Rockefeller

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, INC. 30 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO IMPROVE YOUR ENVIRONMENT

WATER POLLUTION. Don't put heavy paper, clothes, rags, disposable diapers, grease, solvents into water disposal systems. Do use white toilet tissue and napkins; dyes pollute. Conserve water use within the home. Use soap and washing soda or detergents low in or without phosphates; use as or less than directed. Learn about and protect your local watershed. Support enforcement of current water pollution laws and urge passages of new and stronger laws. Fight to prohibit dumping raw sewerage, oil, herbicides and garbage in all bodies of water. Urge industry in your area to keep water clean. Keep informed and see that your state and local officials are informed of pollution in your area.

AIR POLLUTION. Use automobiles, power tools, electrical appliances as little as possible. Walk or bike. Make compost heaps, don't burn leaves. Use manual tools when possible. Don't leave motors running; use and promote public transportation and car pools. Use canoes, row boats, rafts and sailboats for pleasure. Remember, all power pollutes. Conserve it.

WASTE AND RECYCLING. Encourage city officials to contract for separation of garbage. Urge re-useable materials for packaging. Don't use plastics of polyvinylchloride. Complain to store managers who plastic-wrap items. Oppose double packaging. Buy beverages in returnable bottles. Take your own shopping bag or basket to stores and use it. Use wax paper or cellophane instead of plastics. Use as few paper products as possible. Reuse paper wrappings. Stop littering.

PESTICIDES. Do not use long-lived pesticides, chlorinated hydrocarbons such as DDT, Dieldrin, Aldrin, endrin, heptachlor, chlordane or lindane. Dispose of existing hard pesticides by burning at an incinerator reaching a temperature of at least 1800°F. Do not use fertilizers containing pesticides; they kill the soil as well as crab grass, etc. Plant trees, shrubs and bushes to attract birds. Oppose mass spraying especially near water areas.

NOISE. Use your horn only in emergencies. Keep muffler in good repair. Check community ordinances governing noise; do they cover construction equipment, trucks, bulldozers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, power tools?

POPULATION. Support population control legislation. If you want a large family, adopt. No family can ecologically afford more than two children-which means "status quo", so only one of your own would be even better.

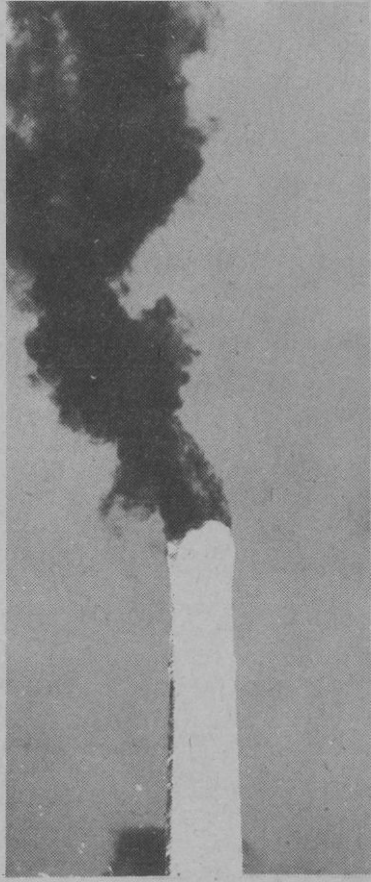
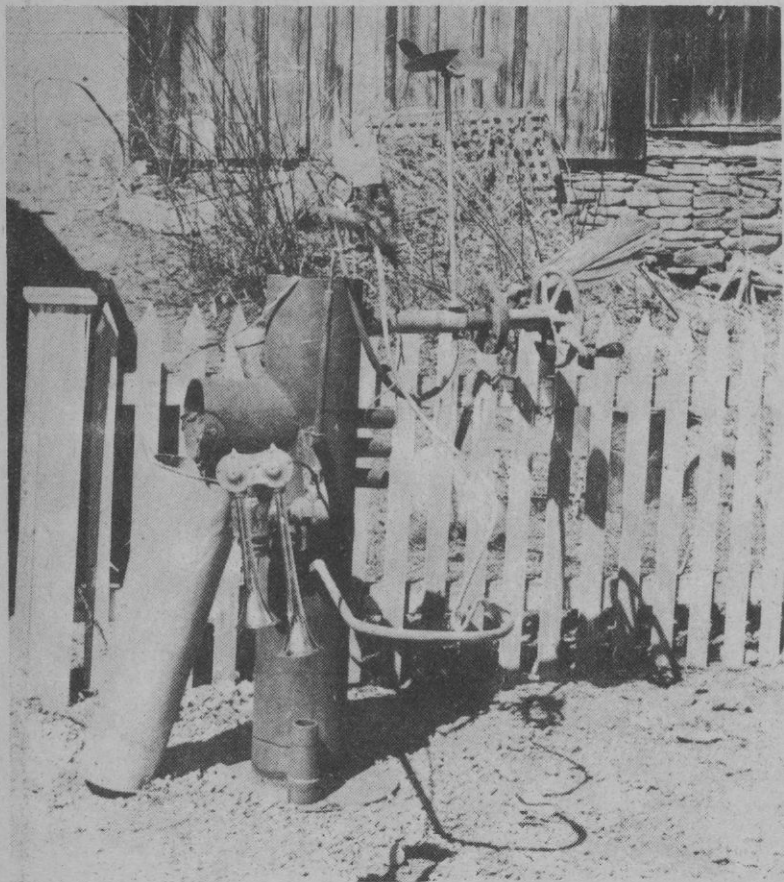
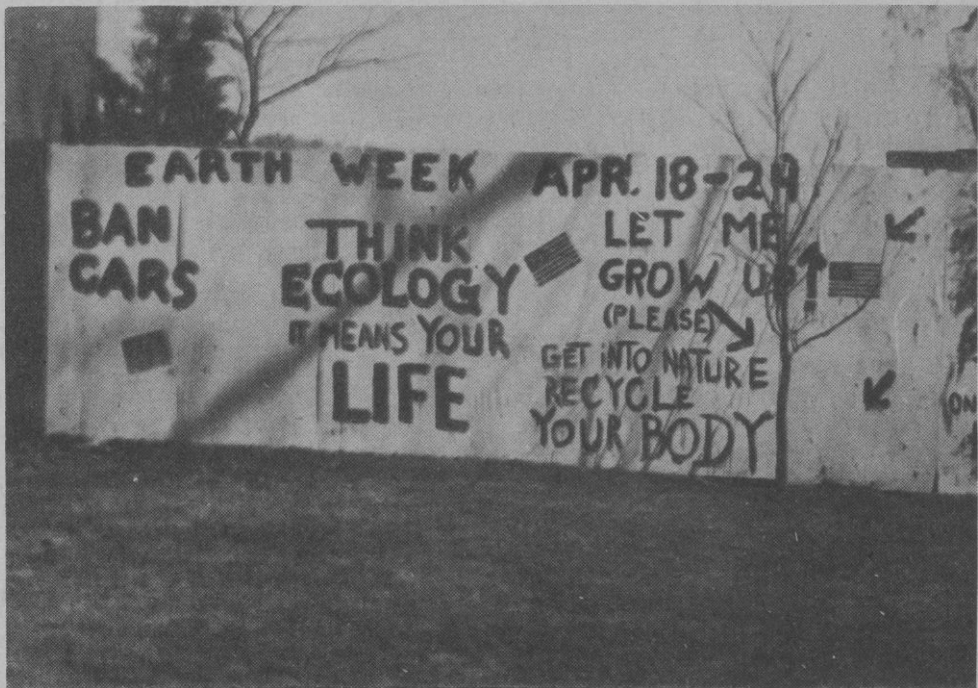
GENERAL. Join local conservation groups and work with your town and county officials to oppose pollution. Ask your libraries, public and school, to display conservation books, other literature and general information. Support municipal open space and conservation commissions. Support youth groups. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts; see that they have conservation information. Make your town and county officials aware of conservation groups and work with your town and county officials to oppose pollution.

WRITE. Let your elected officials know how you feel. Compile a list of your town, county, state and federal officials and keep them informed on how you stand on issues affecting the environment, such as supersonic transport and the Alaska pipeline. Write:

President Richard M. Nixon, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500
Your Senators: The Honorable _____ U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510
Your Representative: The Honorable _____ House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20515

Find out from your local library or League of Women Voters the names and addresses of your local and state representatives (assemblyman, state senator, city councilman, selectman, etc.).

Remember Earth Week April 18-24



<p>gort</p> <p>TO HELL WITH POLLUTION! I'm worried about the Population Explosion!</p> 	<p>It's this simple: all Pollution problems stem from Too Many People!!</p> 	<p>Why are our streams non-potable?!</p> <p>Too Many People detergent clothes, dumping sewage into our streams!</p> 	<p>Why do we have smog? Metalworkers filling the air with smoke...trying to meet the Over-Population's demands.</p> 	<p>I say we MUST decimate the Population! Then, Pollution problems eliminated.</p> <p>Any suggestions on the decimation?</p> 	<p>War might be the answer!</p> <p>So might Pollution.</p> 
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©1970 Michael Kelly



Zoologist to speak here

The noted Harvard zoologist Dr. Edward O. Wilson will deliver a lecture on the life cycles of insect societies at 8 p.m. tomorrow night in the Science Center auditorium. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Wilson will discuss recent discoveries concerning the origin of the social insects, the environmental circumstances that favor social evolution, and modes of communication found within insect colonies.

Wilson has conducted extensive research on chemical secretions

involved in the control of insect populations.

He holds degrees in his field from the University of Alabama and Harvard University. In addition to his title of professor of zoology at Harvard, Wilson holds the rank of chairman of the University's Center for Environmental and Behavioral Biology.

His appearance on the Alfred campus is under the sponsorship of the Sigma Xi Club of Alfred University, and organization devoted to the encouragement of scientific research.



ALLENTERM JANUARY 1972

ARE THERE ANY PROJECTS, SEMINARS OR COURSES YOU WOULD LIKE
TO SEE IN NEXT JANUARY'S ALLENTERM?

If so, please let the Allentown Committee know by filling in and returning this form by April 23 to M. W. Webb, Room 233, Science Center (or drop it off at the desk in the Campus Center.)

I would be interested in a seminar on: course
project

I know of _____ other students who
are also interested in such a topic _____

Name	Year
------	------

I _____ would like to obtain
Name Student No. _____
faculty sponsorship to offer the following project during the
next Allenterm.

Title-----

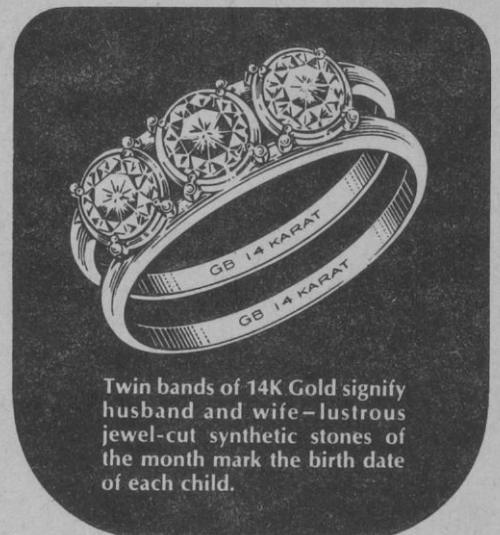
I know the following students are interested:

The Allentown Committee

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by Guertin Brothers / A true original

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Saturday & Sunday — 11 A.M. 'til 1 A.M.

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(One coupon toward each item)

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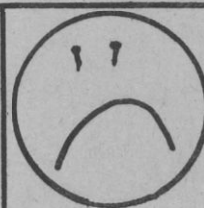
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PREGNANT? NEED HELP?

PREGNANT? NEED HELP? Abortions are now legal in New York City up to 24 weeks. The Abortion Referral Service will provide a quick and inexpensive end to your pregnancy. We are a member of the National Organization to Legalize Abortion. CALL 1-215-878-5800 for totally confidential information. There are no shots or pills to terminate a pregnancy. These medications are intended to induce a late period only. A good medical test is your best 1st action to insure your chance of choice. Get a test immediately. Our pregnancy counseling service will provide totally confidential alternatives to your pregnancy. We have a long list of those we have already assisted should you wish to verify this service. COPY OUR NUMBER FOR FUTURE REFERENCE 1-215-878-5800.

CLASSIFIEDS

All those interested in the making of jewelry may meet on Thursday, April 22, at 7:30 p.m. at the Campus Center.

HELP WANTED: Sparetime or full time opportunity addressing and/or stuffing envelopes. Earn \$27.00 per thousand and up, hand written or typed. Guaranteed money making deal. Send \$2.00 for complete instructions and list of firms using addressors to: C and S Company, Dept. 471, P.O. Box 53153, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73104.

FOR SALE: '69 VW, excellent condition with tape player and tapes, \$1450. Call Glenn Meteer at 698-4420 after 5 p.m.

The circus is coming...
The circus is coming!!!

Cabins in the woods make for red faces and even redder noses. Rudolf, where are you?

FOR SALE: One Lion Hunter.

Whoever took 3 (8-Track) Tapes from room 320 Brick, Please Return Them! Thank you.

Room 2 of Suite 7 E: Why do you make such demands?????

WATCH OUT FOR THE OTHER GUY



Drive Defensively!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Petitions for University Council
will be available at the
Campus Center from April 20
to April 27.

Elections will be April 28.
There will be 11 positions
open for this election.

Three will be filled
by Freshmen in the fall.

Full-Color Film "HIS LAND"
April 22, 7:30 p.m., 34 Myers Hall

ADMISSION FREE

Billy Graham film concerning
the past and future of Israel.

Sponsored by Intervarsity Christian Fellowship

The Bean Pot

THE BEST IN SUBMARINES,
PIZZAS, SALADS, HOME-BAKED BEANS

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11 A.M. - 12:30 A.M. - EVERY DAY

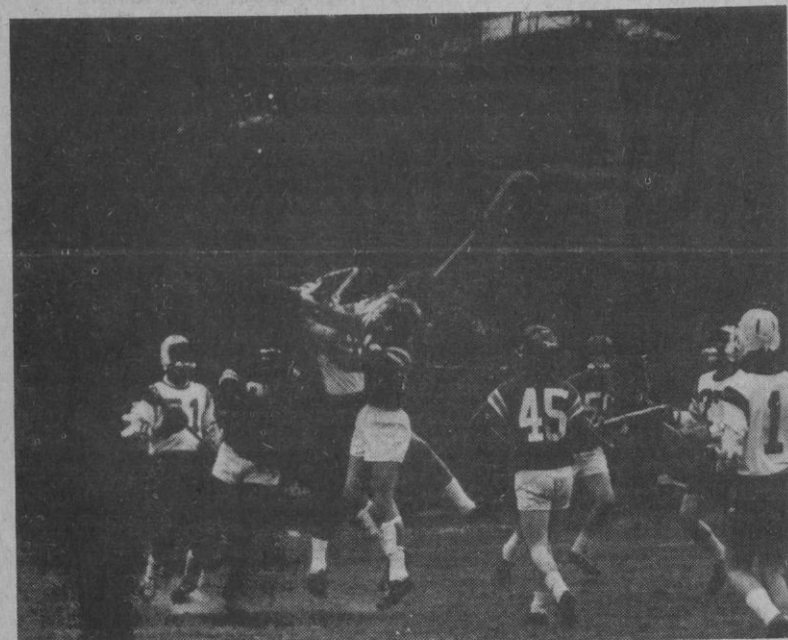
Riflemen aim toward Olympics

It seems as though our two top shooters on the Saxon rifle team might represent the United States in the sixth Pan American Games held in Cali, Columbia, this summer, and then if they are successful, in the 20th Olympic Games held in Munich, Germany. Having qualified for the "invitation only" pre-olympic tryouts, top shooter Todd Hollander and second man Ron Kaplan will be headed for Phoenix, Arizona late May to prove their marksmanship to the Olympic Committee. Both men have qualified for the Arizona pre-olympic tryouts by frequently

firing 275 or better in international style competition during the past season.

If the tryouts go well, the men will represent the US in the Pan-American Games. Ron has been in touch with the Olympic House in New York City and was informed that the United States representatives to the Olympic Games will be selected from the Pan-American competition.

Todd and Ron would like it publicly stated that credit is due to their coach, SFC Paul Manuel for his patience and guidance, and to their advisor Major Stephens.



PE department reveals grid schedule

By MARK AARON

The Athletic Department has released the football schedule for next year, which will include three home games and five away games.

New on the schedule will be Fordham University, of New York City, which will be played at Fordham's Jack Coffey Field on October 23, 1971.

The remainder of the schedule is:

Brockport, Sept. 18, away; R.P.L., Sept. 25, home; Union, Oct. 2, home; St. Lawrence, Oct. 9, home; Hobart, Oct. 16, away; Fordham, Oct. 23, away; Cortland, Oct. 30, away; Hamilton, Nov. 6, away.

In the opening day varsity sports last Saturday, the Saxon lacrosse team opened on the right foot by trouncing Niagara 17-0. Coach Obergfell's squad looked ready for their opponents and

completely dominated the game. They were led in scoring by Dan "Chico" Fernandez, who tossed in seven goals and picked up three assists.

Coach Robert Baker's tennis team wasn't so powerful for victory, as they went down to defeat at the hands of Harpur College.

In track, the varsity squad lost by a slim one point to Rochester, as they couldn't hang on for the win.

Lacrosse . . .



Accident injures three students

Three University students were injured early Thursday evening when they fell from a moving car on which they were riding. The accident occurred near the Science Center.

Injured in the incident were:

James Garby, a sophomore engineer, from Elma, N. Y.

Thomas Krenzer, a freshman engineer from Leroy, N. Y.

Terry Dice, freshman engineer from Hamburg, N. Y.

The three were taken to Bethesda Hospital in Hornell by the Alfred ambulance. There Garby and Krenzer were admitted to the intensive care unit and Dice was held for observation.

At last report, the three men remained at Bethesda in fair condition.



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