

Anti-war poetry emphasizes value of life

By BLANCHE KAHN

Friday evening, the Alfred Peace Action Group sponsored a predominantly anti-war poetry reading featuring the works of four upstate professors.

According to Professor Daniel Rhodes, chairman of the group, the program was presented as one of a series of educational and informative events designed to acquaint area residents with a "more enlightened foreign policy."

"Born Alive," the title chosen for the reading, or reading, suggests not only the antithesis of death, particularly that which is associated with our involvement in Vietnam, but also reflects a vision of life.

According to Professor Ralph Hils, everyone is born alive, with the qualities of life and the potential to celebrate it, but gradually the individual loses these values perhaps through interaction with his environment, which causes a need for rebirth.

Poetry is life

In a very real sense, poetry responds to this need: poetry is life, since it is a glorification of living and those acts related to life. Professor James Crenner, author of "The Aging Ghost," commented that if everyone wrote poetry, there would be no wars.

Crenner referred to a statement by William Blake in

which Blake argues that a man who would be alive must paint, build, compose, or otherwise create.

If everyone did write poetry, the resulting celebration of life would overshadow the current preoccupation with death which hangs over America, and which Hils refers to as the "general American death wish."

Because we are preoccupied with death, rather than with life, according to Hils, we are led to killing.

Although the poets accept the label of "pacifists," as I learned in a visit with them at Hils' home, they tend to agree that "definition is death."

Poetry reflects the wholeness of life, and anti-war poetry is basically no different from any other type in the sense that it focuses on some aspect of the general subject

of the sorrows and joys of living.

In terms of the poetic function, that of presenting a vision of life, Vietnam is just another subject. In Hils' words: "The participating poets are not especially oriented toward anti-war poetry or any definable social commitment for that matter."

"Their writing, in general, focuses on those problems and celebrations of living that have concerned poets of every age."

Significance

This does not mean that the problem of Vietnam is insignificant or inconsequential, for the note of protest that is struck is very real.

Consider, for example, these lines from a poem by Crenner:

On the floor of the sea
the empty shells of great
turtles

roll and knock together.

The inhabitants are not dead,
they are missing.

However, the poets strongly resist the neat classification of being labeled "anti-war" or "protest" poets, or any other type for that matter.

Since poetry is the celebration of life in all its manifestations, including its problems,

it seems inevitable that the Vietnam conflict would evoke a sizeable response from the poets' writings in this age.

The function of the poet in terms of Vietnam seems to be to make people aware of the situation; to make them think and see as individuals.

The poets' approach to the problem, as would be expected, is highly impressionistic rather than overwhelmingly political.

One of the dominant themes in the poetry that was read Friday evening was that Vietnam is with each of us, and is not merely a location on a map thousands of miles away.

Professor David Kelly of Geneseo included the following lines from one of his poems in the reading:

... is it the flesh of animals
we stab against porcelain or
have the bodies of the men
come home to rest on our yellow
kitchen tables? Take and
eat, this communion is everyone's;
at last, we share the
common blood of victims.

Youthfulness

An emphasis was also put on the youthfulness, perhaps by extension of innocence, of those who are forced to sur-

render their lives in warfare.

Kelly, for example, spoke of a "child eating candy who loads his rifle," while Crenner envisioned a rice field where "young people suddenly burst into flames."

The concern expressed by the poets is for all who have to die needlessly, not just Americans; the protest is at the devaluation of life in favor of death.

Professor David Lunde of Fredonia demonstrated the common humanity which mankind shares, a basic tie which implies the senselessness and inhumanity of people shooting at one another.

His poem "Special Forces" concludes:

I cut out their
pictures, superimpose
the faces:
the features run together,
become curiously
familiar.

This is the enemy:
he has no eyes
and looks like me.

One of the most effective readings of the evening was done by Kelly, and consisted of an alternative reading of various news articles, including an
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FIAT LUX

ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER • SINCE 1913

Vol. 53, No. 6

ALFRED, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1967

Phone 587-5402

Old-fashioned AWS regulations should be brought up to date

By KAREN FRIBERG

Two long-standing AWS regulations may be scheduled for liberalization. The ruling prohibiting University women from visiting men's apartments has been the topic of discussion in various student organizations for the past few weeks; AWS is also seeking to abolish the taboo against women smoking on the streets of Alfred.

Both rules are included in Article X of the AWS Handbook; they fall under the heading of "special regulations."

Section 1: "No woman may visit in private rooms or apartments occupied by single men."

Section 4: "Women may smoke on campus except when on village or campus streets and sidewalks."

These two regulations exemplify Alfred's mother of women" complex, the feeling that the University exists somehow to infuse within her girl-children all the moral beliefs and lady-like qualities that they have missed during the 18 years before arriving at Alfred.

The question of women in men's apartments may be destined for a long series of meetings and discussions; it is an issue that might have numerous ramifications because it can be seen as a moral problem.

However, the regulation against smoking on the streets seems legitimately destined for repeal.

For years the rumor was that this was a village ordinance and it remained unquestioned. Then a member of the AWS council had the presence of mind to inquire as to whether or not it was indeed a part of the Alfred legal code. She discovered that it is not.

Apparently at some time in the history of the University, someone was reading Emily Post and came across the theory that a lady does not smoke while walking along a street.

AWS, in an attempt to create ladies of all the cigarette-smoking females under its jurisdiction, passed a ruling that "women" cannot smoke "on the village or campus streets and sidewalks."

I cannot imagine any justification for this regulation. Surely neither the AWS nor the University could presume to determine a student's character by her smoking habits, even if they had a valid excuse for this concern with her character.

The removal of this ruling from the AWS Handbook should not meet with any opposition. It is clearly an outmoded regulation, unenforced because its enforcement would be ludicrous.

Section 3 of Article X reads "Short shorts are permitted only to and from the women's gym and the tennis courts. Bathing suits may not be worn unless covered by a long coat."

It is this a village ordinance? Are the coeds who adorn the Brick lawn each May to begin their summer tans morally lax?

The role of the AWS might logically include suggestions on proper dress; it might even be within that organization's province to endorse a statement suggesting that women not smoke on the street ... or not bleach their hair.

It is not their task, nor is it their right, to force the women of the University to follow rules of nineteenth century taste and etiquette on the public streets of Alfred.

Student Seminars to exchange ideas

The first of the 1967-68 Student Seminars, sponsored by the College Center of the Finger Lakes, will be held this Saturday at Keuka College.

These student seminars were started, in one sense, to get an exchange of ideas going among the colleges around the Finger Lakes. The issues today are new, so the seminars will be taking a fresh look at the 1967 campus.

Officers invited from Alfred University include Roger Auerbach, president of the Student Senate, Steve Constantinides, president of the Campus Center, Tracie Edwards, our CCFL representative; and John Lucadamo, editor of the Fiat.

Senate donates \$400 for skating rink repairs

By SUE CORNELL

The Student Senate voted to appropriate \$400 for the purpose of repairing the University skating rink at last Tuesday's meeting. Revenue and a radio station were other major topics discussed.

The \$400 will repair tears in the lining of the two rinks purchased last year. One rink will be used exclusively for free skating, while the other will be utilized for hockey playing. Bill Horsfall will head a committee to supervise the operation of this Senate sponsored project.

It has been decided that class dues collected for the last two years will be turned over to the Senate by the treasurer's office. President Leland Miles announced in a letter that this will amount to approximately \$1400.

President Miles also reported that beginning with the fall semester of 1968, Senate dues will be raised from \$1 to \$2 per semester. These new sources of revenue will enable the Senate to undertake more projects.

Rick Bershad reported the results of a meeting with representatives of the Ag-Tech radio station, WVAT. The station plays primarily rock and roll music, and the students would like to expand their programs to cover cultural events and athletic competition with the help from University students in all capacities.

The broadcasting is transmitted through telephone cables which may be installed leading to all university dormitories, the Campus Center, and any other buildings.

'67 Homecoming Queen



Marty Dyer is crowned Homecoming Queen '67 by last year's queen Alison Audretsch.



Opposing teams meet en masse on Merrill Field.

Homecoming '67 . . .



Theta's sign was erected Saturday morning under grey skies.



Delta Sig sets up Homecoming sign Saturday morning.



Faculty and alumni mix in Campus Center.



AU old and new

Alumni registered and bought corsages in the Campus Center.



Slate Gregory waits for pass as Homecoming crowd cheers Saxons to 24-21 victory.



University President Leland Miles and Assistant Alumni Director Chris Withers greet alumni at Ade Hall Banjo-Songfest.

Editorial...

There is nothing to equal the spirit of adventure, of chance, that accompanies a radical change of policy. There is nothing that can quite match the excitement of a gamble or the faith needed to take a large step forward.

A few weeks ago such a large step was taken and we congratulate both the administration for its progressiveness and the students, who have participated, for their, shall we say, moderation.

To have moved from antiquated prohibition to even the first degree of permissiveness is to have made tremendous progress. Yet, the plans for the "implementation for the serving of alcoholic beverages in Ade Hall," is not in keeping with a spirit of progress.

We realize the risk involved in serving alcoholic beverages for the University; but, we feel that, just as in the experiment a few weeks ago, the chance must be taken. The stipulation that students and guests under eighteen years of age will not served alcoholic beverages is one of the rules we are in sympathy with; it is one of our state's laws and a university should not encourage violation of this particular law at the present time.

But the remaining rules strike us as more restrictive. One requires that the social function must be registered, and the chaperones and hours for serving liquor be approved by the dean of students. This is the least restrictive of the rules. We realize the necessity of control. But the strict limitation of where and when there may be drinking appears unduly restrictive to the students. Similarly, the restriction as to what may be consumed is also limiting.

We feel that the "Guidelines of Conduct" sent to all students betrays a malignant lack of faith in the student body by the administration. The rules so euphemistically labelled "guidelines" appear as nothing but efforts to insure the moderation of the experiment in drinking. We can understand university concern for proper behavior; but there must be, at the same time, a trust placed in the students.

Whether or not the students would violate this trust is purely conjectural; if they did and subsequently proved the experiment a failure, none could they blame but themselves.

Such a complete lack of trust in the students is reflected in guideline five which states that, "irresponsive behavior and poor social decorum by a student or guest," will be referred to the committee on student conduct.

It is hoped that such a rule was understood by all students before they were so directly informed. Such a guideline suggests that the students must be constantly reminded of proper behavior, must still be taught behavior and that it is the university's job to so instruct.

We allow for the possibility that state laws have dictated the regulations. If so, we apologize to the administration but do not exonerate them for not having made known the source of the rules. By not having told us of the rules' progenitor, they have made a great error in judgment. There is a quantitative difference in the students obeying university regulations apparently laid down in the spirit of *in loco parentis* and those forced upon the student body by a government agency; the latter is more readily obeyed without resentment.

The spirit of chance is a dangerous one for it places responsibility upon both the administration and the students without grandly declaring it; but the experiment that succeeds within this spirit of chance can boast more of its success than that which succeeds under heavy regulation.

Kay discusses effects of 'class' in 'World as a Ghetto' seminar

The series of programs on "The World as a Ghetto" continued as Dr. Marvin L. Kay, associate professor of history, presented a lecture on "Class" last Tuesday.

Dr. Kay began by pointing out the effect of our country's liberalism in forming various classes. He spoke of three basic aspects of liberalism: individualism, egalitarianism, and dynamic capitalism.

Although individualism is part of liberalism, most Americans tend to accept the same values and ideas. However, there is conflict even where there is a consensus of opinion.

Some people wish to maintain fairness, others are interested in gathering more followers, and still others are motivated by fear.

Terror tactics

When necessary, terror is used to force people to join the general attitude of the country. Marx referred to this use of hidden tactics by saying that the difference between the dictatorship of the proletariat and bourgeois democracy was that one was honest while the other was dishonest.

There is a paradox between the liberalism of the United States and the anti-liberalism of slavery. It was because of our liberalistic viewpoint that

slavery was permitted to become such an absolutist structure.

Dr. Kay mentioned that capitalists were discouraged in other countries by various groups, such as the church in Brazil.

Thus Negroes, and other members of ghettos, are used for the good of others without their own consent. This victimization can be seen by comparing the class systems of the Negro and the white man.

Geometric classes

While the Negro class system forms a pyramid with the majority of people in the lower class, the white system has a diamond shape with the majority of people occupying a middle level. These two class systems can not work together.

The ghetto problem has especially increased since World War I. Before this time, the

majority of Negroes lived in rural southern areas.

Since then, more and more have moved north and concentrated in cities. At the present time 73% of Negro Americans live in urban areas.

Dr. Kay stated that although some people claim gains for the Negro, the race is still being victimized.

He used time gaps as evidence of this. These time gaps are the lengths of time between which white and Negro reach a certain level of development.

Length of life, infant mortality, education, and employment were just a few examples which were mentioned to point out these great time gaps.

According to Dr. Kay, the most unfortunate thing is that the situation is not improving. For despite what may be the general opinion, these time gaps are actually increasing.

Birth control is problem for Catholic conscience

By PAM WILLSON

"Birth Control, while a crucial problem, cannot be the most serious subject facing mankind today." Warfare and racism are far more important matters, according to Father Thomas Dailey, moral theologian at the St. John Vianney Seminary in Aurora.

Father Dailey discussed the Roman Catholic position on contraception at the Newman Center Wednesday evening. He outlined the Church's historic attitudes as well as those most likely to be accepted in the near future.

Contraception was prohibited during the first two hundred years of the established church in order to protect the dignity of womanhood and the sacredness of life, from popular perversions.

Father Dailey pointed out that these and other social needs for equating the sexual act with procreating are no longer applicable. Indeed, children are now a financial liability rather than an asset.

Furthermore, there has been a shift in the precise role sex plays in married life. Formerly sex was directed towards

continuation of the faith; now the conjugal act serves as the ultimate bond of love between a husband and wife.

Dailey concluded that modern Catholics must decide for themselves, for although the hierarchy is certain to alter present rules concerning contraception, it may take some time for the rules to match current practices.

It has never been a matter of "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples: that you do not practice contraception."

Father Dailey gives the impression of being a progressive whose first duty is to apologize for the Mother Church and promise better things.

However, he refuses to consider the possibility that sex without marriage can be a valid expression of love.

He maintains that sex is a divine aspect primarily of marriage, not necessarily procreation, yet contradicts himself by maintaining that the purpose of the marital union is to raise a family.

His final statement on contraception was, "Use your conscience."

Calendar of Events

Tuesday

Senate: CC rooms B & C, 7 p.m.

AWS: CC student offices, 7 p.m.

IFC: CC room A, 7 p.m.

Thursday

WABG: South Hall Gym, 7 p.m.

Psychology Club Lecture: "School Psychology," Dr. Esther Morgan, CC, 7 p.m.

Film and Lecture, "The Underground Film," Robert Nelson, CC, 8 p.m.

Friday

ISC Beer Blast: Newman Center, 9 p.m.

Frosh Parents' Weekend

Footlight Club Play: "Shelley Or the Idealist," Alumni Hall, 8:15 p.m.

Saturday

Football: Cortland, home, 1:30 p.m.

Soccer: Rochester, home, 11 a.m.

ISC Ball: Hotel Sherwood, 9 p.m.

Footlight Club Play: "Shelley Or The Idealist," Alumni Hall, 8:15 p.m.

Corning triumphs over WAGB athletes

On Oct. 24, the Women's Athletic Governing Board played host to Corning Community College for Alfred's first sports day of the season.

Tournaments were held in tennis, bowling, and volleyball.

In tennis, Anita Coyles of Corning defeated Jackie Stegman of Alfred with scores of 3-6, 6-3, and 6-3.

Jeanette Kolk of Alfred bowled a total of 504 for the highest individual total. She also bowled the high individual game of 183. However, Corning defeated Alfred in total pins, 2,677 to 2,543.

Alfred's volleyball team lost to Corning in seven games; 8-6, 12-10, 12-5, 13-3, 15-6, 14-10, and 15-7.

Many service centers aid poor of Steuben County

Robert Aldrich, of the Neighborhood Service Centers of Bath, conferred with a group of Alfred students at the home of Dr. Luke Smith, Oct. 20. The conference was concerned with the many agencies located in Steuben County which help the poor.

According to a rough estimate of Aldrich, there are over 1,000 agencies in Steuben County that assist the poor.

Unfortunately, those who are most in need of aid do not know of the multitude of offices to which they could go. These centers are on the federal, state, county, local, religious, fraternal and private levels.

The Neighborhood Service Centers were organized by the Office of Economic Opportunity as a part of the Federal Anti-Poverty Program for the purpose of guiding those in

need to the proper agencies.

This has been facilitated through the use of a file which lists all the help agencies in Steuben County. Since last November, 405 people have received some sort of assistance.

As it now stands, the file is incomplete. Aldrich asks for volunteers to help complete it. This would involve traveling to neighboring towns, villages, and hamlets in both Steuben and Allegany Counties, seeking places the residents could go for relief.

Attending the meeting were students from the sociology, political science, economics and nursing departments. Members of all the university departments are invited to help; personal satisfaction is the reward for participation. For further information contact Dr. Smith in room 5, South Hall.

FIAT LUX

ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER
ALFRED, NEW YORK 14802

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Friedman's 'objective' article favors war hawks over doves

To the editor:
Dear Sir,

Your feature editor Mr. Friedman usually demonstrates skill, tact and considerable knowledge in appraising the problems presented to our student community.

As a reporter of facts or events and as an interpreter of opinions, he exercises a very useful function on the staff of your paper.

While everyone is entitled to his opinion, it seems to me that the role of a feature editor is less to state his own opinions—as neutral as they may be—but to challenge asserted opinions, or to point at least objectively to what seems to him their strength or weakness.

Anything short of such an attempt amounts to favoring one version of the problem against the other.

Since such support is given in public and usually carries the moral authority proper to him who acts in an evaluating capacity, special care should be taken in the examination of the arguments at stake.

Hawk over done

I find in Mr. Friedman's coverage of the anti-war debates a conclusive statement that undoubtedly favors the "hawks" against the "doves." He speaks of beneficial and detrimental results produced by the anti-war demonstrations

Among the former he lists exercise of constitutional liberties even under strain, and under the latter the demoralizing effect of such activity on the US soldiery in Vietnam and the contribution made to the enemy's propaganda at home and abroad.

Mr. Friedman has the understandable caution of saying "These are only some of the pro's and con's regarding the anti-war demonstrations"; he concludes that "if they are assisting or hindering the war effort must be an individual decision."

Therefore, if I am to trust the journalist's duty of elucidating the problem for me so that I may conclude for myself as I am advised to do, I find that one reason against two makes the conclusion quite obvious.

Half truth

But I am little inclined to accept this, all the more so since Mr. Friedman does not mention the other reasons which interfere in this important resolution. Not to speak of his argument in favor of the peace marches which is only a half-truth according to the way stated in the article ("these marches . . . illustrate the solidarity of the Constitution and of the United States").

Such big words assume much and define little, it is dangerous to operate with them in the search for true pro's and con's. Everybody knows that there is a wide gap between the ideal formulation of a nation's political faith and its actual execution.

As recently as this morning in our weekly conferences open to everybody, Dr. Kay, speaking of the motivating forces in our predominantly Anglo-Saxon capitalistic-bourgeois society, as proven in the past century in connection with the slaves, is essentially

hypocritical.

It is determined by principles serving a restricted economical group of interest under the cloak of appallingly insincere moral and political slogans; it will tolerate manifestations opposite to its interests only as long as its fundamental interests are not jeopardized. (Let us recall his example of the illegitimacy of marriage for the slaves in a country so to speak built on and piously identified by the Bible).

No democracy

In this context and referring back to the present situation, an act of tolerance by the Government in the antiwar situation means absolutely nothing if we compare figures, say—according to the newspapers—185 million against 25 thousand. But I ask what would happen to our beautiful Constitution which safeguards our right for free expression if the tables were 160 to 25 millions?

Abandoning one's grounds Mr. Friedman's well-meant argument in favor of peace in Vietnam, we are forced to conclude by virtue of his remaining two arguments against the peace effort, that the Pentagon and Mr. Johnson have not only the military but also the moral quid on their side.

Obviously enough, we might now as well go and burn our Bibles, transform our churches into anti-V.C. training centers and the like in order to be consistent with ourselves, which is supposedly one of the foremost virtues of the practical-minded man.

Unlauded dissenters

However, before rallying to the "patriotic" cause as we are implicitly told, we had better think for a moment of the tens of thousands of German Socialists and Communists who had dared to oppose Hitler's coming regime in pre-war Germany, not necessarily for the sake of seeing their own versions of the social order triumphing, but for denouncing the unheard-of lawlessness foreshadowed in the debut of this Austrian-born Attila who, to the German public at large, was nothing else but the patriot No. 1.

The heroic opposition of these few demonstrators usually ended in the concentration camps together with their lives. But their warning stands in history, unheard as it may have been in a totalitarian regime directed toward war and abuse.

Why should we in America feel totally united behind a war-minded government simply because the enemy has a united front against us, so they say? We are all too ready to question Communist tyranny because of its perfectly unconvincing uniformity of ruling and life, but we take for granted that our Government is indeed inspired by the Holy Ghost in person and has resolved it all for us.

Hiroshima bis

I am reminded of the criminal simplicity of mind recently expressed on T.V. by a crew member of the plane which threw the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima, who said quite in earnest: "I don't like to say so, but if I had to do it all

over, I would do so again".

When has this world ever been a yes or no proposition? Because our modern civilization frees us in many respects from the necessity of making up our own minds through careful weighing of reasons, urging us to simplify every aspect of life into the classical computer formula of yes or no, and true or false, we should never stop saying a thoughtful and courageous "but" and finding more reasons than Mr. Friedman in his journalistic sense of responsibility is ready to give us.

The name of your paper is "Fiat Lux" which reads in English "Let there be light." I ask you: How much light do you really give us?

Yours faithfully,
Paul Kohler
Asst. professor of French

Bloom's comments arouse interests

To the Editor:

Mr. Bloom's suggestion that we have the name of Campus Theatre changed to the Varick Nevins Theater is an admirable one.

How do we go about implementing such a suggestion?

Yours faithfully,
Elizabeth Sibley
Assoc. prof. of English

Chamber Symphony 'enjoyable'

By RICH SHULUSKY

Sunday afternoon in the Men's Gym, The Chamber Symphony of Philadelphia presented a program of Baroque, Classical, Neo-Romantic, and contemporary music, under the direction of Anshel Brusilow.

Also appearing with the orchestra was Stuart Canin, playing the violin solos in the works by Bach and Ravel. Both soloist and orchestra presented a fairly enjoyable performance to the audience against the warped acoustics of the Gym.

The orchestra had a very balanced sound with the exception of the cellos. The cello section lacked a full, rich tone, and in some instances, their crudeness hindered the performance.

The rest of the string section, particularly the violins, were outstanding; they were precise, articulate, and, above all, seemed to have a perceptiveness about the music they were playing.

The brass, woodwinds, and percussion sections, from what was heard of them, sounded a little rough, but, nevertheless, gave an excellent performance.

At the beginning, the orchestra seemed cold and out of phase, however, as the program progressed the Symphony began to deliver a smoother, more coordinated sound. The first piece, Rossini's overture to *Il Signor Bruschino* illustrates the above statement in that,

In the next work, Symphony No. 60 by Haydn, a six movement piece nicknamed the "Distraction," Mr. Brusilow and the orchestra gave a looser and more organized rendition.

The Chamber Symphony particularly stood out during the

Student refutes article; explains peace movement

To the Editor:

Mr. Larry Friedman's article of October 24, entitled "Platform of protest movement exhibits active open, resistance," requires reply.

Aside from the fact that his description of the Student Mobilization Committee was false in many respects, i.e., this committee directs and organizes the majority of the sit-ins and draft card burnings, and this committee is responsible for the change undergone by what Mr. Friedman describes as the student protest movement, I take serious objection to many of the points he has made in his rather unfair article.

1) Mr. Friedman obviously considers the peace movement in the United States today, as simply a protest movement.

In reality, the peace movement represents a broad segment of American society, ranging from academia, students and war veterans, to mothers, politicians and workers.

2) The Student Mobilization Committee, as many of the organizations of the peace movement, does not isolate the war in Vietnam, rather it is seen as a reflection of many of the problems here in this country, including the present struggle of black men to achieve their freedom.

Its position, therefore, reflects the view that the war in Vietnam is a manifestation by those in power to continue their oppressive action against

people at home and abroad, for their own gains.

Thus, America's actions in Vietnam, actions which are immoral, illegal and crimes against humanity, must be stopped.

3) Mr. Friedman misses a fundamental point expressed by those who speak out and act for what they think is right.

Individual protests

His description of draft card burnings, sit-ins, resistance movements, etc., undermines the fact that these are all forms of protest against institutions and actions of society which they deem wrong.

4) As for the change in the manner of dissenting which these individuals have undertaken, Mr. Friedman has again missed the point that they have come to realize, as the black man has known for quite awhile, that in this so-called "free and democratic society," marches and speeches alone are not enough to effect change.

5) Ironically enough, Mr. Friedman in one part of his article points out that these dissenters are able to protest under their "guaranteed" constitutional rights, and then earlier, he condemns them for their disregard of federal laws which deny them this right, specifically, those against draft card burnings.

To state even that the protestors are protected by their constitutional rights, Mr. (Continued on Page 7)

slow movements, in which the conductor and orchestra seemed to play with a great deal of insight.

The Chamber Symphony of Philadelphia performed Haydn's Symphony No. 60 in C Major Sunday at the University Fine Arts Center before a large crowd. The performance went off almost flawlessly. The only mishap occurred when a large spheroid, resembling a basketball, jammed one of the tubas.

It was announced by Fine Arts Center director Yunevich that two of the art works now in the museum portion of the Center will be loaned indefinitely to the Steinheim Museum.

The works, titled "Home" and "Away" are almost identical. Both consist basically of fiberglass rectangles with skinny metal donuts projected at right angles to the fiberglass.

It was also announced that "Home" and "Away" will probably be replaced by display cases of ancient Egyptian elastic sling shots, and sneakers found lying around the Fine Arts Center.

With the playing of Bach's Violin Concerto No. 2, the audience heard the first performance of the soloist, Stuart Canin. Mr. Canin, as a concert violinist leaves much to be desired; he could play the material, but he could not play it well, expressively and technically.

The tone that his violin projected was uneven and unrefined. The first and last movements of the Bach and the en-

tire Tzigane (Concert Rhapsody for Violin and Orchestra) are examples that illustrate Mr. Canin's lack of musical depth and smoothness.

Mr. Canin gave two fairly good performances in the second movement of the Bach and his encore, Paganini's Caprice No. 13. Mr. Brusilow and his orchestra were in perfect coordination with the soloist, whose violin playing was, comparatively speaking, excellent.

The result was a beautifully done version to an already beautiful movement. In the encore, Mr. Canin showed the audience that he could play a solid, down to earth violin.

After the intermission, Mr. Brusilow conducted the Chamber Symphony in an excellent interpretation of "Cantus Animae et Cordis for String Orchestra" by Yardumian, and the above mentioned Concert Rhapsody by Ravel. Most everyone was enthusiastic about the unusual, new sounds of the Ravel, which were refreshing after the four previous works.

The Chamber Symphony, though physically limited, presented an excellent performance. Mr. Brusilow conducted with a good degree of success, works from the 17th century to the present.

When he was able, Mr. Brusilow presented good orchestral color, and demonstrated his disciplined control over the Symphony. Mr. Brusilow also illustrated the endless possibilities of a Chamber orchestra by performing a balanced program of good music without the expense and troublesome arrangements of an orchestra three times its size.

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Madsen's reasoning questioned

By LEWIS SILVERMAN

It might be well to put into proper perspective the claims recently made by Peter Madsen in regard to my article concerning the new fraternity housing plan (Oct. 10, 1967).

It seems necessary at this time to re-emphasize that the major concern of the article was a cross-section of "OPINIONS" directly from the student body. It seems both Madsen and Lebohner, in his meeting with students at Myers Hall, seemed to have overlooked this most pertinent fact.

The introductory paragraph of the article, written on Oct. 10, was directly paraphrased from the information released by the University to the student body; therefore if there are certain facts that are not revealed the fault in this lies quite obviously, with those who released the primary information.

But consider Pres. Miles

In Madsen's scrutiny of my student-opinionated article the statement was made that "the article is unfair to President Miles because it overlooks the position that he is in."

Perhaps I can alleviate Madsen's apprehension on this matter by referring to several passages of my article. In a statement by a student, the interviewer responded: "Although he (President Miles) is put in an unusual financial situation I feel that he is handling the fraternity situation quite well."

If I may quote a direct statement that I personally wrote, "It is difficult to question the intentions of a man, an organization or an institution. It is assumed that the intentions behind this plan are justified under the conditions forced upon the University."

I cannot but feel that this reporter expressed the realization, as did many of the students, of the situation that President Miles was forced into. It is unfortunate that Mad-

sen's detailed investigation somehow overlooked these facts.

In the second half of the criticism, Madsen seemed quite distraught about the way in which quotations were presented. It is unfortunate to have to go into this but I would not want Madsen to continue to be vexed by this manner of quotation.

Basically, it was suggested to me by the editor of this paper to introduce the quotation somehow other than stating the individual's name. It seems quite obvious, to most people, that to get an open and freely discussed cross-section of views the students should not feel any form of pressure or incrimination.

For certain reasons people will be far less responsive and candidly honest if they realize that their name will be attached to a public statement.

It aided all parties involved when I told those interviewed that their names would not be directly associated with the statement, as such the Fiat believes a true cross-section of opinions was obtained.

Method of deception

This technique of writing obviously seemed not suitable for Madsen's literary standards. This is quite unfortunate. The investigator immediately paralleled this flagrant short-coming of journalistic talent as a method of deception and falsity on the part of the reporter.

It is difficult to comprehend how a mature individual can actually think a newspaper would try to perpetrate such a farce on its body of readers.

I can see where Madsen might feel I distorted quotations to facilitate a self-interest, of course it would have been much easier for me not to have bothered the nine indi-

viduals interviewed in the first place and just made up the quotations entirely.

It was made perfectly clear to those interviewed that whatever was said would be open for publication; nonetheless, whenever in the course of the interview, the person stated "This is off the record," the pen went down and the pad was closed.

One person that I did interview seemed perturbed that I took certain points of his statement out of context.

It is quite difficult to include a 25 minute interview and some three pages of opinion for just one individual in an article of reasonable length.

More important however, is the fact that each segment of this interview was spear-headed by a certain question and response by the reporter and interviewer respectively.

All those interviewed were aware of each question separately. According to the number and types of responses totally deduced from the cross-section, certain questions were used in the article to give the open and candid ideas of the students without repetition of thoughts.

Boo Boo in title

I was concerned, as Madsen was, about the headline given to my article. I would like to personally apologize to President Miles for this overly strong title.

As President Miles must realize, and Madsen obviously doesn't, the headlines are not always created by the writer of the article, as was the case in this situation.

Furthermore, this process is more of a mathematical puzzle than one of reading the article and summarizing it in one small title.

I am quite aware that a more suitable title would have been

appropriate and for this matter I agree with our investigator wholeheartedly.

I hope that the opinions of the students have not created an overly pessimistic attitude in our I.F.C. president.

It is felt that statements such as, "The committee has certain suggestions it would like to put to the President. We feel it necessary to investigate every avenue of this dorm-like fraternity plan" can only represent an intense interest by the students in this problem facing the University.

Fearless Fosdick speaks

Opinions against a particular plan do not necessarily represent a defeated attitude nor the fact that this reporter made this statement in the primary article exemplify a feeling of defeat in regard to the fraternity system.

("It is hoped that before this experiment begins that every facet of fraternity housing is examined and re-examined... The people involved in this

program cannot accept a solution and say it is the best for the moment. Plans, buildings, money and effort are not momentary objects and should not be allowed to be thought of as such. Even more important are feelings, ideas, and emotions that are kindled from the true meaning of the word fraternalism. In implementing this new plan, let us hope that Alfred University does not abandon this word forever.")

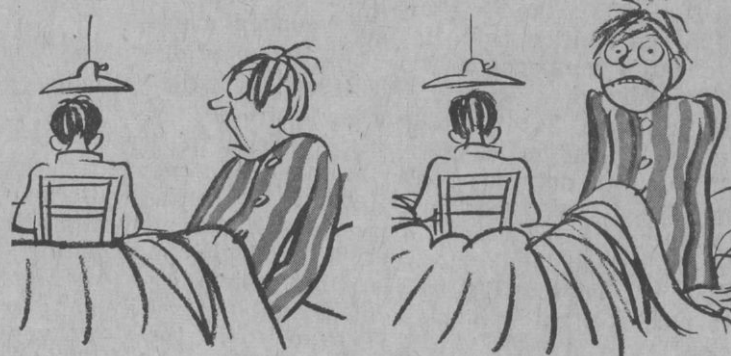
Defeatism stems from an atmosphere of lack of concern and disinvovement. I would hardly call the opinions by the students, in the article of Oct. 10, the epitome of a lack of concern.

As stated by our most adequate and intrepid investigator on himself, "President Miles is more than willing to make any and all changes that are possible in this dilemma and to keep the fraternity system at Alfred running at its peak of performance, free from the threat of extinction."



$$1. \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2^2}{3^2}} = ?$$

Knock it off, Lester. I'm trying to get some sleep.



$$2. \sqrt{\frac{3^2 - 2^2}{3^2}} \dots$$

Look, I've got to be up early for the Intramural Dart Toss.

$$3. \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = ?$$

Why couldn't I have roomed with a fun person?



$$4. \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

Tell me, Lester, what is all this going to get you?

5. It's already gotten me a great job with Equitable. Challenging work. Good pay. Responsibility. And the chance to move up to an important management position.

Can they use a top-notch dart thrower?

NY constitution labeled 'gimmick' by Republican

Four Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention expressed opposition to the "packaged" New York State constitution which goes before the voters next week, during a panel discussion here last week.

The delegates, invited by the political affairs club to present their views and answer questions, dissected the document and attacked several facets of it.

Dr. Leonard Ruchelman, associate professor of political science, acted as moderator. He explained that the club had tried in vain to secure Democratic spokesmen to balance the panel.

B. J. Hasper of Belfast stated that he opposed the single package deal in its entirety. He encouraged the voters to defeat the proposed constitution and then allow the good features to be adopted by action of the legislature and vote of the people.

The Constitutional Convention provided "a perfect example of how not to draw a constitution," Haspepr contended. Their final draft was adopted

by the slimest possible majority, with Chairman Anthony Travia casting the decisive vote.

When asked about the provision for state assumption of welfare costs, Hasper labeled it as strictly a New York City "gimmick."

He said that since 70 per cent of all welfare is given in New York City, the upstate population is paying a larger share of the total cost than the people of New York City.

Hasper also assailed the fiscal provisions of the proposed constitution. He branded as "the greatest giveaway I've ever seen in state government" the provision which would permit the state to make loans to individuals or private corporations or associations for capital construction "for economic or community development."

He warned that the legislature would be given carte blanche to raise money by another section which permits them to authorize bond issues without a vote of the people.

That section would let lawmakers borrow up to \$15 billion through bond issues.

The present constitution gives the citizens closer control over such borrowing, Hasper pointed out. The contrast is shown by the fact that the people will vote next month on a proposed \$2.5 billion transportation bond issue.

The literary board of the Alfred Review can pick up new material on Thursday at the Campus Center desk.

The next meeting will be held on Sunday in room A of the Campus Center.

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Charley Christadero, whose apartment was destroyed in the Almond fire.

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Vietnam poetry . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
article about a child injured by a grenade, an account of a young man who commits suicide because his fiancée is ill, an item from an Ann Landers column about an oversexed husband, and a description of the trivialities of society life written with apparently serious intent.

The ultimate contrast between the short, clipped account of the seriously injured child and the excessive, lavish description of the society woman practicing facial twitches demonstrates how the war can be removed from its proper perspective and how values can lose proportion through the irrationality and absurdity of human beings

Effectiveness

One of my very first ques-

TIME

The longest word in the language?

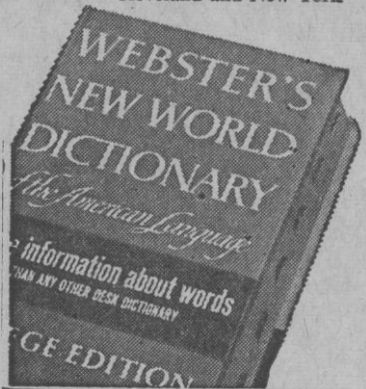
By letter count, the longest word may be *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanocognosis*, a rare lung disease. You won't find it in Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition. But you will find more useful information about words than in any other desk dictionary.

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tions in the conversation I had with the four poets appearing in the Friday night reading was "How effective is a reading of this sort as a means of protest?"

I was interested in knowing whether the poetry was intended as a call to action, or whether it was simply the expression of a vision of life which would bring to people the awareness that life has more possibilities to it than are being realized, or, as Hils puts it, that "things ain't got to be the way they are."

Hils suggested that the effectiveness of readings of this nature is difficult to measure, and that perhaps it would be more to the point to discuss why they are organized in the first place.

It seems that on one level they give voice to the feelings that confront mankind as a result of war, such as rage and frustration.

At the same time, the readings correspond to the eternal poetic function, that of presenting through the poet's sensibility a vision of life as it may ideally be lived.

Anti-war poetry is thus not necessarily a call to action, for as Hils pointed out, maybe the problem is that we have had too much action, and should consequently try inaction.

It is conceivable that silence may succeed where screams have failed.

The variety and scope of the poems in the program, the admirable manners of delivery exhibited by all the poets involved, and the songs written and interpreted musically by Alfred senior Dave Geyer contributed to a highly successful presentation.

As for the effectiveness of the reading, Hils commented that in the immediate context the Alfred Peace Action reading will have been a success if it has made clear at least the answer to this question: "Where is Vietnam?" "Right here, in Alfred, in your guts, baby, and what are we going to do about that?"

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Friedman's views show 'unawareness'

(Continued from Page 5)
 Freidman displays a great deal of unawareness, for perhaps dissenters suffer at the hands he does not know that many of the police who beat and jail them.

Perhaps he has forgotten that three civil rights workers, just three of many, were murdered, simply because they were trying to better their society.

Perhaps he is unaware of just one incident a couple of months ago during a "pro" Vietnam march, when a woman, who was carrying a sign expressing her opposition to the war, was beaten up. The New York Times reported that the police just stood by and watched.

War research

6) It was disturbing to learn that Mr. Freidman, even though he could not think of an instance, could see nothing wrong with universities being used as research grounds for the war machine and its components.

I must point out that his open display of ignorance on the subject, not to imply any derogatory connotations, is due to the fact that he has not looked for or read about any examples of university complicity, and it is therefore unfair for him to place the blame upon his one source of information.

May I point out to you, Mr. Freidman, one obvious example of university complicity, right here on our own Alfred campus. I'm sure you are aware of the fact that Alfred, one of the few remaining schools in the state, has an ROTC program.

The fact that it is compulsory is indicative of the depth in which Alfred is involved.

Perhaps Mr. Freidman is not aware of the fact that Alfred University, like others in America, allows armed forces recruiters on campus, has provided student standings to the draft board, and that its own dean of students is on the draft board?

This is on your campus, Mr. Freidman, and it is something which Miss Danneburg, (She is the former executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee) need not point out to you.

I might also just begin to list a few other examples of the fact that the American University system is being used by the military.

Mr. Freidman is evidently

not aware of the research that is being done at big universities in this country in the field of chemical warfare. Perhaps he is not cognizant of the fact that much of the work on the atomic bomb was done by university people?

With this in mind, we must ask ourselves, as Mr. Freidman did, is there anything wrong with this? I, for one, (others might also agree) think that it is a sad commentary upon an educational institution which cooperates with other institutions, whose goal is anything but a peaceful solution to the problems of mankind.

I think that it is a sick society which allows its universities, which are supposedly for the broadening and improvement of the mind, so that society as a whole can progress, to prostitute the mind for the purpose of finding better ways to destroy mankind.

It is also a characteristic of a sick society when its universities are used as physical training grounds for destructive forces.

It is indeed in a sick society that the minds of men are perverted to an extent where they can see nothing wrong with this. To say that those who are opposed to this, are so for the reasons that they don't want higher tuition costs, is fallacious.

Genocidal war

7) Mr. Freidman has painted an unfair picture of the Committee when he implied that those who are opposed to the war are so because they want their loved ones back home.

Although this is true, if it were their only argument, I would agree that this would be a selfish motive.

However, you have forgotten that our main argument is that the United States of America, falsely using the name of freedom, and inventing arguments of "national security," is pursuing a genocidal war against the people of Vietnam, that the war is therefore immoral and unjust, and must be stopped.

I would still be opposed to this war if American robots, (mechanical, that is) were murdering human beings.

I would speak and act out against automatically operated B-52 bombers and planes which drop napalm and phosphorous bombs on human skin, which would destroy,

with no regard for human life, hospitals, schools, churches and homes for unjust causes.

8 Again, ironically, Mr. Freidman poses the question, how can Americans ever hope to build a free America if our soldiers retreat at, what he falsely terms, "the signs of aggression?"

However, the question, which Mr. Freidman and other Americans should ask is, how can we ever hope to build a free America when the majority of 25 million people in this country after four - hundred years, are still in an oppressed state?

How can we ever build a free America when we send more than half-million men to "protect" the Vietnamese people's freedom, and yet we have never opened our mouths at the United Nations, or anywhere else, to condemn such racist governments as those in South Africa, Australia and Angola?

How can we build a free America when we play policeman of the world, sending troops to Santo Domingo, to the Republic of the Congo to slaughter people, and to subvert honest governments in Latin and South America?

Result of marches

9) The conclusion of Mr. Freidman's article is also a bit disheartening, and again not true. The only beneficial result he sees in these marches is that they illustrate the solidarity of the Constitution and the U.S.

If they do anything, at all, they exemplify the fact that the Constitution, including its Bill of Rights, all contain beautiful words, yet in reality, they are not put into practice.

They illustrate the fact that America boasts of wonderful ideas, (all men are created equal . . . , the idea that peoples should have the right to determine their own systems of government, etc.) yet in reality, she does not carry them out.

As for the peace movement being a comfort to the "enemy" and hurting American soldier's morale, this also is false.

Men who fight, kill and die in Vietnam for a "good cause" should be so convinced that what they are doing is right, that certainly "a few hippies," (what the movement is often typed as) can not change their minds.

Indeed, many soldiers have expressed the opinion that the kind of "support" which they do not want is that which they get from pro-Vietnam marches, where American Legionnaires beat up women.

Their morale, in fact, is terribly hurt by the "support" which they get from their government and press, whose distortions of, say, battle statistics are fed to the American people.

Mr. Freidman, like so many other Americans, has failed to realize that this country has been put in serious trouble by those in power, whose chief interests lie in the furthering of their own ends, and who, to achieve this, may go so far as to destroy mankind.

Question and discussion in our minds must begin now, and we must then begin to solve the problems that we face.

Yours faithfully,
 Emile A. Powe

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 October 31, 1967 7

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Use of Ade Hall clarified

Joseph Fasano, director of alumni program, announced a clarification of the use of Ade Hall for an alumni function during the Homecoming weekend.

The Banjo-Songfest for the 1967 alumni Homecoming program was held in Ade Hall on Saturday with the following understanding. This program did not set a precedent for future functions in University facilities for groups other than students.

This was an emergency situation and permission to use Ade Hall was granted to the Alumni Association because of the impossible situation they faced regarding a place to house their party.

Future functions, other than student, will not be granted permission to use Ade Hall until a policy has been formu-

lated through the faculty council and approved by the necessary University authorities.

Beer was provided by the host, the Alfred University Alumni Association, free of charge.

A registration-admission fee was charged to anyone attending the Homecoming festivities.

Robert Kelly, manager of dorms and dining halls, and Joe Fasano and Chris Withers, alumni director and assistant director, had control of monitoring the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

It was understood that an implementation policy is in the process of being formulated in that alcohol will be served to students. It must be remembered that Alumni are extensions of students.

Bower's field goal stops Rochester 24-21

By CHRIS RODIER

In front of a cheering Homecoming crowd, the Saxons defeated the University of Rochester 24-21, in a wild, thrilling fourth quarter victory.

There were many heroes in the game for the Saxons, but Pete Bower's clutch field goal from the 27 has to be the play of the game.

The fourth quarter had the partisan crowd standing more than they were sitting, as the Saxons fought off a Rochester rally and came back to set up the victory with Bower's boot.

The defense had trouble with the Yellowjackets' Young, who was moving the visitors on offense. In the final minutes of the third quarter, he hit his tight end, Hart, for the tying score, 21 to 21.

After the Saxons' offense had been crippled by the ejection

of Mike Johnston for mixing it up with a Yellowjacket lineman, it was up to the defense to stop Rochester cold, which they did.

The first time the visitors had possession in the hectic final quarter, the defense forced Hart to kick, with Bob Benincasa blocking the punt.

With third string quarterback Frank Wyant unable to move the offense, the defense pulled out their second big play, Ric Brunger intercepting Young's pass to stop another drive, the Saxons having first and ten on their 37.

Rochester, later in the period was moving again, but the interior line rushed the fading Young, belting him and causing the fumble, which middle linebacker pouncing on it for the Saxons.

Unable to move the club,

Wyant put Rochester deep in the hole with a 48 yard kick, the visitors starting on their own eleven.

Dan Harp, along with Bob Tretsch, Jim Barrow, Pat Indivero and Jeff Maurer, tore the Rochester front wall, leading the backfield duo of Wyant and Joe Kovacs.

Pounding to the Rochester 11, the crowd screaming for the score, the Saxons, still adapting to the third string quarterback's cadence, lost five yards as they were detected for illegal procedure.

Wyant, trying around end got only three, failed on two passes. Bower was called to try for the field goal, knowing with a little more than four minutes left in the game that this could be the Saxons' last chance for the win.

The line gave Bower the

chance and he split the up-rights for the winning field goal.

The defense came out once more and did the job. With time running out on the Yellowjackets, Biff Tatro pulled down an interception on fourth down and returned it to the Saxons' 49.

Wyant, playing his heart out, kept the ball on keepers and bulled his way for a first down on the final play of the game. As the final whistle blew, the Saxons' bench erupted with helmets in the air and players clutching their teammates.

The thrilling fourth quarter was set up by two quarterbacks who could throw the ball, and both attacked by way of the air.

Johnston called drives of 20, 59, and 97 yards in the first half, using the pass and Kovacs to pick apart the visitors' defense.

The first score was a result of a Rochester fumble, Paul

Bleda falling on the ball on the Yellowjackets' 20. It took three rushes to hit pay dirt, Johnston running around end for nine, then Kovacs for 11 up the middle, then a dive for the score. Bower hit the extra point, the first of three.

The second score came with Johnston pulling down a Young pass on the three.

In 13 plays the offense put the home team ahead 14 to 7, Johnston hitting Knott for two 14 yard passes and Keith Gregory for 23 yards.

Kovacs started the march off, giving the Saxons some running room with a 13 yard gain from the four. Johnston ran it over from the two for the score.

With less than three minutes in the half, the Saxons scored following pass interference on Knott on the one, Johnston following Harp over the goal line for the touchdown, the Saxons going into the dressing room ahead 21 to 14.

Pitchmen defeat Geneseo, RIT; lose Homecoming tilt to Union

By JIM CUSHMAN

The Alfred pitchmen took two of their last three games in home contests last week by defeating Geneseo 3-2 and R.I.T. 3-1, while they lost the Homecoming contest to Union 2-0.

The Geneseo game was probably the best matched club that Alfred has faced this season. While the Saxons took 18 shots on Geneseo's goal the visitors attempted 23 on the home team's.

The visitors tried six corner kicks compared to four for the Saxons. Geneseo's goalie, Dick Carlson, blocked eight Alfred goal shots while Bill Zimmerman checked nine shots on the Alfred net.

In the first quarter both teams played cautious ball and took limited gambles in an attempt to determine the strength of the opposition's defense and offense.

Although the state squad held the ball in Alfred's half of the field through most of the period the Saxons beat the Geneseo linesmen to every passed ball and prevented any serious threats on Zimmerman's goal.

Geneseo scored the first goal of the game in the second quarter at 18:05 as left halfback, Craig Shaw took a direct penalty kick from about twenty feet to the left of the goal and booted it past Zimmerman whose vision was blocked by contending players.

The Saxons couldn't mount a scoring attack in the remaining three minutes and at the half the score stood with Geneseo in the lead by one.

The Saxons took their revenge in the third quarter when they scored their first goal and set themselves for the win.

Outside right, Bill Horsfall, took a pass down to the right of Geneseo's penalty area where he crossed the ball to the opposite wing, Lowrie Applegate, who scored easily from thirty feet.

The fourth quarter started out like an instant replay of the first period as both teams matched each other pass for pass and trap for trap during the first 12 minutes.

However the Saxons began their victory drive with ten

minutes left, sparked by the great defensive work of left fullback, Dick Fried.

Fried dominated his half of the backfield and always managed to stop any offensive thrusts into his territory and then set up his own offensive linemen with lead passes.

Alfred's second goal was credited to Horsfall on a reversal of tactics from the first score as he received the pass from Applegate and slammed the ball into the nets.

Pat McKenna set up the winning goal for Alfred four minutes later with the aid of Al Kanton's "golden toe."

Kanton took a penalty kick from thirty yards out on the left and crossed the ball into the center where McKenna headed the ball across the goal mouth to Horsfall who had no trouble in scoring the final Saxon goal.

Geneseo scored once more with one minute left to play but the Saxons took possession of the ball and just ran out the clock.

R.I.T. was the fourth team in six days to test the Alfred eleven and by their pre-game antics they looked confident of an easy victory. The statistics too seemed to bear out their contention as the Tigers outshot the Saxons 46 to 16, however, the percentages proved them wrong and the visitors left the field a little humbler than when they got off of the bus.

The first quarter started with R.I.T. in definite control of the ball. They continually stopped any Saxon offensives and kept the ball in the Alfred half of the field throughout most of the period with drives up the center.

Steve Teremy was the biggest threat to the Alfred fullbacks as he attempted shots from every point around his inside right position, but Bill Zimmerman again proved equal to the challenge as Alfred's starting goalie and pegged every shot that came his way to frustrate the R.I.T. linemen.

With two minutes left in the period inside right, Roger Williams, set up McKenna for a score from 10 yards out. However, R.I.T. retaliated with only 20 seconds left in the period and tied the score as Teremy blasted the Saxon goal

from five yards out

In the second quarter the Saxons added further doubts to the R.I.T. squad as they matched the Tigers stride for stride and stopped every offensive attack by the visitors.

Halfway through the period, left halfback Kanton, rifled a thirty yard penalty kick into Lowrie Applegate who passed the ball to Horsfall who stood waiting on the opposite side of the goal to tap it in for Alfred's second goal.

The third quarter was a stalemate as neither team could penetrate the opposition's defense with enough coordinated strategy to up the score.

Both teams played hard ball though, keeping the defenses in constant motion. Ray Manza, playing one of his best games at right fullback, had to be helped off the field when one of his contact lenses broke in his eye.

Gary Mattison took over the fullback responsibilities for Manza and held his ground on every R.I.T. offensive to the right side of the offense.

Earnie Pipe scored the final goal for Alfred at 9:45 in the last quarter. McKenna had penetrated the Tiger penalty area but met strong opposition from the fullbacks and was forced to pass the ball back out of trouble. The pass went to Pipe who scored from the penalty area chalk line.

In Saturday's Homecoming contest the Saxons looked in about the same condition as they did early in the season. The defense was good but the offense seemed to have lost their scoring punch.

They took only eight shots on Union's goal while the visitors attempted 27 shots at the Saxon's net.

Although Bill Zimmerman made 19 great saves for the Saxons, Union managed to slip two scores through the defense in the third and final periods of play to defeat the Alfred squad and hand them their first shut-out of the season.

Alfred will play out its '67 season with a home game against the Yellowjackets of Rochester. If the Saxons pull together for this final game they can end the season with four and six, 400 season coping more wins than the previous two seasons combined.

Cross country team places tenth in Canisius Invitational Saturday

By PETE STASZ

Alfred's cross country team finished a strong tenth out of 21 schools in last Saturday's Canisius College Invitational Cross Country Run at Delaware Park in Buffalo.

First in for the Saxons was Peter Stasz, finishing in the 29th spot. Stasz continually picked up during the fourth and fifth miles, finishing strong on the leaders, who were predominantly Canadian runners from the University of Toronto, York University, McMaster, the University of Guelph, and the University of Waterloo.

Ellis of Waterloo broke the course record, with eight more Canadian runners right behind him.

Considering the heavy competition, Alfred's runners placed very well. Bill Breill and Andy Erickson both were in the top fifty, placing 42nd

and 49th respectively.

On the rain slicked course, their times were two of the fastest ever by an Alfred runner.

Rounding out the scoring for the team was Ed Gabriel's 63rd place finish, Craig Prophet's 86th spot, and Jim Gabriel's 93rd.

The frosh also finished in the top half of all the teams entered, finishing sixth out of twelve.

Pat Keeler, producing the third fastest time ever run by an Alfred freshman, finished 15th, while Mike Fine ran close behind with a 23rd place finish.

Stan Schneider in 47th, John Valley in 48th, and Bill Schiavi in 58th completed the frosh lineup.

Both teams are figuring to place high in the next meet, the New York State Championships.

'Shelley, or Idealist' Friday and Saturday Evenings 8:15 P.M.



Dan Cohen and Alison Audretsh rehearse for the play this weekend.