

THE WEEK IN REVIEW: CHANGE?

Garcia's case questioned Students occupy Carnegie Hall; present Miles with 14 demands

Richard Garcia, a junior Spanish major from Brooklyn, was suspended for one year as a result of a "violation of University regulations." His suspension was effective immediately, subject to appeal to President Miles.

The decision for suspension was the result of a Student Conduct Committee meeting on Dec. 8 at which Robert S. Peckham, acting chairman of the political science department, served as Garcia's advisor. The decision was announced Tuesday.

Garcia had two main complaints about his hearing. In an interview, he claimed that Jamison, Alfred's Chief of Police, disclosed confidential information concerning things that had been admitted to the police but not to the Student Conduct Committee. He also felt it unjust for the University to try him, before his civil trial.

Garcia was arrested on Nov. 21 on the charge of possessing dangerous drugs. According to

an article in the Nov. 22 Wellsville Reporter 'Police said he was carrying a package containing almost a pound of marijuana at the time of his arrest.'

"Arraigned before Alfred Village Justice Eugene Van Horn, he waived preliminary examination and was committed to the Allegany County jail to await grand jury action."

"County Judge William Serra set bail at \$1,000."

"The arrest came as the result of a cooperative investigation involving state police investigators S. S. Mills and W. K. Goetschius, Kenneth Hopkins, postal inspector, Police Chief Ldon E. Jamison Jr., of Alfred, Sergeant James McKinley of the Wellsville Police Department and District Attorney Edward Mergler."

Garcia is now free on bail awaiting grand jury action in January.

The grand jury will look into the facts and acquit or indict. If it decides the charges are valid, the case will go on to a trial court.

To show that they feel changes at Alfred are needed and must be considered immediately, a group of students presented President Miles with a list of fourteen points last Tuesday evening. Their occupation of Carnegie Hall Wednesday night was an attempt to force Miles to consider these changes now, not in years to come, and to gather support around campus.

A group of students have been working for some time on a list of changes they feel are necessary for the University. Among the original students working on this list were Jeffrey Rosenblatt, a senior English major from White Plains; Wayne Donnell, a freshman liberal arts student from Far Rockaway; William Carr, a freshman liberal arts student from Albany; and Charles Berrow, a junior liberal arts student from Flushing.

After the Student Conduct

Committee decision on Richard Garcia's case this group worked to complete a list of fourteen points for change. As President Miles left a lecture at Howell Hall on Tuesday evening, he was met by a crowd of 250-300 people and presented with this list.

Some of the students wanted immediate discussion of the fourteen points, but the more moderate group began to disperse. There was a decision to hold a meeting for interested students on Wednesday.

Wednesday's meeting was held upstairs in the Campus Center at 3:00. At the same time, there was a "Meet the Dean" meeting with Doctor James A. Taylor, Dean of the liberal arts college, going on in the Parent's Lounge.

The student group decided to go down to the other meeting and Dean Taylor turned it over to them. While they talked in the Center, a meeting of students and deans was going on in Carnegie Hall. This meeting began at 4:30 and by 4:40 the students from the center had arrived at Carnegie Hall.

When this student group arrived at Carnegie Hall, the doors were locked. Students went from door to door and Miles came out the back door on the way to the pub. He was surrounded by people who wanted to know why he would not discuss the demands and why there was no ink available to print the demands.

While Miles was at the pub, the commotion at Carnegie Hall grew as people pounded on the doors. It was then a window was supposedly accidentally broken. A collection was immediately taken and the money was turned over to the treasurer who gave a receipt.

Through the broken window Jeff Rosenblatt explained to Dean Powers that the window was an accident. He asked that they be let in but Powers would not unlock the door.

Miles soon returned and was again surrounded by a group of students asking why he had not acted on the demands. He replied that on many points he had no final authority while on other matters he wasn't familiar with the circumstances and needed time to study them.

Miles went back to Carnegie Hall and Rosenblatt continued to ask to be let in. He promised that they'd be responsible while Miles questioned how he could speak for the actions of the whole group.

When Miles came back out to speak to the students he said that Rosenblatt had promised that no damage would be done and then said they could come in. He went up stairs to his office while John Rogers, the director of financial aid supervised the entrance of the students.

Miles went to his office to study the points and the students settled in the corridors, setting up an office in the bathroom. Early in the evening the students came up with a six non-negotiable demands to present to Miles.

Later in the evening, Miles called together a group of advisors to assist him studying the points. This group consisted of the Dean's Council and various committee chairmen. Dean Barton was not able to attend, but Deans Mueller, Taylor, and Barker were there. Fred Gertz as registrar, Dr. Robert Sloan as chairman of the Student Conduct Committee.

(Continued on Page 5)



FIAT LUX

ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER • SINCE 1913

"The College should be a great smelting furnace for the refinement of truth from error."

—Jonathan Allen

Vol. 57, No. 12

ALFRED, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1969

Phone 587-5402

Faculty approve 2 day Moritorium

By IRWIN BERLIN

In a special meeting on Saturday morning at Howell Hall, the University faculty voted to approve a series of Student-Faculty-Administration conferences.

The meeting convened at 10 a.m. with the realization that the situation in the University community needed urgent attention. The general purpose of this session was to discuss the activities at the University this past week. The specific purpose was to receive a proposal from the University Faculty Council.

Dr. Miles, who chaired the meeting, reviewed the chronology of events. Questions of the faculty were then entertained. Following this, the faculty discussed at some length the original fourteen points. The faculty members from the Student Conduct Committee apparently answered satisfactorily to a "considerable majority" of those in attendance.

Dr. Miles felt that it was easier to discuss the four points of the coalition group than any of the previous demands insofar as he believed that the coalition committee did, in fact, represent a majority of students on the campus.

There were two motions brought up during the meeting. The first essentially was a vote of confidence by the faculty of the actions during the past week of President

Miles. This was carried on a voice vote. The second motion was a proposal consisting of four sections. The first section was passed "virtually unanimously" with a few abstentions. An amendment was included in this section, as well as the third section. The second, third and fourth sections were passed by a voice vote.

Faculty Proposal

"Proposal for a Series of Student-Faculty-Administrative Conferences:

Following discussions with a group of interested students yesterday (Friday, Dec. 12, 1969), the University Faculty Council considered the question of a series of Student-Faculty-Administration Conferences whose purpose would be to investigate the structure of the Alfred academic community and the quality of life within that community. From these deliberations the following proposal is presented to the Alfred University Faculty.

1. That a series of Student-Faculty-Administration Conferences be held on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18 and 19, 1969 or on the Thursday and Friday of the week following Christmas vacation as determined by the student referendum.

2. Although classes will not be held on these days, the calendar will be left unchanged for the remainder of the semester except that any faculty who wish to make up their

classes may do so by using Saturday, Jan. 17, 1970, or by making other arrangements with their students.

(Continued on Page 6)

Dissident students meet with Miles; debate yields no satisfactory results

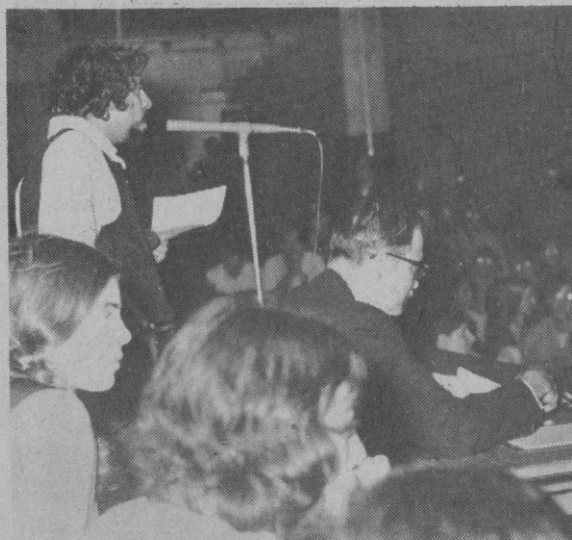
In order to discuss the fourteen points for change that had been given to him earlier in the week, President Leland Miles scheduled a meeting for 2:00 last Thursday afternoon in Howell Hall. But he did not anticipate that so large a number of students would take an active interest in change for the University.

By the time the meeting actually began at 2:45 in the Men's Gym, approximately 600 people had gathered to listen to a discussion which was to continue for over two hours. It was a lively meeting with active participation from a variety of viewpoints, and hopefully it served to present an exchange of ideas if nothing

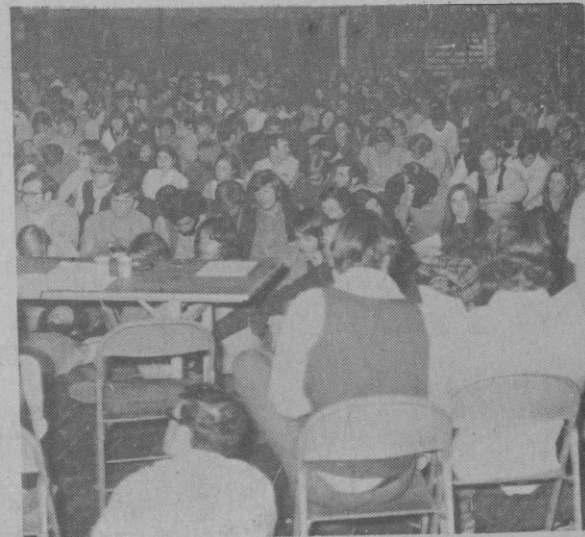
definite was decided on most points.

When the doors of Howell Hall were opened at 2:00, the large crowd which had been gathering outside in the snow began to pour in. It soon became apparent that the building would not be adequate and

(Continued on Page 8)



Jeff Rosenblatt address student meeting.



Part of the estimated 600 students who gathered in the Men's Gym.

Steinheim Revitalization Committee outlines proposed renovation project

By JOHN DeGASPARI
The Steinheim Museum, now almost 100 years old, is the second oldest science museum in the United States. Inside are geological specimens, collections of coins, shells, and Indian Lore, and a great many items of local origin and interest.

For a decade now, however the museum has been closed to the public. A photo exhibit in the library has shown the reason for this. From within, the Steinheim is a shambles. Walls and ceilings are cracked; dirt, dust, and debris litter the floor and showcases. Besides the deteriorating condition due to inattention, vandals have played their part in destroying the museum even further. Broken windows are commonplace. Many potentially valuable ar-

ticles are either missing or destroyed. What is being done about this tragic situation? Last year there was a Steinheim Revitalization Committee set up in order to correct some of these situations. Recently, the committee has started to clear up the inside of the museum and catalogue the collection in order to be evaluated in the spring.

This is only a small beginning to a mammoth job, however. Assistant Professor Carr, chairman of the committee, mentioned in an interview just a few things to be done. The foundation of the building needs to be reinforced; the tower needs to be worked on; vast structural work needs to be done; windows need to be replaced;

walls, ceiling and floors need to be repaired.

When asked how much this would eventually cost the University Carr was not able to give an answer. He did say, however that he was expecting donations from alumni and that he knew of a few specific resources of his own.

Unfortunately things are now at a standstill. The committee has not been able to raise the vast sums of money which will obviously be needed to bring the Steinheim into usable condition.

Carr, however, had another suggestion which was to create a seminar next semester, having to do with solving problems of the Steinheim.

The following is his proposal: "The committee . . . wishes to request funds from the Roon Gift to be used for the purpose of bringing the Steinheim out of its doldrums. We would create a seminar centering on the Steinheim, whose emphasis is that of acquaintance and education for interested students in various aspects of museology.

"Specifically, the following concerns would be entertained: cataloging — bringing in a museum cataloger; problems of storage — likely an assistant art curator; problems of collection and refusal — a curator; management and fund raising — museum executive; the problems of a university museum — a university museum director.

"This seminar would require bringing to this institution several individuals who would meet with this proposed seminar preferably in the second semester of this academic year.

Moreover, having had these certain individuals in the University it is felt that the seminar should visit the individuals' own institutions.

"To fulfill the academic requirements of this seminar, each student member would be required to do a term paper investigating some problem of museology with regard to the Steinheim.

This is not meant to be a summation of his experience in the seminar but rather to investigate the real problem or live issue.

"The funds granted for this seminar will provide in return to the University far more than has been invested in providing a core of students with some foundational knowledge of museology and potential careers. The Steinheim is in need of prodigious amount

of work. This can in part be accomplished only by those who have not only an interest but also some knowledge of what a museum is and how it can function as a museum and within the University community.

"We, the committee, feel these funds can be put to proper use as the foundation for establishing a program in museology focusing on the problems of a historical museum and those of an art gallery or museum. With the establishment of two museums — the Steinheim and Art Gallery in the new Fine Arts Building — we feel that such a program is a right step in the development in the curriculum at Alfred University."

If this proposal is acceptable to the administration it may eventually lead to the complete renovation of the Steinheim. The museum may once again serve the university and the community and eventually may bring added funds to the college.

Speaker reviews marijuana laws

Bruce Jackson, a co-organizer of Le-Mar, (Legalization of Marijuana), spoke in the Campus Center last Monday. Contrary to what most think, Mr. Jackson pointed out that the present laws on marijuana are based on inconclusive evidence and weak testimonies over the years.

Jackson looked at the publicized effects of marijuana individually. The argument saying that marijuana leads to heroin addiction was based on evidence collected at Lexington Hospital. The fact remained that most heroin addicts started with marijuana. However, Jackson asked society to look at the causes which were responsible for these people to start using drugs. Jackson probed the idea that many automobile accidents happened to drivers under the marijuana "high." Jackson asked how many people high on marijuana go out driving.

Concerning sexual promiscuity, the idea that people do not know what they are doing was negated. "When using drugs you know where you've been but with alcohol you don't know where you're going." Jackson said that the field studies done on the subject were probably true but only a few (4) have any validity.

Jackson has done extensive research in this field and was a member of the President's Crime Commission. Concerning himself with the drug aspect of crime, he was granted access to many fact-filled files. He showed an extensive knowledge of the history of drug legislation in our country.

With the conception of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in 1930 by Harry Anslinger, a former prohibitionist, the highly publicized campaign striking out against marijuana was started. By 1937 every state and the Federal government had laws against marijuana.

Jackson bases the extensive use of the weed to our "chemically oriented society." In an age of deodorants, perfumes, colognes, and tranquilizers, it only seems natural that the popularity of such a chemical would arise. The fact is, it is one of the only drugs of which there is no known lethal dose as in alcohol or heroin.

Realistically, Jackson saw the political and social issues involved in this harsh, uncalled-for legislation. He predicted that laws against peddling marijuana would get more severe. Laws against the possession would be around for a long time and could only be erased through court decisions which would be a very slow process.

Jackson concluded his talk, sponsored by the Student Narcotics Committee, by emphasizing that he did not talk about how good the "chemical" was, but that he pointed out the inconsistency of our legal system which sends people to jail for possessing a drug of which there is no known evidence one way or the other. Even though there is no basis for such severe drug legislation concerning marijuana, Jackson said that society does have the right to proscribe laws. If these are the laws which society deems, then it will have to be society who revokes such laws and when it feels it necessary.

YOUR STUDENT NARCOTICS COMMITTEE

JOE BAIRD—106 Bartlett	587-8034
BARRY BROWN—107 Tefft	8061
BILL CARR—301 Barresi	8048
BRIAN CONLEY—206 Tefft	8065
DAVE GREENSPAN—230 Bartlett	8034
JEFF MARLOWE—116 Barresi	8085
ANDREA TAYLOR—204 New Dorm	8091
LISA FREEMAN—101 Kruson	8013
DON SPERLING—123 Tefft	8061
FRED SINCLAIR—123 Tefft	8061

FREE BEER

If the above statement doesn't get you and your friends over to the Utica Club Brewery for a weekday tour, nothing will. (Brewery tours in Utica, N.Y. open to the public 10 to 5 weekdays. Closed Saturdays, Sundays, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.)

Utica Club

FIAT LUX Alfred, N. Y.
2 December 16, 1969

Do your
Christmas shopping
at the COUNTRY STORE
MUSIC BOXES
COLORED GLASS
SCENTED PILLAR CANDLES
MOCCASINS
DEERSKIN GLOVES
WEATHER VANES
hundreds of lovely GIFTS
free X-mas Wrapping — we wrap to mail
CANACADEA COUNTRY STORE
Alfred Station

Confab offers job opportunities

College students who are graduating next June will have an excellent opportunity to shop around for the jobs they want during the Second Annual College Career Conference on December 29 and 30 at the Americana Hotel in New York City. The two-day session, which is open to all undergraduates, is sponsored by the Management Education Division of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc.

Participating employers include dozens of the country's top corporations in the fields of banking, insurance, manufacturing, public utilities, retailing and many others. Representatives of government agencies such as New York City's Department of Personnel and the Peace Corps will also be on hand.

This year, students from all over the country will gather to talk with employers about job opportunities in advertising, accounting, chemistry and geology, data processing, economics, engineering, finance, law, marketing and market research, management, person-

nel, public relations, sales and other specialties. Private interviews can be arranged on the spot.

Louis Petrocelli, Director of Commerce and Industry Association's Management Education Division, offers this tip to undergraduates: "A conference with men and women working in the field can answer questions regarding courses that provided the best preparation as well as different views on the kind of work in which you are interested."



Nagy discusses Communism in Hungary

By RICHARD L. GRANT

Last Tuesday night in Howell Hall, a very inspiring and interesting lecture was given by Mr. Ference Nagy. Mr. Nagy, the former Premier of Hungary, spoke on Communism in central Europe.

First, Mr. Nagy told his audience that there was complete chaos in Europe because of Communism. The ideals of Communism traveled at great speeds. It took this new political party only one hundred and thirty days to take over

the country of Hungary. Because of the Communists the leaders of Hungary and other European countries fled in exile until better conditions resulted.

After the war, the European countries which are now under Communist control, wanted free elections and a coalition government. According to Nagy, the Communists were in favor of a coalition government but they would not buy the idea of free elections. In fact, the Communists tried to negotiate with the old leaders of Hungary and other countries. While the Communists had some of the European leaders in jail, eastern armies come to choose people for the new government.

The Communists wanted to make sure that they still had control in each little government. So, the Communists created the position of minister of the interior. This new position would give the Communists the power they needed.

Soviet Occupation

Mr. Nagy talked about Com-

munist in his country in the 1940's. Hungary with its ten million people were occupied by the Soviet Army. At this time the Soviet Army was in the streets and everywhere. The army was very brutal in every aspect. The behavior of this army was no different than that of the armies which occupied Hungary six hundred years ago.

The Crisis

In 1947, two years after the war ended, Mr. Nagy told his people that he had become very ill. Because of the recommendations from his doctors, he went to Switzerland to recover from his illness. The Communists took good advantage of Nagy's absence from his country. The Communists wanted a new Premier of Hungary. While Nagy was in Switzerland, the Communists demanded his resignation. Although Nagy did not want to resign under these conditions, he really did not have a choice about it. The Communists would kill his forty year old son if Nagy didn't resign. The Communists would go to any extreme to get what they wanted. Against his better wishes, Nagy resigned from his political post. In a short period of time, he had his son back safely.

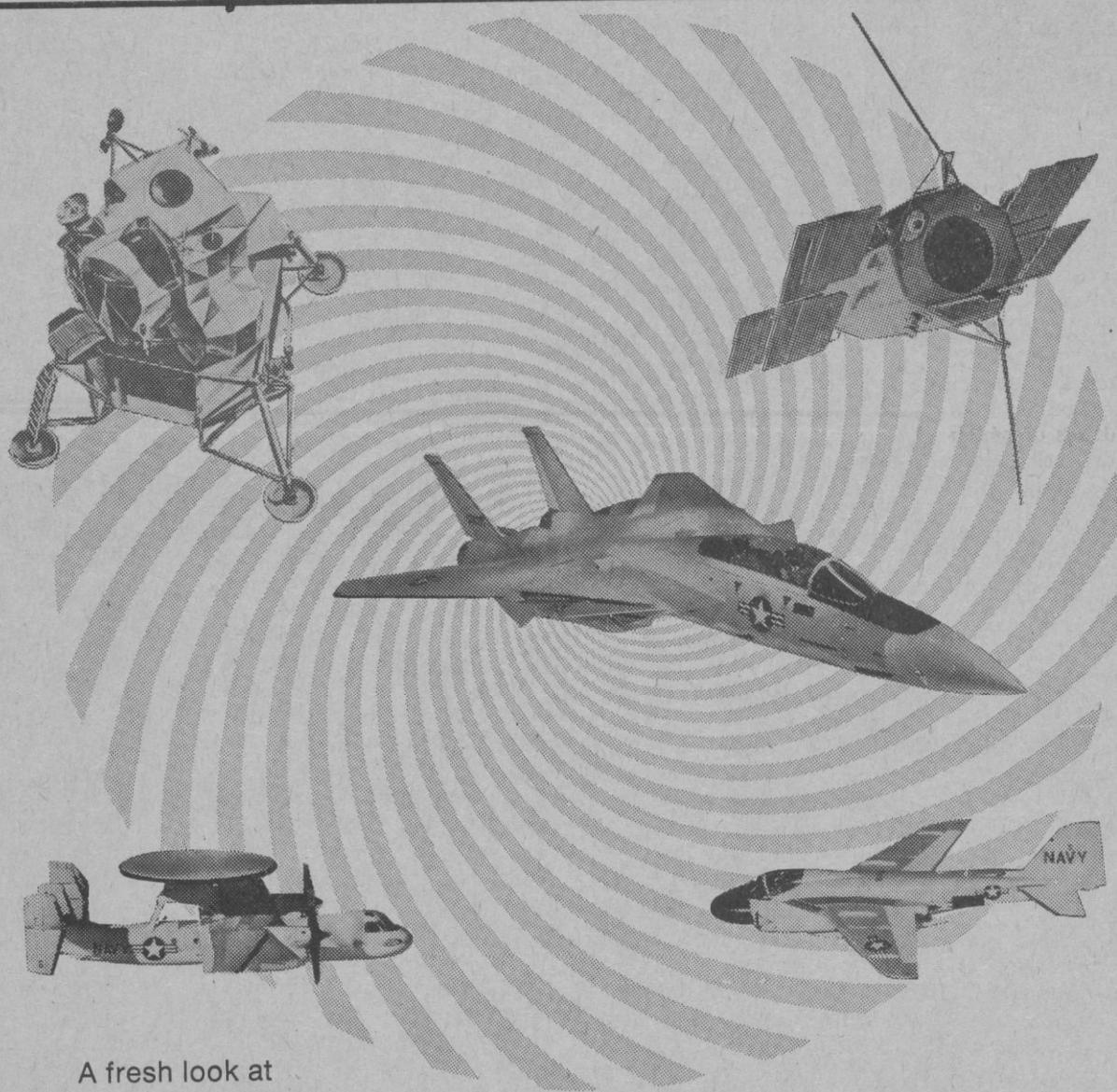
Intellectual Movements

In the ensuing years, especially in the 1960's, many intellectual groups in Europe were created to remove Communism from their countries. The main object was not just to destroy Socialism or Communism but to destroy the dictatorship which existed in these European countries.

As time progressed, the Soviet Union was realizing that their position was endangered by these active intellectual groups. Simply, the Soviet Union could not keep these intellectual groups under control. As a result the Communists knew that eventually they would have to make some sort of agreement with these intellectual groups. Mr. Nagy felt that the Communists were not and are still not sincere about making some sort of an agreement with the people under their control. Nagy went on to point out that if the Communists were sincere then they would not spend one million dollars every year to support the Viet Nam war. The Soviet Union knows this action is wrong, but they do it anyway. Only by force will the Soviet Union be really sincere about any agreement with the people under Communist control. I agree with Mr. Nagy's opinion about this matter. The Communists cannot do a half-way job and expect the people to support any agreement of this nature. The people of central Europe want everything or nothing! That is, these people want their freedom and the destruction of the present dictatorship which now exists.

Conclusion

Mr. Nagy concluded his intense and thorough lecture on Communism by expressing his aspirations. Nagy sincerely hopes that the youth of today will provide Western Europe with the freedom they have so long waited for.



A fresh look at

The technology of moving things

That's right! Grumman's real business is the technology of moving things... men and machines in purposeful patterns within a great diversity of origins, destinations and tactical situations. Speed is often, but not always, the answer. Performance reliability—in spite of many interfaces—is the thing.

In close-in combat "dog fights"—an aircraft with speed, maneuverability and armaments... the F-14 Air Superiority Fighter.

In lunar exploration—The Lunar Module which successfully landed the astronauts on the moon.

In areas of enemy activity—an aircraft with track and search radar that can locate, identify and lock on to the target, even in zero visibility... the A6A Intruder, and advanced versions.

In early warning emergencies—an aircraft that can extend the eyes and ears of a Navy task force at sea through radar and computers that alert interceptor aircraft to impending enemy attacks... the E2A Hawkeye, and advanced versions.

Far above the earth, a satellite that can discover more about the evolution of the universe... the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory.

Add Deep Submersibles, Hydrofoil seacraft, High-speed Ground Transportation systems, Corporate aircraft and Lunar Surface vehicles, and you get some idea of how Grumman is extending the perimeters of the technology of moving things.

At Grumman the opportunity for moving is presented in abundance to Physics, Aero, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical/Electronic, Chemical, Industrial Engineering or Technology Majors determined to find the right vehicle for their careers.

Grumman Representatives will be

On Campus Monday, February 2

To obtain Grumman Literature and arrange an on-campus interview, contact your College Placement Office. If an on-campus interview is not convenient, send comprehensive resume to Mr. Richard N. Haug, Manager, College Relations/Recruitment, Dept. GR-251.



GRUMMAN
AEROSPACE CORPORATION
Bethpage • Long Island • New York

An Equal Opportunity Employer (M/F)

FIAT LUX Alfred, N. Y.
December 16, 1969



FIAT LUX

ALFRED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENT NEWSPAPER



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF — Philip R. Weller

NEWS EDITORS
Kathy Kappelt, Larrel Smouse

FEATURE EDITOR
Irwin Berlin

SPORTS EDITOR
Marv Kierstead

ASSISTANT SPORTS EDITOR
Bob Gallela

HEADLINE EDITOR
Bill Schiavi

PROOF EDITOR
Pam Stetson

BUSINESS MANAGER
John Wynd

ASST. BUS. MGR.
John Barbato

PHOTOGRAPHY EDITORS
Doug Cohen Wayne Springer

CIRCULATION MANAGER
Warren Glick

ADVERTISING MANAGER
Ron Zapletal

ADVISOR
Mr. Fred Gertz

Represented by

National Educational Advertising Services, Inc.
Second Class Postage Paid at Alfred, New York 14802
Opinions expressed under bylines in this newspaper
are not necessarily those of The Editorial Board.

Editorial...

ON CHANGE AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY

This institution has long been spared from any sizable act of student unrest. At a time when on many campuses people are resorting to violence to force their demands into being, Alfred University has been rightly proud of its ability to cope with problems concerning the character of our community with a sense of calm, reason, and cooperation.

The situation that has arisen in the past week is obviously another problem for this community to solve. The difference is that this case is not just another problem. It is a realization that throughout all our previous conflicts and changes there has existed one constant: the real role of the student in the academic community.

Sure the powers that make the rules have, over the years, given students increased freedoms of movement and benefits. Long lists of these have been repeatedly read back to us, even again last Thursday in the gym. But the fact remains constant that up until now, students of this University have spent their four years here being governed rather than sharing in a society.

Clearly there are more qualified applicants to Alfred University than can possibly be accepted. Therefore, admission is certainly a privilege, even by the quoted dictionary definition of "advantage or favored position." However, if the University Administration is to retain a signed statement that allows definition of this privilege throughout a person's attendance here, as being a surrender of his rights as a citizen of the community, then surely this is a point to be disputed.

Laws in a free society are the reflection of the moral fiber of the community to which they apply. Whether or not you, as an individual, agree with a law is not important. However, if laws are allowed to remain unchanged in the face of new moral realization on the part of the community involved, until such time as the laws no longer reflect the true moral fiber of that community as a whole, then they will ultimately be changed either by evolution or revolution. Without entering into a definition of revolution, I am saying, and thereby agreeing with many other students, that we have reached a point in this community where certain laws of this University do not reflect its moral character. Therefore it is time to change!!!

I commend and encourage, in so far as is possible, the continuation of all acts of courtesy and consideration without violence. However, when an administrative system is so rigid in its position as not to realize what these demands reflect, we must continue with every means short of violence to insist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Professor questions committee's 'due process'

Mr. Editor:

After witnessing President Miles' Thursday (Dec. 11, 1969) meeting with an assorted gathering of students at the gymnasium, I feel impelled to make a series of observations. I should add that the following comments are less the product of my own partisanship, than a concern for keeping the record straight. In an academic community, intellectual honesty is theoretically the most cherished of commodities. Yet, I would submit that the Administration, rather than taking a hard, empirical view of its own actions, is engaging in self-delusion, and is thereby kidding both itself and the larger community.

My particular complaint involves the question of due process as the matter concerns the Student Conduct Committee. Due process, as a constitutional right, is of course not guaranteed by the law to Alfred students as member of this academic community. However, the Administration professes to provide the procedures of due process in the workings of the Student Conduct Committee. I would submit that such a theory is interesting, but hardly corresponds to the facts.

Due process, if it means anything, means a hearing before a duly constituted jury completely unprejudiced and uninvolved in the matter at hand. It also means a clear and absolute separation between the functions of the prosecutor and judge. Finally, it means the implementation of an adversary system, which provides the defendant with an adequate counsel and time to meet and refute the charges of the prosecution.

Some recent cases would seem to indicate the University's insensitivity to the implications of due process. Last year, when pressed by consideration of time that prevented a quick convening of the Student Conduct Committee, the Administration tried one student before the Summer School Student Conduct Committee—a questionable gathering in any event, as it consists of one academic dean, one student personnel dean, one faculty member and no students. According to stipulations of the 1968-1969 Student Handbook (which

provided the rules covering this case), this committee of three men was not the duly constituted body to hear this matter, since the alleged offense took place during the regular school year. Finally, the student in this particular case was apparently given only 15 minutes warning before the trial began, and he was given the same amount of time to find a defense counsel (he didn't find one). It would seem then, that in at least three instances due process was violated: a duly constituted body was not convened to hear the matter (1) and there was not adequate time to obtain counsel, let alone to prepare a proper defense.

To take another case: this year a coed and young man were caught in an apparent violation of the visitation rules in a women's dormitory. In this instance, the dean who submitted the charge, and therefore the prosecuting agent, sat with the jury after witnesses were heard and while the questions of guilt and punishment were deliberated. Further, another dean who acted as a judge apparently failed to present himself during the proceedings when incriminating evidence was heard, but he nevertheless participated when the judges deliberated the issues of guilt and innocence. So, we not only have judges who do not hear the full evidence in regular proceedings, but we also have prosecutors who meet with the jury when guilt is weighed and sentence is measured. Put quite simply, this is not due process.

To take a third case: six students this year were charged with making improper use of a University dormitory. The two deans who helped make the "arrest" apparently planned to sit as judges until they were challenged by the defense. The chairman of the Student Conduct Committee honored the challenge, but then gave these two deans the peculiar—and as far as I know, unique status of "special advisors" to the jury. In this capacity, they cross-examined something more than witnesses. Defense witnesses were not allowed these prerogatives. Again, due process does not allow for such anomalies: i.e., police - agents do not serve as special advisors

to juries, and prosecution witnesses do not have the right for cross-examination.

Some will argue that the Student Conduct Committee is a court, albeit a University one. The student is charged, is forced to defend himself, and pays the consequences of an inadequate defense. In short the student is on trial in a private court.

The guarantee of due process emerged historically from society's recognition—as exemplified in Roman and English legal traditions—of certain obvious and fundamental facts. Indeed, due process merely institutionalizes the concept of fair play. If the accused is to defend himself effectively and without prejudice, his case must be heard with certain guaranteed safeguards. Otherwise, the case is easily weighted in favor of the prosecution—as indicated by the Alfred situation where the relationship between prosecutor and judge is blurred, and where the prosecution is allowed certain prerogatives denied the defense.

An important commentator on the modern existential dilemma once observed that we must have the courage to acknowledge our shortcomings, and even our crimes, if we are to master them and ourselves. Otherwise we run the risk of deceit and self deception. The Administration's present insistence that due process is honored in cases of student discipline simply rings hollow. If we will not honor due process, let us at least have the honesty and courage to acknowledge the fact. And let us have the courage to warn the students accordingly.

Alfred University would do well to recall the words of Friedrich Nietzsche: "What does your conscience say?—You will become what you are."

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Most respectfully yours,
Stuart L. Campbell
Ass't. Professor of History

(1) The 1969-70 Student Handbook now allows the President to make this substitution in committees; I do not know the source of this interesting amendment, but its value to the Administration is obvious and its contribution to due process is dubious.

Confusion clarified

The headline accompanying the new visitation policy appearing along with a statement by President Miles in the November 11 edition of the Fiat has led to confusion regarding the date the policy will go into effect. The policy will be implemented in Feb. on a trial basis until June. At that time, the Trustees will evaluate the policy and modify it or pass it.

Presently, the visitation policy is in the Student Life Committee. Early in January it will be taken to the Administrative Council prior to being initiated.

**WATCH OUT FOR
THE OTHER GUY
Drive Defensively!**

Vandalism concerns sophomore; restricts art, cultural displays

To the students of A.U.:

On Tuesday, Dec. 2, a photographic exhibit was set up in the television room of Rogers Campus Center to continue until Dec. 19, 1969. Forty photographs were displayed for the benefit of the Alfred Community. Undoubtedly the photos were well received; however, the manner of their reception was not one which should be displayed in an intellectual community. In only seven days, eight photographs had been stolen, four pieces of the display glass shattered, and one photograph, which had fallen and not been picked up, was ruined by people's footprints.

Another disappointment was the fact that the photographs were to remain on display through Dec. 19, during which the Alfred Guild also presents "their works of art." Without our knowledge the photographs were removed from the television room and other paintings are now being featured.

Before we placed our photographs on display we were warned as to what was going to take place in respect to vandalism; however, we did not take this cynicism seriously. Such acts as these place tremendous restrictions on talented students interested in displaying their works.

SIT-IN STRESSES STUDENTS' URGENCY

(Continued from Page 1)
tee, Dr. Richard Sands as chairman of the Faculty Council, Robert Ehrlich as chairman of the liberal arts Faculty Council, and Mrs. Gertz as senior member of the School of Nursing, were all present.

While Miles met with these advisors, students outside Carnegie were circulating petitions to get support of other students who believed, at least in part, with the fourteen points, even if they did not believe in the methods being used. Several hundred signatures were gained in this

way.

The students inside the building were busy choosing leaders. Charles Bercow, Don Cooper, Jeffrey Rosenblatt, Wayne Donnell, David Cook, Amos Young, Richard Friedman, David Abelson, Brian Conley, and Elliot Shelton were chosen as the ten leaders. The first four were to serve as co-chairmen.

After Miles and his advisors had reached a consensus on all of the points, the fourteen negotiable points and the six non-negotiable demands, many of the advisors left. Meuller,

Martin, Meachem, King, and Powers remained with Miles.

The students wanted Miles to speak with their ten representatives but Miles wanted only six students to participate since there was only six administrators there at a time. Donnell, Shelton, Rosenblatt, Bercow, Cook, and Abelson were allowed to enter and later the other four joined the group.

At this time, Miles refused to discuss the demands. He was willing to discuss only format for the meeting to be held the next day at Howell Hall. He claimed he could not

speak because he had a commitment to his advisors.

The students tried to impress upon Miles the urgency they felt, but Miles refused to discuss the demands further. The students decided to stay in the building and Miles agreed to let them stay until the 2:00 meeting planned for the following day.

During the night, the student group made the following statement to inform the campus of what they were doing and why:

"The time has come for us the students to actively participate in making the necessary changes in our university. We feel the clarification of our stand is imperative.

1. We are here in Carnegie Hall with the explicit consent of President Miles.

2. We must stress that there has been and that there will be absolutely no violence.

3. The broken window was broken accidentally, and the university was reimbursed through a collection by the students to prove our good intentions.

4. We are in this building to show the administration the urgency and sincerity of our demands.

5. The time for red-tape and rhetoric, as exhibited in the past by the administration is over.

6. This is the concern of all students and not just a few. We the students, must stand as one.

7. These demands are not in reference to one student or one faction, but rather are concerned with the rights of all the students of this academic community.

8. The need for change is now obvious to the majority of the students. We, the students, must stand as one.

9. In order to organize this combined front, the students must attend a forum to be held at the campus center at noon today. This forum is to be a coalition of all students who support any or all the fourteen demands.

10. Change has been a long time coming; a difficult road lies ahead, all we have to do is walk it as ONE.

We must stand as one unified body, unwilling to be coerced. The actions which have occurred during the past two days have been publicized on nationwide news media. It is imperative that we fulfill the needs of the students now when we have received favorable publicity.

Last night at the University of Akron, students occupied and partially destroyed the administration building. Alfred University is being presented as the other extreme — a non-violent rational approach to achieving beneficial changes in a university structure. We cannot afford to remain divided any longer. We must prove the validity of these words and prove their effectiveness.

The next morning, the students began to plan the day's activities and issue their statement. Secretaries were allowed in peacefully to do their work.

Representatives from the group at Carnegie Hall joined with the students who had worked on the petitions and any other interested students for a meeting in the Campus Center at 12:00 on Thursday.

This meeting was generally under the chairmanship of Sidney Gottlieb, the originator of one of the petitions, but there was no real leader of the group.

It was pointed out that there are basically two groups of students on campus — a more radical group willing to demonstrate for a change and a more moderate majority who also want change. The purpose of the meeting was to appeal to this moderate majority and all those who won't change.

The idea of unity was declared repeatedly. Everyone seemed to feel it was necessary and yet there was dissention throughout the meeting concerning what was the proper way to get changes.

Dissention centered primarily on attendance at Miles' 2:00 meeting in Howell Hall. The students from Carnegie Hall felt that students should not attend the meeting, thereby forcing Miles to come to them. They felt that if they attended, they'd lose their hold of Carnegie Hall and Miles would consider all those who attended as in support of him. The moderate group felt that if this was done Miles would be able to say they hadn't even bothered to listen to him.

It seemed to be generally agreed that Miles would not stick to the fourteen points and that he would be able to twist things by his ability as a speaker. There was a fear that these students who are not aware of Miles speaking ability would be tricked into believing him.

The Carnegie Hall group refused to give up their position and the moderate group decided to attend the meeting with the intention of walking out as soon as Miles started to twist things.

While the moderate students and representatives of the Carnegie Hall group gathered at Howell Hall, a large crowd remained at Carnegie Hall. But at 1:45 Rosenblatt and Bercow left Miles' office with an announcement. They had been told that if they left the building there would be no disciplinary action, but if they remained the guidelines would be invoked at 3:30. If they were still there by 4:30 they would be served with a court injunction which was already prepared. They would then be bused to Buffalo and tried as a group.

The student group decided that they could not afford to end this thing with an arrest. They emphasized that the building had been a symbol. They had succeeded in bringing the matter to the attention of many students. They also stressed that Miles was to be respected.

The group voted for unity and decided to hold off on a decision until they heard what was happening at Howell Hall. Doctor Horowitz wanted the group to stay until they were given proof of an injunction, but they eventually decided to leave Carnegie Hall and join the group which was moving from Howell Hall to the Men's Gym to hear Miles' discussion of the points.

THE VOICE!

December 10, 1969

We, the students of Alfred University, in good conscience, can no longer accept and tolerate the stifling and restrictive conditions of this institution. Alfred University has failed to live up to the universally accepted concept of the university as a sanctuary for intellectual and empirical development. Intellectual development cannot occur in an environment in which the students are treated as though they were unquestioning pawns of a subordinate status. We cannot search for truth and understanding in an atmosphere that denies real-life experiences to its students. Without freedom there can be no intellectual pursuit!

It is imperative that we all recognize that the antiquated policy of "in loco parentis" affects not just a few individuals or factions but, on the contrary, affects the University community as a whole and each individual personally!

The student who feels that the issue of in loco parentis (administrative maternalism) is not affecting him is unenlightened. By submitting to this over-protection by the administration we are missing four years of intellectual and empirical growth. The road to maturity is a challenging one that must be met totally by all individuals. We at Alfred are being misled in that our unnatural situation (i.e. outmoded restrictive regulations) is denying us the very challenges and responsibilities that are necessary to become complete and aware individuals.

We hereby demand that the University comply with the following propositions which will allow Alfred students to compete on equal footing with the students in enlightened institutions.

1. The abolishment of the present administrative policy of "in loco parentis" and in its place the respect and responsibility due mature students in a mature intellectual community.

2. The recognition of the validity that attendance at the University is no longer to be construed as a privilege, but rather a responsibility to be met by the students with the fervor and maturity that is inherent in the intellectual community.

3. The University rescind the privilege to demand the separation of a student without a substantial violation of stated rules and regulations and without the constitutional right of due process.

4. The Student Conduct Committee, which has professed to be following the process of law as stated by the Constitution of the U.S., has proven in a number of incidents its complete lack of respect for the rights of the student and, therefore, it is contradicting the Constitution.

A. Therefore the Student Conduct Committee shall be dissolved immediately and in its place a committee composed explicitly of students elected solely by the students shall replace it.

B. Any student accused or convicted of violating a civil law outside University property or jurisdiction shall not be subject to University discipline.

In the case of violations of civil law on the premises of the University, the accused student shall not be tried by the Student Conduct Committee prior to the decision of the civil authorities.

The Dean of Students or any other administration shall not invoke immediate temporary suspension prior to a decision by the Student Conduct Committee.

The reasons for suspension at any time, expulsion, and social probation shall be made explicitly clear and public in order to avoid all personal prejudices.

5. By the law of the State of New York, any licensed driver shall be allowed to operate a motor vehicle on public thoroughfares, and therefore, any student in this category shall be allowed to operate a vehicle on this campus.

6. The regulations determining class attendance are to be decided by the individual professors according to their appraisal of the student's academic standing in class.

7. The immediate institution of an honor system for all University examinations, a student-elected committee comprised of students to punish all academic dishonesty with academic punishment.

8. Installment of unrestricted intervisitation privileges with any necessary regulations to be decided upon by individual dorm voting.

9. The abolishment of all curfews.

10. The raising of tuition and fees only with undeniable assurance that the students will benefit from this with such things as improved standards of education, better housing, and a higher quality of food in the dining halls.

11. That stifling academic requirements now demanded in order to obtain a degree be reviewed and revamped by a joint-student-faculty effort.

12. That the University buildings be left open 24 hours a day in order that academic pursuits are not limited to a 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. routine.

Creativity has no time limits; therefore it is imperative that the tools of creativity (e.g., libraries, and other buildings, be at the students' disposal continuously.

13. The student revamping of all housing regulations, allowing for the greater comfort in the University dorms which will allow for greater intellectual and empirical growth.

14. That the possibility of greater student participation in policy-making be examined, with the thought in mind that the University is dealing with responsible people.

SIX NON-NEGOTIABLE DEMANDS

We as members of the student body feel we cannot justify our leaving this building until the following demands are met.

1. In the case of Richard Garcia the President will immediately reinstate Richard Garcia without punitive action, pending the decision of the proper civil authorities.
2. The Student Conduct Committee will cease functioning until it can be restructured in a manner acceptable to the majority of students.
3. There will be a Moratorium on all university activities so that as a community we may meet and discuss the restructuring of the university on Dec. 15, 16, 17.
4. The university will not suspend any student that has not been tried by the restructured Student Conduct Committee.
5. The university will delete the statement "attendance at the university is a privilege not a right" from all university publications and policies.
6. There will be no punitive action taken against anyone participating in this demonstration.

AWS debates dorms, curfews; forms co-ed housing committee

The fourteen points which were presented to President Miles last Tuesday night, became the center of attention not only at Carnegie Hall but throughout the campus. At Wednesday's AWS meeting, there was much discussion of these propositions, but apparently no copy of them was available at the meeting, and it was impossible to discuss them fully. As a result, the members decided not to take

any stand on the matter.

A few items of old business were also discussed including the matter of co-ed dorms. There was some disagreement as to when co-ed dorms could be implemented and as a result of this discussion Holly Mayshark became chairman of the committee working on this matter. There was also discussion about the curfews of freshmen women

Directory lists summer job openings

By MYENNA LEITH

A college in Woodstock, Ill. wants to hire someone to teach a course in Black History... The Vagabond Ranch, Grandy, Colo., needs a young man to take youngsters on climbing excursions in the Rockies and the Tetons... Philadelphia's Center for Older People wants a dancing instructor and a resort hotel in Cape Newagen, Maine, is looking for a switchboard operator.

These are only four of the eighty thousand summer job opportunities open to college students this summer. Be an opportunist by taking advantage of summer employment: Earn money, travel, meet people, learn new skills.

Business and industry need temporary help during the summer as well as replacements for vacationing employ-

ees. National parks, resorts, summer camps and summer theaters use young people every summer as do some ranches, amusement parks and restaurants. A wide variety of summer jobs exist if you only know where to look for them.

"The Summer Employment Directory of the United States" features a complete listing of 80,000 jobs, names of employers, addresses for making application, job descriptions, pay scale and special requirements for employees.

It is available for \$4.95 from the National Directory Service, P.O. Box 65 Cincinnati, Ohio 45232. A directory of "Summer Jobs Overseas" is available for \$3.95.

If you have special talents in music or singing, look into summer theater groups needing voices to fill a chorus or

Faculty adopts moratorium proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

3. That these conferences be structured in part around existing committees and councils such as the Student Senate, Student Life Committee, University Faculty Council, Administrative Council and Dean's Council. These groups would hold a series of open meetings at which members of the academic community would be encouraged to express their views, and working meetings at which smaller groups of students would be invited to participate. Student groups would be further encouraged to present specific, thoroughly considered proposals in writing to these groups beforehand in order to facilitate discussions and actions. At least one of these conferences will be organized by the students themselves for the purpose of making recommendations to the student body regarding student representation both on joint committees (Student - Faculty - Administration) and on their Student Senate."

4. That a schedule of activities be prepared in advance through a joint meeting of the University Faculty Council, the Deans' Council and the Executive Committee of the Student Senate.

Although the quorum for a University Faculty is 76, there were 101 faculty members present for this important session. In addition, a large number of administrative officers were present, despite the closed door policy regarding students at faculty meetings.

Dr. Miles Interview

After the three-hour meeting I talked with President Miles about the list of items that had been discussed. We went over the four demands of the Coalition Committee in relation to what has already been done to meet these demands. The first demand concerning Richard Garcia's reinstatement is "in my lap," meaning that President Miles is handling the appeal. Dr. Miles is enthusiastic that a restructured Student Conduct Committee can be thrashed out by Dr. Richard Sands and the Student Life Committee during the Moratorium.

The third demand for a moratorium has already been met by the faculty and administration, and it only remains for the students (in several factions) to decide upon the dates that the Moratorium will take place. The deletion of the first general university regulation and its replacement by another statement is the fourth demand. Dr. Miles said that this could be cleaned up in the Administrative Council, but likely with a change in the wording of the demand.

Dr. Miles spoke of the threat of violence on this campus and of how he was glad that there was no violent reaction as that which occurred last week at the University of Akron. Dr. Miles said that there are definitely some students on this campus who would commit violence, and to think otherwise would be fooling yourself.

University Faculty Council

The University Faculty Council met from 2-5 p.m. on Fri. and also from 9:30 p.m. to 1 a.m.; it was estimated that over 100 man hours were involved in the setting up of the proposal. Dr. Richard Martin, chairman of the U.F.C., expressed his desire to see students working just as hard in setting up the student refer-

endum and in creating specific proposals that could be used for the restructuring of Alfred University.

At the afternoon session, the function of the University Faculty Council was discussed for the benefit of those in attendance. The U.F.C. consists of thirteen members: four are from the Ceramics College, six are from the School of Liberal Arts, one from the new School of Business, and two from the School of Nursing (who were not present at the meeting). The U.F.C. is a steering committee that takes recommendations to the faculty: it by no means can speak for the faculty, and this is why the Saturday faculty meeting was called.

Although the U.F.C. meeting was not structured and did not adhere at all to Robert's Rules of Order, it was nonetheless NOT a bullsession. The fruits of their labors have clearly been demonstrated. Various opinions were voiced as to reasons for the Moratorium and questions were asked as to how long the moratorium should last.

Several members of the council wondered if holiday inquiry on class days did not impeach on faculty rights on students who want to learn, and on parents who have paid several thousands of dollars. If the Moratorium was held on Holiday time, would this not interfere with those who for personal reasons, have prior commitments?

The U.F.C. passed its proposal unanimously despite the many questions that were posed. It is now up to the students of this University to decide when they want to close down shop for a thorough self-analysis (self-consideration). Pick your days: Would you be willing to stay through Friday (just before a vacation time) or do you prefer to hold off until after the vacation? Make up your minds and make up concrete proposals.

Is it true that the reason we have no pictures from the Carnegie Hall occupation for the FIAT is that Larry S. Friedman sent all the negatives to the ROCHESTER TIMES UNION ? ? ? ? ?

NEW YORK TO LONDON — SUMMER VACATION TRIPS
ROUND TRIP \$169. NOW FILLING — SMALL DEPOSIT
AND PAYMENTS — SEND FOR FREE DETAILS. STUDENT GLOBE ROAMERS
BOX 6575 HOLLYWOOD FLORIDA 33021

CLASSIFIEDS

STUDENT RATES: 50c first three lines, 15c each additional line.
NON-STUDENT RATES: 75c first three lines, 20c each additional line.

FOR SALE: One school reputation. Cheap.

T.S. does not stand for Tom Simons.

President Miles the name. And I can be made.

ROOM COOL? Buy our G.E. elect. heater w/fan & thermostat. Warranted. \$27.50. Jillson, 45 S. Main

Rick C. Daddy?? No. Thank goodness.

SUICIDE: Alfred Student stabs himself in chest with pencil while studying for calc. hourly — Hoover doesn't understand! Sue A. Cyde

"Can't the senate do any better than

this?" Pres. Miles.

Irving Schwald is alive and well in Mr. Neugebauer's throat. Maybe???

FOR SALE: I slightly used ounce of CANNABIS.

WHERE'S the ad Charlie B.??

FOR SALE: SPINET PIANO. Wanted, responsible party to take over a spinet piano. Easy terms available. Can be seen locally. Write Credit Manager, P.O. Box 35, Cortland, Ohio 44410

Quote: "You will be found guilty."

I want some sleep and I want it now!
Attention T. H. Toad: Have found your rare brown-eyed frog asleep in maroon Corvair. What do I do with "Henry C." Contact LP 1234.

ALFRED, NEW YORK
December 16, 1969

THE HEATER

2 Miles East of Wellsville on Route 17

Wed. Dec. 17

Wilmer Alexander
& theDukes

Fri. Sat. Dec. 19 & 20

Big Daddy
& the Duquesnes

Student coalition drafts ultimatum

As a result of a meeting Thursday afternoon in the Men's Gym in which President Miles and a large group of students discussed changes for Alfred, student groups have been working continuously to produce rational methods for promoting change.

At a meeting of the Student Senate held at 7:30 that evening, Ruth Hammer moved that "the Student Senate strike against all judiciary bodies until a new judiciary body, comprised of students is formed." (This is the body now being proposed in Student Life Committee.)

Amendment: Irene McGrath moved that "the Senate include a strike against all administrative committees except those directly involved with the implementation of the new judicial system."

A meeting scheduled for 3:00 on Friday afternoon was made up primarily of the leadership of the group who had occupied Carnegie Hall. Students from this group continued to work throughout the afternoon, evening and night. Late in the afternoon, they drafted the following ultimatum to be presented to Miles with demands to be met by Monday:

1. In view of the Student Senate action on Thursday, Dec. 11, that "the Student Senate strike against all judiciary bodies until a new judiciary body, comprised of students is formed," we feel it necessary to further emphasize our DEMAND that the Student Conduct Committee and judicial bodies previously supported by the Student Senate cease and desist from all present activities until they are restructured in a manner suitable to the student body.

2. The University will not suspend any student who has not been tried by the restructured Student Conduct Committee. Any infraction of the University's regular rules that

occurs between now and the date upon which the restructured committee convenes, will be tried by the restructured committee.

3. The University will delete the statement "Attendance at the University is a privilege and not a right," and have this changed to "it is a privilege to be ADMITTED to the University, but on this admittance we will not relinquish our right of attendance. ATTENDANCE IS NOT A PRIVILEGE."

This ultimatum was never delivered because it was not completed in time and because the idea of a coalition had been suggested. This coalition would have two representatives from the Carnegie Hall group, two representatives from the Student Senate, two representatives from the freshman class, and two representatives from AWS.

When the coalition group met at 8 p.m., there was much debate as to representation on the coalition. The ten leaders of the Carnegie Hall group felt they should all be included since they had started the action and were most familiar with it. There was also a question as to whether faculty should be represented since Daniel Davidson, assistant professor of graphics and painting; Richard Neugebauer, instructor in history; and Gary Horowitz, assistant professor of history were all present.

It was decided that only two from each group would be allowed and the faculty would not be included. The others left with the exception of Horowitz who was allowed to stay and chair the meeting.

After approximately four hours of work, this group came up with a statement of four points. They had this statement printed and distributed to faculty members Saturday morning as they went to the general faculty meeting.

Saturday evening at 6 p.m.,

the representatives of the coalition met with President Miles and some faculty members at the president's home. As a result of this meeting, the President said he would delay decision on the appeal of Richard Garcia until after the Moratorium. Also, the Student Conduct Committee trial of Peter Lichtenstein will be postponed until a suitable procedure is decided upon.

With the referendum on the date for Moratorium upcoming the coalition is waiting while there remains some discussion on more immediate radical action.

Concerned students on this campus have formed a committee representative of various groups who have expressed their concern over the urgent campus issues which have evolved over the past few days. The committee has met and discussed the various issues and has unanimously agreed upon the following demands:

1. Where a student is subject to a court trial, the University will take no action until a verdict by a judge or jury has been rendered. Therefore, in the case of Richard Garcia, the President will immediately reinstate him without punitive action.
2. The University will not try any student who has not been tried by a restructured Student Conduct Committee. Any infraction of the University's regulations and rules that occurs between now and the date upon which the restructured Committee convenes, will be tried by the restructured committee.
3. The urgency of the situation on campus requires that there be a moratorium on all university activities so that as a community we may meet and discuss the restructuring of the university community.
4. The University will delete the statement "attendance at the University is a privilege and not a right," and that it be replaced with the statement, "It is a privilege to be admitted to the University, but on this admission students do not relinquish their rights as citizens of the United States of America."

This committee represents a majority of the students on the campus. The representatives on this committee affix their signatures attesting to these decisions. (The signatures of Michael E. Wright and James M. Dowling, representing a petition; William M. Carr and Mitchell B. Sheldar, representing the freshmen; Irene C. McGrath and Don Cooper, representing the Student Senate; Wayne R. Donnell and Charles Bercaw, representing the students who had occupied Carnegie Hall; Sidney Gottlieb and Diego Merida, representing a petition; and Barbara Donaldson and Elizabeth Sidar, representing the A.W.S., were signed to this statement.)

Alfred sharpshooters post win; score highest match of season

By DAVID WELLMAN
The Alfred Rifle Team passed its halfway mark for the

Hey kids! For Christmas get your mother and dad the antique they wanted. We have chamber sets, old clocks, round pedestal tables, pine hutch, many other antiques. 10% off until Christmas. Swap Shop Used Furniture & Antiques, Alfred Station, 587-2061.

season Saturday morning by shooting its highest score thus far this year, a 1367, giving them a solid victory over visiting Syracuse University, which shot a 1290.

The two top Alfred shooters were Paul Rose and Ward Karns, each with a 278. Rose's score was composed of an 88 standing, a 94 kneeling, and a 96 prone. Karns, for the same three positions, fired an 86, a 95, and a 97, respectively. Also placing in the top five were a 27 from the gun of Terry Naylor, a 271 from Dave Wellman, and a 268 fired by Ron Kaplan. Alfred's record now is seven wins and two losses, with an average of 1337.2.

This victory was dampened somewhat by news from the grapevine that the Clarkson team had three men shooting in the 280's during a match last week. This gave them a team score of better than 1400, breaking the old league record, held by Alfred, of 1384. The Saxon's marksmanship, which probably would have won them first place in the league in any previous year, at this point is definitely second best when compared with the shooting of Clarkson.

The problem now facing Alfred boils down to this: Those shooters who have shown marked improvement in the last few matches must continue to improve, while those who have dropped below par must regain their old ability. If this is done, Alfred will have a strong team capable of winning the league championship for an unprecedented fifth year in a row.

HOROSCOPE

ARIES (Mar. 21-April 20)
Heed trends for harmony and build them up. It's a time to give and take. Much humor can defeat the unpleasant moments.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 20)
Do not form hasty opinions based on too little knowledge of a friend who is older and wiser. You may lack understanding about certain facts.

GEMINI (May 21-June 20)
You'll have to do everything for yourself, and that includes making a big decision which can change both your career and your romantic interests.

CANCER (June 21-July 22)
Be strong and affirmative in your convictions. You may have to make your way past a major obstacle that others have planned to halt you.

LEO (July 23-August 22)
You may have a sharp disappointment to bear. You can show your strong character and endurance by the way you handle demands.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)
You may not quite know what is expected of you, so take some pains to get the facts very clear before you start operations with them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)
Accent your self-confidence and powers of concentration. Be patient waiting for results. They will come more easily now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 22)
If your advice is asked, give it in a very small dose. Taking yourself too seriously can lead to troubles.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 21)
If you are in error, admit it. Don't let pride keep you from being human. Keep your temper to a minimum now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)
Hold someone to a promise and exercise good humor about the entire matter. You can make a new friend by being pleasantly insistent.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)
Keep your focus on the practical and arrive at a useful decision about matters now. You may prove correct.

PISCES (Feb. 19-March 20)
Don't plan to accomplish too much, for you could aim beyond your strength and even make serious errors if you work too fast. Slow your pace.

Beer twice as popular as it was ten years ago

This statement is true for Genesee Beer. It's not true for any other beer around. Of all the beers at your store or tavern, only Genesee shows a 100% increase in sales over the last ten years.

Obviously, millions of beer drinkers have discovered that Genesee gives you more of what you buy a beer for...smoother body...more real beer flavor...a snow-cold, crystal-clear, consistently great-tasting beer. Make your next beer the popular one...Genesee Beer.



We'll do anything to bring you better beer

GBCO, Rochester, N.Y.

Gymnasium dialogue resolves few basic issues

(Continued from Page 1)

that a move to the Men's Gym was necessary. There must have been some earlier awareness of this, for Fred Palmer, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, hadn't even set up for the meeting.

As the crowd from Howell Hall entered the gym, they were met by the students who had been occupying Carnegie Hall. They had been warned that if they weren't out of the building by 4:30 the guidelines would be invoked, and if the guidelines were broken they would be served an injunction that would be supported with force if necessary.

Jeffrey Rosenblatt, one of the students who had occupied Carnegie Hall, began the meeting with a plea to students not to lose their unity and interest. He described their occupation, stressing that it had been non-violent and that they had been guests of President Miles. He stated that their occupation had served its purpose as a symbol and had brought about sympathy and support.

Rosenblatt read a statement signed by Gary S. Horowitz, assistant professor of history, and another statement from Robert S. Peckham, Anson Warner, and Gerald D. Palmer of the political science department. These statements had been distributed throughout the campus and were in support of the student action.

President Miles then began his statement by emphasizing that the students had been his guests at Carnegie Hall and had stayed in the corridors as they had promised. He considered his treatment by the students most courteous.

After introducing the chief administration and faculty members who served as his advisors, Miles stated that this was a representative group and that no president can authorize anything without faculty or administrative support. They had come to a virtually unanimous vote consensus on every one of the points and Miles claimed that they had done this in a spirit of tolerance. He defined the tolerant man as "the man who believes that he can be persuaded otherwise."

The list was regarded by Miles not as demands, but as "points of discussion." He also objected to the phrase about "The stifling and restrictive conditions of the institution." In an effort to discredit this he listed recent changes which have liberalized Alfred. He named the pub, the liberal liquor policy, the abolishment of most curfews, the off-campus visitation policy, the liberal visitation policy planned for next semester, the "Statement of Rights and Responsibilities," the speakers who have lectured, the Steinheim, and examination of the possibility of co-ed dorms, as indications of considerable progress.

While he discussed these changes, he was interrupted by a student who wanted him to get on to the fourteen points. Miles replied, "I'm going to give the remarks I prepared" and suggested that anyone could leave if they wished.

Beginning with the first fourteen points which concerned the policy of "in loco parentis," Miles stated that this was a year and a half behind

the times. In September 1968, this policy was abolished in writing in the "Statement of Rights and Responsibilities." Miles claimed that he had wanted the policy to be abolished completely but Doctor Sands, who drives the ambulance, had wanted the statement about emergency conditions.

To Miles "in loco parentis" has three aspects: over protectiveness, shielding the students unnecessarily from the outside world, and treating the students like children. To show that the university does not uphold these aspects, Miles stated that there is no longer any attempt to talk judges out of court cases as before. The university merely informs the student of his rights and tells the parents. The bringing in of speakers, the elimination of most curfews, and open forums were other examples he claimed showed that the students are not treated as children.

Miles began his discussion of the second point, concerning whether attendance at the

written record of the proceedings, and the right to appeal.

Students have misconceptions about the judicial system, according to Miles. Many students believe that students on the Student Conduct Committee should vote according to student opinion, but a jury is not supposed to be influenced by popular opinion.

Miles dismissed the fifth point on the matter of permission to have cars on campus by stating it has been placed on the Administration Council agenda. The questions of compulsory class attendance and an honor system were said to be in the realm of the faculty and Miles had asked to have them placed on the agenda.

The eighth point, dealing with intervisitation policy, has been under consideration by the Student Life Committee. They have presented a policy which must now go to the Administrative Council. Letters were sent to student leaders asking for suggestions for a new policy, but apparently few suggestions were made. Miles

"mature and responsible people," he said that some people question this when they view the destruction and theft that takes place on campus.

Going on the six non-negotiable demands of the Carnegie Hall occupiers, Miles said he couldn't comment on the Garcia case.

To Miles and his advisors, it would be impossible to have the Student Conduct Committee cease functioning while changes are made. They predict that sheer chaos would result.

The idea of a Moratorium has already been suggested by Dean Powers, but faculty support would be necessary. The administration can't tell the faculty to cancel classes. There was also a problem with the suggested dates.

The other three demands were skipped over as already having been discussed or as no longer relevant. Miles ended his statement by saying that they had taken the points seriously and had spent five hours discussing them.

After Miles had finished speaking, the meeting was open to statements and questions and opinions were heard from all factions. The first speaker was Charles Bercow who stated that the purpose and mentioned that many students had never read the "Statement on Rights and Responsibilities." He claimed that the many committees do not satisfy the needs of the students and ended by saying, "I'm sick and tired of having other people represent my views."

The matter of who represented whom came up again later in the meeting when Mike Wright objected to being represented by the students who had occupied Carnegie Hall and were now occupying seats at the front of the gym with much of the meeting under their control.

Much of the discussion centered around the words "due process" and the rights of students as part of a larger community. On the matter of Garcia's hearing, there was a question as to why Garcia's advisor, Robert Pecknam, was not allowed to stay while a decision was being made and Meacham was permitted to stay. It was explained that Dean Powers had been the advisor for the prosecution and that Meacham was there in a special advisory capacity.

Miles' comment about a written record being part of due process, aroused a question as to whether records are kept at Student Conduct meetings. Robert Sloan, chairman of the committee, answered that tape recordings are made.

The University's legal advisor, John B. McCrory was called upon to answer many questions. McCrory claimed that

the University's trial and the civil trial are separate and distinct, and the Student Conduct Committee's decision will not have an effect on the court decision. A student claimed that Garcia is innocent until proven guilty to which McCrory responded that he has been proven guilty by the University and this is legal.

There was discussion as to whether ceramic students, as part of the State University have more rights than the other students. There was doubt as to whether the Student Conduct Committee follows the Constitution, but McCrory stated that the Constitution doesn't govern this committee.

When students began to complain about their lack of rights in a democratic society, McCrory stated "I do not believe that I said this was a democratic society." He went on to say that neither had he said it was not a democratic society.

Richard Neugebauer of the history department also addressed himself to the matter of Alfred as a democratic society. He claimed, "this is not a democratic society. You are the majority and you don't rule." Neugebauer felt the word "demand" should be used more often.

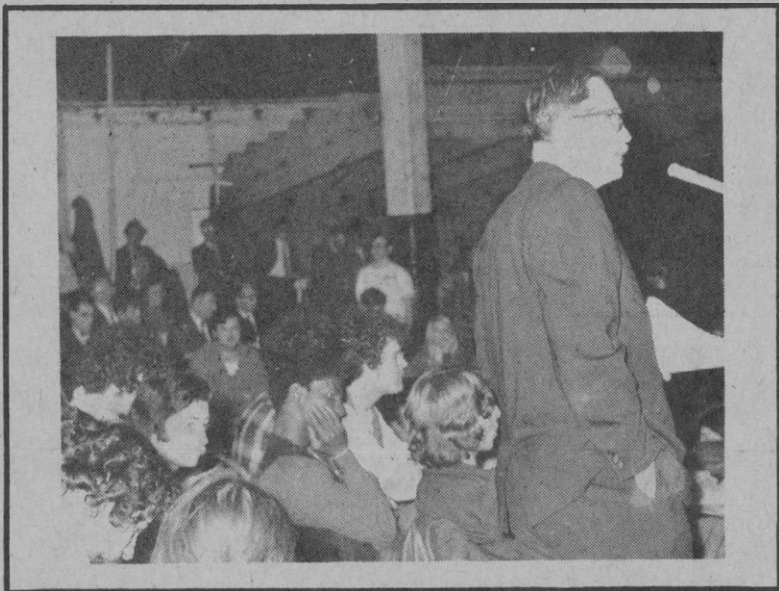
Doctor Richard Martin, chairman of the faculty council, supported Miles in passing over some of the points as being under the business of the faculty. He claimed, "the faculty has fought for the right to control our own business." He invited students to attend a faculty council meeting to discuss the Moratorium.

Students were also invited to a Student Life Committee meeting by Doctor Richard Sands, chairman of that committee. He felt that if students attended a meeting they'd know why it will take until February 1 to have a restructured Student Conduct Committee.

There was a general feeling among the students that things are not done quickly enough. They want the Moratorium before vacation, and they want changes immediately. They claimed that if Miles really considered the students the most important he'd feel more urgency. Miles replied that he tries to move as quickly as he thinks possible.

There was also a feeling that if Miles considered the students most important he'd continue the meeting. But Miles considered a previous commitment more important than discussion, and the meeting broke up shortly after 5:00.

FIAT LUX Alfred, N. Y.
8 December 16, 1969



President Miles discusses students' points and demands.

University is a right or a privilege, by defining "privilege." Going on to discuss the principles behind the word, he reserved three rights for the University. He claimed the University wants the right to select only students who meet certain standards. They want the right to reject students after acceptance for academic reasons. They insist on the right to dismiss violators of social rules.

Considering the third and fourth points, which deal with suspension and the Student Conduct Committee, Miles said they have been referred to the Student Life Committee. This Committee is already considering a new judicial system. A possible system involves a junior court made up mainly of students which would handle most matters and have no power of suspension and a senior court to deal with higher matters. The Student Grievance Committee would then act as an appeals court.

In reference to the term "due process," Miles gave the words "fair treatment" as a simple synonym. He claimed that a university can't duplicate a court of law, but that any university should be concerned with the academic freedom.

Listing items he felt to be part of "due process," he named the right to be given written charges in advance, the right to bring an advisor of one's own choice, the right to witnesses, the right to cross-examination, the right to a

claimed he was already morally committed to a liberal policy for next semester.

Miles only comments on curfews that they have already been abolished for everyone but freshmen women and those freshmen with blanket permission can sign out overnight. Anyone with complaints about curfews should go to A.W.S.

Miles claimed that Alfred's tuition has been consistently lower than its competitors St. Lawrence, University of Rochester, and Union. There has been a policy to hold tuition down and there will be no increase next year.

The eleventh item concerns the reviewing of academic requirements and Miles said this has already been done and is being done. Likewise the twelfth point about University buildings being left open is already under consideration. For some weeks the Deans Council has been trying to establish a policy for maximum use of the buildings. One problem is that insurance companies insist on "adequate supervision" and that term has not yet been defined.

Miles said that housing regulations are under the authority of the dorm council and are therefore not up to him.

Student participation has already been encouraged with student membership on important committees. Miles mentioned that some of these students never show up for the meetings. As to the phrase

STUDENT GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE set up to handle academic complaints

Scott Vanderhoef (Delta Sig)	587-8044
Jean Armstrong (Castle)	587-8031
Nancy Paquette (Brick)	587-8014
Ed Butera (Lambda Chi)	587-8025
Becky Butts (Omicron)	587-8053

Forms available at Dean Shultz's Office
in Allen Hall