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No. 18

Farmer Predicts Racial Violence; Says Black Identity Necessary

By Susan Brown

James Farmer former director of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and currently professor of social welfare at Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa. spoke at convocation on Thursday, February 22. He addressed students and faculty at 4 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. on "The Rise and Demise of Civil Rights" and "Color Consciousness vs. Colorblindness and Integration vs. Ethnic Cohesiveness."

"There is violence in the air," said Farmer in his 4 p.m. address. Farmer feels that these are the critical days in the Civil Rights movement in the cities of both North and South. There is more confusion in the movement than in any other situation.

Although Farmer said that he does not believe in violence, he also believes that the non-violent days of the Civil Rights movement are over, as a result of police brutality, said Farmer.

Farmer stated that as with most people, Negroes are not non-violent. Victories in past Civil Rights movements, he said, didn't change life conditions significantly. Orangeburg, South Carolina was cited as an example. Farmer contends that the legislature has not done all it can, in fact the laws being enacted by Congress now are more repressive. He feels things will get worse before they get better.

Of the major difficulties Farmer felt that the Negro ghettos in the large cities is the largest. Here black youth slip backward economically, socially, and educationally. This situation is the result of an abundance of unskilled unemployed workers. In the past the United States survived on its unskilled workers, but with the

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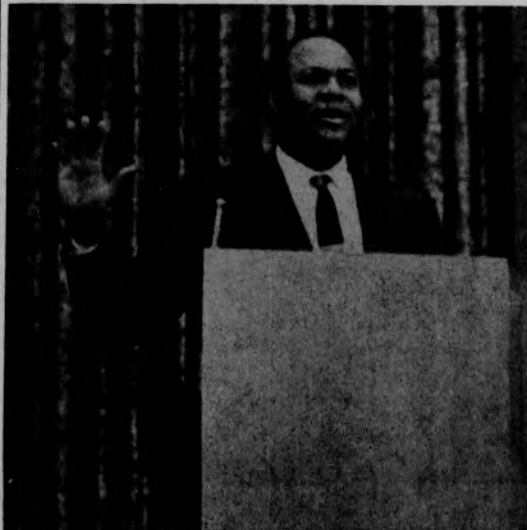
S.C. OPINION'S QUESTIONNAIRE IS COMPILED

The Student Council continued its discussion of proposed constitutional revisions at this week's meeting. In the absence of a quorum, it also unanimously passed a resolution embodying the results of a recently distributed opinions questionnaire.

The Constitutional Revisions Committee suggested opening up the presidency to anyone rather than requiring that the presidential candidates be members of the Junior Class. In straw votes this motion was defeated.

In addition Council favored making the Student Council president win by a majority and allowing all other officers to win by a plurality.

Because two forgeries on the attendance sheet were not discovered until after the meeting, the passage of the resolution containing the results of the opinionnaires was invalidated due to the lack of a quorum. Cathy Gaul and Cynthia Knisely had their names signed in their absence.



James Farmer, national civil rights leader, speaks before Albright's student body during his visit to the campus. Farmer gave two lectures on Thursday, February 22.

ALBRIGHTIAN INTERVIEW

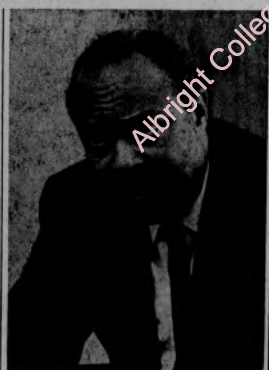
Negro Would Lose Race War: Farmer

By David Mink, Alan Sobie, and Ralph Horwitz

James Farmer, national civil rights leader and the founder of CORE, spoke at two convocations last week. Between the end of his first lecture and his dinner, The Albrightian editorial board interviewed him in the Faculty Lounge in Alumni Hall. Even though moderate in his stand on the Negro question, Mr. Farmer more than adequately supplied his interviewers with a sharp analysis of the more radical aspects involved in the Negro's drive for acceptance. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, who sponsored Mr. Farmer, was present during the session and managed to squeeze one question in.

Albrightian: Let's begin, Mr. Farmer, with a problem of local significance. Albright has been criticized by its own Negro population for perpetuating a sociological imbalance by restricting the number of Negro students. Their basic complaints are that their small number, first of all, precludes adequate choice in dating, and secondly, makes them feel conspicuous. Could you propose any argument against what might be a justifiable boycott of such small, church-related schools as Albright, for the above reasons?

Farmer: I think that it is important for both white and Negro youth to have the experience of going to school together. I still believe that integration has an important educational value. People learn what they live. I am also in favor of the Organization of Afro-American Student Associations on college and university campuses, because I think it is important for black youth to get together and to understand their culture, learn more about their history, and to disseminate that culture and history



among other students. I believe that it is not "either . . . or" but rather "both . . . and." Personally, I think that every black student should have the experience both in a pre-dominately black and integrated school. Both experiences are useful.

Alb.: I think that we were referring more to a situation similar to Albright where there are only seventeen Negro students.

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U. OF COLORADO PROF. BOULDING WILL ADDRESS COMMUNITY

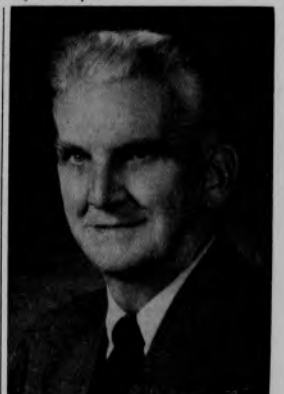
Dr. Kenneth E. Boulding, professor of economics at the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science will address the fourteenth annual Albright College Community Convocation tomorrow evening at 6:30. Dr. Boulding will speak to the students in a regular Convocation on Sunday at 2 p.m.

Dr. Boulding, recipient in 1962 of the American Council of Learned Societies Prize for "distinguished scholarship in the humanities", will speak on "The Meaning of the Present in the Light of Possible Futures."

Dr. Boulding and Dr. Huston Smith, last year's Community Convocation speaker, were principal speakers in the Lebanon Valley College Centennial Symposium in 1966 addressing the theme, "The Discriminating Mind and the Understanding Heart."

Born in Liverpool, England Dr. Boulding received his bachelor and master of arts degrees from Oxford. Following two years as a Commonwealth Fellow at the University of Chicago in 1932-34, he taught on the faculties of such institutions as Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Iowa State College, Ames; and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Boulding served also on the faculty of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, and was visiting professor in 1959-60 at University College of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, and Danforth Visiting Professor at International



Dr. Kenneth E. Boulding, noted economist, will address the Reading Community on Saturday night, March 2.

Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, 1963-64.

Dr. Boulding is author of more than a dozen books in the field of economics, the two most recent being a 1964 release entitled "The Meaning of the Twentieth Century" and "The Impact of Social Sciences" published in 1966.

A member of numerous learned societies, he holds Fellowships in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Boulding frequently has contributed to professional journals and national periodicals such as "American Economic Review", the "Christian Century", "Harvard Business Review", and "Saturday Review".

Judiciary Board Acts On Pi Alpha Tau Case

The Student-Faculty Judiciary Board has reported the following decision concerning the pledging activities of the Pi Alpha Tau Sorority and the subsequent involvement of the Pi Tau Beta Fraternity.

Firstly, six pledges of the Pi Alpha Tau Sorority were dormitory campused for a period of six days. In addition, the Judiciary Board suspended their public pledging activities for the remainder of the pledging period.

Secondly, the Pi Alpha Tau Sorority was sent a letter of concern regarding the activities of these six pledges.

Thirdly, the Pi Tau Beta Fraternity was placed on "disciplinary warning" for the remainder of the academic semester because of the fraternity's involvement with the activities of the Pi Alpha Tau pledges.

Fourthly, the Judiciary Board instructed the advisors of the

Inter-fraternity Council and the Inter-sorority council to construct a binding set of rules specifying appropriate pledging activities.

The Judiciary Board met to consider the case on Thursday, February 22, and Friday, February 23, at which time the decision was reached. The members of the board are: Chaplain William Marlow; Mr. Philip Eyrich; Col. Clinton O. Morton; Dr. Stanley Smith; Mrs. Mildred Iacone; John Morgan; Robert Pearson; Wayne Guenther; Ginger Strong; Ralph Horwitz. Dean Louis F. Weislogel is chairman of the board. Miss Strong did not participate in the voting.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING . . .

STUDENT VOICE

Progress is a difficult concept to define, or to measure. Earlier in the year, *The Albrightian* expressed its concern over the lack of communication between the Board of Trustees and the student body of Albright College. At that time, we recognized a need for increased dialogue between these two groups as being necessary to insure student progress. Consequently, Dean Robert E. McBride suggested to *The Albrightian* the possibility for the creation of a committee of students to discuss matters of student concern with the Trustees.

The Board of Trustees has continued to maintain its position that any changes in policy must come to the Executive Committee of the Board or to the Board itself as recommendations by the President of the College. Thus, though Student Council recently endorsed a resolution intended to be reviewed by the Board of Trustees concerning the College's present restriction of off-campus drinking, the status of that resolution, or indeed any student initiated action, remains uniquely ambiguous. The President of the College may, if he so desires, refuse to present a student resolution to the Board of Trustees; moreover, even if he does decide to present a student statement, the possibility remains that it could be presented less favorably than if done so by a student representative. Consequently, while progressive steps in the improvement of student-trustee relations, are needed, we have instead propagated the manifest inadequacies of our present mode of student-trustee intercourse.

Obviously, such a situation is intolerable. Once again *The Albrightian* feels compelled to call upon Student Council to take positive steps to reconcile this dilemma. There are a number of alternatives available to Council: 1. to change the format of the present Committee on Student Affairs to include among its participants present members of the Board of Trustees. In this manner, direct contact with this body might be fostered. 2. to petition for the establishment of a student-trustee committee similar to the faculty-trustee committee, which would insure direct and immediate consideration by the board on matters of student concern.

The Albrightian has suggested two possible alternatives; there are others. It is of primary importance, however, that Student Council realize the necessity for prompt and expedient action in their efforts to achieve a more equitable student-trustee relationship.

NOTHING FROM NOTHING

Nothing happened at Tuesday's Student Council meeting. At the start of the meeting, one representative asked whether a quorum was present. Ginger Strong, recording secretary, after checking the attendance sheet, concluded that there were sufficient members present to constitute a quorum.

During the course of the meeting two important issues were discussed and voted upon. Steve Serbin read the results of the Recommendation Committee's latest opinion's questionnaire. Wayne Guenther continued his work with revising the constitution and matters pertaining to the election of the President of Council were discussed and votes conducted.

About 5:15 Miss Strong noticed that two names had been forged on her attendance sheet and that in actuality a quorum had been lacking since the beginning of the meeting. We repeat, nothing happened at Tuesday's Student Council meeting.

The Albrightian would like to suggest that another method be adopted by the recording secretary in the taking of attendance, in order to prevent the forging of names, and that would be not to collect names at all but to inspect the faces of the representatives. This could certainly be done by a secretary with only 35 faces to become acquainted with. A professor with a normal class schedule may have as many as a hundred faces to learn, and he usually does.

As to representatives who think so little of their responsibility to their constituency and to Council that they employ forgers to hide their absence, *The Albrightian* can only wonder how such people manage to get elected. It is not the most heinous crime—but it is not expected from a college level student.



The Albrightian

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Letters To The Editor

Solution?

Dear Editor,

James Farmer came to Albright College and shook to the very foundations a feeling of security and isolation. The "glaring" problems of I.D. cards, drinking regulations, and curfew restrictions paled when brought in comparison to the problems of Mr. Farmer and his movement.

He announced the death-toll of a movement which had set as its goal equality through peaceful means. Now, with only unsatisfactory goals achieved, the movement is dead.

Mr. Farmer is faced with a paradox. He can not desert his people in their struggle, nor can he join in advocating violence. As a dynamic leader in a changing situation Mr. Farmer has initiated a plan which is worthy of praise and our support.

His proposal: The use of industrial training programs supported by private corporations along with Federal government subsidies. This solution should be feasible from both the standpoint of the government and the Civil Rights movement in general.

Mr. Farmer also warned us that his suggestion has not been acted upon in time to stop anarchical rioting in the big cities of our nation this summer. Firemen will once again be shot in the back and left to die in a gutter while trying to extinguish the fires set by rioters. Policemen will be gunned down in the streets and the "Uncle Toms" will lose their homes to flames. Snipers will be shot on rooftops and the Negro as a man will become further alienated from the rest of society.

It is my hope that the city governments can crush the onslaught of rioting this summer without needing to call on the aid of the National Guard. I feel it is the duty of every concerned student on this campus to write to his or her respective Congressmen in an appeal for Federal and State government support for Mr. Farmer's proposed solution. Otherwise there will be many more summers similar to those of recent years.

John D. Motyka
 Class of '71

FARMER . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

age of skilled workers upon us the unskilled worker is becoming visible. The Civil Rights movement gives these people a chance to show that they too are human.

Farmer stated that these poor are organizing to demand a larger role in the American life. However, only one third of the youth in these areas have high school diplomas and of these diplomas 87% are general diplomas. This means that their significance is little. When Farmer asked a black youth why he did not try to improve the conditions of his community the youth replied that it did not seem like it was his community. This leads to the wide spread feeling that the Negro owns nothing, that he is controlled by others. Farmer said that of the 29 billion dollars spent in the Black community, only 2% remained in the community.

On Memorization

by Alan G. Soble

Let me share with you some thoughts which came to the surface of my consciousness at 3:42 A.M. Tuesday. I was listening to the Roger Allen Show, munching on Sunshine Chocolate Chip cookies, and trying to memorize the most horrible conglomeration of comparative anatomy that ever challenged a pre-medical student's acumen. The very night before (rather, Monday morning in the early A.M.), I remembered, I had been munching my nails, listening to the trash that had replaced the All-night Concert on WPBS, and trying to memorize the most horrible crock of Russian and Medieval History ever to challenge even the most loyal pro-Kistler student. By Tuesday morning I had had my fill of dry, unnutritious cakes, silly lyrics from an emotionless larynx and the stifling boredom involved in being the industrious pre-medical student at Albright. I very much want to be a physician, but if I can point to one major factor which influences negatively my drive and industriousness, that factor would have to be the memorization, rather than learning, which constitutes the "education" of the Albright pre-medical student.

This column now becomes an argument against memorization; let me first say that the practice does have some beneficial results. I can recall any minute fact on any one of those ten erudite sheets which comprise the History 101 course. Mention 451 and I respond without hesitation and without thought, "Aetius." I have been conditioned. I am a machine. I am one gigantic reflex arc that babbles names and dates and places at the slightest provocation. I am fast with the answers, but what have I learned? I know every key word conceivable, I have stuffed the convolutions of my brain with lists. My general somatic afferent neurons are so delicately arranged that a tap on my knee no longer elicits a movement of my zeugopodium, but rather the sputtering forth at my stomodium of a list of medical men famous throughout history, followed by a list of all the famous chemists, followed by a list of all the extinct classes and orders, followed finally by "Never Lower Tillie's Pants Mother Might Come Home."

Some may argue that if I complain about memorization now, what will I think when I get to medical school (if the gods permit) and find that memorization is again the process of education? They further, with apparent cogency, argue that my learning to memorize now will prepare me for the memorization that I will have to do in medical school. But this statement is a falsity, according to current psychological theory. Compare two activities: practicing bowling to improve one's game, and practicing memorizing to improve one's ability to memorize. If one bowls on Monday and then again on Tuesday, he will find that Monday's practice usually will improve his Tuesday's results. However, if one memorizes a list of nonsense syllables on Monday, he should not expect the chore of memorizing a different list of nonsense syllables on Tuesday to be any simpler. If he would tackle the same list on Tuesday as he did on Monday, then he will certainly find his task easier. This is what a bowler does when he bowls on Monday and then bowls again on Tuesday. But memorizing the anatomy of the nervous system on Monday will not improve one's ability to memorize the anatomy of the integument system on Tuesday. In fact, it is true that the memorization of one list of nonsense words inhibits the retention of a previously memorized list.

Let me return to the question of finding my education at medical school to be one of memorization. This is not true at all. Most of the time spent by third-year and fourth-year medical students is in the hospital gaining practical experience, working close to patients and exposing one's patience to the arduousness of the life of a physician. As for the first two years of a medical student's education, memorization at that time has not the function of training, but the function of making sure that a future surgeon knows his human anatomy. Since the pre-meds at Albright are told that their memorization is training, and since I have already disproven the efficacy of such a procedure, then it follows that memorization in a pre-medical curriculum is wasteful in terms of energy and potential creativity. I have often been criticized for being destructive and lacking in constructive opinion. Has anyone ever thought of structuring a pre-medical program around volunteer work in a local hospital? Has anyone ever thought of introducing pre-medical students to physician-oriented ethical training? Has it ever been suggested that the undergraduate program could be strengthened by employing actual physicians in the designing of a program of studies? Of course all of these ideas have been thought of before. But too much emphasis is being placed on the competitive quest for grades to even consider "softening" the pre-medical curriculum by making it more liberal, by allowing one to decide not to take P-Chem. and take instead a seminar course dealing with Civil Rights. Albright College may be placing their pre-medical students in medical school, but as a group (including myself) they are narrow-minded, unformed, and limited in perspective. We are creating not human doctors, but inhuman automatons capable of dispensing medicine, but incapable of sensitivity and humility.

Politically Farmer feels the Negro is powerless. For the past 2 to 3 years the emphasis has been on Black power. At first there was an appeal to the conscience. However, this was not effective. Today the feeling is that to effect a social change, power and force must be used. Massive funds are needed to effect this change, but LBJ is not going to give it to the Negro.

Farmer said that 185 billion dollars would be needed over the next ten years. 75% of the money in the industrial pension funds is spendable. Farmer said that this (Continued on Page Three)

NEXT DOMINO SHOW MAY BE MUSICAL

Monday, March 4, at 7:30 p.m., there will be an opening meeting in the C.C. Theatre for anyone interested in the production of a musical this semester. Mr. Sargent, Domino advisor says that the questions of whether a musical will be presented and what musical that might be will be decided by the student response to this meeting. Anyone interested who cannot attend is requested to have that information conveyed to Mr. Sargent by Monday night.

Erickson Wrestles For 160 lb. Title In MAC Championships Fri. and Sat.

By Chas German

A native of Branchville, New Jersey (yes, Branchville—that's right next to, ah . . .) John Erickson did not even have a starting berth on the Newton High wrestling team. But in four years he has done more than any other three persons to boost the prestige of wrestling at Albright College. It cannot be denied that he athletic department de-emphasizes wrestling—i.e. the football team has its managers, the basketball team has its ball boys; in what other sport must the team members roll out their own mats? Were it not for John, how many people would know we are even entered in the competition?

In the past four years John has compiled an overall record of 39 wins-6 defeats and 4 draws. Of these six losses, five came during John's freshman year (which, for those of you who are a bit slow in mathematics, means he has lost only one match in dual-meet competition during the past three seasons).

Thus, it is not without strong evidence that I call John Erickson dependable. No, let me attribute one honor higher, let me dub our royal knight of wrestling "undefeated." His 11-0 log for the '67-'68 campaign speaks for itself.

Incidentally, his 11 wins tied the school mark set by Kutzer in 1964-65. Kutzer, though, wasn't undefeated, for at the time we wrestled a 14 meet schedule. His 39 career victories places him first in that category here at Albright. The former record of 36 was achieved by Marino during four years of 14-meet seasons.

John also shattered Marino's career point record of 186, scoring 149 total career tallies in competition.

When asked why he had done so well this year, John was quick to place much emphasis on having a good practice partner in Bill Sharp. He feels that in a sport such as this, the people you work with make a big difference in your performance. He has been working hard all year, and the sum total of his efforts will be realized this weekend when the Middle Atlantic Conference holds its only conference meet at Lebanon Valley.

In this conference meet team records are virtually unheard of. Whatever you did before the championships falls merely under the heading of practice. As they say at the championships, "When the whistle blows, everything goes."

John will be competing again in the tough 160 lb. weight division, though he did wrestle the beginning of this year at 167. (I wonder if that is any reflection on campus food?) Last year John, who is in his second year as captain of the Albright varsity squad, placed second in the MAC to Joe Wiendl of Wilkes.

Defending champion Wiendl will be back this year and poses the chief threat to John's aspirations for the top spot. Another fact which I feel bears mentioning here is that this is the last year that the MAC will be operating on a combined college-university division. This means that in addition to facing small college opponents, large schools such as Temple, West Chester, Hofstra, and Bucknell must be contended with.

Today's contests start at 1:00 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. at Lebanon Valley, with the same scheduling of matches for tomorrow. The final round will be held at 7:30 P.M. tomorrow night at the Lebanon Valley field house. It is my hope, and I know I speak for the entire student body, that John's hard work and perseverance will yield him the top honor he deserves.

HOOPSTERS END LOSING SEASON

The Albright Lions closed their 1967-68 basketball season on Wednesday night against the University of Delaware. Coach Will Renken's team finished with a 9-15 record for all games and 8-8 in the Middle Atlantic Northern College Division before the last game.

Albright lost to Rider, 85-62, and then defeated Lebanon Valley, 82-58, in away games last week. Captain Mike Eckenroth and Andy Mytinger completed their college basketball careers after four years on the varsity. They are the only seniors on the team.

Eckenroth was high scorer in the Rider match with 15 points and junior John Scholl led the Lions against Lebanon Valley with 19 points.

Eckenroth has a total of 1,176 points for his four years at Albright and Scholl is the current leader in scoring with 403 points. Scholl has a 16.8 average.

Prior to the final game with Delaware, Albright had a 66.8 point average for games as opposed to the opponents' 72.7 point average. This was Albright's first losing season in eight years.

FARMER . . .

(Continued from Page Two)

could be invested by the industries to build ghetto industry run by the community members themselves.

In summary, Mr. Farmer is worried about the coming summer. "We are sowing the wind, but must we reap the whirl wind? I love America, but I agonize and grieve for her . . . We must break down the fence and let those on the outside in . . . This has never been America for me . . . Free? Did I say free? . . . not for me, but I swear it will be!"

In his second lecture at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Farmer said that the colorblindness movement of the fifties was not the answer to the Negro problem. He feels that this movement tended to make the Negro lose pride in his color and race. It made the Negro white in that his color was a deformity.

Farmer said that what the Negro needs today is more of a color consciousness. Here the Negro can again develop pride in his race and nationality. What is really needed is a history of the Negro, sited Farmer, this would give the Negro something in which to have pride. A color consciousness would make a serious contribution to the elimination of color discrimination. It would make the employer search for more Negro workers.

He said that the Negro ethnic group tends to stay together like any other ethnic group in America.

In conclusion Farmer said that the Negro loves what is his and he can honor what is others and when he can spread and assimilate he will be getting his gold. "If I am not for myself, who is for me? If I am for myself, who am I? If not now when?"

JV's Finish With Winning Record

While Albright's Varsity basketball squad was unable to achieve a winning season for the first time in many years, their compatriots on the Junior Varsity had what can only be termed a very successful year. In the process of compiling a 13-9 record, the JV's managed to continually excite the crowds with a fast-paced, high-scoring brand of basketball.

Led by solid, steady performances by such players as Joe Bucci, Terry Rhodes, and Vern Kulp, along with part time aid from Bruce McIntosh and Jim Kelly, Coach Boltz's team gave 100% effort in every encounter. Although next year may not find all these fellows with a starting spot on the Varsity, since only two men will be lost through graduation, they can be proud of their individual efforts on the Junior Varsity.

Also, one must congratulate Mr. Boltz, who, although only in his second year of coaching here, and despite having to juggle players as they moved up and down from the Varsity, was able to produce a winning team.



When a basketball team has only won nine games all season, it's nice to find a team that you can beat twice. It's almost like living twice.

But not quite the same.

Albright has found such a patsy in the Lebanon Valley Flying Dutchmen. The Lions grounded the Dutchmen, 82-58, last Saturday night, prompting coach Will Renken to say, "If we played that well everytime, I'd like to play Lebanon Valley again."

One might add again and again and again.

Renken sees some hope for next year. "We have come a long way on defense and I think we have had a significant second half."

Bill (George Washington) Kinser recently won the cherry pie eating contest last Friday when he disposed of three and three-quarters of that traditional bit of Americana.

As that noted commentator on the American scene, H. Rap Brown said, "Revolution is as American as cherry pie."

Well, Bill's thoughts may not be revolutionary, but one wonders about his stomach.

Big Bill is a member of the junior varsity basketball team. Now he has a place in that immortal hall of cherry pie eating champions.

The prize, by the way, was a bottle of Alka-Seltzer.

Albright may have a Middle Atlantic Conference wrestling champion in the 165 pound class if John Ericson can do it next weekend.

You know the old story about if: it's a little word but . . .

The sports parlance for the situation would be: "John can do the job."

The job that he will have to do is simply defeat at least three other wrestlers and then he would be the first champion for the Lions in the history of the sport at the college.

This corner would like to wish John well. Perhaps, a few of you might be able to make the trip next weekend to Annville to see the tourney.

In any case John, bring home the bacon or don't bother to come back to the campus.

Really John the very best of luck to you.

Finally, some news of coming basketball tournaments. Next weekend the MAC Northern Division teams will be playing at the Field House. The joust will involve the four top teams in the North.

They are Wagner, Lycoming, Delaware Valley and Elizabethtown. The following weekend, the NCAA Small College Eastern Regionals will dominate the local sports scene.

Cheyney State and Philadelphia Textile have already been selected. Now the two MAC champions must be decided.

That little matter will be taken care of this weekend when the Northern division king will be crowned at Albright and the Southern winner will come of the tourney at Allentown.

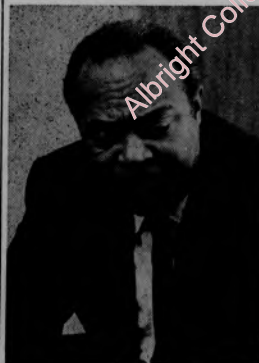
This corner would like to wager a half-penny on Wagner and Muhlenberg.

Now where's a hack-saw so that I can cut this penny in half.

Continued from Page One

Seek Out Black Professors: Farmer

dents out of a population of 1175 students. Should the Negro students be expected to tolerate this exploitation?



Farmer: I shouldn't expect them to boycott; rather, I would expect that they would increase their demands that additional black students be recruited, and that the school provide scholarship funds. Does your admission department go to schools that are predominately white, and do they go to schools that are right in the heart of the ghetto, also? Do they advertise?

Do they make black students aware of the college exists and they are welcome?

Alb.: What about the situation where there are no Negro faculty members, like we have at Albright. We truly have a sterile situation; we don't really get a diversity of opinion. But there seems to be so very few qualified black professors.

Farmer: The question is not that there are so few, but that the competition is rough for those that do exist. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, all of them, are bidding for the services of black Ph.D.'s. The black professor would rather take a position in a large university with a big salary, probably a larger salary than the faculty receives here at Albright. But I think that Albright and all of the small, private, institutions should aggressively seek qualified black professors. They ought to go out of their way to find them. What I'm interested in is a pluralistic kind of society, where there would be some predominately black institutions, like Lincoln, and all of the other institutions which are predominately white would accept a goodly number of black students. I want to see both.

Alb.: Your mention of a pluralistic society leads us to

this question. How would you weigh the balance between the necessity of national homogeneity versus the instability involved in the existence of pluralistic identities?

Far.: I think that the pluralistic identity of the black man, when he finds that identity and unites himself, will be longer lived than the ethnic identity of the white immigrant groups who have come to this country, because it is much more difficult for the Negro to disappear into the outside world, to be assimilated. When the white groups came over from Europe they looked like the people who lived outside of their communities. It was easy for them to disappear into the outside world. The black person has visibility — he can run but he can't hide. It doesn't even help him to change his name. I think here again we have to work on both fronts: while we build up the ghetto with ethnic consciousness, at the same time we must build exits from the ghetto and roads over which assimilation can be achieved.

Alb.: What does the Negro hope to gain from a boycott of the 1968 Olympic Games in

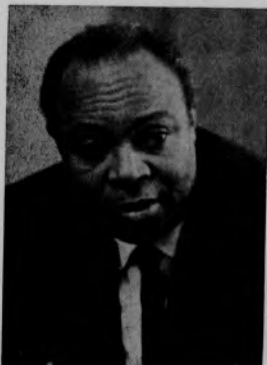
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Racism Harms Black Athlete: Farmer

Mexico City?

Far.: What the black athletes hope to gain is to turn the spotlight of attention upon the still unresolved problems of racism within the United States. We find that if we allow public attention to lag, if we allow that spotlight to be turned out, then people lapse back into lethargy and assume that the problem has been solved, or it has taken care of itself; they forget about the racism problem and sweep it under the rug. We must keep the light of attention upon it at all times—that's what the boy-



cott is aimed at doing. I think that it ought to have an additional objective, that is to protest against South Africa's policies. South Africa has been included in the Olympic Games.

Alb.: Since South Africa is participating, and since that country has always maintained that the Negro is inferior, wouldn't the Olympic Games give the Negro a chance to assert his actual superiority?

Far.: You mean by out-running and out-jumping the South Africans? By out-performing them in the Olympics? The black American, you see, doesn't feel that he has to demonstrate his superiority in these areas. Everyone knows that we have highly competent athletes, but the problem is while these athletes are applauded as athletes, they are not accepted as human beings. Willie Mays, even with all the applause that he receives, had trouble buying a house in San Francisco—there were several sections of the city where they would not sell him a house. When the black athlete is applauded, he is applauded in a similar fashion to how we would applaud, for example, Sea Biscuit. But you wouldn't want him to live next door to you.

Alb.: What about the example of Jimmy Brown? Brown quit the Cleveland team and is now branching off into the areas of recording and acting in motion pictures. Brown's philosophy seems to be that by participating in these various activities he can promote the black identity. This attitude seems to contradict the attitude of black athletes who highlight the race issue by non-participation.

Far.: Jimmy Brown has said that his reason for giving up football and for going into movies is very simple. It's the difference between 60,000 dollars a year and 300,000 dollars a year. This is a good old American tradition. One seeks to better himself. Furthermore, Jimmy Brown is doing something else. He's helping the cause; he has started an economic development corporation out of Cleveland where he has put some of his own money

into it and is getting funds from other sources from around the country. Brown is encouraging black people to go into business, and trying to facilitate their getting the necessary capital. This is a real contribution.

Alb.: During your speech today you indicated that the race situation concerning summer riots is going to get worse before it will get better. Could you comment on Richard Nixon's recent statement that the incidence of rioting in the 1968 summer will significantly decline because civil rights leaders will exert an ameliorating influence on the Negro people.

Far.: Mr. Nixon just has no understanding of the situation. He assumes that the civil rights leaders are able to control the black ghetto community, and they simply are not. If Roy Wilkins or Whitney Young walked in at the middle of a riot, they would have to flee for their lives. There is little communication between the civil rights leaders and the militant, young blacks in the ghetto community. They are not controlled by anybody, except perhaps their local leaders. But I doubt that even they could control them. Rapp Brown couldn't control them, or could Stokely Carmichael.

Alb.: In view of the fact that the riot situation is going to worsen, in the event of the extreme culmination of race rioting—a race war—what you estimate the chances of the Negro to be, even with his guerilla experience in Viet Nam and his munitions?

Far.: His chances would be nil in the long run. He could level the cities, he could blow bridges and power stations, he could indulge in selective assassination. The cities could be utterly destroyed. But the black people would be destroyed too. If such a confrontation came about this would be the greatest tragedy imaginable. The forces of the power structure, which has the responsibility to try to recreate peace and tranquility, would have three alternatives: one, to shoot down masses of people, maybe five million of the twenty-odd million black people; two, to build a wall around the ghetto of stone like the classic ghettos of Europe, or a wall of tanks to keep people in and to keep the other out; third, to resort to concentration camps. Indeed, some of the militant youths are arguing that concentration camps are already being planned. They point to the fact that the camps used to house Japanese during the Second World War have been made operational again, six of them have been taken out of moth balls and cleaned up. I don't know what this means; I assume new barbed wire has been placed around them. The militants claim that this is where we will be put, and the next step would be the ovens.

Alb.: What function does a nihilist like H. Rapp Brown have in the construction of a Negro society?

Far.: It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Even a person whose attitude seems extraordinarily negative has some positive effects. Rapp Brown, and before him Stokely Carmichael, and before him Malcolm X, all served a useful function. Perhaps frightening or stimulating people are necessary to take some action. For example, Malcolm X once said to me after a debate we had at Cornell back in 1962, "Brother James, you fellows

ought to stop attacking us and pushing us around; we help you." I said to Malcolm, "What do you mean?" "Well," he answered, "we make a lot of noise and people take one look at us and scream bloody murder and turn to you. You ought to put us on your payroll. We make more members for you than we do." And then he pointed his finger at me and said, "Remember, Brother James, I made you respectable." And he was right! If he had not been around then I would have been considered the screaming maniac. And today Rapp Brown has made Stokely Carmichael respectable. And Stokely said that would happen, too, when he announced that he wasn't running for re-election as chairman of SNCC, he turned to the press and said, "You guys are going to miss me when I'm gone. You are going to wish I was back here." He was right! They wouldn't believe him. They didn't think anyone could be wilder than he.

Alb.: You spoke of the Orangeburg injustice this afternoon. In the light of these recent murders, couldn't one decide that a lex talionis type of justice carried out by the Negro community itself would be justified, perhaps even necessary?

Far.: Many do feel that it's justified. The only thing that surprises me is that it has not happened sooner. For example, down in Mississippi. I have been surprised that there have been no reprisals for the bombing of churches and the burning of homes. I really expected that someone would have said "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," or "a house for a house and a church for a church." Stokely Carmichael recommended such tactics last spring when speaking at Fisque University, in Nashville, Tennessee. He said if they are going to burn down our churches then we will burn down theirs. We'll all worship inside or we'll all worship outside. It seems now that the bombing of churches in Alabama and Mississippi and other parts of the deep South has died down a bit. I don't know whether Stokely's speech had any effect on that or not.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: There is a difference of opinion concerning the effects of the riots. Some think that the effect is fear among the white community; others say that anger is the principle result. What is your opinion as to what the major result is among the whites?

Far.: I think the result is a combination of many things. There is fear, and anger, which are two emotions which are very closely related. On the part of some there will be a tendency to offer concessions to curtail the riots and thereby to reduce fear. But I am inclined to think that the major reaction, if there is an escalation of these rebellions, will be repression, and violence—a meeting of violence with violence. One would be stupid to think that the black community could win such a confrontation. We are only one-tenth of the population. We have few guns and the guns we have are shotguns and rifles, not automatic weapons, no flamethrowers, no tanks, no jet planes, we don't control the police forces, the sheriffs' departments, the National Guard, the Armed Forces, and we don't control communica-

Another View of Farmer

By Carmen Paone

A blackman by the name of Farmer, a Mick by the name of Fitzpatrick and a Wop by the name of Paone were sitting in the faculty lounge last Thursday sipping coffee and waiting for four o'clock.

That was the time that the Blackman was to deliver his first speech.

The Wop and the Mick were trying to relax their new acquaintance by utilizing that favorite American pastime: small talk.

"How long did it take you to write this book, Mr. Farmer," asked the Wop.

"Six months," was the terse answer.

The conversation went in that particular vein for the next five minutes. It almost gave one the impression that Farmer was nothing but a cold fish.

But first impressions are usually not valid ones.

You see he had driven to Syracuse from Cortland State College that morning, where he made another talk; he flew from Syracuse to New York and then drove to Reading for two more orations.

Sound hectic?

This is the sort of life that the blackman chose back in 1943 when he and a group of friends founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at the University of Chicago.

Yes he is a national figure at this time and has been for many years. But he has had to pay the price that all men have to pay for their moment in the sun.

Farmer does not have anytime to call his own.

He is the father of two children Tami, age nine, and Abbey, who is six years old.

He misses them dearly.

"I'd like to spend a little more time with them," Farmer, however, does not have the time.

Farmer was introduced as a real American. What could be more real than a father who would like to spend more time with his daughters.

After the first talk, he began to unwind, perhaps the reception that he received helped, and he began to be receptive to little jabs by the Mick and the Wop at dinner.

During the meal, Farmer was very loose and began to be receptive to questions from his fellow diners.

Prior to dinner and before the first speech the Mick and the Wop began to toss little ethnic barbs at each other.

Farmer smiled to himself and then began to laugh out loud. "This is fine," he said. "Yes," answered Professor Fitzpatrick, "I'll know that things are all right when you and I can joke with one another in this manner."

For once an Irishman had something sensible to say.

Perhaps, one day Americans all, as were these three, will be able to toss away their restraints that have bound them for centuries, and be themselves.

Freedom When?

How about NOW!

Dear Albrightians.

This is just a short note of thanks to those of you who dedicated some of your time and effort to make "Junior Albrightian Night" a success two weeks ago.

We are especially indebted to the people who assisted us in the transportation of the "little ones" to the campus and home. Also a thank you to the team for the great game.

Sincerely yours,
Donna Florenzio
Ron Reichman

Lecture on God's Power

Spiritual power and its release in human affairs will be discussed in a public Christian Science lecture to be given at Albright College, Tuesday, March 5 by William Henry Alton, C.S.B., of New York City. The lecture is titled: "God's Power at Hand."

Sponsored by The Christian Sci-



ence Organization at Albright College, the lecture is scheduled for Tuesday in Teel Chapel.

Mr. Alton resigned as administrator for the Rockefeller Brothers Governmental Studies several years ago to devote full time to the Christian Science healing ministry in New York City. He has since become an authorized teacher of the religion, and is currently on tour as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

tions necessary for the successful waging of warfare; nor do we have hospitals — so where would our wounded be treated — nor do we have any farms to ensure us a supply of food. So after the first three or four days of fighting, when the food of the ghetto community has been exhausted, how will we eat? It is just senseless to think that that kind of a confrontation would be won by the black people.

Alb.: At the turn of the century labor war seemed justified by saying that it was the only feasible alternative to the degradation of the working man; in many respects an analogy can be made between the struggle of the working man and the struggle of the Negro. Does the justification hold in the case of the Negro struggle?

Far.: No, I don't think that the justification is applicable to the Negro struggle, unless one is suicidal. If one loves the black people then I don't think he wants to see them destroyed. Organized labor, the working people, were the majority of the people in the country, and furthermore they were white. It makes a real difference.