



Mrs. Vera Hinkle, wife of the late Walter C. Hinkle, former president of Alfred State College, poses by the memorial bell tower which was dedicated to her husband's memory Saturday, October 15, 1973. Participating in the program were (from left) E. Allen Witter of Almond, president of the alumni association; Dr. David H. Huntington, college president; Mrs. Hinkle; Professor William W. Stopper, a colleague and close friend of Mr. Hinkle; and Lawrence Romance of Arcade, a student

More than 500 persons attended Saturday's dedication ceremonies for the Walter C. Hinkle Memorial Bell Tower at Alfred State College.

The ceremonies were a highlight of the college's observance of the 25th anniversary of the State University of New York.

Professor William W. Stopper, a close friend of the late Mr. Hinkle who was president of the college from 1960 until his death in 1964, said during dedication of the 63-foot structure:

"This is an appropriate memorial to a great educator for it is in the center of this new campus which he loved, dreamed of, planned for, yet never saw to completion."

Professor Stopper described how President Hinkle organized the Rural Engineering Department in 1937. "His classroom was a section of a dairy barn; his shop a corner of the covered barnyard; his equipment whatever pieces of machinery he could beg or borrow," he recalled.

Accepting the bell tower for the college was Dr. David H. Huntington, who succeeded Mr. Hinkle as president. He said the structure will become our aesthetic feature — a meeting place, an identity point and a college symbol."

Dr. Huntington lauded Mr. Hinkle's vision in mapping the construction of the new West-Side Campus, and noted that the deceased president "was a college leader during the days when the State University system was casting its foundation and developing the plans which led to SUNY's spectacular growth."

Dr. Roger F. Rawe, college vice president and former associate of Mr. Hinkle, presided at the ceremonies. He read a poem written for the occasion by Paul B. Orvis. Mr. Orvis, former president of the college and colleague of Mr. Hinkle, was national chairman of the fund-raising drive which helped finance the bell tower memorial.

William Harrison of Alfred, former chairman of the College Council and another close friend presented Mr. Hinkle's widow with a bouquet of yellow roses and lauded the great contributions of the Alfred educator.

Participating in the ceremonies were two representatives of the alumni.

Lawrence Romance of Arcade, a student here when Mr. Hinkle was

teacher, characterized him as "Mr. Integrity." He told of the man's "great concern for the individual student" and of his efforts "to help us gain confidence and pride in what we were doing." He also noted "Mr. Hinkle was more than a teacher to us all."

E. Allen Witter of Almond, president of the alumni association, pointed out that the bell tower is a gift from alumni, the College Council, faculty, the Educational Foundation of Alfred, Inc., students and friends. He observed that this is a project which the state does not fund.

Eugene Jacobs of Hornell, president of the Educational Foundation, made the formal presentation of the bells to the college, since the foundation contributed substantially to their purchase. He recalled Mr. Hinkle as "sincere, warm, friendly, and never lacking for courage."

Dr. Richard V. Bergren of Alfred gave the invocation and benediction.

Selections by the College Band, directed by Professor Joseph Canale, preceded the program, while the first selection played on the tower carillon following the ceremony was the college alma mater.

Several other events marked the local observance of the silver anniversary of SUNY. These included open house with guided tours, a dinner-theatre program featuring a student production, luncheon, exhibits at the horticulture center photo and art exhibits, plus a combined concert by the Concert Choir and College Band.

Among the special guests at the dedication and silver anniversary observance were Assemblyman James Emery and Steuben County Sheriff Jack Lisi.

**Appreciation**

I would like to express my appreciation to the Ambulance Corp., Dr. Miller, Dr. Tartaglia and the staff at Jones Memorial Hospital for their wonderful care during my stay at the hospital, and also my friends for the visitations, flowers, gifts and cards. They were greatly appreciated.

Ruth Baker

**Dates Claimed:**

Nov. 8 - 7 — Altar Society Rummage Sale.

**Insects Plague Maple Trees**

Since mid-summer many area residents have become increasingly alarmed by a tiny leaf feeding insect attacking their maples.

The usual sign has been a brownish tinge and a curling of the leaves — sometimes in great numbers on one tree. On unfurling the leaf, they have found a long brownish trumpet approximately 2 inches long with the edges of the leaf pulled back around the trumpet by a web. Inside the trumpet would be a short green worm and its feeding area on the leaf is readily seen. This damage is done by the MAPLE TRUMPET SKELETONIZER, which feeds primarily on the lower leaf surface. The adult of this worm is a small gray and black mottled moth.

Damage seems to be limited to Red and Sugar maples. Symptoms first begin to appear in mid to late July as browned skeletonized areas develop. Infected leaves are usually the first to fall and probably this accounts for their being noticed so easily at this time. In general, the damage to the tree is not significant since this occurs fairly late in the season and the total leaf surface is not lost to the maple and a major portion of the trees growth period has passed and buds have already formed for the following season.

At this time the worm will pupate within the trumpet and will be amid the leaves when they fall or will be in the grass about the trees. From the pupae stage this winter it will emerge next spring as the moth, ready to go and lay eggs once more. Control measures would include raking and destroying infected leaves. In general, chemical controls are not practical or necessary although spraying in mid-July with Carbaryl (Sevin) or methoxychlor will give control. Usually the heights of maples, or their numbers, will rule out the ability of most people to carry out a spray program. People who have been particularly plagued by this insect, and would like to have a control measure for next year, might better make their contacts for a commercial sprayer to perform the task for them.

**Houston Example of City Thriving Without Benefit of Zoning Laws**

(Ed. Note! With the controversy over Zoning raging across Allegany County, here is a News Item that is very timely and presents another facet to the issue which we have not seen presented in our Area News Media.)

By FRANK MACOMBER  
Copley News Service

A CITY with no zoning laws to guide its development? You'd wind up with a hodgepodge community where a butcher shop might be doing business next to a charming \$50,000 residence.

No so, insists Bernard H. Siegan, a Chicago real estate attorney who moved to California to teach law and continue his crusade for zoneless development of American cities.

Siegan, who has written "Land Use Without Zoning", a book detailing his ideas about this unusual adventure in community development, backs up his claim with the fact that Houston, Tex., with a population of 1.3 million, is rebuilding most of its midtown complex without a zoning blueprint.

The results have astounded the champions of municipal zoning law, Siegan says.

"DOWNTOWN HOUSTON is booming, partly because it is being redeveloped without zoning restrictions, its pattern born instead out of economic necessity," explains Siegan.

"One company had such confidence in a zoneless Houston that it bought 33 blocks of the dilapidated downtown areas," he reports.

Four other Texas cities are without zoning laws, too — Pasadena and Wichita Falls, with populations of about 100,000 each; Laredo, with 70,000 and Baytown, with 45,000.

Matter of fact, many counties across the nation are without zoning statutes, but 95 per cent of cities with more than 5,000 population have some form of zoning laws.

LOOKING AT the economic, social and legal aspects of zoning, he finds what he calls these flaws: — Politicians and the political processes are unsuited to engage in land use regulation.

— The rights of property and its owners are being nullified in the zoning process.

— Zoning creates serious problems for the less affluent, more problems than it solves.

— It also deprives communities of revenues to which they are entitled.

— Zoning limits competition and fosters real estate monopoly practices.

— As for that butcher shop that somebody might open next to a residential showplace in the absence of zoning restrictions, Siegan concedes "this would not be logical," emphasizing that economic law dictates where a butcher locates his shop.

"He would establish his shop only where customers would want it," explains the attorney.

Moreover, Siegan adds, in zoneless cities development is influenced by private restrictive covenants which dictate, for example, that a glue factory won't be built next to a new residential subdivision.

CONTINUED ZONING, he warns will mean less housing, higher prices and rents in the next 10 to 20 years. Without it, people trained in planning would develop communities according to economic demand.

Siegan studied Houston's zoneless development under a research fellowship at the University of Chicago Law School.

"I found out," he recalls, "that towns like Houston, with no zoning, don't take on any different look. They have good and bad areas, like other cities.

But Houston rents are much lower than they would be under zoning and there is a great supply of adequate housing at all times. Competition keeps quality high and no government is telling you what you must do and where and how you must build your house.

**LIVING UNDER LAW**

Note: The New York State Bar Association offers this column as a public service April 1973

**RIGHT TO ADVERTISE**

Do you have a right to advertise whatever you please in your local newspaper, so long as you are willing to pay for the space?



No. As a matter of fact, ads worth millions of dollars are rejected annually by the nation's press, usually on grounds of bad taste or dishonesty.

To the advertiser who is turned down, this may seem to be unlawful exercise of power on the part of the newspaper. One merchant, whose ads were found unacceptable, raised that issue in a court test.

"A newspaper," he argued, "performs a public service. It has a duty to make its advertising space available to one and all."

But his complaint was denied. The court said that, since a newspaper is not a public utility, it has the same privilege as any other private business to turn down a customer.

That doesn't mean there are no limits at all on a newspaper's right to reject advertising. Suppose, for instance,

that the rejection is part of a scheme to choke off competition and set up an unlawful monopoly. In such circumstances, the United States Supreme Court has ruled, the newspaper is violating the anti-trust laws.

What about the news and editorial columns? Could a person insist on being mentioned in those sections? Again, the newspaper has broad discretion as to what it will publish.

In one case, a reader went to court to complain that his letter-to-the-editor had never been printed. He based his complaint on the fact that the newspaper had invited its readers to write in.

However, the court said the newspaper's invitation for letters did not amount to a promise that it would print them all.

In another case, a political candidate sought damages from a newspaper because it failed to mention his name in a story about the election. But the court ruled that it was the job of the editor, not of the candidate, to decide what was newsworthy. The court said: "(The newspaper) must be the judge of the news it prints."



"A jury consists of 12 persons chosen to decide who has the better lawyer." (Robert Frost)