

The Albrightian

VOLUME XIV

READING, PA. DECEMBER 1, 1971

NUMBER ELEVEN

IS SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMERICA

by BRUCE A. SEAMAN

Jules Feiffer defines satire as "creating a logical argument, that followed to its end, is absurd." Satire is an excellent writing form, and I personally enjoy trying it as a technique to illustrate a point, without alienating the reader. Yet there are issues of such great importance that the chances of satire being misunderstood are too critical to warrant not using the age-old form of simple persuasive essay. In the case of analyzing socialism as a viable alternative for the United States, we have an example of a logical argument that followed to its end is quite rational, possible, essential, and in no way absurd.

Beyond any doubt, the central problem of convincing people that socialism can be a viable alternative for this country is that nobody seems to know what socialism means. Anytime you hear the common and naive rebuttals such as: (1) socialism would mean complete domination by the state; (2) socialism is impractical because of "human nature;" (3) we're all socialists at heart, but of course you know it can't work—it hasn't worked in Russia; (4) you can't have complete equality of incomes because it was the entrepreneurs, goaded by quick profits and incomes, that made America great; and (5) how can you advocate socialism for this country—look at the socialism we have now, and things are only getting worse—anytime you hear these things, you know there is deep misunderstanding. However, the skeptic is not entirely to blame.

Often these arguments are presented sincerely and intelligently. The real problem is that everyone has been confused by the overuse of the word "socialism". Some of the more important types of socialism are "guild socialism", "Christian socialism", "Fabian socialism", "Municipal, state, and Utopian socialism". To further confuse people, the original socialists often call themselves "communists", while communists call themselves socialists—and in practice the distinction is often meaningless. Yet, for those who somehow believe that socialist economic structure must be associated with the repression and sterility of many communist governments, allow me to present a different picture. And for those who want a workable definition of socialism, let me define it as "the social ownership of the important (usually capital) means of production, while allowing for individual ownership of consumer goods, and without implying that the social, or state ownership will result in state management."

This essay will attempt to do the following: (1) present the Yugoslavian socialist model as the best, most democratic, most equitable and most viable alternative to the capitalism of the United States, and (2) examine the reasons why capitalism, far from being the most logical economic system for this country, is in fact quite illogical, and in need of immediate scrapping. In presenting the second argument it is crucial for those who consider themselves "liberals" to recognize that a liberal is "one who despised the consequences of capitalism, but fights to maintain capitalism", and to realize that institutional change alone (as represented by Galbraith, Nader, Fred Harris etc.) is not enough. Please remember that I am not (1) a communist fag, (2) a dogmatic fanatic (in fact, my philosophy has changed very gradually over the years from a Friedmanite free-market capitalist to my present bias), and (3) uninformed about the subject—I have been studying politics and economics for years, and intend to teach it in an university.

For those who have always sought, but never found a socialist country with real economic democracy, basic equality of incomes, non-repressive government, and reasonably efficient and growing economy, I present to you Yugoslavia. It is impossible to give a detailed analysis of Yugoslavia without writing a book, (besides, I am far from capable of writing that book until I've done a lot more research). This bastion of anti-Nazi, anti-Soviet, anti-international bloc politics, and anti-status quo-ism has gone through four economic structures in its relatively short history—near feudalism under a monarchy, state socialism immediately after WW II, decentralized socialism and the imposition of workers councils under limited autonomy.

Since 1965, Yugoslavia has a nearly completely decentralized socialism in which the state owns the major means of production, while making only basic decisions and policies in the areas of foreign affairs, regional equity and development, key and scarce resources, and monetary policy, to name some of the more important. The factories are managed, believe it or not, by the workers. Workers councils are the fundamental decision making bodies of the industries, democratically elected and capable of deciding how to allocate the income of the plant, what and in which quantities to produce, what types of inputs to buy, and how to organize plant

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(Photo by Brian Freedman)

Allan Ruskin, Linda Troutman, Pat Brown, stars in Genet's "The Balcony"

DOMINO PLAYERS PRODUCE GENET'S PLAY OF ILLUSION AND REALITY "THE BALCONY"

On December 2, 3, and 4, the Domino Players will present Jean Genet's play *The Balcony*. The cast of eighteen includes Lynda Troutman as Madame Irma, Ivan Rodriguez as The Chief of Police, Mary Trommter as Carmen, Alan Ruscoe as The Bishop, Mark Rauzon as The Judge, and Tony Serianni as The General. The production is being directed by Dennis Newburne.

Although *The Balcony* is probably Genet's most familiar drama, he is also known for *The Maids*, *The Blacks*, and *The Screens*. In *The Balcony* Genet treats the overall theme of illusion vs. reality. The action centers around Madame Irma's brothel, "The Grand Balcony," which caters to the fantasies of its clients. Outside the brothel and all around it, a violent revolution rages. Ultimately, the brothel must deal with the revolution and illusions and realities merge.

GYMNASTIC TEAM TO APPEAR ON DECEMBER 5

The internationally famous college gymnastics team, from Springfield College, will be on campus Saturday, December 4th. The team has a great reputation, built through 60 years of performances throughout the Eastern section of the United States, and including a performance in Mexico and Puerto Rico. And it's no wonder. This group of young men and women combine athletic ability and showmanship into a two hour show that guarantees to make instant gymnastic fans. Springfield has some of the finest gymnasts in the country and is scheduled three to four years in advance.

Added to the straight gymnastics and the clown routine will be the tableaux, young men performing statues. They have become a traditional part of the show, and a classic in the field of creative art.

The show is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the George Bollman Physical Education Building. Admission for student is one dollar at the door.



(Photo by Brian Freedman)

The triple balance, a highlight of the show.

OPEN DORMS

This editorial is written in response to a letter received by the ALBRIGHTIAN and appearing on page two of this issue. This letter, written by Dean Vandersall, concerns a tragedy which occurred at Howard University in Washington, D.C. The substance of the letter in short, is that a freshman coed was murdered in one of the dorms during visitation hours. The dean of Howard feels that the lack of student responsibility coupled with inadequate security provisions permitted the development of a dangerous situation. Dean Vandersall seems to imply that a similar problem could surface at Albright should the present dormitory regulations be relaxed to allow for open dormitories at all hours.

The ALBRIGHTIAN would like to point out the dangers inherent in drawing comparisons between Howard and Albright. Howard is situated in a metropolitan area notorious for its high rate of crime. Albright, on the other hand, is a small school located in a suburban area far from the underbelly of the community. Albright students have, in addition, shown little propensity for acts of violence, at least up to the present time.

The ALBRIGHTIAN fears that a legitimate concern for security might be transformed into a "scare" argument which will prevent the modernization of dorm regulations. Albright needs to continue along the road to completely open dorms, not to retrench itself in anachronistic rules. Attempts to force Albright into the twentieth century have in the past run into serious opposition from the Board of Trustees. The Board, in spite of its platitudes, accepts in theory and rejects in practice all measures designed to align this campus with present-day attitudes and realities. The Board's hypocrisy and the arguments used to support it lead one to a number of interesting if hypothetical speculations about the Trustees' attitudes: first, that the Trustees feel that Albright students desire open dorms chiefly for purposes of convenience in copulation; secondly, that the Trustees fear that an open dorm policy will reflect poorly on the campus as a whole. It is also possible to speculate that by insisting upon ridiculously elaborate security measures as a prerequisite for open dorms, the Trustees hope to prevent liberalization by claiming financial constraints.

The ALBRIGHTIAN feels that open dorms are of great importance to the growth of students. To stop such development by insisting upon ridiculous security measures which cannot be met is just another example of the political deviousness of the Trustees. Students should continue to work toward an extension of the open dorm policy at Albright through all legitimate channels. When it becomes clear, however, as it virtually has at this time, that the voice of reason will not change the policies of those who rule by fiat, students should begin to seek their goals through other alternatives. The ALBRIGHTIAN would like to suggest that if all else fails, students should consider mass civil disobedience.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The following open letter was written by Associate Dean of Students at Howard University, Edna Calhoun. It was inspired after a series of tragedies occurring in college residence halls in the Washington area that ranged from rape to murder. The murder that Dean Calhoun refers to took place during visitation hours while students were in the area but oblivious to the plight of one of their fellow residents. We offer her words to you out of concern for the welfare of our students and urge you to be responsible citizens so the tragedies of Washington will not become prevalent in Reading. We should like to share with the Albright Community this sensitive and sincere expression of concern.

Dean of Student Office

"Every member of the Howard

University Community is deeply grieved over the tragedy which occurred in Baldwin Hall during last Friday night. Many of us will never forget the heartbreak caused by the untimely death of one who moved among us as friend, pal, and as a charming freshman coed.

"During a conference with the family and relatives after the tragedy the bereaved family, in the midst of their grief, were concerned for the welfare of others. They expressed a fervent hope that such a thing could not happen again. The Housing Office and the University Community share the same concern. There can be no more fitting memorial to Helena than our individual and collective commit-

ment to do everything within our power to prevent a similar occurrence. It is in this interest that I am writing this letter.

"Coeducational visitation constitutes a program demanded by students on the basis of their responsibility, and ability for mature self-direction. The University agreed to meet the request of the students, by granting visiting privileges. Each hall had the opportunity to construct guidelines for implementing this program within the framework of those which had been established by the University. Students participated in the construction of University guidelines. A continuing problem has been the lack of responsibility and co-



THE REALISTIC ASPECT OF DRUGS

by REECE MILNER

There is one aspect of Albright's drug situation which has been given too little thought. This particular point is one in which Albright essentially acts as a microcosm reflecting our society. Both Albright's drug problem and society's would appear to parallel the abortive attempt in the 1920's to prohibit alcohol. This attempt in spite of its high moral and altruistic intent was an ignominious failure. In fact, it produced a situation far worse than the one it attempted to alleviate. The same has obviously proven true with attempts to prohibit drug usage. The conclusion, while trite, is one which society constantly attempts to ignore. This is, that

any attempt by society to legislate morals which come in conflict with the views of any large group is bound to fail by its own weight. When as many people desire to use drugs as presently do, neither society nor Albright can prevent that usage.

They will continue to do so regardless of the medical and legal problems involved. Information on the possible medical dangers of drugs should be as widely disseminated as possible. The other difficulty of drugs and probably the most dangerous is the legal aspect. Our society has begun to find successful methods to treat the problems of drug abuse. The problems of having one's future wrecked by law enforcement is one which has, to date, not been alleviated to any extent.

In spite of the dangers of drugs there does exist a reasonable middle ground. The problem, like that of alcohol lies not in reasonable and moderate use but rather with the excessive user. The fact that human beings need to escape reality on occasion is unquestionably unfortunate but true. The use of drugs to achieve such effects is no more unreasonable than any other escape

mechanism. Our chief area of action should fall in attempting to encourage responsible drug usage: to press for more realistic attitudes towards drugs, to attempt to alleviate the unreasonable legal attitudes of our society. This change as I see it should be in the area of legalizing many of the less dangerous drugs and removing the more dangerous ones from the legal to the medical area. The college could on its own level attempt to distribute information, set up a twenty-four hour crisis clinic, and make long-term counseling available.

In conclusion, I feel that the most critical problem we face is correctly perceiving the drug situation both on campus and in society. Drugs, like anything else in life, can contribute to the overall welfare of human beings. Our attempts to handle the situation should be along the lines of teaching drug users how to safely handle drugs, rather than attempting to execute a blanket prohibition. The attempt to execute such prohibition being of the same ridiculous nature that motivated our grandparents to prohibit alcohol.

THE ALBRIGHTIAN

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SHIRK DISCUSSES CAMPAIGN AND PLANS

by ROBERT GARLIN

The personal style of politicking that Eugene Shirk used in his campaign for mayor was the key to his electoral victory. Addressing the second Political Science department forum last Tuesday, the Republican mayor-elect discussed the campaign and plans for his administration, emphasizing the need for progressive programs and youth involvement.

Shirk characterized himself as a reluctant candidate, noting that the only time he ever really wanted to run for mayor was four years ago—when he lost his re-election bid. He had not intended to be a candidate this year until he noticed that none of the leading candidates were progressive enough to handle adequately what he considered to be the major problem facing Reading.

Shirk admitted that he actually started his campaign for the general election on the day of the primary election (May 19), when he stopped by several polling places in predominantly Democratic precincts to speak with the voters. Throughout the summer he attended as many church, political, and social organizations' picnics as possible, including six during the Labor Day weekend. During the week, Shirk spent his evenings walking around in the heavily Democratic "south-of-Penn" neighborhoods, talking to the people on

their front porches and in luncheonettes and laundromats. He listened to complaints about problems such as speeding drivers, noise, and playground conditions. The effectiveness of such "walking tours" was as much the result of favorable "grapevine" talk about his visits as it was the result of the actual conversations. Many people were impressed by the GOP candidate who ventured into the Democratic strongholds, the backbone of that party's three-to-one registration edge over the Republicans.

By the time the fall campaign began in early September, Shirk had established himself as a strong candidate in terms of popular support. With the mayoral race in full swing, however, he had to work even harder: the outnumbered Republicans had insufficient funds to wage a media campaign against Joseph Kuzminski and his Democratic organization. Shirk's average day began at 6:00 a.m. when he would greet workers as they arrived at the factories. After a brief mid-morning break, he would visit several luncheonettes during the noon hours. "There are 236 luncheonettes listed in the phone book," he explained, "and by the end of the campaign I made it to most of them."

After visiting the homes of both

Republicans and Democrats in the afternoon having dinner at home, Shirk would visit meetings and gatherings in schools, churches, and clubs; starting at 9:00 p.m., he and his assistants would go "bar-hopping." An informer in the Democratic organization frequently tipped off Shirk about where Kuzminski would be appearing at night; the Republican capitalized on the information to surprise his opponent several times by showing up at the same place at the same time.

Shirk's personal approach paid off in a close victory over Kuzminski November 2; his GOP running mates for City Council, however, were not successful. Reading's form of municipal government, known as the "commission form", has four Councilmen and a mayor who serve as both administrators and legislators. Each man runs a large department, and votes as an equal with the other four men. Under the commission government, as outlined by the Third Class Cities Code of Pennsylvania, the mayor always controls the police department and presides over Council meetings; the other departments are assigned by the vote of Council.

Shirk's Council will have a 3-2 Democratic edge; two of the members, Kuzminski and Earl Patterson, were beaten by Shirk

(the latter in last May's primary); and, finally, three of them, Kuzminski, Patterson, and newly-elected Democrat Douglas Palm, have possible future mayoral aspirations (Shirk himself said he would not run again). Despite these circumstances, Shirk does not believe that he will be plagued with continual political conflicts: he will appeal to City Council to subordinate their party loyalties to their loyalty to the city as public servants.

The primary efforts of his administration will be directed toward the various projects and programs aimed at revitalizing the downtown Reading area: the downtown Penn Mall, the Riverfront industrial park, the Never-sink housing project (for middle- and lower-income families), the South Reading bridge, and the formation of a city-county transportation authority. The success

of these efforts, Shirk explained, depends on the enthusiasm and support of the community as a whole and the increased participation of young people in particular. Shirk said that he will establish an advisory committee of students and working youths from all sections of the community (including Albright), emphasizing that planning for the future should include those persons who will have to carry out those plans. Shirk also promised that he would have a regularly-scheduled "open house" so that citizens could speak with him about issues and problems. His administration, he stressed, will be a progressive one, not bound by the traditions of his party or of local politics. He was elected, he believes, because the majority of the people of Reading also want a more progressive approach to solving the city's problems.

What Would You Like To Learn?

by JANET SCHWARZMAN

Anyone interested in candlemaking, ceramics, Chinese cooking, patching and healing clothes or yoga? Soon, under the guise of a small free university, all of these activities will be available.

Barb Schreck, in working in conjunction with the Experimental Education committee of Student Council, would like to provide a means whereby anyone who desires to learn something can be referred to someone else who is willing to teach.

Next week, each student will receive a notice in their mailbox on which they will be able to indicate their interests and skills. By Interim, this miniature free university will be able to begin operating.

In his book entitled *Deschooling*

Society, Ivan Illich discussed this in two forms, Skill Exchanges and Peer-Matching. Generally, in a skill exchange "people list skills, conditions under which they would be willing to serve as models for others who want to learn these skills and the addresses at which they can be reached." Peer-matching involves a "communications network which permits persons to describe the learning activity in which they wish to engage in a hope of finding a partner for the inquiry."

The Interim Semester offers time to learn many things. Any questions, interests or ideas, contact Barb Schreck, Box 1174. Don't forget to return the notices.

STUDENT COUNCIL MINUTES

Committee Reports

Experimental Education: Working on ideas for the free university, a peer matching F.U. is being organized. Match-ups will be made between students who have a desire to learn a skill and anyone who is capable of teaching the particular skill. Contact Jan Schwarzman Box 1182 for more information.

Academic Study: The number of students on the Academic study

Utopias Course Repeated

Drs. Barth and Raith will repeat their interdisciplinary seminar course on Utopias this Spring Semester.

The Utopian literature, both classical writers (Plato—More—Bellamy) and the modern works of Vonnegut, Reich, and Skinner will be explored.

This course listed as Religion 402 is restricted only in size and to those with a "B" or better average. It is being repeated in response to sizeable student interest.

The seminar will meet on Wednesday afternoons at 3:00 P.M. Interested students should contact either Dr. Barth or Dr. Raith prior to registration on December 6, 1971.

committee has been resolved. Volunteers are needed to organize the departmental studies to investigate each course, professor, and overall curriculum and requirements of each department. Anyone interested in participating in a student evaluation of the academic procedures and atmosphere of the college should contact either Jean Billingsley Box 198, Jay Adler Box 123, Margie Hollinger Box 614, or Neil Karman Box 660. Special Events Standing Committee: A photography contest is being discussed, this would happen at the beginning of second semester.

Executive Committee: Mark Shaw reported that discussions between the Executive Board of the Faculty and the Executive Board of Student Council are still in progress regarding the re-writing of Article III of the Senate Constitution. The E. Board should have a formal proposal ready within two weeks.

OLD BUSINESS

Student Security Force: Beth Painter reported that the gymnasium will be open for free play during the following hours. The Dean of Students office will cover the expense of the extended use of the facilities, contrary to the philosophy of the student activities fee and the student security force. In Addition, the Library will be open from 5 p.m. Saturdays until 10 p.m.

after Thanksgiving until the end of finals. This expense will be paid by the Office of the Academic Dean. The extended use of these facilities is on an experimental basis, and an evaluation will be taken to determine whether it is worthwhile to extend the use of the facilities.

The Extended Hours are: Gymnasium: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays (already exists), 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays Library: 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Saturdays (after Thanksgiving until the end of finals)

New Business Stage band Competition: Craig Sansonetti read the proposal submitted to Council by Ted Ennis, manager of the Albright College Stage Band. Craig moved that Council back the Stage band competition, assuring us that the \$250.00 allocated would most likely be returned, and that Council take no percentage of the profits. The motion passed.

Respectfully,
Paul Docktor
Recording Secretary

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RADICAL ECONOMICS

On November 17 in the South Lounge the Economics Department presented Dr. Howard Wachtel from American University. His talk dealt with Radical Critiques of Orthodox Economics and American Society.

Dr. Wachtel, who is one of the founders of the Union for Radical Political Economics, did his graduate work at Michigan and in Yugoslavia. Radical Economics is about three years old and according to Wachtel is in its "embryonic stages." Wachtel's speech was mainly a progress report and his impressions of radical economics. Radical Economics is, as stated by Dr. Wachtel, an unlearning process of political thoughts. It is more difficult to unlearn these thoughts. Another way of trying to describe radical political thoughts is that radical ideas are not new ideas; they are the attempt to escape old ones. This is, in essence, the way of developing radical thought.

The main idea of Radical Political Economics is the development of an alternative to the existing social standards. Dr. Wachtel stated that there were two ways of doing this: on the methodological level and on the substitutional level. Therefore, Radical Political Economics is a study of the process of social change. It is his intention to develop a dynamic, qualitative theory from this study.

To develop this theory Dr. Wachtel proposed three ideas: 1. an in depth analysis of the structure of the social system of the United States and how it relates with the social systems of other countries.

2. look at the forces that the country produces which propel it towards change. These forces take the shape of conflicts. These forces that produce change are the Theory of Transition.

3. where society is going in terms of what we see it doing. Orthodox Economics assumes that it is human nature to "truck, barter, and exchange" in order for us to become economic man. Dr. Wachtel, however, asserts that we have to look at the concrete consciousness rather than at behavior. He says that we must atomize human behavior subject to certain rules. A good example analyzing forces of change is the growth in the women's liberation movement. This, so he says, is a tangible cage of the productivity in the home, the woman has more free time. Adding this free time to the institutional lag which already exists creates the woman consuming more in an irrational way. This is the main idea behind this movement, for she is no more oppressed today than she was earlier.

Dr. Wachtel proposes that his radical critiques are "disharmony and disequilibrium". He is also willing to go out and test his ideas. He feels that a qualitative change must be brought about in which there is a basic "flipping over" of subordinate and dominant relations. This states that nature wins out over the individual.

According to Wachtel, Radical Political Economics are interested in the sources and constraints and how they can be changed.



Dr. Wachtel speaking in South Lounge

Photo by Joseph Aprile



EXPOSE'

by PETER NICHOLSON

Friday night at 8, the Ray Allen Trio and some friends gave a concert, titled "Expose' in Jazz Forms," in the Campus Center Theatre. It concerned itself with the differing forms of music, such as: jazz, rock jazz, semi-rock, and folk idioms. The concert was well attended, but not by Albright students.

I talked to Mr. Mest before the concert and he said that they would try to have an informal, jam session type, concert. They certainly succeeded in that respect; their music appeared very free, in fact at times the brass

sounded a little harsh, they were taking it so freely. Their music was the type you listen to; visual effects were not necessary so they used only dim lights (no spot lights). The crowd was very receptive and appreciative to each of the talented guests with the Trio. I would classify their musci as dinner (soft, jazz and rock-jazz), dance (semi-rock), and easy listening (vocal, folk).

The Ray Allen Trio has been together for six years now. Their purpose is not to earn money, but for self-enjoyment; to have fun. As Mest described it, "Polarization" holds the trio together. Many musicians wait years for

the time when they can do what they want to do and know that the group is right for them. For Mest it was nine years before he met both the other players and the group formed.

In relation to last year's concert by the Trio, this year went smoother. Last year the music was so practiced that it was stiff and jazz can not be stiff. Mest was explaining jazz to me; "It can be very frustrating because it is not popular." He explained its popularity with how much people could understand it: many people enjoy folk music because it is simple, jazz is not so simple.

Letter To The Editor/

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operation within these guidelines on the part of amny students residing in the halls. Irresponsibility is exhibited in areas crucial to the welfare of all residents. Specific instances are as follows: "Guest Registration Forms are designed to provide the following information—name of the resident host/hostess, room number, name of guest, address of the guest, arrival time, and time of departure. Many students make a mockery of this form. Fictitious names are entered, meaningless addresses are given, and the majority of students fail to sign their guests in, or out. Desk staffs are subjected daily to searing insolence and abuse when they stop individuals and request that they sign the register. Many students sign in guests whom they do not know. Others often sign in a friend's friend, when the hostess is not in the building leaving the guest free to roam the halls.

"Escorting Guests: The guidelines require that 'All guests must be met in the lobby of the residence hall by the resident host/hostess and must be escorted by that resident host/hostess at all times.' Each student reading this item can attest to the poor cooperation given this guideline.

"Illegal Use of End Doors: In Bethune Hall a constant problem has surrounded the illegal use of end doors. Safety laws prevent these doors from being locked from the inside; they can only be opened from the inside. A number of students persist in the illegal use of these doors, male guests are entered and let out through these doors. The alarm is heard intermittently through-

out the night. When a guard arrives at the spot, the individual has disappeared.

"It is not my intent to point out every infraction. Each student resident knows intimately of which I write. My only intent is to call to attention the absolute necessity for abiding by the rules, not only for ones own protection, but for that of the whole residence hall population."

"I wish, also, to call to your attention the necessity for reporting infractions on the part of residents, strangers on the dorms, or any unusual occurrence. A sort of 'silent conspiracy' to protect the peer group can be counterproductive. A sad commentary regarding the tragedy of last week has been revealed by statements of individuals who now speak publicly of extreme infractions which were never reported at the time they occurred. It is in everyone's best interest that such infractions are reported when they occur, and immediately.

"At the present time 2,399 students are enrolled in the halls. The University will move to whatever is indicated as needed to tighten security, but it must be understood by each student that security, like charity, begins at home. Sufficient guarding service is a necessity, but it must be remembered that it is impossible to protect approximately 3,000

young adults if they act irresponsibly and without regard for their individual safety and that of their fellow students.

"Through this letter I am appealing to each resident to examine

his/her personal conduct, general attitude, and level of cooperation regarding those regulations basic to wholesome and healthful group living. Student life in a residence hall is directly conditioned by the way in which the students live in that hall. It is expected that dormitories on a University Campus will provide a safe, serene, and pleasant atmosphere in which college students who have commitments to their own self-advancement, —can live, study, and rest. Such a climate can be obtained only to the level that all residents respect these principles.

"There is a tendency on the part of some unthinking individuals to belabor, and tune out any suggestion coming from a sector which they have labeled as 'establishment.' Such an attitude can be destructive to constructive and positive improvement.

"I implore you to listen and hear. Let it not be said, ever, that Helena died in vain.

"Please read this letter, and digest its contents. And, from this day forward, let us resolve to work together more closely toward improving the climate in residence halls, upgrading the quality of scholarship, and improvement of student life in general at Howard University.

"Make this our Memorial to Helena.

"Most Sincerely,

Edna M. Calhoun
Associate Dean of Students"

DERELICTUS EMERITUS AMERICUS: "THANKS, BUT I JUST HAD A SHOESHINE"

by BRUCE A. SEAMAN

Scene: Jimmie Kramer's Peanut Bar on Penn St.

Time: a rather typical night
Cast: Ethel the devoted and underpaid waitress, Wolfgang Grassl (just stopping over in Reading en route to D.C.), Rich Stanley, Kath McKean, your editor, and yours truly. Special thanks to an eighty year old married couple, Jimmie's wife, the owner, a writer of unknown skill, two rather illustrious members of the Albright faculty, and our special guest star, "Crazy Al" who simply stole the show.

This episode requires a special note. Somehow the Reading area has become synonymous with the Pagoda. Don't ask me why. It is obvious that that oriental structure has as little in common with Reading as the London Bridge does with the desert of Arizona. It serves at best as an example of America's propensity for obtuse tourists. In short, if it looks unique sell it as a tourist attraction—make sure to provide pencils, dolls, and miniatures as souvenirs. Equally amazing is that few people have discovered the real "pulse" of this city. A real pulse is a place that captures the spirit of the people, and provides a haven for the development of the personalities that thrive here. Let me present the

infamous Peanut Bar. I am a late convert to this palce. But let me say this—as long as I'm in Reading (which won't be much longer), that place will be my second home. Even the Evergreen Diner comes up short (sorry Do Do and Bob, the owners of the Diner).

"When Irish Eyes are Smiling when Irish eyes are smiling"

Parola: "Ethel, let's get some peanuts over here!"

Stanley: "What do ya mean, 'let's get some peanuts over here', I haven't been able to inhale for the last two hours without getting stray peanut shells in my mouth and nostrils. And look at this floor; its beginning to look like my house."

Wolfgang: "Bitte, Bitte, get some beer over here, I'm dying of thirst from these ridiculous nuts."

Ethel: "Alright, that'll be five beers coming right up."

Owner of Bar: "Hold it, hold everything. That kid looks like he's in pre-pre-puberty; either that or barely post natal."

Seaman: "Ken, don't take it so hard; some day you'll appreciate . . ."

Parola: "Shutup, you quasi mature intellectual degenerate—you haven't been able to grow a mustache in nine months.

What did it do, abort? Anyway,

she's talking about Wolfgang."

Owner: "Let's see your cards."
Wolfgang: "What is this, an SS raid? I left my American Express Card at home."

McKean: "She means your LCB card. I once had friends from Minnesota stop in Pennsylvania. They couldn't get served without an LCB and Minnesota doesn't even have a Liquor Control Board."

Seaman: "Ah come on. He's old enough."

Wolfgang: "Yea, where I live in Austria, I was weaned intervenously on beer since I was three days old. Have you ever been baptized while drunk?"

Parola: "Ok. You got us. Give him a Coke on the rocks."

Again from the bar: "Now we got inflation, and this stupid freeze—I tell you, we're in an economic shambles."

Seaman, and core of economic experts: "Hey pal, come on over here, we wanna talk to you."

Crazy Al: "Did I hear the word 'talk'? 'Talk' now there is a word."

Stanley: "Here, have a peanut."

Al: (in a distinctive W.C. Fields drawl) "Now thanks, I just had a shoeshine."

McKean: "What do you think about the war?"

Al: "And you long-haired kids, and not just you little miss, you long-hairs—you I wanna reach." "Roll out the barrel, we'll have a

barrel of fun; roll out the barrel . . ."

Prof No. 1: "Did anybody ever tell you you talk like W.C. Fields?"

Al: "Yes, I dooooo. But remember, the war is number ooooo. Let's get everybody out, out, out."

Everybody: "It's getting late, we gotta go. Hey, if we run into you later on, who should we ask for?"

Al: "Either Al, John or Bill."

Owner of Bar whispers to Seaman: "Hey why don't you take your friend with you. I'll wrap him up and give him to you for Christmas."

Prof No. 2: "Well, Al, John, or Bill, do you want a lift home?"

Crazy Al: "Naw thanks, I just had a shoe shineeee."

Suddenly, a semi-stupored voice rises up from the bar—"Are you kidding? Hemingway and Faulkner could write better than any English professor. If that prof was so good, why the hell was he teaching. Burp."

The seven of us in unison: "Uhhhhhhhhhhhh."

Meanwhile, in another section of the "dining area", our plot thickens as two elderly people are overheard saying: "My, aren't those kids the nicest kids you ever saw. They have long hair. But they're well behaved and just having a grand time.

They certainly aren't hippies or anything."

Seaman: "Ok, Rich, you get that literary expert. I'll nail the old couple."

After sitting with the couple for a few minutes (long enough so they could buy me a beer) I tired of hearing: "I was just telling Andy, 'My those young people are the nicest people I've ever seen', isn't that right Andy?" Andy always said "Yes, Edith", just like in the movies.

Back at the table we had succeeded in getting our man over for a chat. Remember, it is always good to get into talks with the "regulars". These people are great, and far more important than just providing material for a new Derelictus.

Writer: "My name is Joe, and I'm a writer. I travelled around the world in a freighter for 2½ years, although I must admit no one seems to want to buy any of my stuff."

Parola: "Great, you can write for the ALBRIGHTIAN—low salary, poor working conditions, but a chance in a lifetime to become a martyr."

Joe: "No. Right now I'm contracted to write innovative graffiti on the bathroom walls at the Park Theatre, and until something better comes along . . ."

Parola: "Ok, forget it, forget it."



Brown Jenkin: A Different Sound

by MITCH SAUNDERS

A musical combination of folk and folkrock was the scene at Albright this past weekend. The music was provided by Brown Jenkin, a group which originated in Delaware and is currently on a tour of many of the small colleges of the East. Expecting to cut a record after this tour, Brown Jenkin, with a slightly different sound is surprising a great number of people. But, I must admit that the group does lack some professionalism, and is at times extremely amateurish. They at times bull to the point of boredom and this detracts from the talent which they ap-

parently possess. Their folk sound was of mediocre quality but the folkrock arrangements had the Campus Center swinging, a feat which is seldom accomplished.

In addition to their performing talents the artists of Brown Jenkin also possess a talent for musical composition. Playing works of other performers and also introducing a variety of their own original pieces, Brown Jenkin provided a diversified and mind-probing program. With the addition of a little more professional polish, I can foresee Brown Jenkin emerging into the spotlight of today's music.

THE LIGHT COMPANY

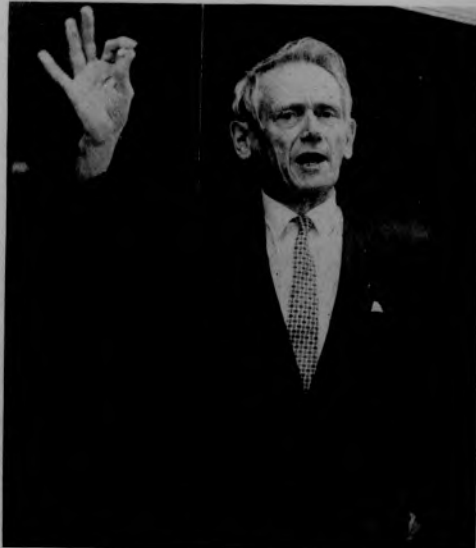
by SANDY STUMP

On Thursday, November 18 at 11:00 A.M. The Light Company, a trio of ordained United Methodist ministers, appeared before a receptive audience in the Memorial Chapel. With their first number, "Let's Get Together", Dave Trout, Bill Hanlin, and Bob Morley established themselves as fine musicians whose voices blend almost naturally. This quality was particularly evident in "Carry On To Tomorrow" and "A Question of Relevance", one of Bob's compositions dealing with the problem of making Christ's deeds meaningful today.

The group as a unit has a great sound and the individual members also display their talents. Dave was featured in "Mr. Bojangles" and "You've Got a Friend", and no one can doubt his ability as a soloist. Perhaps the most beautiful song in the performance, however, was Bob's rendition of the old hymn "Amazing Grace". His soft voice and the simplicity with which he sang gave the hymn more meaning than could ever be achieved with a large, well-rehearsed choir.

The Light Company presented a varied musical program that succeeded in demonstrating their versatility. The songs ranged from a light-hearted jab at the lyrics of the '50's to the contemporary "King Herod's Song" from "Jesus Christ Superstar".

Much of the enjoyment of the performance, however, was elicited by the artists themselves. They seemed to enjoy what they were doing, and the relaxed atmosphere they created enabled the audience to sit back and enjoy their sound.



Dr. Van de Camp, eminent astronomer who after 40 years of observation discovered the first extra-solar planets, spoke as a guest lecturer to the Albright College Physics Department.

photo by Brian Freedman

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AT ALBRIGHT

by JANET SCHWARZMAN

Is religiosity a sound reason for condemning a 24 hour open dorm policy, for keeping the library and tennis courts closed on a Sunday morning? Perhaps—but if the religiosity is professed, yet is not evident, there is a definite need for further evaluation of current policy.

At Albright there are many institutionalized means of participating in a religious group. Besides the chapel service and mass held every Sunday morning, there are numerous clubs (Yokefellows, Newman Association, Chavarim, Kappa Tau Chi) and programs sponsored by the Convocation Committee (Thanksgiving Service, Communion, Light Company, Sebastian Temple). It would seem that partici-

participation in these activities would be indicative of the religious atmosphere of the college.

Of the 850 Protestant students (279 of which are United Methodist), only 50-150 attend the chapel service on Sunday mornings. Forty of this same group participate in Yokefellows (Christian oriented, but largely Protestant). Chaplain Yrigoyen also noted that there were 6

faculty members participating in this group.

Similarly, of the 278 Catholic students attending Albright, approximately 60-80 attend Mass held every Sunday morning under the direction of Father Quinn, and only 10 are active members of the Newman Association (which all Catholic students are automatically members of).

continued on page 7, column 3

Strengthening Your Faith

by PETER NICHOLSON

Yokefellows—that name does not appear in any publication about Albright College (a college affiliated with the United Methodist Church), yet it is the group on campus whose main purpose is strengthening the Christian commitment of anyone in the Albright community.

Yokefellows was begun two years ago mainly because of student interest and motivation, with Gene Barth, Bill Marlow, and Chuck Yrigoyen acting as advisors. An average meeting is 25 to 35 students, faculty, and administrators; that is to say, anyone in the Albright community who by their Christian commitment feels the necessity for having fellowship, study, and worship group. Binding the group together between meetings is a lectionary which offers daily Bible readings, and just recently started, there are 15 minute worship services on Mondays and Thursdays before classes start.

In addition to their bimonthly meetings in the homes of students and faculty, they have five satellite groups, who were just formed, and have the following as an outline of topics:

- 1) the role of the organized church,
- 2) Should the church be inclusive or exclusive,
- 3) what is the meaning of worship,
- 4) who are the "Chosen People", and
- 5) what are relevant congregational organizations.

This group functions well with its small number; its purpose is not to have a large membership, but it is not exclusive either, anyone who is truly seeking a deeper commitment to Christian experience, sign up with Mrs. Upham, the Chaplain's secretary, to receive the mailings telling of when and where the meetings are to be held.

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IS SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMERICA?

continued from page 1, column 2

production. Dr. Wachtel, who spoke at Albright last week, did his thesis on these Councils, and I studied under a Yugoslav scholar from Great Britain, both of whom are convinced that the democratic nature of these councils is real—not just written in the constitutions. There are of course problems with the technocratic experts having a great effect on decisions. But those workers with such skills who are called "managers" must simply carry out the decisions of the majority of the workers councils.

I am not trying to hide the less glamorous aspects in the analysis, which because of the numerous important changes in this structure is incredibly complex. There is no denying that Yugoslavia has had problems. But most of the problems with recessions and inequities have been the result of the famous nationalistic hatreds within the six provinces of Yugoslavia, as well as droughts and other "externalities". Furthermore, it is important to note that due to a history of farming being run somewhat communally by groups of families—an organization with an unfortunate paternalistic bias that led the younger members to crave self ownership and management—Yugoslavia has had difficulty collectivizing its agricultural sector. Thus, although there has been widespread and effective land reform, limiting the ownership of giant "fiefdoms", much of the land is privately owned. Even though due to the smallness of the plots of land it has been necessary to "share" certain mechanical devices in a farmers' "cooperative", this plan is working well at the present. There are still collective farms, with the stipulation that a majority of the farmers are free to disband them at any time, subject to legal stipulations concerning the equitable sharing of all debts accrued. The agricultural sector, thus, is also quite decentralized.

At present, the factories are in a sense "rented" from the Government, and must compete in a predominantly free market situa-

tion in which profitability is the key to further production. The important difference is that the "shareholders" are the workers themselves. They make the decisions; they feel a remarkable sense of identity with the factory (not like the intense alienation of the American worker); they share in the losses and the profits. **No one profits from someone else's work.** No one continues to be rich because he had the money to sit back, invest and reap the rewards.

There is no country in the world to my knowledge that has a more equitable distribution of income. Unlike the fascist Soviet Union, the military and the ruling elites, as they filter down through the management positions, do not receive grossly disproportionate incomes. Social services in Yugoslavia are extensive. Not only is every citizen assured of the right to work, pensions, holidays, a minimum wage, and to family welfare benefits, but the social services such as medicine are decentralized and managed by its staff. There has been no private practice (except for some dentists) and health clinics are free (except for prescriptions). The unemployment benefits have already been tightened to avoid abuse. Family allowances are paid for all children. Women enjoy the security of tenure in their jobs throughout pregnancy and beyond. Housing consumes a lesser proportion of a worker's income than in most Western countries (Fred Singleton in his books on Yugoslavia), and education is difficult, but free to those who are capable of meeting the standards.

It is not nirvana. Unemployment exists—lessened by the many who work in Germany. Hatreds bred from centuries of internal warfare have not been rectified. But the key is to view this structure as commendable. It is not state dominated. It is equitable. It combines the efficiency of the free market without the alienations and repressions of private ownership and elitist management. In short, for those who have found comfort in not see-

ing a socialist country worth emulating, it provides an uncomfortable and frightening rallying point for the critics of American capitalism.

Now to briefly look at this American capitalism—the bastion of the "free world." The workers are totally alienated (listen to some of them in a bar sometime—they are nearly Marxist). The constant process of trying to plug up the holes of an inequitable system has led to a dominant central government led by men without faces, whose roles are played out in theatres without audiences. For those who dislike big government, let me say—"join the crowd." Let us recognize that although the phase two giant is probably capable of doing a commendable job in patching up yet another crisis (there is no doubt that Phase II is more equitable than Phase I), it has led to what may be a permanent, dominant role of the government. Either we accept that the basic cruelties of a private capitalist economy must be checked by the government, or we opt for a new private structure. The American medical profession is nothing short of a scandal—a gross insult to everyone, which filters down to even the level of Albright and its stifling pre-med situation. Land is lying unused while millions starve. Industry continues to create wants where none exist, while continuing to make shoddy, obsolete, polluting products—only to use 52% of its costs in telling you what a benevolent giant it is. Small elites get incredible wealth from the workers while people beg in the streets of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Balt.... Although war is certainly not indigenous to capitalist societies, and while anyone who cites Vietnam as an example of Marx's capitalist economic war is naive it is really a war of political stupidity), this economy still attempts to justify military spending as essential to employment and the general welfare—in essence saying it is an inherent part of our system. While this economy allows a majority to be dominated by a minority, people actually live

the audacity to suggest that it is the most rational system for America.

Let it be clear that the welfare states of Sweden, and some would say the U.S., are not socialism. It is just a desperate attempt to preserve capitalism by patching up the faults. In Sweden 95% of the means of production are privately owned. At a conference of economic professors at Millersville, sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, there were a number of crucial premises stated. They were stated by a group far from radical, and unfortunately failing to recognize the ultimate implications of the premises. They stated: (1) the ultimate economic structure, not the ultimate economic policy is the most important problem; (2) monetary and fiscal policy is not sufficient to cure our problems; (3) the process of trying to save capitalism by bits and pieces of "rules" is inefficient because they often work at odds; (4) the continual need to assert the federal government in this process of patchup is a dangerous precedent, and (5) there is a "socially optimal" mix of goods—meaning that a society with a gross Gross National Product made up of irrelevancies is no better off than a society with less "wealth" but more essential services. This last one is a problem entirely solved by Yugoslavia, and requires a real attempt at value change in the consumer. These five premises, with little imagination, lead one to think of the Yugoslavian economy. They lead one to rationally conclude that maybe socialism is the answer.

Finally, let me try to explode another common myth—the "convergence theory of economies," which cites the U.S. and the Soviet Union as getting closer on their economic structures (as two examples of such a convergence). Remember that the ownership of the means of production has not changed in either country. Each nation is borrowing that aspect of the other's that may just keep it alive, while preserving its present

structure. For the Soviets, whose system is obviously unlike Yugoslavia, this is called "state socialism." For the U.S. it is called "state capitalism." In many respects they are the same—more because of political bias than economic, and neither an example of the inherent process of capitalism becoming socialism and vice versa.

Although there are many remaining questions, these must be left to perhaps the Albright "free university," in the formative stage. But this is clear—and to paraphrase Richard Nixon can add a bit of irony. When the greatest nation in the world cannot insure its people the basic, natural rights of life, health, and education—not based on labor market structures beyond the control of the individual worker; when the greatest nation in the world is run by an elite of perhaps 300,000, who are inordinantly wealthy, and therefore influential; when the greatest nation in the world must continue to fight and destroy countries and peoples fighting for their own liberation and social equality; when the greatest nation in the world must foster big, non-democratic and reactionary labor unions to combat big, elitist corps of "public servants" referees; when the strongest nation in the world must fear being destroyed by its own polluting excesses stemming from the force that the biggest GNP is the best situation; when the most "democratic" nation in existence cannot insure its majority of workers decision-making power in their most important life situation—their jobs; and when the abuses of this system can be made fashionable by those who are the biggest abusers, by creating "environmental departments" in United Steel, and by having the present government attempt to impress us with their minimal social schemes—then it is time for new leadership for the United States of America. Leadership of not Muskie, or Humphrey or even McGovern—but leadership in a new economic system is needed headed by someone not devoted to simply "patching" up the dike. Perhaps it was a faulty dike, and only a new one will do the trick.

RELIGION ON CAMPUS

continued from page 6, column 4

Chavarim, the only Jewish oriented group on campus (although open to all religious denominations) has 10 members of the 99 Jewish students here.

Chaplain Yrigoyen, in pondering this enigma, noted that all religious activities on Albright's campus are voluntary. Five years ago, both Sunday chapel services and convocations were required programs. He continued by commenting that the attendance in religious activities is reflective of the culture in general (which at this time is moving away from institutionalized religion). But, he concluded that religion can still be recognized as important—an atmosphere can be

created to recognize the importance of religion and to encourage participation in the activities offered.

Father Quinn also felt that religion is now taking on a different exterior manifestation (more in terms of an underlying religious atmosphere). He indicated that the college itself cannot superimpose religion on the students. The school must first determine how religious the students are.

Basically, the issue is whether the college can determine its religious atmosphere which may or may not be there in reality. It



(Photo by Brian Freedman)

Tony Conrad and some members of the Cinema Club filming "Eating."

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It is easy to assert that there is a religious undertone—after all, many activities are religious in nature. Yet how can an atmosphere be measured? The statistics show that there is less of a concern, less participation in religious organizations. Where is the professed religiosity?

'Bright Hoopsters Open Season Soon

The Albright Lions, hoping to improve upon their 15-10 log of last season, open the '71-'72 season home next Wednesday eve against the tough St. Joe Hawks out of Philly, Pa. The J.V. tilt starts at 6:45 and the big battle starts at 8:30 over at Bollman Center.

Dr. Will Renken, head hoop mentor for the Lions, goes into his 17th consecutive season with former Albright backcourt standout and baseball ace Mike Klahr handling the J.V. chores.

Returning for the Big Red are 6 starters from last year's cam-

paign who took the 'Bright into the MAC North finals up at Wilkes College at the end of season.

Included are senior captain from North Bellmore, N.Y. forward Ira Goodelman; junior forward from Reading High Walker Wadsworth; and super sophs Paul Mellini and Ray Ricketts. This backcourt can't be beat in the league. Also top forwards in sophs Jeff Steuber and Bob Semkow, both from Perth Amboy, Jersey, round out the squad.

Frosh prospects include center-forward Bob Gingrich, out of

Pottsgrove High and in high school one of the top players in the Ches-Mount league, and Dwight Repsher, a top leaper and bounder from Pen Argyl, Pa.

Junior transfer Frank Lukaszewicz, from Hemstead, N.Y., should add needed depth in the guard slots along with Cherry Hill, Jersey's Bob Gallagher.

Other key returnees include big Jim Amweg, 6-6 soph from New Milford, N.J.; Ron Miller, another jumper at 6-6 from Springfield, Pa.; and Steve Nee, a 6-3 forward from East Elmhurst, N.Y.



Albright head hoopster, Will Renken appears to conjecture about the forthcoming season with Big Red captain, Ira Goodelman. The Lions open the season home next Wednesday eve against the St. Joe Hawks.....
(Photo by John Bacot)

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14TH AND UNION STREETS

Intramural Women's Volleyball

by ANN BATLAS

On Monday, November 15, the playoffs for intramural women's volleyball took place. In order to be fair, the managers Janet McIlvaine and Karen Kramer had the first two teams to play picked out of a box. At 6:30, the Out to Lunch Bunch played Kline in a fifteen minute period. At the end of the time the Out to Lunch Bunch defeated Kline 24 to 17. Next Mu Gold played the winner, which resulted in Mu Gold winning 29 to 9.

Harriers Finish 11th in MAC's

The Albright Lions paced by the jaunting of freshman Jim Blankenhorn, out of Mahanoy City, Pa., placed eleventh in the MAC College Division championships last Friday afternoon at Philadelphia's five mile Belmont Plateau five mile course in Fairmount Park.

Swarthmore College maintained its rule in the college division, winning the race for the third straight year with 36 points, as Rick Schultz, Steve Lubar and Mike Donahue finished 1-2-3.

Jim Blankenhorn came in 34th for the Big Red; John Heilens of Glenolden, Pa., 55th; Wayne Sierer from Upper Darby, Pa., 59th; Steve Hoffman out of Media, Pa., 61st; Shillington, Pa.'s Jim Ogan came in 80th.

The Lions finished the regular season 5-11.

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ST. JOE'S TONITE!

by SAM MAMET

A new decade of basketball began last winter as Albright College posted a 15-10 slate, 12-5 in the Middle Atlantic Conference North. The primarily freshman oriented club gave Renken his first winning season since 1966-67 when Albright went 16-9.

The Albright hoopsters finished third in the conference and advanced to the MAC north playoffs at Wilkes College. The Lions, without the services of freshman Paul Mellini, dropped a 68-64 tilt to the Upsala Vikings after beating them during the regular season, 84-71. Mell, as you may recall, was injured with a hip pain during the last game of the regular season when he ran into a Muhlenberg Mule. The Lions went on to lose the game, 86-80.

Albright lost their first two games of the season to powerful St. Joe's and LaSalle. The 'Brightmen then proceeded to win four in a row before the disastrous Albright Invitational Xmas Tourney.

Goodelman's two charity tosses with four seconds remaining helped the Lions squeak by then undefeated Wilkes College, 79-78. The Lions then lost three of the next four tilts, 90-80 to LV, 88-75 to Susquehanna, and 80-56 to Philly Textile. Mellini forked up a season point high of 33 markers during the Crusaders game.

The Lions got back into the winning mood against Scranton University defeating the Royals, 87-71. The hoopsters went on and won the last nine out of eleven games.

Goodelman was the 13th person to join the Albright 1000 career joints club with a 29 point effort again at Muhlenberg. With four more against Upsala in the playoffs, the Good's total stands at 1,021 and there is no reason

why Goodelman can't jump to sixth or seventh spot in the exclusive clique.

For his outstanding playing ability during the season, Mell was selected to the first team of the MAC North with Ricketts and Goodelman each receiving honorable mention.

The key to this year's attack will be the improvement of Wadsworth's ankle injury, which he sustained during the K-Town scrimmage. This means that Wadsworth will probably not start in the beginning part of the season. Freshman Bob Gingrich will start at one of the forward slots alternating with Bob Semkow, who came on strong towards the latter part of the season last year. Both lads will go at the center slot as well. The question is whether Gingrich will be able to handle the college chores right off the bat. He lacks the experience of college ball, but what he lacks in this department he'll make up in his board strength.

Starting at the other frontcourt slot will be Ira Goodelman and Jeff Steuber. The Good can really get hot on the hoops when needed. Steuber was hampered by a testy ankle last season still managing near seven points a game. His foul shot percentage was exceptionally good last year at .733.

Frank Lukaszewicz, a 6-0, 170 pounder from Nassau County Community College, will alternate in the backcourt with Bob Gallagher. Luke has a great shot and could prove to be the extra spark in the points file. Gallagher boasts great speed and will prove himself when called.

The Lions get a break in dropping LaSalle from the schedule, but they pick up Lafayette, boasting the potential All-American Tracy Tripucka, and PMC, one of the toughest competitors in the league.

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