

THE ALBRIGHTIAN

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE

READING, PA 19603

NOVEMBER 20, 1981

Total Tuition Tops \$7,000

by K. Sue Bluhm

This summer, when parents receive next year's tuition payment notification, there will be a noticeable difference. The new amount for the 1982-1983 school year will be \$7,750. Compared to the present cost of tuition and other expenses (room and board), this figure represents a \$1,070 total increase. The increase will be broken down in the following way: tuition itself will be increased by \$860, raising it from \$4,800 to \$5,660 a year. Dormitory room and meals will move from \$950 to \$1,060, constituting a \$110 increase. Finally, operation costs (utilities, fuel, etc.) will be raised \$100, changing the amount from \$930 to \$1,030.

Albright College President Dr.

David Ruffer explains that the increases are a necessity, and cites a combination of several reasons for them. Firstly, over the past ten years Albright has kept the annual tuition increase below the rate increase of the Consumer Price Index. Albright's costs have risen 101.3% in the ten year period, a total of \$2,940, but the increases are still 18% behind the C.P.I. for this time. Although this record is impressive compared to other schools of equal quality, it has imposed constraints on a variety of funds. An increase in the price of fuel and salaries, due to governmental changes such as increased social security, have complicated the task of making ends meet. Ruffer also suggests that an increased enrollment of freshmen last fall contributed to additional

expenses over the ten year period. "In fall 1980 we extended acceptance to 428 freshmen, resulting in 53 more students than our usual 375 enrollment."

College administrators stress the financial comparison between Albright and other private schools throughout the state. Of Albright's top nineteen competitors, Albright ranks seventeenth from the top in cost, and administration feels that even with the increase Albright will still rank below the middle-range mark.

Albright administrators have, for the past three years, stressed the impending decrease in college attendance. When asked how this eventual decrease will effect tuition in the future, Dr. Ruffer made three observations. First, tuition will continue to increase no

matter what the circumstance. Secondly, the increase slated for the 1982-83 year is definitely a peak increase and is not expected to reflect a continuing increase amount. Finally, the total tuition increase is expected to cover a drop in enrollment up to and including the 1990 school year. According to Ruffer, between the 1974 and 1989 high school graduating years, there is a projected 39% drop in college enrollment expected. This figure is combined between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where Albright gains 80% of its students. From 1974 until today, these areas have already suffered a 10 to 12 percent drop, and administrators expect the largest percent of the drop to occur within the next seven years. The college hopes to return to a

population of 1200 to 1250 students by the year 1990, and has planned its budget according to the projected decrease in incoming tuition revenue.

It is not certain how this increase will effect the student, but it should be taken into consideration that 60% of Albright's students are receiving some type of financial aid. Dr. Ruffer states that he wishes the increase could be blamed on one specific item, not something as ambiguous as inflation. He also stresses that the administration and the Board of Trustees are aware that the increase is quite large, but they insure that it does not represent a new level of annual increase.

Social Life Meeting Results in Progress

by Scott Sax

Now that the excitement of events such as the demonstration in front of the Chapel has worn off and there seem to be no observable results, there is a tendency for the attitude of the campus to return to the feeling that nothing is being done. Friday, November 13, a luncheon meeting was held in Meeting Room 2. The purpose of the gathering was to discuss and plan ways of bettering social events at Albright and to finalize procedures that will be used in presenting the case for altering the alcohol policy. President Ruffer, Dean Vandersall, Charlotte March, four SGA members, and two student representatives attended the meeting.

At the outset, Vandersall stated that the most important part of the problem is that students must be given the opportunity to meet other students. He added that there are two aspects of the problem that must be dealt with, the alcohol issue and the need to relieve the stress caused by aca-

demical rigors. He feels that the combination of the two has led to the unhappiness of the student body. Because the issue of alcohol is only part of the problem and will take some time to adjust, Dr. Ruffer pointed out that other solutions merited study. One of the possibilities mentioned was a short vacation in October to help break up the fall semester. This would entail beginning classes earlier in September, before Labor Day, but it is a possibility. Getting outside help in planning CCB events was also discussed. This help would come in the form of other clubs and organizations on campus which would co-sponsor activities with CCB. A competition might be set up with a cash prize going to the group with the best idea for a new activity. The goal is to provide incentive for others to get involved in planning social events.

Dr. Ruffer stated that he had talked with the Board of Trustees concerning the alcohol policy and

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The Freedman Gallery will be exhibiting the works of Professor Harry Koursaros through December 15. (L to R: Carol O'Neill, Nancy O'Namee, Lou Capelli, Melanie NeJane.)

Photo by Alan Koontz and Wade Petrilak

Gallery Exhibits Koursaros Art

by James Bond

"Harry Koursaros," the current show in the Freedman Gallery, is a chronology of selected Koursaros works from 1955-1980. Since the show is a survey of Mr. Koursaros' work within these years, one is obliged to see or interpret the works in an evolutionary way, thus making technical judgement as well as seeing a biographical growth of the artist. Therefore, one has the opportunity to see the artist and paintings individually and as a collective representation of Mr. Koursaros, and of a living creative process.

After having seen all of these paintings at one time, it is difficult to speak of one painting and not the others. Although the paintings of 1955 and 56 may initially seem very different from those of a decade later, there is a very definite similarity in consist-

ency of color and method.

The paintings of 1955-56 do contain identifiable figures, one of which is the artist. The lines are strong and heavy as are the colors which seem to suggest the security and solidarity of the artist. Initially, one sees the figures in these paintings. But upon sustained observation, one's attentions turn toward the components of the fig-

ures almost to the point at which the figures are secondary. Suddenly, one might wonder whether these are early studies of forms, or studies of components which result in forms. Even in these early paintings the mosaic quality of colors, which is more apparent in later works, is evident.

The paintings of 1957-58,

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Albright swarmed over Wilkes to end the 1981 season with a 12-0 shutout. Photo by Mark Tafuri

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Editorial

An Evaluation of Reaganism

While school-related issues certainly warrant their appearance in this space, I feel compelled to discuss some broader topics this week. It has been over a year since Ronald Reagan was elected to be president of this nation, and his performance is in need of careful analysis. After all, his decisions will dictate the future of the world, so a careful examination of what he has done, and wishes to do with this country is essential.

From an economic viewpoint, Ronald Reagan has laid the foundation for imminent disaster. For example, his eagerness to lower inflation has resulted in anti-labor tactics, especially where strikes and formerly-regulated working conditions are concerned. Also, Reagan has told us that the "trickle down effect" of income will eventually reach everyone, failing to take into account the fact that "fat cats" like to lap up everything in their sights. Reagan has also told us to patiently accept an unemployment rate of over 8%, forgetting that nothing is more inefficient and wasteful than idle manpower. More personally, he has forged ahead on a system of making education a vehicle in which elitism (wealth-based, that is) is the order. You might very well be surprised when you discover your financial aid status for next year. I have faith, however, that our special interests and personal concerns will come together, since this is the usual method of eliciting change. Finally, I hope Reagan listens to the many economists (especially those without a direct monetary interest in their forecasts) who have roundly criticized his "supply-side" economics.

Now let's see what Ronald Reagan wants to do with America's morality. Though he claims to oppose the outlawing of abortion, he sits idly by while his close friends push for a constitutional amendment to ban it in all cases. Doesn't it seem somewhat contradictory to support the bringing of more economically and socially distraught people into the world, yet desire to slash the benefits they need to survive? Morality sure is expensive in America! Reagan associates himself with the "New Christianity" that has taken hold in this country, blatantly ignoring the economists, sociologists, and even high clergy (for example, popes) who have declared capitalism and Christianity to be totally incompatible. Fortunately, this harrowing spread of enforced morality has

met its match in big business, which has crushed the attempts of these groups to dictate what we read, watch, and listen to. This isn't to say that the media is faithfully committed to enlightening our souls, but it won't preach to us (not directly, at least).

Foreign policy, an area Ronald Reagan promised to clarify and glorify, has been marked by disunity and tension. Reagan cannot agree with even his closest advisors, is often unaware of critical situations or policies, and has shown a willingness to foment ill feelings among many nations toward the United States. Examples of this include the militarization of the already volatile Middle East and Africa, and serious philosophical splits with our closest allies. Also, the Cold War, a topic that has been quieted in recent years by detente and SALT, has become colder. Constant threats, warnings, and actual discussions of small-scale nuclear warfare have been commonplace over the past year. As a result, the steady economic progress of many European nations (under a mixed capitalist/socialist system) has been jeopardized by the polarized and aggressive nature of American and Soviet foreign policy. Finally, talk is running rampant in Washington concerning the return of a peacetime draft. While very few of us would be directly affected by any such return, it would simply serve to further intensify and strain both domestic and international harmony.

It is time that we seriously and objectively contemplate what is occurring around us, and show some backbone in dealing with it. Such things as pluralism, militarism, and enforced morality have taken hold on a much more serious level than ever before. If nothing else, look what Ronald Reagan is doing to education, and let this be your impetus to cast away inbred values and learn about things that you presently criticize. Don't be afraid to question and actively attempt to change a system marked by an economic platform which completely disregards human nature, an aristocratic Christian bloc, and open international antagonism. Unless you devote the time and energy to fight what you oppose, understand what you don't know, and break loose from the subtle mind control that you've been subjected to, well, you decide what could happen.

by Nick Gugie

Letters

The opinions expressed in the following letters do not necessarily reflect the opinions of *The Albrightian*.

Although *The Albrightian's* review of *The Crucible* contained some enlightened comments, it lacked the depth and understanding prerequisite to a learned and objective criticism. There are facets of the Domino's production which the reviewer apparently could not comprehend or appreciate. We thought it appropriate to clarify a few of these misinterpretations and to make a few comments ourselves.

To begin with, we shall bring to light the purpose of several technical aspects of the play. The set, for example, was not intended to "...imitate the smallness of cabins..." as stated by the reviewer. The design of the stage was created to intensify the action of this small group of people isolated in a dark void of theatrical ignorance. Equally important as the critic's inability to grasp the concepts behind the set design, was his inherent incapacity to recognize the aim of the lighting design. The dramatic lighting in the opening of the play served to draw the audience directly into the compelling tension of the plot, an effect which has been lacking in previous productions of *The Crucible*.

In addition to the lack of appreciation of the play's technical

structure, we feel it is our obligation to express our feeling that as a college newspaper, *The Albrightian* should support campus activities, not antagonize its groups with offensive commentaries. Constructive criticism is one thing, but malicious attack is another. Reading the paper's review of the play, one could not help but receive an unfavorably negative feeling from the writer's opinions and word choices. Furthermore, in reply to the critic's cruel and unjust suggestion that "...a more seasoned actress could have better handled the role of Abigail..." we feel a more "seasoned" dramatic critic would have had the capacity to comprehend the intricacies of the production and fully appreciate the hard work and talent of the actors and actresses involved.

In conclusion, since we have now elucidated certain factors of the production which *The Albrightian's* critic could obviously not perceive, we would like to reiterate our heartfelt feeling that a college newspaper should give support to its students in their various endeavors. "Let you look sometimes for the goodness in me, and judge me not."

Carl Bagish '85
Kathy Cleary '85

The letter below was written to Peter Karounos in response to his letter published in the November 6 issue. The writer requested that this letter be published in *The Albrightian*.

Dear Peter,

It is very apparent by your letter that you are quite upset by the present condition of "social life" here on campus. Through that extensive vocabulary you used, your anger and frustration is obvious. However, I take exception to the direction of your blame as a result of your feelings.

After reading your letter, I personally resent your remarks because you come close to insulting my character. I interviewed you. I professionally resent your accusations because I am a good professional, as are my colleagues—Dale, John, IdaLynn and Jim. At this point, I would like to say also that our tour guides are chosen for their sincerity and maturity, not their marketing powers, regardless of what you assume.

I would like to tell you what I think. There is a confusion of perspectives and I do not think you recognize that. With this confusion, we may tell and feel the truth differently from one another. I do not believe this difference can be called lying or hiding the truth. Your perspective of social life at Albright now, is more specific and immediate than a high school senior's definition of social life at college. As an admissions officer, as well as an alumna of Albright, my perspective is different from yours and that of high school seniors. But as a

professional, respect my ability to recognize how to deal with that difference among us. I will answer as honestly as I possibly can. I always have—even with you, Peter.

All of you who feel charmed and cheated by Albright's admissions staff, think about your particular visit or interview. I do not believe one of you could look any of us in the eye and say we lied to you. But how many times must the gatekeepers be the scapegoats for your frustrations? It hurts and is insulting.

I am sorry to dump this on you, Peter—but you did it to me and my friends and colleagues! Now that we have aired our emotions, I suggest that you and your friends use your energies to keep finding options and avenues for change and action.

Sincerely,
"Hutch"
Susan Hutchinson—Jones '77
Assistant Director of Admissions

P.S. For all of you young people, this 26-year old graduate from Albright has been on your side, been frustrated and made a fuss as a student "rebel." I did make my waves in my own time and was an energized change agent. Please recognize a kindred older and questionably wiser!

THE ALBRIGHTIAN

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Scott Sax/Nick Gugie

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Commentary

Beyond the Four Walls

by Bill Murray

Lately some people have been calling Albright a "suitcase" college, but this is not quite fair. Albright is here to provide an education, not a vacation. As I sat in my apartment last Saturday watching the late, late show (an old Godzilla movie I'd seen ten times before), I decided to search for a more exciting pastime. I knew a crowd of people wasn't going to appear at my door with a portable party, so I decided to go out and see what was happening.

Waking up my roommate I suggested we go out for a drink. He replied by throwing an empty beer bottle and muttered something about two o'clock in the morning - but when I mentioned food he slowly rolled out of bed and agreed to accompany me into the dark.

We set out for the AM/PM Mini Market, a 24-hour junk food heaven about eight blocks away. Arriving safely we bought a few Hostess Fruit Pies, several bags of chips, grape Pop-Tarts and an ice

cold liter of Pepsi to wash it all down. Sitting down on the curb at Spring and Ninth Streets we began to enjoy our prizes. I ate my chips staring at the bar across the street, Ollie's Cocktail Lounge, and wondered what kind of clientele passed through its portals. As I stared at the front door, a couple walked out - he looked about 45, she, a thin blonde, about 21.

The woman was talking to her companion as if she was trying to convince him of something (perhaps another drink?) Suddenly, the man stopped, swayed back and forth and back again and fell flat on his face. The blonde turned around and walked briskly up Spring Street for a half a block until she met another man, younger than the first. She talked to him briefly, then turned and walked away. He called out after her "There's really no problem, I'll tell my roommate to leave if he bothers you, so we can be alone." But his words couldn't follow the blonde, for she had disappeared into a back alley.

Finishing our Pop-Tarts we walked up Spring Street towards home. Sitting on the steps of the Pet Store was a lonely Readingite who was contemplating the mysteries of the night. He was wearing a black leather vest and faded Levis. Next to his right hand was a baseball bat - he was probably a little insecure being alone in the dark. "Hi, Nice night, isn't it?" I asked. Grabbing his baseball bat he quickly stood up. "Say that again and I'll smash your skull" he growled, and as his last words left his mouth they were followed by a stream of vomit. Obviously upset and more than a little drunk he sat down as quickly as he had stood up, threw up again on his leather boots, and was silent.

As my roommate and I continued home our conversation turned to the city. "Reading isn't such a bad town, its just so damn boring." We were nearing the end of Spring Street when I heard a voice behind us. I turned to see a long shiny Cadillac drive by us with a half naked guy hanging out of the front window. "Hey

guys, wanna come to a party?" Before either of us could collect our wits to reply, the car was gone.

By the time we got home it was 3:30 a.m., and I was hungry again. My roommate went to bed, and I thought about brushing my teeth. Suitcase college? I don't think so. If people would tear themselves away from their books and television tubes they might find something to do. Eighty percent of Albright students claim to be members of a club or an organization; only twenty percent actually participate and go to meetings. If students wouldn't be in such a hurry to pack their bags and run home; if students decided to participate instead of vegetate; if more Albright students looked for something to do instead of waiting for it to arrive at their door, they wouldn't have time to complain. There is a lot going on at Albright and in Reading. Some of the events may seem strange, but those who sit in their rooms and complain will only find four walls.

Thinking About the Starving People

by Dave Kingsley

Today 40,000 people died of starvation. Right now there are another one billion people suffering from malnutrition. When the body suffers from malnutrition, it literally uses itself for food by digesting all available protein. If there is malnutrition during childhood the problems of starvation cause permanent brain damage and lack of bone growth.

Population growth has declined slightly but today there are more people starving than ever before. The problem has begun to slow in growth, but is getting larger with each day. People think that if you feed people there will just be more people to feed later but this isn't so. Studies suggest that poverty causes overpopulation instead of overpopulation causing poverty. Children are an asset to a family living under the threat of starvation. They don't cost anything to produce and don't require much food. Many children insure that the parents will be taken care of in their old age. Only when a basic standard of living is achieved can

ideas like family planning take root.

The U.S. doesn't do much to help the poverty-hunger situation. We give 4.8 billion dollars in direct and indirect aid to countries but this represents only .17% of our Gross National Product. Sixteen out of seventeen Western European countries give a greater percentage of their G.N.P. as aid. This figure looks especially paltry when compared to military spending which is thirty-six times greater.

Of our 4.8 billion dollars, sixty percent is politically oriented aid. We give more aid to Israel and Egypt than the rest of the African continent. Most of the remaining forty percent is given through a law called Public Law 480, a law which allows us to sell surplus grains to impoverished nations at lower than market rates. These grains are to be paid for later in U.S. dollars. Unfortunately, this was enacted because we had a surplus of grain not because 15 million people were starving to death each year. This law is actually a loan program through which we are able to market our

grain surplus.

Some of the large, multi-national conglomerates aggregate the problem in their search for profits. An excellent example is the Gulf and Western corporation. You know them as Paramount Pictures, Schraft's candy, Domino sugar and El Producto cigars. Gulf and Western owns one-third of a Caribbean country known as the Dominican Republic. A peasant child born in the Dominican Republic has a 50-50 chance of living to see his fifth birthday. G.&W. pays the average laborer forty cents per hour. It uses its land to grow sugar and raise cattle which it exports to the United States. (So who really feeds who?) Gulf & Western isn't the only company guilty of this type of practice. Other companies like Standard Fruit, Standard Brands, (Chiquita), Coca-Cola or Nestle's chocolate do similar things in different places.

What about the solutions to the problems? The World Bank estimates that given world-wide political desire to end hunger, we could end hunger forever by the year 2000. Right now we grow

enough grain on this planet to feed each man, woman and child 3000 calories per day with ample protein. This figure does not include foods like beans, nuts, fruits, vegetables and root crops.

Unfortunately, man is a selfish species. Most of the time we act only when in our own best interest, not when the most people will benefit. I think the time has come to view ourselves as one planet and take steps to better it, regardless of race, religion or political ideology. A person is a person, he bleeds the same blood, feels the same pain and experiences the same joy. We have the power to make a change and you can make a difference. You might say that this reporter is one person and cannot do much. But I would ask you to remember that 15 million people to starve to death every year—one at a time. To get involved, write:

The World Hunger Project
2015 Steiner St.
San Francisco, CA 94115

Remember The Bucknellian

by Lynne Howells

Less than one month ago, publication of Bucknell University's student newspaper, *The Bucknellian*, was suspended by the editors because of a "lack of student interest." This lack of interest had forced a staff of five editors to spend 45-55 hours over a four day period every week to publish the newspaper. *The Bucknellian* wasn't in any financial trouble, but the editors felt that they would be sacrificing the quality of the paper if the situation was to continue in the same manner each week.

A lack of student interest has caused a similar situation with *The Albrightian*. However, the present editorial staff has no intention of closing down. Problems with Albright's newspaper have been building over the years, and previous editors have approached the problem by ignoring it. This year, *The Albrightian* staff is attempting to change the image of the paper, and is taking steps to correct its physical problems.

Last week, *The Bucknellian* held an "Open Forum" to give the students, faculty and administration an opportunity to question the editors, and to express their opinions concerning *The Bucknellian*. The first problem addressed was that of a "top-heavy" editorial staff, where only the editors know how to write and publish a paper. *The Albrightian* has experienced a similar problem, and is now in the process of training new people, and holding workshops so that gaps won't be left for future staffs. It was also mentioned that *The Bucknellian* had an adequate number of reporters and photographers, but the editors stated that there were not enough people who were willing to make a commitment. Here, *The Albrightian* situation is different. With the exception of the photography staff, every department is lacking people even though the present staff has proven to be dedicated.

The Bucknellian had functioned this year with a staff of approximately 32 people, and turned out an 18-24 page

paper every week. It was operating at a profit after recovering from a debt of almost \$5,000, left by the previous editor-in-chief. *The Albrightian* presently is operating with a staff of ten writers (this figure varies with each issue); eight typists that work two hour shifts from eight a.m. until midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; four photographers; and five editors that have so far served as the layout staff. *The Albrightian* has no financial problems as the paper is funded through SGA. This year it has been possible to purchase a second composer, in an effort to increase efficiency. Every week, except during vacation and examination periods, a six to ten page *Albrightian* is published.

The faculty and administration at Bucknell are of the opinion that as *The Bucknellian* is a student-run activity, they do not need to become involved, and leave the students to handle their own problems. *The Albrightian* presently has three faculty advisors: Dr. Jeff Woodward, from the English department;

Dr. Pat Snyder, from the psychology department; and Dr. Jay Bergman, from the history department. *The Albrightian* editors meet each week with the advisors to get their input and opinions. The staff has made a point of encouraging more involvement from the Albright faculty and administration.

During the forum, the Bucknell students pointed out that there is a lack of interest because the writers have no poetic license or freedom of style, and their articles have been chopped too often. As for poetic license, *The Albrightian* is a newspaper, and news reporters are restricted to objectively reporting the facts and events as they happen. All reporters are also responsible for reporting all sides of any issue. Features writers have more freedom with what they write, but the main function of any newspaper is to objectively and fairly report the news. *The Albrightian* has already established a policy on "chopping" articles. First, a writers

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Library Line-Up



This week's column is devoted to explaining two sources of information in the library. The first one is new to Albright, while the second one has been available for some time.

Access: *The Supplemental Index to Periodicals* is a new index which has been designed to complement existing periodical indexes, namely, the *Readers Guide to Periodical Literature*. Access indexes many regional and city magazines in addition to carrying a balanced subject-oriented list of general and special interest periodicals. A quick glance at the list of magazines indexed in *Access* reveals a varied selection of journals, many of which are received at Albright—*American Historical Review*, *American Film*, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Backpacker*, *Chris-*

tian Herald, *English Journal*, *House Beautiful*, *Philadelphia Magazine*, *Science 81*, and *Writer's Digest*, to name just a few. Besides the journals that Albright owns, there are some popular magazines listed which are available at the newstands or in a local public library, e.g., *Cosmopolitan*, *Hot Rod*, *Modern Photography*, *TV Guide*, *The Village Voice*, or *Woman's Day*.

Unlike *Reader's Guide*, *Access* is arranged with both a subject and author index. The subject index provides coverage to all non-fiction articles and reviews. The citation (bibliography entry) from the subject index is abbreviated; the user must turn to the author index to find the full entry. For information on fiction and poetry, the patron must use the author index. *Access* is located

at the beginning of the Abstracting & Indexing shelves on the first floor of the library.

The *American Book Publishing Record (ABPR)* is an old established library tool, whose purpose is to list books published in the United States. There are some restrictions to what type of books the *ABPR* will list; dissertations, advertising information, pamphlets, and governmental publications are not covered in this source. The *ABPR* lists the books by their Dewey Decimal (or call number) classification and does provide an author, title, and subject index. The subject headings used in *ABPR* match those used in the library card catalog.

What are the advantages of a library source that lists the books published in the

United States? The main benefit for the student will be a quick and easy way to determine if there is sufficient book material published on a topic to warrant selecting it for a term paper. Although the books listed in the *ABPR* may not be available at Albright, they may be available from one of our cooperating local libraries—Alvernia, Berks Campus-Penn State, Kutztown State, Reading Area Community College (RACC), or Reading Public. Students from Albright College can obtain courtesy cards (and therefore circulation privileges) from these libraries. As a last resort, Interlibrary Loan will attempt to obtain the books for you from other college and public libraries.

To make using *ABPR* even

easier, the library has purchased two cumulative sets of the *American Book Publishing Record*. The first set collects the information on the books published from 1876 until 1949. The second set deals with the books published from 1950 until 1977. These two sets are available on the reference shelves on the first floor of the library and have the call number Ref 015.73/A512. For information published after 1977 or in another country, please ask at the circulation desk for assistance.

Social Life Meeting

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told them that in his judgement, the issue must be addressed. He suggested the SGA as the mechanism for the proposal of the change. He also told the persons present Friday that the question of whether or not the policy should be changed would have to be fully answered before any action could take place. In other words, the questions of those who would react negatively to the change must be answered to their satisfaction. Based on this, the meeting turned to the means of collecting data and making sure that all sides had been covered.

The first group of information is to come from other Methodist schools and schools comparable to Albright. This information includes handbooks, catalogues, and testimonials by administrations, SGA members, and faculties of the schools. The purpose is to give Albright's committees the chance to thoroughly examine the policies as well as how they work. Schools like Ursinus, F&M, and Muhlenberg are included. Requests for this information have been sent and many replies have already been received and are being evaluated.

A questionnaire sent from Dr. Ruffer and Dean Vandersall was proposed to be sent to the parents of juniors and seniors. The question of why freshman and sophomore parents were being excluded led to the decision of including the parents of all classes to be chosen randomly from an alphabetical listing. Both Ruffer and Vandersall stressed the importance of avoiding emotional responses to the questionnaires and suggested that a letter accompanying the questionnaire clearly explain its goal and purpose. An SGA committee will oversee the process and Brian Stello remarked that he hoped to include a faculty member to the committee. The questionnaire will be sent out

the week after Thanksgiving.

The number of students over 21 years of age as well as the Pennsylvania laws on alcohol must be taken into account. In addition to this, the voice of the non-drinking student must be heard. Therefore, the question here is whether or not the change is for the majority of the student body. Interviews are being set up by the SGA with these students; their goal is to find out if a change in policy would adversely affect housing and study conditions. In conjunction with this, Brian Stello suggested that the library could be opened Saturday night to accommodate those who choose to study rather than party.

Dr. Ruffer agreed to oversee a survey of alumni to get their view of a possible change. Dean Vandersall said that alcohol has been used mainly with discretion throughout the history of Albright. The survey will hopefully shed some light onto this idea.

According to Vandersall, the opinion of the incoming student will be the easiest to obtain because of questionnaires that are sent to all prospective students by the Admissions Office and also because of a national survey, the results of which are received in January.

On campus, students are free to express their opinions either way on the subject, provided they are submitted in letter form and the views expressed are fully defended. The opinions of faculty and administration are also welcome, but the exact method for obtaining them is still being discussed. Finally, a poll of RAs and RDs, supervised by Dean Vandersall, will complete the information that will enable the committees to state their cases.

Dr. Ruffer stressed that the committees must be able to answer any question that could arise in the course of the process. In his opinion, the groups must work toward avoiding an exaggerated no-

tion of what is going to happen to the campus if a change is instituted. The target date for all information is as early as possible in January, in time to put it all together for the Senate meeting in February. In March, the presentation would be made to the

Executive Board, and finally in April, to the Board of Trustees, which has the final say on the proposition.

WXAC
91.3 FM

Stockman Incurs Reagan's Wrath

by Hedda Schupak

The December issue of *Atlantic Monthly* has not yet hit the newstands, but it is already causing a furor in Washington, and it has had severe recriminations for David Stockman, Ronald Reagan's budget director. The magazine contains an article entitled "The Education of David Stockman." In it, Stockman is quoted making some hard-hitting criticisms of Reagan's economic policies. Reagan, to say the least, was not too pleased, and Stockman was called onto the carpet to explain.

In a 45-minute Oval Office meeting with the President, Stockman tried to explain his remarks, and he offered his resignation. Reagan gave him a severe dressing down, but asked him to "remain

on the team." Various news sources have quoted Mr. Reagan as expressing "grave concern and disappointment" about the article, and his "particular dismay at the possible suggestion that his administration...might seek to mislead the American public." He also stated that he would "not tolerate such behavior."

In the article, which was written by William Greider, the budget director criticized the making of Reagan's economic policies, as well as casting doubts upon the Administration's belief in their ultimate effectiveness.

Perhaps the most damaging statement Stockman made was calling the President's tax cuts "a political Trojan Horse designed to lower tax rates for the rich." The tax cuts are a three year,

cross-the-board plan which the administration hopes will inspire growth and create jobs in a "trickle-down" effect. Tricking down economics, also called "supply side economics," means that if tax breaks are given to the rich, they will re-invest the money, which will stimulate the economy so that the benefits will spread down to the workers and the poor.

He also called the defense program a "bunch of numbers on a piece of paper...but for a month and a half we got away with that because of the novelty of all the budget reductions."

When questioned about the interview, Stockman claimed that he agreed to speak with Greider, provided that his quotes remained off the record. Greider, on the other hand, says that Stockman agreed that the tape-recorded interviews would stay off the record until the Reagan proposals had been considered by Congress. The two have been long-time friends, and Stockman says that they had a "large misunderstanding" concerning the ground rules of their conversation.

Having been thoroughly chastised, Stockman is now repentant. In recent interviews, he said that his "poor judgement and loose tongue did the program a serious disservice." He also said that the article presented an utterly false impression and misconstrued his views. He denied having doubts about the program, and believes that it will work.

Stockman has publicly stated that he "deeply regrets any harm that has been done," and that he is "grateful for this second chance to get on with the job the American people sent President Reagan to do."



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Students Support D'Heedene

by Bill Murray

Dr. Robert N. D'Heedene, Professor of Computer Science, was not recommended for tenure last spring by the college president. This decision does not permit Dr. D'Heedene to return to the ranks of Albright faculty next year. Many Computer Science students have expressed their support for Dr. D'Heedene in the hope that he will be retained.

When making a decision concerning tenure, President Ruffer uses performance evaluations provided by the Rank and Tenure Committee, information from faculty members, and student evaluations, as well as any other information he decides is relevant.

During interviews on two separate occasions President Ruffer refused to reveal why he did not recommend Dr. D'Heedene for tenure. "It is a matter that I only discuss with the faculty person involved," he said. He did, however, say that D'Heedene received an evaluation from the Rank and Tenure Committee that "supported the positive aspects of D'Heedene's teaching." President

Ruffer said that the decision was an attempt to balance "in terms of my judgement what is best for the college."

Dr. D'Heedene stated that he did not understand the reason for his dismissal. "I discussed the matter with President Ruffer and failed to see the reasons for his decision. I also received from him a letter which was supposed to outline his position, but was instead vague and ambiguous."

Upon hearing of the decision last spring two Computer Science students, Bonnie Klemmer and Stuart Schroeder, co-authored and circulated a petition in support of D'Heedene. We felt then, as we titution," Stuart stated, "to express the student support for Dr. D'Heedene. "We felt then, as we still do, that Dr. D'Heedene is a very talented and highly motivated professor. After speaking to President Ruffer to show our support for Dr. D'Heedene and later discovering from other sources the reasons for denial of tenure, I still believe President Ruffer has made a mistake." This petition noted Dr. D'Heedene's accomplishments in the three years he has been at

Albright. He had been responsible for planning and expanding the Computer Science Curriculum; he formed the Albright Chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery; he set up a co-op program with Gilberts commonwealth to enable students to work and gain experience in the computer industry; he established and equipped a micro computer lab. Finally, he tried to create a Computer Science Honor Society. The petition was presented to President Ruffer with the signatures of nearly every Computer Science major at Albright. President Ruffer, however, refused to reconsider his decision.

According to several faculty people familiar with the issue, President Ruffer's decision is currently being appealed. But unless President Ruffer's decision is overturned, Dr. D'Heedene will be gone next year. "I wonder," said Stuart, "if Incoming Computer Science students are told that Albright is firing one of its most qualified and productive Computer Science professors."

Commentary

Bucknellian

continued from page three

individual style is never changed, and changes are only made when there is a problem with spelling, grammar, or syntax. In some cases, it becomes necessary to cut part of an article, and very rarely, an entire article. When this happens, or if major changes are necessary, every attempt is made to contact the writer and discuss any changes.

The *Bucknellian* folded this year because of a lack of student interest, which is also felt to be the biggest problem of *The Albrightian*. It is generally felt that the campus as a whole does not take *The Albrightian* seriously, but slowly the students are beginning to change their opinions. Damage has been done in previous years that has shaken the student's respect. These changes are not going to take place overnight, maybe a year or more, but this cannot be a to-

tally one-sided effort. We try to keep the content up, and choose stories and issues that are important to the Albright student. But this cannot be accomplished without more student input. Unless there is a drastic change in *The Albrightian* situation, there will be no danger of the editors opting for the same decision as that of *The Bucknellian* editors. The reason for this, according to Scott Sax is simple, "We don't give up because we want *The Albrightian* to be good. We feel *The Albrightian* is an important part of the campus and should be."

Special thanks to:
George Kinsey '85
Bucknell University

Gains Made

A Decade of Progress for Affirmative Action

by Amy K. Shannon

The Affirmative Action Plan of Albright College has been in existence for approximately ten years. During this period, great progress has been made in rectifying some of the discrimination that existed against women and minority group members. However, some difficulties with the program still exist. It is important to study the program and become aware of any problems so that improvements can be made.

Advancement can be noted in the number of women faculty members. More women are employed than in previous years at college. The faculty, however, is still extremely homogenous. There are very few minority group members among the faculty. In processing job applications, the criteria is the same for each candidate and it is often difficult to determine a person's sex, race or religion from the application, so there is little chance of any discrimination. The imbalance might be corrected if a more active role were taken to recruit qualified minority group members.

Although the number is increasing, there are still few women in the upper levels of the adminis-

tration. The 42 administrators of the college are divided into three levels. There is some involvement with policy issues at each level. The top group consists of 5 men and no women. At the middle level, which included 7 women, the situation improves but women are still in the minority. In the third group, the ten women who are present outnumber the men. President Ruffer attributes the uneven distribution of women among the different levels to the fact that women have only recently begun to enter the work force in large numbers. There is a limited number of women available for the key positions and these women accept positions at more highly accredited institutions. He feels that the situation will improve dramatically within the next ten years.

Change is slow as job opportunities become available only once a year. This fact emphasizes the importance of finding qualified women or minority members to fill the openings when they arise. An attempt was made to hire a woman when the college was seeking a new dean. Several qualified women were brought in but an agreement could not be reached. The opportunity was regrettably lost.

According to the Affirmative

Action Plan, student employment should also be handled on the basis of equality. It was believed that some discrimination existed in the dining hall jobs because women were predominantly seen working in one area and men in another. This was later shown to be untrue. The opportunity exists for any student to work either in the dish room or up front, serving.

Another area of concern among students is the athletic facilities provided for men and women. At the present time there is more space available for men. The additional gym facility which is being constructed is supposed to have equal space for both men and women. A more equitable arrangement would be to take into account all of the space available and divide that space in half. This would mean that women would receive more space in the new building to compensate for the current lack of space in the present gym.

The Affirmative Action Com-

mittee is currently in the process of collecting data relating to the program as part of the evaluation by the Middle States Association. The committee normally meets whenever someone faces a discrimination problem and brings it to their attention. Women, however, often accept the status quo and do not fight against discrimination unless it becomes a major issue and the situation becomes unbearable. The committee urges anyone who has a problem with discrimination to contact them.

An important question concerning the Affirmative Action program is whether it should take an active or passive role in overcoming discrimination. Some people perceive Affirmative Action programs as organizations whose purpose is to provide places where people can go when they encounter a problem. Another approach is for Affirmative Action programs to take a more active part in seeking out problems involving discrim-

ination on their own initiative. The task is formidable and would require a person's full attention. Making the public aware of existing discrimination and trying to eradicate misguided preconceptions and stereotypes should be a major goal of any Affirmative Action program.

PUBLICATION DATES

First Semester	
Dec. 11	
Second Semester	
Feb. 12	
19	
26	
March 5	
12	
19	
April 23	
30	
May 7	
14	

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David Kay: Veteran and Student



Freshman computer-science major David Kay is a 35 year-old Marine Corps veteran.

Photo by Wade Petrilak

by Thomas M. Kijewski

You wouldn't recognize David Kay as a first-year student if you saw him on Albright's campus. But that's exactly what he is. At 35, David is returning to college for his computer science degree.

Born and raised in Reading, David graduated from Reading High School in 1964. He was then inducted into the service during the conflict in Viet Nam. To avoid the draft, he enlisted in the Marine Corps. After three years' active duty, including a 13-month stint in Viet Nam, David spent nine years in insurance sales while continuing to serve the Marine Corps in the active reserve.

Diligent and articulate as a way typical of adult students, but with a gift of gab rivaling that of any 18-year-old freshman, David revealed some interesting insights and wit in relating the chain of events in his life which led him his current career aspirations.

"I originally wanted to be an accountant," David says. "I took the commercial curriculum at Reading High, but I was short on the language requirement to get

into college. So I enrolled in a language course at a prep school in Philadelphia. Then I got my greeting from Uncle Sam."

David admits that he originally wanted to serve in the Navy, but at that time, all Navy positions, as well as all those in the Air Force and Coast Guard, were filled. He also remembers some frustrations at the frequent changes in his duty assignment.

"When I was about to sign the papers, the recruiter said, 'I guarantee if you enlist now, you'll be stationed in Paris...'" David recalls. "Then when I finished signing the guy said '...Island.' He meant Parris Island, South Carolina. I signed too fast," David smiled.

"I finished basic and was hoping for an assignment to the Fleet Marine Force Because I wanted to be on a ship," he continued. "But there were no openings. So they sent me to the Marine Supply School. I was stationed at the Marine Air Wing in Cherry Point, North Carolina. I had a ball."

But the good time was to be short-lived, for it was only a few

months later that David, along with thousands of other young men, received orders to go to Viet Nam for combat duty.

"I was in Marine Supply a year," he continued. "Then an order came down from the Commandant of the Marine Corps that I was to go back to boot camp and be retrained in infantry. By that time, I had been promoted to Lance Corporal, which isn't that high, but to those guys in boot camp, I was like God because I had a stripe," he laughed. "When I got to Viet Nam, they desperately needed somebody to fire the M-60. I didn't know the first thing about how to fire a machine gun," he said. "I learned real fast." David also received the Purple Heart Award for being wounded in the line of duty.

Upon being discharged from the service in 1968, David went on to sell insurance for Prudential out of the company's agency. It was a position that David admits he greatly enjoyed, and it was also during this time that he briefly attended night school at Temple University. Eventually, however, a stagnating economy which stifled the demand for new policies along with rising living costs, made David rethink his career plans.

"I loved sales, but my income wasn't rising as fast as my expenses," David said. "I had several customers who were in the computer field. Talking with them and finding out more about what they did got me interested."

David's interest brought him back to Reading, where he is now enrolled full-time and working toward his goal as a systems programmer or analyst. He hopes to work his way into management. His opinion of Albright? "It's a tough school," he says. "But I like the students and instructors I've met here and I really like Albright."

Words and Lyrics

David J. Filipini

DON'T INVITE ANYONE IN UNLESS YOUR HOUSE IS IN ORDER/TOO MANY COOKS MAKE TOO MUCH FOOD.

"YOUR BURNER
YOUR BURNER
YOUR BURNER'S
ON FIRE
IT'S ON FIRE IT'S ON FIRE IT'S ON FIRE
YOUR BURNER'S ON FIRE
YOUR BURNER YOURBURNERYOURBURNER
IT'S ON FIRE, FIREFIREFIRE!"

"Put a lid on it
lid on it
lid on it
Put a lid on it
lid on it
Put a lid on it
lid on it
lid on it
lid on it!"

"I WILL NOT PUT A LIDONIT LIDONIT LIDONIT
I WILL NOT PUT A LIDONIT LIDONIT LIDONIT
A LIDONIT
I WILL NOT PUT!"

"LOOK! Pal, my towel is on FIRE!
my towel is on FIRE on FIRE on FIRE!
My Pal my towel my Pal my towel is on FIRE,
on FIRE!"

"GET OUT GET OUT GET OUT OF THE HOUSE!
GET OUT OF THE HOUSE
GET OUT OF THE HOUSE
GETOUTGETOUT GET OUT OF THE HOUSE
GET OUT OF THE HOUSE GETOUT
GETOUT!"

"My house is burning down!
My house is burning down
My house is burning down
To the ground
ground ground ground
My house is burning down
My house is burning down
My house is burning down
My house is burning down to the ground!"

"WELL THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES
WHEN YOU GOT NO HOSE
THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES
THE WAY IT GOES
WAY IT GOES
WHEN YOU GOT NO HOSE, THAT'S THE WAY IT GOES."



ACROSS

1 Unvarying
8 Court of wills, estates, etc.
15 Pope's foreign representatives
16 Heard confessions
17 Small freshwater fishes
18 Surrounded by ocean
19 Some summer
20 By birth
21 " — Blue?"
22 " — Aviv
23 Bellicose deity
25 Hoosgow or clink
26 Let one's hair down
28 Part of LL.B.
32 Prong
33 Bad place for a transfer
35 Defensive ditch
36 Craftily or deceitfully
40 Prefix for lung
41 Home expert
42 Tariff
43 First name in jazz
44 Village on the Hudson
48 Morse code signals

DOWN

1 Gain affection
2 Domino with four spots
3 Prepare film for splicing
4 Pretense
5 Tress
6 Knowledge
7 — est percipi
8 Attention-getter
9 Former South Korean leader
10 Mr. Roberts

11 Edna Ferber's "So —"
12 Flying
13 Anode or cathode
14 Whole
24 Glides along
25 "The Bells of —"
27 Witching hour
28 Be honest with
29 "...done this with — live girl"
30 Novelist — Cather
31 Popeye, for one
34 Unembellished
36 Infuriated
37 Eagle-beaked
38 Shop refuse
39 Migrator to 13-Down
45 Where Longhorns play
46 Fashion
47 Wee Willie or Ruby
51 White House office
52 Held in
53 Graduate school output
54 Rackets
55 Part of BTU
56 Suffix for kitchen
59 High note
61 Former Boston Bruin star

solution to last week's puzzle

collegiate crossword

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15								16					
17								18					
19				20				21			22		
23			24										
26				27		28	29	30	31		32		
36	37	38								39			
40						41							
42						43				44	45	46	47
48											49		
50													
58					51	52	53		54	55	56		57
62										60		61	
64										63			
										65			

Koursaros

continued from page one

"Greek Ruins" and "Classic Ruins (Herodus Atticus)," seem to be an active shift of perspective and a play of retrospect and imagination. These paintings were done in France after a trip to Greece. The structures of these paintings seem internally strong as a result of the hard and varying reds, yet the lines (connections) are precarious. The feeling is that a new land of the imagination has emerged as a result of combining two realities of Greek and French milieu. Quickly turning the eye to the two paintings of 1958-59, entitled "Cosmos," the colors remain consistent with the "Classic" works, though the lines seem to have dissolved in some sort of imagistic fluid. These paintings are a movement to either a microscopic perspective or to a macroscopic perspective. The choice is the observer's, for structures are no longer readily available to superficial observation. The important thing is that the paintings have evolved from the figure and structure to a rather more organic quality. (Organic meaning living; moving; evolving from a conception and process of development.) Again, focus returns to the shape of the color now undefined by lines and demonstrative connections. There is much more motion in these paintings which can also be continuously seen in later works.

Suddenly, we're in the early and mid-sixties and Mr. Koursaros seems to have moved abruptly to expressionism. However, there is a sense of deception in these works in that Mr. Koursaros has consciously or unconsciously masked from the viewer a sort of organization with what are apparently extemporaneous drips and movements unlike anything one sees before or after in the show. Permeating from beneath is the germ of a method and control which becomes more obvious in "Blue Cedar" than in the three "Untitled." In the apparent chaos and disjunction of these paintings, what comes through as order is a kind of order in a framing quality, color and "longer and consistent" geometric lines and forms. In these two or three years

alone, one sees a progression of smoother more conjunctive movements. Lines become more narrowly defined; and spaces of color broaden-something which seems to have been developing in the previous works. By now areas of color are more definite. One can see burgeoning abstract geometric figures.

In the paintings of 1968, again, color is carried over; not necessarily the same colors but their qualities. The lines have been refined and methodically worked into very smooth, free forms. "Portrait of the Artist" is especially interesting for it is the first in a time in which one sees a human figure. This painting seems particularly symbolic because of the man in what might be a kind of embryonic state. As "Cosmos", one might interpret this at the microscopic level or at some universal level. At any rate it seems to suggest a person secure with his growth and development and aware of what is happening around him. The placing of this painting in the show is also very interesting. "Portrait of the Artist" seems to raise many questions and force one to cope with the previous works retrospectively. For suddenly, we are in the early seventies and seeing the "Koursaros" with which most may be familiar—strong geometric shapes and lines, demonstrative colors which are fewer and more concentrated. Mr. Koursaros juxtaposes sharp and soft shapes of large color spaces. Now the spaces of color, the geometry which seemed foreshadowed in earlier works is born, but again one is forced to look more closely, this time to the line, rather to the place where colors meet. Here is the poignancy. Titles such as "Pink Entry" and "Gray Penetration" force one to see this. The titles suggest aggression and imposition. From this point to the present, Mr. Koursaros obviously studies and integrates what seem to be opposing forms. These are very strong works from which it must be fair to make racial, political and sexual inferences. It is fascinating to observe the flexibility Mr. Koursaros displays, varying medium and techniques which seem never to end.

"Harry Koursaros" is well worth

one's while seeing. It is inspiring, refreshing and reassuring to see so much work, study and growth of a man and his works. Judith Tannenbaum, Freedman director, has intelligently chosen paintings both various and informative.

The show is running from November 10 until December 15. Gallery hours are: 12-4 Monday through Friday; 2-5 Sunday; and 6-9 Tuesday evenings.

Next Week: No Paper

No Comfort Found Here

by Kimberlee Crawford

Southern Comfort
Directed by Walter Hill
Screenplay by Michael Kane,
Walter Hill and David Giler

Rampant plantlife suffocates dreary grey waters and drapes across the dagger-treed forest like marinated corpses. The Louisiana bayou with its convulsive, jutting banks, hosts nine men training for the national guard. As a diversion, they steal three canoes to visit some promiscuous women down river. Sooner than they had suspected, they encounter the owners of the boats who stand rigidly on a bank as they paddle downstream. One of the soldiers shoots his gun full of blanks at the hillbillies who respond to his joke with a spray of red bullets that murder their commander. The once jovial characters are tested in a struggle for survival and an instinctual need to avenge the death of their leader. *Southern Comfort* explores the hellish journey the eight men undergo to get back to civilization.

What is so frightening about the film is that the audience has no identifiable hero; each character has either an inconspicuous or flagrant flaw which doesn't make anyone better than the other. Leadership is a free-for-all for any-



Self-portrait of the artist

Photo by Alan Koontz and Wade Petrilak

one crazy enough to want it. The primal need for survival overcomes any other morals. The audience follows suit by ignoring a soldier who knifes one of his peers because of a personality conflict and urges him to find his way out of the treacherous woods. The alien atmosphere and the bizarre quasi-French natives, which are the antagonists of the film, drive the soldiers to irrationality and insanity, forcing the audience to hand over their morals reluctantly, with their ticket stubs.

Unpredictability is what makes this film outstanding. What would be assumed is that these men would use their army training to help them combat the elements. Instead, since the enemy is a group of backwoods trappers whose ways are foreign to the soldiers, sheer instinct helps the remaining few to make it out alive. Or so they think. What appears to be a safe place the men rest at turns out to be the most dangerous. Nothing is for certain down to the very last second of the film.

No longer does the haunted house have to be the setting for evil to steer unsuspecting souls towards madness. The unknown in *Southern Comfort* has flesh and blood as well as the victims of these tormentors. Manipulating a strange territory and culture into a maddened playpen makes the pay-

ment for borrowing a canoe into a

gory, tension-filled manslaughter. Powers Boothe and Keith Carradine play the leading roles of the two soldiers who were determined to escape with their lives. The characters were quite different as far as background is concerned, yet commingled in their tenuous existence to be functional and not friendly. This reserved relationship is approached intelligently, with each actor aware of his limitations of closeness. The other minor players handled their roles brilliantly, each of them isolating themselves from the troop for the sake of self-preservation.

The viewer's senses are accosted constantly throughout the film with innovative cinematography, chilling psychological interplay and creepy natural settings. The color scheme of decaying grey and mysterious green has the visual and thematic impact of a black and white film. The editing (Eremnan Davies) dares to take chances with its use of sight and sound. An end to one scene overlaps the reverse zoom of a still shot with the dialogue from another scene which changes into the action with the dialogue. The exposed frozen terror on the face of the man who fears for his life combined with soldiers discussing death reflects the terrifying mood of the movie.

SPORTS

Lion Cagers Warm Up for '81-'82 Season

by Mike Kline

Somebody once said all good things must come to an end. Witness the fall of the Roman Empire and the collapse of this year's New York Yankees, and it would seem that this statement does contain some truth. Believers in those words of wisdom may visit Albright's Bollman Center this winter ready to add the 1981-82 Albright Lions basketball squad to the list of those fallen from glory. After all, the Lions won't be able to depend on any of their past heroes to guide them this year. Gone is Bob Ford, the Middle Atlantic Conference-North MVP of last year and fourth leading scorer in the history of Albright. Gone is Mike Reedy, ninth on the all-time Albright scoring list and MAC-North second team all-star. Gone is Scott Wallace, possessor of one of the softest jump-shots ever wit-

nessed in Bollman Center. One look at this list and buzzard owners everywhere will be rushing to their phones to order season tickets.

But do not despair, Albright fans. Coach Will Renken is putting the buzzard owners on hold, and this year's Albright basketball team is out to disprove the "all good things must come to an end" theory. Although the points and rebounds will be missing from the graduated trio, and even more importantly the leadership they provided, a number of key players return from the MAC North runner-ups of a year ago. They would like to begin adding their own chapters to the history of Albright basketball.

Size will not be an asset of this year's squad but to offset the lack of size, Coach Renken will emphasize the quickness of his players. The starting backcourt of

Chip Carey and Paul Rhodes will undoubtedly be one of the quickest in the MAC. Carey, as a freshman, shot 54% from the field and averaged 8.6 points per game. Add his 63 assists from last year, and the ball seems to be in capable hands. Renken also expects Chip to assume the leadership role in the backcourt vacated by Bob Ford. Along side Carey in the backcourt will be senior Paul Rhodes. Rhodes did not play the past two years, but his speed is welcomed by Coach Renken. Sophomore Keith Bricker will also see plenty of playing time in the backcourt. Bricker is fully recovered from the knee injury which plagued him last year, and his ball-handling and shooting skills will be an asset for the team.

Returning at center is last year's starter Rick Duney (6.4 ppg). The bulk of the rebounding will again be placed on his shoulders, so

keeping him out of foul trouble and in the game will be a necessity this year. Bill "Soup" Campbell is pushing Duney for playing time.

The starting forward slots will be manned by returnee Scott Stech (4.1 points per game) and newcomer Roger Yoh. Stech will share the rebounding duties with Duney, and he will also be counted on to score more this year. Yoh, a freshman from Conrad Weiser, was the leading scorer in Berks County's Section One last year. His quickness, jumping ability, and scoring will be counted on by the Lions. Emil Washko and John Semon will also see playing time in the frontcourt. Sophs Greg Galtere, Casey Krady, and John DeAngelis are also battling for playing time.

This year, Coach Renken expects to press more on defense to offset the back of size on the team. He also feels the Lions are a le-

gitimate contender for the playoffs and successful defense of their section championship. The top two teams in each division of the MAC North and South make up the playoffs. Albright is in the North-west section along with Susquehanna, Elizabethtown, Juniata, and Lycoming. A good test for the Lions comes early in the year when they travel to Lancaster to join F&M, E-town, and Millersville in the Sponaugle Thanksgiving Tournament (Nov. 29-30). The home opener is Nov. 23 against Muhlenberg. If the Lions are able to hang tough through December, when the bulk of the schedule is on the road, they should go a long way in keeping the buzzards from circling over Bollman Center. And does anybody know who said that all good things must come to an end? He probably never saw an Albright basketball game.

Ponies 8, Assassins 6

It Could Have Gone Either Way



'There goes your perfect season!'

—John Wilson, Cotton Ponies



'No one had scored against us, and that's how we thought we'd end up.'

—Chuck Cantello, Zeta





'I had a feeling they were going to score, but I didn't think they would beat us.'

—Mike Capri, Zeta



'We weren't intimidated.'

—Rob Pellegrino, Cotton Ponies



All Photos by Wade Petriak



Football Lions End Strong Season

by Andrew Nadler

In a football season filled with injuries to key players, and topsy-turvy performances throughout the weeks, there shined one bright star in the midst of all the disarray: Vic Scotese. Last Saturday at Shirk Stadium, Scotese gained 145 yards on 31 carries and one touchdown, en route to a 12-0 victory over the Wilkes Colonels. The yardage gave Scotese 1,056 for the season, making him the first running back to top the 1,000-yard mark since Dennis Zimmerman (1966-69) in 1968.

"I knew I could break the mark if I just got the ball enough," remarked Scotese, whose rushing attempts accounted for half those for Albright backs, Scotese, who was awarded the game ball, went over 1,000 yards in the third quarter. He attributed much of his success this season to the fine play of an injury-plagued offensive line, and especially to Leo Palumbo, who had to make a difficult transition from defensive end to (offensive) center.

Aside from Scotese, the Lions' offensive attack sputtered against Wilkes, partly because of a minor injury suffered by senior quarterback Frank McKeon, that he later recalled, "Knocked the wind out of me." It happened on the opening drive by Albright, after three solid gains by Scotese. The Lions had the ball inside the Wilkes 30. McKeon rolled out on an option play, jotted downfield six yards, and was hit by a host of Wilkes defenders. After McKeon had wobbled off the field, back-up quarterback Dave Skirinosky could not move the ball much further. The Lions did settle for a Mike Franczak field goal (the third time he's tied the Albright record with seven in a season) and a 3-0 lead.

McKeon later stated he knew he would be back. But when he did return in the second quarter, the Wilkes defense had already adjusted themselves. McKeon had lost his advantage in exploiting the Wilkes' weaknesses, according to Head Coach Potsklan. This problem was indicated when, after

McKeon's return, four Albright drives could only produce five first downs.

The lack of offensive punch kept the Lion's defense on the field for too long in the first half. "We were wondering how long we were going to have to stay out there," commented junior defensive back Sneed Shaddock.

Wilkes threatened to score just once in the game, when a 38 yard pass completion to a wide open 6'5" Tony Madden caught the Lions' secondary by surprise. But on the following plays, Madden could not break free from his defenders in the end zone. "They were relying on his height to catch the ball rather than speed or ability," remarked Shaddock. One pass to Madden in the far corner of the end zone was deliberately overthrown to avoid an interception. Another was batted away by defensive backs Chris Arnout and Bob Taggart.

Thoroughly frustrated, Wilkes attempted a field goal. But an over eager Albright special team was penalized for off-sides. The Colonels accepted the penalty, then declined the chance for three points in order to get another crack at a touchdown. The decision proved costly, however, as a stacked Lions defense thwarted a Wilkes running play.

Throughout the game, the Albright defense remained consistent, plugging up the middle to stop inside runs, and getting to the outside fast enough to stop any sweeps or pitchouts. The defense swarmed over Wilkes' backs as a unit, rather than playing the ball carrier one-on-one. This "gang tackling" proved most effective in shutting out the Colonels, remarked freshman defensive end Tim O'Shea.

"During the half, the offense had to accustom themselves to the Wilkes defense, particularly in blocking," stated coach Potsklan. Although the only big offensive play Albright managed in the second half was a 28 yard pass to senior tight end John Simcik, ball control was better, allowing the defense to rest more.

After the game, Coach Potsklan remarked about a "surprise element" that might tip the tide of the game to Albright in the second half. Such a situation came in the third quarter, when the Lions' special team came in on fourth down. A poor snap from center on a Wilkes punting enabled freshman linebacker Art Vellutato time enough to find an opening in the Wilkes line, cut across the grain, and dive into the kicker to block the punt. The play helped keep the ball in Wilkes territory for the rest of the contest. "We had been practicing it a lot towards the end of the season" remarked Coach Potsklan, and the strategy paid off.

The big play that put the game away occurred when freshman defensive end Mike Epstein, who had



Senior quarterback Frank McKeon finished his Albright career with a 12-0 win over Wilkes.

Photo by Mark Tafur

two quarterback sacks, recovered a Colonels' fumble inside their own ten yard line. "The ball was popped loose and I dove for it, and everybody else piled up," remarked Epstein on the play. Two downs later, Scotese took the ball in from the two-yard line, to give Albright it's first and only touchdown of the game.

A final defensive triumph came in the closing seconds of the game. Wilkes had the ball inside their own five yard line, with their backs literally to the Albright line. The defense then tried an all-out rush to sack the quarterback in the end zone for a safety, two more points, and a last moment of glory for the season. Under heavy pressure, the Wilkes offensive line caved in. Albright, led by sophomore middle guard Rich Arms, accomplished its aim to make the score 12-0 at the final whistle. It was remarked after the game that senior defensive players were particularly anxious for the safety, because it was their last game in Albright uniforms.

Coach Potsklan comments that, looking back, 1981 had been a satisfying year for Albright football, in spite of the many key injuries the squad suffered. The most devastating losses were suffered in the backfield, where five players, Hardinger, Devine Ciabontoni, Sabine and McDonald all fell prey to injuries during the season. Potsklan did praise the ability of his players to switch to unfamiliar positions, while teams with larger amounts of players might not have made the adjustments so easily. "We don't cry as much as the big schools," remarked Potsklan. The position changes did have problems against changing offensive formations, causing defensive breakdowns in mid-season against Franklin and Marshall and Juniata.

Looking ahead to the 1982 season, Albright will be, according to Coach Potsklan, "rebuilding, looking more into a few key positions (Mainly quarterback and running back), and turning to the young people."



Punt returner Chris Arnaut charges into Wilkes last Saturday.

Photos by Wade Petriak

Albright vs. Wilkes

Defensive backs Sneed Shaddock and Mike Niro break-up a Wilkes passing play.



Punter Gregg Holst and place kicker Mike Franczak

Photo by Wade Petriak

