

# the albrightian

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## Food Service Art Purchase Considered By Council

by LYNN WAGNER

A host of topics were discussed by Student Council last week, ranging from a proposed art purchase to plans for a meeting with the Long Range Planning Committee later this month.

First on the agenda at the Student Council Meeting last Thursday was the subject of the Food Service Committee. It was announced that any recommendations concerning the food service can be directed to the following committee members: Cindy Mitchell (101 Selwyn Hall), Stephen Chernosky (Albright Court B6A), Anne Carson (Basement, Walton Hall), Beth Shehadi (312 Teel Hall), Ron Melleby (Head Resident, North Hall), Rob Isaacson (317 North Hall), Michelle Jackson (113 Crowell Hall), Dr. Mike Kim (Professor of Physics), Doris Manzoillo (Associate Dean of Students), Mr. Dean Kelsey (Vice-President in charge of Business Affairs), Dr. Nancy Kearney (Professor of Home Economics), Robert Jackson (Director of Dining Hall).

President Chris Coombe revealed to Student Council that members of the Student-Trustee Committee had questioned the meaning of graduation and its mandatory attendance requirement at the last session of that group, and that the Student-Trustee Committee was in favor of Student Council's course change fee proposal. Action will be taken by January, she explained.

Student Council unanimously voted for the appropriation of fifty dollars in dues for membership in the National Student Association. This organization serves members nation wide by providing reduced rates for books and student life insurance, a speakers bureau service, and information files on any college or

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### ARTIST TO VISIT

On Tuesday, October 21, a discussion of art on campus and public art in general will take place at 4:00 p.m. in the Campus Center South Lounge. Tania, an internationally famous sculptor, will talk with students and any other interested persons about art and Albright.



Election Inspector Catherine Gross signs in junior Alan Chapman at the Teel Hall polls. See election features beginning on page three.

photo by Steve Chernosky

## Ratio Presents Academic Dilemma

by DODY VALVANES,  
Contributing Editor

*(Editor's Note: The following article is an in-depth look at the why's and wherefore's of Student-Faculty ratios)*

Separate ALBRIGHTIAN interviews with Mr. Lewis Prine, Albright Registrar and Dr. Robert McBride, vice-president of Academic Affairs, clearly revealed the dilemma which the computation of a student-faculty ratio presents to a college. Analysts of higher education have not come to an agreement on the importance of a student-faculty ratio, nor have colleges found a common basis utilized to arrive at this ratio. Furthermore, there exist no rational standards or criteria on what ratio is desirable.

### The Techniques

At Albright, both Prine and McBride are responsible for conducting evaluations of student-faculty ratios. Prine annually compiles a "class size study" for the fall, interim, and spring semesters. Excluding the statistics from independent study projects, the survey reveals the size of class enrollments and the average number of students in lectures and departments. According to the reports of the 1971-72 academic year, 29.3% of the classes held were of an enrollment of between 11 and 20 students. This included Interim 1972 and physical education classes. While no attempt was made to account for the reduced student enrollment during the Interim semester (the same holds for McBride's statistics), it is true that including physical education classes would slant statistics against a more favorable ratio.

The stumbling blocks toward achieving an accurate student-

faculty ratio are numerous. The major problem is accounting for faculty status:

"We (McBride and his staff) have attempted...to allow for both full-time faculty and students, and their part-time equivalents...persons who hold faculty status but who offer no classes at all have been excluded [registrar, academic dean, deans of students, etc.]...it is difficult to evaluate the physical education staff in light of the fact that most carry responsibilities not identified with an academic teaching load..." Furthermore, how does one determine the amount of time which a departmental chairman gives to administrative work rather than teaching?

It would be tedious to account for all the numerical equivalents employed to account for a full-time faculty member. An example would be the procedure used for identifying the status of the physical education faculty. Allowing 15 contact hours to correspond with a normal teaching load, the number 15 is divided into the total contact hours in which departmental personnel are involved. It is evident that teachers are accounted for by credit hours rather than by the number of students they may have or the size of an individual course. Prine pointed out that faculty load is often unbalanced because of variations in "classroom technique" (independent study, lecture, seminar). One professor might be teaching 600 students a semester, and another, only 30. The faculty load is greater in the spring than in the fall.

Prine is also responsible for deciding where classrooms will meet. He described the limitations created by a need for a particular room for certain

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## Food Service Under Fire

by DIANE BOTTONARI

An open meeting, called by the Food Service Committee, was held in the South Lounge last week. Approximately 60 students attended, expressing their views concerning the quality and service of food at Albright to a committee of six students, chaired by Beth Shehadi; Mr. Robert Jackson, head of Food Service; and Dean H. Kelsey, Vice President in charge of Business. Members of the committee not in attendance included Doris Manzoillo, Associate Dean of Students; Dr. Mike Kim, Professor of Physics; Dr. Nancy Kearney, Professor of Home Economics; and Dale Vandersall, Dean of Students.

The committee's purpose is to examine the present system of food service at Albright and to forward suggestions for possible improvement to appropriate individuals. The committee itself has no power to effect change; it may make recommendations only. Mr. Jackson has final policy-making authority.

Comments and criticism fell into three basic categories: food quality and selection; Sunday service; and Dining Hall employee policy.

During the discussion of the first area, the heavy emphasis on high-carbohydrate foods in the daily menus was criticized. Many students felt President of Student Council, Chris Coombe's suggestion of having a salad bar at lunch and dinner including various types of fruits, vegetables, and salad dressings was a reasonable solution.

Brian Freedman, Steve Chernosky, and other students agreed that a more extensive selection of vegetarian foods should be available at all meals. At this point, it was determined that

Albright does not employ a Licensed Dietitian. When this was questioned, Mr. Jackson explained that his practical experience, including cooking for the U.S. Army was considered adequate training.

Another student, senior Barry Comen brought up the fact that Albright often does not consider religious restrictions when planning meals. The alternatives to restricted foods, if provided at all, are often as objectionable as the original menu items. He related an incident when a Rabbi, who was a guest of the college, was offered shrimp as an alternative to ham. Of course, he refused both since neither is a Kosher food.

The problem of Sunday food service aroused much discussion from the group. The students present unanimously agreed that the dress code should be abolished, with the understanding that anyone who wants to dress more formally than usual may certainly do so. When asked how the Sunday dress policy originated, Mr. Kelsey stated that Albright must make an effort to "maintain a certain atmosphere and morale in the Dining Hall."

In addition to the dress issue, the Sunday meal schedule was questioned. The majority of the students present felt that the school should provide a light evening meal on Sunday, as well as the large dinner at noon.

Discrimination against women working in the Dining Hall, Training Tables for male athletes, and the low salary of Dining Hall employees were also considered.

Both working and non-working students agreed that it is unnecessary for female employees to wear skirts or shorts to work evening meals. There are no re-

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Forest Green, the next CCB Coffeehouse act, could possibly be the most unique group to appear. The Philadelphia group will perform on Monday, November 20, at 9 P.M.



# Meet The Planners

Much has been written about the Long Range Planning Team in recent weeks, especially concerning the resignation of the student members from that committee. Unfortunately, many students are not aware of the importance of the LRPT's work. The planners are making substantive proposals about Albright College's future academic and social policies, facilities, and operating procedures.

All students, especially freshmen and sophomores, have quite a bit at stake with the LRPT's proposals. For example, many students are having grade difficulties with their language requirements. One "C" grade too many could ruin a student's chance for admission to graduate or professional schools, as many of these schools consider the student's overall cumulative average, regardless of the course grades which pulled her/his average down. These students have a right to question the requirement of a foreign language at Albright College.

Student Council has arranged a tentative meeting with the remaining members of the Long Range Planning Team on Monday, November 27. Students who have any questions about the future of Albright College should be there. This is not another formality; there is quite a bit at stake.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Last year, when I was an unsuspecting high school senior, a representative of Albright (the "Distinctive College") visited my high school. At this meeting, and at subsequent encounters with Albright administrators, I was told that:

- 1) I would have no classes larger than 25 students.
- 2) 98% of Albright's pre-med graduates were accepted by medical schools.
- 3) Albright was seriously considering adding a swimming pool to their facilities.

Now that I have become a moderately enlightened freshman, I have come to the realization that all three of the above-mentioned statements were blatant lies. I would like to call attention to all those reading this letter that:

- 1) I have one class out of four which is not larger than 25 stu-

dents.

2) Last year, approximately half of Albright's pre-med graduates were accepted by medical schools. 98% have not been accepted since sometime in the mid-1960's.

3) I have been told that the money for Albright's swimming pool was reappropriated so that we may have a shiny new steeple on the church.

I would also like to point out that out of approximately 2 dozen college applications which I saw, Albright's was the only one which asked for the applicant's religion. This is illegal.

My major purpose in writing this letter is not revenge or retribution, but rather that these falsehoods are not repeated to next year's incoming freshmen. I am anxiously awaiting a reply.

Sincerely,  
G.R. Sigman '76

To the Editor:

Let you be forewarned, and a

warning is in order, to the banal crap which will be sent to your homes upon your leaving this institution as a graduate. This junk mail will be in the form of 1) an alumnus magazine and 2) a campus newspaper.

The "Albright Alumnus" is a real fun book which would have a use if out-houses were still used and the Sears & Roebuck had run out. The pictures give a clear idea of what campus life was like back in the 1940's. For instance, one picture shows four "regular college guys" standing around Swelyn Pond, shooting the "bull" with their crew cuts, letter sweaters, looseleaf notebooks and baggy (and I mean really baggy) pants. If anyone ever forgets what the frosh used to look like in their dinks and nametags all they have to do is look in the alumnus moosepoop magazine. The Fall 1972 issue deals with the church-related college. Fine. But the point is the pictures are really outdated and the text is aimed at problems and events not facing Albright, Fall, 1972, so much as things going on all over our so-

ciety; which brings us to:

tat tat ta da (trumpets) "THE ALBRIGHT REPORTER" and boy does it ever stink!!!!!!!!!!!!!! The Albright reporter is your friend and mine Barry G. Hurdan. (Good Old Harrie Burdan, The P.R. man). Not one of the articles has a by-line (referring to the September issue). The headlines could be on any September issue of any year, like: "The individual, his awareness concerns of 'frosh' orientation," "Campus prepares for parents visit," "Albright giving sets new highs," and so on. It doesn't tell a thing about the students and what they have to say. (maybe you have nothing to say).

Harrie, I would much rather you take my subscription and transfer it to the Albrightian. I'm not concerned about the propaganda that the administration wants

me to read, nor about what the alumni is doing. I'm concerned about the COLLEGE, which is made up of STUDENTS, who have their own newspaper.

life after albright is just like life at albright, trying to get through the crap, and the publications received from albright add on and on to the crap.....

love & kisses,  
Clyde A. E. Snyder III

To the Editor:

The November 10, 1972 issue of the *Albrightian* carried on page seven an opinion ("Fight the Mullen Bill") by Robert Garlin. The apparent purpose of this piece is the persuasion of the reader that House Bill 800, currently under consideration by the Pennsylvania State Senate, will "seriously abridge individual freedom" if enacted into law and subsequently enforced. Two features of this bill supposedly

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## ON THE PROWL

by SAM MAMET  
News Editor

A hot issue currently steaming its way among my senior comrades is the debate over required attendance at commencement. More and more of the seniors are questioning the efficacy of the whole affair. Such a tradition being cast to the wayside, you say?

It's hard to conceive reasons why any one of my friends would not want to attend their own graduation. Yet, when you think about it there are a few fundamental issues which have to be questioned. Should students have the right to select the speaker for the June program? Yes! And so should the faculty... just as the trustees suggested

two weeks ago, after deliberating on the proposal forwarded by the Student-Trustee Committee.

Commencement is an academic process. It *should* involve administration officials mostly along procedural lines. The administration should sit in with faculty and students, along with a representative from the trustees (perhaps, Judge Richard Eshelman, President of the Board). But, when the selection of the speaker comes up, I don't think the administration needs to have one iota of a veto... And they won't on a committee like this one.

The issue of compulsory attendance can be settled pure and

simple: no one should be forced to attend commencement... Dr. Schultz, you need not worry... My class will not stay away by the droves.

If a senior doesn't want to attend—so be it. In my opinion, you'd be fairly stupid not to attend, but that's your business. Graduation is the last time you'll ever see many of your friends and professors... If you don't feel part of the class why blame Albright College?

Let's get this thing settled now... Student input will be achieved... Faculty can get involved... And the Albright "Establishment" shouldn't wince in pain too much...

### the albrightian

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# Afterthoughts On The Elections

## Reflections

### On The Election

DR CHARLES M. PRESTWOOD  
Department of Sociology

The recent Presidential election was one in which the spoils went to Richard Milhouse Nixon, but the victory belonged to George Corey Wallace. The major issues and style upon which Mr. Nixon so totally pre-empted George

#### News Analysis

McGovern were carefully and selectively winnowed from the campaign style and focal issues that have easily carried George Wallace since 1958. This is not intended to be criticism of Nixon or praise of Wallace, but simply to note that the constituency for a McGovern platform is not now, or in the foreseeable future, a source of political dominance in America.

The constituency of George McGovern perhaps has been characterized by Edmond Burke in another generation in these words, "Not strong enough to insure the ultimate success of anyone, but just strong enough to insure the ultimate failure of some."

It is important to recognize two different aspects of this election. First, one must see the coalition and the coalescence that gave Nixon the overwhelming victory. And, second, one must understand the masochism and naivety that gave the McGovern forces one of the most overwhelming political defeats in American history.

The Nixon victory can profitably be analyzed as a referendum on colors among American voters. Military khaki demonstrated its political potency when its adversary is black people, yellow school buses, and blue welfare checks. The Nixon election in such overwhelming proportions reflects the basic American reverence for the military and its basic antipathy toward meaningful *compensatory* minority programs, busing and the exploding non-humble welfare population. The Nixon election, in my judgment, was not a rejection of civil rights legislation, but a rejection of compensatory legislation. "Quota systems are un-American." The Nixon victory was not a rejection of integrated schools, but a rejection of two-way busing. George Wallace: "Freedom of choice is a God-given right." The Nixon victory was not a rejection of welfare programs for the rich, for the aged, but was a rejection of welfare programs for people who do not espouse the Protestant ethic. Mr. Nixon: "The work ethic is the most valuable resource of the American economy."

The Nixon-Agnew campaign was a magnificent demonstration of what can be done with a Wallace platform if you have the prestige of the White House and forty million dollars to run a campaign. This is not to say that all

the people who supported Nixon participated in or even perceived the nascent racism of the Nixon campaign. It is to say, however, that the overwhelming Nixon



victory is due in large measure to his ability to identify himself with military khaki and white collar respectability, while Mr. Agnew and the other evangelists of discord stuck Mr. McGovern with political liabilities of Black militancy, yellow school buses, and blue welfare checks.

George McGovern has to be the most prophetic figure in Presidential politics in a generation, as well as the most pathetic campaigner in a Presidential election. The narrow elitism of limousine liberals which surrounded George McGovern tried to build a political movement around the decisions which appealed to the idle young, the idle rich, and the idle poor. This initial alienation of major constituencies in the Democratic party was complicated by the pusillanimous acquiescence of McGovern in the Eagleton affair and by the naive pronouncements of McGovern in the area of welfare reform and tax reform. McGovern did not run well among Blacks, among union members, among Spanish-speaking Americans, among the aged. There was no single historic constituency of the Democratic party in which McGovern did not run well behind other Democratic candidates. In short, he alienated the historic constituency of the Democratic party and was unable to win any new significant constituency. The only identifiable constituency which voted for McGovern was the young, and then only by a 52 to 48 ratio. As a lifelong Democrat who has seen the Nixon theme elect officials in the South for a lifetime, his election and its proportion do not either surprise me or greatly trouble me. The McGovern platform and campaign appealed to my heart at times, but never really got to my guts or to my head. A radical to the Left of McGovern wrote 124 years ago that "the greatest sin in time of crisis is stupidity." Those of us who have interests in an expanding humanitarianism cannot afford the continuation of the institutional

naivety of the New Left. The historic liberal movement cannot isolate itself from the folk perceptions inherent in a democratic society, from the institutionalized self-interests of the labor movement, nor from the prophetic voices of the Martin Luther Kings, the Paul Goodmans, and the George McGovern.

In my judgement, liberal Democrats face a crisis of identity as well as a crisis of intelligence. If the liberals can shed their contempt for the people who must toil with their hands, the labor movement can remain our most important ally. If the young can learn that the 10 million children suffering from malnutrition in America have claim on bread that takes precedence over their claim on pot, the Blacks will need not continue their political isolation. If liberals can learn that their occupancy in academic halls may contribute to their confusion rather than to their understanding, maybe again we can be eagles soaring to lead rather than flies gathering on ideological carcasses.

In the room where the men who drafted the Constitution met daily, there was a picture of the sun on the horizon. Near the completion of the draft of the Constitution, the sage Benjamin Franklin portrayed the sun rising or of the sun setting, to which Franklin replied, "Whether it is a picture of the sun rising or setting will be determined by the people in this room." Whether the election of '72 was a decade of new humanitarianism being engulfed by racism or whether it is the beginning of a new day will be determined by the people in this country. I have fears, but I have hopes. By God, I have hopes.

## The Election Is Now

by PHILIP EYRICH,  
Department of Political Science

Changes in social reality always run ahead of our ability to perceive them, and this is true of politics as of any other aspect of life. This fact allows us to comment upon the recent presidential election in terms of myths and realities. The central proposition from which these remarks proceed is that our ability to understand presidential elections is obscured by old and erroneous images. We shall consider, therefore, three myths about presidential elections and the realities behind these myths.

**Myth 1: Elections in which an incumbent president is a candidate are competitive.** In contrast with this myth, there is the reality that since World War II no incumbent president who has sought re-election has lost. In this century only two such presidents have failed (Taft and Hoover). The latter two cases demonstrate that only under the

most unusual circumstances (1912, a split in the president's party; 1932, the Great Depression) is an incumbent president turned out of office. Thus the election after a president has served four years is best understood not as a full re-opening of the question as to who shall be president but as a chance for the people to ratify what the incumbent has done so that he may continue his work for another four years.

To be sure, there are factors that appear to indicate that the re-election of a president is more competitive. In the recent election, for example, McGovern supporters pointed to the national Democratic majority and the potential of unseating Nixon if only Democrats would vote for their party's candidate. But this only gets us involved in elections. Since the Republican Party has captured the White House in four of the seven elections since World War II, we can safely say that in presidential politics the Democrats have no headstart over the Republicans.

Thus the most important presidential elections are those that take place every eight years or whenever an incumbent is not a candidate. Although in the excitement of a presidential election we tend to lose sight of such things, political leaders and others remain aware of how difficult it is to defeat a president seeking re-election. Thus in the speculation about Kennedy and 1972, it was often said that perhaps he was waiting for 1976 when his chances for winning would be improved.

In this connection, there is an interesting similarity in the 1964 and 1972 elections. In 1964, the Republican Party gave its nomination to a candidate with important strength within the party but one who was outside the mainstream of the party and the electorate. He was soundly defeated, thus discrediting the right wing of the party as a source of presidential nominees. In the ensuing presidential election, with the right wing's support, the party turned to a more

their right wing for a greater voice in party affairs and re-emphasized the need for a middle-of-the-road stance as the only way to win.

Likewise, in 1972, the Democratic Party gave its nomination to a candidate from an increasingly vocal faction of the party but a faction whose views were not the most popular either with the party members or the voters. Again, this candidate was easily defeated. Already the call for a return of the party to the center of the political spectrum is taking place, on the grounds that only in this way can a Democratic candidate be elected in 1976.

Now it is too far-fetched to suggest that what happened in 1964 and 1972 was the result of deliberate acts by party leaders. Yet we might suggest that party officials, knowing explicitly or implicitly that these elections were not likely to see an incumbent president turned out of office, behaved in ways that permitted dissident factions within the parties more chance than they ordinarily would have to capture the parties' presidential nominations.

A parallel question is to what extent the 1964 and 1972 experiences demonstrate that only middle-of-the-road candidates can win the presidency. Until a candidate of the right or left is nominated to run against someone other than an incumbent president, we really can't be sure of the answer.

Before leaving a discussion of the first myth, it might be well to note that while incumbency is a great advantage to the president, the opposite may be true of the vice president. In the two post World War II elections in which incumbent vice presidents were nominated, they both lost (Nixon, 1960; Humphrey, 1968). On the one hand, the vice president is bound to serve the incumbent (whose decisions he doesn't control, but the results of whose decisions affect him). On the other hand, the vice president lacks the instruments of power of the president. Because of this situation, it is difficult for a vice president to present himself successfully to the nation in a competitive situation, at least while he is still vice president.

**Myth 2: Conventions nominate presidential candidates.** The reality is that every national party convention since World War II has selected as its presidential nominee the person who came into the convention with the greatest advance support among the delegates. Yet the image of the convention as the arena where presidential nominations are decided persists. This myth was forged by the conventions of earlier times which saw lengthy balloting, shifts in the support for candidates, and the development of dark horse con-



moderate candidate. At one and the same time, the Republicans had satisfied the demands of

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# Afterthoughts On The Elections

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tenders. This myth is reinforced by the very nature of the conventions themselves, because there is an inherent drama in the gathering of thousands of people from across the country, the casting of votes by the roll-call process, and the declaration of the winner. Yet the actual function of recent conventions has been to ratify rather than select the party's nominee.

If the foregoing observation is correct, it has interesting implications for the continuing debate as to whether presidential nominees should be selected by conventions or by a national primary. Since the conventions don't nominate anyway, the actual question becomes whether we should use a uniform national primary in place of the present diverse state primaries, whether we should use a more systematic way of selecting nominees than the present diffuse maneuvering process. Even the diverse state primaries are limited in significance because most times the nominee of the party is whomever is popular within the party even before the first primary election (the McGovern case is an exception).

It should be noted, however, that even if the conventions don't nominate candidates this does not automatically mean they should be eliminated because they do perform other useful functions for the party as an organization in such matters as morale and publicity. But perhaps we could better understand the conventions if we could separate the myths of what they do from the realities.

**Myth 3: Campaigns decide presidential elections.** Actually, upsets in presidential elections are very rare. Almost invariably the front runner at the close of the conventions is elected. Here again, however, the images built up from the experiences of an earlier time, when it was not as possible to determine who the front runner was before the balloting took place remain with us. They are reinforced by the infrequent upsets (will we never forget 1948?) and the drama of the election processes themselves (such as the secret ballot).

Because we continue to believe that campaigns decide presidential elections, we pour millions of dollars and work-hours into the campaigns. And the media, just as they do in covering the conventions, report the campaigns so as to give the illusion that the results are indeterminate. To be sure, campaigns do add to or detract from the winning margin of the victor, but they are rarely decisive as to who will be president.

The imperviousness of the electorate to campaign results from a twin set of factors. First, there is the continuing nature of presidential politics. Hardly is one election concluded before the maneuvering for the next begins.

In fact, often it begins before the election is even held (witness the comments about Percy's potential bid for the 1976 Republican nomination before November 8). Thus the formal campaign for the presidency is to most interested people but another step in the on-going process of selecting presidents for the country.

Second, there is the diffusion of news by the mass media. The coverage given to presidential politics on a continuing basis means that voters do not have to wait until the campaign, or the conventions, or even the primaries to find out about the candidates and to form some impressions about them. Thus their preferences are set far in advance of the balloting, and the events of the election year are very much simply formalities.

Both of these factors stem directly from an increased capacity on the part of candidates to work for the presidency and on the part of the mass media to present news to the people. This increased capacity is in turn the result of technological change, which has improved transportation and communications and created an expanding wealth that can be used for political purposes.

In summary, we may set forth two conclusions: that important presidential elections occur when an incumbent president is not a candidate for re-election; and that the results of presidential elections are determined largely in the pre-convention and even pre-election year maneuvering.

The implications of these conclusions for the 1976 presidential election are clear—if Spiro Agnew is to be denied the Republican nomination the work that will accomplish this task must be done now. The old ideas about not beginning a quest for the presidency too soon for fear of a campaign running out of steam is outmoded. Likewise outmoded is the notion of waiting to see if a front-runner makes a mistake. Front-runners today usually have too much momentum and capability to be



denied their party's nomination. An incumbent vice president, particularly, has built-in advantages in gaining his party's nomination for president (no such

person has been denied a nomination in the post World War II period). Of course, much of this argument concerning Agnew and the Republican Party can be duplicated for Kennedy and the Democrats. Therefore, with respect to the 1976 presidential election, the truth of the statement with which we began, "The election is now."

## The Images And Issues

by THOMAS BROGAN  
Dept. of Political Science

Elections are won by politicians who can portray a favorable image to the electorate and attract voters with appealing public policy stands. McGovern lost the election because he did neither process well.

### News Analysis

Nixon won because he did both. A cursory examination of the images and the issues in the campaign will highlight this point.

George McGovern's image in the campaign was one of a "radical." Depending on the voters' definition of this image, it can have favorable or unfavorable results for the candidate. Some voters define the radical politician as the "purist." The purist politician is seen as above dirty politics; he is more moral, honest, and principled than the usual political scoundrel; he is the one who is "right from the start." So, for some voters, George McGovern, like Gene McCarthy and Barry Goldwater before him, was seen as the seeker for the Impossible Dream—the moral man in immoral society. Some of the Senator's supporters awoke from this dream before others.

This awakening was no more apparent than at the Democratic Convention where many of my fellow delegates were faced with the agonizing choice between personal ideals and political practicality on planks in the party platform. At the convention, it was a victory for political feasibility as the minority plank after another was voted down by the delegates. It was not until after the convention that the remaining purist support for the Senator woke up from the dream. The Eagleton affair, where principled support became unprincipled vacillation, signaled to this group that their candidate had become another politician. The scoundrels were gleeful, and the seekers for the purist politician despondent. The purist-radical was no more. He who was seen as "right from the start" was left at the starting gate by many of his purist supporters.

Other political activists view the purist image in an unfavorable light and question the suitability of the purist for political office. This group believes that the purist's actions are separated

from democratic control of the constituency. It is the purist's nebulous moral code, not response to constituency choice, that becomes the criteria for action. Government by those who claim some great and overriding insight into the truth is as intolerable to the democrat as the



politician who is merely a sycophant to the whims of public opinion. To this group, the true leader in a democracy is neither the pure trustee nor the pure agent. Some voters saw in this presidential race such a choice and were repulsed by it.

Now this point ought not to be considered an argument for the separation of morality from politics. Rather, it is a request from some citizens that the moral code of the candidates be operationalized in specific interests. A "Return to American Values" is a very general guide to voter choice; it is neither a true choice, nor an echo, but a vacuum within which to vote. Voters, I believe, correctly dismiss such appeals simply because they are ambiguous guides to future actions. It matters not to most voters whether George McGovern and George Wallace are both members of the same church; it does matter how each interprets its teaching in an issue such as racial integration. In short, specific interests, not general values ought to be the basis of voter choice.

To other voters, the image of "radical" was defined as "dreamer" or "idealist." Used in this unfavorable manner, the term radical means one who, while dealing with good intentions, is not in tune with the realities of power politics. An example of this meaning is Senator McGovern's welfare policy. This was, no doubt, a well-meaning reform on his part, but his specification of the exact program was not considered by some politicians as good power politics. Increased specificity allows your opponent to avoid substantive issues by attacking minor inconsistencies in an elaborate policy. The true art of politics is to avoid such problems, while still remaining specific enough for voter guidance.

The idealist perhaps can win in a campaign against another idealist; in a campaign against a power politician, his chances diminish considerably. Richard Nixon is considered by many to be a power politician. Thus, those who viewed McGovern's image in the sense of an "idealist" soon concluded that the campaign would be futile.

Thus, McGovern did not portray a favorable image to the mass of

the electorate. He was soon forsaken by those who defined him as a purist-radical, and was never accepted by those who considered him an idealist-radical.

To understand Richard Nixon's image in this campaign, one must realize that in a contest for the Presidency, Democratic party identifiers are more numerous in the electorate than Republican party identifiers. Thus, the Republican candidate for the office must avoid a strongly partisan image, which could alienate Democratic voters required for victory. President Nixon therefore developed the "Presidential" image during the campaign. This image is available only to incumbent Presidents running for re-election. It is the image of a hard-working, diligent, responsive Chief Executive confronting the "enormous problems of the times." It does not matter for this image what is being accomplished by the President, so long as some action is taking place. However, foreign policy maneuvering is preferred, where possible, since such issues contribute dramatic settings and intrigue which enhance the image. Also, independent information on Presidential interpretations of events in foreign affairs is difficult for the voter to find, and further control of the image by the President is insured.

An incumbent President will appeal to the electorate as a mortal man performing an adequate job of superhuman responsibilities and request citizens' support for his labors. A Republican incumbent gains an additional bonus with this image since it is non-partisan; however, the Republican party, especially Congressional candidates, loose out because the President will refuse to identify with them for fear of projecting a partisan image to the voters. Thus, the Presidential coat-tails did not operate in this election, not because local candidates were refusing to grab them, but rather because the President was sitting on his coat-tails in the White House. That is, he would not risk his commanding lead in the polls to aid local Republican Congressional candidates. This implies that President Nixon does not really believe his own campaign rhetoric of an "Emerging Republican Majority," because if he did, he would have been out on the campaign trail consolidating it behind Congressional candidates. His actions belie his words, and, like Eisenhower before him, he has been unable to convert personal victory into party power.

The incumbent's opponent must destroy this image. Senator McGovern attempted to use the Watergate break-in to tarnish the "Presidential" image. His charges of improper behavior in high places failed to do this, in part, I believe, because the electorate believes that power corrupts. Some voters recalled that Eisenhower had his Sherman Adams and Johnson had his Bobby Ba-



# Ratio Presents Dilemma

continued from p. 1

classes (labs, for example), considering the fact that there are a limited number of classrooms and faculty members available for each semester without "overloading." Faculty members are not paid extra for an extra course load. Therefore, these limitations lead to larger classes. Prine commented that "students don't like big classes but they create them."

In attempting to summarize this year's average classroom size, Prine offered "maximums." For lecture courses, the maximum is 35-40; for English Composition, Speech and Foreign Languages, 25; for seminars and "400" level courses, 10-15. Exceptions are created by students, department

chairmen, and the size of the classroom. Asked if any classes were not considered in these statistics, McBride commented that statistics do not relate to classroom size; but to full time students and part-time students transposed into full-time equivalents. All classes are counted.

## The Values

Direction was taken toward the "value" of such computations in relation to student learning. Both Prine and McBride agreed that there exists no conclusive evidence that smaller classes are more conducive to better learning experiences than larger classes. They made reference to a book which explores, among other things, the effectiveness of large and small classes. *Improving College Teaching* contains contributions from administrators, trustees, professors, students, and government officials. In a chapter, "Research In Teaching," by W.J. McKeachie, the two major conclusions are that the effect of size depends on the method of teaching used, and that the importance of size depends on educational goals.

Despite conflicting views from different sources, the study tended to show that for purposes of problem-solving, skill-learning, and attitudinal change,

## Food Service

continued from p. 1

restrictions on male employees' attire.

It was noted that non-boarding athletes receive free meals if they take advantage of eating at training tables. This implicit favoritism and the inconvenience imposed on employees who must work late in order to serve the athletes, seemed to indicate that the students wanted a change.

No specific recommendations were made concerning a possible raise in the salary of Dining Hall workers.

The meeting ended with hope that some, if not all, of the suggestions presented by the students and the committee members will be seriously considered by Messrs. Jackson and Kelsey.

small classes are more conducive to better learning. However, in reference to attitude changes, it was reported that "while individual instruction is advantageous for many teaching purposes, group processes provide a real advantage in bringing about change in motivation and attitude." But, the smaller the group the more likely one is to participate.

In courses where transmission of facts is the main goal, large classes are just as effective. This accounts for the large lecture classes, such as Psychology 101 or Sociology 105, where the rate of transmission of information would be slow in a discussion type setup.

"Research in Teaching" stressed that the teacher must make value decisions concerning the goals of his or her course, as well as the best way to achieve them. The interviews with Prine and McBride also covered instructional mix, now being considered by various organizations on campus. McKeachie noted that "a combination of large lecture and small discussion sections is preferable to the common arrangement of several sections of unwieldy medium

size." McBride, himself, expressed similar sentiments: "Mechanical standards do not guarantee good learning experiences. It is more important that a college provide different types of learning experiences; every student should be exposed to independent study, lecture..."

Thus the issue of "ratio" appears more complex after investigation than before. The question appears to be not how faculty-student ratio contributes to the learning atmosphere, but rather, what is being done to create a teaching situation more conducive to reaching the goals of a particular course. While a one-to-twelve ratio is most desirable for schools attempting to maintain a strong standing in liberal arts education, one must question whether or not this is Albright's goal.

Albright's student-faculty ratio has remained fairly constant in the one-to-fourteen area over the last five years, with fluctuations and distortions created by a large number of small department enrollments, independent study programs, physical education classes, and higher level courses.

# Election Afterthoughts

continued from p. 4

ker. Even the term "caper" was used to describe the alleged burglary, which is more descriptive of a frolicsome escapade in a Woody Allen or Peter Sellers farce than the controlled terror of a Truffaut or Hitchcock thriller. To much of the public, the caper can be tolerated, so long as its consequences are not considered. McGovern, then, failed to destroy the image because many citizens believe that "all politics is dirty." The problem that confronts us in this campaign is that continued confirmation and reinforcement of this attitude by the actions of governing elites in this nation can only lead to further citizen alienation and more serious political pathologies.

President Nixon, then, was able to present a favorable image to the electorate and retain it against the attacks of his Democratic opponent.

Although the images of the candidates in an election are important, they are not the most important aspect of the campaign. Images do not convert voters to a party, they merely reinforce the voters' retrospective judgments of their self-interest.

Voters are neither philosophers nor fools. That is, they realize that they can not predict with accuracy future events nor seek some Platonic truth in the political realm. In addition, most voters cannot be duped into voting for a candidate by slick images on a TV screen. In short, voters seek not the philosopher in a campaign, but the politician; not the person who seeks truth nor is necessarily the most compe-

tent, but the person who will protect their self-interest. And they base this judgement not on some philosophical doctrine, but on a judgement of the "signs of the times," particularly as it effects groups to which they belong.

Parties and their candidates usually respond to this situation in a campaign by a selective stimulation of the electorate using established group cues. Thus, it was not surprising that a Gallup Poll in October found no overriding issue in the election. Different voters respond to different issues.

The consequence of this analysis for the parties is that any politician who believes that a single overriding issue can activate a pluralistic electorate is sadly mistaken. Senator McGovern's emphasis on the Vietnam War in the beginning of his campaign and political morality at its end supports this point. He was never able to diversify his "single-issue candidate" presentation to the voters.

President Nixon, on the other hand, gained by the voters' retrogressive approach to the election decision. He is a known factor in the decision-making formula. The voter at least had some idea of what to expect in the future since he could draw on past experience. So long as that past experience was not seen as overly detrimental to the voter's self-interest, the President gained votes. The President had reduced American troops in Vietnam, did sign a 20% increase in Social Security into law to the benefit of the elderly, did attack

the Republican Governor in New York on his stand on abortion to the benefit of the Catholic voters, and his administration did award the Space Shuttle contract to a California industry to aid a depressed aerospace labor force. Examples could be multiplied. The point is that the President by his past actions was able to forge a coalition of voters behind him in the campaign.

Some citizens are annoyed that such coalition building continues in American electoral politics. Such coalition building supports the dominant middle-class values of the society to the detriment of poor and intellectual minorities. It is true that the American polity more often reads Jimmy Breslin than William Buckley or Gore Vidal; that it listens to Larry Kane and Action News and not Eric Sevareid and Sander Vanocur; that it gets its information from the *New York Daily News* and not the *New York Times*; and that its relationship with poor minorities is defined more by the Work Ethic than by the Golden Rule. Any politician who attempts to elevate such a polity to a higher intellectual and spiritual plateau during a short political campaign is doomed to failure and defeat at the polls. However, any politician, once elected, who refuses to lead that polity to a greater awareness of its potentials is not worthy of the title "statesman." Speaker Sam Rayburn said it first and said it best when he stated the political dictum that in order to become a statesman you must first be elected. President Nixon has been re-elected...

# Reporters' Notebook: Election Day 1972

(Editor's note: The following is a short diary by two Albrightian staffers who jotted down their impressions of the election as it affected Albright)

by CELINE HARRIS AND EVONNE NEIDIGH

9:30 A.M. Our morning began with an early visitation to the Democratic Headquarters on Penn Street. Posters of the candidates were still being distributed and buttons of favorite candidates given out as last minute requests. We were offered a breakfast of coffee and donuts (which we couldn't refuse). We talked to Reading, Pa. District Attorney, Robert Van Hoove, and some ladies who made conversation in between rings of the phone. The callers were concerned citizens asking last minute questions about where to vote, and particular standings of their candidates.

10:30 We left the Headquarters and traveled around the area stopping at various voting spots in town. The general report was that voting was at an all time high. A steady stream of people had been keeping the polls busy all day.

11:15 The last stop of the afternoon was Teel Hall. This was the Polling spot for Albright College. Mary Ann Chelius was greeting voters at the door. We found that Teel was leading in voter count 454 (this number includes students).

11:30 During lunch we listened to people talking about the election (and silently prayed that more enthusiasm would be generated for the national election than existed for *The Albrightian* Presidential Poll).

1:00 P.M. We split up and agreed to meet again when the polls closed and returns had begun to come in. We decided to

continued on p. 7, col. 1

# What Did Albright Think?

by TOM CONREY

The majority of students on the Albright campus voted in the recent elections and did so primarily through absentee ballot. However, this is not to say that registration on campus was low. During the first few weeks of September, many people took the opportunity and registered early. Those who did not vote usually stated that no real choice was given to the public. Some were simply too apathetic or indifferent to care. Generally, students and faculty thought that the issues were clearly presented by the candidates.

The only issue that occasionally appeared doubtful was the war. Those who claimed that their understanding of the issues was not clear honestly admitted that they were too uninterested to investigate the questions involved.

Several remarked that they felt removed from the public media while at college but added that the media was present and they just did not bother to take advantage of them. The following is a list of typical comments:

Kieran Sharpe, senior from Coaldale, Pa., "Neither candidate was conservative or pacifistic..."; Lisa Orshansky, junior from Fair Lawn, N.J., "by constant TV coverage, the issues were made excessively monotonous";

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# Lions Thump Dutchmen; Clinch MAC Crown

The Albright Lions bounced back from their devastating debacle against Drexel University two weekends ago (30-7) to pounce the Lebanon Valley College Flying Dutchmen 33-7, and to sew up possession of the coveted Middle Atlantic Northern Division crown. The Lions also stay in contention for a bid to the Knute Rockne Bowl, Thanksgiving weekend in Atlantic City, N.J.

Skatback Bob MacMillan, a junior from Old Bridge, N.J., had another "field" day against a luke-warm LVC defense. Despite the muck and mire of the turf, Mac was able to scoot for three touchdowns and a host of yards rushed. Head Dutchman Lou Sorrentino had nothing but praise for the 5'9", 170 pound speedster; "MacMillan is the best back we have faced all season... He's much better than Baumgardner of Franklin and Marshall (averaging close to five yards a carry)... I have a lot of

respect for him..."

MacMillan, who carted the ball 20 times for 112 yards, capped drives in the first, second, and fourth quarters. The Lions first push was topped by a 23 yard popper from quarterback Roy Curnow to tight end Joe Louth. Louth, a North Jersey senior, received the game ball for his 44 yards pickup, off of three Curnow passes. MacMillan's scamper from the four on that particular play was perfect; fullback Jim Kuhn's point after was not. The Lions grabbed onto an early lead which they never had trouble keeping. At the end of the first quarter alone the Lions had massed together 112 yards total offense to LVC's 34.

In the second quarter, defensive tackle Bill Morrison, who has shown sweet success all season long, came up with a spiffy six yard steal from the hands of Dutchman quarterback Gordie Harris (12-29; 127 yards and four interceptions; one touch-

down). Morrison gushed over the play; "I was sliding down the line and Wesley [defensive end John Wesley] put pressure on the quarterback... Next thing I knew, the ball fell into my hands... That's the first one in my life..." MacMillan romped in again from the four. Mike Sahli followed with a fake conversion attempt that foiled as the Lions led, 12-0.

Late in the second quarter, split end Sam Hussey hustled in for a touchdown from LVC's 14 yard line, capping a hard fought 83 yard drive. Jet Ulrich's kick split the uprights making the halftime score 12-7, favor of the 'Bright pack.

That was the closest LVC came to Albright all day long. Dutchman safety Tom Chesney picked off a Roy Curnow pass late in the first half; sprinting with it for forty yards. The drive was stopped, however, by a rugged Albright defense on the 15.

Albright scored again in the

third quarter with a smart 11 yard interception by middle guard Carl Fischl. A face mask penalty against Sorrentino's squad spotted the ball on Albright's 7. Curnow passed a short one to Louth, who ran a down and out into the endzone. Kuhn (15 carries for 71 yards) kicked the extra point.

In the final period, MacMillan raced for a twenty yard touchdown capitalizing on defensive back Tom Zielinski's interception of 17 yards. Jim Kuhn kick-

ed positively at 3:44.

Despite all the troubles LVC had against Albright last Saturday, it took freshmen to deal the Dutchmen their final blow. With 1:54 left, reserve defensive back Mike Sahli came up with a 43 yard interception off a pass intended for LVC tight end George Schwarz. Kuhn's final kick was good and the Lions went home with the great taste of victory and maybe even a few thoughts about salt water and the Boardwalk.

**Pigskin Patter**—LVC's Sorrentino was also high on freshmen defensive might, Mike Pizzaro and Mike Vidulich; "We just couldn't run our ends... Our offensive blockers couldn't shake those two guys off all day..." Roy Curnow has been tossing better each game... This time he was 8 for 11, that's 92 yards... Pat Mecca punted four times last week for close to 38 yards each, if that's not great, tell me

what is? Al Patane threw more blocks for MacMillan this game and came up with 36 yards on 6 carries... That's still a fantastic 6 yards per carry, and what a blocker!!! Mike Sahli had another interception of 20 yards... so did freshman defensive back, Bill Taylor... LVC's tailback Tom Koons had a great day with 34 carries and 162 yards.

## Cross Country Wins Last Two

The Albright Cross Country team ended its 1972 season on two successful notes after their thirteenth place finish in the MAC Championships. The Wednesday after the Champs the Lions journeyed to Susquehanna University in Selinsgrove to take on the Crusaders. The cold, gusty wind sent a chill through all, but it didn't hamper the Lions as they swept to a 24-32 victory over the Crusaders. Susquehanna's Jeff Yoder took the individual honors over the 4.8 mile course but coming in right on his heels were Albright's Randy Hill, Wayne Sierer, and Jim Blankenhorn finishing together for the second time this year. Steve Hoffman pulled in sixth and Rich Petronella took ninth to complete the Lions' scoring.

Last Saturday, the Lions ran their final competition of the

year, this time against the Flying Dutchmen of Lebanon Valley during the football game between the Lions and Dutchmen. The harriers avenged a two point defeat at the champs by Lebanon Valley, slipping by them 26-29. Again, the Lions gave first place to the opposition, but their depth proved superior. Randy Hill ran a tremendous race to take second, Wayne Sierer finished third and Jim Blankenhorn took fourth. Completing the scoring again for the Lions were Steve Hoffman and Rich Petronella.

The two victories brought the Lions' final season tally to six wins and nine defeats, the best in a really long time for any Lion Cross Country team. The harriers look to have another strong season next year, hopefully with a winning record, something they deserve.

## Cagers Seek Winning Season

The 1972 Albright College basketball team, under the direction of Dr. Will Renken, will be seeking to improve upon last year's 18-8 season. The cagers, who finished 9-1 in the College Division MAC North last season, are essentially the same ball club as last year. Gone through graduation is Ira Goodelman, who finished tenth in all-time scoring at Albright with 1205 points. Returning lettermen for the Lions this year include Paul Mellini, Ray Ricketts, Bob Gingrich, Bob Semkow, Jeff Steuber, and Walker Wadsworth.

Mellini, a 6'1" guard from Babylon, New York, was last year's leading scorer, averaging better than twenty points per game. Mel was also named to the All-MAC North first team. He has totaled 984 points through a tremendous two year career.

Pottstown, Pa.'s Ray Ricketts finished second in scoring last year, averaging more than sixteen points per game, and let the

team in assists last year with 110. The 5'10" guard was given honorable mention in the voting for All-MAC last season.

Bob Gingrich, also from Pottstown and former Ches-Mont all leaguer, was the Lions leading rebounder from last season averaging ten rebounds a game. He fin-

ished at the guard slot. Steuber also provided rebounding strength under the boards. He finished the season averaging over six points per game.

Walker Wadsworth, a 6'3" center-forward from Reading, was hampered by an ankle injury for much of last season. He is this



Dr. Renken with team captain Walker Wadsworth.

year's third in the scoring department with a better than 12 point average. The 6'4" sophomore made All-MAC honorable mention last season as the Lions' starting forward.

Bob Semkow, a 6'5" center from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, finished second in rebounding behind Gingrich last season and should prove as effective on the boards this year. Semmy finished fourth in scoring with over nine points per game.

Jeff Steuber, also from Perth Amboy, is a 6'2" guard-forward. He was a valuable asset to the team last year in giving the Lions

year's captain and his experience will definitely contribute to the coming season.

Dwight Repsher, an asset to last year's JV squad and who started in the first Philadelphia Textile game last year, should see plenty of action this season. He is currently battling Jeff Steuber for the starting forward slot vacated by Goodelman. He stands at 6'4" and is known for his leaping ability. The native of Pen Argyl, Pa. should help the Lions' efforts greatly.

Albright opens the 1972-73 campaign at home on Friday, December 1, against St. Joseph's and U.S. Olympic Team basketball star Mike Bantom. The following night the Lions play host to Elizabethtown. The team have been hitting the hardwoods since October 15, and should be ready to go against the Hawks. The Albright junior varsity, under former Reading High coach, Jut Missbach, opens its season on those same dates.

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## Intramural Review

by NICK FOGNANO

The regular season of the intramural football league ended last week. Four teams emerged in the top playoff spots, and these teams will do battle against one another this week. On Monday, November 13, the APO's will play Pi Tau on Science Field, while out at the baseball field, the TKE's will take on the Old Dorm. On Tuesday, November 14, the winners of the two games will meet for the championship.

Last week's games, rounding out the season, went this way. The Independent's got two T.D.'s from Brecker to roll past the

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People's Team, 16-8. In the clash of two possible championship contenders, the APO's edged Pi Tau, 19-15. The APO's got T.D.'s from Reardon, Hendrickson, and Butler, and Butler the extra point. Pi Tau scores came on Geswaldi and Strunk's touchdowns. The other game saw the Old Dorm take their fifth game in a row and clinch a playoff berth by downing Oak Forest, 9-0. For the Old Dorm, Woods got the six-pointer, while Fried added the PAT.

Wednesday's games were cancelled, and were to be rescheduled by the teams involved. On Thursday only one game was played; the Independents beat the Brooklyn Heavenly Harps, 18-6. The Independents' scores came on Brecker's three touchdowns.

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# LETTERS

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endanger the liberty and happiness of today's bright-eyed, progressive individuals: a) the prohibition of abortion for any reason other than high probability of death to the mother (as predicted by three physicians) and b) the provision that even in cases where the mother's death is certain to ensue, mothers under the age of 18 must have the written consent of their parents and married women the written consent of their husbands before the abortion may ensue.

Mr. Garlin dismissed the logic of the Mullen Bill's argument in a few well-chosen (one wants to say "pregnant" but fears reprisals from the guardians of good taste in prose) words. It is obvious that a medically unsound pregnancy can cause grievous damage to the physical and mental well-being of a woman without killing her—and the Legislature should provide physicians with reasonable guidelines within which they can recommend the termination of a pregnancy

on grounds other than certainty of death. The possibility of a woman condemned to a life of death-in-life in a hospital ward presents a physician with a choice more complex than the Mullen Bill's standard of all or nothing implies.

An addendum to the opinion qualifies Mr. Garlin's argument: "...the Mullen Bill permits the state government to determine the answer to an essentially personal and moral question." Moral, yes, but personal? Hardly. There is rife in our society the notion that people possess the right to make all sorts of decisions—including the decision to terminate the development of another human being if that development is inconsistent with the convenience of the parents. It is not inconsistent with the common usage of terms to label such termination murder—so long as one recalls that a fetus, regardless of its age, possesses all of the unique genetic equipment it will require to develop into a mature adult. Society must decide whether it will allow the physician's choice of three months as the age beyond which a fetus is no longer conveniently abortable to serve as the

definition of "humanness." Abortion may be one of the tools whereby a society faced with a burgeoning population seeks to stabilize itself and thus improve the quality of life for those already living. But if society does seek this legitimate goal through legitimized murder, let our acceptance and use of this tool be qualified by a realization that we cannot avoid responsibility for what we do by hiding behind definitions of our own choosing. Let us also recognize that we are the custodians of our genetic makeup and not the arbiters. Eugenic planning must encompass more than the whim of one person, for the endeavor to determine where the future of the population lies must be a common one.

Sincerely,  
Randy Hallman

## Students To Attend Workshop

A group of ten Albright College students will participate in the 6th Annual Reader's Theatre sponsored by Kutztown State College this weekend.

The main speaker for the program will be renowned poet and critic, Daniel Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is the Chancellor of the Academy of American Poets. He is the poet in residence at the University of Pennsylvania and will discuss the complete experience of poetry.

The Albright group is part of Mrs. Annadora Shirk's Readers Theatre Interim Class. They will read "Desiderata" supplemented with selections of poetry by Emily Dickinson, Walt Whitman, and William Carlos Williams. The performance will be in choral or group reading style.

Pam White is the student director of the group in cooperation with Annadora Shirk, the faculty advisor.

## What Did Albright Think?

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Debbie Speer, sophomore from Springfield, Pa., "The positions of both candidates contained no originality"; John Sweigart, freshman from Robeson, Pa., "There is a lot more involved than what most people think"; Kathie Morris, senior from Broomall, Pa., "Being apathetic doesn't solve anything. Voting is always worthwhile"; Jim Moyer, professor of Economics, "The only thing involved is a personal choice between two sets of values. It is a moral decision relating to which set of values you agree with."

It is indeed obvious that Albright College reflected a wide range of political opinions and perspectives.

## Reporters' Notebook: Election Day 1972

continued from p. 5

go downtown to the headquarters of both parties for an on-the-spot view of Election '72.

9:00 We set out with the idea in mind of looking for familiar faces or young Reading voters. The Democratic Headquarters was packed and returns were being recorded and changed on a huge wall in the back of the building. At this time, the party was winning a local vote but losing nationally. Refreshments were being served in abundance and there was a party atmosphere, despite the McGovern setback. At long last, we encountered some young people, two Albright alumni. They made the statement which was also in our minds, "We wish you could see more young people around here." The place, nonetheless, was becoming more crowded by the minute, so we decided to go to the Berkshire Hotel, Republican Headquarters for the rest of the evening.

10:10 Long before we entered the hotel, we saw that things were lively here, also. We entered the door, and immediately found that there were more people here our own age. There were many Albright students who we approached and asked for comments: "So glad Nixon won. It shows that the American public is on its toes..." "Happy to see a good turnout in voting regardless of which candidate wins." "Voters are more educated which brings in the need for better qualified candidates."

10:31 By this time, Mayor of Reading, Gene Shirk had arrived. His statement to us was, "This presidential victory has proved the point that Nixon has done a good job. Our foreign policy has been consistent and through his efforts we have better understanding. Peace in Viet Nam is near."

11:00 We moved throughout the crowd, which was increasing in number every minute. We talked with Councilman Earl Patterson, though he was busily and hungrily listening to election returns on the radio. "Refreshments" were being served here also. As the night progressed, we noticed more stars in people's eyes than there were on the flag hanging on the wall.

11:45 Newcomers to the group were Dr. Richard Close and his wife, Bev. Dr. Close, an Albright English Professor, raised his arm and pointed across the room to a huge poster of Agnew saying, "Beware of that man [Agnew] Nixon is preparing the way for his own opponent in 1976 when we will be ripe for a real change."

Time Unknown Having met many new people and with the outcome of the elections almost definite, we decided that despite the flow of politics into the night, our reporters' notebook closed when the door at our dorm shut. We left the party behind, but carried the spirits within... Election Day... 1972.

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# Council

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 university in the country. Coordinators regularly visit campuses as resource people to help students.

President Coombe then read a letter from Admissions Counselor, Geoffrey Dolman Jr., in reference to the film "Albright: A Distinctive College."

At the meeting of November 2, Student Council had objected to the Admissions Office's use of this film, primarily because it is outdated and not representative of the college. In reply to this objection, Dolman asserted, "We understand that the film, 'Albright: A Distinctive College,'

was shown at the Council meeting last week as one of the materials we use to show to interested students on our journeys to 'college nights' and high schools. This is untrue, and I understand that when the film was requested by Council, it was explained that it was not by us. It may be true that others use the films to show to various groups. It is not, however, used by us for any purpose." Council insisted that its members were not informed that the Admissions Office no longer uses the film.

Junior, Costa Mantis, a Fine Arts concentrator, approached Student Council to purchase an art project for the campus. It is a sculpture piece by the internationally-famed artist Tania. This 8' by 14' aluminum work

would cost a metal shop \$3000 to produce. The feeling was that, perhaps, the Administration could split the costs with Council. Council voted unanimously to follow through with the purchase. Mantis told Council that if they acted quickly, the sculpture could be purchased for half the cost. Tania will visit Albright in the near future and meet with interested students and faculty to discuss her project. Tania is a member of City Walls, Inc. of New York. That same group approached Albright last year about an art purchase. However, the proposed sculpture would be handled independently of City Walls, Inc.

It was also noted at the Council meeting that Dr. Robert McBride, Dean of Academic Affairs, has formed a committee to revitalize Masters Hall. Eventually, McBride's committee hopes to change the furniture, repaint the walls, and form a student-faculty lounge.

Council members also suggested various solutions to the parking problem which exists on nights of high school football games. They raised the possibility of putting an attendant on duty at the main campus and field house parking lots to charge a parking fee.

In preparation for Council's meeting with the Long Range Planning Team (tentatively set for Monday, November 27), Council members broke into small groups to formulate questions and statements to be put to the planners that night. The following issues will be discussed: academics, housing, governance, student services, the athletic department, church-relatedness, and discrimination. Since the joint meeting of Student Council and the LRPT will be open, all students are urged to attend and participate.

# RECORD PORTRAITS

by RICK ENEY  
 Music Director, WXAC-FM

## BEST TEN ALBUMS RECEIVED BY WXAC-FM THIS WEEK:

PETER TOWNSEND	Who Came First	Decca
MOODY BLUES	Seventh Sojourn	Threshold
GENESIS	Foxtrot	Buddah
WEST, BRUCE & LIANG	West, Bruce & Liang	Columbia
DELANEY	Some Things Coming	Columbia
DR. HOOK	Sloppy Seconds	Columbia
VARIOUS ARTISTS	The Exello Story	Exello
RENAISSANCE	Prologue	Capitol
SANTANA	Caravanserai	Columbia
IT'S A BEAUTIFUL DAY	Live-Carnegie Hall	Columbia

## BEST NEW ALBUM OF THE WEEK:

### DR. HOOK (AND THE MEDICINE SHOW): "SLOPPY SECONDS"

In most cases, a group's second album will either affirm them as solid or destroy their reputation. Since Dr. Hook's reputation was partially marred this summer by Top 40 radio ("Sylvia's Mother"—remember?), "Sloppy Seconds" should re-establish the group as musically solid.

Sloppy Seconds is a crazy title having certain unmentionable overtones. The album is silly—yet the lyrics come through unpretentious and unique. The members of the group swap on vocal chores. One of the guys reminds me of an ugly orgie we always dreamed of when we were little.

The songs are all written by Shel Silverstein: a poet, artist, and author in his own right. Silverstein's influence is strongly apparent, especially in the gravel throated vocals and satiric lyrics.

The music is tight. It leans heavily on country and jug band overtones. Although, there are slight rock passages here and there. "The Cover of the Rolling Stone" is the most sarcastic song since "Alice's Restaurant." Apparently, this is the tune Dr. Hook is releasing as a single. "Staying Song" is a great jibe at all the folkies who sang "I'm going away, blah, blah..." "Carry Me, Carrie" is one of those play-on-words nonsense songs that grows on you after a couple of listens.

Dr. Hook may seem a little corny at times with that guy in the group that wears the eye-patch, and the comically sinister looking poses. They are musicians and comedians. This album is fun. Try it after an old-time movie.

## OTHER QUICK QUIPS...

As everyone and his sister knows, those "Moodyies" have a new album on the market. If you like the Moody Blues, this album may surprise you—it is different from "Every Good Boy," and at times sounds like the Bee Gees. The album is nice, but good old AM radio will undoubtedly play it to death and change your mind.



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