

The Albrightian

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Number Six



Fire At North Hall

Sunday nights at Albright are usually rather quiet and uneventful, but residents of North Hall and the neighboring dormitories found quite the opposite to be the case last Sunday. The newest dormitory was evacuated at about 11:00 p.m. when an incinerator fire caused a heavy smoke condition in the south end of the building. At least nine engines from the various fire companies nearest to the campus responded quickly, and the fire was quickly contained and extinguished. There was some smoke and water damage.

photos by Richard Raffauf



Financial Aid And Admissions Introduced

by SANDI KROPILAK

If change is an indication of growth and improvement, then Financial Aid and Admissions are two of the most growing and improving departments. They are operating with a completely new staff.

The new positions are as follows. Dale Rinehart, Director of Admissions and Financial Aid. Rinehart is an Albright graduate and has worked for six years in

the Admissions Office. Dennis Zimmerman, a 1970 Albright graduate is the new Financial Aid officer. He has worked in Albright's Admissions and Sports Information for the past two years.

Ms. Judy Heberling has been appointed Assistant Director of Admissions. She is a graduate of Juniata College and will be taking tests for her Ph.D. this February.

Completing the staff is Jeff Dolman, an admissions counselor. He received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and served in the army.

Mr. Rinehart spoke about the structure of admissions and some new plans, but also indicated that it is difficult to be innovative in the first year with a completely new staff.

There has been a change in

achievement test requirements. All incoming freshmen are required to take the English Composition achievement, however, only students desiring a B.S. degree will be required to submit a Math achievement.

A new program for guidance counselors began this fall. Counselors from Montgomery County, Pa. visited Albright for a day and were given a campus

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Dorm Council Discusses Curfew

by EVONNE NEIDIGH

The Women's Dormitory Organization (WDO) met Wednesday afternoon, October 11 to discuss the recent problem of the freshmen women's 2:00 A.M. curfew. After a preliminary count it was decided that the majority of women students present felt that the 2:00 curfew should stop. Points concerning the actual legality of the 2:00 curfew were also raised.

Many felt that the women voted to do away with the curfew merely because they were under the impression that the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission said it was illegal. It was decided however, that a re-vote would not be held.

The girls drew up a proposal to submit to Dale Vandersall, Dean of Students. It read--"WDO recommends that the freshman

women's 2:00 A.M. curfew be eliminated through the second semester, to be effective October 18. This recommendation and others are subject to evaluation in the spring of the year."

Doris Manzolillo, Dean of Women, was present at the meeting. She commented that state schools have set up the matter of curfew administratively, because they are state funded. Some schools are passing over the question of curfew; however, Albright is "trying to work it through." The Dean is chairing an *ad hoc* committee for review of the curfew and its legality.

Other topics of discussion at the meeting were the sending of representatives to the Men's Residence Council. Jan Rendinger, a senior, and Vicki Fritz, a sophomore, will serve as representatives.

Laying The Cards On The Table

by THOMAS CARTWRIGHT

O.K., first a point of clarity to the reader. This is *not* an expose on various sorts of gambling, it is just another Student Council article. If you were sucked-in by the headline, as you were exposed to be, stop right here and proceed to an article that doesn't make any false pretenses. You can continue if you like, I don't mind. But make sure to finish it in your room or the john or someplace inconspicuous. To those who somehow had a premonition that this was a Student Council re-cap, congratulations—you've beat my game and shall be allowed to read the rest *in full view* at your corner of the campus center, and

also will be granted the grand prize of smiling to yourself and/or telling three people "I knew it!"

Now to the business that transpired last week. The fall Colloquy, which was allocated \$3,000, last spring, is practically nonexistent. Students are needed for ideas and planning and are urged to show interest by contacting Council.

The Senate issue has gone back to the faculty to be passed in its original form (advising on social and academic affairs).

Council representatives complained about an uncertain num-

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Senator George McGovern, Democratic candidate for President, will visit Reading tomorrow, Sat., Oct. 21, at about 2:30 p.m. He will speak at Penn Square, and will be joined by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine.

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An Interview With Costa

*Chlora come view my soul, and tell
Whether I have contrived it well.
Now all its several lodgings lye
Compos'd into one Gallery.*

Andrew Marvell

by RICHARD BLOOM

Reporter: Hey Costa, can I interview you for the paper?

Costa: Sure, Richard.

Reporter: What are you doing now?

Costa: I have sculpture class right now.

Reporter: Can I talk to you during class?

Costa: Sure Richard, come on.

AFTER WALKING AWAY FROM THE CAMPUS CENTER TERRITORY AND ARRIVING AT THE ART STUDIO:

Costa to Reporter: Painting, or the end result, is like a self portrait. It reflects who I am and what I've put into it. Through painting, I have a greater sensitivity in watching things—visual happenings, growth and death, colors of different times of day. Like the Impressionists are interested in. Its nice to just sit in a field all day and watch everything that happens.

Reporter to Costa: In what direction do you move?

Costa to Reporter: I tend toward the abstract. Its my own interpretation of the real.

THE INTERVIEW IS INTERRUPTED AS COSTA TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SCULPTURE CLASS, AND MYSELF GO TO THE SUPERMARKET TO PURCHASE SPAGHETTI FOR USE IN SCULPTURE:

Costa to Reporter: Do you want to go to the grocery store with us?



Costa and Karen Mantis photo by Jerry Nevins

Reporter to Costa: You betcha! were opening an Italian Restaurant. She seemed to believe.

AFTER ARRIVING AT WEIS MARKETS IN THE POURING RAIN:

Reporter to the masses: Members of the Sculpture class bought San Giorgio, Ridged Macaroni, Large Shells, Ditalini, Naples Style, Mueller's Egg Noodles, Pantry Pride Elbow Macaroni, Cut Ziti, Fettucini, Rigatoni, Manicotti, Curly Macaroni, Periciatelli, for use in the construction of sculpture. The middle-aged cashier woman was surprised to see so many noodles. Costa explained that we

Reporter to Costa: You betcha! were opening an Italian Restaurant. She seemed to believe.

TWO DAYS LATER, OUT OF THE POURING RAIN, BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE GALLERY IN THE LIBRARY:

Reporter to Costa: Costa, I didn't really start the article yet. Its due on Friday. What do you think I should do about it?

Costa to Reporter: Bag it, Richard. What do you think I am? A friggin' word manufacturer?

The Human Relations Commission: Valid

by DODY VALVANES

On Wednesday, October 11, the Women's Dormitory Organization passed a proposal that the 2.a.m. curfew for freshman women be abolished. By Thursday, Dean Vandersall approved the proposal with his signature, despite his insistence that the issue was of a moral, rather than legal, nature. This position is in reference to the letter which Albright received from the State Human Relations Commission on June 13, stating that the school, like all other Pa. institutions of higher learning, whether private or state-owned, must review its housing regulations and remove any discriminatory parts.

The Human Relations Act is an act passed in 1969 to deal with discrimination in all state institutions. According to Dean Vandersall, this act demands that all public institutions comply, but does not apply to private ones. This view was challenged by Student Council, which was prepared to take legal action had Vandersall not signed the proposal, and is challenged by Mrs. Belle Lustig, Mrs. Lustig, the assistant to the Director of Education, asserts the legality of the act for all institutions, public and private. She verified the fact that the school's refusal to comply to the regulations of the act could have been contested in court, preferably by someone within the institution, rather than the commission itself.

In speaking to Mr. Cartwright, State Housing Director, and the member of the Human Relations Commission who addressed these letters from the state, the Albrightian discovered that legal action has been filed with two Pa. schools who have failed to cooperate with the state. However, she added that 2/3 of the schools contacted quickly responded to the state's request for a copy of their (housing) regulations, Albright being one

of them. When questioned as to why Albright never received a reply from the state after sending a copy of the Compass, Mr. Cartwright responded that their first responsibility was to deal with schools who have not responded to the commission's request (approximately 54 institutions). He stressed that a lack of reply from the commission was not synonymous with an endorsement of that institution's regulations. Rather, the commission hopes to be able to make a comparative study of each school's regulations to better appreciate their different needs and to find common points. He added that the commission was not in favor of any particular life-style, but simply demanded uniformly in the "laws" governing the life-styles.

In attempting to understand why the H.R.C. waited three years to formally assert the authority of the act, Mr. Cartwright noted that "in most schools, most of the administrators did not deal with this problem; because, up until now, it was not a pressing problem." When Dean Vandersall was questioned as to why action was not taken concerning the 2 a.m. curfew before the beginning of the first semester, she gave two reasons. First, by June 13, all students had already left the campus, and she "didn't want to make any decisions without asking women student." Furthermore, she contended that Student Personnel Administrators are confused about the implications of this for their campus. She noted a statement in the June 13th letter stating, "We recognize any campus has characteristics which preclude state regulations."

Thus, while Dean Vandersall commented that the administration feels no legal compulsion to change, viewing the issue as a matter of moral judgement, continued on p.7, col.1

The Cue—A Work of Art

by ROBIN DOSLO

As years have progressed, the yearbooks of Albright have gone through various modifications, molding the idea of formalized group shots into a form of art captured in each picture. Jerry Nevins, this year's editor, has sensed the need for the photography in this work to be a creation in itself; exposing human sensuality and the emotional aspects of gestures, facial expression, and basic action. To bring this into a total perspective, the considerations of setting and mood are very important.

The purpose of this shift is to avoid mediocrity; displaying the person in such a way as to relate a story. Each picture will be individual and alive. Thus, a life force develops with each picture, no matter how trivial the activity may seem to be.



Cue Editor Jerry Nevins

photo by Steve Chernosky

These innovations are important in representing everyone. There will be no elite, group photographs. Rather the quality of the print is considered in light of imagination, clearness, sharpness, and contrast.

Another aspect in this creation is an exhibition of literary accomplishment. Every student is encouraged to submit any work he has written to be reviewed by the Cue staff. The criteria used in choosing copy for the yearbook will be the quality of the piece, and its possible relation to the photography. An important point to be made about these works is that they should project the self on paper so that the writer will be exposing his emotions and feelings. Nevins stated that the Cue will be a breathing book, alive with ideas.

THE ALBRIGHTIAN

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photo by Steve Chernosky

Cards On The Table

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ber of R.A.'s who have been patrolling dorms and inciting paranoia. Since this duty is not stated in their contracts, it was moved and passed that the representatives of Selwyn, Smith and North Halls talk to their R.A.'s about such actions.

The Dining Hall dress policy for Parent's Weekend was in question because some Council members felt that they would not feel at ease dressing up for that meal or any other meal. It was passed that a letter be sent to Mr. Jackson stating that those students who wish to not dress up will come to the meal dressed casually. Council also felt that the issue should be discussed with certain college personnel and that students should be informed through notices and posters.

The illegality of the women's curfew, which was to be handled by W.D.O., has been taken care of by a letter from Dean Vander-

Aid And Admissions

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tour and typical dining hall meal. They were also involved in a panel discussion composed of six Albright students from Montgomery Co. and Albright staff members. The guidance counselors were pleased with the honesty of the students' criticisms of Albright.

The Admissions office believes that the counselors can now be more effective in deciding whether Albright is the right choice for a student. Because of the success of the program, a larger one is planned for this spring.

The structure of Admissions is composed of two boards:

1) A faculty and student committee which decide who can be automatically accepted or rejected.

2) A faculty committee which reviews individual applications.

The Financial Aid structure is an established school policy. The maximum growth of Albright will be 1400 students.

all which removed the curfew as of Oct. 18.

The preliminary report of the Long Range Planning Committee, which was distributed to council members and is on reserve in the library, was under discussion on its curriculum content. Seven areas were found to be worthy of dialogue:

1. General studies requirements

2. Foreign language requirements
3. Senior comprehensive exams
4. Quality—Non-quality system
5. Instructional mix
6. Interim requirements
7. Calander (4-1-5, 5-5, 5-1-4)

Major points will be summarized for the Student Body and will be voted on before the Oct. 19 meeting of the Curriculum Committee.



photo by Sam Levine

Director of Development Finch

FINCH WANTS TO LOWER TUITION

by CELINE HARRIS

Inflation has swept the country in the form of a tornado. The Happy Housewife is frequently pictured in utter dismay over the rising meat and dairy prices. There are many who carry grim thoughts of income tax, rent hikes, and pay checks that just don't seem to pay the bills. And what of the Albright student? Has he escaped this ravage and plunder? Hardly. Mr. William Finch, Director of Development at Albright has quoted some startling figures on tuition increase. It can be said quite easily that Albright could be having its own inflation tornado in the

form of dollar bills that are paid in the form of tuition and room and board.

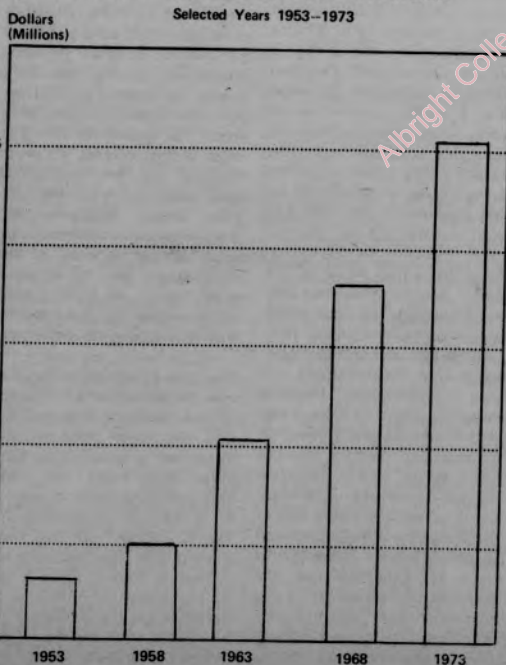
In the past 20 years, there has been a tuition increase of 440%. This can be even more of a scare when one stops to consider what the future may bring. Finch attributed this rise to an increase in the operating budget from the former \$600,000 to almost 5.2 million dollars at present. This year, the Annual Fund requirement from all sources is \$300,000. Of this, the United Methodist Church is expected to contribute half. The remaining \$150,000 will be obtained from special projects, various founda-

tions, bequests, and deferred instruments (wills, insurance policies). Parent donations from last year came to the amount of \$12,000 as given by 477 parents.

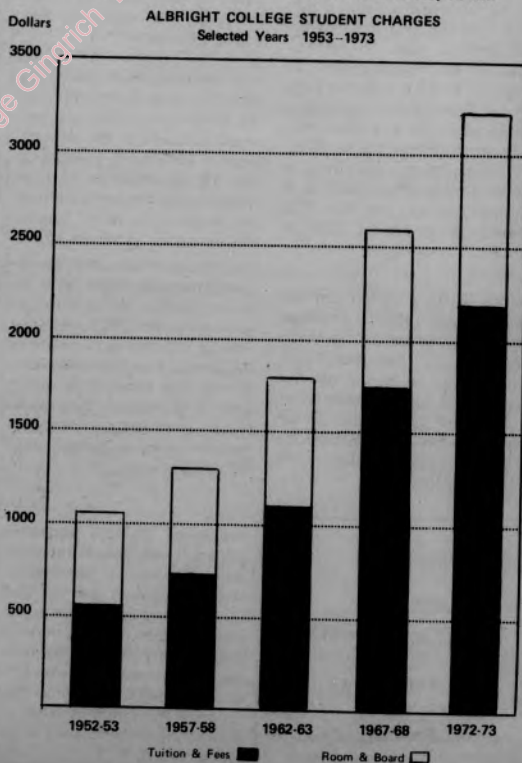
New physical facilities will be added to the campus with the advent of a Capitol Funds Campaign, scheduled for 1974. The last drive of this nature occurred in 1965. Reading and Berks County have always been large contributors in drives of this nature. Contributions are accep-

ted in the form of individual donations. Expectations for this campaign are high, and the hope is for four million dollars. But this will be in 1974...what of the present? This year students are paying \$2195 for tuition, \$1030 for room and board and \$35 for Student Activities Fee. One can easily see that this isn't petty cash in the pocket of students or parents. Finch has hopes of an eventual stabilization of Albright students from 1300-1500. The question remains, though; can tuition increases stay down?

ALBRIGHT COLLEGE OPERATING EXPENDITURES



ALBRIGHT COLLEGE STUDENT CHARGES Selected Years 1953-1973



THE CANDIDATES ON THE ECONOMY

Senator George McGovern

by SCOTT BRADY

Member of
Albright Students for McGovern

The economy of our nation is one of the most important issues facing our country, and it has been the one issue on which President Nixon has failed. President Nixon has consistently pursued economic policies that are biased in the favor of the big corporations. The ordinary citizen is now being asked to pay heavier taxes while many of the rich and powerful escape through loopholes, and in some cases pay no taxes at all.

Is it right for a large corporation such as U.S. Steel to pay no income taxes at all, while the average worker must carry more than his fair share? Richard Nixon has promoted tax relief for the big corporations that will cost the rest of the taxpayers an estimated 80 billion dollars in 10 years. Nixon has promoted giveaways to the big corporations and bailouts to the Penn Central and Lockheed, while he has stood squarely against programs to help the people. The President has vetoed 13 economic bills, all of which Senator McGovern supported. All of those bills, that President Nixon vetoed, would have aided the working man. As reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, under President Nixon the cost of living has risen 18%, food costs have risen 17%, clothing has risen 12%, housing and medical care have risen 21%, and all show no sign of slowing down.

When Richard Nixon became President, there were 3 million people unemployed; now thanks to his economic policies, 5 million working men and women are without jobs. The growth rate of job opportunities has been cut to 6.5% from the 8.2% of the Kennedy-Johnson years. Individuals now pay more than 77% of all federal income taxes, compared to less than 70% in 1969. On the other hand, large corporations pay less than 23% compared to almost 30% in 1969.

When Richard Nixon ran for president in 1968, he promised to balance the budget; the Nixon Administration has added 80 billion dollars on to our national debt. That figure represents one fifth of the national debt in our entire history, and has been the largest budget deficit since World War II.

In 1968 he promised to keep the U.S. Dollar strong, however the same man has devalued the dollar and witnessed its weakened position in the foreign monetary markets. Under the Nixon Administration, the highest interest rates have been generated since the Civil War. At the same time, it has laid the groundwork for a national sales tax, such a tax would hit the average working man the hardest.

During the Nixon years the number of persons on welfare has risen from 8 million in 1969 to over 14 million in 1972, thus putting a serious strain on our economy. President Nixon has consistently vetoed bills that would create employment and training for our nation's unemployed and underemployed.

Senator McGovern was the first to speak out against Phase I of the President's Economic Plan. He then pointed out, and which every working man sees now, the flagrant biases of the Nixon Economic Plan in favor of the large corporations. While many workers are faced with the problem of living on a 5.5% pay increase, many corporations are faced with the problem of hiding their massive profits. Senator McGovern proposes full employment by investing our resources in things that Americans need: houses, hospitals, schools, public transit, and environmental protection.

As President, Senator McGovern would seek a fair system of tax reforms and would institute a National Income Insurance to clean up the present welfare system crisis. Under McGovern's welfare program, aid would be given to, and only to, those families who have no able-bodied wage earner.

Approximately 54 billion dollars would be raised by the reform of the present tax system and proposed cutbacks in the military. Senator McGovern proposes to give 15 billion dollars to local school systems to assure substantial property tax relief. Senator McGovern has proposed 10 billion dollars for new jobs through government contracts with industry. Senator McGovern is sponsoring the Mills Revenue Sharing Bill that is currently in the Senate. This bill seeks to encourage the adoption of a progressive tax system that would better meet state needs with state resources to channel aid to the neediest areas.

President Nixon's economic policies have burdened the many and benefited the few. Senator McGovern speaks not for Wall Street or big business, but proposes economic policies that will benefit every average American man and woman. Out of his concern for the average American, George McGovern should be elected the next President of the United States.

President Richard Nixon

by JOHN PFROMM
and MARY TROMETTER

Co-Chairmen, Albright Students
for the reelection of the President

Certainly one of the most complex issues of any Presidential campaign is the economy and how the incumbent has handled himself in relation to it. The issue is complex because there are diverse opinions concerning performance, different as sand and snow. We have been told by some students that: "President Nixon has failed with respect to directing the economy," but the question we must ask is "What enables you to make that judgement?" The answers are: "Unemployment is higher now than when he took office; prices are rising, and the worker is suffering at the expense of man and profits." Without going into each assertion, (some are true and some are not) let's look at the total picture.

Each aspect stated represents a segment of the economy, and unemployment, prices, and wages are called economic indicators. If we are going to judge this entity during a president's term it might be fairer to use a more complete standard. The Federal government compiles an index of leading economic indicators which often foreshadow movements in the economy. In August of 1972, the index rose sharply 2.2%, the largest increase since last March. This increase compared with the average monthly gain of 1.3% for the 22 month period beginning in October, 1970. While the separate segments of unemployment, prices, and wages must be dealt with, we can see by this increase that our economy is improving.

The assertion that the rate of unemployment is higher now than when President Nixon took office is true. But let's look at some of the basic facts. Senator McGovern claims that of the 4 million unemployed, President Nixon has deliberately thrown at least 2 million persons out of work, since taking office. At best, this is a half-truth; the reason is this: Members of the armed forces are employed by the government. By the very latest statistics ("Life" Oct. 13, 1972) President Nixon has reduced the armed forces by 1.1 million persons, who when they are discharged, are back in the labor force. It is doubtful, however, that Senator McGovern disagrees with the President's progress in "deliberately" throwing these people out of work. President Nixon has also made great progress in reducing defense spending, as "Life" magazine pointed out last week: "Military spending has fallen from 42% of the total federal budget in 1968 to 30% for 1973." These are two improvements made by the President that have compounded an already existing problem—returning veterans and workers from a reduced defense industry are looking for jobs.

For the past four months unemployment has been hovering at around 5.5%. No one can question whether this is an improvement over what we were experiencing several months ago. We cannot be satisfied with an unemployment rate of 5.5%; you can be assured that the President and his Council of economic advisors are not satisfied either. To help armed forces veterans, Holmes Alexander states in his October 2 column, "Secretary Hodgson has been able to place more than five million in jobs or job training, and has a continuing program to absorb 150,000 more in this fiscal year." To help the more than 100,000 persons released yearly from federal and state prisons, the Department of Labor has spent \$7.5 million to test models "including the betterment of job finding for those going out the gate." President Nixon has also proposed a program whereby persons can train for one year through government assistance, while receiving a salary. Although we have not progressed as rapidly as we would have liked to, progress has been made. The employment picture looks brighter as we make steady progress toward educating and training people rather than postponing the effect by creating massive "public works" projects.

Many of us, probably including the President, would now agree that the economic controls enacted on August 15, 1971 should have come sooner. But that is not the issue facing us. Because the President's new economic policy, especially Phase II, is the course we are now following, and it is the one we should use to judge the President's handling of the economy. The issue is the relative success of the President's policy; Senator McGovern has charged that Phase II has failed. He uses as criteria the fact that wholesale prices rose 5.7% during the first 10 months of Phase II, while wholesale prices rose 5.2% during the months of 1971 before the August 15 wage-price freeze. He ignores the fact that most of the increase is due to the fact that raw farm goods were exempted from the controls. Senator McGovern also charges that business profits are rising at the expense of the workingman, that the workingman's salary is frozen while prices are soaring. These charges we find irresponsible and untrue.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said on September 22: "In the 12 months ending in August, the first year of the economic stabilization program, the Consumer Price Index rose 2.9%. This compares with a rise of 4.4% in the preceding 12 month period." It has been charged that these statistics are misleading because Phase I, the 90 day wage-price freeze, is included in the figure. With Phase I excluded from the figure, the CPI rose only 3.3%, still a 1.1% decrease over the 12 month

period before the President's program was instituted. The report on President Nixon's program also stated that 50 million rank-and-file, non-supervisory workers gained the largest boost in purchasing power on record. "After deduction for the rise in living costs, and federal taxes, the average worker's paycheck was up 4.1% or \$3.82 per week from a year ago. That was the largest increase since the government started compiling earnings figures eight years ago." All this is evidence that President Nixon's economic stabilization program is not a failure.

On the international economic front, the President has acted to reverse the balance of trade deficit, and has helped to relieve pressure on American industry by reaching new agreements with our partners in foreign trade, especially with Japan and through agreements to restrict the export of textiles. He has shown great initiative and statesmanship by first floating the dollar on the international market, and forcing other nations to re-evaluate their currency with respect to the dollar. He also has proposed a series of sweeping changes that would reduce the role of the dollar and of gold, while creating new standards for the governance of world trade.

Nobel prize winner Paul Samuelson, in his 8th edition text, *Economics*, states, "Modern mixed economies will not go through the agony of deflating themselves, running the risk of mass unemployment and stagnation, merely to obey the rules of the automatic gold-standard game. And if the gold standard game is not played according to its rules, small disequilibria will not be prevented from accumulating into major disequilibria with ultimate crisis and breakdown." Samuelson also refers to a plan to improve the international monetary system. President Nixon, through Secretary of the Treasury Schultz, proposed a similar plan whereby the dollar would lose the status against which all other currencies are valued, and replace this by a system of special drawing rights (SDR's), often referred to as "paper gold." Gold would become less important and would no longer be the international monetary cornerstone. It is evident that substantial progress has been made by the President with respect to the United States' role in international economics.

Contrary to chronic charges that the Nixon administration is a bedfellow of big business while ignoring the average American, especially with respect to taxes, individual income taxes were reduced by the Nixon administration. In fact, without taking into account the recent increase in Social Security deductions, Americans will pay \$22 billion less than they would have under the tax rates that were effective

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Nixon Pa. Campaign

by SAM MAMET

Philadelphia...At this point in the race for the White House, President Nixon could well become President Nixon again and do it so convincingly; "That I think he could sweep all fifty states... I think it is quite possible." Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter is greatly optimistic and has every reason to be. Specter serves as Pennsylvania Chairman of the Committee For The Re-Election of President Nixon. At a recent press session for Keystone State college news reporters, Specter outlined the Republican's campaign in this state.

At this juncture, Nixon is doing extremely well in the Northern parts of the state and doing very well in major Pennsylvania cities. For example, in the Democratic stronghold of Erie County Specter related that the President is running extremely well. The prediction for Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) from the liberal politico is that Nixon could capture the area easily. This is caused, in part, by the election passivity of Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty.

Another area Specter is joyous over is his home turf of Philadelphia. With the support of that city's top Democrat, Frank Rizzo, Specter is of the opinion Nixon could carry the margin of victory with 150,000 to 200,000 votes.

On the college scene Specter believes polls such as *The New*

York Times campus survey are wrong. He senses great support for the President; "I am pleasantly surprised by the great support the President has on the college campuses that I have visited."

"The voters in this election have the clearest choice they've ever had in a Presidential election," according to Nixon's Pennsylvania campaign coordinator. This is far from an issueless campaign; 'There have never been as many new issues at any other time, that I can remember."

The District Attorney's analysis of some of Nixon's programs were conciliatory, to say the least, but on one Specter readily stands out. The issue concerns Law and Order. He identifies with Nixon's "tough effort

against narcotics and his programs of prison reform...the rehabilitation of the addict...we need the tough sentences and we need the reform in many areas, Nixon gives us both..."

Can the Republican platform capture the Black vote? "There is a greater overriding point in this campaign that the racial issue. And the President really hits home with Revenue Sharing. Lots of money will be released by the government to help the cities fund many programs which will help the inner-city Blacks."

The question which comes closest to Arlen Specter is his own aspirations for the governorship. "Well, let me say this; I think my chances are realistic... But, it's really too soon to make a final judgment because I don't know who the competition will be...I can make no bones about my interest, however."



photo by Sam Levine

Parapsychologist Speaks

The Philosophy Department of Albright College sponsored a lecture program on parapsychology featuring Mr. E. Douglas Dean, Friday, October 13. Presented in Chapel Room 103, Mr. Dean's lecture and slide talk was entitled, "Parapsychology: Bridge Between Religion and Science."

Parapsychology includes the study of extra-sensory perception, telepathy, clairvoyance, the influence of mind over matter, and survival of death experiences. A major part of Mr. Dean's talk dealt with the latter study. Through studies of hallucinations of dying people, Mr. Dean and his associates determined that the way people died and their hallucinations are not related to their religion, sex, or lifestyle but depend on what will

happen after death. They also discovered that the dominant emotion immediately before dying is exaltation, not fear. Psychokinesis, healing through enzymes on hands, and precognition of company presidents were also topics of discussion.

Mr. Dean is a research associate in the Industrial and Management Engineering Department and the the Research Foundation of Newark College of Engineering. He is a graduate of Liverpool University, England, received his masters degree in physical chemistry and completed post graduate work at

Cambridge University. He has held an American Electro-Chemical Society Fellowship for post-graduate work at Princeton University.

Nixon And The Economy

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when President Nixon was inaugurated. Also encouraging is the progress made in the area of housing. The economic policies of the Nixon administration boosted housing shows, in 1971, a 41% increase over 1970.

President Nixon and his administration have not solved all of the economic problems facing us. They have never claimed to. But it cannot be said that progress has not been made. For the first time in 8 years, wage increases of 6.4% after deduction for cost of living increases, and federal taxes, rose to a record 4.1%. The rate of inflation has been almost cut in half while the Gross Na-

tional Product has expanded at a yearly rate of 7%.

The progress is evident. We believe that President Nixon has shown effective economic leadership, and that he should be re-elected President of the United States.

(All of the statistics in the preceding article were taken from "Life" magazine, UPI, AP, and "Wall Street Journal" news stories, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, and a fact sheet published by the Finance committee to Re-elect the Presi-

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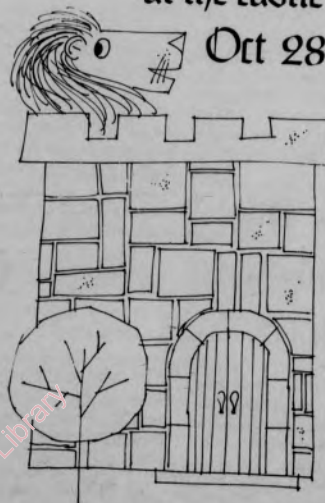
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Advertised Cost: \$5.50 per person
STUDENT COST: \$4.50 per person
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Tickets may be purchased at the Campus Center Desk.

Freshmen wishing to bring cars to the Campus for the weekend should register at the Campus Center Desk.

X-Country Drops Two

by HANK CLINTON

The Lions' bid for a winning season was damaged last Wednesday when Albright lost both ends of a Tri-Meet to Drew and Muhlenberg. This now brings the X-Country record to one win against six defeats. "Although things are looking somewhat bleak insofar as the record indicates," Coach Dougherty believes, "That with the overall team improvement in times and with the persistent high finishes of Jim Blankenhorn and Wayne Sierer, the Lions still have a shot at a winning season."

Last Wednesday Albright was again paced over 5.2 miles by sophomore Jim Blankenhorn (28:40) and senior Wayne Sierer (28:43). Randy Hill, Steve Hoffman and Rich Petronella also scored for the Lions. The winning time was 28:07 turned in by Muhlenberg.

Tomorrow, in a home meet, the Lions will face Haverford and Wilkes. Coach Dougherty expects the school record of 27:11 over the 4.8 mile course to be shattered by both Blankenhorn and Sierer. The meet will state at 10:30 in the stadium and should finish a little before 11:00.

Sadists Or Masochists Or What?

If you're one of the many students who think that girls who play field hockey are sadists and masochists, you'd better look closer. Look at second floor East, for example. These girls (this year's winners) have proven just how much team spirit can mean. But, why do these 131 girls who have taken part in this year's intramural field hockey enjoy the sport? Many girls play for a rather simple reason—field hockey is a more exciting way of getting exercise than doing sit-ups or jumping-jacks.

These fourteen minute games serve as refreshing study breaks. For many girls the close of the season was a sad time (not because they now must repress their masochism or sadism), but simply because now the long hard winter of sit-ups and jumping-jacks sets in.

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Lions Blast G-Burg

by DANNY HERBES

After having rapidly gained recognition as a defensive powerhouse, the Albright Lions football squad turned things around Saturday night by crossing the goal line six times en route to a 42-21 romp over Gettysburg.

Enough could not be said about the Lions' offensive machine. It consisted not only of a massive ground attack (472 net yards rushing), but also of a number of imaginative plays, one of which helped to put the Lions on the scoreboard the first time they had the ball.

On a fourth down situation from the visiting Bullets' 45-yard line, punting specialist Pat Mecca surprised the huge Parents' Day crowd by tossing to Robin Hynicka at the 22. Several plays

later junior quarterback Roy Curnow took the ball across from the four. Jim Kuhn's conversion handed the Lions a 7-0 lead.

After John Yocum had brought Gettysburg back with a 25-yard aerial to Tom Groves, a two-yard dive by Al Patane late in the first quarter capped a 70-yard scoring drive and gave the Lions the lead to stay.

The only tally of the second quarter resulted from the first of a pair of long scoring sprints by Bob MacMillan, this one covering a distance of 39 yards. MacMillan, a junior halfback, had to be considered the standout in a contest marked by a fine all-around team effort.

In the third period, a five-yard dash by the Bullets' top rusher,

Norm Hall, closed the Albright margin to six points, but Curnow's 26-yard carry by Kuhn gave the Lions a 35-14 lead going into the final stanza.

Yocum carried the football 27 yards to the end zone as the Gettysburg squad tried to come back, with Joe Pinkos' kick chopping the Bullets' deficit back to fourteen. MacMillan's 54-yard sprint with just over twelve minutes to play closed out the scoring in a game which featured few mistakes as evidenced by the total of only two turnovers and a minimum of yards lost due to penalties.

Tomorrow, the undefeated Lions travel to Wagner to face the Seahawks, returning here the following Saturday against Moravian in the annual Homecoming classic.

Out Of Bounds

by MARK ALTSCHULER

While the Albright Lion football machine is grinding up its opponents on the field, the administrative work in the athletic department rolls on quietly behind the scenes. Dr. Renken, head of the athletic department, recently attended the bi-annual ECAC convention held in New York City. A few noteworthy changes that pertain to Albright's athletic program were kicked around. Dr. Renken explained some of these changes to *The Albrightian*.

First of all, the ECAC is the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference which is a service organization for schools in the east. Its major services are provided in scheduling and officiating. The ECAC is affiliated with the NCAA, the national organization of which Albright is also a member.

The ECAC is separated into three classes with some rule variations depending on the class. Albright is in class 3 which is determined by the size of the school. The NCAA splits schools into university and college divisions as does the MAC which is Albright's playing conference. The MAC further splits down to North and South. The interesting thing is that some schools, like Delaware, are classified as a university by one organization and as a college in another.

Well, so much for background information. The two changes passed by the ECAC concern the new invitational tournament in classes 2 and 3 for basketball, baseball, and soccer, and the status of women on varsity teams. The basketball and baseball tournaments could apply to Albright at the end of those respective seasons. The winners of the four regional contests would play with eventual elimination to two teams. With expanding sports programs around the country, this added tournament seems like a good move.

Women are now allowed to participate in varsity sports. Actually, the constitutional by-law of the ECAC that formerly read "Men's Intercollegiate Athletics" has been amended to "Intercollegiate Athletics." The implication is that the ECAC is willing to allow women to participate in varsity sports but the final decision now lies with each individual school.

Dr. Renken has no objections to women playing on the varsity level, but believes the student body should decide on this issue. The decision is now in the hands of Chris Coombe and the student council. Paradoxically, most of the women's athletic associations are against the change fearing a loss of talent and power from their midsts.

No woman has, as yet, attempted to become a member of any varsity team at Albright. This controversial topic may lay dormant until a woman decides to take the challenge of playing on the men's varsity level.

I do not support the women's lib movement and I'm not certain if women are physically capable of competing with men in the field of sports. I do commend the dropping of the word "Men's" from this ECAC by-law so women can have their rightful option to compete if they so choose. I applaud the ECAC for taking this action which is only slightly behind the times and in a bureaucratic world, that's quite amazing.

"We Want A Touchdown!"

by LOREN TAYLOR

Cheerleading has always been a childhood dream of many young girls but few young boys. The male members of the varsity cheerleading job, therefore, deserve a lot of credit for a thankless job. The three male members of this year's squad are: Sterling Goode, a sophomore veteran returning from a year ago, Andy Sayre, a transfer student, and Dan Roland, a transfer day student.

Every spring, a large number of girls gather on the side-lawn of the gym to earn a spot as an Albright cheerleader. Those selected for this year are: Captains Linell Runyan and Vicky Fritz, Mary Baldwin, Cindy Nolt, Eileen Flickinger, and Shirley Schoonmaker. The times-they-are-a-changin' and the cheerleaders have worked hard trying to make their cheers a little more up-to-date. While updating their style, the cheerleaders have not lost that good, old-fashioned school spirit aura.

The red-and-white cheerleading team is the only varsity group that is on the go all year round. After football, the spirit corps will move onto basketball and then into spring practice once again.

With the help of Miss Francis Brown, faculty advisor, the cheerleading squad is not an anachronistic buffoon but a vital part of Albright's sports program. Perhaps the 4-0 record of the Lion football machine is in part due to those hollering right behind them.

EXTRA POINTS—Sterling Goode had been doing push-ups after each Albright score, one push-up for each point on the board. Sterling's lucky that he's been joined now by two other male cheerleaders or else he would've had to do 146 push-ups on his own. This way they have alternated. For each Lion score this year, 426 push-ups would have been required. Let's cheer on the Albright push-uppers or is that push-uppers?

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Decisions About Sex: Some Campus Resources

by CHARLES YRIGOYEN, Chaplain at Albright College

Editor's Note—

This column is designed to help the Albright student cope with the questions and problems concerning sex. We welcome responsible comment.

Abortion. Contraception. Homosexuality. Venereal disease. Premarital intercourse. These are just a few of the areas of decision-making which may raise some personal questions for you.

Although there may be more factual information and aid

available to us to help us make intelligent decisions about sex, surveys show that many have either refused or neglected to tap the resources. This has often resulted in a complication of the circumstances surrounding any given decision. It is important, therefore, that you know where you can receive answers to questions and assistance with decisions about sex on this campus. There are people here who are interested in helping you to arrive at responsible decisions. They will do so as they seek to guard the confidence with which

you have invested them.

With regard to questions concerning the physical aspects of sex, it is suggested that you not rely on hearsay or questionable sources. It is ironic that with authoritative sources at hand, many choose to accept the opinions and myths circulated by non-professionals. That is a chance which is rarely, if ever, worth taking! Our Health Center, under the capable and knowledgeable supervision of Dr. & Mrs. Gable, is ready to assist you in questions dealing with the physiology of sex and related problems. There is no question, no matter how minute, which they will disregard.

It is difficult to separate the physiological aspects of human sexuality from those of a psychological, moral or ethical nature. In some cases this can be done; in others it is just not possible. There are a number of people on campus who can offer assistance with the psychological and moral questions. Among

them are Dr. Stan Smith in the Psychological Service Center, Deans Vandersall, Manzollilo and Tilden, myself, and of course other interested members of the faculty, staff, and the Student Counseling Service. If these people cannot provide satisfactory assistance, they should know to whom you could be referred for help. For example, there are additional counseling resources in the greater Reading community.

There is no reason for you to feel isolated in the struggle involved in making decisions with respect to sex. There are people on campus who are willing to share with you in the process.

Marines To Interview Students

The Marine Corps Relations Representative will be in the Campus Center on October 30th to provide interested students and faculty members with information concerning the Marine Corps and its officer programs. The representative will be available between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

The Marine Corps officer programs offer: monetary benefits; aviation guarantee; opportunities for individuals contemplating law school; civilian pilot training while in college to qualified applicants; and the possibility of receiving \$100 per month during the school year. All training takes place during the summer to allow maximum devotion to college work during the school year.

Commission: Valid

continued from p.2

Dean Manzollilo state many times that "private colleges do not know how to react to the Human Relations Act." She singled out three positions taken by other Pa. institutions of higher learning: accepting it, ignoring, feeling ("above the law") it, or working on it (for example, Albright and Gettysburg).

Dean Manzollilo added that student personnel administrators are sincerely attempting to clarify the legal position of private colleges. The Executive Board of the Pa. Association of Student Personnel Administrators has invited Mr. Brockway, a lawyer, Lehigh University professor, and dean of the business school at Lehigh, to help them better understand the legal questions posed for them by the Human Relations Mandate, particularly studying the

"Sexism in Education" report.

Dean Manzollilo also attributed the delay in action to the lack of appropriate and immediate action on W.D.O.'s and A.W.S.' part. Now that W.D.O. and Dean Vandersall have insured the elimination of the curfew, women students must wait for further recommendations regarding women's curfews to be reviewed in the spring. W.D.O. makes these recommendations regarding present and future policy every spring. When a representative of W.D.O. was asked to justify the 2 a.m. curfew before its elimination, she called it a solution to the administrative mess, promoting adjustment and orientation to college life and discipline. Admittedly, a "remnant of the past."

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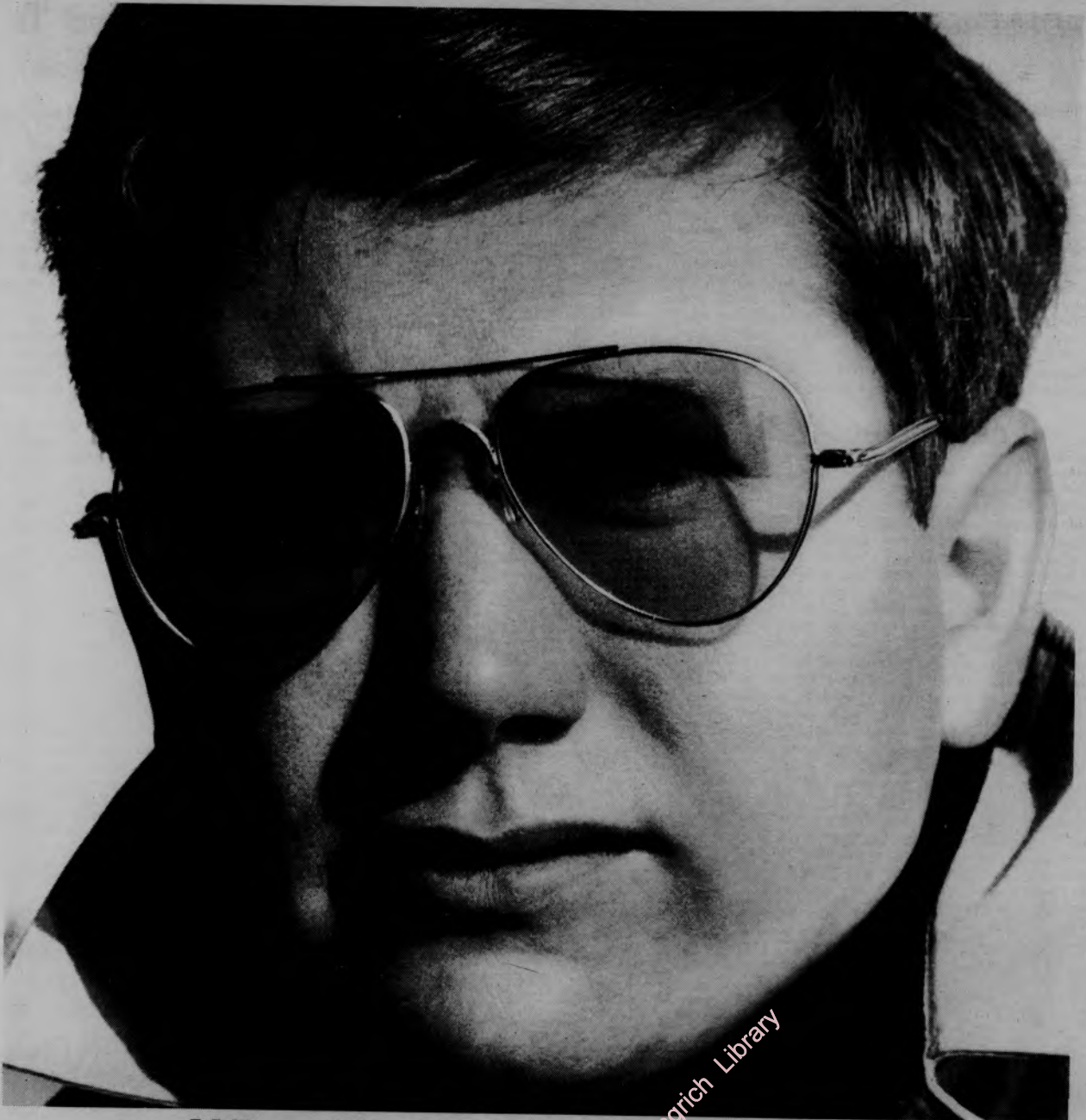
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nology, and gave him the go-ahead. He built two half-billion watt laser systems, one of which Kodak has donated to the National Institute of Health.

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