

# the albrightian

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## Planning Team Confers; No Students Present

by SAM MAMET

Following a rather stilted meeting the week before when three student leaders walked out; the Long Range Planning Team got down to business last Tuesday evening (October 24) for the first in a series of final work sessions.

Conspicuous in their absence, student representatives Chris Coombe, Fred Orensky, and Jim Hillman decided to forgo the committee meeting. The students have been protesting alleged treatment encountered while serving during the sessions.

[A statement released to *The Albrightian*, and published in last week's editions, explained the students' feelings. In addition, one of those same students explained his position as a committee member through a letter to the editor in last Friday's paper.]

At this juncture confusion has arisen within college Administration circles as to whether or not the students have resigned. If the students have quit the committee, new people will have to be

### STATEMENT OF DR. SCHULTZ ON STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE RESIGNATION:

"I was unaware of any existing problem and I was quite surprised upon hearing of the resignation of the three students. It is regrettable that three such fine young people who had devoted so much time and effort do not see fit to complete the process they had started. I hope that they might reconsider and rejoin the team."

appointed. Professors William Marlow and Philip Eyrich are continuing their efforts to persuade the students to come back.

After some discussion as to the committee's next step, Thomas Bamford, the Alumni Association's delegate on the Team, suggested a meeting with Student Council so that any student suggestions could be aired to the full committee. Most members agreed with this idea although no final action was taken on it. Chairman of the Team, John Moxon cautioned members present to continue listening: "That word is an important one and we

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Dr. Mabel Smythe photo by Brian Freedman

## Smythe Optimistic About Black Role

by WALKER WADSWORTH  
Senior Economics Major

The plight of the Black American in our economy can be improved if more blacks are given the opportunity for an education, if more federal money is funded for programs of housing, welfare and other social programs to help blacks and, most important, if we change our values from a racist society to a humanistic society. The American Dream of hard work and the desire to better oneself is the answer to the dilemma of all blacks.

Dr. Mabel M. Smythe, a black economist, expressed these views at an informal seminar on Tuesday, October 24, 1972 following a convocation held in the Campus Center Theatre. The program, sponsored by the Economics Department, was open to all, yet attended by few.

If one came to hear a stirring speech of the blacks as being downtrodden, neglected, and discriminated against, with Revolution the only answer to their plight, this was not the place to be. Dr. Smythe's views were described by Professor David Schwartz of the Economics Department as "sanguine," which is only a small description of the message she conveyed.

I was dismayed that she could look to the problem of black Americans in such a hopeful light without talking at all about the possibilities and reality of a Black Cultural Revolution. Her views seemed far removed from my own thought, from those in the economics department, and from blacks who felt that her

Dream was a farce. Maybe her outlook was a result of her own position in society which allows her to see herself as one who worked through the system to attain her position and therefore provided a way for other blacks to improve themselves. If this is the reason for her views, then I believe that she is not a good spokesman for the black community. Not everyone would be as fortunate in achieving what she had attained.

What disturbed me was that she spoke very little about any black political movements. One of her main suggestions for black economic improvement was to have blacks placed on boards of high position in industry and government in order to have a power in determining the course of the economy. This was a point I accepted, but she made no mention of how to get these slots filled by blacks.

Some listeners were disturbed, when Dr. Smythe made no mention of Revolution as a possibility to quicken change—it was not even mentioned. Her views indicate that she is ignoring this extreme as opposed to her own point of view.

Although her speech lacked the revolutionary aspect, I felt she expressed most importantly that the black will never be accepted in society until blacks are respected as human beings. Till the time comes that color can be overlooked in our society, we will need to further the blacks' position through placing him in decision making positions which can improve the Black American in our economy.

## Council Discusses Cue, Planners, And Fee

by LYNN WAGNER

theme of life and people at Albright.

President Chris Coombe opened the Student Council meeting on Thursday, October 26, with a discussion of the style, theme and content of the *Cue* the school yearbook. *Cue* editor Jerry Nevins displayed two different styles of yearbooks: the standard yearbook of group shots, and the entirely artistic yearbook of 1972. After examining the two yearbooks, council members decided that the conventional yearbook is not a work of art, and that the artistic yearbook is not representative of Albright College.

It was then decided by contributing council members that there should be a compromise between the two styles; there should be more on-campus pictures, more candid shots of Albright students, and more photographs of campus functions. But council members do not believe that the yearbook should be monopolized by group pictures.

Utilizing his photographic skill, Nevins will include expressive photography representing the

This is an official statement released by Student Council further explaining their position on the course change fee.

Student Council strongly urges that the course change fee of \$10 be dropped for the following reasons:

1. When a student drops one course and does not add another, there is no refund of money to the student. The school has then received approximately \$192 (for a 3 credit course), and there is no need to increase the school's profit by the additional \$10.

2. While most students take only 15 credits per semester, we are paying for approximately 18 credits.

3. Students pay \$64 per credit hour. When placed in a night course by the registrar (usually at the inconvenience of the student), the student must still pay this amount, even though Albright charges only \$58 per credit hour for night courses.

4. Student Council feels that course changes are a normal function of the secretaries at a small college, and does not require additional financial cost.

5. Mr. Prine has determined that the actual cost for a course change (administratively) is less than \$5; therefore, a \$10 fee is not justifiable.

On the financial side, Nevins has saved approximately \$3000 of his allocation, but at the same time has improved the quality of the yearbook, by changing publishers. The *Cue* editor also mentioned that seniors may submit their own personal photos of a specific size instead of the standard ones.

The next topic of discussion was the Long Range Planning Committee. There are three openings on the committee; Student Council can appoint three students to fill these positions or can leave them open. Student Council decided not to appoint new members until one of the participants on the Planning Committee attends a council meeting to hear recommendations from the students concerning the Long Range Plan.

Council then discussed the ten-dollar fee charged by the Registrar's Office for withdrawing from courses or for late registration. It was generally decided that this fee was unfair, as students still pay for that course plus the registration fee.

6. One reason given for the course change fee is the inconvenience to the registrar. The school does not take into account the inconvenience to the students when the registrar changes a course (particularly over the summer).

7. This fee inhibits students who are unhappy with a particular course or professor, from changing to a more satisfactory learning situation. We feel that this right is essential in order for students to maximize their educational opportunities.

### Religious Events

Communion: Every Thursday in Teel Chapel at 11:00 a.m.

For the next three Sundays, as part of the regular Chapel Service, there will be a special program, "The Christian and the City."

Nov. 5, 11:00 a.m.: Chaplain Charles Yrigoyen.

Nov. 12, 11:00 a.m.: Mr. Claude Edmonds, Black urban church leader from Philadelphia.

Nov. 19, 11:00 a.m.: Mr. Don Garret, Southwest Christian Ministry in Reading.

# ON THE PROWL

by SAM MAMET News Editor

I've been covering the Long Range Planning Committee sessions for a few weeks and some things have been happening. . . Not all of them intended, either.

I was there the day my friends Chris Coombe, Fred Orensky, and Jim Hillman walked out of an important meeting. They issued a statement explaining their reasons and we ran it in the



paper last week. But I wish we had not done that. There were too many things written that said too much in too little space. A lot of questions popped into my head. I wanted to know why.

I covered that infamous Student Council meeting when Chris, Fred, and Jim explained what they were going to do. The students at the meeting were confused. Many did not know whether to support fellow students. Students who, after all, were fighting for rights they should have had in the first place. It was stimulating to watch the reactions of the fresh-

men. This was decision-making in the raw. Here they were fighting for their academic and social survival, and all of that. . .

Julie Schauer, was one of those freshmen perplexed; "No one cares about this issue, there is just apathy around here and you can't get together with anybody." Now I don't know Miss Schauer. I want to challenge her and her friends if they feel the same way; keep believing that and keep fighting because someone, somewhere, will hear you. I really mean that, Julie.

There were other things that came out of that whole affair a few weeks ago. . .

John Moxon was a top executive with Carpenter Technology, a corporation known throughout the world and based in this area. John Moxon is also a tremendous supporter of Albright College. He's done a lot for this school which many don't realize. But, John Moxon is human and makes mistakes like all of us.

He has trouble with statements that seem to creep back up to him long after he makes them. He intends them as witticisms. Others interpret them as curt remarks.

I don't know what happened between Mr. Moxon and Chris or Fred or Jim. But, they were all upset. They resented the puns. I don't like some remarks either. But, I ignore what Mr. Moxon says in these small respects. I consider them petty. Perhaps, I should be more sensitive. But, I just let them slide by.

So should Chris, Jim, and Fred. Come back to the committee and continue the great work you were doing on behalf of the students. The Team wants you back and so does John Moxon. . .

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

In recent years sororities and fraternities on the Albright campus have been shunned by many students because of the "sorority and fraternity myth." As members of Phi Beta Mu sorority, we'd like to inform you about what we do. Phi Beta Mu is a group of individual girls working together in friendship. We are not a closed organization; any girl who wishes to join, is welcome. We are not a clique, each of us has many friends and activities outside of the sorority. The sorority is but one part of our total college experience. Phi Beta Mu offers you the opportunity to form many lasting friendships with many different girls. Contrary to the popular myth, there is not one "type" of

sorority girl or fraternity guy. Phi Beta Mu participates in many campus activities: intramural program, Song Fest during Homecoming, Rush Dance, rush parties, Spring Weekend, and others, besides our own activities; not forgetting the academic side of student life. If any girl says there's nothing to do on the Albright campus she's wrong.

To join, of course, a girl must pledge. Pledging is not a degrading experience. It takes work, but it's lots of fun. Pledges learn about the ideals of Phi Beta Mu, the traditions, and get to know all the Sisters. Phi Beta Mu is held together by the belief that living is a learning experience, and Phi Beta Mu welcomes you.

Sisters of Phi Beta Mu

Three basic beliefs underly my governance philosophy for Albright. First, I believe that in no



## Philosophy Of Governance For Albright

by KIERAN SHARPE  
Contributing Editor

Trying to shape a "good" form of governance for Albright is not a simple task; even when one thoroughly identifies with such platitudes as Albright College "aims to remain true to the fundamental moral and religious principles of its denomination, which is democratic in policy, emphasizing individual worth and high moral responsibility" from the catalogue; or Albright College seeks to "promote the development of sensitive, creative, and responsible individuals" from some ancient student recommendations; or Albright College "seeks to develop a sense of interdependence between students, faculty, and administration, and to demonstrate as well in its work of education the living interrelationship between all branches of human learning," from the support of the Long Range Planning Team. Nevertheless, with the help of a somewhat fictional perspective, I wish to make a personal suggestion.

I view Albright as a business organization with the Board of Trustees acting in a capacity similar to that of a corporation's board of directors and with the students acting in the capacity of employees rather than that of customers. Such a perception of the student's role is justified by the facts that the student's association with a college is an intimate one, extending over a period of time not unlike that of many professionals' associations with any one firm, and involving the performance of certain assigned tasks. Moreover, most students receive their financial support from sources other than their own personal wealth and expressly for their work as students.

area of college policy should decision-making responsibility rest solely in the hands of any one functionally-defined group. Policy concerning curriculum, for instance, should not rest solely at the discretion of the faculty. Fortunately, in the area of curriculum and in most other areas the regularized opportunity for participation by students, as well as by administrators and trustees, has become a fact of Albright family life. But progress toward the goal of having communal policy-making structures in every area of college policy has been piecemeal and has proceeded with little or no rationale other than that of "student power." This piecemeal approach has left many scars; many areas such as faculty and administration employment policies remain beyond the reach of student participation; other areas such as social regulations for students may be taken over completely by the students, because their fixation on increas-

ed student power blinds them to the higher purpose of communal policy-making; and worst of all, administrative and staff employees below the cabinet level have been almost completely excluded from the formal processes of college policy-making.

It is my second belief which is designed to provide a practical means for progress toward communal policy-making to continue. This belief is that all college policy should be divided into programs such as "curriculum and academic affairs" and "residence hall living," and that formal policy-making power over each of the programs should be allocated to the functionally-defined groups of the college community in direct proportion to the relative financial stake which each group has in each program. For the program of curriculum and academic affairs under this scheme, I estimate that the faculty would hold 50%

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### the albrightian

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# WOMEN'S FORUM: Women In Politics

by LYNN WAGNER

The politicizing of the female is a major goal of the Women's Liberation Movement. As Betty Friedan, an organizer of the National Women's Political Caucus warned, "The women's liberation movement has crested now. If it doesn't become political, it will peter out, turn against itself and become nothing." If women are to achieve political, social, and economic equality, they must assist the governmental control of the United States.

At the present, comparatively few women hold political offices. In fact, women comprise 52% of the voters but less than 3% of all elected officials. There are no women governors, only 23 women mayors, and of the 535 members of Congress, just 1 Senator and 12 Representatives are women. But the increased political participation of women in this presidential election may alter these statistics. This year more women campaigned for candidates; voiced opinions concerning party platforms; attended the Democratic and Republican conventions; and ran for office than ever before.

Today women are becoming involved directly and indirectly in politics. On the organizational level, the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) was formed July 1971 to promote the acceptance of women in politics. In its

strife for equality, this organization promises to support all official, male or female, who "support women's issues and employ women in decision-making positions on their administrative and campaign staffs." Furthermore, the NWPC worked to get women elected as delegates under the liberalized McGovern-Fraser Commission. At the convention, they attained positions of power on the Credentials Committee, Rules Committee, and Platform Committee. They announced their demands for child care centers, women in high appointive jobs, strong enforcement of anti-discrimination laws, and reform affecting women's legal status.

On the individual level, women are striking out to reverse the startling statistics and achieve their goals. Perhaps the most well-known of these women is Shirley Chisholm, Democratic Congresswoman. Ms. Chisholm is not only the first black woman elected to congress, but also the first black woman to seek the Presidential nomination of one of the major parties. Although her uniqueness as a black woman in politics appears to be more symbolic than realistic, she, nevertheless, is representative of the great interest and enthusiasm that today's woman has in government.

Another major figure in the women's political movement is Representative Bella Abzug of

New York. A liberal politician, who believes in a "very clear personal political picture," Ms. Abzug was the star of the Women's Strike for Peace, champion of the peace movement, exponent of the activist style, founder of the New Democratic Coalition, and leader of the "Dump Johnson Movement."

By indirectly participating in American politics, Jane Fonda has given women a more liberal perspective. Once called a Joan of Arc, Ms. Fonda remarked that she is merely an actress who thinks and makes others think. But whatever her label may be, she has delved into areas which other women have avoided for fear of social rejection.

Ms. Fonda's political perspective differs greatly from that of America's present system of government. In fact, she sees an alternative to the present way of communicating and dealing with people. According to her, this alternative can only be acquired through socialism, a life style void of competitiveness and exploitation. This alternative or movement includes "everyone who is involved in a new life style; it does not mean a party. It collects any kind of people: hippies, Maoists, pacifists, Trotskyists, socialists; all those who want to change this society and system."

At the present, the spotlight is focused on two women whose

indirect participation in politics has given importance to the position of women in this field. They are Pat Nixon and Eleanor McGovern. Through aiding their husbands in the 1972 Presidential campaign, they have shown the world that women are knowledgeable of the demands and requirements of the executive branch. Both women, through their speeches and

direct contact with the people, are increasing America's willingness to accept the political opinions of women.

Women, indeed, are taking a more active position in the leadership of this country. By adding new perspectives to the political scene, they contribute to and increase the democratic nature of the United States.

## Philosophy Of Governance

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of the policy-making power, students 40%, administration and staff 5%, and trustees 5%. This estimation assumes that most of students' tuition goes for faculty salaries and other expenses related to curriculum and academic affairs, and further that faculty salaries, certain administrative costs, certain staff salaries, and certain depreciation and interest costs attributable to the trustees are also directly related. Percentages for the allocation of formal policy-making power are derived by adding all the financial stakes involved in the program and determining the proportion of that sum which constitutes the stake of each group. In a practical sense, the percentages stand for the proportion of seats on policy-making committees designed to oversee the several programs. In a philosophical sense, such a distribution of power is intended to match each group's contribution to any given program with its responsibility for directing that program. Assuming that the selection processes in each group regarding representatives to the program committees are "democratic" ones, such a system of governance offers the procedural capability for each member of the college community to assure the individual and moral responsibility and to experience the fundamental interdependence which our platitudes mention but which are otherwise largely unexpressed. The perception of the student as an employee of the college is particularly important here. When the financial stakes of each group in any given college program are totalled, the sum is greater than that which normal budgetary figures would show since both the income and expenditure of moneys for the program are included. The difference between income and expen-

ditures becomes blurred, however, if students are considered employees.

My third belief is really a set of beliefs, all of which have to do with the distinctions which my suggested system of governance draws between college policy, the policy of each functionally-defined group, and individual freedoms. Although my scheme posits "policy-making" committees, it does not eliminate the role of the trustees as the ultimate legal authority of the college with the power to veto any action of such committees in order to insure the maintenance and protection of the capital involved. Therefore, college policy should be defined as any area of activity where the financial stakes in the activity are shared by the trustees and at least one other college group. Policy made within and among the several groups of the college community which does not manifest the properties of college policy should be considered strictly the policy of the group or groups directly concerned. Finally, my conservative-democratic sensibilities cause me to prefer the maximization of individual choice and the confinement of group and college policies to those areas where operating efficiency or sheer necessity demand them.

The form of governance which I have described may have multiple, practical interpretations. Working out the specific interpretations should be an on-going process, should involve the participation of all groups in the college community, and should be concentrated in the work of the Albright College Senate. I urge the faculty to pass the present Senate constitution so that a concentrated and comprehensive review of our system of governance (including the role of the Senate itself) may proceed.

## The American Voter: The Smallest Fish In The Pond

by GEORGE DOMINGO

For someone who comes from a country thousands of miles away, where Western democracy is a baby just learning how to crawl, a presidential election in the "Land of the free and home of the brave" would no doubt be looked forward to with the expectation of an eighth wonder of the world.

In my little African country of Sierra Leone, like many other developing countries of the world, the information media and transportation systems are not to the best advantage of the voters. There can be instances when the road or river transport systems are under the control of one group or one man. Hundreds of thousands of eligible voters could lose their voting chances if this one man or group were to find out that these people are not supporters of its or his political party, for many of these people live miles away from the nearest polling station. This might be the case with many other things that the voters need in order to get to use their voting rights: the newspapers, the radio stations, the police force from which permission is to be obtained for political rallies and meetings, the printing press and many other facilities could all be locked under the control of a few men.

Notwithstanding all this, the people go out of their way to get

their vote. Some travel long and dangerous distances, along which there may be hired thugs of the opposition parties. Inter-tribal or inter-party fights might follow in which many people might get hurt and some even killed. But those who survive go to the end to get their right to vote. Many of these party supporters are self-employed farmers who, when duty and national responsibility calls, leave their farms to the mercy of wild animals and hate human beings who belong to a different school of political thought. Many return after voting to find their farms ravaged by man and beasts alike. Yet if and when the election results come out with their candidates victorious, they forget the loss they suffered on their farms and take many days off to celebrate victory. Way out in the farm country the few who have radio and television sets happily share them with neighbours over wine, food and dancing.

Not so with the average American voter. Unlike their British cousins who stand in long lines for hours (some carrying their fish and chips in hand waiting to register or vote on election day), the American would rather do his "own thing" because to him "it doesn't matter who wins they are all the same guys."

With this in mind, some do not even register to vote and a lot of those registered do not turn up

to vote. A little before and after the National Conventions, enthusiasm and party affiliations rise like the Solway but fall gradually and ebb like the tide of that river by election day. Perhaps those concerned ought to consider narrowing the gap between convention and election.

African and other foreign students are very aware of the stark differences between the American voter and those of other countries. But no foreign students notice it more sharply as those studying political science, especially so at Albright College where the "Triangle" locks the doors of the solid building of political Philosophy, Ideology and Behavioralism.

These three men expose their students to the storehouse of political power such as is open to the American people, but which I regret to observe that they do not use to its fullest measure. The British author Charles Dickens and the French aristocrat Alexis de Tocqueville, both of whom visited the United States over a hundred and fifty years ago, observed the attitude of the American people towards politics and commented thereto in a sense that is not very different from that which an observer may make today. Said de Tocqueville:

"In America, I saw the freest continued on p. 8, col. 1

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# Candidates On Domestic Policy

## Senator George McGovern

by FRANK L. SHERMAN

Member of Albright Students for McGovern

### "New Directions For Old Problems"

The America of today, with all of her problems, has developed from the past to haunt the people now living in her society. The present situation of domestic America; with its racial divisions, its class distinctions, its violence, its drug culture, its urban decay, its moral decay, and its poverty; has developed from the inadequate policies and actions of the past. Apathy and the lack of total awareness of the problems have stifled any chance of recovery. One can no longer turn away from these problems—for the violence and tempo of the decadence is increasing rapidly.

To say that President Nixon is solely responsible for these problems of violence and decadence in American society would be unfair. President Nixon did not create the environment from which these problems spawned. His policies, however, have not led to a reduction of these problems, but rather has led to the further deterioration of American society. The only problems that President Nixon seems able to solve are those problems of ITT, H. Ross Perot, the milk producers, and the wheat wholesalers. All of their problems were solved following substantial contributions to the President's re-election campaign. It seems that to get attention from President Nixon, one must give him thousands of dollars (a crude act of bribery). If the present problems of society are not faced and solved, society itself may come apart at the seams, to the detriment of all Americans, including the milk and wheat producers, ITT, H. Ross Perot, and President Nixon.

President Nixon has made mistakes and miscalculations, as have all Presidents made, and probably will continue to make. It is his gross liability to either see his mistakes or to formulate actions and policies to alleviate them. His past efforts have not helped to solve the problems of American society. For such actions that were used (strict law enforcement of existing laws, corporate monopolies running most of the economy, influential business lobbying, tax breaks for corporations, and continued lip service to both sex and race discrimination) cannot possibly cure the problems; however, President Nixon has used these policies and continues to press for their use.

America needs change. Not radical change, but change back to the past American ideals of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. No one person can change the course in which America seems to be headed. Everyone must be a partner to the

change—For the change will affect all for the better.

Of all the 1972 Presidential candidates, George McGovern best exemplifies those ideals for which America must now strive. Even in recent days President Nixon has vetoed bills that would allow for a better America: In the face of an \$80 billion defense budget, bills totalling \$2.75 billion were labeled as "too inflationary." In reaction to this lack of responsibility to America, George McGovern promises that his programs will either include or lead to the following results:

1. He pledges to defend the liberty of conscience for all Americans.
2. He pledges to feed all Americans who are now living below the malnutrition level.
3. He promises to bring the stature of the American farmer up to par, both socially and economically, with other productive forces of American society.
4. He promises to bring into being a consumer oriented economy.
5. He pledges to bring about prison and court reform to give all Americans equal rights and privileges under the law. Rehabilitation would be given to all prisoners in order to give them a second chance.
6. He pledges to bring about a condition of law and order coupled with a pledge of a stronger police force and the solution to poverty and the lack of opportunity.
7. To halt the advance of the drug culture, George McGovern promises to revitalize the American ideals and spirit along with the arrest of drug pushers and adequate treatment facilities for all those who are addicted to both drugs and alcohol.
8. He promises to upgrade all of America's educational facilities (President Nixon vetoed a package of four education bills).
9. George McGovern also plans to make the tax system in America more equitable, with the rich paying more, and the poorer less.
10. George McGovern also plans to make pollution an historical oddity. President Nixon has vetoed a water pollution bill, that would have eradicated water pollution by 1985.
11. George McGovern also plans

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## President Richard Nixon

Albright Students for the Re-election of the President

by BARBARA SHUMAKE AND MARY TROMMETTER

When the 92nd Congress convened in January 1971, President Nixon pledged a "New American Revolution" by introducing "six great goals"—revenue sharing, welfare reform, environmental initiatives, government reorganization, health insurance reforms, and full employment. There have been great steps taken in all of these areas, the most recent, the signing of the revenue sharing bill in Philadelphia two weeks ago. This bill will do much to lessen the role of federal government in state and local matters, a primary concern of many Americans, including Senator McGovern.

One of the primary concerns of the American public during the last 10 years has been crime and its rapid rise. Like his past two predecessors, President Nixon is very concerned about crime, but unlike his predecessors the President has voiced his concern in constructive legislation during his entire administration. Nixon's legislative initiatives include the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, the District of Columbia Court Reform Act, and the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970. Federal lawyers have won over six hundred indictments and named over 2500 major criminal suspects. Because of such strict policy, "organized crime" is in a panic and small time operators are thinking twice. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is helping fund state and local law enforcement efforts seeking improved courts and correctional facilities geared to effective rehabilitation. Because of the new and improved crime prevention and detection devices crime has hit a new low in the 30 major cities of the United States. The number of crimes has decreased while the national average for violent crimes rose only 1 percent in 1969 and 19 percent in 1968. Another dramatic change in the last four years is a newly emerged trust in the law enforcement process. It is not a correct assumption that an increase in crime rate reflects only an increase in crime, but it very definitely reflects an increase in the number of crimes reported, thus showing a renewed trust in the police, etc. and in their ability for arrest and speedy trial.

Strict gun control laws, such as those which prohibit the sale of Saturday night special type of handguns has and will continue to reduce crime. Along with speedy detection and arrest abilities of the police, the judiciary system has undergone much change. Suspects no longer sit and rot in jail for six months without even a hearing. There have been more judges appointed during the Nixon administration

than ever before. There has been more done toward the field of rehabilitation, crime prevention, and education than ever before. The stress has been to clean up the crime already present and prevent crime from occurring in the future. In speeches given by Senator McGovern, he has pledged to prevent crime, but his proposals have all been a part of the President's policy in crime legislation. The McGovern stand on crime is just another example of his continual "me too" syndrome (the one where he takes a stand, finds it politically unadvantageous, and then jumps on the "me too" band wagon claiming Nixon policies as his own).

Along with the President's fight against crime, he has done much with his fight against drugs. As with every program of the Nixon Administration, the emphasis has been on cleaning up the drug traffic, making revisions in the narcotics penal code, but most importantly the institution of programs for rehabilitation education of the American public. Agreements have been made with Turkey, Mexico, France, and some 20 other countries concerning the effective controls of drugs in these countries, so that the drugs don't even cross past the American borders. Custom and Border officials have confiscated more than two thousand pounds of heroin. The President has proposed 365.2 Million dollars, 6 times more than anyone has spent before for rehabilitation, and a similar amount for drug education. The president supports the methadone treatment for the curing of heroin addiction. He believes that marijuana should not be legalized, but the penalties should be reviewed and changed. The only difference between Nixon's and McGovern's stand on drugs is that Nixon has always held his opinion while the Senator's opinion is another example of his "me too" image. Two weeks ago the Senator from South Dakota said "I would not legalize marijuana in the light of what we know about it." On February 15, in Boston, McGovern said "that 80 million Americans have at least tried marijuana and that a more promising route might be to regulate marijuana along the same lines as alcohol." If the Senator cannot decide on a stand and keep it on a minor policy like drugs how can he be expected to take a stand in foreign policy or economics?

On the Health Care front, President Nixon wants to make health care available to everyone, with the emphasis on keeping people well, as well as taking care of the sick. The President has already declared war on

cancer and sickle cell anemia. The President's "National Health Insurance Partnership" would assure that no one, poor or rich will be denied medical care. This program is the most effective because it would supplement, not replace private health programs.

In education, Nixon has put back the emphasis on education, not the juggling of students for numbers sake. It is now possible for any student who wishes to attend college to do so. He has done much in the v-tech schooling areas too. In mid 1972 he signed the Education Bill, which authorized the 19 billion dollars in aid to secondary schools. The President's goal is to have 99 percent of all 16 year olds literate by 1975 and 90 percent of all those 17 or older, this would make the United States number one in the world in terms of education and literacy.

Another high point of the Nixon Administration is his work in the welfare department. He has helped pass new Social Security Acts which gave 20 percent across the board increases, he has reduced the retirement age from 62 to 60. He has increased Medicare and Medicaid benefits and made them more accessible to more senior citizens. He signed the school lunch program, the elderly low cost housing projects and has prevented legislation that would give the federal government the powers to disrupt the family unit in terms of day care centers during the formative years of a child's development. The President deeply believes in the family unit and will continue to preserve it.

One of the biggest controversial issues of the last few years has been that of women's rights. While Senator McGovern has been making campaign promises, President Nixon has been busy with concrete legislation to make women equal with men on all levels. President Nixon signed the Equal Rights Amendment barring sex discrimination, has tripled the number of women in top government positions. Senator McGovern has promised to appoint a woman to the supreme court, and to the United Nations. This country needs no more of this appeasement and "tokenism," it needs the honest and straight achievements of the Nixon administration.

Since January 1969, when Richard Nixon took office, more has been done in this country's domestic policies to assure the highest, healthiest and best educated standards of living ever dreamed possible. Nixon is not a man of idle promises, he is a man of concrete, constructive action.

# Homecoming: Success With A Few Minor Kinks

by JAN WITKIN

This year's Homecoming weekend was a departure from the norm; in the opinion of Carlton Dodge, it was "our most successful Homecoming" in terms of numbers. Despite "lack of cooperation from the weather," Mr. Dodge was overwhelmed by the response, especially the appearance of twice as many alumni as in previous years.

Mr. Dodge, Director of Alumni Relations, attributes the success of the program this year to three factors, namely the winning football season, a high participation level on the part of students, and the Stokesay program.

Changes in the program go beyond a mere abandonment of such traditions as Homecoming Queen. A new philosophy toward alumni events has developed, shaped to a large extent by Mr. Dodge. The contention is that alumni events should be multi-inclusive, geared to involve the 1350 students now attending Albright as well as alumni. Mr. Dodge has coined the phrase "ungraduated alumni" to reflect this new attitude toward students here on campus. Although technically not alumni, students will be included in the planning and programming of alumni events.

The Stokesay Castle program catered to an overwhelming turnout of over 500 people for dinner, and over 600 for the social hour and the dance. While the large number was somewhat unexpected and created some problems, such a turnout was encouraging for the Alumni Relations Office. It seems that the former program of fraternity dinner parties left the alumni folks somewhat out in the cold, having only a few familiar faces to reminisce with. The concept

behind this year's program was an all-inclusive program with formerly active fraternity members as well as non-frats. The result was success in Mr. Dodge's estimation.

Elimination of the Homecoming Queen tradition was a collective decision on the part of the Homecoming Committee. Reflecting the new approach is a committee composed of a number of students now attending Albright in addition to several alumni. It was decided that selection of a queen was unnecessary, as she performed no substantial role, except to preside symbolically over the weekend.

With the guidance of Director Dodge, an effort is underway to accommodate various groups and gear alumni events toward a collective group of graduates of Albright, students presently attending the college, anyone who has ever attended here (even if only for one semester, or for evening school courses), parents of students, faculty, and administrators. Dodge sees a breakdown in the unity of the "Albright Family" due to program fragmentation. Past programs have apparently utilized a piecemeal approach, attempting to deal with each group individually.

Fragmentation has another undesirable affect which Dodge points to: One achieves a limited perspective of Albright, and is unable to appreciate its influence. Mr. Dodge fears that many people are unaware of the

continued on p. 7, col. 2

# INDIVIDUAL STUDY PROGRAM OPEN

by BARBARA HADINGER

The Individual Study Program, which was initiated by faculty action late last spring, is open to any student who wishes to submit a proposal. According to Dr. Thurman Kremser, Chairman of the Committee on Individual Study Programs, the program is a very flexible one which "allows a student to design a program that will meet his specific needs after graduation." Dr. Kremser stressed, however, that many proposals are rejected because the student's program did not fulfill the general studies requirements (including the language requirement), or because the programs did not emerge from existing courses listed in the Albright Catalogue.

The first step in obtaining information on the Individual Study Program is to get a basic outline sheet of the procedures and guidelines of the program. Copies of this information are available in the Registrar's office. The student should then seek a faculty advisor willing to cooperate and help formulate a proposal. The proposal itself should take into account many

aspects of the Individual Study Program: it should indicate strong liberal arts emphasis, demonstrate uniqueness, and include a clear statement regarding the purpose of the intended program as well as the courses to be taken by the student.

Along with Dr. Kremser, Professor of Physics and Chairman of the Committee, the various other departments are represented by Dr. Ronald Green (Psychology), Dr. Bernice Zissa (French), Ms. Barbara Fahy (History), and Mr. Thomas Brogan (Political Science). Student members are Diane Seaman and Heidi Nace.

At present there are only six students involved in the Individual Study Program. It is left entirely to the student to initiate himself into the program. Deadlines for submitting a proposal that would go into effect for the upcoming Spring Semester should be submitted no later than November 13 to allow the Committee to review the proposal a few weeks before registration.

continued from p. 1 must remember to continue our efforts to listen."

The most hotly contested item discussed at the meeting last week involved the section of the Long Range Planning Preliminary Report on Curriculum and Academic Affairs. The specific points of contention involved instructional and departmental mix and course proliferation. The former involves enlarging present sections of the same course into large lecture classes and strengthening small departments with the addition of new faculty. The latter implies controlling the growth of various academic departments consistent with the degree of demand for a particular area of concentration.

The faculty wanted to delete and re-write entirely the section on departmental mix. During a recent faculty meeting, heated discussion occurred when specific academic programs were named, which the Team felt needed bolstering. Those departments cited in the report were: Accounting and Business, Classical Languages, Geology and Geography, Music, Philosophy, and Russian.

One member of the committee, Political Science Professor Philip Eyrich, explained that, "...this is a very broad statement which only affects three or four departments." William Marlow, another faculty representative on the committee, concurred with Eyrich "The faculty seriously

questioned the Summer Task Force's statement...having involved some departments and not others...You just don't do things like this..."

The actual policy position under fire states, "It would seem advantageous to the college to guard against the proliferation of small departments and to concentrate instead upon building the strength of its other departments. This would call for some decision about either expanding or terminating the perennially small departments."

Dean of Academic Affairs, Dr. Robert McBride, submitted a recommendation on instructional mix which was finally accepted by the committee. It read in part, "Albright will study the feasibility of replacing multiple course sections with larger lecture sections except in language and math instruction..." The

statement went on to say that McBride would consult with department chairman to discuss such changes.

However, on the matter of course proliferation, Eyrich raised grave doubts about McBride's position. Eyrich said, "It's not how many classes you have [which is the issue at hand]...it's how many small enrollment classes you have..." McBride, on the other hand, is basically saying that the college should hold the academic line. According to his proposal, "...the total number of courses now offered by the college should not be expanded..."

Dr. Arthur Schultz, committee member and President of the college, agreed with McBride. "We have to hold the mark...You can go bankrupt in time..."

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## New Directions

continued from p.4

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Ken Lazowski and Bob MacMillan were presented the traditional Homecoming awards for outstanding lineman and back, respectively.

photo by Brian Freedman

## Lions Splash To "Mud Bowl" Victory

by NICK FOGNANO

The Albright Lions remained undefeated, by taking their sixth straight victory of the season, a 12-0 triumph before a small homecoming crowd. Although the crowd was slim, and the rain fell continuously throughout the game, these didn't dampen the spirit of the team. Coach Potskian's forces remained on top of the MAC Northern Division, and moved closer to the Lambert Bowl.

The first quarter saw a defensive battle, as neither team could move the ball on the wet field. Moravian finally got the first good drive of the game going near the end of the quarter when sophomore halfback Bob Gratz made runs of 7 and 4 yards to pick up the first down, and then drove the ball down to the Lion 18 yard line. A clipping penalty against the Greyhounds ruined the drive, and they were forced to give up the ball. Albright could do nothing, and punted it back as the quarter ended.

The Greyhounds took over in the second quarter with the ball at their own 33. The running game went nowhere, but a personal foul penalty against the Lions gave Moravian a first down at the Lion 44. Soph halfback Joe Antal picked up a quick first down, moving the ball down to the 33. Quarterback Gary Martell used running backs Antal and Roll to move down to the 9, where Mike Zambelli made an unsuccessful field goal attempt.

The Lions got their first shot at a score when the Moravian punter who was presued by a strong Lion rush, kicked short, and Ken Lazowski returned the ball to the Greyhound 14. Quarterback Roy Curnow took over, giving off to fullback Jim Kuhn for 3 yards and halfback Al Patane, who moved it to the 10. On fourth down, Kuhn attempted a field goal, but it was blocked by Moravian's Bonisese and the ball was recovered on the Lion 35. Moravian was unsuccessful in moving the ball, and they gave it over to the Lions on

downs as the first half ended with a scoreless deadlock.

With the start of the third quarter the Lions began to catch fire. The first big break for the Lions came halfway through the period, when defensive end Mike Pizarro recovered a fumble on the Greyhound 20. Patane took a pitchout and drove to the 11, and Kuhn followed up the middle for three yards to the 8 and a first down. Bob MacMillan took it to the 2, and Curnow moved in a little closer. But on the next play, the Lions fumbled and the Greyhounds recovered on the 2. Moravian immediately punted the ball and Albright took the short kick on the Moravian 34. The Lions couldn't break through, Kuhn tried another field goal, and missed.

Moravian took over on their own 20, but they fumbled the ball and Lion sophomore Don Ayers came up with it on the Moravian 18 yard line. Patane picked up three to the 15, and, on second down, Curnow pitched to Bob MacMillan, who raced fifteen yards for the score. The kick failed, but Albright had a 6-0 lead.

The wet conditions again hurt the Greyhounds on the kickoff: They fumbled on their own 14. The Lions picked it up at the 27 as the third quarter ended. On the first play from scrimmage, Kuhn went up the middle for eight to the 19, and MacMillan followed with a twelve yard gain to the 7 for a Lion first down. Two plays later, and two minutes into the fourth quarter, Kuhn scored from the 4. The kick failed again.

From here on in both teams exchanged the ball with neither side putting an offensive drive together. Moravian tried one last drive, and several runs by Antal helped the Greyhounds gain position, but the tough Albright defense dug in and crushed the Greyhound offense, allowing the clock to run out.

In post game interviews, Kuhn stated that, "After we got used

to the conditions and adjusted to the weather, we took advantage of our field position." Coach Potskian, discussing his game plan, said "It was the type of game where it was important to be consistent, and take advantage of the other team's mistakes, and score." He added, "We wanted to give up the ball as much as possible, in order to get good field position." Potskian praised the team, saying it was impossible to single out any one player because the team played well together as a unit.

At the Post Game Salute and Songfest, Bob MacMillan received the Haps Benfer Trophy as the outstanding back of the game, while Ken Lazowski got the Dick Riffle Trophy as the outstanding lineman. Next week the Albright Lions host the Drexel Dragons in the annual Shriners' Pretzel Bowl.

## Big Jim

by HANK CLINTON

Big Jim Kuhn has to be one of the best all-around athletes at Albright. Not many people have participated in as many sports as Jim, nor have they done so well. Not only is Jim in his third season on the football team, but he has also been a four-year member of the track team and has played 2 years of J.V. basketball.

Jim, who did not play football in high school, is the starting fullback on Albright's undefeated team, and played an important part in the team's great success. At 6'2" and 260 pounds (bigger than most linemen), Number 33 runs inside to complement the outside running of the Lion's option plays, and he usually gets the call in crucial short-yardage situations. That Jim is a strong, powerful runner can be attested to by any Albright football fan who has seen that it usually takes 2 or 3 defensive players to stop him. Besides leading the MAC North in

continued on p. 7, col. 2

## Harriers Divide Four Meets

The Lion harriers have had a full schedule in the past week and a half and came out winning two and losing two. A week ago Wednesday they traveled to East Orange, N.J. to take on both the Vikings of Upsala College and the Royals of the University of Scranton. The harriers ran their finest race of the season as they shutout Upsala 15-46 and came close to doing the same to Scranton, 16-41. The Lions swept the first four places overall with Randy Hill, Jim Blankenhorn, and Wayne Sierer crossing the finish line together in 26:25 for the 4.7 miles. John Heilenman's final sprint was good enough to overtake Scranton's Larry Stefiček in 27:38. Steve Hoffman completed the Lions' romp as he pulled in 21 seconds later in sixth place. Also finishing in the top ten for the Lions was Rich Petronella in 28:29, good for tenth place.

Last Saturday the Lions traveled to Lancaster to meet F&M and Ursinus Colleges. Both of these teams are perennial high finishers in the MAC and should do well again this year. The Lions made their best showing in recent

years against both of these teams, both of which shutout the Lions last year. Ursinus downed the Lions 16-43 and F&M downed the Lions 20-37. Jim Blankenhorn recorded another first place finish for the Lions, finishing seventh overall, Wayne Sierer finished eleventh, while an improving Randy Hill finished seven seconds behind him in twelfth. Tomorrow (Saturday) the Lions journey again, this time to Lebanon Valley, in quest of their fifth victory of the season. On Monday, they will travel to Philadelphia for the MAC Championship meet, hoping to improve on last year's 11th place finish.

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# Intramural Review

by NICK FOGNANO

The first order of business is to correct an error made in last week's column, which had APO as Alpha Phi Omega, the service fraternity. The first place team is Alpha Pi Omega, a social fraternity. The second order of business is last week's intramural games. The APO's continued their winning ways and are still undefeated, but so are the TKE's, who are right behind them. Zeta and Oak Forest are still in contention, and the Old Dorm has started to make its move. Let's run down last week's scores.

On Monday, October 23, the Old Dorm shut out the People's team, 36-0. Scores for the Old Dorm came on Fried's two T.D.'s and two PAT's, Woods' two T.D.'s and PAT, Dobes' six-pointer, and Herring's extra point. On the same day at Science Field, the TKE's romped over the Sophs, 46-0. Joffred led the TKE's with three touchdowns and two PAT's, Dempsey had two T.D.'s, Callahan added a T.D., Suarez had a six-pointer, and Linzenbold and Saxton added the extra points.

On Tuesday, October 24, the APO's ran their win streak to eight by edging Zeta, 14-7. Butler and Reardon each scored touchdowns and Eagan got both extra points. Zeta's score came on Lessig's T.D. and Dreibelbis' extra point.

On Wednesday, October 25, the Old Dorm took their third in a row by blasting Brooklyn, 40-6. Woods had two T.D.'s and a PAT, Fried a T.D. and PAT, Herring a six-pointer and PAT, Newhart and Sullivan each had a touchdown, and Dobes an extra point, for Old Dorm. Brooklyn's lone score came on Reichman's touchdown. The other game saw the TKE's register their fourth straight shutout as they zipped the Independants, 29-0. Scores for TKE came on two Suarez T.D.'s, Callahan's T.D., Dempsey's touchdown and extra point, Linzenbold's extra point, and Joffred's PAT.

On Thursday, October 26, the Oak Forest team downed the People's Team, 25-13. The Oaks' scores came on Cooper's two T.D.'s, Gallagher's two six-pointers, and Nolan's extra point. The People's Team scores came on Dean's T.D., Kline's six-pointer, and Kuder's PAT.

In Late scores handed in, the Pi Tau's won two games. The first was a 14-12 victory over the Sophs, as the Pi Taus were led

by Welch and Strunk, who both scored touchdowns, and Byrne and Geswaldi got the extra points. The second win was a 22-13 triumph over Oak Forest. Strunk had Two T.D.'s, Geswaldi added another six-pointer, and Amweg made both extra points for Pi Tau.

There are six teams fighting for four play-off berths, and by the end of this week, we may know who those four teams are.

## Homecoming

continued from p. 5  
"finished products" Albright sends out after four years. He sees many as having no conception of the success of many Albright alumni, due to the fragmented program structure of the past.

Mr. Dodge has great plans for future Homecomings. A follow-up meeting will be held in a few weeks to plan next year's events. Suggestions will then be passed on to the new committee. Director Dodge's goal for next year? "To remove all the kinks!" Otherwise, Dodge was delighted at the response this year.

## Big Jim

continued from p. 6  
average yards per carry, Jim also handles the Lions' kick-off and extra-point duties.

Last Year Jim always seemed to have a great day when there was an award at stake: he won trophies in both the Homecoming and Pretzel Bowl games. He gained recognition as the best back at the end of last season and was awarded the Outstanding Senior Athlete Trophy.

Jim was also a stellar performer in his four-year track career. He holds Albright records in both the shot put (he established this mark in his sophomore year) and discus.

The Albright Lions met the Drexel Engineers in 1971 in the midst of a five game losing streak. The Lions fell to Drexel 13-12 even though they led at halftime. The 'Bright squad of 1972 has already avenged defeats with Wagner, Moravian, Gettysburg, Del. Val., and the humiliating tie with Juniata a year ago.

Oh, what a difference a year makes! The Lions will be out for Revenge Number Six tomorrow at 2:00 against Drexel in Albright's home finale. The momentum of the Red and White Machine makes it look like revenge is in the offing.

The undefeated and unrelenting Lions of Coach John Potskian (now in his eighteenth season) are fresh from a 12-0 splash victory over Moravian on homecoming weekend. Potskian's Clan heads into the Pretzel Bowl with a sound team headed by its vaunted defense and smooth-running wishbone offense. Roy Curnow directs the attack with Jim Kuhn, Bob MacMillan and Al Patane right behind him. Coach Potskian warns, "We can't take them [Drexel] lightly" despite their 1-5 record. "They are a university division team and will be aiming for us," the coach of the 6-0 Lions continued.

Drexel, coached by Sterling Brown comes into this game short on victories but not on talent. Glen Galcone, the big fullback, is Drexel's leading ground-gainer. Jim Riley is another tough running back for Drexel's multiple offense. Defensive stalwarts are linebackers Ed Shubert and Gary Chiusano and co-captain John Yeager, a tackle.

Drexel's defensive coach Doug McNamee answered in one word when asked what he expected from Albright. McNamee simply said, "Trouble." He cited the

'Bright's great offense and all-around play and called the game "Drexel's biggest challenge."

The Red and White football Machine has a bad taste in its

mouth from a Saturday afternoon in Philly in 1971. The Machine appears capable of chopping up Drexel, eating them up, and spitting out that bad taste to the tune of 7-0.



photo by David Miller  
The basketball team in a practice scrimmage.

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# DANCE FOR MANKIND

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The subject—a Dance for Mankind, Saturday, November 18 in the Albright College Field House. All you nostalgia freaks can come out and help us raise money for the mentally retarded, the J.C. youth activities, and

the Olin J. Wait fund. Prizes will be awarded for the best dressers (1950 style), and free albums will be given to the best dancers. Music is being provided by WRAW and WXAC.

The dance will be in the form of a marathon/sock hop from 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. Participating couples should get sponsors to pledge any amount for each 15 minutes they dance. For those who cannot find sponsors, several will be provided at the

door. Spectators may attend for \$1. each. All proceeds go to the three charities mentioned. Any organizations or individuals interested in participating or acting as sponsors are urged to contact Alpha Phi Omega, using the form below. For further information—ask any brother of Alpha Phi O.

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## Smallest Fish

continued from p. 3

*and most enlightened men, placed in the highest circumstances which the world affords. . . In their intense and exclusive anxiety to make a fortune, they lose sight of the close connection which exists between the private fortune of each of them and the prosperity for all."*

Today the television has added to the private fortune that de Toqueville spoke about a hundred and fifty years ago. It added to their personal fortune at the expense of their best fortune—the right to thing freely and act freely. The few pay money to get on television what they want the many to hear and believe. The newspapers and personal wealth take part of the

African few and their thugs to force the many to do their will. The great difference being that the Africans fight, even at the expense of their lives, whereas the Americans give quiet and conscious consent to the few. They neither study the issues nor challenge the validity of information supplied by the press, which over time has been turned into an instrument of interest groups.

It is with disappointment that I observe that, with the exception of about twenty percent of the population who go all out to follow the movement of their government, the people of a nation as great as this remain the smallest fish in the big pond of politics.

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