

LIBRARY HOUSE-CLEANING HORROR

by EVONNE NEIDIGH

STUDENTS—the library did not destroy 3,000 books. The library destroyed more than 3,000 books! In an interview with Dr. Stillman it was learned that this "fact" was prompted by the re-accrediting committee's visit. The committee strongly "suggested" that the library get rid of the "obsolete material" which it had. Our library was never "housecleaned" hence there was much material in our library which was quite obsolete. For example—"How To Do Your Laundry," and "Your Job with Coca-Cola." The librarians were very careful about what they threw away. Dr. Stillman personally checked each book. She kept what she felt would be of value, what was of no value she discarded. Some books were donated to the prison, the other materials were hauled away for a price.

Dr. Stillman feels that it will be a great convenience for the students not to have to plow through the rubbish on the shelves. Also she feels that the students do not want inaccurate information. Many of the books discarded were quite outdated and very inaccurate. Of what value is a 1942 edition of a book on plastics?

Albright's library receives about 6,000 new books each year. By eliminating the useless material on our shelves, we now have room for the new books. We still need more space for books, "We always need more space," says

Dr. Stillman. She said that four years we will get more space. This is an expensive project so we must use discretion in the planning. It costs money to put books in the library, it also costs money to take them out.

Dr. Stillman has been at Albright a little over one year. She feels that our library has the makings of a good library. According to her, our library has a pleasant atmosphere and good lighting, two necessities for a good library. Dr. Stillman feels that we are lucky because we do not have a problem with theft. The student cooperation is quite impressive she says, this is important because many places have a terrible problem with dishonest students.

SO—it seems that the "act" was justified, and not irrational. If we want to be accredited we follow suggestions given to us by the team. Logical. Besides, it is not good librarianship to save everything. By going through our collection we can determine where we are deficient and thus attempt to do something about it. Dr. Stillman has made an open invitation to the students to inform the library of any books or material which they feel is needed in the library. They readily accept suggestions for books needed. Dr. Stillman also expressed the concern that any questions a student might have about the library can be answered by coming to the library. Students should not fear the library... It's a nice place to visit.

NON TRADITIONAL STUDIES

The Committee on Non-Traditional Studies recently compiled a list of recommendations to the Committee on Curriculum and Academic Concerns. Given significant research and debate, these proposals concerning non-traditional demand immediate attention.

The Committee on Non-Traditional Studies discussed five areas whereby the student enrolled in Albright College may receive credit for a source, for vocational experience, for field experience, for allied or co-curricular activities, or for performance in the arts, just. With the approval of a standardized exam for each course in the program of general studies by their respective departments, a. The Committee suggested that the exam be administered and graded by the Psychological Testing Center. Also, since an equal amount of credit is given for taking the exam as for carrying the course in a traditional semester manner, the standard of quality in the exam should be comparable to those of the course offered. This principle of "credit by exam" would apply

only to General Studies.

Albright students would also be able to receive credit—a maximum of six hours—for vocational experience, providing that the experience was planned from its onset under faculty supervision. If someone should happen to enter Albright with "extraordinary vocational experience"—an extensive background in a trade perhaps—acquired before enrollment, he could petition to the Committee on Curriculum and Academic Concerns for credit. In both cases, credit would be given only for experience in the elective field or in one's area of concentration. It was also recommended that departments should develop "meaningful supervised field experience" for credit.

Finally, the Committee proposed that credit be given to the student for activities not only removed from the classroom but also from association with a particular course. It would be the responsibility of the student to petition credit of an allied or co-curricular activity "prior to

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The small, "traditional" environment afforded by a college such as Albright is valued highly among most transfer students. The majority of whom have come from larger suburban schools and city universities. Of those interviewed, all noted the obvious opportunity to get to know just about everyone on campus, and felt that the overall atmosphere on campus was friendly, but somehow overridden by a more pervasive "study atmosphere." "People here have a lot more pride in what they're doing," remarked Andy Moscarello, a sophomore Home Ec major from

In an attempt to respond to the interests of the Albright student body, the Campus Center Board will be sponsoring a number of social events throughout the year. These will include: weekly movies and cartoons, a coffee house once a month, and several special events.

Special up-and-coming events include a picnic on October 7 at Epler's Grove, with music by

Lycoming College. Andy transferred to Albright as a result of her decision to major in home economics, and finds the campus much more conservative, although otherwise comparable to Lycoming.

"I feel like I'm getting my money's worth at Albright," came from Jeff Keyser, a biology major who found himself being suffocated by city life in Philadelphia and lack of individuality atmosphere at Albright which differs greatly from Drexel where he found a majority of more independent-minded "city" people. Jeff is a commuting student who eventually hopes to move on campus, as he perceives "more to a college than running home all the time." While lack of visibility among non-resident students at Albright continues to be a rather pathetic reality, Jeff contends that a much thicker line between residents and commuters exists at Drexel. He stresses the responsibility of the individual to become more informed and involved in student activities, and believes that while Drexel provided a greater amount of education, Albright seems to offer a better quality of education.

campus center board

McBeth. The following week, on October 14 through 16, there will be a coffeehouse featuring blue-grass music by Keen, Kimmel and Co. The dance concert originally planned for Homecoming will be postponed to a later date, and a special "night at the theatre" showing of *Ben Hur* will be held instead. October will end with the traditional Witches' Supper, and a showing of *House of Wax*.

As a special added attraction, Albright College will play host to the great escape artist Norman Bigelow, who claims to be Houdini incarnate. Mr. Bigelow will be performing in the field house and will attempt his death-defying escapes from such situations as the water torture cell, the board of death, and the death snake bag. More on Norman to come.

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photo by Stephen Cienosky

Transfers-CASUAL COMMENTS

by BARBARANN HADINGER

The seemingly divergent path chosen by the transfer student has become more increasingly apparent as a very real, integral alternative to the four year "educational playground," the American college campus. Concluding from several interviews held among transfer students at Albright, one is rewarded with a refreshing sense of optimism, and at the same time is forced into a reevaluation of personal goals with regard to educational values and participation in "campus life."

Many of this year's transfer students reported the tensions of academic pressure as very high. Lesley Leiper, a sophomore nursing student from West Virginia University asserts that "academic pressure is too much", and that the faculty she has had contact with "assumes" a great deal on the part of the student. She cited some of the testing procedures at Albright as a major contributing force in academic pressure, and was supported by Jo Ann Kutz, from Plattsburg State College, who is unaccustomed to having a semester's work based on the result of two or three test scores only. Jo Ann also finds Albright "extremely more conservative" than her former school, and stressed the lack of diversity in women's sports, and the "myth" of small classes at Albright. As Ms. Leiper also suggested, there appears to be "false advertising" in the college catalogue which states smaller student-faculty ratios than actually do exist in the classrooms. One transfer student noted that he attended classes of the same size as he is attending now when he was in a school with 40,000 students.

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A QUESTION OF PRIORITIES

This editorial has been written by Robin Koslo, advertising manager and co-editor of news.

Each semester including this fall semester, the Albright Film Club has introduced a Monday night series of worthwhile American and foreign film classics. In order to bring the best in quality, artistry, and to meet rising demands in prices, the organization requested an increase in budgetary funds. Last year the budget for these films ran approximately \$1,750, while this year the Film Club desired an increase to \$2,000. Unfortunately, the Student Union not only refused the proposal, but lowered the fund to \$1,500. When the Student Union was asked for a suggestion to solve the monetary problem, they informed the club to raise subscription prices from \$2 to whatever would meet the demand. Did the Student Union think that this could possibly have been done?

It is a fact at this point that, without an increase in monetary allocations, the film series will be discontinued for next semester or quality will be a word of the past. Where do the priorities of this campus exist? Why cut the budget of an organization that allows for intellectual pursuit for the entire college?

(It is the policy of this paper that all students and faculty who wish to comment on any article write a letter to the editors.)

NEWMAN SOCIETY

by CAROLE KRUCZEK

The Newman Student parish at Albright is the Association of Roman Catholic students enrolled at our campus. Presently, the organization is over 300 strong. Rev. Robert C. Quinn of Christopher House, Kutztown is the chaplain and he is assisted by Rev. James Gimitter and Sister Rita Finn. Faculty advisor is Mr. Thomas Brogan.

Newman at Albright is involved in more than the weekly 10:00A.M. Sunday Mass. The governing body of the parish is the parish council composed of various commissions: the liturgical-music commission plans the Sunday and all other special liturgies; the spiritual renewal commission works with planning retreats and prayer/study groups; the ecumenism commission is designed to foster some

REAL ecumenical activity on campus such as discussions and inter-faith worship; and the social action commission works in getting students involved in Operation Kennedy, an inner-city settlement house for the people of Reading. Theological seminars are offered during Interim where students can broaden their knowledge and understanding of their faith. This local parish, together with Kutztown State College, represent the Allentown Diocese on the state level in the Pennsylvania Newman Province.

The Newman student parish needs help, though. The help of all interested students at Albright who are willing to take in any way to maintain an open faith community and foster these goals. With your help Newman can become that type of.

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the albrightian

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This letter is to inform you of the budget situation of the Student Union and some new policies and innovations. At this time, the Union is not only working on the budget but also is organizing elections for the selection of two more Union members from the entire student body.

The budget this year was based on a total yearly enrollment of 1250 students. As is well known the Union gets its revenue from the funds collected under the category of the student activities fee. This amount is presently \$35., and hopefully will remain at this figure for some time. It was the policy of the Union this year to work without expanding the financial burdens that students at Albright already carry. A simple calculation reveals that the Union budget has a limit of \$43,750. In addition to this sum there was a carry-over from last year of approximately \$7,300, which would yield a grand total of \$51,050 for this year's working budget.

In addition to the groups and organizations that the student government has supported in the past, four new organizations have requested to be funded by the Union, and were granted their requests. These new organizations are WXAC, PSEA, Albright Outing Club and HEO. With this expansion in financial responsibility the Union had to make necessary adjustments in their budget. Along with these adjustments came a few new policies.

The Union has set up a Speakers Bureau, which is a group of Union members who will review requests for funds for speakers, from any group under its auspices. With approval from this group the organization may go ahead independently and make arrangements for the speaker to appear on campus. The reasoning behind the forma-

tion of such a body is two-fold. First, dispersal of funds earmarked for speakers among the many groups requesting such funding would limit the amount of money each group would be able to spend on a speaker. This could also limit the quality of speaker that the group would get. The Union has set aside a significant amount so as to be able to pay top quality speakers. Secondly, the Union would like to support speakers that could present something of interest to the whole campus, and not necessarily something that would only interest a very select group.

Due to the cry of mismanagement in the past, another new policy of review was initiated this year. All groups that are receiving allocations from the Student Union have received budgets covering only the first semester. Funding for the second semester is contingent upon the presentation and approval of an itemized ledger showing all first semester spending. This policy will hopefully make our spending of your money much more efficient.

The Union has also instructed the groups that it is funding that they must attempt to become more visible on campus. It is hoped that existing groups will become more responsive to the needs of students on campus and the other groups on campus. The Union feels that almost every aspect of student interest is covered in the now existing groups and that students who are looking for more than just an education can find something of value and interest in these extracurricular activities. Remember that these are all student organizations and they need students to function well, give them your support.

Sincerely yours,
The Student Union.

Organization

Albright Outing Club
Cue (yearbook)
Domino Players
Albrightian
Home Economics Organization
AWS
WXAC
PSEA
YW-YMCA
Black Students Association
Campus Center Board
Film Club
Cinema Club
Agon (literary magazine)
Student Union

Allocation

\$350.
\$9,000.
\$2,400.
\$9,500.
\$350.
\$200.
\$3,000.
\$200.
\$1,000.
\$400.
\$12,000.
\$1,500.
\$1,300.
\$700.
\$7,400.
TOTAL \$49,300.00

HELP

by TERRY ANN REPSHAR

How many of us have felt so bad at times that we wished we had someone to talk to, someone who didn't know us and was willing to lend a listening ear?

In January, 1972, Pattee Miller, from Reading's Family Guidance Center, helped start, and became the coordinator of, a non-profit organization called HELP, sponsored by United Fund. HELP is that listening ear many people want and need. It is a 24-hour telephone emergency and referral service.

But what about the other side of the story? What if you'd like to be able to help others, to listen to them and help them learn to cope with their problems? HELP is always looking for you. There are only over 150 devoted volunteers doing various kinds of services. About 1/4 of these are students. The others come from all walks of life. They all have the keen desire to help people, and the ability to understand them and their problems.

Preparation for handling the problems that might come in starts with an 8-10 week training period, one night a week. During this time, you learn more about people and the causes of their problems than many who work for HELP imagined even existed. You do some role-playing where you learn both how to understand the troubled individual and how to help him better. By the end of the training session (there have been 3, so far) you are ready to offer your help. You are nervous when you sit down at the phones for the first time, waiting for the first call. You still have some "what-if" questions, but these can only be resolved by experience. As a student, you would work every two months, on a 4-hour shift. You may get only two calls a night. The busiest shift is from three to seven, when they get an average of 4 calls a day.

When your first call comes in, you usually have no problem helping them. All they want is for you to listen to them, which could go on for a half-hour or longer. You try to avoid giving your own opinions or saying too much. Instead, you help them learn to help themselves. Often, you will refer them to someone else, such as the Salvation Army, a health center, child care service, or any other social service that might be of help, according to their needs. A directory would be at hand to use in such cases.

In other instances, where the person's needs go beyond your help, or they call persistently, the problem is put into the hands of a follow-up committee. Records of the problems are kept as the calls come in, in case a follow-up becomes necessary.

Even deaf people can use your services, by the use of a teletype machine. HELP is available for everyone. It is an answer to family, money and legal aid problems, loneliness, and anything, including just the need to talk to someone. And as a HELP volunteer, it makes you more sensitive and aware of the problems of

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FROM FUN CITY

The following is the second of a series of articles written by Mr. Sargent, Assistant Professor in the English Department and Director of Theatre. [Ed.]

The Desert Song has come and gone, and while the nostalgia buffs lick their wounds, there is time to look at the potential highlights of the new theatre season.

Two years ago there was quite an Ibsen revival (as if he really needed reviving). This year suggests that the long-awaited Strindberg revival has begun. Recently the old Circle in the Square Theatre in Greenwich Village produced *The Ghost Sonata*. Now the Roundabout Theatre, New York's best repertory company has given us *The Father*, and next spring Joseph Papp, newly ensconced in Lincoln Center, will present *The Dance of Death*. A. J. Antoon, the present "in" director, will be once again handling the staging for Papp.

Chekov also is well represented this fall, with productions of *The Seagull* at both the Roundabout and Princeton University's McCarter Theatre. Neil Simon will try for his yearly comedy hit by adapting several of Chekov's short stories under the title *The Good Doctor*. Once again A. J. Antoon will direct. The Russian playwright's *The Three Sisters* will be part of the much heralded American Film Theatre, a series of plays put on film by Ely Landau to be shown at select movie houses across the country on a subscription basis. (Those interested in viewing the series in the Reading area should contact professors Woodward or Adelstein concerning group discounts.) Chekov's play will keep the illustrious company of Albee's *A Delicate Balance*, John Osborne's *Luther*, Harold Pinter's *The Homecoming*, Eugene Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, and Eugene O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*.

For those who like their theatre live, or who like to make comparisons, The new Circle in the Square Theatre will star James Earl Jones in their arena-style production of *Iceman*. Presently they are running Jean Anouilh's *The Waltz of the Toreadors*.

Shakespeare, via the New York Shakespeare Festival, moves to Lincoln Center this year. The lovely theatre once known as the Forum and now called the Mitzi E. Newhouse Theatre (after the lady who saved it from the demolition crews) will have *Troilus and Cressida*, *The Tempest* and *Coriolanus* running in repertory.

The British are well-represented, as usual, with the Royal Shakespeare Company, the Actors Company, and the Young Vic all putting in appearances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. There will also be the usual number of West End imports, such as *Crown Matrimonia*, the story of the events leading up to Edward VIII's abdication.

Elsewhere: Lincoln Center's successful revival of Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire* will itself be revived at a regular Broadway house; the long runs of *That Championship Season* and *Hotel Baltimore* continue; and innumerable Broadway musicals carry on the Great White Way tradition.

Finally, theatre buffs who are interested in exploring the arts of the East can view the Red Buddha Theatre, a "non-verbal rock theatre" when it visits the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the splendid dance and costumes of the Peking Opera can be viewed when a troupe calling itself the National Chinese Opera Theatre displays the traditional Chinese form for the first time in the U.S.A.

NEXT WEEK: Lanford Wilson's *Hotel Baltimore*.



CULTURAL AFFAIRS

the ghost sonata

The Domino Players' first production of the year will be August Strindberg's expressionistic play, *The Ghost Sonata*. Casting for the play was held last week, and the resulting selections include ten freshmen.

The play does not really have a story line. It is a progression in three scenes into the heart of Strindberg's view of the world—a world held together by ties of evil. Cast as Mr. Hummel is Arnold Rossman. This character provides most of the motivation and reveals to a young student (played by Peter Weicker) a number of strange characters, all related by past sins. Among the bizarre collection are a Mummy who has remained in a closet for twenty years (Susan Kaufmann), a Colonel (Walter Whaley) who has a number of misconceptions about himself, and the Colonel's daughter (Kathie Wood) whose legitimacy is one of his misconceptions.

Other characters in the play, including an assortment of mysterious servants, are played by Steve Reardon, Jon Stillwell, Marcia Kulka, Mary Trommelter, Ann Ambrose, Peggy Berlenbach, Tana Rae Wolfe, Richard Makler, Robbie Pattison, Tami Jo Tillotson, and Ronald Joins.

The play will be produced on the second and third of November.

January in Paris

Spend January in Paris and complete your French language requirement. One full day in London, bus tour of Paris and trips to Versailles and Chartre. See Col. Morton for details in his office in Masters Hall.

rajah theater presents

The National Touring Company of the rock musical *Two Gentlemen of Verona* will perform at the Rajah Theatre on October 8 at 8 p.m. This event is sponsored by the Broadway Theatre League of Reading, which is a non-profit organization. This season's other offerings include *Godspell*, *Prisoner of Second Avenue*, and *Grease*. Season tickets are available at \$26, \$22, and \$18. For reservations call 372-6300 or 374-3161.

goldfield exhibit

The Fine Arts Commission of Albright College will sponsor a showing of the works of Melvin Goldfield (MFA-Tyler) in the library gallery on October 7. The works will remain in the library until October 21. Mr. Goldfield has been featured in one-man shows at Jefferson Medical College and Tyler School of Art, and is represented in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. The works to be exhibited are done in mixed media, although the artist is also involved in the construction of geodesic domes.

scarritt admissions

Mr. Dave Erickson from Scarritt College in Nashville, Tennessee will be on the campus of Albright College on October 11 from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. He will be in the office of the Chaplain. He will be available to speak to interested students about careers in church work. Mr. Erickson will be discussing the major offerings at Scarritt in religion, Christian education, drama, behavioral science, church and community work, and evangelism.

Scarritt College is a senior college and graduate school of The United Methodist Church designed for the education of lay workers. Its graduates serve the church in every state of the union and in fifty-nine foreign countries. Graduates from Scarritt are in great demand in the church. Members of last year's class received between five and thirty job offers upon graduation.

Those interested in discussing full-time careers should contact Mr. Erickson when he is on campus.

'File 1054'

On Wednesday evening, October 3rd, at 7:30 p.m. Reading's Planetarium will premier its first show of the new season, "File: 1054." According to Bruce Dietrich, Planetarium Director, "File: 1054" is a stellar detective story about one of the most mysterious areas of the universe, The Crab Nebula. Also included in this show is news of a brand new Comet which will blaze forth in Reading's skies this winter.

"File: 1054" will be presented Sundays at both 2 & 3 p.m. and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at the Planetarium twenty minutes prior to show time.

The show will run from October 5–November 18. For further information call the Planetarium at 373-8634.

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or very early within" an experience and have this project approved by his supervising instructor, the Committee on Non-Traditional Studies and the Committee on Curriculum and Academic Concerns. For credit concerning performance in the arts, one would look to the Art, Music, and Drama departments, with final approval by the Committee on Curriculum and Academic Concerns. Credit will be given in the elective area only, while a co-curricular activity may be within the realm of electives, concentrators. A maximum of 3 hours credit will be granted.

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people and the community we live in.

If you have a problem, call HELP at 376-3905. If you would like to volunteer your help, call 374-5147, or reach them at the Family Guidance Center, 57 South 6th Street.

new play on words open

Sisters of Mercy a musical adaptation of the music and poetry of Leonard Cohen. Set designed by Robert U. Taylor; costumes by Carrie F. Robbins; lighting by Spencer Mosse; musical direction and add'l music by Zizi Mueller; directed by Gene Lesser. At the Theatre de Lys, N.Y.C.

by DAN ROSTAN

More than anything else, this new show seems to have what it takes to make the theatre-goer feel that he has seen a really good musical without the flowing traditional symbols associated with Broadway. Gone are the chorus' lines, the production numbers, the overture, the intermission, the overly-perfected singing, and the overly-perfected bodies. Enter, *Sisters of Mercy*, a loving look at pure love being first discovered as seen thru the poetry of the brilliant Leonard Cohen. Sensitive and talented acting is seen in the players, Gale Garnett, Emily Bindiger, Michael Calkins, Nicolas Surovy, Pamela Paluzzi, and Rosemary Radcliffe.

The story, expressed entirely in song and poetry, concerns a man loved sexually by four women, who finds himself suffering in his inability to fully perceive the depth with which he is loved non-sexually as well.

The show is interestingly lighted, and the set is thoughtfully conceived, but most prominent in my mind is the music of Leonard Cohen which is far more delightful performed in the context of a show than in concert. The result of a production using his music combined with his poetry is a top quality off-Broadway musical which transcends the need to incorporate gimmicks like rock music in order to achieve "originality". This show deserves to go far and I hope it does.

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community for many here at Albright. If you are interested in ANY of the activities of the organization or want to hear more about the program, please contact someone on the parish council. Mary Baldwin, Peggy Berlenbach, Marianne Cardillo, Betsy Feyder, Jill Viggiano, Michelle Oulette, Hank Clinton, Carole Kruczek, Kevin Lyons, or Rob Spencer.



FRESHMEN

THE CASE

THE CASE FOR IMPEACHMENT

by MARC BRESLOW

This article originally appeared in The Chronicle the student newspaper of Duke University, on Wednesday, September 26, 1973. The author, Marc Breslow, is currently a sophomore at Trinity College.

Stated below is part of the case for the impeachment of President Nixon:

Under the Constitution, Congress is charged with making laws, and the President with seeing that they are "faithfully executed." The most undisputed reason for impeachment is failure to uphold the laws:

1) On Nov. 29, 1972 Nixon announced the impoundment of \$6 billion in funds authorized by Congress for waste treatment plants.

2) On Feb. 6, 1973 it was announced that another \$8.7 billion for authorized programs has been impounded.

3) On April 6, 1973 Nixon vetoed a bill requiring him to release \$120 million of impounded funds.

4) Numerous suits have been filed to force Nixon to release funds for specific purposes that were impounded. On at least two occasions court cases have been settled in which Nixon's actions have been declared illegal (unconstitutional), and he has been ordered to release the funds, with orders to dismantle the agency.

6) On April 12, 1973 a federal judge ordered Philips to stop dismantling OEO, stating that Philips actions were illegal, OEO being a duly authorized program of the Congress.

7) Several months later Philips was ordered in another suit to stop all actions as head of OEO, because he was holding the position illegal. Nixon, knowing that he would be rejected, had never sent Philip's name to the Senate for confirmation.

8) During 1970 and 1971 U.S. forces were bombing Cambodia without any authorization from Congress. Indeed, Congress was not even aware of the bombings because the Air Force was falsely reporting them as being in Vietnam. It is claimed that Nixon did not know of the falsified reports; if so he must have assumed that Congress knew about the bombing. Why, then, did no one in Congress complain to him about it? We have a choice: Either Nixon knew of the falsifications, and is therefore guilty of fraud; or else he is so utterly stupid as to believe that not one member of Congress minded his bombing of Cambodia. In either case Nixon was unilaterally waging war against a supposedly neutral country.

Stated above are only some of the most obvious examples of how Nixon has defaulted on his path to uphold the Constitution. However, former Attorney General Kleindienst has stated that the President can be impeached for anything at all that the Congress decides is sufficient reason. Some good reasons are:

1) While Nixon claims that the U.S. must be the leader in promoting world Democracy, under his leadership dictators are coming back into style. During the past year, South Korea, Greece, and the Philippines, all of whom we support, have gone under martial law. Along with suspension of civil liberties, this has meant absolute one-man rule. And, of course, there is South Vietnam, where it has been estimated that 40,000 political prisoners have been executed during the last four years.

2) In sharp contrast, look at what the administration has done to the freely elected government of Chile. First, the CIA worked with ITT to try to prevent the democratic election of Salvador Allende. When that failed Nixon used the U.S. economic power to prevent Chile from trading in the world market, thereby disrupting the Chilean economy, and leading to the recent coup. From this we can see that Nixon deems a military dictatorship preferable to a Socialist, Democratic government.

3) One of Nixon's main campaign promises has been to stop the rise in crime. Recently he has basked in figures showing that robberies in Washington, D.C. have been cut in half. Unfortunately, robberies have not gone down at all, rather it has been disclosed that the D.C. police have been falsifying statistics to make it look that way. Also, true statistics show that crime nationally rose 30% from 1969 to 1971.

4) Nixon's brain-child, the federal-revenue sharing plan, was supposed to give federal funds to local communities to use as they thought best. What actually did was to take the money away from the poor in the cities, and give it to all the suburban towns that didn't need it. As a result, poverty is again on the increase and in March of 1972, 31 Democratic governors

voted unanimously to oppose Nixon's special revenue-sharing plan.

5) In typical fashion, all of Nixon-Kissinger's arms-limitation pacts have had no practical value. The Institute of Strategic Studies reported on Sept. 7, 1973 that the build-up of nuclear arms has not lessened.

6) While trying to hold down the budget and prevent a tax increase Nixon has spent over \$10 million of federal funds on his homes in Key Biscayne and San Clemente. What has been overlooked is the travel costs involved. Every time Nixon flies to either home he brings along four planes carrying over one hundred staff members. Do this one hundred times a year and the costs to our budget (and to fuel supplies) is staggering.

7) It is hardly necessary to describe the shape our economy is in. Nixon took a rate of unemployment around 3 percent and inflation about 5 percent, and increased each several percentage points. More astounding are the facts that during the past year food has gone up more than 20 percent and the price of gold has more than doubled.

8) Concerning the environment, Nixon has done everything in his power to dilute the strict standards of the Clean Air Act. Automakers have an additional year to meet the standards (it was an extra two years, but a federal court disallowed that). Detroit's catalytic converters that the EPA likes so much may cause more pollution than they stop, because it is now evident that the platinum catalyst is slowly released into the air. Best of all, on Sept. 6, 1973 it was announced that power and smelting companies, instead of having to reduce pollution at all times, will be able to pollute all they want until a danger to the public health is evident. On such days they will be required to halt operations completely. So on summer days, when a hot air inversion traps the pollution in one place, power companies will have to black out the cities!

At this point I think a strong case for Nixon's impeachment is evident, both for violating his oath of office and for general incompetence. This, without even mentioning Watergate, which is why impeachment was brought up in the first place. I feel the facts of Watergate are widely enough known without repeating them here. Without touching upon any issue still in the courts, what can be said is that as head of the Executive branch, one of the President's chief responsibilities is to pick qualified staff for the entire bureaucracy. Here are some of his top choices:

1) John Mitchell, Attorney General— under indictment for perjury, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice.

2) Maurice Stans, Secretary of Commerce— under indictment for conspiracy and perjury. Has been accused by defense contractors of blackmailing them for campaign funds.

3) Henry Kissinger, special advisor and nominee for Secretary of State— has admitted placing illegal bugs on reporters and his own staff members.

4) John Ehrlichman, chief domestic counselor— indicted in connection with burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

5) Bob Haldeman, chief of staff— forced to resign under allegations of criminal violations.

6) John Dean, White House lawyer— admitted participant in bugging, break-in and coverup plans.

7) Herbert Kalichman, personal lawyer to Nixon— disbursed hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash to many of Watergate defendants.

8) Charles Colson, White House assistant— has declared that Nixon has the right to burglarize in the name of national security.

9) Patrick Gray, acting director of FBI— gave John Dean free access to confidential FBI files. Also destroyed files from office of Howard Hunt.

10) G. Bradford Cook, director of SEC— forced to resign under allegations of obstruction of justice in Vesco extortion case.

Assuming that Nixon did not choose people of such poor character on purpose, it is evident that he is totally incapable of choosing qualified people to run our government. There is no reason to assume that just because the Watergate scandal has broken wide open, that his insight into people's characters should suddenly improve.

In view of what has been presented above, and considering that this evidence is only a small fraction of what exists on the subject, I believe that Richard M. Nixon should be impeached and convicted without further delay.

Nixon Jetliner

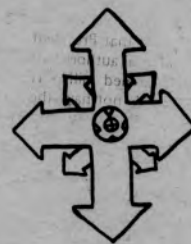
Gets Face Lift

WASHINGTON (LNS)—The interior of President Nixon's executive jetliner is being remodeled at a cost of \$285,000. The new "Spirit of '76" was first used in August 1972, when it replaced the jet that had been used by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

H.R. Haldeman had designed the interior at a cost of \$1.5 million, placing the posh staff quarters directly behind the Presidential suite, in front of the family and guest suites.

Pat Nixon was reportedly not happy with the top staffers' 24 hour easy access to the President while family and friends would have to squirm through the staff quarters to visit the President.

The \$285,000 remodeling restores the floorplan of the previous presidential jetliner.



SOPHOMORE

AGAINST NIXON

(Condensed article which appeared in Newsweek, August 6, 1973.)

Is the President of the United States above the law?

That question has been threaded through the Watergate scandal almost from the beginning, and last week it prompted a unique, hour-long legal debate at the Watergate hearings as John Ehrlichman's attorney, 72-year-old John J. Wilson, traded constitutional interpretations with Sam Ervin himself.

The clash developed when Ehrlichman testified that while Mr. Nixon had been unaware of his aides' plans to burglarize the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in September 1971, he would have been "well within the constitutional obligation and function of the Presidency" to authorize the break-in. When Ervin disputed that contention, Wilson cited statute and precedent in a legal argument worthy of the best moot-court tradition. Ervin fought back with "a little of the Bible, a little of history and a little of law."

"I cannot quote the Bible like you," Wilson told Ervin, so he took as his text U.S. v. U.S. District Court—the so called Plamondon case—in which the Supreme Court ruled last year that the Nixon Administration has overstepped its authority to wiretap without a court order. Considerations of domestic security, the Court held, did not supersede the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures. But, Wilson said, in the event of security threats from foreign sources, "the Supreme Court reserved the question of use of a possible reservoir of constitutional power reposed in the President to violate the law." In a case such as the 1971 burglary, when the White House allegedly suspected Ellsberg of leaking Pentagon documents to the Soviet Embassy, "we are entitled to consider that the Fourth Amendment may have vanished from the scene."

Furthermore, Wilson added, Ervin himself had recognized the President's special powers when, as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he helped draft the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The bill contained a clause stating that Congress was not limiting "the constitutional power of the President to take such measures as he deems necessary to protect the nation" from foreign attack or intrigue...

Ervin reminded Wilson, the Supreme Court held that President Truman lacked legal authority to seize strike-threatened mills. "If the President does not have the power under the Constitution to seize steel mills to carry on the war," said Ervin, "he has no inherent power to steal a document from a psychiatrist's office in time of peace."

...Returning to the subject at the end of the day's testimony, he recalled a statement of William Pitt the Elder in the mid-1700's: "The poorest man may in his

(cont. on column 5)

"There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry. This is dangerous nonsense. Law and order are code words for goodness and decency...the only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people—without pity."

Richard Nixon in a letter to Congress and broadcast on submitting the "Criminal Code Reform Act" to Congress March 14, 1973.

"With this bill they're trying to undo all the Supreme Court decisions we have won on civil liberties," said Edith Tiger of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. "It's a whole bag of tricks."

She was referring to a new crime control bill which will be up for consideration in the House and Senate possibly as early as October. "The bill which I introduce today," said Senator Roman Hruska, who introduced the bill to the Senate along with equally conservative Senator John McClellan, "is recognized as a monumental effort by the Administration, including the Department of Justice.... Particular accolades should go to former Attorney General John Mitchell."

The bill would reverse some of the more liberal Supreme Court decisions of the past 20 years—like the ones on capital punishment and wiretapping—as well as making other things that had never been crimes before crimes. (The only way the Supreme Court can be "overruled" is to pass new legislation, which stays on the books until someone challenges it and the Supreme Court makes another decision. It often takes years for a case to go through other courts before the Supreme Court can make a decision again. But with the judges that he has appointed to the Supreme Court, Nixon will not have to worry about the decision once the challenge gets up there anyhow.)

Some of the provisions of the bill are:

1. Death Penalty. Nixon proposes that the death penalty be mandatory for such crimes as treason, sabotage, espionage and "for all specifically enumerated crimes under federal jurisdiction from which death results."

"Federal crimes are rarely 'crimes of passion,'" said Nixon in his statement to Congress. "Airplane hijacking is not done in a blind rage; it has to be carefully planned. Using incendiary devices and bombs are not crimes of passion, nor is kidnapping; all these must be thought out in advance. At present those who plan these crimes do not have to include in their deliberations the possibility that they will be put to death for their deeds. I believe that in making their plans they should have to consider the fact that if a death results from their crime, they too may die."

(cont. from pg. 1, col. 5)

There were obvious points of contention varying within each interview. These included areas such as counselling and availability of information, food service, visitation policies and general dorm life at Albright.

Nevertheless, there is a decidedly refreshing tone of optimism among the transfer students, who appear better qualified than most in objectively evaluating student life and educational facilities at Albright. For a moment, one almost forgets the tone of stale disillusionment to which so many of us, unfortunately, have become accustomed.

(cont. from pg. 1, col. 5)

Meetings are held every Tuesday, 11a.m., in the music listening room in the Campus Center. These meetings are open to everyone. Please feel free to come and give any suggestions.

The Campus Center Board can serve to bridge the gap between campus cliques, fraternities and independents by sponsoring events, such as the above, which the whole campus can participate in and enjoy. How good these are depends to some extent on the response of the student body. Any ideas or suggestions are more than welcome.

2. Wiretapping. Allows the president to wiretap people or national organizations he considers to be a "danger to the structure" of the government. (The Supreme Court had ruled that wiretaps against domestic groups could only be made after court approval.) Also the Attorney General can have installed a 48 hour "emergency" wiretap without prior court approval. The provision also orders telephone company workers, building superintendents, etc. to cooperate "forthwith and unobtrusively" with the FBI and police "to accomplish the interception of a wire or oral communication."

3. Secrecy. Coming directly out of the Pentagon Papers case, this provides 3 years and a \$25,000 fine for a federal employee who "communicates classified information" to someone else. It goes on to say that this applies, "even if the information was improperly classified at the time."

It also provides for 7 years and a \$50,000 fine for anyone who received "national defense information" and "fails to deliver it promptly" back.

4. Obscenity. While the recent Supreme Court decision ruled that what is obscene would be determined by the standards of the local community, thereby opening the door for anything to be censored in any one local area, the new bill would set federal standards. It would make it a crime to disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity.

5. Entrapment. This section of the bill puts the burden of proof on the defendant to prove that he or she was "unlawfully entrapped" even though it comes out in a trial that an agent provocateur used "deception," provided "a facility or an opportunity" and used "active inducement" in committing a crime. This section surely comes in response to a number of recent political cases (Harrisburg 6, Camden 28 and now Gainesville 8) which were won, at least in part, because the jury recognized how agent provocateurs in the cases attempted to set up the defendants. It puts the defendants in the position of having to prove their innocence.

6. Revival of the Smith Act, (which the Supreme Court overturned in 1957.) Makes it a crime punishable by 15 years in jail and a \$100,000 fine for advocacy or membership in an organization that supposedly calls for revolutionary change in the United States.

7. Marijuana. In the face of a national move towards relaxation of penalties, this would establish a 1 year and \$10,000 penalty for possession of a small amount for personal use; 3 years and a \$25,000 fine if arriving or departing from a trip outside the country.

Other parts of the bill stiffen penalties for the Rap Brown Act, sabotage and demonstrations on military property, and would do away with the insanity plea.

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(cont. from col. 1)

cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail, the storm may enter, the rain may enter, but the King of England cannot enter." And yet we are told here today," Ervin said, "that what the King of England can't do, the President of the United States can."



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NEW LEGAL AGE CAUSES PROBLEMS

(CPS)—Lowering the legal age of majority from 21 to 18 years may have serious implications for colleges and universities in those states where the change has been effected.

In a study prepared for the Council of Student Personnel Associations in Higher Education, D. Parker Young of the legal and financial problems being created for college administrators by the newly gained adult status of many students. Copies of the report have been forwarded to 480 college presidents across the nation.

Young questioned the legal status of campus rules requiring undergraduates to live in dorms and obey curfew hours, and suggested schools may be forced to stop acting *in loco parentis*. Similarly, university regulation of campus organizations, clubs, publications, fraternities and sororities are subject to change.

According to the study, developing trouble spots include: stu-

dents establishing residency to obtain lower tuition at state schools, the validity of a awarding scholarships based on parental income, and the question of legal justification for mailing grades of disciplinary action notices to parents.

In addition to raising these questions, students who have attained the age of majority will have the right to bring suit against universities in an attempt to cope with other traditional student problems, such as landlord-tenant disputes with colleges and challenges to being charged a uniform activity fee.

Prompted largely by the 26th amendment which granted 18 year-olds the right to vote in federal elections, about two dozen states have lowered the age of majority.

If this trend continues, the opportunities for presenting new legal hassles to the nation's institutions of higher learning will be greatly expanded.

Guru Maharaji

Everyone is searching for something and trying to find satisfaction in life. We look everywhere to find happiness. Some people think that if they have a million dollars that it would be the answer for them. Others think that maybe if they go to a certain party they might meet the one person that will give them fulfillment. This search has taken such forms as neurotic plunging into work, conquering the world, ingesting mind-altering drugs or alcohol, and driving too fast. Man is even considering that the meaning to his life may be hidden on the moon. The entire history of mankind is just one long search for the answer to the question "Where can we find peace and happiness?" And now there is such desperation and confusion that our own existence is threatened by a general disregard for life. But really, there is a very practical solution to this problem. Man has been looking in the wrong place. People have been searching outside of themselves when really the answer lies within; inside of themselves.

For example, here we are in college collecting all this intelligence so that when we graduate

we will be able to solve the world's problems. But in the confused state that our minds are in, we can't even control our own problems. We are slaves to our own frustrations, jealousies, pimpls, wild tempers, and all our other craziness. Professor William Baum a psychologist at Harvard has said, "Your actions will be imperfect as long as you are imperfect. That means not being ruled by our mind, which is the victim of our desires. That means using the mind as a tool, placing it under the service of higher ends." Permanent happiness can only be found within us. If we look outside of ourselves then when the object we rely on for happiness is gone, our happiness will go with it. And how can peace be brought to this world? Only when the individuals that make up the world have found peace within themselves.

So, if you are seeking this permanent peace, this internal source of Love, you must turn inward. Within every human there exists this source, this energy, the thing that man labels "God," "Buddha," "Krishna," and "Christ." Whatever you call it, this peacefulness is True and can be realized by every human being. Guru Maharaj Ji can actually show you how to experience this peace. And it is a very simple thing, this peace. So simple, that man has overlooked it for years. But today Guru Maharaj Ji is here offering to teach us to know this Bliss of peace.

On Friday October 6th at 7:30 in the chapel auditorium there will be a rare opportunity at Albright College. Mahatma Guru Charanand one of Guru Maharaj Ji's close disciples has come from India to speak about the Knowledge that is freely being offered. All are invited!



SENIOR

Outing Club Climb

by ALEXANDER ROSENAU

Inhaling the heady, subtle odor of fresh air, rediscovering the lost art of breathing deeply—this is the Outing Club.

On Saturday and Sunday, September 29 and 30, Andy Sayre (Outing Club President), Janet Cotalin, Ann Kubik, Les Koehler, Daniel Ward, Dave Crosby, Kevin Gallager and myself led by Doctors Richard Heller and John Hall of the biology department, hiked from Port Clinton to the Pinnacle (Berks County's highest point), down the Rattling Run Trail and through part of the Appalachian Trail.

We backpacked three miles the first day, camping under tall

trees by a fast-moving brook, within a thicket of rhododendron.

Food never tasted so good, for we all had worked up a hiker's appetite. Under Andy Sayre's supervision we set about brewing Wintergreen tea from leaves procured along the trail (with Dr. Hall's assurance that they were really Wintergreen leaves).

With the tents set up, we knew the satisfaction only a camper can know after a long day. We came against the threat of impending rain, and when the first star shone a cheer went up. The morning broke clear and crisp. After a light breakfast we set a brisk pace, climbing 400 feet up a steep rise. After hiking six miles, we refilled our canteens from Gold Springs. Another two

miles and we had made it to the top. Lunch and then the exploration of a shallow cave. A few brave souls went further than the rest, first crawling, then belly-walking. We climbed out through a 20 foot high vertical shaft.

After a little rock scrambling we hit the downhill trail and all too soon we were back in civilization.

Even though the trip lasted only a little more than 24 hours, one realizes the peacefulness and beauty of the forest. School was forgotten and for a short time at least, we were 10 people, living together, sharing a different kind of life.

Dr. Heller summed it up simply, "Oh, this is God's country."

NATIONAL TEACHER EXAMS

College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced today by Educational Testing Service, a non-profit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: November 10, 1973, and January 26, April 6, and July 20, 1974. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers. Some colleges also require all seniors preparing to teach to take the examinations. The school systems and state departments of education which use the examination results are listed in an NTE leaflet entitled *Score Users* which may be obtained by writing to ETS.

On each full day of testing, prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations which measure their professional preparation and general educational background and an Area Examination which measures their mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

The *Bulletin of Information for Candidates* contains a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form. Copies may be obtained from college placement officers, school personnel departments, or directly from National Teacher Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

FLY HIGH, But off-season

With the current profusion—and resulting confusion—in air fares and regulations, it's difficult to know if you're getting the lowest price. Even ticket agents don't always know and it pays to ask them questions. The following advice from Glamour Magazine's "How to Do Anything Better Guide" should help you get the best buys possible.

Don't buy tickets at overcrowded counters, especially at airports, because the agent will be too busy to answer questions or take the time to work out the least expensive fare. Buy round-trip tickets even if you don't know when you will return. Prices may go up while you are away. (You can buy a ticket for the day you're likely to return. Then, if you change plans, simply switch your reservation date.) Use excursion, off-season, special and stand-by fares whenever you can, but be sure you understand any restrictions. Some fares aren't applicable during holidays. Also remember that youth, student, and family fares in the U.S. are only good until June 1974. Ask if it is possible to

get a lower fare by traveling at a certain time of day or on a certain day of the week. You may, for example, save money by going and coming in the middle of the week rather than on the weekend.

Stick with one airline per trip if possible. It's complicated enough for a ticket agent to be familiar with rates for his airline alone. If he has to quote you prices for others, you're less likely to get the best deal.

For international travel, always check on free stopovers you may be entitled to. Most airlines permit them on direct route to your destination; some permit stopovers at unexpected places, too. If you're flying to California or Texas—and plan to do more flying within either state—you may save money by buying your intra-state tickets there, rather than at home. Ask the ticket agent for special deals on your route. For example, with a New York-Los Angeles round-trip ticket, a special Mexican Triangle Fare lets you include Mexico City for only \$25 more than the regular fare.

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LION LOG, 8-2??



Randy Hill's fourth place effort was encouraging but not good enough as Juniata downed the Lions, 17-46. photo by Jeff Margolis

Harriers Loose

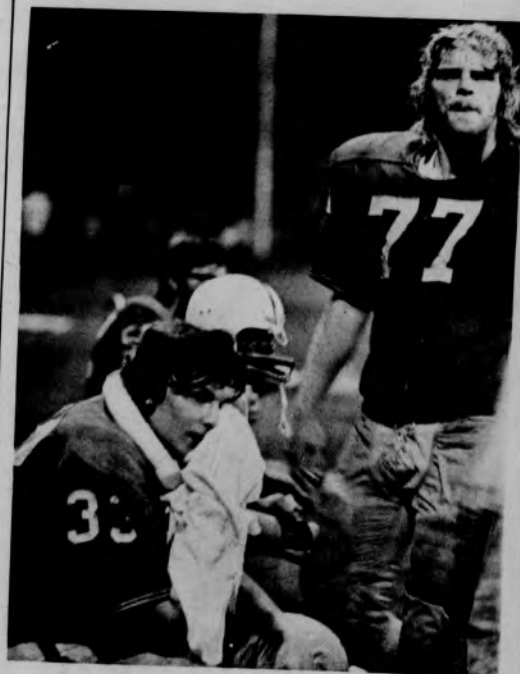
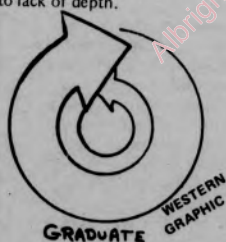
by RICH PETRONELLA

On what began as a dreary, drizzling Saturday afternoon, the Albright distance men took on Juniata's best to open their 1973 schedule. As it turned out, the day ended as dismal as it had begun, with the Lions being thrashed 17-46. It was just one of those days for Coach Dougherty and his men, where nothing seemed to go particularly right.

In addition to the rain and muddy 4.8 mile course, the team was further plagued by off days of a few key runners and nagging injuries which led to the demise of junior Jim Blankenhorn, who as yet has not regained his winning form of the past two seasons due to injury; and freshman Dan Hennesey, who looks to be a top contender for the harriers this year and in the future. However, the real story of the Lions' problems on Saturday was the depth which Juniata possesses.

Led by Gary Ransom with a time of 27:31, Juniata bunched their men to take eight out of the top ten places. Albright was headed by senior team captain Randy Hill (28:24), who finished fourth overall but ran a strong race and looks to be in the front running this season after an Achilles heel injury his sophomore year. Placing 9th overall and second for the Lions was junior Rich Petronella with a personal time of 29:04; Petronella was followed by sophomore Curt Atkins (29:48) running with an injured ankle, Jim Blankenhorn, sophomore Dave Wiechecki, Dan Hennesey, sophomore Dan Schlitzer, junior John Heilman, and sophomore Bill Hartman.

All in all it can be a productive year for the distance men. If they can get key performances for the men the team looks to for scoring they will have a good year. Otherwise a continuation of last Saturday might result due to lack of depth.



"They do not love that do not show their love."

William Shakespeare

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Rich Petronella painfully crosses the finish line in ninth place for the Albright harriers. photo by Jeff Margolis

Intramurals

The premier week of the intramural football season was highlighted by three top squads with a pair of victories each. The highlight game of the week was a powerhouse Oak Forest squad top the PTB's 13-0, on touchdowns by Barry Sullivan and Bob Fried. Ron Cooper added an extra point with a pass from Lou Zebedeo. Oak Forest also picked up a forfeit victory over the Smith Hall Stompers, as did the APO's.

The APO's also trounced the NAD's 36-7. Led by touchdowns by Chris Hendrickson,

Steve Riordon, Chris Fivek and Lou Bellardine.

The TKE's, the third undefeated team also won twice this week. Highlighted by a Ray DeLorenzo bomb to Bill Lange, the TKE's topped the Raha's Savages 9-0. Mike Alicea caught the "Savages" quarterback in the end win over the NAD's. Ray DeLorenzo ran for a score and also fired to Bob Dempsey in the end zone. Former hoopster Dave Esola led the NAD's at quarterback and did a more than competent job.

Although the Zonkers dropped the PTB game, they did top the Raha Savages earlier in the week putting the squad at 1-1. In other action the Pi Tau's topped the Zonkers 26-7. Terry Johns, Chris Cross, Steve Strunk and Frank Grabuski all scored for the victors.

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ALBRIGHT SHUTOUT BY JUNIATA

by NICK FOGNANO

A much improved Juniata team shut out the Albright Lions 17-0 before a Parents' Day crowd at the Albright Stadium. In all, it was a bitter and sad night for everyone concerned, and I don't know where to start. For one thing, the team played poorer than I've ever seen before, as they handed the game away on a "silver platter." Or should I say fumbled away? Mistakes plagued the Lions, as did injuries.

In the first quarter, the Indians got their team going by recovering an Albright fumble on the Lion 41 yard line. From here, Juniata used runs by fullback Lew Eckert, quarterback Gary Shope, halfbacks Mike McNeal and Greg Kennedy, and tailback Carmen DeFrancesco, to move to the 2 yard line, where McNeal went over for the score at 10:02 in the quarter. This climaxed a 41 yard drive in 7 plays. McNeal's kick made it 7-0 in favor of Juniata and the score held at the end of the quarter.

The second quarter saw Albright begin a drive, as Frosh halfback Bill Gallen broke loose for a 25 yard run to midfield, but the Lions couldn't penetrate much deeper and had to give up the ball. The Indians couldn't do much better, but a roughing the kicker penalty against Albright set them up at the Lion 33. The Indians tried to run the ball but

ing early in the third quarter marching 54 yards in 9 plays to extend their lead. With the ball at their own 46, DeFrancesco and Eckert provided the running power with Shope operating the machine and they got the ball as far as the Lion 7, but with the defense playing tough, were satisfied to score via the field goal, as McNeal booted a 24 yarder at 12:04 in the third quarter. The score now stood 10-0, Juniata in charge. Late in the quarter saw Juniata threatening again, but a brilliant Lion goal-line defense ended this. The Lions with the ball, but not for long, as Gallen fumbled at the Albright 13 and the Indians recovered. The third quarter ended with another Juniata scoring drive materializing.

In the fourth quarter, the Indians tried a little razzle-dazzle play using the reverse play going to the split end Rudolph, but Lion defensive end Mike Pizarro read the play and dumped the runner for a loss. A 32 yard field goal attempt failed and the score remained the same. Still another Lion drive developed, moving into Juniata territory, but another fumble over to the Indians just about ended it for Albright.

Juniata scored once more, this coming on another Lion mistake. With Albright forced to punt, the snap from center sailed

played well, especially Pizarro, Vidulich, DeTemple, Crow, Fischl and Morrison. But, the fact remains that the Lions played poorly and Juniata was the better team that day. The fact has been proven in the game by the extraordinary number of he thought quarterback Shope was a fine player. He cited the standout performances of Pizarro and Gallen. As for any changes in game plays and strategy for the next game, he said, "We won't know about changing our game plan until we've seen the films of this game."

In my observation of the game, besides the noticeable mistakes made, I noticed the poor offensive type game. There is no variety in the game. The Lions waste a great pass receiver in mistakes made—be they fumbles, interceptions, unnecessary penalties or broken plays. As for Juniata, Coach Potskian thought of them as "impressive" and said Hynicka by throwing very few passes. Also, they do not use any variety of offensive plays such as the screen pass, reverse, or draw play. They rely almost exclusively on handoffs, keepers, and pitchouts, which are just not working out. With the talent of Roy Curnow as a player and team leader on the field, and the running of Kevin Daniels, Gary Papay, and Bill Gallen, who have all proven they can run in these first three games, add to this



got nowhere, and a face-mask penalty didn't help them sending them back to the 39. The next play though, saw Shope find split end Rick Rudolph wide open for the completed pass at the Lion 6 yard line. But the Lion Defense came through on the next play as Shope fumbled the ball and defensive back

Martie Shulman recovered for the Lions on their own 6 yard line. Later in the quarter the Lions got moving into Juniata territory on runs by Gallen (17 yards), halfback Kevin Daniels, and quarterback Roy Curnow to the Indian 43, but this drive was stymied as a new mistake plagued the Lions. This time Juniata picked off a Curnow pass at the Lion 9 as the half ended. Note: 4 BIG mistakes by the Lions, 2 fumbles, an interception, and the roughing the kicker penalty. This hurt them, but they were still very much in the game.

The second half saw Juniata again dominate the game as Albright's offense just broke down. The Indians got a campaign go-

over punter Bill DeTemple's head, and after recovering it was tackled at the Lion 1 yard line where Juniata took over. Three plays later, at 7:54 in the quarter, Eckert went over from the 1 for the score, and along with McNeal's kick made it 17-0, Juniata. After this, the Lions got a drive going, their deepest penetration of the night, highlighted by a Curnow pass to split end Robin Hynicka at the Juniata 12 yard line. The Lions went to work, but fortune turned to misfortune as the Indians picked off a Curnow pass on the 1 yard line and ran the clock out.

pass receivers like Hynicka and Wesley and a defensive unit which I think has already proven itself to be as effective as ever, Albright can be back on their winning ways again. But again, the mistakes will have to stop, and a new, more effective offense featuring a more potent passing attack, and more screen passes, draws and reverses will have to be incorporated. Time is already running out for the Lions to repeat as the MAC Northern Division Champs, it seems teams like Juniata, Wilkes and others want it pretty badly this year.

Also, this game marked the end of a record. It broke the 125 game scoring streak which Albright has held since being shut out by East Carolina University. The streak started on September 26, 1959 against Drexel.

The next game will be on October 6, as the Lions take on the Delaware Valley Aggies at home in the annual Pretzel Bowl. Where, hopefully, we will see a "new" Albright football team.

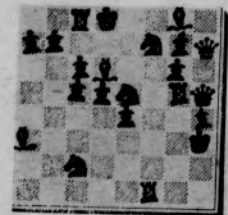
CHESS KING

by ERIC YOST

This column is written for all chessplayers, of any ability. I will try to include things of interest for everyone.

Controlling the center. A basic lesson in chess strategy.

You are playing White and it is your first move. What is the main thought that will guide you in your choice of opening moves?



White to move and mate in 3



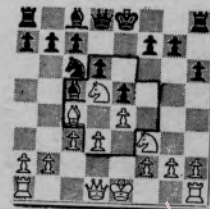
White to move and mate in 5

Solution will be published in the next issue.

Have any chess questions or comments? Write to Box 1487, Albright College. Questions and answers will be published.

For those of you interested in Grandmaster chess I have included several games from the Beverwijk 1969 Chess Tournament.

In our first game veteran Russian Grandmaster Paul Keres makes short work of American star L. Kavelek.



THE CENTER

The Chess Combination.

Czechoslovakian Grandmaster Richard Reti has characterized the chess combination as "a victory of mind over matter." Witness Kasparian's performance below in a game from a simultaneous exhibition.



1. RxN1, BxR
2. Q-B4 ch, K-N2
3. Qxh3!! KxQ
4. N-K5 ch, K-B4
5. N-Q3 ch, K-Q5
6. K-Q2!! Q-K3
7. P-B3 mate!

Below are two chess problems composed by Mr. F. Portz of Girardville, Pa.

Keres-Kavelek 71 SICILIAN

1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 R-K1	P-K4
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	12 N-B3	P-QB4
3 N-B3	P-QR3	13 P-QN4	N-K3
4 P-KN3	P-KN3	14 P-QR4	B-N2
5 B-N2	B-N2	15 Q-Q3	PxP
6 P-Q4	PxP	16 NxP	P-Q4
7 BxP	N-KB3	17 PxP	P-K5
8 Q-O	O-O	18 Q-N3	PxN
9 P-N3	Q-N2	19 PxN	B-Q4
10 B-N2	N-B4	20 P-B4	RESIGNS

Here, former World Champion M. Botvinnik outplays the Dutch master, Schletinga.

NIMZO-INDIAN

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	17 KxP	QxN
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 B-KB3	K-R1
3 N-QB3	B-N5	19 KxB	QxN
4 P-K3	O-O	20 O-O	B-R6
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	21 B-B2	Q-RK1
6 P-QR3	PxP	22 Q-Q3	Q-KR3
7 BxP	B-Q3	23 P-K4	P-R3
8 N-B3	Q-N2	24 P-Q5	P-N6ch
9 P-QH4	P-K4	25 K-N1	Q-R5
10 B-N2	P-K5	26 Q-Q4	P-KB3
11 B-K2	N-N3	27 R-KN1	RxRch
12 P-N4	Q-K2	28 KxR	R-K1
13 P-KN5	Q-N4	29 K-R1	P-KR4
14 PxN3	N-Q4	30 R-K2	B-N5
15 NxN	QxP	31 BxB	QxB
		32 Q-K3	RESIGNS

Icelandic Grandmaster Fridrick Olafsson treats Kavelek just as Keres did.

Olafsson-Kavelek 3 KING'S INDIAN

1 N-KB3	N-KB3	12 P-KR4	P-KR4
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	13 P-B4	B-N2
3 P-N3	B-N2	14 P-KN4	PxP
4 B-QN2	O-O	15 P-R5	N-B1
5 B-N2	P-Q3	16 P-R6	B-B3
6 P-Q4	KH-Q2	17 N-Q5	Exhch
7 N-B3	P-K4	18 KxB	N-R2
8 Q-Q2	R-K1	19 Q-B3	P-KB3
9 BxP	NxP	20 NxQBP	B-B4
10 BxN	BxN	21 Q-B4ch	K-R1
11 O-O-O	N-Q2	22 NxQR	RESIGNS