





## POLITICS:

## Election 1968

By Mickey Mustokoff

The past twelve months have been punctuated by shock and violence. Television has made Americans first-hand spectators to military siege and political assassination. We have watched a city named Ressurrection be erected—and then forgotten. Despite unprecedented prosperity, people are frightened.

Election year 1968, year of the paradox, will long be remembered. Marked first by surprise, violence, and apprehension, it is now characterized most by anticlimax. The political arena more than any other has highlighted the problems of America in Crisis. Fears created by an unsuccessful war, racial strife, and martyred death have not been quieted by the old order. Unfortunately an attempt at "new politics" has only served to reaffirm traditional tactics. This twisted year's most significant turn of events has yet to unfold.

An election campaign initially sparked by more interest and participation than any other in history threatens to transform itself into the biggest intellectual cap-out since the last McCarthy. The only justification offered for the retreat is that a choice between Nixon, Humphrey, and Wallace, represents no choice. Overlooked is the fact that purpose of protest is to seek change, not spout rhetoric. Poor turn-out or not, a new President will be inaugurated.

It is not the purpose of this article to argue the merits of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket versus the Nixon-Ag-who. Nevertheless the personalities can be summed up easily enough. Before his marriage to the Johnson administration, Hubert Humphrey was known as the champion of the liberal cause. He was established as a friend of the black man before it was fashionable to do so. His 1948 civil rights plank sent Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats stamping out of the convention. If Humphrey is to win, it must be with the support of the same blacks and intellectuals that spurned him in Chicago.

Richard Nixon represents the "just folks" tradition in American politics. Though brilliant himself, to many he is a symbol of stolid mediocrity. He is an ardent anti-Communist. His acceptance speech called law and order the fundamental right of the American people. Spiro Agnew represents the point furthest South, Nixon could have ventured in choosing a running mate. The Maryland governor stands as a symbol of the Republican willingness to sidestep the cities in their quest for the Presidency.

George Wallace is the year's red neck. He will appeal to those North

and South who see their America in deep trouble. The Alabama Governor-by-proxy will find support among those who seek law and order in the snarl of a police dog or find comfort in the name Richard Daley.

As the candidates do their traditional fifty-state bump and grind, debate will likely touch on Vietnam, but come to rest on the question of law and order.

Talk to almost any college student. He can give you at least sixty reasons why the United States does not belong in Southeast Asia. Most assuredly his reasons will be simple and superficial and puts them on the level of most advanced political debate on that subject. Ultimately the issue is whether or not we can any longer justify the cost in money and in life the war has come to represent. It must be realized that the differences separating the candidates are all tempered by the realities of the situation. "Liberals" who argue that as long as the United States is in Asia the problems of the cities must remain a festering sore do not see the fact. This country is rich enough to solve the urban problem and fight a war. There are many who rightly doubt that even a peace time Congress will overcome its stinginess to cure the blight of the cities.

As November draws closer the political conversation will focus on the topic of law and order. Some will declare that the choice is not violence versus the police state, yet to make this over-simplification is to misrepresent the whole nature of a democracy. A function of any government is to supply order. The democratic policy, however, does not make tranquility its final goal. The legal matrix is the foundation of government responsive to the demands of its people. It provides the basis for majority rule while protecting the rights of the minority. The right to protest is the motivating force of democratic growth.

The real problem facing America during this election is not limited to this nation. Although we are living in an era of material progress, man is also experiencing what many see as revolution of rising expectations. Men can no longer be content with the vote, while their children are still hungry. A war with no visible goal causes unrest. Failure to recognize these facts can only continue our crisis in misunderstanding.

Americans are more prosperous than ever before, but they are also dreaming greater dreams. Those who have not shared the wealth look with jealous eyes from stranded shores.

## CONFLICT IN RACISM

(Continued from Page 1)

The message of our meeting was clear; we are the people born of the era of campus revolution; unshackled of any reverence for the sterile intellectuals of College presidents or the bland indifference of corporate trustees, it is time to make our break with conventional education and establish our own mechanisms for involvement. The problem of our urban ghettos, the tragic blunder in Vietnam, the growing dissidence of maturing minds, all this is echoed here in the NSA. But student power, the type made of a viable coalition dedicated to independent student action, recognizes the need to deal also with the problems of the campus, of academic courses irrelevant to a student, of parietal regulations destroying the foundation of a student's ability to appraise a situation and to reach a decision.

Dialogue and honesty were the true keywords of the Congress; the dialogue

centered most fiercely around the question of institutionalized white racism, and the honesty emerged slowly from that debate. The question of credentials spawned the controversy which sought to seat William Rice, a black University of Alabama student in place of Peter von Reichbauer, the elected white Alabama delegate. The argument for seating Mr. Rice suggested that the University of Alabama, being an overtly racist institution, did not provide adequate means for black representation. The Albright delegation supported the concept that Alabama, deriving from its racist orientation, should indeed be forced to recognize the credentials of its black protestant, Mr. Rice; however, it was agreed upon by our delegation that Albright also is functionally racist. While it is true that our racism may be less overt in nature, there can be little doubt that it is no less brutal in character. Consequently, we decided to challenge the credentials of our own delegation, denying ourselves our right to vote in recognition of our inherently racist situation at Albright.

That the Congress eventually reached a compromise decision, seat-



Dr. Edwin Bell greets African students.

## Operation Aspiration: Evening in Basic Black

Operation Aspiration, a program developed by the Economic Opportunity Council and conducted at Albright College for seven weeks this past summer, was highlighted by a cultural presentation by 16 black students who presented an "Evening in Basic Black."

The cultural presentation was made in Albright's theatre and constituted readings of black poets, singing of gospel spirituals, and the dramatizing of excerpts from a black playwright. It was the objective of the students to achieve an expression of black culture within white America. Prior to the student's presentation, they were honored with certificates of achievement, given blazers by Albright College, and dictionaries by the EOC.

The students divided their time during the seven weeks of the pro-

gram between the study of literature and English and the sciences. In literature, study the emphasis was placed upon black authors. The purpose of the program was not so much to teach the students as it was to give them a broad idea of college—what scholarship and study is like.

Operation Aspiration members were: Jennifer Burford, 264 W. Buttonwood St.; Antoinette Covington, 1434 N. 6th St.; Kenneth Graves, 331 W. Greenwick St.; Marsha Grice, 34 Maple St.; Merle and James Johnson, 307 W. Buttonwood St.

Mrs. Irving Nissenbaum, co-chairman of the EOC's Scholarship Information Committee, indicated that the program will continue at night after school starts in September. She also added that the student's interests were noted and that EOC personnel will make "certain that the students will be in high school programs which will lead to careers in their interests."

The students in the programs were not necessarily chosen from the poverty area but represented a wide range into the Negro community.

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Donna Johnson, 253 Jefferson St.; Martina Key, 425 Huyett St.; Jay Lowman, 353 Schuykill Ave.; Miriam McCottry, 152 Buttonwood St.; Doc Powers, 453 Gordon St.; Kevin Robinson, 325 Greenwick St.

Yolanda Towles, 422 Spruce St.; Jacqueline Turman, Birdsboro R. D. 2; Yvette Turner, 407 Pear St. and Jo Ann White, 255 W. Buttonwood St.

A freshman class of 365 students is expected to take part in freshmen orientation activities at Albright College. Dr. Samuel B. Shirk, director of admissions has reported.

The Class of 1972 comprises an almost equal number of men and women students selected from 785 acceptances offered. Approximately 3800 inquiries were received during the past admissions year, and of these 1865 were considered by the committee on admissions, Dr. Shirk said.

Enrollment statistics show that approximately 315 are resident students and the remaining 50 will commute daily from the Reading and Berks County area. The freshmen represent 235 different secondary schools, an increase of nearly forty additional institutions over last year. Ninety-two percent of the freshman class is ranked in the top two-fifths of their high school class, he reported.

Based on preliminary applications, the new students indicated that 40% would seek the bachelor of arts degree, while another 40% would work toward receiving the bachelor of science degree. The remaining 20% equally, would pursue studies for the bachelor of science degree in home economics and in economics.



## The Spectator and Sports

By Arnie Laikin,  
Sports Editor

Sports has always been considered America's number one leisure diversion from the hectic life of the atomic age. No doubt, this belief has its counterpart in fact as the appeal of athletics is great to the many people head to head with the mental hazards of our era. However, in this age of automation where success formulas emphasize brains rather than brawn, sports to many people means nothing more than watching Sunday afternoon football wars or televised grand prix auto races.

Instead of active individual participation on all levels of skill and by all ages, a segment of America has become a complacent mass of viewers watching a tiny portion of the population do all the playing; or if you wish, all the performing. Every year, more and more people, young and old, flock to the spectator arenas to see their favorite athletic actors.

This disinterestedness towards physical exertion goes farther than this. For example, you might think that walking a few city blocks or down a picturesque country road has become as great as the burden a chain gang would have clearing the ships trapped in the Suez Canal since the June 1967 war.

What are the reasons for this attitude which blemishes the American sporting scene? Although I do not believe that America is lazy, some of us, more than others, are highly susceptible to the tantalizing lures of leisure created by our great technological advancement. We have used these advancements to improve the products and services marketed in our competitive economic system, thereby making them more tempting to the vulnerable consumer.

Professional sports, now one of America's largest and most competitive concerns, is one enterprise that has used such advancements to attract more spectators. An effort is made to keep improving the production and appeal of athletics with such things as the construction of more luxurious stadiums like Houston's famed Astrodome. Furthermore, finding that the popularity and appeal of their sport is growing, the sports world has turned to expansion to further broaden their market.

The glamor and hullabaloo created by these national sports enterprises lures the "American sportsman" right into the grandstands and bleachers. And for the individual who refuses to visit a Dodger Stadium or a Madison Square Garden there is always television and its extensive coverage to keep the "sportsman" in a sitting position.

The type of sportsman I am referring to is the one who would almost always prefer the boob tube and grandstand to a game of stickball, a football catch or even a walk to the movies. Seemingly, the lure of leisure is too great for some of us to resist. Only on an individual basis can an armchair sportsman combat his own tendencies to be sluggish, lazy, adverse, or apathetic to athletic participation and activity.

## The man with hindsight

## Always has 20/20 vision

Eric J. Slosberg, Editorial Board

During the Civil War, the Confederacy was badly in need of funds to help pay the tremendous cost of waging war, so she went to England to ask for financial support to help her throw off the shackles of the industrial north. Suppose the English had agreed. Suppose England had signed a treaty with the new Southern government. First, she might have sent financial aid to Richmond and their advisors, then commandos, and a cavalry, and her fine navy to shell the North's

coastal cities and ports.

England might very well have successfully prevented the "aggressors from the North" from swooping down on the poor people of the South to force an unwanted government on them. She would have been doing a "great service" to the Southern people, preserving their culture and their way of life, and as a side dividend the South would certainly be obliged to sell most of her cotton crop to English textile mills rather than to those of some foreign power.

Think how the people of the North would have resented England, especially if she had decided to enter the war after Grant had already defeated Lee. Suppose further that once England had succeeded in driving Grant back above the Mason-Dixon parallel without restoring peace, she had installed a remarkably pro English regime through a "free" election. Suppose further that three months after the elections the prime peace candidate found himself quietly locked up in a twenty by twenty foot cell.

Imagine what the world would have thought of England's bloody actions, especially if she were unable or unwilling, after years of fighting, to defeat such a minor power as Northern United States Liberation Front. Might not England's own people grow tired of a wasteful war far from home which diverted funds from much needed domestic improvements and which raised their already high taxes. A snow-balling protest movement could develop and young people might have even refused induction into the armed forces.

Under tremendous pressure from home and abroad the Prime Minister might have been forced to start peace negotiations or at least to send out a few peace feelers. He might have stopped shelling the Northern American coast for a few days as an initial overture. Of course while these peace talks were going on, in Paris for example, more and more English boys would be killed each day to say nothing of the Northern infiltrators.

The peace negotiations would drag on as all peace negotiations tend to do. There are so many preliminaries to settle. Who should sit at the head of the table? Which side do the flowers belong on? The English people would grow tired of the war, an unfair draft system, spiraling taxes, and would begin to doubt the official word of the administration. The Prime Minister might even lose his vote of confidence. In short, an English crisis would have developed.

Since the title of this article is borrowed from one of my grandfather's favorite quotations, let me close with another: *There are more horses asses in this world than there are horses.* And to prove he's right look around you. Not a nation in the world has a cavalry left.

soft flesh. In many instances, a work of art in this type will have flashing lights, its own sounds, its own texture, its own smell, so that most of the senses are incorporated in its experiencing. Most important in this type of art is the aspect of audience participation. The creation receives its worth and purpose via those who are receptive on an emotional or "feeling" level.

This movement is not only present in the area of art but also in the world of the theater. Disregarding the traditional Stanislavsky acting laws are the actors and playwrights of the 1960's. Feringhetti, a beat poet gone playwright, feels that on the frontiers of the theater, one may find the secrets of life. His is the Revolutionary Theater, in which the actors and directors are asked to interpret the fragmentary portions of the formal play and to invite audience participation.

It seems, by these few examples, that art is in no actual crisis. Rather than those who create, those who live are those who are being choked by fuming confusion. With nigredo and the Terrible Mother as the ruling factors of our time, it is difficult to present art in its traditional forms, because it would be so unlike the life these artists experience. Those who call the art of today degenerate are passing a criticism on the totality of life, not just the creative effort.

## Suffering of the arts . . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tent into our consciousness but has concurrently brought about a general disintegration of form.

As in any previous age, a society learns of itself by what its artists create. If the world view of man is a secular-religious hierarchy with distinguished components at every level, the artists of that period would probably create with a form and unity in mind, as in the classical period. If the world view of man is a confused and clouded chaos of incompatible and incongruent ideas, the artist of that period would probably create without a traditional form, as they are doing today. Traditional forms are inadequate to encompass and record the view man has of himself today.

The disappearance of the certainty and security shows itself primarily in a sense of isolation, of forlornness, and of alienation. Today's artist seems to be endeavoring alone to ward off the chaos that menaces him or to give it form, each artist with his own characteristic desperation. Each has to do his own thing, in his own way.

It is for the creative individual to give the renewed statement of the traditional "who-am-I's" and "why-am-I's?" Yesterday's proffers, because of their static quality, are inadequate for the ambivalence and dynamism of today's queries. Although the artist tries, if not to mirror a reality, than to create one, he has a two-fold goal to accomplish. First, he must create a work of art which he wishes to be thought of as a genuine attempt at creation. Second and more important, he has to make his audience receptive to his reflection or recreation of their world. In order to accomplish his goal, the artist of today, along with his perhaps incognizant society, unleashes the binding laws of the traditional unity, form, and style. He attempts to shock his audience by reflecting their speech patterns, their hidden desires of violence or passion, their indeterminate answers. One of these artists is Rochelle Owens who writes with nightmare imagery, earthy metaphor, and uncurbed dialogue. As the so-called "new high priestess of shock," she wrote "Futz," an allegory of human bestiality. In a sense the Terrible Mother archetype and the aspect of abiding darkness is in this

play which is filled with four-letter words and absurdity. "Futz" is a hillbilly allegory of society's revenge on a yokel who marries a sow. The irony of the situation is that in society's revenge, it becomes more pig-like than the sow. But such things couldn't happen or could they?

Another difficulty shared by society and the artist is the question of reality. The people of America watched and understood "Blow-Up." The author of the novel, Julio Cortazar, conveyed an impression of reality, yet no one could tell if the murder really happened. The only proof offered was the photograph, which is, after all, merely an image of reality. Coupled with the photograph were the mims. But are mims part of a real life, or do they merely imitate?

Also in the area of reality, a trick of Shakespeare's has survived. Several of today's playwrights have incorporated plays-within-plays-within-plays, so that both the audience and the characters of the plays become confused as to which presentation is to be the reality and which is to be the reflection.

A seeming chaos is also in the realm of the novel. No longer are there straight and horizontal plots, as there are no such plots in the lives of the 1968-Man. The course plots, if it is possible to call them plots at all, are attempting to "tell it like it is." Updike and Salinger write with a style similar to this. Their books lack in theme, in definite purpose, asking subtle questions without satisfaction. The characters have acknowledged weaknesses and questionable strengths.

When a man sees no promise or hope of fulfillment or satisfaction in the realm of the intellect, he then moves into his physical, emotional, or unconscious realm. He "blows his mind" with a formless music and art which strikes is liking below the level of the conscious, inciting him to move and to be a part of the object of art he is appreciating. In this world of art, the "Happening" is the monarch. For the "Happening" affords the object, an environment, time, and participation.

Sculpture of today is not a tower of form, proportioned to look like the ideal bodily form, for there is no longer such an ideal. The Terrible Mother rocked the symmetry, the glossy marble of taunt muscles. Having three dimensions and the static quality of sameness in any environment has died with suitable-in-any-case labels. A new dimension and new possibilities were added to art when the material used for sculpture in Air Art was a silver vinyl plastic. Combining man's feeling for technological advance, this vinyl also adds the dimension of reflection. These creations-in-vinyl are not people-like balloons but are suggestions of life. They are given moveable sections which are timed to a human heart-beat or respiration, causing audiences to like them because of their unconscious appeal. One such object invites people to pat and reacts the same as a pat to



# The Albrightian

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## AMERICAN CRISIS . . . .

of the college community will conclude the first day's activities.

Dr. Robert E. McBride, academic dean, will address the freshmen at the opening session in Memorial Chapel Friday at 8:30 a.m., after which group and individual meetings with academic advisors are planned.

A selection of documentary films centered on the "urban crisis" will be shown throughout the afternoon Friday in conjunction with various student-led discussion groups planned in the Campus Center.

Following dinner Friday night where Dr. Arthur L. Schultz, president, will address the new students, faculty-student discussion groups will relate the role of the respective academic department to the orientation theme. An all-frosh dance in the Campus Center from 9-12 midnight completes the day's schedule.

Saturday morning the freshmen will travel to the Model Cities Neighborhood where groups of 8-12 students will be assigned a variety of "clean-up, fix-up, paint-up" tasks under the direction of staff personnel from the local Agency. A picnic and an out-door movie are planned for the class later in the day.

A morning worship service in the college chapel, the traditional President's reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Schultz, 1509 Hampden Boulevard, Sunday afternoon, from 3-5 p.m., and the YM-YWCA program at 8 p.m. that same night, highlight the Sunday schedule of events.

Registration for both freshmen and upperclassmen, conferences with advisors and academic deans, I.D. card photographs, open house socials by all campus organizations, an ice cream social and an all-campus dance in the Campus Center are planned throughout Monday.

Dr. Frederick P. Sample, president of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, will address the opening convocation Tuesday, September 10, at 11 a.m. in the chapel-auditorium. Classes for all students begin at 8 a.m. that same day.

## The new morality . . .

tion to be a more contemporary phenomenon precipitated by the Second World War. And finally, Dr. Kermit Mehlinger, in an Ebony article, claims that the Revolution was initiated by Kinsey's 1948 study and has received enough impetus from Johnson and Masters to sustain it through today. I have not come across any material accrediting Fletcher's New Morality as the cause.

A related problem concerns the content of the Sexual Revolution, for if we can decide what constitutes a revolt, we can more precisely discover the time of its inception. Dr. Rubin defines the Revolution as the increasing frequency of premarital intercourse between two people who, for the majority, eventually marry. And the statistics that Dr. Rubin marshals as evidence indicate that in the post-World War One era, our grandmothers behaved in such a manner. Dr. Mehlinger, on the other hand, defines the Revolution in terms of symbols: rising hemlines, bikinis, mod styles, the pill, and sexual overtones in advertisement and art. We are living in a permissive society, one that is open in its discussion of sex and its recognition of the enthusiasm humans display for sex. This recognition is derived from the dissemination of information made available through the publication of the studies previously mentioned. But even though it is true that premarital intercourse has not increased significantly in frequency since grandma's day, the Revolution is occurring now, says Dr. Mehlinger. For him the prime cause of the most recent revolt is The Pill, oral contraceptives which are sure to make "safe" intercourse more widely practiced. Not so, according to Dr. Rubin, who states that "sex behavior is not explainable by the availability of contraceptives." Besides, "there is no evidence that pills lead to promiscuity." Dr. Mehlinger cannot reply to this assertion, for he fails to provide statistics proving his claim true. Dr. Rubin concludes that the most effect The Pill will have on sexual conduct will be to replace other means of birth control. Those people who are now having

intercourse will exhibit a "change in pattern," but society will not exhibit a change in norm.

The position that I have adopted is that the Revolution has passed, although we still experience its effects, and that any appearance of a Revolution towards further sexual laxity (if you call premarital intercourse between fiancés "laxity") is a mirage fostered by these conditions:

1. Increased communications provide for the bombardment of the media upon simple minds and create an impression of vast upheaval. The worst offenders are "yellow" journalists and slanted authors with generalized views and poor sampling techniques. (Time was concerned about the condition of the students of our country when it reported an orgy attended by 20-45 students. Wow!) A revolution is not a series of gradual steps or moderate changes. The slow and steady infiltration of sexual implications into art and advertising cannot therefore be thought of as a revolution. The relatively speedy Emancipation of the Twenties, however, was definitely revolting.

2. The increased frankness which characterizes contemporary "discussions" of sex (TV, screenplays, news articles, beauty parlor bull sessions, mother-daughter dialogues) are composed more of "telling it like we wish it were or as it should be" rather than "telling it like it is." The obsession that our media have with frankness reflects a populace concerned about its public image; the obsession guarantees that our society's real innocence is masked by the platitudes of the Glorious Revolution.

3. New styles of clothing—bikinis, miniskirts, and the like—which are purported to be symbols of the Revolution, are merely asexual attempts by women to assert or to achieve "dressing rights." There is no indication that there is any correlation between the incidence of bikinis and the incidence of intercourse of any variety, nor is there sufficient reason to assume that girls who sport bikinis engage more often in intercourse than do girls who wear more conventional swim attire.

One prominent Albright student has remarked that this institution, as far as sexual conduct is concerned, displays an accurate cross-section of the Nation as a whole. From this statement it might be concluded that Albright has its normal share of sluts, moralists, fags, and bright-eyed hicks. So be it: Albright is typical.

But this is not what should concern the serious college student desirous of experiencing life and forming lasting relationships. In the quest of these ends, however, the student perennially faces two obstacles:

1. (At some schools) the student is limited by an archaic and arbitrarily defined morality assigned to him by the wise elders of the Administration. The student must find an expedient means of either transcending this limitation or transgressing it successfully.

2. The student may experience difficulty in formulating a morality suited to his special needs and characteristics because he is under pressure from his peers and the fear of social ostracism.

Concerning the first problem, Lewis B. Mayhew, the president of the American Association for Higher Education, recently stated, "Colleges are not churches, clinics, or even parents. Whether or not a student burns a draft card, participates in a civil rights march, engages in premarital or extramarital sexual activity, becomes pregnant, attends church, sleeps all day or drinks all night, is not really the concern of an educational institution." Mayhew continues by urging administrators to confine their discipline to clearly codified academic offenses like cheating and plagiarism.

Here at Albright the student body is a long way from the model condition: having total autonomy over itself in matters of a moral nature. This situation would provide the best opportunity for emerging adults to learn responsibility and independence, and without it, Albright is detrimentally retarding the growth of its student body. Deference to authority is no special task, and is the easiest choice. It is the freedom to learn through mistakes that molds, not an iron hand. Albright would be acting in its own self-interest if it heeded Dr. Mayhew's advice.

In forming his personal morality, the student may be influenced by many philosophies, many people, and many experiences. The Sexual Freedom League, originating at the Berkeley campus in California, offers one criterion for behavior. As a member of the League, one only has to ask himself two questions to determine the morality of intended behavior. Do I want to do it? Does it hurt anyone else? To some, this solution offers a rational means of planning behavior. To others it represents a hedonistic lack of self-control and a disregard for religious teachings. But the League's criterion is remarkably attractive to a modern student, and seems to suffice. It is honest and pragmatic, and with such imminent threats as the Bomb and HHH hovering over students' heads, no wonder it is popular. Ronald Atkinson, in his volume Sexual Morality, suggests other criteria to determine the morality of sexual behavior, and these might be helpful (or humorous) to the student:

1. Is the behavior prudent? Expedient?
2. Is it utilitarian?
3. Is it just, fair?
4. Is it in accordance with human nature?
5. What about religion?
6. What about legislation?

And of course Joseph Fletcher would have you ask, "Does it conform to the dictates of agape?" Admittedly, the weighing of all these factors is difficult. But no one has ever claimed that the forming of a personal morality was an easy task. Having it formed for you—yes, that is simple, child's play. But to have the freedom to experiment for oneself, to test various moral codes and to select one out of many choices: these opportunities create the man.

## Q-Back: Thorn in Lions foot

Coach John Potsklan, starting his 14th consecutive season as football head at Albright College, welcomed 50 candidates on Thursday, August 29, for the start of training for the 1968-69 season.

Top returnees are Capt. Herb Nauss, Warner Robins, Ga.; Frank Klassen, Mt. Carmel; Mike Grant, Reading; Dennis Zimmerman, Ephrata; and Tom Bakum, Clark, N.J.

Nauss is an end on offense and a defensive halfback. Klassen is a linebacker, Grant a defensive halfback, tailback Zimmerman has led the Lions in rushing yardage the last two years, and Bakum is a tackle on offense.

These five Lions are expected to give leadership to the 26 veterans and 24 freshmen.

Because of the graduation of John Longanecker, Coach Potsklan probably will rely on a freshman to fill the important quarterback spot. Top candidates are Glenn Hare, Wilson High, Berks County; Jim Strohl, Ephrata, Pa.; and Ed McCloskey, Bound Brook, N.J.

There are 22 lettermen from last year's team which won five of its last six games to finish with a 5-4 record.

Coach Potsklan has a record of 57 wins, 55 defeats and 3 ties at Albright.

Assistant coaches are Bill Popp, sixth season; Joe Now, fifth season, and Dale Vandersall, third season.

Albright opens its 1968 schedule against Locoming College Saturday night, Sept. 21, at 8 p.m., in Albright Stadium.



Albright Lions try on new footwear.

**FACULTY—STUDENT  
SOFT BALL GAME  
MONDAY EVENING 6:30 P.M.  
BE THERE!**