

Archers use their training

A cluster of arrows around a target's bull's-eye will not be the goal of Pennsylvania bowmen this month. Since the whitetail deer season opened to archers last Saturday, bucks and does are legal targets.

The bowman's goal now is to put to use skills perfected over the summer; skills that have been practiced since April at home, on campus and at private archery courses.

At these courses, sportsmen can take aim at a series of targets which are strategically placed along a path. Such courses simulate real hunting situations, said John Taylor of State College.

"You don't keep shooting at the same target at the same distance and same height. Here you have to adjust your shot for each new target," he said.

Bowhunters seek fields and small woodlands where they can "lie in wait," a tactic used by American Indians. Shingletown Gap and local farms and orchards are popular hunting grounds of local bowmen.

Because foliage remains on shrubs

during this early hunting season, the hunter is easily concealed from his prey. This, and the fact that deer have not yet been "spooked" by loud gun shots, allow the bowman to get well within striking range of a deer.

The maximum range at which a bow hunter can shoot and still wound an animal varies with bow types. With a strong compound bow — one with a pulley system — a deer more than 50 yards away may be reached. In contrast, guns may reach over 300 yards.

Most hunters agree bow hunting is the safer of the two sports. Anything within range of the bow and arrow is easily recognized as either human or deer, but the identification of movement within gun range may be uncertain.

Pennsylvania has the largest group of big game archery hunters in the country. This year the state's harvest of deer could reach 5,000. But even though many hunters will return with trophies to be prepared by taxidermists, others will be left with only their story of how the arrow deflected off of a twig and missed.



Glen Janos (left) of Boalsburg, is one of the many archers in the area who have been practicing for the opening of deer season. Below, John Taylor of State College lets an arrow fly. Like many other archers, he hopes it will find the right target, so he can bring home a trophy like those at right — and venison for the freezer. Above, Janos climbs a tree to get a better vantage point.

Story and photos

by Phil Norton



'Pulling all-nighters' normal routine for receptionists

By MARYANN HAKOWSKI
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Would you take a job from midnight until 7 in the morning and then go through a whole day of classes and lectures? Night receptionists keep these hours several nights a week and see a part of University night life most students rarely see.

The night receptionist program is a part of the University security program offered to all residence hall students.

The main duties of a night receptionist — checking all keys for identification, signing in visitors and making sure all males have an escort — do not sound hard. Tim Gavin (11th-marketing) said his job in South Halls was "to guard the women of Cross Hall from the men of the University."

Receptionists are also responsible for keeping order in the lobbies of some buildings and giving information to people who need it.

Sign-in sheets are used to keep an accurate count of how many people are in the building and who they are at all times. In case of fire, the sheets would help to account for people in the building. In case of vandalism, the sheets would make it easier to narrow down the list of possible persons who might be responsible, the receptionists said.

Most of the receptionists said they heard about the job from their resident assistant or from one of their friends who had the job before. The job had been available only through the work study

program until recently when the declining number of students applying for the job necessitated the hiring of students through wage payroll.

Many students said they took the job because they needed the money and thought checking keys for a few hours was an easy way to earn it. Diane Bergman (11th-health planning and administration) said she likes her job because she is "paid to study."

But some of the receptionists said they are not as lucky as Bergman. The amount of traffic in and out of the building varies on different nights of the week and dorms housing a large number of residents often are busy.

Most receptionists work from midnight to 7 a.m., although some dorms are locked at 3 and one receptionist becomes responsible for two buildings. The exceptions to this are McElwain and Simmons in Centre Halls who have another shift from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Henri DeVastey (10th-French) said the extra shift in these dormitories is because these buildings are "high risk areas with a network of hallways and doors." In most dorms the RAs can see and hear what is going on, but in these older dorms it is more difficult for the RAs to watch several wings at once. Reported harassment and the need for more supervision prompted the residents of these two buildings to request the added coverage.

Although most of the time their job is routine, occasional problems will arise. Phil Grosnick, assistant director

for residential life programs said the night receptionists are to "report violations and to take care of problems they can handle. They are never to put themselves in jeopardy, and can always call the RA, the residence hall coordinator or, if necessary, the campus police."

Some night receptionists that are new at the job said they have difficulty staying awake all night especially when things slow down after 3 a.m. To cure the sleepiness, some receptionists ask friends to stay up with them and talk, while others use more common methods, like coffee, No-Doz and radios.

Besides a lack of study time, other problems plague receptionists.

"The most annoying thing is people walking right by and having to yell after them," said Sanne Larson (13th-foreign service). She said she also found some residents prop back or side doors open for friends which defeats the controlling purpose of the night receptionist program.

Receptionists see more than their share of drunks and rowdies coming back from parties at all hours of the morning, especially on weekends.

Larsen said "very often drunks will come back from bars and put on a floor show for me." She said her most unusual experience as a night receptionist was when she got attacked by a 3 a.m. invasion of water balloons.

For most night receptionists the jobs are quiet and routine. Pat Culbertson, (7th-individual and family studies)

said the funniest part of her job is when "guys come in, look at the lists for a girl's number, call and ask her out and then leave rejected."

The night receptionist program may be replaced in the near future by a key card system. Phil Grosnick, assistant director for residential life programs, said each resident would be issued a key card with which they would gain access to the building which would be locked at all times.

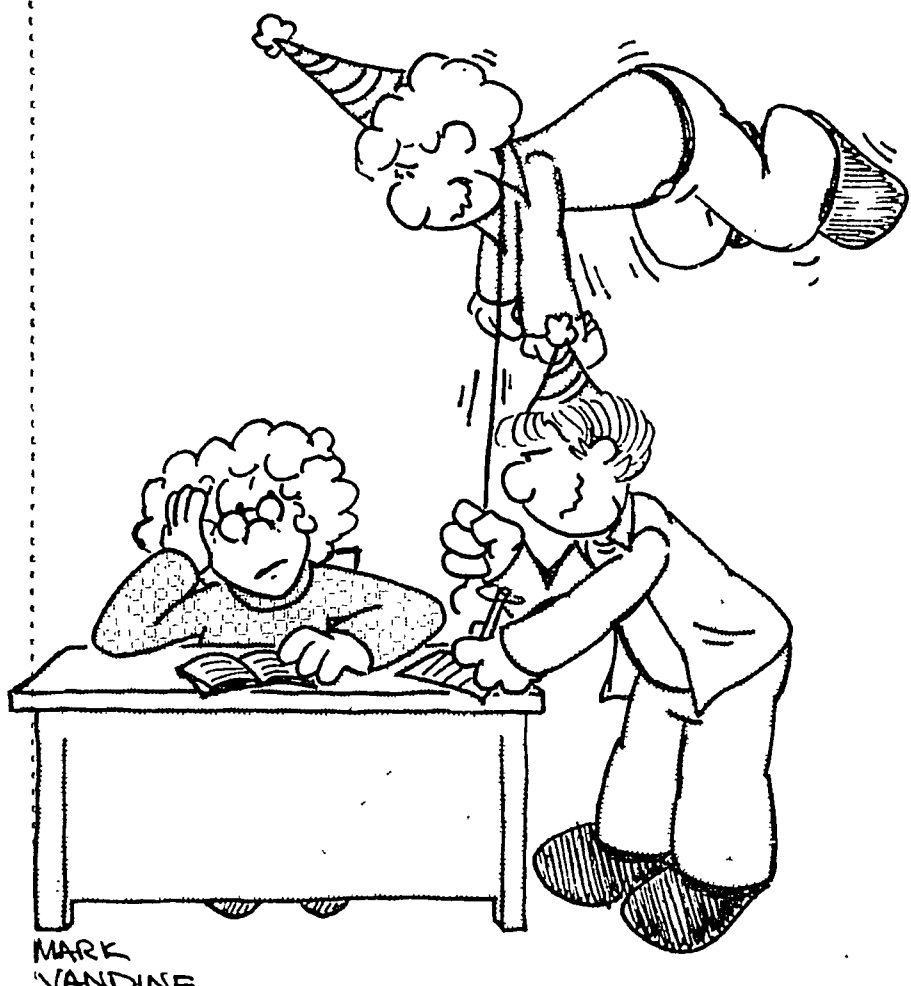
"We have looked into the possibility, but have no accurate data on the cost of installing these electronic devices and the students must be consulted first," he said.

Often residents say they do not feel the night receptionist program provides good coverage and the installation of these electronic devices would offer tighter security.

"The program as it is costs about \$100,000 a year and the key card system could prove to save money in the long run," Grosnick said. Larson said she is concerned with this possibility because many students rely on the wages from this program to help pay for their college.

The University hires between 200 to 250 night receptionists a year. They are hired by area coordinators and do not have to have any certain qualifications other than a sense of responsibility.

There are more men than women in the program. Grosnick said "this is because many women alone at night feel uncomfortable and are reluctant to handle men."



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