

the anchor



"FREE ACCESS TO IDEAS AND FULL FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION"

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RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1966



Mike Surgento

Two R.I.C. Students To Give Rendition of 'The Fantastics'

Mr. Michael Surgento and Miss Mary Martins will present a musical comedy at the Coffee House within the next two weeks; the exact date and time will be posted on campus.

Mike Surgento, a Rhode Island College freshman and winner of the *Best Freshman Award*, is a noted actor, singer, and dancer. Mike has acted with the Bristol, Newport, Barrington, and Providence Players and has appeared on television as well as in various benefit shows. He has also appeared several times with the Trinity Square Playhouse.

Miss Martins, a senior at Rhode Island College, who has also appeared in benefit shows, will appear with Mike in their condensed version of "The Fantastics."

Miss Martins and Mr. Surgento have worked together in the past, and recently presented a show of contemporary music in the Coffee House.

Mary and Mike will present excerpts from the off-Broadway hit, "The Fantastics." The selections are to be complimented by dialogue. The scenery will be light but will be accented greatly by lighting.

The theme of the play is a symbolic one. It upholds the testimony that people are not satisfied with what they have. The theme is very much relevant to today's society.

The original production has a cast of seven, although the version to be presented at the Coffee House includes only Mary and Mike. Mike has altered the play somewhat. He, along with Mary, will represent the entire cast. Also included in the original "The Fantastics" is much contemporary music, such as "Try to Remember a Day in September," and an amount of choreography. Mr. Surgento, who has previously directed the musical, is slated to direct the same performance in the Spring for the Newport Players.

Club News

WEDNESDAY SEMINAR

The Young People's Socialist League will sponsor a weekly seminar on topics such as Marxism and its relationship to art, literature, the New Left, and Viet Nam. Today Mr. Ara Dostourian will discuss Marxism and Christianity. The meeting is at 3 p.m. in the coffee house. All are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. George Woyod, National Secretary of the Socialist Party U.S.A., will speak to friends, members, and interested people and also answer questions. Thursday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m. in the

Dr. Salzberg To Speak At Faculty Colloquium On Thursday, Nov. 3

Dr. Albert Salzberg of the English department will be the speaker at the Faculty Colloquium Thursday, November 3, at 1:00 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge at Roberts Hall.

Dr. Salzberg will discuss the topic "Shakespeare and the Opera." Dr. Salzberg, an opera fan, will illustrate his lecture with tape recordings from his own collection of opera records. Included in these selections will be excerpts from some of the over two hundred operas based on Shakespearean themes. It may be remarked that not only have so many productions been based on the sum of Shakespeare's works, but that of this number, at least twelve operas have been based on the play "Hamlet" alone, and are so titled. Dr. Salzberg's selections from these operas will include recordings of Metropolitan Opera performances of the works.

It is Dr. Salzberg's contention that most of the twentieth century Shakespearean operas are not entirely successful in that they do not always transfer the plot into the production in a coherent and recognizable manner. Moreover, he feels that much if not all of the effect of Shakespeare's soliloquies is lost when they are sung instead of spoken.

Alumni Bridge To Be Held On Friday November 4

The annual Alumni bridge and fashion show, sponsored by the Rhode Island College Alumni Association, will be held on Friday, November 4, at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Center of the College. The fashion show will be presented by the Cherry and Webb Department Store and will display the current fall fashions in a Thanksgiving Day theme.

The following committee chairmen will assist Miss Ann L. Hogan, general chairman of the committee: Mrs. Donald J. Driscoll of Harmony, tickets; Mrs. Edward A. McLaughlin of Cranston, special feature; Mrs. Henry Cauchon of Providence, table prizes; Miss Clara Arrighi of Pawtucket, tables and tallies; Miss Gail Brady of Warwick, special raffle; Miss Geraldine Carley of Providence, hospitality; Miss Mary Powers of Providence, refreshments; Mrs. Albert Massicott of Foxboro, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Joseph Babiec of Cumberland, programs.

Everyone is invited to attend.

'Democracy and the Chinese Challenge' Is Topic of Greider Lecture Tomorrow

Dr. Jerome B. Greider of Brown University will speak at Rhode Island College on Thursday, November 3, at 4 p.m. in the Rhode Island College Coffee House.

Speaking under the auspices of the Aspects of Contemporary Civilization course (Social Science 301), Dr. Greider will discuss "Democracy and the Chinese Challenge" and, in particular, the question, "Is the Chinese Challenge Essentially Marxist or Nationalistic?"

Dr. Greider's lecture is the third in a series of speakers and debaters sponsored by the Aspects of Contemporary Civilization course, which also presented the Lyman Kirkpatrick lecture of September 28.

The speakers in the series deal with "external challenges to our modes of social and political organization — most particularly those posed by communism, by China, and by the developing nations of the world."

These presentations are open not only to students enrolled in Social Science 301, but also to all RIC students and faculty. In fact, the next lecture, by Dr. Benjamin I.

Schwartz, Professor of Political Science at Harvard University, will be held in Mann Hall in order to accommodate those interested in attending.

The two lectures mentioned, those of Dr. Greider and Dr. Schwartz, both deal with the topic of **Democracy and the Chinese Challenge**. For those interested in background material on the subject, the following books and articles are suggested as supplementary material, courtesy of the Social Science Department.

Barnett, A. Doak, *Communist China in Perspective*, Praeger N. Y., 1964, *Diplomat Magazine*, Sept. 1966, Volume XVII, No. 196.

Buck, Pearl, *The Good Earth*, Pocket Books.

Ch'u Chai and Winberg Chai, *The Changing Society of China*, Mentor Books.

Hobart, Alice, *Oil for the Lamps of China*, Pyramid Books.

North, Robert C., *Chinese Communism*, McGraw-Hill.

Malraux, Andre, *Man's Fate*, Modern Library.

Snow, Edgar, *Red Star Over China*, Grove Press.

New Parking Lot Being Built Behind Walsh Gym

Dean Pennell Eustis has announced that, as a partial solution to the parking problem at RIC, an additional parking lot is under construction near Walsh Gymnasium.

This facility, which is scheduled to be completed before the ground freezes, is expected to have a ca-

capacity of approximately 200 vehicles. Whether or not the additional space will be a sufficient remedy for the problem of parking space remains to be seen. And until then, parking permits will continue to function as "hunting licenses."



Teachers' Institute necessitated parking on grass.

This Week At RIC

Wednesday

- Distinguished Film: "To Kill A Mockingbird" Amos Assembly Room, 3:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.
- Board of Trustees of State Colleges Meeting
- Student Senate Meeting

Thursday

- Faculty Colloquium: Dr. Albert Salzberg. Topic: "Shakespeare and the Opera." Alumni Lounge, Roberts Hall.
- Lecture: Dr. Jerome B. Greider. Subject: "Democracy and the Chinese Challenge"

Friday

- Newman Club: Speaker, celebration of the liturgy and informal discussion. Little Theatre, 1:00 p.m.

Saturday

- American History Colloquium for High School students. Topic: "The Early Development of Political Parties" Professor David Warren, Department of Political Science, University of Rhode Island.

EDITORIALS

re-elect governor chafee

In an *Anchor* editorial of April 20, 1966, we spoke of Governor John H. Chafee as "... an able and sincere administrator of the state government ..."

Six months later, we reiterate this statement, and feel that it is in the continued best interests of the citizens of Rhode Island to re-elect Governor Chafee to the office in which he has proven himself sincerely interested in the welfare of those who elected him in 1964.

Under Mr. Chafee's administration, Rhode Island College has continued to expand rapidly and Rhode Island Junior College was brought into existence.

Also under the Chafee Administration, Rhode Island's unemployment rate is now the lowest since World War II, state medicare was begun to aid the elderly and the construction of Interstate 95 has proceeded

well beyond predicted dates of completion. All these accomplishments were possible despite the fact that the General Assembly of Rhode Island is predominantly Democratic.

In April, 1966, at the annual Governor's conference at RIC, Governor Chafee remarked, "My principle problem with the General Assembly is their inability to leave any money in the treasury." Despite this, Mr. Chafee has accomplished a remarkable number of things beneficial to Rhode Islanders.

While other office-seekers have filled the air with empty promises, John H. Chafee has produced tangible results; he deserves to be re-elected. Should the voters of Rhode Island decide on any other course of action, they would be hurting no one but themselves.

the gall of mr. de gaulle

At a crowded news conference last week in Elysee Palace, French President Charles de Gaulle again released his animosity toward the United States: he said that he could not stand to see a small people being bombarded by a great power.

This attitude on the part of Mr. De Gaulle, while it should be no surprise, seems a bit ironic if we look back to the 1950's and remember when France herself attempted to "bombard" these same "small people" for whom President De Gaulle now purports to be so solicitous.

It seems more logical, in interpreting Mr. De Gaulle's remarks, that he is just a bit resentful that we have been able to sustain our injuries in Vietnam in light of the fact that France had to "turn tail" and run after the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

While emphasizing that America could never be victorious in Vietnam, De Gaulle was "gracious" enough to concede that American forces are in no danger of being

destroyed by the Viet Cong. Mr. De Gaulle should be an authority on American power without whose aid France would have suffered ignominious defeat at the hands of the German army.

Mr. De Gaulle has been a constant critic of American policy in his efforts to win for France the prestige of a first-rate power, and in his intense zeal for French interests, De Gaulle has been biting the American hand that once fed France and stayed the aggressor.

De Gaulle has proven to be an ingrate in many respects, and now by his consistent attacks upon our presence in Vietnam, he is proving himself a "sore loser"; the French defeat in Vietnam was a difficult pill to swallow in the light of world opinion, and it would seem that Mr. De Gaulle is letting his national frustration run away with him.

An old saying seems quite appropriate in describing our feelings toward "Charlie" De Gaulle: "With friends like him, who needs enemies?"

vote!

Just as present as the apathy on our campus, is the disconcert which is apparent when voting day rolls around.

The non-thinkers among our readers will view this editorial as just one more example of a newspaper "sticking its nose in where it is not wanted." But the fact of the matter is, if the news media did not constantly urge the populace to vote, we would soon be "existing" under the yoke of a foreign power; or less seriously, we would be paying exorbitant taxes to a group of corrupt politicians.

Those who have to be dragged out of their homes and made to vote are cheating

themselves in many ways and these apathetic individuals would never see the error of their ways unless they were wakened from their beds by a gun-weilding Russian.

The seriousness of the voter's responsibility to himself and future generations cannot be overemphasized. And yet a vast number of our citizens will avoid the voting places next Tuesday as if the plague were contained therein.

We of the United States are the most favored people on earth. Wouldn't you think our citizens would vote in order to keep it that way?

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



From the Editor's Desk...

Admittedly, the subject of personal involvement in extra curricular activities on this campus is overworked, but at the risk of beating a dead horse, we shall endeavor once more, and for the last time this year, to cite a few of the more cogent reasons for becoming involved.

Anyone who has been president of a fraternity, sorority or other organization in which people are supposed to work together for a common goal will, I am sure, support my contention that it is always a certain few who bear the bulk of the work while the majority of the members attempt to share in the rewards of the original goal. This same circumstance exists within the organization of *The Anchor*.

Therefore, because I have devoted practically all of my extra-curricular time to *The Anchor*, in various positions, I would like to "attack" this problem from this viewpoint; I could not really speak with authority of any other organization's activities because I have not had much contact with them. Let me proceed, then, to illustrate why I believe the personal participation at RIC deplorable and unfortunate, and why I feel it important to attempt to break through this seemingly impervious shell of campus apathy.

Each year, a sizeable number of incoming freshmen, along with a few members of the other classes express a desire to work on *The Anchor* staff. Thereupon, we endeavor to maintain this expressed interest in journalism by giving assignments of a varied nature. Inevitably, however, by the month of November or December, the number of *Anchor* members has dwindled so that the workload comes to rest upon a small number of "hard-core" devotees of the newspaper.

We have been much perplexed and frustrated in trying to understand why, in a college with a present enrollment of 2550 students, we cannot find a handful of people interested enough in the

"thoroughly interesting" work of our college publication to remain on the staff.

The possibilities of a freshman reporter progressing to Editor-in-Chief are very good, and even if top position is not attained, many editorial board positions are vacated each year by graduating students on the staff. These continuing vacancies make it extremely likely that 75% of those working on *The Anchor* will eventually attain an editor's position.

It seems quite shallow that anyone would attend college for four years and learn only what is presented in classes. While we concede that academic pursuits are our "raison d'être" at RIC, it is equally true that no one will leave this college well-rounded if his intellect has not been offered much more than appears in textbooks.

It is my contention that this is one reason why the Student Senate was able to pass the resolution making it necessary for us to pay for ID's this year: the student body couldn't have cared less what the senate did.

Maybe, some of us feel that extra-curricular activities are of little value, but I disagree. In my position as *Anchor* editor, I have made the acquaintance of many professors who have contributed as much, if not more to my intellectual development as any course I have taken. In addition I have learned a few personal lessons in having to contribute some of my leisure time with no reward but that of self-satisfaction.

Involvement in college is not important in itself; it is the end product which is significant: growth as a thoughtful and responsible person, and this lesson of personal worth will not be found in any three-credit course.

We would wager that those who devote themselves to some project in college with no thought of reward are the same people who, in later life, will be found helping their more unfortunate brothers. After all, isn't this what life is all about?

The ANCHOR

"An independent student voice." Published by the students of Rhode Island College. The editorial opinions expressed on this page are solely those approved by the editorial board of THE ANCHOR, and do not necessarily reflect the views of Rhode Island College or the Board of Trustees of State Colleges.

Official College Notices

Will the rest of the students who have not been paid for working during registration please come to the Registrar's Office to fill out the necessary forms.

Lois L. Wartman, Registrar

"Camino Real" Rehearsals



Lord Mulligan, the Baron de Charlus, Esmerelda, Rosita, and La Madrecita view the Survivor's agony with mixed feelings. (L-R, Julian Lastowski, Mike Keach, Ray Beausejour, Lillian Ruggieri, Elise Litterick, and Nancy Compton.)



Jacques and Marguerite face the world. (L-R, Jane Bonner, Gordon Halliday, Donna Brown, Joan Hargreaves, and Mike Kowan.)

Rehearsals are in progress for the Rhode Island College production of Tennessee Williams' play, "Camino Real," on November 17, 18 and 19 in Roberts Auditorium.

Miss Ella Smith is directing the play, assisted by: Mr. Roger Klaiher, technical director; Mr. Gene Hall, choreographer, and Mr. Anthony Buglio, costumer. Miss Barbara Cotten is student director for the production, assisted by Miss Susan Hendry.

Mr. Arthur Rubenstein, noted New York composer, has been retained to compose the score for the play, and will be at RIC on Tuesday, November 15. While he is here, Mr. Rubenstein will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the student body at 1:00 p.m. in Clark Science 128.

PATRUCCO vs. DOSTOURIAN

Vietnam — An Issue of Power Politics

Resolved: that the United States should increase its military commitments in Vietnam. Yes, answers Mr. Amand Patrucco who is a member of RIC's History Department and director of the Humanities program, because our presence in that country is a matter of basic strategic necessity. No, answers Mr. Ara Dostourian who is also a member of the College History Department and a noted Socialist, because the people of Vietnam will force the U. S. to leave. And the debate was on.

The scene was Amos Assembly Room; the time was last Thursday at 8:00 p.m.; the occasion was the first event of the International Relations Club's 1966-67 schedule. Ann Triandos, President of the Club, was moderator for the evening. The other officers of the I.R.C. were also present as was Dr. H. Winter, faculty advisor, and an audience of over 75.

Each debator was given 15 minutes for an opening speech and 5 minutes for rebuttal. This schedule was not adhered to strictly. It was decided, by a toss of a coin, that Mr. Patrucco would begin the debate.

He summarized the possible actions open to the U.S., mentioning escalation, reclamation of lost territory, holding operations, and withdrawal. Then he stated emphatically that he would not attempt to defend the Vietnam war as a moral crusade to make Vietnam safe for democracy or as defense of that country against aggression. His defense of the war in terms of power politics proved to be the same frame of reference that Mr. Dostourian used later. Mr. Patrucco's point was that a completely independent, united Vietnam was an impossibility. First, Vietnam had never been one nation. Second, Vietnam is a power vacuum which will be filled by some great power and the U. S. might as well be that power. He proposed the U.S. as counterbalance to China until, as he explained during an answer period following the debate, an accommodation is reached with China. Further, the United States is in better position to solve the major problem of Vietnam — agriculture — than the Communists who have never solved the agricultural problem in China itself. This proved to be a point for Mr. Dostourian's rebuttal.

Mr. Dostourian now took the platform. Immediately, he announced that he would forego the formidable moral arguments against the Vietnam war and concentrate on what he called basic realities.



A question is posed at Patrucco-Dostourian debate.

He divided these realities into three groups depending on what country they referred to. In reference to North Vietnam, he mentioned three points. First, the Communists had led the fight against the Japanese and against the French. The U. S. has inherited the position of these hated foreigners. Second, the failure to hold elections after the Geneva Accords further aggravated the strong anti-Western tradition in the country. The North, as he puts it, felt cheated. Third, the Vietnamese do not want the Chinese to influence their country and will only call on the Chinese if we give them no alternatives. In reference to the U.S., he listed three basic realities. First, the U.S. commitment has gradually grown from a very small beginning to such a huge commitment that it is hard for this country to withdraw. He quoted Eisenhower to show how few people had realized our growing involvement. He referred to Russian mobilization at the beginning of the First World War as an example of the difficulty for a country of becoming disengaged from War once it is deeply involved in it. Secondly, he explained that the U.S. has replaced Japan as the major Pacific Power and as the power of China grows, this situation will be realistic. Thirdly, the War in Vietnam has become a major factor in the economic boom in the U.S. In reference to China, there are two basic political facts which must be mentioned. First, China feels threatened by the strong presence of the U.S. at her borders. It is as if a Chinese fleet were patrolling the waters of Narragansett Bay. Secondly, China does not want to get involved in Vietnam since she has enough to do at home but, at the same time, it is her historical role to play some part in the area. All the basic realities were tied together into one basic conclusion. The U. S. can not possibly win the war because the Vietnamese will never give in to aggression. They will not negotiate because they consider the war a civil war and, in Mr. Dostourian's words, they consider negotiation under the present conditions "complete capitulation." Therefore, we will have to escalate if we want to end the War and this will only mean the entrance of China into the War and we will be farther from the end of the War than we are now.

Mr. Dostourian went well over

the time limit and, as compensation, Mr. Patrucco was given extra rebuttal time. He fired 11 points of rebuttal at Mr. Dostourian in rapid succession. These 11 points were: (1) U. S. withdrawal would destroy President Johnson's position at home. (2) The War is a Civil War within Vietnam, North and South. These two states are distinct and should not be united. (3) China will not settle for less than complete control in Vietnam. (4) Marxists have had ample time in China to solve the agricultural problems and have failed. (5) The U. S. economy has not been greatly affected by the War. (6) Now is the time to seek negotiation while China is weak. (7) South Vietnam is apolitical. They traditionally have given their support to that power which can control the country most completely, to that country which can force most emphatically. (8) Elections were not held after the Geneva Accords because it was known that the Vietcong, who are better at terrorism, would win. You do not hold elections when you know you will lose. (9) Loss of life in the war is not so very high when compared to the ordinary loss of life in Vietnam. (10) The improved medical facilities from America have compensated somewhat for the loss of life. (11) What happens to those who supported us when we leave?

Mr. Dostourian in his rebuttal mentioned four points. These points were: (1) Americans can not use the pressure techniques which the Communists can use in solving the land problem. (2) Disension is in the South, not in the North. (3) The moral issue which was brought up in Mr. Patrucco's rebuttal should not have been brought up at this point. (4) Since we will have to leave Vietnam sooner or later, we should leave now.

At this point, Dr. Winter suggested that both debators be given additional time. Mr. Dostourian declined explaining that he had made his point. Mr. Patrucco took the opportunity to emphasize that the U. S. could keep the war going indefinitely whereas North Vietnam could not.

The debate ended at this point and a question and answer period followed. The debate had been successful and the I. R. C. will have much trouble trying to continue this high quality in their later events.

Vietnam Peace Meeting

The morning newspaper tells of fifteen women and children killed or wounded by a U. S. Patrol. It has been estimated that four Vietnamese civilians are killed (at a cost of 100,000 each). Billions of our tax dollars are spent to maim and to kill only pennies are spent (through volunteer agencies) for rehabilitation, hospitalization, and reconstruction.

If you are disturbed by these and other facts, you are invited to a meeting of R. I. College students and faculty members who share this concern, and are willing to

work for new and creative means of establishing a lasting peace. This meeting will be held at 1:00 P.M. on Thursday, Nov. 3 in Craig-Lee 201. At this time various alterations of action will be discussed.

On Wed., Nov. 9, the movie *Time of the Locusts* produced by the American Friends Service will be shown on this campus. This movie should be of great interest to those concerned with the Vietnam situation. The film will be shown in Amos Assembly at 3:00 P.M. and later in the evening at the coffee house.

VIEWPOINT

Vietnam — A Radical Socialist View

Ed. Note: The following article was written by Mr. Ara Dostourian of the R.I.C. history department. The columns of THE ANCHOR are available to anyone wishing to express a viewpoint on any subject of general interest to the college community.

BL ARA DOSTOURIAN

Vietnam has been on the front pages of our newspapers for quite a while. Our government and many of our people are deeply concerned over our country's involvement in that Asian country. Much has been written and discussed as to the degree of American involvement in Vietnam. Some advocate complete withdrawal, others unlimited escalation, the vast majority of our nation cautious involvement. In this article I propose to look at the Vietnam situation from a different vantage point than the usual. However, before doing that I feel it necessary to have an understanding of the background of the Vietnam situation.

Vietnam Has Long History

There are a few important points that must be kept in mind in reference to Vietnam and its past history in order to understand the present situation there. Vietnam has had a long history. The country was always under the influence of Chinese and Indian Civilizations, especially Chinese — hence, the name "Indo-China." In spite of such outside influences the Vietnamese people have had a long history of virtual independence except for short periods of suzerainty. Thus, these people have developed an historical and cultural tradition which they have every reason to be proud. However, Vietnamese autonomy ended when Western Europe began to expand to different parts of the world in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries. The Europeans were primarily interested in economic gain and therefore many of these Asian and African lands were exploited to the fullest, leaving their inhabitants with a very deep hatred for the "white man."

French Exploited Vietnamese

The Europeans to first come to Vietnam were the French, who began their penetration and exploitation of the country in the latter half of the 17th Century. With them came the Roman Catholic Church, not only as a christianizing force but also as a tool in the hands of the French for subduing the country. By the latter half of the 19th Century Vietnam was securely in the hands of its French masters and, with the areas of Laos and Cambodia, came to be known as "Indo-China Francaise" (French Indo-China). French occupation and domination brought a certain amount of westernization and economic benefit, but this was, in most cases, limited to the Vietnamese upper classes, a good number of whom had by this time taken on the religion of the conquerors. The vast majority of the people, on the other hand, chafed under the exploitation of the French, who worked the colony for their own benefit.

Japanese once in Vietnam

With the outbreak of World War II in the Far East, Japan quickly moved to occupy Indo-China and did so without too much resistance on the part of the French, many of whom under the Vichy Government were even will-

ing to cooperate with the Japanese, as their counterparts in France were doing with Hitler's Germany. Under such circumstances a national liberation movement was begun with the peasant masses as its basis, in order to resist the Japanese. From its inception the movement was influenced by Communists, a part of its leadership being composed of the upper class Vietnamese and the Europeans (French in this case) were identified as opposing the interests of the masses, since they were cooperating with the Japanese invaders. On the other hand, the Communists and other Leftists were considered the "friend" of the people, for they were closely tied with them and their interests.

French Unpopular in Vietnam

It is no wonder that when the Japanese were forced to withdraw at the end of World War II, the Vietnamese wanted independence from the French. Could had any different an attitude towards a country which, not only had exploited them but had also cooperated with the Japanese? The French made all sorts of attempts to regain the country. When they were unable to dominate Vietnam through a puppet ruler, they brought in troops. Thus, a struggle between the Vietnamese people and the French ensued. The Vietnamese won, for they had the vast majority of the masses behind them. It is significant that the Communists played a very leading role in this struggle. Finally, the French were forced to give in, and a conference was called at Geneva in 1954 to bring about a final settlement. Vietnam was temporarily divided into two parts: a northern zone under Communist influence and a southern "neutral" zone, ruled by a pro-western Vietnamese government, a government whose authority did not extend much beyond the capital Saigon, and which had very little or no support from the masses it claimed to rule. Moreover, it was quite evident that this government could not stay in power without the help of the United States which now was replacing France as the major western power in the area. The Geneva settlement also made provision for immediate elections in both north and south to determine the type of government for Vietnam, after which elections the temporary division of the country was to be ended and the duly elected government to take over. These agreements were signed by all parties involved: Communists, other Leftists, pro-western Vietnamese, French etc. etc. The United States solemnly promised to abide by any decisions or conclusions issuing forth from these agreements.

Geneva Accord Not Followed

The Geneva agreements were never fully carried out. The Communist regime in the north indeed held elections and won. The regime in the south never held elections, and it was common knowledge that it was very reluctant to do so, since such elections would result in certain victory for the Communists. At this time the South Vietnamese government, now under Diem, was fully supported and abetted in its refusal to fulfill the Geneva agreements by the United States. Henceforth, the United States became the chief

supporter of the Diem regime, and its principal prop. It is quite evident that without American assistance this regime would have fallen very shortly. Under these circumstances the Communists in the north and south felt that they had been cheated out of victory and that the Diem regime, backed by the United States, had reneged on its promises given at Geneva. Thus, they began actively to undermine the government of the south, a government, they felt, which did not in the least represent the people of the south. In this way the National Liberation Front (NLF) was organized composed of Communists and non-communists Leftists. This organization, in a short while, was able to win the support of a majority of the people of the south, as well as gain a considerable portion of southern territory.

War Communists Powerful

Many have asked how the Communists were able to wield so much influence and power in Vietnam. How come the Communists were assured of winning free elections, not only in the north but also in the south? How come they were able to win over so much of the population and control so much territory in the south? Weren't there any democratic elements in the country, around whom the Vietnamese might gather? The answer, I believe, is a simple one. The Vietnamese people had gone through a very long period of colonial exploitation by a white European country, France. Thus, they had developed a very deep hatred for the West which they identified with colonialism and imperialism. Moreover, they had recently been through a Japanese

occupation, an occupation in which many of their colonial masters and the upper classes of Vietnam had cooperated with the conquerors. Only the Communist and other Leftists took up the cause of liberation and the cause of the masses. As far as democracy in Vietnam was concerned, there was very little to be had. Concepts of democracy have really developed in areas outside the West. Besides, those western countries which came to areas of Africa and Asia were not interested in bringing democracy to these peoples, but rather in exploiting them for their own country's benefit. Add to this the forceful suppression of what small democratic elements did exist in both north and south, in the north by the Communists, in the south by the Diem regime, and you have a very pessimistic picture of democratic potential in Vietnam.

Vietnamese Had Two Choices

Under these circumstances the Vietnamese people were really left with two choices: the Communists or the upper class Diem regime, supported by the West, and identified with white colonialism and imperialism. Since the Communists, for better or for worse, were identified with the national aspirations of the Vietnamese peoples, the choice was not too difficult a one. Thus it was that the Communists made continuous gains in the south until the Johnson administration decided to "step in" with American troops and money. However, it seems at present that in spite of American involvement the Communists have not been defeated, though they have been slowed down a bit. In fact, our government now feels that our

RIC Council Meets

At a meeting of the Council of Rhode Island College on Wednesday, October 26, the Council approved a convocation policy which deals with the nature and management of all convocations and sets guide lines for the planning of future convocations.

The Council will meet again on November 9 to discuss "the major goals and long-range plans of the college." In a recent interview, Dr. Kenneth Lundberg, President of the Council of RIC, stated that a committee had been appointed to recommend to the Council suggestions as to alternate goals of the college compatible with the aims of higher education in the state, such as new majors and minors, new curriculum programs, and new approaches to education or summer sessions.

The Council of Rhode Island College is the chief legislative and regulatory agency of the faculty at RIC, and is composed of 24 faculty members elected to the body. The Council was formed because of pressures on and off the campus, the demands of society for a new type of college graduate, and the demands of the students for new programs which would meet the problems of the world. It was formed to promote the quality of education which would enable the student to meet the demands which society makes upon him.

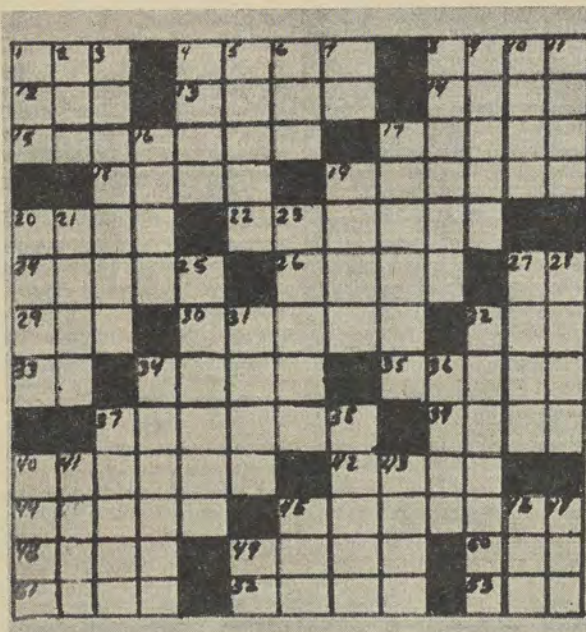
involvement must be increased if the situation in Vietnam is to perceptively change and the Communists forced to negotiate.

Why Extensive Involvement?

The question that now remains to be answered is why such extensive involvement in Vietnam. Does our country have any economic interests in Vietnam? Not really.

VIETNAM

Page 4



ACROSS

1. Stroke with the hand
4. Several families claiming descent from ancestor
8. Tropical (abbrev.)
12. de Jaeiro
13. Tardy
14. Past tense of ride
15. To give knowledge to
17. Number of large sea ducks from the north
18. Rhyme
19. Large hoglike animals
20. To send out
22. Explanation
24. A stupid, silly blunder (slang)
26. Imitated
27. Bromine (abbrev.)
29. A waste cloth
30. A car that didn't sell well
32. English beverage
33. Old Testament (abbrev.)
34. A high, reed instrument
35. Vaporized water
37. Improves, corrects
39. Devours
40. English playwright, Sir Richard
42. To throw about
44. Husband of a countess (pl)
45. Cavities at the mouth of volcanoes
48. A Great Lake
49. A decree

50. Ritardando (abbrev.)
51. Encounter
52. Bends from the waist
53. To watch secretly

DOWN

1. Prior to (prefix)
2. Help
3. Slight-seeing
4. Edible part of a mullosk
5. Tardier
6. Had eaten
7. Neon (abbrev.)
8. A three-legged stool
9. French sculptor, Auguste
10. River in Poland and Czechoslovakia
11. Persian (abbrev.)
16. To quote
17. Tripods which holds a canvas
19. Adhesive
20. A river in north-eastern Spain
21. A ditch filled with water around a castle
23. Made easier
25. Resists authority
27. Flog; whip
28. Male sheep
31. Completed
32. People who tease
34. Beaten eggs cooked in a frying pan
36. Exam
37. The nest of an eagle
38. Tube used for sucking beverages
40. Appear to be
41. Seeds of trailing or climbing plants
43. Edible grains of a certain grass
45. Congress of Industrial Organizations (abbrev.)
46. Tear
47. Pig pen
49. Football fullback (abbrev.)

By Mary Ann Iwuc

Vietnam

(Continued from Page 4)

What about Communist expansion in South-East Asia. This would be considered our basic reason for involvement in the area. Our government feels that any Communist advance in any part of the World threatens the security of this country. The reality of this type of thinking has been challenged by many, even in this country. I shall not go into the pros and cons of this type of thinking. It is quite a thorny question and one which easily merits a separate

article. What I would like to concern myself with is the question of why our country is unable, in its conflict with Communism throughout the world, to win over the peoples of those countries who are working to unite their countries any better themselves, namely the new Asian and African countries and even the already established Latin American countries. It seems that over and over again Communism has succeeded in winning over many of these peoples. One reason indeed is the identification by these peoples of the United States and the West

with colonialism and imperialism, while Communism does not work under such a handicap. It can very easily identify with the interests of the masses of the underdeveloped areas of the world. But why cannot our country do the same? This, I believe is the crucial question.

Generally speaking, the United States has either been unwilling or unable to support the aspirations of the underdeveloped peoples of the world. This can be seen quite clearly in South America where, although we wish to show that we are interested in raising

the level of the Latin American poor (Alliance for Progress etc.), yet we are unwilling to cause a disruption of the *status quo*. Yet it is quite necessary to indeed bring about a disruption of the old order to raise the level of the masses, for the people who are preventing the masses from improving are the ruling classes in power, who naturally wish to keep their basis of power and wealth. Our country finds itself in a dilemma, for though we might like to see the level of the masses of these countries raised, we dare not antagonize the ruling classes because these classes are fully cooperating with American business in its investments and profit-making in Latin America. Thus our country, specifically those interests in our country who are gaining much profit from their investments in Latin America, are not really willing to jeopardize their favorable situation by supporting any reform or mass movements which might lead to the overthrow of the *status quo* and thus destroy their advantageous position. I believe it would be to the interests of the American people as a whole to support the masses of Latin America in their attempts at self-betterment. However, I do not think such attempts at self-betterment would meet with the approval of certain classes in this country, since it would be against their basic interests. These classes control the economic and foreign policies of the United States and as long as they are in power, America will continue supporting those elements in the Latin American countries who wish to maintain their economic interests in order to preserve that power.

In indeed certain interests in this country prevent the United States from supporting the aspirations of the masses of the underdeveloped countries, whether these

countries be in Latin America, Asia or Africa, then what can be done to change the situation in our country, so that indeed America comes to the support of these peoples and thus "beats the Communists at their own game?" I believe that there must be a basic change in the economic and political structures of our country, whereby certain economic and political interests do not dominate to the detriment of the national interest, whereby ten percent of the population does not own ninety percent of the wealth, whereby in this abundant land forty million Americans do not go to bed hungry. I believe these changes can be achieved *only* through Democratic Socialism which, I feel, will not only provide more Americans with the opportunity of self-betterment, but will also prevent certain interest from dominating the government and using the government for their own gain and profit. Such a combination, free enterprise and Socialism will not do away with other motivations so necessary for the progress of any society. It will, however, make our government serve the interests of the American people as a whole rather than this or that class or interest group. Only under such circumstances can there be any viable solutions to the Vietnams of the world. At this point I don't think we can do much else in Vietnam other than completely withdraw, for we lost that battle *long ago* when we failed to win the support of the masses in that country and thus defaulted to the Communists. What we can do is to see to it that no more "Vietnams" occur, and the only way we can do that is to actively support liberation movements throughout the world and thus "pull the rug", as it were from under the Communists. And finally, if we are to actively support such movements we must do away with the class interests and structures in our own country, which prevent us from carrying out such a policy. Capitalism, by its class nature, cannot bring about such changes; the only answer is Democratic Socialism.

Club News

(Continued from Page 1)

Alumni Lounge, Roberts Hall.

CHESS CLUB

The Rhode Island College Chess Club will sponsor a simultaneous exhibition (one person playing all comers simultaneously) by Phil Hirons, a former RIC student. The event will take place in the Student Senate Room at 1 p.m., Thursday, November 3. Anyone interested is invited to attempt to defeat the expert.

I will pay \$1.00 per pound of U.S. or general foreign postage stamps, on or off paper. (No covers or envelopes accepted.)

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This is Russ Kennedy of Balboa Island, California, on an in-port field trip as a student aboard Chapman College's floating campus.

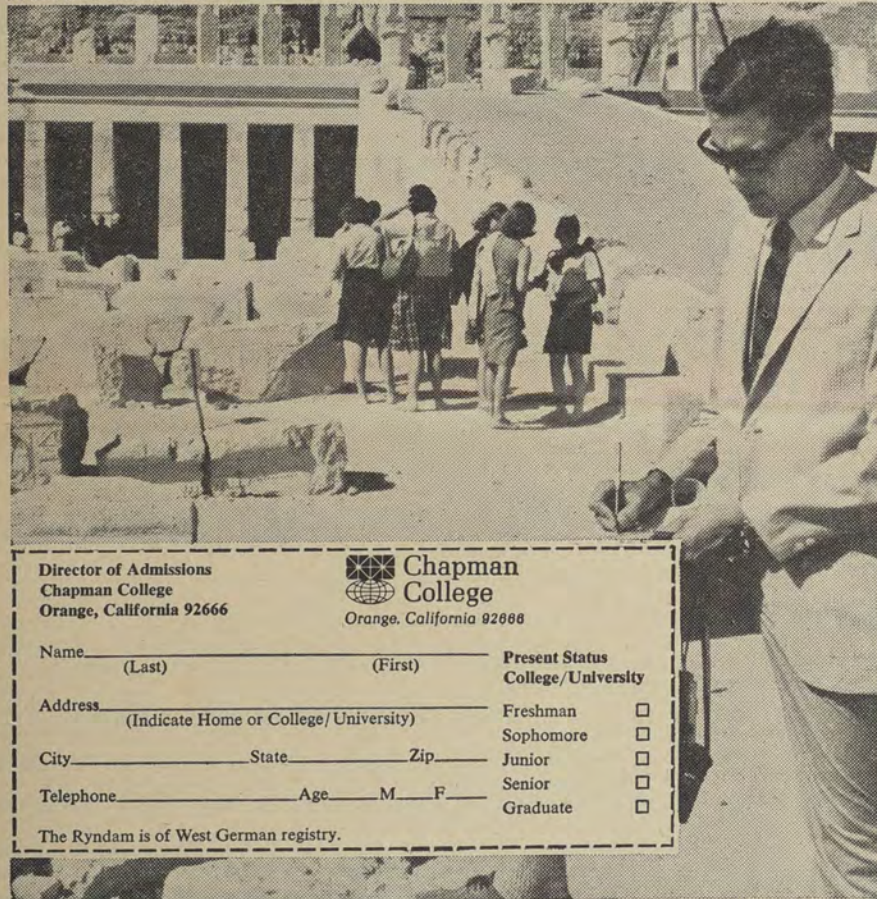
The note he paused to make as fellow students went ahead to inspect Hatshepsut's Tomb in the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, he used to complete an assignment for his Comparative World Cultures professor.

Russ transferred the 12 units earned during the study-travel semester at sea to his record at the University of California at Irvine where he continues studies toward a teaching career in life sciences.


As you read this, 450 other students have begun the fall semester voyage of discovery with Chapman aboard the s.s. RYNDAM, for which Holland-America Line acts as General Passenger Agents.

In February still another 450 will embark from Los Angeles for the spring 1967 semester, this time bound for the Panama Canal, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Great Britain and New York.

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Underclassmen Instrumental In Success Story of Unbeaten Cross Country Squad

For a team that was hardly expected to distinguish itself this fall, the Rhode Island College cross country squad has been a very pleasant surprise. Unbeaten in five meets thus far — a tie with Barrington College mars an otherwise perfect record — Coach Joseph McGinn's charges have exceeded the fondest expectations of all acquainted with the personnel on hand at the season's outset.

If it were any other sport four victories and a tie in five meets might not seem so worthy of comment, but cross country is not just another sport. It is perhaps the least rewarding and certainly the most physically and mentally taxing of collegiate sports. It requires a very special kind of person, one willing to punish himself to the point of complete exhaustion for no more reward than a pat on the back and a two inch spread on page forty-three.

For these reasons the **Anchor** deems it necessary to further acquaint the Rhode Island College community with a team that even if it were winless would still deserve unlimited praise.

A Bleak Horizon

As mentioned previously, the outlook was not bright for the Anchormen harriers as they prepared for their season opener on October 1. The only really experienced returnee from last year's squad was senior Ray Marsland, the team captain and a cross country runner since his schoolboy days at Hope High in Providence. A lot could be expected from Marsland, but behind him the horizon was bleak indeed. The remainder of the squad was dominated by sophomores who, although promising, were nonetheless sophomores and thus could not be expected to equal the efforts of more experienced opposition runners.

Although, as we shall see, the sophomores had a surprise in store, there has been nothing surprising about Marsland. He has been every bit as good as expected. In the four meets in which he has run this fall Ray has not finished lower than fourth (the top ten finishers count in the scoring in cross country), and twice has finished in second place. His best time has been a 24:31 touring of Bridge-water's 4.2 mile course on October 19, and in case you are unimpressed with that clocking just try to match it yourself some day.

An Early Maturity

While Marsland's performances may be considered somewhat of a matter of course, sophomore Ray Nelson's border on the phenomenal. A graduate of Pilgrim High School in Warwick, Nelson failed to set the world on fire as a schoolboy and seemed destined to not much



Rhode Island College's Undefeated Cross Country Team: left to right, Coach Joseph McGinn, Ray Nelson, John Parker, Jeff McCrave, Capt. Ray Marsland, Ralph Fortune and Fred Bayha.

more than mediocrity as a college runner.

Coach McGinn has been among the first to point out, however, that a third, two seconds and a first in four races is somewhat better than mediocrity. Nelson has all season led a "sophomore surge", if you will, that has boosted Rhode Island College to the very upper echelons of New England state college cross country.

Fred Bayha is another second year man who refuses to act his age. A graduate of Veterans' Memorial High School in Warwick, Bayha is one of the few athletes capable of making the transition from track to cross country without suffering complete physical degeneration in the process. As recently as last spring Fred starred on the college track team — indeed, according to Mr. McGinn, he was the college track team — and he has done well enough in cross country to nail down the vital fifth or sixth spots that often are the difference between defeat and victory.

As if the sophomores were not precocious enough, freshman Jeff McCrave has taken over in college where he left off in high school. An impressive performer as a schoolboy at Chaminade High School on Long Island, McCrave like Bayha has been good enough to finish consistently in the pivotal fifth-sixth-seventh range. He holds great promise for the future, and exemplifies the out of state interest that the unexpectedly successful team is attracting.

A Tip of the Hat

Filling out the remainder of the squad are Lou Fontana, Ralph Fortune and John Parker. All three are — you guessed it — sophomores. Fontana, an All State harrier for Mt. Pleasant High two years ago, has thus far had some difficulty in adjusting to the longer collegiate courses (high school courses are only about 2.5 miles in length). Nevertheless, Coach McGinn is banking heavily on Fontana to match in future

years the unquestioned potential that he possesses.

Ralph Fortune, a 1965 graduate of Hope High, is among the team's steadiest runners, and can always be counted on to place among the top ten finishers. John Parker, although hobbled since opening day by a foot injury, figures to be another troublemaker for opposing teams before his graduation two years hence.

These, then, are the seven dedicated if unheralded members of

the Rhode Island College cross country team. The sport in which they participate may be overshadowed publicity-wise by the presence of football and the coming of basketball, but Marsland, Nelson and Co. are not overshadowed by any sport in terms of the rigors involved and the energies expended. Congratulations to a successful team and, more importantly, hats off to some athletes in the fullest sense of the word.

From The Sports Desk:

Quality Replaces Comedy In The American Football League

Professional football sportswriters in New York City were quick to draw a revealing comparison while reviewing the scores of September 18. For on that Sunday both the Giants and the Jets were in action, the Giants in Dallas against the Cowboys and the Jets in New York against Houston.

To those who recall the days of 1962 or 1963, when the Giants were as invincible as the Jets were hopeless, the results of those two games were remarkable indeed. The New York Jets, whose quality used to draw more pigeons than people to the old Polo Grounds, waltzed past the Houston Oilers by a 52 - 13 score in front of more than 50,000 bloodthirsty customers at Shea Stadium. The New York Giants, who used to lose to Eastern Division opponents about once every leap year, were swamped by Dallas to the tune of 52 - 7.

The comparison made is not difficult to visualize for, at least within the boundaries of New York City, it has become obvious that the American Football League is no longer the vastly inferior version of the NFL that it once was. Indeed, the time is not far off when operational equality between the two leagues will hold true not only in New York, but also in Los Angeles, and every point in between.

Closing The Gap

The AFL has caught up in every category but one — quarterbacks. The younger league does have some excellent passers in the likes of Joe Namath, Len Dawson and Jackie Kemp, but still can not approach the consistent excellence of the signal-callers that all but two or three of the NFL clubs can offer. The American League has since 1960

cast away such retreads as Butch Songin and Frank Tripucka, but Babe Parilli, a highly respected AFL quarterback in 1966, would still be on the bench if he played in the NFL.

The older league's lead is gone, or at least is imperceptible, in all other aspects of the game. Running backs such as Paul Lowe, Wray Carlton and Jim Nance are not in danger of losing their jobs to anyone in either league, and the fact that their running mates are Keith Lincoln, Bobby Burnett and Larry Garon indicates the depth as well as the front line quality within AFL backfields. Receivers with the hands, moves and speed of Art Powell, Charlie Hennigan and Don Maynard have given the younger league parity with the NFL pass catchers, and, in case you are tempted to shout "Bob Hayes" in protest, don't overlook the abilities of one Lance Alworth.

A Finger In The Dike

The area in which the American League has made the greatest gains, however, has been on defense. Pro football legend has it that as many as five years are needed to develop a truly capable defensive team, especially in view of the all but sadistic power and ingenuity that opposing offenses employ. Now in its seventh year of operation, the AFL's defensive squads may still get caught with their pants down more often than their NFL counterparts, but anyone who can recall the 63 - 51 fiascos of only four years ago has to marvel at the positive strides that have been taken.

Perhaps the foremost example of the AFL's improvement on defense is only forty miles away in Boston where the Patriots, despite a Punch and Judy offense, are near the top of the Eastern Division standings thanks to an

Phys. Ed. Dept. Offers Recreation Program

The physical Education Department has put a fine recreational program at the disposal of the student body. The programs run from 6:45 to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday. No essential skills are needed. The only requirements are interest and a reasonable facsimile of a body. The activities take place on the following days:

Monday: badminton — male and female participants needed for mixed doubles.

Tuesday: volleyball — males and females
basketball — men

Wednesday: gymnastics — males; high bar, rings, and parallel bars. females: uneven parallel bars and floor exercises.

Thursday: handball — males

Karate classes are also being held for any interested students. Classes meet at 1:00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays and at 3:00 on Wednesdays.

Anyone interested in any activity being offered should be present on the night the activity is run or contact Mr. Taylor of the Physical Education Department through the student mailbox.

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