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VOLUME LXIII Issue 6

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

Wednesday, November 3, 1971

Sight and Sound-Unbound

Multiple Happening

The Fifteenth Anniversary Season of the Rhode Island Civic Chorale and Orchestra, Louis Pichierri, Music Director, opens November 6, at Veterans Memorial Auditorium with a **Multiple Happening**. The Chorale and Orchestra will be joined by Herci and Myles Marsden, with the State Ballet of Rhode Island; the Rhode Island Boys' Choir, Guy Vance Carpenter, Director; and the Classical High School Choir, Sheila Troob and Louis Pichierri, Directors, to present an all contemporary program of music and dance. The program will include *Carmina Burana*, a lush, lusty score, Musical Theatre at its best by Carl Orff and *Gloria*, a feathery, warm, lucid score by Francis Poulenc.

Soloists will be Karen Altman, Soprano, Metropolitan Opera Studio; and Morley Meredith, Baritone, Metropolitan Opera Company.

Tickets are available from the office of Rhode Island Civic Chorale and Orchestra, 93 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I. 02903. Tel. 521-5670, and Avery's, Axelrod's and Ladd's. Dorothy McKenzie, Executive Director 521-5670

"The Circle" opens

Tomorrow!

Distinguished British ancestry will form part of the background for freshman Diane Warren's portrayal of a British society woman when "The Circle" opens tomorrow night in Roberts Theatre for a three-night run. Miss Warren, who is no less than a great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Britain's youngest Prime Minister, William Pitt, also has notable connections with the world of show business. But that is rather more complicated, and a slightly longer story.

When Diane's maternal grandmother came over to the United States from England, she was accompanied by two brothers; their family name was Powell. On the boat there was a family quarrel and the two brothers had a falling-out. One of them, named William, disappeared when they had cleared immigration, never to be seen or heard from again...until he turned up in the movies some years later in the famous person of William Powell, whose career in Hollywood spanned some 25 years. A distinguished great-uncle whom Diane never met.

Theatre being in her blood, it hardly seems surprising that Diane Warren (of Warren, Rhode Island) should be selected to play a central role in "The Circle" as her debut on the RIC campus. With a long list of acting credits already, she is aiming at a professional career in the theatre.

The play, a nostalgic comedy of the 1920's by Somerset Maugham, will be presented at 8:15 p.m., Thursday through Saturday. An ID card admits students.

CATV Conference

A conference about cable television will meet December 4 at RIC.

The conference sponsored by the RIC speech and theatre department is planned to promote public discussion of cable television (CATV) before the State Public Utilities Commission studies applications of 22 firms that would like to install CATV in R.I.

A few general presentations and ten to fifteen workshops on locally originating CATV programs, franchising and advertising policies as well as many other topics are planned.

Hearings according to Archie Smith, Commission chairman, are expected to start anytime between the end of November and the month of December.

Since 1969 the Public Utilities Commission has been authorized to give licenses for CATV systems. Rhode Island's only operating CATV system is located in Westerly. It began operating in 1966 before a state license was needed.

CATV is a way of transmitting T.V. programs through a cable system to subscribers homes. Improved reception, programs from distant stations are two possibilities it offers.

Mr. Robert Sauber of Providence will be chairman of the conference. Mr. Sauber teaches in the Edward R. Murrow Center of the Fletcher School at Tufts University.

Help is needed in research, community involvement and conference participation at all levels. Students wishing to take part in the CATV revolution by should call Robert Sauber in Craigh Lee room 111 Extension 265.

Free Seminar on "Troilus and Cressida"

Trinity Square Repertory Company offers a free seminar on Shakespeare's comic romance *Troilus and Cressida*, November 9 and 16, in the first floor lounge of Trinity United Methodist Church, Broad and Bridgman Sts., downstairs from the Trinity Square Playhouse lobby.

Both Tuesday seminars will be held from 1:30-2:30 p.m. and will be conducted by Mrs. Judith Austin Kilborn, who received a B.A. degree from Mt. Holyoke and a M.A.T. from Harvard. She advises that those interested should attend both sessions for a complete discussion.

Troilus and Cressida, which opened November 2 at the Trinity Square Playhouse, is set in war-torn Troy and deals with the misadventures of the lovers amidst the chaos of battle. The anti-war sentiment and the satiric look at battle make the play relevant today as well as in Shakespeare's time.

The Trinity production is a fresh look at the play; a new approach that is modern and funny yet respectful of the classic tradition. This approach will be discussed more fully by Mrs. Kilborn in the seminar.

For a more informal atmosphere and a freer discussion, enrollment will be limited. Anyone interested in making a reservation can call the Trinity Square business office at 401-351-4514, and ask for Mrs. Elaine Ugonik.

Field Trip To London and Dublin Planned

Freshmen and sophomores who have elected Plan A are being offered the opportunity to take a two-week "field trip" to Dublin and London in March, 1972, for the purpose of seeing a number of plays at such world famous theatres as Dublin's Abbey and London's Old Vic. This "field trip" is planned as an optional part of General Studies 151, Section Four, whose topic is Contemporary Drama. Dr. James E. White, of the English Department, who will conduct the course and the tour for those who wish to go, intends the course to examine more than the play as a written document. Students will see live productions here on campus, at Trinity Square and in Boston, as well as in Dublin and London. Where possible, students will interview directors, actors, set designers, playwrights and critics, all of this with the aim of seeing and understanding as many facets of the play as possible.

The theatre tour, which is designed for and intended primarily for Plan A students, may also be available to a small number of others (students, faculty or parents) to serve individual interests. Students in Plan A have first priority to pre-register in GS-151-4 and to make application for the tour. The cost of the tour, approximately \$339, covers air fare from Boston, hotel, breakfasts, certain land transportation abroad, and theatre tickets. Dr. White will hold a meeting in the English Department Seminar-Library on November 2 at 11 a.m. for those interested in learning more about the tour.

Shakespeare goes 'anti-war' 'Troilus and Cressida' at Trinity

William Shakespeare's comic masterpiece *Troilus and Cressida* is the new Trinity Square Repertory Company offering which opened yesterday at Trinity Square Playhouse in Providence. Director Adrian Hall has taken a new approach to the classic piece which depicts the humorous trials and tribulations of lovers caught in the misadventures of the Trojan War.

An "environmental" scenic design which incorporates audience with staging is being executed by Trinity Square's Eugene Lee. Complex lighting effects have been done by Roger Morgan with costumes, reflective of Fellini's "Satyricon," designed by Betsey Potter. Special musical score for the Shakespearean classic has been written by composer-in-residence Richard Cumming.

According to director Hall, "We're doing something quite different with this work, bringing out the fact that it's one of Shakespeare's funniest -- and the most anti-war piece of them all."

The famous heroes who figured so strongly in the mythic-historic battles which set the scene for *Troilus and Cressida* include Ulysses (Richard Kneeland), Agamemnon (William Cain), Hector (Richard Kavanaugh), Achilles (David Kennett), Paris (Jon Kimbell), Nestor (David C. Jones), Aeneas (William Damkoehler), Priam (Donald Somers).

Cressida is being portrayed by Jobeth Williams and *Troilus* by

Cont. on P. 6

Budget Recommendation Kauffman speaks to RIC Council

**"Cannot cut further without
devastating consequence."**



**"This will be my top priority for the
remainder of the year"**

The first of four additional Faculty Council meetings scheduled for the year was held on October 27 in Amos Lecture Hall; President Kauffman spoke about the projected college budget for the academic year '72-'73. The following is a copy of the text from which Dr. Kauffman spoke:

I am glad to have an opportunity to acquaint you with the facts concerning the vital budget process, the outcome of which predetermines so many of our actions in operating and in developing this college.

First of all, I want to describe the budget process so that you will know where we are on the continuum and where we are going.

In the late Spring of 1971, with the cooperation of all departments and deans, budget requests for 1972-73 were put together for my study and action. For the most part, academic departments made known their needs prior to definite knowledge of the Legislature's appropriation for higher education for this current year. In the late summer, working with the deans and vice presidents, I developed an overall college budget request for 1972-73 which was presented to the Commissioner's Office in early September. Last week, I explained and defended that budget request before the Board of Regents and the Commissioner.

The next step is for the Regents to transmit their overall budget request to the Executive Branch-Budget Director and Governor--for their review. The Governor will then be required to make his budget recommendation to the General Assembly, early in February. The final outcome of this process will take place only when the General Assembly acts upon appropriations in the late Spring of 1972. So there is a long way to go yet!

Let me tell you what I recommended for the Rhode Island College 1972-73 budget. After trimming our request in what I consider to be a responsible manner, and taking into account our significant enrollment growth, I recommended a state ap-

propriation of \$9.5 million, an increase of \$1.6 million over the current year, or an increase of 20.6%. This \$1.6 million is actually \$24,000 less than the state appropriation which the Board of Regents originally approved for this 1971-72 budget. (We ended up with a -4% appropriation at the end of the long process.)

Essentially, I tied next year's budget request directly to our enrollment increases, increased costs due to inflation and to the need to provide adequate salary increments for college staff.

A Word About the Enrollment Growth of Rhode Island College

For this Fall, we projected an enrollment growth of 10% over last year. It actually turned out to be 15%. We did not turn away qualified students, despite the budgetary restrictions placed upon us, and the faculty and staff have extended themselves remarkably to meet the increased burdens that have resulted.

If we look at the enrollment growth from my first year here, 1968-69 through our projected enrollment for next year--1972-73, we find the following increases: (5 year period)

Full-time Undergraduate (From 2,779 to 4,500) Increase of 60.9%

Part-time Undergraduate (From 143 FTE to 425 FTE) Increase of 197%

Graduate (946 FTE to 1,356 FTE) Increase of 45%

Total-FTE Enrollment (From 3,858 to 6,281) Increase of 63%

Total Head Count (All Degree Candidates) Increase of 55.5%

Ingredients of 1972-73 Budget Request

The major elements comprising the \$1.6 budget increase requested are the following:

1. Faculty Salary Increments based on 12% - \$469,122
2. Administrative Salary Increments based on 10% - \$114,289
3. Expanded Summer Session - \$105,000
4. 37 1/2 New Faculty Positions - \$466,000
5. 18 1/2 New Support Positions - \$180,000

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Editorial Page

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Knowing full well the capabilities and talents of Ken Hokenson as Senator, Committee Chairman, Council Member, and friend, he has proven to be an asset in all four categories. I have worked with him on Senate and Council and his contributions to both of these bodies are priceless.

With full confidence in him and much success to him, I heartily endorse Ken Hokenson for the office of President of the Student Senate.

I sincerely hope that he can withstand the pains of this office and not succumb to the brutal forces that result from it.

Joseph L. Lamarca, III

Dear Sir:

I am announcing my candidacy for the position of Freshmen representative in the Student Senate. I pledge to my fellow students to help mold the Senate into a viable and meaningful body. If I am elected I pledge that I will serve out my term to my fullest ability and if there is criticism of me or my positions I will stand by them and let you pass the final decision on me when I run for reelection. I will, as your representative always be open to new ideas and your advice to me will always be welcomed and greatly repeated.

Sincerely yours,
Paul K. Andrew
Candidate for Student
Senate Representative
Class of 1975

Dear Sirs

I would like to announce my candidacy for the position of Student Senate President. I am now one of the senators for the class of 1972. It is my intent with this announcement to tell you what I have already done as experience and what I intend to do when elected.

In my short tenure as Senior Class Senator I have introduced motions into the Senate which are the basis for the following:

an investigation of bookstore prices which is leading to a student run used book exchange

a motion which assured the continuance of publication of a yearbook this year

a motion for the adoption of the Jewish Student Union as an official college organization

When elected three major corrections in the operation of student government I intend to institute are a) abolitionment of Robert's Rules of Order, b) abolitionment of the bureaucratic committee system, and c) the inclusion of one interest student organizations for consideration in senate allocations.

Besides my participation in student government I am also involved in the R.I.C. Educational Honor Society, the Debate Society, the History Student Advisory Committee, and the Faculty Council Committee on Athletic Policy. Because of my experience in many facets of college life I hope you will support me on election day

Gary J. Hennessey

Viewpoint: "Making Words into Action"

D. J. Lynch

I am announcing my candidacy for senator from the class of '74. This decision was made after due thought and consultation with individuals whose judgment I trust. The reason I am running is simple: I am concerned about the place at which I go to school. I also feel that one who criticizes various things all the while should not only criticize, but get involved and help change what he is criticizing. There seem to be quite a few individuals on this campus who are very free to criticize the Senate (and indeed, some of them have even walked away from the situation in disgust) but very, very few who want to help. I have decided that I will "put my money where my mouth is."

I'm sure you're all curious as to my platform. Herewith, I will outline it:

The class of '74 can count on me. I WILL NOT RESIGN as I believe that in running I undertook a responsibility to serve out my full term to the best of my ability if elected. I take this responsibility seriously. I assure the class I have plenty of time to devote to the Senate, as I have no employment, other activities that might interfere, etc.

I want to try to be representative of the class. I'd like to meet as many people as possible on campus and hear what they have to say about things; it will help me to do my job better. Please feel free to talk to me if there is something bugging you. If you can't find me, see Larry Di Rocco in the Senate office and he can put you in touch with me.

Since I am running from the class of '74, I will support my class to the best of my ability, and give any assistance the leadership of the class may desire in the activities of the class.

My political orientation is Rational Liberal. A college is an intellectual center and must necessarily keep ahead of things in the world, always searching for new and different ways. However, change must be approached rationally and maturely. It must be well thought out and carried out reasonably yet forcefully. This is no place for any vestiges of stagnation, or of repression. Yet it is also no place for irresponsibility.

Student Power is important. Students have a legitimate voice in the decision-making processes of the college community. That means being a part of that process and not merely in an advisory capacity, which is really no power at all. Student apathy, not the college administration, is the biggest roadblock to student power; student involvement must be active participation by all if it is to mean anything. It must be mature and responsible participation. No one has ever been swayed to a certain point of view by violent activism. If students show they are truly interested in a mature fashion in the affairs of the college, they have every right to "Power" in the true sense of the word. But the main thing is for people to care, to be involved. As a Senator, I will aim for the maximum number of people to be involved.

To get people involved you need communications. It is my opinion that communications are very poor on this campus; no one seems to know what is coming off. As Senator, I intend to do something about this. I think that if people knew what was going on we would have less apathy.

Through the constitutional commission (of which I am part)

the Senate is writing the new constitution. I think the structure is immaterial, other than it ought to be as flexible and usable as possible. The root of the problem is the people in the structure. I hope the Senate can spend less time on "points of order" and more time on issues of concern to students. But there again, for any structure to work effectively, the people using it must make it serve their best interests.

Lastly, some people have criticized me as being "narrow-minded" and "not allowing for others' views". Let me assure you all that I don't feel that way. My way is not the only way, and I am always willing to change my viewpoint when I see that my way may not be the best. I am not committed to any ideology other than getting things done. I try to consider other's viewpoints, and never do I even entertain the thought that I have the best way or the last word. I know I make mistakes and overlook things. I also respect the right of every person to his own opinion. I however, do believe in taking a stand on an issue as opposed to being wishy-washy; but I never take a final stand. . . things are always subject to change, when for good reason they must change, I do stand firm on important points, but on lesser matters and trivia I try to be flexible. I never try to ram my opinion down someone's throat. I want to hear what everyone has to say. As a Senator, I will give the highest consideration to the views of my constituency as they are expressed to me; for it is, as in every other political situation, their votes that keep me in office.

What I don't want to see happen on Senate is the kind of thing that happened last meeting. A proposal was introduced by buy a TV for the Student Union. Great. The TV would be taken care of by Dean Eustis and available on request for student use. A certain senator, whom I don't name, insisted that this be referred to the Student Union Board of Governors' Service Board. WHY, pray tell? The TV, and regulations for its use were set up specifically by the Senate. The senator in question did not argue the merits of the TV in the Union. He simply argued in terms of which bureaucratic channel. The important issue, which was agreed on and passed by the majority of Senators, is the TV. The students who are going to be watching the TV are not going to care whether or not Senate, BOG, or the administration put it there. The important thing is having a TV for the students. This to me illustrates why Senate is not as effective as it could be. . . too much time on procedure, not enough time on issues.

I don't mean to blow my own horn, but since I am running for office, I think those who might vote for me have a right to know a little about me. My experience in student government includes youth organizations; last year I was Freshman Senator at De Paul University, from which I transferred. This year, I am on the Faculty Council Committee on Conditions and Services, and I serve on the Constitutional Commission appointed by the Senate.

In conclusion, I hope to see as many people as possible at the polls. I mean this. . . even if you don't care, vote anyway. Since the polls will be in Donovan, there's really no excuse for not voting. So, please vote for the candidates you feel will do the job. Senate isn't going to be anything unless you give it support, by at least voting in the election, and after the election, taking an interest in what is going on.

Viewpoint: "China in the U.N."

by D. Wood

Predictably enough, there are still a great number of "intellectuals" in American colleges and universities who will undertake the task of defending the role of U.S. Imperialism in the world today. For a few crumbs here and a research grant there, they will concoct all sorts of myths about a starry-eyed Uncle Sam who tries to import "democracy" and "the American way" to those less fortunate than ourselves. Take, for example, the civilizing mission of our armed forces in Vietnam, in Laos, and in the Dominican Republic. When U. S. foreign policy fails, it is because ingrates have rejected our government's hospitality or have somehow "stabbed us in the back," perhaps by not making their elections look democratic enough.

Equally predictable is the fact that there are increasing numbers of intellectuals in America, in Vietnam, and throughout the world who can no longer stomach such intolerable lies.

The recent and long overdue admission of The People's Republic of China to the United Nations signifies two things: that an ever-growing number of nations will no longer be cowed by the threats of U. S. monopoly capitol and that China, after just 22 years of socialist revolution, has emerged as a great power with substantial influence among the developing nations of the world. As hard as the Nixon-Agnew-Bush team tried to deny the overwhelmingly obvious geographical, historical, and political fact that only one China exists, their efforts ended in much-deserved failure. As much as they tried to import some shred of respectability to the tinhorn dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek, a dictatorship that has never dared to hold even a phony election, they found that few nations would be party to such a travesty. Among the thirty-four countries that voted with the U. S. against the Albanian resolution, one could find such notable democracies as the respective governments of Haiti, El Salvador, Paraguay, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and the Union of South Africa with her puppets Lesotho and Malawi. The list goes on ad nauseam. Even good-will ambassador Agnew could not scrape together enough votes in spite of his peacock-eating in Iran and his affection for the military dictatorship in Greece.

And now that they have been beaten in a plebiscite of all the nations of the world on the question of whether U. S. Imperialism can continue to bully the U. N., our government leaders cry "foul." From Washington we hear ominous rumblings of foreign aid cuts and smaller contributions to the United Nations; the "ingrates" have once again "stabbed us in the back." The United Nations, such a wonderful forum for exposes during the Great Cuban Missile Crisis, is now a "propaganda sounding board for the Left."

What has in fact happened is that the government of 800 million people has now come into its rightful place in international politics over the protests of the richest and most unprincipled monopoly capitalist class the world has ever known. The ramifications

of Chinese entrance into the U. N. are only beginning to be felt. Certainly they foreshadow a great remodeling of world politics, a remodeling that has been long awaited by revolutionary people everywhere.

**The ANCHOR will be
sponsoring a column
open to all organizations
and groups
featuring coming events
of interest
to the campus.**

**Please submit all information
the Friday before publication
and a week in advance if
you feel if it's worth a story.**



S. Dibiasio and D. Warren in "The Circle"
see story on page one.

Registration Requirements

1. To register you must be 18, or going to be in your 18th year, a United States citizen, a resident of R. I. for 1 year and Providence for 6 months (one may register at any time, but may not vote until a year's residency is completed).
2. You will be asked to give the following information: name, street address, place and date of birth, dates you last came to reside in R. I. and in Providence.
3. If you are a naturalized citizen, you must present naturalization papers.
4. You will be asked to sign the registration form. You will not be required to show proof of age but if a person's right to vote is successfully challenged then the person could be convicted for perjury.
5. To vote you must be registered 60 days before an election.

Place of Registration

Board of Canvassers, City Hall, Mon. through Fri., 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Party Affiliation

1. A voter does not declare his party affiliation when he registers in R. I.
1. After initial registration a voter may vote in the primary of either party.
2. By voting in a primary or signing nomination papers of a particular political party, a voter is prohibited from voting in a primary of another party and signing nomination papers of a candidate in another party for 26 months.

Election Dates

April 11, 1972 Presidential Preference Primaries and election of delegates to National Conventions.

November 7, 1972 General Election.

Where Do You Vote?

In your voting district. Call the Board of Canvassers or the League of Women Voters for exact location.

Election Times 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. in Providence.

What Do You Do on Election Day?

1. Identify yourself at the polls by signing a ballot application form. Your signature will be compared with that on your original registration card.

For Further Information

Call your local Board of Canvassers, office of the Secretary of State, or the League of Women Voters of Providence.

Imperialism

Moving the anti-war movement into anti-imperialistic politics is not a question of changing targets for demonstrations. We must develop programs that create pressure for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all military material and aid; an end to aid to governments like Greece and South Africa, and an embargo on all trade and investment in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies; improving terms of trade to benefit developing countries; an end to hostility with Cuba; an elimination of the CIA.

In a positive direction, we should provide aid to liberation struggles and support progressive forces around the world. A key area of the anti-imperialist struggle will be the resistance to anti-Japanese and anti-European propaganda that attempts to prepare the American people for the emerging inter-imperialist rivalries. We should attempt to strengthen the ties between the working classes of Europe and Asia with the working classes of America through joint economic and political struggles aimed at the international capitalist system.

At the same time, we should realize that any struggle that weakens the maneuverability of the banks and multi-national

corporations — from tax struggles to ecology struggles, to struggles for worker's control over production — may in fact seriously weaken the heart of American imperialism and thereby make it easier for those who struggle against it around the world. Needless to say, we are not in favor of weakening American imperialism only to replace it with Japanese imperialism, which is all the more reason to focus attack, not just on the military aspects of imperialism, but on the capitalist system itself which creates this imperialism. Only a socialist revolution in the United States will provide a real alternative to imperialism.

The irrational way in which the economy as a whole (and cities that are effected by it) develop creates a crisis for social services. Inadequate housing, inadequate transportation, poor and declining educational facilities, inadequate medical care that is priced too high for many to take advantage of, are among the problems that demand immediate solutions. The crisis is often intensified by the fact that wealthier people have moved out of the declining cities that capitalism has ruined, leaving them to the poor and working people who

(Cont. on P. 8)

Colloquium Scheduled

The Chaplains' Colloquium will be held on Tuesday, November 9th, at 1:00 p.m. in the Outside Inn Coffee House under Donovan Dining Center. Mr. Kenneth Walker, guest speaker, will discuss "The Teacher as Urban Innovator." All students and faculty are invited to attend.

Rev. Basil DePinto
Rev. David A. Ames

Debate Victories

The RIC debate team has entered two tournaments and returned with some victories. At the Dartmouth Tourney our team defeated New York University and had a tie decision with Dartmouth College. At the Southern New England Invitational Debate Tournament we defeated Emerson College (a college that specializes in spoken communication) and Pace College (of Long Island).

The topic in all these debates was RESOLVED: THAT GREATER CONTROLS SHOULD BE PLACED UPON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES GATHERING AND UTILIZING INFORMATION ABOUT UNITED STATES CITIZENS. In the debate with Southern Connecticut State College, the score was 29 to 34; the main problem, as the judge mentioned, was that our team "did not show excessive abuse of the Government to power."

Active debaters at one or both of these two tournaments were Linda Lafrenaye, Linda Aubin, Pamela Heslin, Anne K. Joyce, Carole Poznanski, Greg Hart, Gary Hennessey, and Bill Arneith.

Next the team will compete at the Colby College Tournament this coming weekend. The Director of Forensics, Prof. Philip C. Joyce, has arranged for a major debate on our campus with Curry College on Tuesday, November 16, at 7 p.m. The debate will be held in Craig Lee 224 and 225. Cider will be served. Here's your chance to hear our team in action.

Chaplains Reception

An informal reception welcoming the Reverend Edmund W. Fetter, Jack

An informal reception welcoming the Reverends Edmund W. Fetter, Jack Stevens and Dave Ames was held Sunday, October 31, from 4 to 6 in the Round Top Center of Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence. The Reverends are Chaplains sponsored by the R. I. Commission of United Ministries in Higher Education, on the campuses of URI, RIJC, and RIC.

Folk music was provided by the Reverend Joe Beardsley. Slides of each of the campuses were shown also.

The United Ministries in Higher Education is composed of various denominations, for example, Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and United Church of Christ, who support ecumenical chaplaincies at URI, RIJC, and RIC.

As Dr. Carl Stenberg, a member of the executive committee explained, the various denominations pool their funds and support these chaplaincies for living expenses, programs, etc. Instead of each denomination sending a chaplain they pool funds and support one chaplain at each of the three campuses.

The reason for the receptions was to acquaint some people with the UCC which sponsors the ministers and to get support for future programs.

"Zap!! You're Disentegrated"

by Robert Barkan and Leonard Siegel
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(Mr. Barkan received a Masters in Electrical Engineering at Stanford University. He is a member of the Pacific Studies Center and is currently researching the use of technology by the police and the military. Mr. Siegel, who studied physics at Stanford, is also a member of the Pacific Studies Center. He is currently writing an article on the Electronic Battlefield in Vietnam.)

If Pentagon plans are successful, Buck Rogers' "Death Ray" will be operational by 1980. The laser, a beam of high-energy light popularly acclaimed for its potential applications in communications and medicine, is nevertheless making its greatest contributions to the military. After spending \$100 million dollars over the past ten years the Pentagon will soon add laser ray guns to its arsenal of weapons. Presently, government engineers, working under secrecy comparable to that surrounding the World War II Manhattan Project (atomic bomb), are creating a warfare in which supersonic planes and missiles will color the sky with deadly beams of high energy light.

To the weapons engineer, the laser is appealing because it can rapidly and accurately focus vast amounts of energy, heating targets to the point where they melt, burn, or explode. Recognizing this, the Defense Department's Advances Research Project Agency (ARPA) launched its initial laser lethal weapons program in 1961, only two years after the first operating laser was demonstrated. In February of that year, the Pentagon conducted a special briefing for over seventy aerospace companies anxious to divide up the initial funding of \$2.5 million. At that time, the military foresaw using the laser primarily for ballistic missile defense, but in 1962, the Army's Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia issued requests to industry for a handheld anti-personnel laser gun as well.

During the mid-sixties, the development of laser weaponry was impeded by high costs, limited efficiency, and a technological problem — scientists were not able to create lasers with high enough power to be used as weapons. But a classified breakthrough rekindled the Pentagon's interest. In 1968, United Aircraft developed the first efficient high-power laser, and ARPA set up a top secret project, code named "Eighth Card" to oversee further development. Under a subsidiary research project, "Black Eye", engineers studied the feasibility of equipping satellites with laser guns to disable sensors aboard "hostile" satellites.

Since that time, development of laser weaponry has continued at high funding levels — \$30 million a year — and the research is paying off. Already the Army has used a laser to penetrate armor plating at a range of several hundred yards. At the center for laser weapons research, the Air Force's Special Weapons Laboratory near Albuquerque, New Mexico, a prototype laser gun was used to shoot down an unmanned aircraft.

The application of lasers exemplifies the domination of science and technology by the military. According to a survey reported in *Electronic News*, about \$70 million will be spent for military laser devices. Yet only \$9 million will be spent for laser development for medicine and \$20 million for non-military communication.

The Pentagon is not spending its laser money just to prepare for a hypothetical future war. For the past few years, laser devices have

been used in Vietnam for searching out and spying on enemy troops. Laser-guided bombs, used daily in Indo-China, are credited with a tenfold increase in the accuracy of weapons delivery.

In the near future, laser ray guns appear to be feasible for defense against low-flying targets at forward air bases, for on-board ship defense against guided missiles and for disabling the enemy's spying devices. The Air Force is considering equipping its forthcoming F-15 fighter and B-1 bomber with laser weapons capable of destroying aircraft and missiles.

Recently, ARPA requested \$5.8 million to study the feasibility of supplementing the costly Safeguard ABM system with laser weaponry. Pentagon hopes to expand the use of lasers to destroy incoming ICBM's.

The government's attitude toward lasers may best be expressed by a management consultant who recently stated that the laser "will be the most revolutionary tool for mankind since the atom bomb."

Where Does The Money Come From

This is a key question that working people always ask when we talk about the various programs that are necessary to rebuild America. Part of the answer comes in the section above — through a redistribution of taxes so that the wealthy no longer benefit from an unfair tax system. Equally important, on the national level, must be the termination of the huge giveaway programs that benefit the large corporations. Minimizing expenditures on military adventures and military hardware will allow for tens of billions of dollars to be freed to meet human needs. Just recently, Lockheed got a \$250 million loan, but while that was highly publicized, the fact is, there are literally hundreds of such giveaways embedded in the federal budget. The budget works to redistribute wealth from the poor to the rich — a procedure which must be fought against.

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On Record

"Discovering Carl Nielsen"

B. Mayoh

It is not an easy thing to discover the six symphonies, three concertos, and numerous other works by the Danish Composer Carl Nielsen (1865-1931). If a measure of national recognition came at last to Nielsen in his native Denmark, it came late in his life when he had almost given up on music. He confessed his bitter disappointment about a lack of international recognition to his daughter in the year of his death, 1931. "I know I've done it as well as I could," he said with bitter resignation, "but I wonder if it's all any use? Maybe what I want is all wrong. Maybe it's nothing." And when recognition came at last to Nielsen on the national celebration of his sixtieth birthday in Denmark, he was ready for it, the long years of neglect at home forcing the following pungent comment out of him for the benefit of the inquiring press: "If I could have my life again," he said, "I would whip all artistic whims out of my head and be apprenticed to a trade or to do some useful thing in which I could see a real result. I've never been able to live by composing."

There is a sad and painful irony, seen in retrospect, in a comment made on a young Nielsen's "Little Suite For Strings" in 1888. The work, performed at the concert hall in Denmark's Tivoli Gardens, was an immediate success and was heralded in the press as a piece by "Mr. Carl Nielsen, whom nobody knows." It has been forty years since Nielsen's death and yet, on the international music scene today, he is still a man "whom nobody knows."

Perhaps the lack of international recognition for Nielsen stems out of a lasting inability to neatly catalogue him as an adherent to any one musical school. Faced with numerous musical roads to follow as he came of age with the turn of the century, Nielsen chose instead to follow one largely of his own making, a path that allowed his vibrant music to develop its distinctly individual strain while touching upon the romantic and modern schools as he went along, musically maturing with every measured step of the way. Nielsen broke with a Scandinavian musical tradition in the Mendelssohnian heritage "of soft smoothing over," as he would term it years later. Although in his formal training he was a student of Niels Gade, the most respected Danish composer of his day, Nielsen seems to have had no intention, right from the beginning, of following in the delicate and melodic footsteps of his Danish teacher. "It is a fact," he would write home while a student in Paris, "that he who brandishes the hardest fist will be remembered longest. Beethoven... Bach, Berlioz... and the like have all given their time a black eye."

But Nielsen also broke with tradition in another way. He was born into a nationalist tradition when it came to music, yet his own compositions - except for his songs - generally have nothing to do with a musical evocation of his Danish homeland. His music is instead international and largely absolute, save for the acknowledged emotive conflict primarily present in the programmatic Fourth Symphony, and Nielsen finally emerges with the embodiment - considered by many to be this century's greatest - of the German symphonic tradition first established by Beethoven and carried on in the nineteenth century by Brahms, Bruckner, and Mahler. Nielsen, therefore, was first and foremost a classical symphonist - an odd calling for a Dane supposedly nurtured in a nationalist tradition; and it is in his remarkably individual and vibrant symphonies that his true musical genius fully emerges.

No doubt the composer's lingering attachment to the classical romanticism of Brahms has hurt his reputation, as has his musical conservatism, when viewed in the light of the striking

musical developments and innovations made in the early part of the twentieth century (it should be remembered that Nielsen was composing his best works in Copenhagen at the same time that Stravinsky and Berg were setting the musical world on its ear in Paris); yet Carl Nielsen was, nonetheless, a composer of striking originality whose only fault may have been that he did not move fast enough. That he did in fact move and develop musically through the course of his life cannot possibly be denied, but he set his own pace; the tremendous difference between his melodic 1911 Violin Concerto and the dissonant Clarinet Concerto of 1928, not to mention the world of striking difference that separates his First and Second Symphonies from his Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, would attest vividly enough to that claim.

Today, Nielsen is rightly regarded as Scandinavia's greatest composer alongside Grieg; yet his works, unlike those of Grieg who followed a nationalistic tradition in his music, are only infrequently played by non-Scandinavian orchestras and the greater majority of the admittedly small musical public has never heard of him, which is unfortunate indeed to anyone who knows his music.

But a good deal of Nielsen's lack of recognition may stem from the fact that up until several short years ago his various works could not be found even on record, much less in the concert hall. Today, thanks largely to Columbia Masterworks and Vox-Turnabout, Nielsen can be found on record. Yet, in an age where there is usually a score of available recordings of any one musical piece, the number of Nielsen recordings is still painfully small indeed. A look at the Nielsen listings in the current Schwann Guide for October provides the unmistakable evidence - Nielsen's Third Symphony (sinfonia expansiva), his Flute Concerto and his Violin Concerto have been recorded only once as yet. His First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Symphonies, as well as his Clarinet Concerto (done on an RCA release, in one instance, with Benny Goodman), have been recorded twice. The most extensively recorded piece by Nielsen is his famous Fourth Symphony - "The Inextinguishable," which has been recorded just four times.

If Nielsen found his greatest musical expression in the symphonic form, his Fourth and Fifth Symphonies must be ranked as his two masterpieces - the highest and fullest expression of his true musical genius. The Fourth symphony, written during World War I, is his most popular and best known work (if anything by Nielsen can be said to be popular), yet the Fifth Symphony, written just after the close of the war, must be said to be his single greatest composition. Both symphonies, the Fourth by intention and the Fifth by logical implication, are musical expressions of man's neverending conflict with himself concerning his unresolved duality - where man's "progressive, constructive instincts," as David Johnson writes, "are at war with other elements (also human) that confront him with indifference or downright hostility." The music in both symphonies is often violent as the conflict for supremacy rages; at times, especially in the closing section of the first movement in the Fifth Symphony, it is especially cacophonous, yet at other points dispersed throughout both works the musical struggle lapses, though only for a time, and in the peaceful lull the composer is quick to captivate with a beautiful melodic theme. But the conflict is always quick to re-assert itself and the lyrical passages, such as the beautiful theme of human aspiration in the Fourth Symphony, are either laughed at in derisive scorn by the hooting brass

Movie Review

"Here's to you Nicola and Bart..."

B. Mayoh

"In all my life," said Bartolomeo Vanzetti, former Plymouth fish peddler by trade, guilty murderer along with Nicola Sacco by a Dedham jury's decision, "I have never stole and have never killed and I have never spilled blood. That is what I want to say. And it is not all... I am suffering here because I am a radical and indeed I am a radical; I have suffered more for my family and for my beloved than for myself; but I am so convinced to be right that if you could execute me two times, and if I could be reborn again two other times, I would live again to do what I have done already."

"I have finished. Thank you." Moments later Judge Albert Thayer, a rabid anti-radical who had presided over the two Italian anarchist's stormy 1921 trial in the same courtroom, pronounced sentence first on Sacco - "... death by the passage of a current of electricity through your body." As Vanzetti's similar sentence was being read before the court Sacco broke in, his voice shrill and furious - "You know I am innocent!" he shouted from his box at Judge Thayer. "That is the same words I pronounced seven years ago! You condemn two innocent men!"

Seven months later on the appointed day in August, 1927, a plea for clemency having been denied in the meantime by the Governor of Massachusetts, Sacco and Vanzetti went to the death chamber and for many people, firm or even undecided in their belief that the two were innocent, American justice never meant the same thing again. "The headlines screamed that Sacco and Vanzetti had been executed," Frederick Lewis Allen wrote in *Only Yesterday*, "and men read them with a shiver, and wondered, perhaps, if this thing which had been done with such awful finality were the just deserts of crime or a hideous mistake - and glanced at another column to find where Lindbergh was flying today, and whipped open the paper to the financial page. ... What was General Motors doing?"

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti, which began obscurely in 1921 with their prosecution for the killing of two payroll guards outside the Slater and Morrill shoe factory in South Braintree, Massachusetts, developed in time into one of history's most compelling trials.

section of the orchestra (as the theme repeatedly attempts to assert itself above the general din of noisy castigation), or are pushed out of the way entirely by a stronger force such as "the grimly obsessive snare drum" in the Fifth Symphony - the antagonist against all peace. Yet the final outcome in each symphony is "pure plangent triumph" as the full orchestra, its path now free from restraining conflict, rises in a majestic proclamation of the essential indestructibility, as the composer sees it, of the human spirit.

One cannot help but be moved when listening to these two remarkable works by Nielsen, especially when hearing them performed under the baton of Leonard Bernstein, whose sensitivity, deep insight, and ready emotion serve only to compliment and render pure the struggling, dynamic power and moving beauty of the composer's music. Listening to Carl Nielsen interpreted by Bernstein (who has been acknowledged, even by the Danes, as his greatest living interpreter) can indeed become a memorable experience - one that can make us better understand and appreciate the very living truth in Nielsen's statement expressing his personal conception of beauty: "Beauty is a strange thing," the composer once remarked. "Can you not see that it is beautiful if I draw my sword and strike the rock - hard against hard - so that blue sparks fly?"

When Fred Moore, the iconoclastic and hard working labor lawyer came to Boston in 1921 to handle the defense, the case had been described off-the-record by one journalist as "just a couple of wops in a jam." But it soon became much more than that just as in the end the issues and feelings surrounding Sacco and Vanzetti evolved into much more than just the dock proceedings of a murder trial. "Their case," writes Francis Powell in *Tragedy in Dedham*, "was the American case of the century, one that became all things to all men."

For many (the judge and jury included) the two were dangerous radicals and disruptive immigrants, "morally culpable (because he is the enemy of our existing systems...)" in the South Braintree crime, as Judge Thayer had unabashedly termed Vanzetti for an earlier Bridgewater incident, if not easily judged guilty on the basis of the largely incomplete and often contradictory evidence presented in court against them. Yet for many others, both at the time and certainly in later years, they were innocent and brave men condemned and destroyed through the legitimate workings of the system. Whether actually guilty or not, they came in time-the fishmonger and the shoemaker - to see themselves as martyrs to a higher cause and they faced death fortified by the thought that they were dying for the working class of the world. Facing extinction in the death house Sacco would write to his thirteen year old son, Dante - "Much have we suffered during this long Calvary. We protest today as we protested yesterday. We protest always for our freedom... But remember always Dante, in the play of happiness, don't use all for yourself only, but down yourself just one step, at your side and help the weak ones that cry for help, help the prosecuted and the victim, because they are your better friends..."

Today, Sacco and Vanzetti have emerged through history more as symbols than as men - something they themselves realized before their death. Yet the two conceptions of them - as men and as symbols - are now inseparable since one only serves to embellish the other. "Sacco and Vanzetti," an Italian film directed by Giuliano Montaldo does service to both. Although it presents itself as a documentary (and a painstakingly accurate one as well down to virtually every nuance of character and each recorded fragment of speech) it cannot attempt to do away with the strong sense of myth that has come to envelop Sacco and Vanzetti. But by retaining both the substance and the image of the actual it is a film that serves a dual purpose, and succeeds in a dual victory - accurately conveyed history that nonetheless achieves the moving dimensions of tragic fiction. It is without a doubt one of the most powerful and moving films I can recall ever seeing - and that is something I do not say lightly.

Director Montaldo's cast is excellent and even comes to close, in almost every instance, of actually bearing a strong physical resemblance to each of the historical characters. All the principals play their parts with great conviction - Gian Maria Volonte is the quiet but firm Vanzetti, Riccardo Cucciolla the bewildered Sacco, Milo O'Shea provides the duo's quick tempered lawyer, Moore and Cyril Cruskal ("Dial M For Murder"), an actor of many years and many roles who developed the sly and unruffled police inspector into a character study worthy of the best in Conan Doyle, plays District Attorney Katzmman, the Commonwealth's determined prosecutor. Giuliano's Dedham courtroom is perhaps just a bit more hectic than the court record and newspaper accounts of

the trial would actually reveal - prejudiced leanings and then downright bigoted racist passions are exposed a bit too strikingly as well. But though the applied sense of tense drama certainly heightens dramatic effect, it does so while always remaining very close to what actually happened. Giuliano and his writers have thoroughly researched the subject at hand and anyone who has read Francis Russell's "Tragedy in Dedham" would realize immediately how very true the film is to history. The film of course is nonetheless on the side of the defendants and this is seen never more strikingly than right in the beginning as the credits come on - scenes of the Palmer "Red Raids" are shown as Joan Baez sings the words of Emma Lazarus's poetic inscription on the Statue of Liberty put to music ("Give me your tired, your poor, / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, / The wretched refuse of your teeming shore..."). And if Sacco and Vanzetti, men largely illiterate in English, take on the dimensions of fictional characters in the film whose speeches before the court sound like the stuff of a sympathetic and skilled script-writer, then history has a surprise for us - the moving words they speak in the film can be found in the Dedham court record.

The cold question that must be asked about Sacco and Vanzetti as men, discarding the symbols and the persuasive myth for once, is - were they guilty or innocent? The terrible fact remains - we do not know. Their trial was certainly not a fair one and the jury came to an easy - an expected - verdict of guilty without so much as batting a Boston brahmin eyelid in the face of perjury charges against one of the state's principal witnesses, conflicting testimony amongst many of the others, numerous and damaging holes made in the state's case by Moore, and the prosecution's total lack of ever establishing a convincing motive for the crime. While Sacco and Vanzetti waited seven long and agonizing years to die much new evidence came to light - especially in the Mederios confession - yet Judge Thayer repeatedly ruled out numerous motions for a new trial. An appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Court failed as well early in 1927. The governor of the state denied clemency based on the report of the Lowell Committee soon after and Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted on August 23rd, 1927. "I wish to say I am innocent," Vanzetti told the onlookers in the death chamber just before stepping into the awaiting chair. "I have never done a crime, some sins, but never any crime... I am an innocent man."

The film is clear enough in its own judgement of them - Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent it tells us in every frame. But that judgement, widely held and certainly understandable from a film produced by Italians, can, and has been, seriously questioned.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti deplored violence and Vanzetti once said that he himself would never resort to force to further his anarchistic views. Both he and Sacco, fervent anarchists both, were not the traditional bomb throwers. And they certainly did not fit the role of common criminals. Yet both of them were found on the night of their arrest by the Brockton police with weapons on them - unquestionably the prosecution's prime piece of evidence against them. They carried weapons, they explained, because as Italians and anarchists they were afraid (in 1920 - the year of "The Red Scare" - they had reason to be), but in Sacco's case this excuse is not good enough - especially since the Colt automatic found on his person the night of his arrest was one of two pistols used in killing one of the payroll guards (this was confirmed in a 1961 ballistic test). But there are other reasons as well to be found for suspecting Sacco and author

Cont. on P. 6

- Larry Fearon - Liverpudlian

What is a Liverpudlian? Why, it's someone who comes from Liverpool...like the Beatles. But how does a Liverpudlian come to be teaching actors with Rhode Island accents to sound like they belong to British upper-class?

Larry Fearon is a Liverpudlian newly-arrived from England's shores, now working on the Rhode Island campus. Although engaged in Elementary Education, he is a theatre man at heart. When he heard that RIC was preparing a production of the British comedy, "The Circle", he offered his services as a speech coach. The characters of the play are meant to sound frightfully British.

Like the Beatles, Mr. Fearon is an export item. For the past few summers he has been visiting Providence, planning a workshop project in Children's Theatre. Why Providence? Because of the presence here of a community college with strong interests in working off-campus in constructive and experimental areas of learning, particularly along theatrical lines.

You could say that this modest, soft-spoken young man is part of the brain-drain which Britain has been suffering in recent years. He was educated in Birmingham in the field of Drama (known here as Creative Dramatics.) Many an American teacher has made the pilgrimage to the British Midlands city to study with the world's foremost authority in children's drama, Peter Slade. In the 1930's, Slade founded the movement of theatre for, of, and by children.

"The development of Drama in grammar schools in Britain is now virtually complete," explains Mr. Fearon. "It grew by leaps and bounds once it really got started in the 50's. It is now accepted by the educational authorities there as a positive factor in improving

vocabularies in young people, as well as giving them confidence and growth through personal acted-out accomplishment."

"In Creative Dramatics, the kids make up and act out the story. The teacher acts as a guide. The goal is a finished theatrical product which requires thought, imagination, decisions, and goal-recognition."

This commendable goal is what brought Larry Fearon to RIC, where he is a graduate assistant. He hopes (and expects) to see this personal-involvement learning method grow in America with the same speed that it did in Britain, once it was recognized there by the authorities for its genuine merits.

"I think we should take children through the whole scope of drama...professional theatre, lectures by professors and professionals, and so forth. With Creative Drama being the connecting link, it will all happen. I have great confidence, because I know how good it is for the young people involved. It has been proven in Britain over the past fifteen or twenty years."

Meanwhile, how is he coping with American student-actors in the business of learning upper-class English speech?

"Oh, I try to get them to think in a more assertive way, more crisply aggressive. Americans are rather nicely relaxed...the characters in this play have a quicker tempo, a different rhythm."

And with a shy smile, he adds in his musical native accent "Of course I have to be careful how I speak to them, or else they'll come out sounding like Liverpool, the Beatles...and me!"

"The Circle" by Somerset Maugham plays November 4, 5, and 6 at RIC. Curtain will be at 8:15 nightly.

"Bumpity Bus" Educational Experience

The travels we all must take through the world of economics can sometimes be pretty bumpity. So it's probably fitting that the TV program for children which WPRI and the Center for Economic Education produce is called "The Bumpity Bus."

Aimed at the 7 - 11 year old audience, the program, uses the concept of a bus trip as its format. Children selected from schools in the four cities participating in the project come to the TV studio. In a simulated trip with the guidance of a teacher-hostess and the use of films the children learn some aspect of economic theory.

Shown each Sunday morning on Channel 12 at 8:30 a.m., "The Bumpity Bus" is a particularly different approach to economic education. John Sapinsley, director of the Center for Economic Education at Rhode Island College, says, "The Bumpity Bus" not only reaches a sizeable audience via TV, but we also have children participating in the show." By comparison with similar programs offered in other states where the Joint Economic Council of the United States has affiliates, "The Bumpity Bus" concept is almost unparalleled Sapinsley explained.

The Center for Economic Education is actually following up a program begun during the summer in collaboration with teachers from the four cities where the students for the program are selected. The participating teachers were instructed there under the auspices of the center as part of a National Science Foundation curriculum project in economic education.

East Providence, Warwick, Cranston, and Providence are the cities which are included in this unusual presentation.

Recently the show went on location to historic Plimoth Plantations. Students selected from the Warwick schools were the "passengers" on this segment of "The Bumpity Bus."

Based on the goals outlined by the Center for Economic Education, the show hopes to engage interest and promote understanding at an early age.

"It is no good to say that our young people can wait until college, for less than half of them go on to college, and most of those do not study economics when they get there," says the Rhode Island Council on Economic Education (of which the center is a part).

By introducing students at the earliest possible moment to the facts of economic life, the project aims to improve their capabilities in later years.

Riding "The Bumpity Bus" now may make life a good deal smoother later on for these Rhode Island students.



A. Mattos, Jr. of RIC Publications

Director of Public Relations Named

Arthur C. Mattos, Jr., 29, of Warwick has been named director of publications at Rhode Island College.

He succeeds James H. Bissland, who left the post last month to become public information officer at Old Sturbridge Village.

Mr. Mattos was former director of public relations for The Rhode Island Easter Seal Society. Prior to that he held the post of director of public information at Providence College.

As director of publications at Rhode Island College, he will be responsible for the coordination

and supervision of all college publications and printed matter. He will supervise the writing, design, and printing of approximately fifty different publications representing the college.

A summa cum laude graduate of Providence College, where he received an AB degree in English, he has also done graduate work at Rhode Island College.

A native of Tiverton, Mr. Mattos lives at 721 Centreville Road, Warwick. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mattos of 18 Randolph Ave., Tiverton.

East Pakistan Refugees

New York, N.Y., Oct. 25 -- Twenty-four U.S. Senators and Congressmen gave their support today to THE NOVEMBER 3 FAST TO SAVE A PEOPLE, observance scheduled to be held that day by college and high school students throughout the nation who will go hungry for a day and give the money they would normally spend on meals to provide food to starving East Pakistani refugees in India. This is projected as the largest prole-to-people relief experiment ever undertaken by a generation of Americans and it is hoped by the students that the FAST will spread to the rest of the community.

Among the members of Congress sponsoring the student FAST is Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.), Chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Refugees who made a first hand inspection of the Pakistani camps in India in August.

Mrs. Theodora C. Foster, Executive Director of Oxfam-America, Inc., Washington, D.C., which is jointly sponsoring the FAST day observance with Project Relief, an organization based in Providence, R.I., said nine million refugees from crisis-torn East Pakistan have barely subsisted in the last six months. She hailed the efforts of American students to aid the starving people in that area.

Other Senators and Congressmen who are sponsoring the student FAST, include:

Senators Gordon Allott (R., Colo.), Birch Bayh (D., Ind.), Frank Church (D., Idaho), Alan Cranston (D., Calif.), Mike Gravel (D., Alaska), Phillip A. Hart (D., Mich.), Harold E. Hughes (D., Iowa), Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), George McGovern (D., S. Dak.), Walter E. Mondale (D., Minn.), Frank E. Moss (D., Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (D., Maine), William Proxmire (D., Wisc.), William B. Saxbe (R., Ohio), Adlai

E. Stevenson, III (D., Ill.), John V. Tunney (D., Calif.), and Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D., N.J.), and Congressmen Ronald Dellums (D., Calif.), Donald M. Fraser (D., Minn.), Cornelius E. Gallagher (D., N.J.), Lee H. Hamilton (D., Ind.), Parren J. Mitchell (D., Md.), and Bradford F. Morse (R., Mass.).

Mrs. Foster pointed out that the food money saved by one student on November 3 and donated to the Oxfam program "helps sustain three human beings for a month-sustains them in all respects, not just food. The Indian Government spends 15¢ a day per refugee for a basic food diet. It is doing a splendid, incredible job, but the needs do not stop at bulk foods. Thousands of people will die, mostly small children, unless they

Cont. on P. 5

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Cont. from P. 1

Budget Troubles Kauffman Speaks

6. 36 1/2 New Classified Positions \$181,000

7. Operating Expenses - \$313,000

8. Capital - \$207,000

I repeat that these were the major elements of increase, and I see no need to go into all of the details at this point.

This year's budget (1971-72) is a "holding operation" budget--it included no new support positions, no new classified positions, a 6% increase for inflation in Operating Expenses and Capital and only 13 new faculty positions. I have tried to make very clear to all that our ability to maintain the adequacy of our academic programs and our ability to take more students was directly tied to an improvement in the budget for 1972-73.

For the 4 year period of 1968-69 through 1971-72, our FTE student enrollment has increased 51.5% while the number of faculty has increased 19.6%!

It is not my prerogative to announce the Regents' budget recommendations to the Governor's Office. Those recommendations are being made this week. But, at the risk of upsetting some people, I feel compelled to inform you that the Regents' cuts made in my request reduce the Rhode Island College request for 1972-73 from an increase of \$1.6 million to an increase of \$761,000--from an increase of 20.6% requested to an increase of 9.6% included in the overall request of the Regents. They have their job to do, and I do not judge them at this point.

Translated into specific items, this means a request for 14 new faculty, instead of 37 1/2. (It would take almost 70 more faculty positions to restore the faculty/student ratio we had in 1968.) It also means a Regents' request of salary increments based upon an average of 6%, not 12% and corresponding cuts in many other items.

I convey this to you now, primarily because I think it vital that everyone in this state learn that we cannot cut further without devastating consequences upon the college and our students. Mindful of what happened last year, I think it is imperative that everyone in Rhode Island know the consequences if any further reductions are contemplated by the Governor's Office or the General Assembly.

If we use the budget the Regents are now recommending to the Governor, I want to convey to you the following facts concerning education costs at Rhode Island College for the five year period, 1968-69 to 1972-73:

1. The education cost, per student has risen from \$1,925 to \$1,988 or a total of 3.3% over a five year period (with inflation at 6%).
2. Over the past five years, the cost to the State, per student, has fallen 6.9%! (In the past three years alone the cost to the State, per student, has dropped 16%!)
3. The cost to the student (fees) has risen 68% over the past five years.

I must say, with all the seriousness I can convey, that any further reductions in the Rhode Island College budget will force us to curtail enrollment or jeopardize our educational programs. It is my position that enrollment cannot rise any further without additional faculty and the resources to accompany them.

All of us will have to help in aiding the public's understanding of that fact. This will be my top priority for the remainder of the year.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kauffman's remarks the floor was opened to questions and comments, which ranged from the possibility of refuting the budget cut to completing the Executive Committee Redraft on Tenure and Promotion.

One dominant theme of the comments was enrollment. Dr. Kauffman restated that "we have reached a point in enrollment that we cannot go beyond without increases in funds and faculty."

Upon further questioning he went on to indicate that he did not feel that The Regents would disagree with a quota system, for none had argued with him when he indicated to the Regents that such a system might be the result of budget cuts.

There was considerable discussion about the reasons for the Regents cutting the request as they did. Dr. Kauffman indicated that they (the Regents) must bring in one budget for the entire education system. As a result of "fixed" legislated increases in the budget, the Regents had to keep "arbitrary" increases -- those not legislated--to a minimum so as to have a credible proposal.

It was suggested that the faculty adopt as one of its goals a public relations drive with the State Legislature. Dr. Kauffman responded: "Public relations do not make all that much difference. There is a real budget crisis." He further indicated that there was no hostility between The Regents and himself, that The Regents respect those who are in education, and that they did not dispute the need for the monies requested. A faculty member asked, "If the Regents did not argue, what did happen? Were the Regents told by the General Assembly what to do?"

When asked about the possibility of fee increases for students, Dr. Kauffman indicated that he would oppose any such increases and that the Regents would probably oppose such a move as well.

A faculty member asked, "What can we, the faculty, do?" President Kauffman answered, "I took pains to describe the process. There are two steps left in the budget process: The Governor's Office and the Legislature. Obviously, one can intervene at those points. I am going to do all in my power to prevent further budget cuts. Others may do as they choose." He went on to say that, "I am sure there are forces who want to cut the budget."

When asked what plans are being made to cope with the continuing impact of last year's cuts and any further cuts this year, Dr. Kauffman indicated that "The Governor's recommended budget, which should be known in January or February, will be used to determine our policy." He further said that "I want us to do this openly and honestly so that people will realize that there are consequences to budget cuts."

One faculty member said, "The College exists for the students. I would call for the students to muster whatever strength they have to move this College forth." The assembly applauded this call for student activism.

Dr. Patrucco, Chairman of The Council of Rhode Island College, stated, "Perhaps it is just as well that there is a financial crisis which brings up some problems that have existed for ten years." It appeared to be his feeling that while the crisis is not in itself welcomed, it does, however, raise a number of questions that have been smoldering for some time.

The last point raised at the meeting was the need for continuing with work on the Executive Committee's redraft proposal on Tenure and Promotion. It was stated that the need is great to get approval on that document.

Cont. from P. 1 Seminar

new-comer Joseph Culliton, while George Martin plays the infamous Pandarus and James Eichelberger is the comic Thersites. Cast also includes Norman Ranone, Class of '71.

An extension of Trinity Square's Interim Season subscription campaign has been made so that new subscribers may see *Troilus*, the world premiere of *Down by the River Where Waterlilies are Disfigured Every Day*, a return engagement of *Child's Play*, and Arthur Miller's modern American classic *The Price*. The Trinity Square telephone number is (401) 351-4514.

Senator Collins Interviewed

by D. J. Lynch

DJL: Why did you run for Senate?

Sen. Collins: I never took part in too many activities in high school and wanted to get involved to a greater degree at college. I felt I owed it to myself. I was on the BOG social committee, and now I'm on Senate.

DJL: What is the purpose of Senate in its present structure? What can it do best?

Sen. Collins: In its present structure it doesn't do much except allocate the activity fee, but there would be potential for other things if more people were involved. I have no hate for people who don't get involved, but if we had a larger constituency we could do more.

DJL: How could Senate change to realize this potential?

Sen. Collins: I hope the new constitution will try to change attitudes more than structures. A constitution is a piece of paper but a constituency is something material.

DJL: How do you see Mr. Sloan and people who think like him?

Sen. Collins: Mr. Sloan is very knowledgeable; I have great respect for him. I was close to him: he was one of the first few people I met. Their attitudes have changed in recent months because they were depressed in that they didn't have the tools to work with in Student Government.

DJL: How sympathetic do you think the College administration is to the ears of the students?

Sen. Collins: Individually they appear sympathetic. When they all get together you get the feeling of being pushed aside. They take a united stand and will not move.

DJL: Do you have any ideas for the Constitutional Commission on which I have been appointed to serve?

Sen. Collins: I hope they don't see how long they can make it. Particulars are nice as long as they are simple. Many people make it too long and others don't bother reading it because it is long.

DJL: How do you view the upcoming elections? Do you see any promising candidates?

Sen. Collins: Any person is a promising candidate. Just being a part of the community they represent a certain group of people anyways. I can't say one is better than another because the senate must be heterogeneous. If all were alike little would be accomplished. The students would elect such a group regretfully.

DJL: What do you see as a prerequisite for being a Senator?

Sen. Collins: Being willing to give up your time, willing to open your mouth once in a while, you can become a Senator, and you don't object to criticism; you have to back what you do. People take it personally if you do something against them, and you have to explain the rationale of your decision. You have to be open to the comments of the people and how they feel. You should be familiar with all types of people and vote the way you feel.

DJL: Do you endorse anyone in the upcoming election?

Sen. Collins: I know most of the candidates, and their name has been heard a lot on campus. I'm very upset only one person is running for vice president. People were getting upset with Senate and now that these important offices are open, many people are not running. I'm not endorsing anyone because I may be called on to work at the polls. I would advise people to vote for the people who are willing to do some work.

DJL: Senator, how did you feel when the college administration pulled the fast one with the athletic fees?

Sen. Collins: We were dealt a bum hand with a lot of jokers, we could not pull our cards out and all we could play was blindman's bluff because this is our student funds, and if we want to be representative

students we need the power to handle our own money which we put into activities, because this is the only stronghold we have on campus. If the administration is going to play a game with us everytime we do something disagreeable, this could be detrimental to the Senate's morale.

DJL: What do you think of the pickets in front of the Student Union, and who do you think started it?

Sen. Collins: I know it was a group of concerned students that started it and I can't say it was the Anchor. I was glad to see people were concerned because I thought people didn't care. I was glad to see that thirty or so students did care.

DJL: Do you think the Anchor had anything to do with instigating the demonstration?

Sen. Collins: They made people aware through writers and editorials that Senate was not getting the whole job done they thought Senate should be doing. They did not know whether Senate had the power or not because many of these people had never been to a Senate meeting. (I can only approximate that).

DJL: Should a Senator receive a stipend?

Sen. Collins: I felt before I took office that if someone was really interested they wouldn't care about the money, but its really worth the money to get interested people.

DJL: Do you think the Senate bowed to pressure in abolishing the stipends? Do you think because about 1% screamed loud it was enough to abolish the stipends?

Sen. Collins: Senate is here to represent the people, and if there is this much pressure on them, they knew there were going to be pickets because the stipends and other things. Most of the Senators before this had some negative thoughts about the stipends because maybe they weren't doing their job as well as they possibly could.

DJL: How do you feel about the "Anchor", Bette Reid, etc., etc.....

Sen. Collins: I feel that the "Anchor" seems to sway different ways. I'm not very involved with the "Anchor" staff though I am friends with some of them; they do seem to sway back and forth between groups and issues, this allows interest on both sides and maybe people who want to hear one side or the other can do so... this allows for give and take. Both sides are usually presented in the end.

DJL: Senator, it is my opinion that you beat around the bush a lot instead of looking for the heart of the issue and hit it hard? Why?

Sen. Collins: I was elected from 3,000 people and its hard to take stand except when it comes down to the nitty gritty of voting.

DJL: Is the feeling of your constituency an important factor in your voting on an issue?

Sen. Collins: I have my own feelings, but I feel the constituency is most important in my voting. I sometimes feel I should vote one way but then feel, "no, they won't like it". I shouldn't force my opinion on something which will affect them.

DJL: Is being liked more important than doing the job?

Sen. Collins: You don't have to be the most popular person, but you have to know people and get along with people. They have to talk to you and not get the feeling they are going to be shut off. It is most important for people to be free with people in order to communicate with each other. If a Senator lacks communication with other students on the campus he does not know how other people feel.

DJL: Thank you for your time Mr. Senator.

Cont. from P. 5 "Refugees"

get extra food, in addition to the government ration."

"The Oxfam program in the refugee area provides crucial supplementary life-giving materials," Mrs. Foster said. She explained that Oxfam needs one dollar a month for giving a refugee high nutrient foods, multi-vitamins, powdered milk, medicines, sanitation services, basic clothing, corrugated plastic shelters and tarpaulins. Money from THE NOVEMBER 3 FAST TO SAVE A PEOPLE will go directly to Oxfam's Field Directors for buying necessary materials in India, which is much cheaper when bought there and also injects cash into the already depressed Indian economy. "This specially earmarked campaign does not deduct administrative costs from the proceeds of the FAST day," Mrs. Foster pointed out.

"Oxfam-America is one autonomous part of a multinational organization. Oxfam originated in England during World War II as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief to help victims of that war. Oxfam has 29 years of relief and development experience in India as well as throughout the world," Mrs. Foster said.

"Working closely with local Indian groups, Oxfam has achieved an exceptional record for the efficient management of funds and for the production of maximum relief for each dollar received," the Oxfam director asserted. She said that FAST day contributions for the East Pakistani refugees, which are tax exempt, should be sent to: Oxfam-America, Inc., 120 East 32nd St., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Cont. from P. 4 Movie Review

Powell in "Tragedy In Dedham," who enumerates each one of them, finds solid evidence to suspect Sacco at least of some sure implication in the crime. This cannot establish his guilt certainly, just as nothing can for certain wholly establish his innocence, so one is left with serious doubt- if Sacco did not pull the trigger himself, Powell feels, then he must have known who did. Vanzetti, on the other hand, remains largely free from implication to this day and Powell considers his innocence confirmed. He seems to have had knowledge of Sacco that he never let past his lips and Powell is of the opinion that he would have chosen the chair before ever betraying a friend.

So the case remains- as it no doubt always will- in doubt and general inconclusion. But we do know one thing for certain about Sacco and Vanzetti- although as men they died long ago as symbols they continue to live. The myth that was created around them, the myth like an everlasting shroud that has come to envelop their story, is a powerful one indeed. When tempered to the reality of historical truth, as it is for the most part in "Sacco And Vanzetti," it becomes a striking and moving social document of great force- a story with lessons for all of us. "I am glad to be on the doomed scaffold," Vanzetti, the Plymouth fish peddler, told the court just before his sentencing in 1927, "if I can say to mankind: Look out; you are in a catacomb of the flower of mankind. For what? All that they say to you, all that they promised you- it was a lie, it was an illusion, it was a cheat, it was a fraud, it was a crime. They promised you liberty. Where is liberty? They promised you prosperity. Where is prosperity? They promised you elevation. Where is elevation."



1971 SOCCER TEAM

Back Row (l-r) Coach Bogda, Tim Sullivan, Bob Samson, Dale Seward, Bob Fruggiero, Jim White, Gene Bascetta, Al Senecal, Dan Andrade, Steve Camargo, Al Proto, Joe Thibodeau, Asst. Coach Kellner, Trainer Hal Anderson.
Front Row (l-r) Jim Patalano, Frank Tedino, Steve Mottola, Paul Toner, Co-Capt. Dave Adamcik, Co-Capt. Ed Slipski, Bill Carberry, Gus Perdikakis, Bob Mendes, Lou DiNobile.

Nescac Soccer Standing Southern Division Week of Oct. 23-30

Final Standings:	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.
* Eastern Connecticut	5	0	1	11
Westfield State College	4	0	2	10
Salem State College	3	2	1	7
Rhode Island College	3	3	0	6
North Adams State College	3	3	0	6
Fitchburg State College	1	5	0	2
Worcester State College	0	6	0	0

* Denotes division champions

Scores:

Oct. 18 Eastern Conn 4 vs. North Adams 0
 Oct. 19 Rhode Island 4 vs. Worcester 1
 Oct. 20 Westfield 4 vs. North Adams 0
 Oct. 21 Salem 2 vs. Rhode Island 1
 Oct. 23 Fitchburg 2 vs. Worcester 0
 Oct. 25 Salem 6 vs. Fitchburg 0
 Oct. 27 Westfield 1 vs. Eastern Conn. 1 (ot)
 Oct. 30 North Adams 8 vs. Fitchburg 1

RIC Wrestling Preseason Outlook

The prospects of an improved wrestling team at R I College seem virtually assured. Returning are seven starters from last year's NESCAC (New England State College Athletic Conference) Tournament Championship Team, plus the most talented group of freshmen to ever be assembled on the RIC campus. Included in this group are seven wrestlers who finished 4th place in the state or higher, and eight captains or co-captains from seven different high schools throughout the R.I. Interscholastic area.

2nd place finishers in last year's high school tournament include Steven Tobia and Oaklar Gaines, co-captains of No. Kingstown and Hope High School respectively. Richard Ferrara, selected as Athlete of the Year by the Warren Sportsman Club, also finished 2nd in the state in the 145 lb. weight class. He is not leaving his competition behind, however, as Richard DiGennaro and Peter Bannon, co-captains at Cranston

East and Hope, and 3rd and 4th place finishers in the state, are here to battle for openings.

Other outstanding freshmen sure to be heard from are:

Bob Arnold, 3rd place finisher in the 155 lb. weight class and co-captain of Warwick Veterans fine Rhode Island State and New England Championship Team;

Fred Silva, 138 pounder and co-captain from LaSalle Academy; and a good group of heavyweight candidates including Mel Carroll (East Providence), Jim Lee (East Greenwich), Eric Robinson (Central), Dave Brown (MT. Pleasant), and Louis Marcoccio (Cranston East). Bob Perfetto, a tough transfer student with a wrestling background from Warwick, R.I., could also bolster the heavier weight classes.

With several other transfer students, out-of-state students, and upper classmen battling for starting berths, RIC wrestling will have a depth, spirit, and quality not previously enjoyed.

Late Fall & Winter Recreation And Intramural Program

The Rhode Island College Recreation Program is well on its way to a successful year. We are looking forward to an even greater number of participants during the second half of the first semester.

This is our new late fall and winter program. It is a brief outline of some of the activities that will be taking place.

The staff extends a warm invitation to the whole college community to come out and join us in our exciting program.

FACILITIES

Whipple Gymnasium:
 Hours: Monday thru Thursday - 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.
 Friday - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
 Sunday - 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Starting: November 1
 Leisure Room
 Weight Room - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

INTRAMURAL PROGRAM

Snow Ball Tennis Tournament
 Starting: Nov. 5-7 (Fri.-Sun.)
Whipple Tennis Courts

Turkey Trot
 Starting: November 23.
Co-Ed Volleyball
 Starting: November 24 - Whipple Gymnasium.
Foul Shooting Contest
 Starting: December 3 - Whipple Gymnasium.

3 Man Basketball (Men's & Women's Teams)

Starting: November 24 - Whipple Gymnasium.

Ice Hockey

Starting: December 3.
 Place: To be announced.

CLUB PROGRAMS

Judo Instruction:

Starting: November 1
 Monday - 12 p.m.
 Wednesday - 7-9 p.m.
 Friday - 2-4 p.m.

Ski Club-Learn to Ski Program

Times: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 6:45 p.m.

Place: Diamond Hill.
 For further information call the Recreation Department.

RECREATION PROGRAM

Noon-time Program

Mon., Wed. - Basketball.
 Tues., Thurs. - Volleyball.
 Friday - Handball, Paddleball.

Jogging Program

Monday thru Friday
 Times: 7 a.m. - Thorp Hall
 11 a.m., 3 p.m. - Whipple Gym

Trampoline Program

Time: Tues., Thurs. - 7 p.m. - Whipple Gymnasium.

Sewing Lessons

Time: Nov. 8 at 7 p.m.
 Place: Henry Barnard School - Home Economics Room.

Recreation Programs Ends in fine shape

The RIC Recreation Program is ending its Fall Season with some fine participation on the part of students, faculty and staff. The Lifetime Sport Tennis Program, under the direction of Lester Jordan, had many students learning the fundamentals of the game of tennis which can be applied to many hours of fun later in life. Golf instruction under Mr. Santiano helped many a hook and slice as well as those individuals just learning the game. This group will meet in its final week on one of the local golf courses to combine everything together into a game. Programs that have drawn interest and that are still going on are the Slimnastics and Jogging programs and the noontime drop-in, pickup Volleyball and Basketball games. Because of the nature of these activities all students are welcome to come in and join us. The new late Fall and early Winter program will get under way during the month of November. Some new highlights of this season are the Judo Club, under the direction of Mike Millner. Mike will be teaching Judo to all interested persons at Whipple Gymnasium. He is also trying to develop a new club for competition in the Boston area. Many students who attended the Summer Encounter Program and had a brief fling on the trampoline can now get instruction under Ray Nelson on Tuesday and Thursday nights starting at 7 p.m. Also, the Second Annual Interdorm Competition, under the direction of Dawn Costa, will be started again this year. With these new activities as well as the ones already started and still continuing into this half of the recreation season, it is hoped that the Recreation Department will get an opportunity to see some new faces and to develop some more friends.

TOURNAMENTS

Intra-dorm Basketball
 Men - Monday - 7-9 p.m.
 Women - Wednesday - 7-9 p.m.
Intra-dorm Volleyball
 Men - Tuesday - 7-9 p.m.
 Women - Thursday - 7-9 p.m.

SPECIAL TRIP

Mid-Semester Ski Trip
 Trip Dates - Jan. 30-Feb. 4
 Sign-up Date - November 30 - \$10.00 deposit required.

Perspective Theories on Prejudice

Tuesday, Nov. 16 —
Where is Prejudice

Wednesday, Nov. 17 —
No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger

Thursday, Nov. 18 —
Night and Fog

Twelve Noon
Student Union Ballroom

SPORTS

From the Sports Desk

S. Trachtenberg

Many soccer teams have managers, but few are like the Anchorman team manager. The RIC manager is one Susan Yarbrough and if that sounds like a girl's name that's because it is. The first thought that crosses one's mind is that we have another crusading women's libber on campus. With Sue that is not the case. She is just very interested in sports and likes to be involved. When asked about this interest her response was, "I've always been a sports fan. When you have three older brothers it's hard not to be."

Sue is a freshman at RIC so her career is just starting. Even so the Anchormen have already been offered a 3 for 1 deal for her. Sue's reaction to that was, "hold out for five."

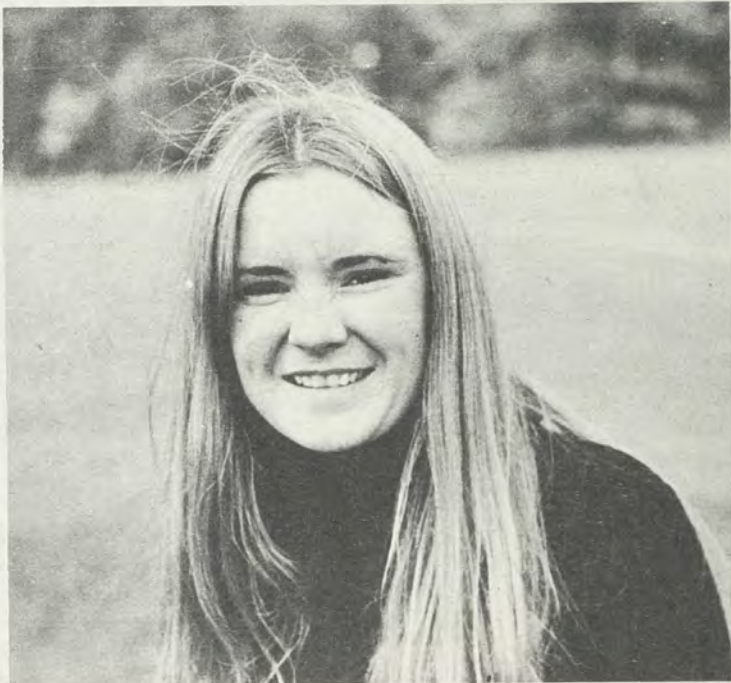
Susan comes to RIC from just down the way, Mt. Pleasant High School, where she was on the pep squad. She also participated in friendly sports contests (she's a football enthusiast.) At RIC she is in the Physical Science EDC program preparing to teach Chemistry and/or Physics.

Although it's an unusual job for a girl, (she is the only girl manager

in the state and the NESCAC) Sue stressed that she is not doing it as a strike for women's rights. She enjoys the job and she wanted to do it. If her request had been turned down she would have accepted that. As far as womens lib goes she says "They have points but are not completely right."

Her job is made up of seemingly little but important things. She greets the visiting team and shows them to their lockers. She makes sure the Anchormen receive and hand in their uniforms. At practices (she attends every one) she shags balls and takes care of the equipment. On the road she keeps score. Most importantly she is a general morale booster. She's always there with the smile and encouraging word. She does those little things that have to be done to keep the soccer squad moving.

The coach and players appreciate her and she adds color to the Anchorman bench. If you haven't seen her yet, there is one soccer game left, this Thursday and she may be the wrestling manager. If not, well then, it's wait till next year.



Sue Anxiously watches the Anchormen

G.R.O.S.S. Romps Tigresses Fall

Powder Puff Football completed its third week of play Wednesday, October 27th before a crowd of faithful fans and onlookers. GROSS continued its winning streak by defeating The Cats Meow by a score of 20-0. Effective quarterbacking was displayed by both Pat Kelly and Arlene Marcotte. Three different members of the versatile GROSS team - Judy Cleland, Carol Pietraszka and Linda Bailey - scored touchdowns. Linda also scored the extra two points. The general consensus of the GROSS team members was that they enjoyed playing against a team which displayed a fine combination of sportsmanship and ability. Coaches Tony Rainone and Mike Guarino of The Cats Meow were pleased with their team's efforts. Both coaches are enthusiastic about their chances of winning the next two games. The captain of the Cats Meow, Paula Bagonem (Captain Boo) continuously drove her team on by reminding them of their team motto: "Never say die! We are still proud!" Teammate Ann Zabalski (Zabba) added, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going!"

The second game was played between Shaft II (Thorp Hall) and the Zeta Chi Tigresses. The Tigresses put up a good fight, with Captain Judy Houle and quarterback Nora Ganim leading their teammates. However, the overwhelming Shaft II, led by quarterback Penny Gomes, managed a 12-0 victory; Touchdowns were scored by Penny Cinini and Carol Harden.

Powder Puff

TEAMSTANDINGS	
GROSS	3-0
ShaftII	2-0
TheCatsMeow	1-2
Barrett'sBabes	0-2
ZetaChiTigresses	0-2

More
Sports
on
Page 7

Reflections . . .

H. Roll

The tragic death of Chuch Hughes, the pass receiver formerly of the Detroit Lions, marks the first time a player has actually died on the football field, and is the sixth death attributed to the game. Since Hughes did not die of any specific injury, the point that bears close examination is related to the cause of death. The autopsy report declared cause of death to be arterio sclerosis, or the hardening of the arteries (and muscles) in and around the heart. This type of disease is found in people close to the age of seventy, not twenty-eight.

My thought is perhaps an outside agent, such as the "pills" or drugs taken to get "up" for games, might have played a direct role in causing his death. The drug could, for example, have aggravated a previously existing condition in Hughes, and speeded up the spread and intensity of the sickness, leading to a quicker death.

Bernie Parrish, a former player, revealed in his recent book that if it wasn't for those pills, he never would have played one game of pro football. Possibly Hughes took these drugs to get himself mentally and physically ready. Perhaps the coaching staff instructed him to do so. If he took enough for a long period, it most definitely could have had an adverse, or even deadly effect.

This is a hypothesis of mine, and is really nothing more than conjecture. The very possibility that this could be the truth is frightening. This aspect of all sports is a most dangerous one, and it is my feeling that a government agency like the FDA should investigate the usage of drugs in sports.

Unfortunately the results yielded will, very likely, be fearfully high, and reveal widespread usage of potentially dangerous drugs in all major sports in this country.

Interdorm Volleyball and Basketball

Applications for inter-dorm volleyball and basketball are available in the dorms and at Student Union Information Desk. Competition will be held as follows:

Starting the week of November 15:

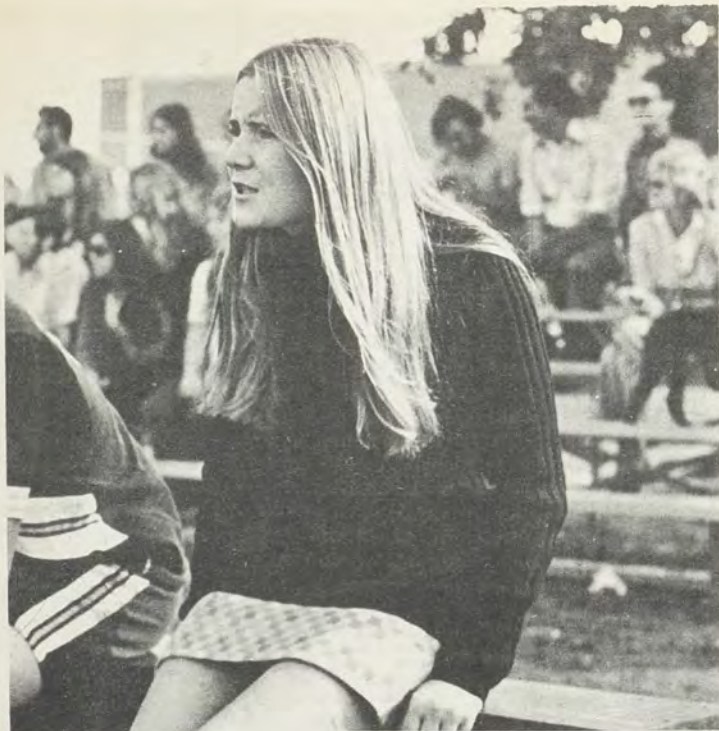
Monday - Men's basketball
Tuesday - Men's volleyball
Wednesday - Women's basketball

Thursday - Women's volleyball
All competition will take place 7-9 p.m. The deadline date for applications is Friday, November 5. Commuters are also invited to participate in both sports.

Imperialism

(Cont. from P. 3)

cannot provide an adequate tax base to pay for needed services. Regional governing units have tended to complicate matters — instituting long range planning to benefit the transportation and housing problems of those in the inner cities. No way can be found to adequately solve these problems in the long run until there is a total restructuring of the national priorities which takes so much tax money to spend on military planning and until the tax base has been reordered. But in the short run much can be done to force local, state and federal governments to spend more of their revenues on these services.



Sue Yarbrough - RIC Soccer Manager

Workshops

Last Wednesday the Recreation Department held the second of its two scheduled Primitive Camping and Backpacking workshops. The group met in a small clearing behind Browne Hall, where participants were introduced to proper fire building techniques, various ways to pitch a tarp, and a few hints on outdoor cooking. The session ended with a "one-pot" meal prepared by the group over an open camp fire, with toasted marshmallows for dessert. This outdoor workshop was a follow-up to the one held October 20 in the Student Union. There, such things as what to bring, meal planning,

and places to send for additional information were discussed along with demonstrations on how to pack a backpack and roll a bedroll. This project will end with a one-day hike Sunday, November 7. Details concerning place and time will be posted on the bulletin board next to the S.U. Information Desk. All are welcome. Judging from the number attending these workshops there seems to be a growing interest in hiking and backpacking at R.I.C. If you are interested in helping to start a Hikers' Club on campus, contact John Taylor in Whipple Gym.