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RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1965



All-College Girl Candidates
Helen Maziarz, Diane Pace, Mary E. Bilodeau

Speech-Theatre Minor New; Fast Growing

By LILLIAN RUGGIERI and
DEBBY WHOLEY

One of the newest and fastest growing departments at Rhode Island College is Speech-Theatre. Initiated as a Minor last year, it has already begun to stimulate the interests of the students. This department has become the backbone of all facets of the Theatre productions on campus. Such courses as Stagecraft and Design, Oral Interpretation, and Acting Methods offer detailed instruction and training for those who wish to concentrate on Theatre, while Public Speaking, and Argumentation and Debate are available for those whose interests lie mainly in the Speech field. Speech Education and Speech Therapy plus Theatre History courses make up a well rounded Minor.

The merits of this course have been evaluated by one of the newer members of the department, Mr. Roger Klaiber, Technical Director. Mr. Klaiber feels that this is definitely a growing department and should not be regarded as an "extra-curricular activity." He and Miss Ella Smith, another new member of the department, be-

lieve that there is a good basis for development now and, with added support and interest, can become one of the major departments on campus.

Speech and Theatre are communicative arts. On the elementary level, there are numerous cases in which this type of training is invaluable in aiding children to express themselves, and inducing creativity which is an all important phase of childhood. On the secondary level, Speech-Theatre minors have the possibility of teaching not only Speech or Public Speaking courses but also, Dramatics courses which are offered in several high schools both in and out of state.

In general, this course provides training not only for those who intend to teach, but also for those in a Liberal Arts Curriculum. As one Speech-Theatre minor put it: "it is an essential need of man to express himself and the theatre is the best means of communication." While on the more practical side, the experience gained provides a teacher with added confidence in front of a class.

Mr. Joseph Graham, the acting head of the department, discussed projected plans for the Minor.

A new course, Play Producing and Directing, has been initiated and will possibly be offered as a summer course. If enough response is generated by this course, a Summer Theatre Workshop might conceivably develop. Following in the developmental vein, a well-known qualified instructor in the field of Speech Therapy will be on campus.

Recently, more students have been taking the time and interest to look into the possibilities of this Minor, and are recognizing its advantages. Through discussions with instructors and students already in this minor, a good number of freshmen have been made aware of the benefits derived, and have made their decision to minor in Speech-Theatre.

All-College Girl Will Be Unmasked At Mardi Gras

The crowning of the All-College Girl at the Mardi Gras ball will be one of the highlights of the 1965 Winter Weekend, as it has always been in the past. This year's candidates are seniors, Helen Maziarz, M. E. Bilodeau and Diane Pace.

The All-College Girl should possess the qualities of intelligence, leadership, poise and personality. The College should have, in addition, benefited from her abilities and contributions.

All three of this year's candidates possess the necessary

qualifications, having held major offices in their class and in student government, having worked on many committees, class and college, and having been active in extra-curricular activities. Also, all three candidates have high cumulative indexes and have been honored by the senior class by being named to Who's Who.

Although there are these standard qualifications for being named All-College Girl, every student has a certain idea of what an All-College Girl must be, or how it would feel to be named All-College Girl. When questioned by the Anchor on this subject the candidates replied as follows:

Said Helen Maziarz: "All-College Girl is the recognition bestowed upon a senior girl for her contribution to the College, as well as for her poise, intelligence, leadership and personality. To be selected would be a great and meaningful tribute—a wonderful expression of student body support and appreciation that would always be cherished.

"More than this, to be so highly honored would be an indication that I had given myself in a worthwhile way during four years here, and that my work, if not always meeting my own standards, was at least acceptable to those whom I served. It would also emphasize to me how very much Rhode Island College experiences helped my personal development, something for which I can be very grateful."

M. E. Bilodeau said the same thing slightly differently: "Enjoyment for doing something you like is its own reward, receiving an honor for it enhances its significance. The title All-College Girl does just this. To me, it is a kind of three word letter of recognition or commendation from the student body. Yet this award is something very personal—it is not only for what you have done, but for what you are and have been. All-College Girl is a title which honors you for being you."

According to Diane Pace, "the honor of the title All-College Girl to me is one that carries a certain personal feeling which cannot be expressed in words. It is an expression of commendation from the student body with whom I have been in close contact, and who has played an intricate and essential part in my qualifications to even having been nominated for such an honor. The growth and enjoyment I have received from my experiences during my college years are rewarding in themselves, and have been so important to me not only because of this, but also because I have

thoroughly enjoyed them all. The honor, All-College Girl, is an expression coming from the students themselves, which enriches the significance of my accomplishments."

All-College Girl is the recognition of the significance of accomplishments by the student body, say the three candidates for the honor. On Saturday evening at 11 o'clock one of the three will be so honored.

Weekend Notes:

Displays: Displays will be set up by all entering classes and organizations Monday, February 22. Judging will take place Tuesday, February 23. Awarding of Anchor points and trophies will be made Friday, February 26, at Stunt Nite.

Mardi Gras Ball: Students may rent or make their own costumes. The All-College Girl will be crowned at the Ball at 11 o'clock by President Gaige.

Stunt Night: Classes will hold
(Continued on Page 3)

Fine Arts Committee Features Dance Group

The Fine Arts Committee will present the Jose Limon Dance Company Monday evening, March 1, in Roberts Hall. Tickets will be sold tomorrow, Thursday and Friday from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5. As usual, students may obtain their tickets upon presentation of their ID cards at the Roberts Hall box office, while tickets for faculty members have been priced at \$1.00.

Jose Limon has long been an innovator in the field of dance. Typical of his understanding of the needs of the dance world was his willingness to become artistic director of the American Dance Theater, a repertory company for Modern Dance that gave its first two performances at the New York State Theater in November, 1964. Mr. Limon originally went to New York to study art. He became fascinated with the dance, and joined the Humphrey-Weidman group. After a short and profitable career on Broadway, dancing in such shows as "Americana" and "As Thousands Cheer," and choreographing "Roberts" and
(Continued on Page 3)

'Bowl' Associate Coaches Named

Four faculty members, including two who have had personal experience with the College Bowl program, have been named associate coaches of RIC's College Bowl squad.

They are Kenneth E. Borst, assistant professor of chemistry; Philip Joyce, assistant professor of speech; Miss Cathryn A. Ducey, assistant professor of English, and Miss Bernice L. Schulte, instructor of mathematics. Both Miss Ducey and Miss Schulte participated on the program as undergraduates. They will join Ara E. Dostourian, instructor of history and head coach of the squad, in
(Continued on Page 4)

Albert Shanker, UFT President, To Speak at RIC

Rhode Island College, in a continuing effort to bring speakers of interest to its campus, will have Mr. Albert Shanker, President of the United Federation of Teachers, New York City. Mr. Shanker will speak on "Collective Bargaining by Teachers in New York City," a topic which recently stirred national interest because its outcome was to have far reaching effects in this country.

Dr. Myron Lieberman, assistant dean of professional studies at Rhode Island College has written an article dealing specifically with the New York City Situation. The article, which is on reserve at Adams Library of Rhode Island College is an introduction to the New York problem.

Mr. Shanker is currently head of the negotiating team of the American Federation of Teachers in its contract discussions with the New York City Board of Education.

Mr. Shanker's lecture will relate to the problems which teacher organizations and school boards face in New York as in Rhode Island.

The lecture has been scheduled for February 24 at 8:00 p.m. in the assembly room of the Clarke Science Building of Rhode Island College. The public is invited and a discussion period will follow Mr. Shanker's address.

ATTENTION

ATTENTION: SENIORS,
JUNIORS, SOPHOMORES

ALL-COLLEGE GIRL ELECTIONS

Tues. - Wed. - Thurs.
9:30 - 5:00

Fri.—9:30 - 3:00

STUDENT CENTER
Students Must Show ID's

Editorials

It Isn't What You Do...

Once again the corridor of the Student Center is adorned with the photographs of prominent senior women, accompanied by documents of formidable length listing their contributions to Rhode Island College. This time around, the exhibit is supposed to acquaint upperclassmen with the candidates for All-College Girl.

It would be graceless to refuse to recognize the generosity with which these young women have given of their time and talents to the College, and there can be little question that the College community has been substantially enriched by their efforts in student government and in other campus organizations. The election of all three candidates a few weeks ago, to *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities* is proof that their endeavors have not gone unrecognized or unappreciated by their classmates.

Because this is so, it is somewhat difficult to understand why they have now been asked to parade their wares of achievement on the popularity market. To begin with, nominees to the All-College Girl honors must be campus leaders and good students; thus their nominations are simply rehashes of *Who's Who* nominations, except that inclusion in *Who's Who* carries a good deal of weight nationally, which the All-College Girl contest certainly does not. In fact, no one even pretends that it carries any significance at all beyond the moment of supreme triumph when the lucky girl is crowned at the Winter Weekend Ball.

Why, then, must we be asked to choose from among three candidates, all of whom are by definition "worthy" to be All-College Girl? In any contest there are naturally winners and losers, and almost always the loser is the less well-qualified, unless, of course, the contest in question is a popularity contest. We are asked to believe that the venerable All-College Girl selection is not such a contest; indeed, a member of the selections committee found it necessary to caution voting students against voting on the basis of personal likes or dislikes.

How is the selection to be made? Not, we sincerely hope, by counting the number of activities listed under each candidate's photograph and then making a choice accordingly. Such a procedure would be insulting to the candidates themselves; but we ask again, How else is one to make a choice? How can a qualitative difference be culled from among the varying activities of each candidate? Is work with the Blood Bank or Student Government of greater or lesser importance than work with a service group or special interest club?

It should be unpleasantly clear to all that the only basis on which one candidate may be chosen as winner is that of her personal popularity. Qualifications have nothing to do with it. If the All-College Girl Contest, pointless and high-schoolish as it is, must remain a part of the College scene, we suggest that it be recognized for what it is: a popularity contest and a farcical one at that.

It Isn't What You Say...

Several weeks ago Rhode Island College students received in the mail a three by five post card bearing the following direction:

Dear Student:

Please complete the Medical Permission Form and mail it as directed, immediately. This information is needed to provide you with the best possible medical attention where such need arises. Failure to return the Form will result in payment of a fine and/or withdrawal from classes."

The card was signed by the Dean of Students.

The Medical Permission Form authorizes the college physician or an "authorized representative of the College" to arrange for any urgent medical procedure including operation and anesthesia, if the student is unable to communicate. It also provides space for the name, address, and phone number of the student's family physician.

While the medical permission form was certainly needed to begin to standardize the medical policies on the Rhode Island College campus, and to establish more protection of the Rhode Island College student, it did little

more than alienate a good number of students and their parents because of its rather dictatorial wording. No provision was made on the form for those students over twenty-one or their parents who did not wish to sign the form, and the ever present threat of a fine "and/or" suspension from classes was applied per usual.

Any intelligent student "and/or" parent realizes that the service was initiated as a protection for the student. Still that protection should remain voluntary, and students "and/or" parents should be given the credit for the possession of the intelligence needed to that decision.

Perhaps this could be considered part of the communications problem at Rhode Island College. Sometimes some people forget that students are people also—and that despite what is often said—they are people who can think and reason and decide. And despite what some people think so can their parents. The College has to start realizing this, and accepting their decisions, no matter how foolish someone thinks they are. Threats of fines and withdrawal from classes won't work forever.

Letters to the Editor



Dear Editor:

Let me begin by thanking those three faithful RIC students who so vividly expressed their opinions in the *Evening Bulletin* on Feb. 11, 1965. They woke me up and maybe woke the State also.

RIC are three simple, little letters that are very easy to remember, yet, for the people of Rhode Island, so very hard to associate. To explain what I mean take this typical situation: You meet your neighbor or friend, etc., who asks you where you're going to college. So naturally you tell him RIC—Rhode Island College. Then this is the line. He says, "Oh, down there in Kingston?" You look at his face; he's red all over, and he knows that he has committed a crime because of which he cannot face you. So you, take it calmly, you're used to this. "No," you say, "not down there, up there—on Mt. Pleasant Avenue, in back of Mt. Pleasant High School—you know the windy part of the state?" He is still puzzled and bewildered for he has never heard of this place—RIC. So he quickly says good-bye and leaves embarrassed.

It's typical! Many Rhode Islanders mistake RIC for URI. Maybe they think RIC is URI spelled backwards. I think it's about time we cleared that up. Don't you?

Why? For one very important factor—funds. When a bond issue is presented before the Rhode Island citizens pertaining to RIC, how in the world is the College going to acquire an O.K. from citizens who do not even know it exists?

Now, just how can RIC become known? How can we tell the people of R. I. who we are? How can we tell the people of R. I. that RIC is not URI spelled backwards? How can we tell people that we're located in the windy, northern part of the state while URI is located in the warm southern part? Simple, through sports, especially basketball. Maybe a game between URI or PC would be just the thing to open our new gym with.

The publicity would not hurt even if we lost, and the money could be used in a number of ways, one of which would be to fix the library's leaky ceilings and roof.

We could solve one problem, possibly two. One, RIC is not URI spelled backwards and RIC is located on windy Mt. Pleasant Avenue. Second, we all are very proud of PC but think of how it would be if we defeated them. We would surely never be forgotten again, would we?

Nick DeMayo
A Sophomore

Dear Editor:

This letter is not intended to serve as a criticism or a contradiction but rather as a supplement to the *Anchor* article concerning the new student union. The announcement of the committee's plans has caused concern on the part of some members of the committee for fear that false assumptions will be made by the students and others involved.

I would like it stressed that the article in the *Anchor* was only to serve as a progress report and all of the plans mentioned in the article are tentative. Outside of the fact that there will be a student union nothing else has definitely been decided which could not be changed immediately.

As a member of the student body I feel assured that the students received the article as it was meant—as a report and not a final statement. I appreciate the fact that students have approached me concerning the union plans and have offered their suggestions. In this way, the article has succeeded in bringing to the students the knowledge that the college community will soon have a building with which the students can be personally associated and of which proud.

Further suggestions to the committee will be appreciated and, I guarantee, discussed.

Sincerely,
W. Lee Menconi
Class of 1965

From the Senate

At the regularly scheduled senate meeting of Feb. 17, Mary McCarthy reported from the Finance Committee that she had been to see about the senate savings account. An investigation by a group of senators will be made and reported at the next meeting.

Miss McCarthy moved that MAA be allowed to use their funds to finance the difference

between regular and safety glasses for athletes on a varsity roster not to exceed \$10 after the doctor's bill is presented. The motion was passed.

The Finance Committee also recommended to senate two motions: 1) that the *Anchor* be allocated an additional \$600 for the remainder of the year; and 2) that \$2 be allocated to or-

(Continued on Page 3)

An Open Letter to the Anchormen:

Congratulations for a fine season. Good Luck against Central tonight. On to Kansas City!

The Anchor Editorial Board

The ANCHOR

"An independent student voice." Published by the students of Rhode Island College.

The editorial opinions expressed on this page are solely those approved by the editorial board of the *Anchor*, and do not necessarily reflect the views of Rhode Island College or the Board of Trustees of State Colleges. Publishing Office, Room 203, Student Center, RIC, Providence, Rhode Island. Phone TE 1-6600, Ext. 370. Published weekly while the College is in session. A member of the Collegiate Press Association. Represented for national advertising by National Advertising Service, Inc. Subscription rates \$3.00 per year. Return notification of unclaimed mailed copies to the *Anchor*, Rhode Island College, Providence, Rhode Island.

Official College Notices

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CLASS

The Senior Class, except those few seniors who are off campus student teaching, are asked to note the date of Tuesday, May 11th, when the Graduate Record Examinations will be administered to all seniors.

This test is given by the College and all seniors are required to take part in the testing. The examinations will be both in the morning and afternoon. Complete details will be given later, but this advance notice is being made in order to avoid any conflicts.

D. R. MIERZWA

RESERVATION OF ROOMS

Students are urged to reserve the rooms they will need for second semester activities now to avoid conflicts. Campus police and custodians are under instructions not to open buildings or rooms to student groups unless they can show an approved requisition form. These signed forms are to be picked up at the office of the Assistant Dean of Students after they have been approved.

S. HAINES

OFFICER CANDIDATE PROGRAM NATIONAL GUARD

Students who are in the second semester of their Sophomore year are eligible for enrollment. Such students attend eight weeks summer camp at the end of their Sophomore year and two weeks at Camp Varnum during the summer between their Junior and Senior years. Otherwise the student attends weekend training periods once a month during the Junior year and Senior year.

The advantage this program has over ROTC is that your six-year military obligation begins upon enrollment; thus, at graduation, approximately two years has been fulfilled. The only actual time away from civilian life is a course approximately of nine-weeks duration after the student has been commissioned as a second lieutenant. Successful completion of this basic-branch course meets the qualifications for promotion through the rank of captain and precludes a necessity of further extended away-from-home training.

This program, originated locally by Major General Holland, is being recommended to colleges throughout the country where there is no ROTC Program. Booklets are available at Dr. Donovan's office.

FRED J. DONOVAN

Abolish HUAC Admonishes Speaker Harvey O'Connor to RIC Audience

By POLLY KEENE

Last Tuesday night the International Relations Club presented the national chairman of the Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, Mr. Harvey O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor is the author of several books, including: *Empire of Oil, The Astors and The Revolution in Seattle*.

As a speaker, Mr. O'Connor is a mild mannered man in appearance as well as in style, with an ironic sense of humor. Despite his mild appearance and manner, Mr. O'Connor is a rebel with a cause.

Mr. O'Connor and his committee believe the House on Un-American Activities to be unconstitutional. It is Mr. O'Connor's opinion that "It (HUAC) has no official standing, and it violates the first amendment to the constitution."

A petition has been drawn up to this effect by the former honorary chairman of the NCAHUAC, (National Committee to Abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee) Alexander Meiklejohn (now deceased) and Thomas I. Emerson, professor of law at Harvard University Law School. Many other nationally prominent authorities on constitutional law have sponsored the petition.

Personal Vengeance Cited

According to Mr. O'Connor, from the time when HUAC was first set up under the Roosevelt administration in 1936, the committee has been used to the advantage of people having vested interests. Martin Dies, the first chairman of HUAC, used it as an instrument to attack Roosevelt's "New Deal." Mr. O'Connor also suggested that Senator Eastman uses the files of the HUAC to protect "the sovereign states of Mississippi" from the "dangers" of integration. According to Mr. O'Connor, if the HUAC files show that persons suspected of aiding the cause of integration have been affiliated in some way with the Communist party, it is a simple matter for Senator Eastman to malign their characters and render them helpless in the area of civil rights.

Rights Infringement

Other examples of infringement on the rights of individuals in violation of the first amendment to the constitution were cited by Mr. O'Connor.

Recently, three members of Woman Strike For Peace were subpoenaed by HUAC. Their "crime" consisted of interceding with the State Department in order to obtain a visa for a visiting professor from Japan. They were judged "in contempt" by the HUAC when they asked to be interrogated publicly, instead of privately, as the HUAC had requested. Their trial will take place next month.

Mr. O'Connor himself has had several brushes with HUAC. In 1958, when Mr. O'Connor was chairman of the American Civil Liberties Committee in Newark, New Jersey, he was subpoenaed to appear before HUAC. He "ignored the subpoena" and was held "in contempt." However, as Mr. O'Connor rather dryly put it, he still has not been tried for his "offense."

Mr. O'Connor also called attention to the fact that he had once had occasion to appear be-

fore the late Senator McCarthy when the Senator was carrying on the Senate Investigations. He was summoned to appear before the committee by Roy Cohn, Senator McCarthy's right hand man. The reason why he received the summons was the fact that some of Mr. O'Connor's books had turned up in the libraries of the State Department overseas. Since the State Department at the time was suspected of being overrun with agents of "the communist conspiracy," anyone having anything to do with the State Department (according to Mr. O'Connor) was suspect. Mr.

home. Mr. O'Connor refused to appear until he had received a subpoena through the normal channels. Two federal marshalls promptly obliged with a subpoena. (Mr. O'Connor added here that the federal marshalls thanked him for his insistence upon being served with a subpoena. According to the speaker, it seems that it is jobs such as this that keep federal marshalls from becoming obsolete.)

Sixth Amendment Used

When Mr. O'Connor did finally appear before the committee he was sentenced to a year in jail for "contempt." However, the judge suspended his sentence. Later the sentence was thrown out of court when Mr. O'Connor invoked the sixth amendment. Mr. O'Connor interpreted the sixth amendment with a rather grim smile and ironic tone. "Before anyone can be tried and convicted, he must have committed a crime."

In closing, Mr. O'Connor appeared to be fairly optimistic in regard to the abolishment of HUAC. On the positive side there has been what Mr. O'Connor referred to as "a weakening of the spirit" of HUAC. Indicative of this "weakness" is the fact that no one, at the

(Continued on Page 4)



HARVEY O'CONNOR

Cohn's summons to Mr. O'Connor was in the form of a telephone call to Mr. O'Connor's

Fine Arts...

(Continued from Page 1)

"I'd Rather Be Right," he concentrated on the contemporary dance. His concert works have been many and variable, including "Emperor Jones" and "Missa Brevis."

Mr. Limon and his company have made four international tours for the State Department, as well as their yearly tours of the United States. He has taught at Bennington and Sarah Lawrence Colleges. At present he is on the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music.

Included in the program to be presented at RIC Monday evening is a post-World War II composition by Zoltan Kodaly, titled "Missa Brevis." Choreography for the "Missa Brevis" was done entirely by Jose Limon, and will be danced in 11 parts, beginning with the "Kyrie" and ending with the "Ite, Missa est." The complete title of the Kodaly work is "Missa Brevis in Tempore Belli," the first performance of which was given in the cellar of a bombed-out church in Budapest.

Weekend...

(Continued from Page 1)

parties immediately following Stunt Nite. Winners will be announced Friday immediately following the performance.

Sunday Afternoon: Double feature movie plus Kenny Lyons, folk singer.

One movie is "Carry On Nurse," the other is to be announced as soon as word is received.

Senate...

(Continued from Page 1)

ganzational board for keys.

The Student Center Committee report was given by Steve. He recommended that senate set up a special temporary committee for the next month to investigate the facilities and make recommendations for the permanent Board of Governors. This recommendation was accepted and passed as a motion. This committee will consist of one member from each class plus one member from O.B. and one from senate.

The
Shepherd & Cain
two act plays in the
Chapel Hall of
Central Congregational
Church
SUNDAY, MARCH 14
4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Reservations: DE 1-1960
Donation

Amherst Revisited

By ARA DOSTOURIAN
Instructor of History

After the excellent article on the Civil Rights Conference at Amherst College, written by John McGivney, I find no necessity in reiterating what has already been said. However, as a participant in this conference I would like to focus on, and at the same time reflect upon, what I believe were some important and significant highlights of the sessions.

The underlying theme of the conference centered on the Civil Rights issue in connection with the economic situation of the Negro in the United States. It was emphasized over and over that the American Negro cannot take his rightful place in our society unless he is given economic freedom. Without full opportunity to obtain and hold a job he cannot in any sense of the word be considered a free member of society. Thus, political freedom for the Negro is not sufficient; it must be buttressed by economic freedom: indeed without economic freedom political freedom becomes farcical. What sense does it make to give the Negro the right to rent in a middle class white neighborhood when he does not even have the economic means to do so? As long as our government maintains a separation between the political and economic aspects of the Negro problem, there can be no successful and satisfying solution to the Civil Rights issue.

Negro Unemployment

The conference noted the very large percentage of Negro unemployment in proportion to white employment. Unemployment is steadily increasing in our country in spite of the ef-

forts of the government to "bolster" the economy. The group hardest hit are the Negroes, for they are on the lowest rung of the ladder. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that as time goes on the economic plight of the American Negro is worsening rather than improving. The economic plight of the white American laborer is also increasing, although not at as fast a rate as that of the Negro, obviously due to the Negro's initially very low position in our society. Therefore, it is quite obvious that the Negro's economic problems are inextricably bound up with those of the white American: indeed with those of the American society as a whole.

If, then, the responsibility for the solution of such economic problems as unemployment and the integration of the Negro into the economic life of America is in the lap of our government, we should expect it to labor at finding real and durable answers to such problems. The fact is that not only has the government failed to decrease unemployment, but it has even failed to stem its acceleration. Our politicians and economists claim that we are in an age of great affluence, such as which has never been achieved by any other nation in history. All well and good, but how much of this so-called "affluence" is helping to decrease unemployment and is filtering down to the bottom third of our nation? How can such a rich country as ours even tolerate unemployment, especially since we clearly have the means to obliterate it?

Failure of Capitalism

Such were the main lines of thought of the conference con-

(Continued on Page 4)



ON THE WAY ...



TO NUMBER 19 ...



AGAINST FITCHBURG ...

Amherst Revisited ...

(Continued from Page 3)
cerning the economic problems of the American Negro. Ultimately, the question rested upon the very bases and assumptions of our economic system. Can American Capitalism deal with the contemporary economic problems of our society? Most of the speakers said that it could not. Others were more cautious and unwilling to take as radical a position. Most of the participants were in agreement that there are very serious flaws in our economic system and that American Capitalism simply can not successfully cope with contemporary economic and social problems.

Another important and significant theme upon which the conference focused attention was the tactics or methods used for achieving the integration of the Negro into the economic and social life of the nation. Is the American Negro willing to wait to be integrated into society, or will he resort to violence and revolution to achieve his aims? Are such aims being achieved fast enough to satisfy his yearnings to become a full and free member of his society? The conference noted that violent movements such as the Harlem riots are symptoms that the Negro is no longer willing to wait while his white compatriots legislate for him at their own leisure and convenience. He wants his rights now, and insofar as these are withheld from him, he will use any means at his disposal to achieve them.

Radical Solutions Demanded

Perhaps many would feel these deliberations and the ensuing results are quite radical, concerning the economic problems of the American Negro. Ultimately, the question rested upon the very bases and assumptions of our economic system. Can American Capitalism deal with the contemporary economic problems of our society? Most

Coaches ...

(Continued from Page 1)
planning for RIC's debut on the national television program May 30. The first competition in the tryouts for the team is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, February 23, at 1 and 4 p.m., in the Amos Assembly Room.

The top scorers in the exam will qualify as quarterfinalists and enter additional competition. Names of the quarterfinalists will be announced in the next *Anchor*.

Also assisting in preparations are senior Helen M. Maziarz of Central Falls, Miss Mary G. Davey, director of public relations and alumni affairs, and James H. Bissland, public information officer.

Miss Maziarz, senior representative on student senate, is student coordinator for College Bowl. Miss Davey and Mr. Bissland will coordinate the project overall.

Mr. Borst brings a strong background in the physical sciences to RIC's preparation for College Bowl. Mathematics, literature and history, all important sources of questions on the program, will receive special attention from Miss Schulte, Miss Ducey, and Mr. Dostourian respectively.

Mr. Joyce has had considerable experience in College Bowl competitions between the RIC debate club and neighboring institutions.

dangerous and out of character with our American society, which has always espoused moderate solutions to the problems facing us. Be this as it may, the Negro problem at present demands a radical solution, for it is evident that the American Negro wishes (and he has the right to do so) complete and immediate intergration into the economic and social life of American society. He feels he has waited too long and has trusted the good faith of his white compatriots too much. He rejects the moderate's view that he should "earn" his position in our society as our foreign immigrants have done over the years. He is not an immigrant; he has been a part of the American scene for as long as the Pilgrims. The only difference between himself and his white colonial counterpart (and this is a basic and significant difference) is that he has not been given the opportunity to advance himself and "earn" his position in society as some whites like to put it. What hypocrisy! Tell the Negro to better himself and at the same time deny him the opportunities and the means to do so. It's like inviting a man to climb the stairs and when he reaches the half-way point pushing him to the bottom.

The American Negro is at the doorstep. He has been waiting for a couple of hundred years. He demands to enter and be given his rightful place in the home, a place long denied him. Can the white keep him out any longer? I seriously doubt it. The Negro wants to enter and he wants to enter now. If he is denied entrance any longer, he will forcibly break down the door. Well, wouldn't any human being who was denied entrance to his own home do the same? After all, the Negro is a human being and it is his credit that he has been so patient for so long. So if the Negro is denied entrance and breaks down the door, whose fault would it be, his or the white's? Who then, ultimately, will be the perpetrator of violence, the Negro or the white?

Americans Challenged

If we, as Americans, truly desire an honest and complete solution to the Negro problem in our country, we must, I believe, be willing to take radical steps. We must be willing to make changes in our economic system so as to be better able to deal with the economic problems of the Negro. The Negro must be assured of economic security. Only then can civil rights be meaningful to him. Only then can he truly be integrated into our society, which also is rightfully his society. Are we, as Americans, farsighted and wise enough to adopt such radical steps? I hope so. After all, our forefathers paved the way for us in the American Revolution.

IRC ...

(Continued from Page 3)
present time, is in jail for "contempt" of the committee. Mr. O'Connor claims that 40 to 100 members of congress are for the abolishment of HUAC and 13 congressmen are prepared to offer amendments abolishing it. The House On Un-American Activities is a standing committee and confirmation of such committees comes up annually.

On the negative side however, is the fact that the House Rules Committee can "bottle up" legislation. In addition to this, House Speaker McCormack—according to Mr. O'Connor—refuses to recognize the congressmen who are prepared to offer the amendments.

In the event that an amendment abolishing HUAC does not get through the House, the next step planned by those interested in abolishing the committee will be to block their appropriations. The appropriation that the committee will ask for this year is expected to be in the area of 360,000 dollars. (During the last congress 1,000,000 dollars was spent by the committee.)

Why HUAC?

In his attack upon the HUAC Mr. O'Connor stressed the fact that no one has the right to say what is un-American. When it is a case of treason, that is a matter for the Justice Department to handle. When it is a case of armed insurrection (such as might be the case with the Minute Men who are said to be arming themselves with malicious intent), then it is a matter for the F. B. I. When it is a case of violence and destruction of property (such as might be carried out by organizations like the Ku Klux Klan), this too is a matter for the F. B. I. The activities of the Ku Klux Klan are under consideration as the next target of the HUAC.

Mr. O'Connor's major point was the fact that freedom of speech is guaranteed in the First Amendment, and no organ of state or federal government has the right to infringe upon this right. It is Mr. O'Connor's earnest belief that "Without freedom of expression in a democracy, democracy will die." The way Mr. O'Connor sees it, HUAC has no place in a democratic society as long as our society wishes to remain democratic.

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