

ESTABLISHED

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# The ANCHOR

"FREE ACCESS TO IDEAS AND FULL FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION"

VOL. XXXIX, No 2

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1967

## Counselor Program of Great Aid To Incoming Freshmen

Rhode Island College's Student Counselor Program as we know it today began in 1963 and since that time it has provided incoming freshmen with important contacts during their early college days. The major aim of the program is to help as many freshmen as possible make the adjustment from high school to college life easily.

### Counselor's Roles

During their first days here, freshmen are often bewildered by the demands that are immediately put upon them. The Counselor becomes a welcome source of information on college rules and regulations and an all important source of information on such vital procedures as registration.

But more than a source of in-

formation, the Counselor becomes a friend and a familiar face in the mass of unknown faces that greet the freshman in his first few days on campus. As Rhode Island College's enrollment continues to soar, that familiar face in the crowd will become even more welcome to the R.I.C. freshman of the future.

The Counselor plays yet another role — that of example. He can set a good example for freshmen concerning such matters as budgeting time and being unafraid to visit professors and advisors when necessary. And, the counselor becomes an important link between the freshman and his advisor.

The many roles the Counselor has to play makes the job a demanding one, but every year interested upper classmen have answered the call willingly often because they still remember their freshman days and how a Counselor helped them over the rough spots.

This year there are nearly one hundred juniors and seniors participating. And, because of the keen interest there is a large group of Apprentice Counselors composed of sophomores who are working with the juniors and seniors.

Applications for next year's program are now being accepted. Anyone interested in participating should see Miss McCabe as soon as possible and definitely before the end of the first semester.

## Few Vote In Primary

Freshman Primary Elections were held last Thursday and Friday, January 5 and 6 in the Student Center. The primary winners are as follows: Raymond Mitchell and James Macomber for President; Helen McGinn, Anthony Del-Signore, Mary Landers and Thomas Athearn for Student Senate; Katherine Oxx, Mary Hughes and Louise Fillion are still in the running for Secretary. No candidate was eliminated from the office of Secretary because two of the girls were tied for second place. Although voting was held for two days, only a small number of freshman voted: 274 of a possible 730. However, a bigger turnout of voters is expected for the final elections on Thursday and Friday, January 12 and 13.

Students running for the other offices are: Joseph Scama and Alan Leach for Vice-President; Peter Tartaglia and Thomas Carney for Treasurer; and Maureen Thomas and Betty Fecteau for Social Committee Chairman.

Hopefully, for final elections voting will be done on I.B.M. Voto-Matic machines which the Student Senate bought last year. The time will be from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

FOR SPRING SEMESTER

## R.I.C. Graduate School Offering Largest Course Program Ever

A total of 151 late afternoon, evening and Saturday morning courses and special programs will be offered during Rhode Island College's spring semester, beginning February 2, Dr. Sidney P. Rollins, dean of graduate studies, has announced.

By including 20 more courses than were offered last spring the program is the largest ever offered by the college's graduate division. Approximately half the courses are in the area of professional

education, including administration, guidance and special education, with the remainder in the humanities, social sciences, mathematics and science.

The majority of courses meet once a week for two and a quarter hours and cost \$30, plus a \$1 dining center tax.

Registration will continue through February 1, with registration by mail permitted prior to January 26.

Through part-time study at

Rhode Island College students may earn the degrees of Master of Arts in Education or Master of Education, or the Certificate of Advanced Graduate Studies for work beyond the master's degree. College graduates who are not working for a degree may also enroll at the college.

The college will continue to offer its intensive teacher education program for college graduates who wish to teach, but lack professional preparation.

Among special programs to be offered will be a workshop on techniques of teaching adults who have less than a high school education. William A. Farrell, chief of adult education for the Rhode Island Department of Education, will conduct the workshop on Tuesday evenings and Saturday mornings.

In the area of special education the college will offer a course entitled "Differential Diagnosis of Developmental Problems," consisting of clinical observation and less than the normal regularity. With a team of professional specialists and therapists to diagnose children with physical and educational problems and plan programs for them.

A list of courses is available from the college's graduate office in Adams Library, open daily 9 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.

## Appearing At Winter Weekend



Thursday, Feb. 16, 8:15 p.m. at Walsh Gym. The Ramsey Lewis Trio.

## Ring Contract Won By Balfour

October fifteenth will be the delivery date for the Class of 1969 college rings. During the week of December eleventh, three ring companies displayed their rings for viewing by the Sophomore Class. On December sixteenth an election was held to decide which company the ring contract would go to. With almost half of the class voting, Balfour was the winner, receiving 115 votes. Dieges and Clust and Roberts, received 105 and 90 votes, respectively.

The details of the contract will be arranged by the Administration, the Business Office, and a committee of sophomores who will be chosen at the next class meeting which will be held January 12.

The length of the ring contract and the final cost of the rings will be handled by the Business Office. The Class plans a two year contract. In past years Dieges and Clust have held a five year contract. The contract, regardless of whether or not it is for two or five years, will have an option clause. If the terms of the contract are not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the class, the contract may be cancelled.

## Dr. Lieberman Night Course To Treat Teacher-Board Relations

An evening course on the difficult — and often controversial — problem of teacher-school board negotiations will be offered by Rhode Island College beginning February 7.

Teaching the course will be Dr. Myron Lieberman, a man who has gained national reputation in the subject by means of books, articles and lectures. He is the co-author of "Collective Negotiations for Teachers," published last year and the first textbook written on the subject.

The RIC course, open to college graduates, is aimed at preparing teachers, administrators and school board members to work under new laws enacted in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island and requiring school boards to

negotiate with teacher organizations. Special attention will be paid to recent developments in the three states, according to Dr. Lieberman.

The course will meet Tuesday nights from 7:15 to 9:30 p.m. through June 6, with registration continuing through February 1. Fee for the course is \$30, plus a \$1 dining center tax.

Dr. Lieberman served as coordinator of the first National Institute on Collective Negotiations in Public Education, and is co-author of "Collective Negotiations in Public Education," to be published in the spring. He serves as director of educational research and development at Rhode Island College.

## Music Recital Features Bartok and Hindmuth

The Rhode Island College Music Department will present a Chamber Recital at Roberts Auditorium on January 17, at 1:00 p.m.

The recital, presented by the Music Faculty of the College, will consist of twentieth century contemporary music.

The first composition of the program is the "Suite for Clarinet and Piano" by Ernest Krenek, with George Kent on piano and Abraham Schwadron on clarinet.

"Rumaenische Volkstaenze", by Bela Bartok, will include the following selections with Robert Boberg at the piano: Der Tanz nit dem Stabe; Braul; Der Stampfer; Tanz aus Butschum; Runaenische "Polka"; and Schnell tanz.

The final composition of the program, "Drei Steucke", by Paul Hindemith will consist of the following selections: Scherzando; Langsame; and Lebhaft. Faculty members participating in this composition are: Robert Currier, violin; George Kent, piano; William Myer, string bass; John Pellegrino, trumpet, and Abraham Schwadron, clarinet.

## This Week At RIC

**January 11** — Dramatic Workshop. A. J. Printer's "The Collection" sponsored by the RIC Theatre directed by Mr. P. Trent.

**January 13** — Drawing for the raffle for the benefit of the Committee for the Relief of Italian Art. 1:00 p.m.

**January 17** — Chamber Music Recital — Twentieth century contemporary music. 1:00 p.m., Roberts Auditorium.

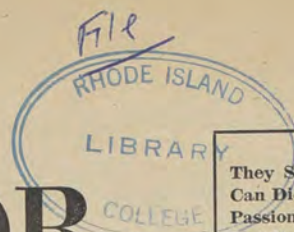
**January 18** — Reading Day — No classes.

**January 19-28** — Final Exams

**January 30-31** — Mid-year recess

**February 1** — Registration Also

**January 8-31** — Art display, Adams Library Gallery — DaVinci models.



They Sin Who Tell Us Love Can Die. With Life All Other Passions Fly, All others Are But Vanity.

—Robert Southey



# EDITORIALS

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We cite this lack of interest not with the intention of urging freshmen to vote in final elections this week, for that is a hopeless endeavor, judging from past elections; rather, we call the attention of the RIC student body to this non-voting trend because it is the reason why so many unsatisfactory people have occupied senate seats in the past.

## The Case of The Missing Clock

For many weeks prior to the Christmas vacation period, a recessed "hole-in-the-wall" was perceived by those who looked for the correct time in the student center cafeteria.

Monday, we were quite pleased to find that the missing clock had been replaced. As soon as the buildings and grounds department gets the message, we trust the clock will be set to its proper time.

The *Anchor* has mentioned on more than

one occasion the ridiculous situation which exists in the clock system. If automated equipment is to be the lot of the present and future generations, it seems reasonable to expect that we shall not have to view a hole in the wall when we wish to know the time.

Perhaps the services of the computer center could be utilized to solve "the mystery of the inconsistent clocks."

### SECOND OF TWO PARTS

## Autopsy On The Warren Commission

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● Oswald was not really a very good marksman, yet his shooting on that day would have required remarkable skill: two direct hits on a moving target in less than six seconds with a rifle that had a defective scope. In the Marines, he scored only one point above the lowest ranking in one competition. When expert riflemen test-fired the weapon later, none could match Oswald's speed and accuracy.

● In trying to reconstruct Oswald's flight from the sniper's nest in the Book Depository Building, the commission allowed for a near miraculous series of coincidences and split-second timing. In the 46 minutes between the assassination at 12:30 and the first report of Officer Tippit's slaying, Oswald is supposed to have dashed down six flights, slipped out of the building, walked seven blocks, boarded a bus, got off, found a taxicab, returned to his rooming house, donned a jacket, then turned up nearly a mile away and killed Tippit.

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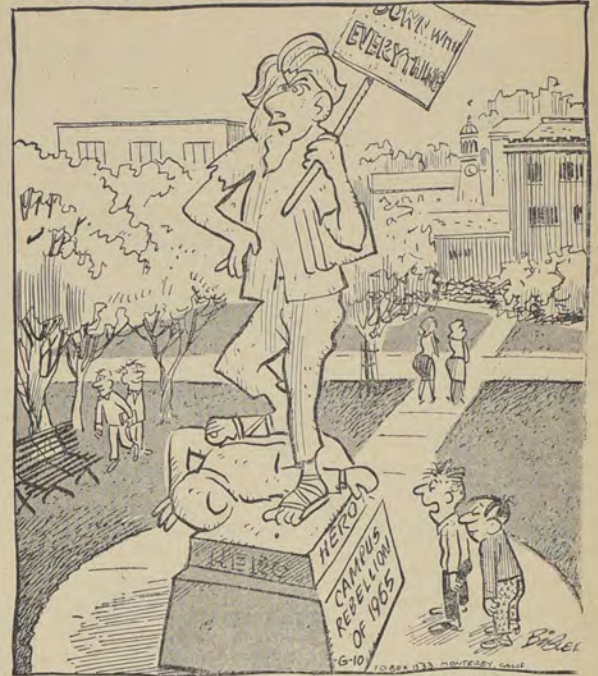
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## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I UNDERSTAND THE STUDENTS PRETTY WELL RUN THINGS ON THIS CAMPUS."

## Letters to the Editor

### DR. CORREIA REPLIES TO MR. COLEMAN

Dear Editor:

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So long as the students fail to vote for responsible students they can expect no more than mediocre representation, if that. The Anchor feels that senate is the key to more responsibility for the student body. As long as it is run by minority-elected candidates rather than by candidates of proven ability, there will be recurrences of ineffectual, vacillating student government at this College. In the final analysis, the students have no one but themselves to blame for any lack of superior representation by the senate; they have chosen to make it so by their uncaring actions, or should we say inactions.

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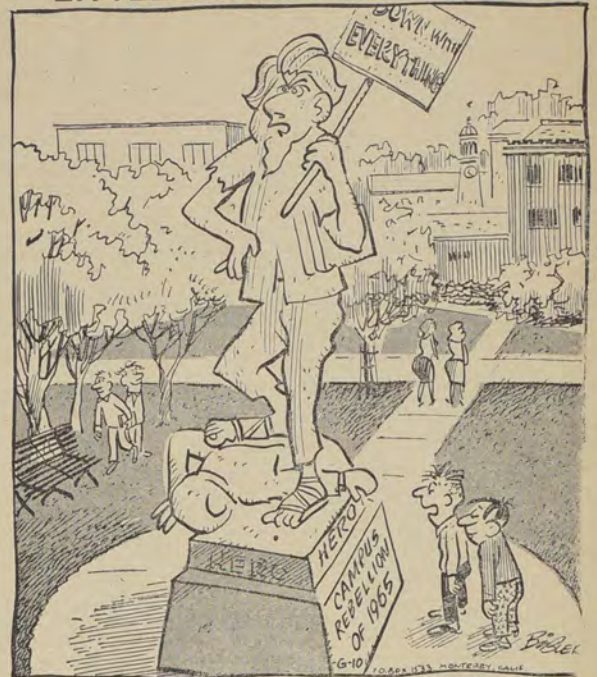
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## Official College Notices

### STUDENT USE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Recently, Brown University has requested that our students be screened more carefully before being referred to their library. It is necessary for a student to know exactly what item or items are needed before going to the Brown University Library. We must show this information on the letter of referral. If the material is owned by our library or the Providence Public Library, our students may not use the material at Brown. No direct referrals by faculty members are permitted. In many cases, students overlook the material that is available in our library. Therefore, it is necessary for our reference librarians to make the final judgment as to whether a letter of referral is justified.

Because of reading days and final exams at Brown, letters of referral will not be written during the period January 4 through 27.

Your continued cooperation will be appreciated.

### STUDENT FEES AND FINES

Any student who owes a fine for Traffic, Assembly, Library or General Student fees to the Business Office will not be allowed to register on February 1, 1967, second semester.

### LIBRARY CARDS AVAILABLE

Because of an error in the preparation of the plastic I.D. cards for students, supplementary embossed cards now available must be used in borrowing books from the library. Until January 12 students may secure these at the circulation desk of the library by showing their regular card. The cards remaining will then be distributed with registration materials for second semester. This plain white supplementary card must be used when borrowing books from the library in the future.

## The Abolitionist Crusade: "Unfinished Revolution"

by Francis Ford

Dr. John Thomas, of Brown University, spoke Saturday on the "Crusade Against Slavery" to a group of high school students at the fourth session of the History Colloquium. The Colloquium is sponsored by the History Department and Phi Alpha Theta.

Dr. Lewalski, chairman of the RIC History Department, introduced Dr. Thomas. He noted that Dr. Thomas was from Maine, had been educated in New England and New York at Bowdoin, Brown, and Columbia, and had taught at Harvard, Columbia, and Brown. Dr. Thomas has received a Guggenheim Fellowship for research and also received the Allan Nevins and Bancroft Prizes for his book on William L. Garrison, *The Liberator*.

Dr. Thomas began his speech with a flashback to the U.S. of the 1830's. First, he described an episode in Middlebury, Ohio in which two ministry students organized an anti-slavery meeting and were greeted by rotten eggs. Next, he changed the scene to a year later in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, where Amos Dresler, a ministry student from Lane Seminary in Cincinnati arrived by train selling Bibles to work his way through school. Unfortunately, for him, he had some abolitionist literature with him and the townsfolk found out. They tried him at a 'kangaroo court' and sentenced him to 30 lashes. This punishment was administered in the center of town. From Nashville, Dr. Thomas took us to a scene one year later in the town of Auburn, Illinois, where Reverend Lovejoy and his friends were guarding their fourth printing press from a mob. The mob had destroyed the three previous presses because Rev. Lovejoy was using them to print abolitionist propaganda. Rev. Lovejoy stepped outside to speak to the crowd and was shot to death.

Dr. Thomas explained that these were merely incidents in "one of the most violent decades of our history." There were also mobs in Philadelphia, New York City,

New Hampshire, and Charleston. In Connecticut, a biracial school was broken up by a mob.

Dr. Thomas then proceeded to explain why there was so much violence in this era by explaining the abolitionist movement which resulted in this violence.

This movement developed out of the religious atmosphere of the United States in its early days. The country was still a country in which religion was a very important thing, but, it was a pluralistic country. Religious leaders worried about the result of this kind of a society on the morals of the people. "They formed voluntary religious societies . . . to teach the American people the proper values." Such groups as the American Bible Society and Missionary societies worked to stamp out the evils of dancing, smoking, drinking, and carrying the mail on Sundays, among others. They believed that to destroy sin, you had to name the sin, identify the sinner, tell him his faults and help him resolve his problem.

Gradually, a group of men from this background began to consider slavery a sin. They began to feel that it was not in keeping with the spirit of the Revolution. They believed, also, in "the mission of United States' Manifest Destiny to show the rest of the world how to live." They saw a conflict between the "all men are equal" ideal and the institution of slavery. "Abolitionists came to this reality before their neighbors did. They couldn't reconcile the American ideal of equality and the institution of slavery in the United States."

Since slavery was now a sin, slave-owners were personally responsible for it. Also, religious reformers are less concerned with "practical remedies." They want people to confess that slavery is a sin.

Abolitionists were able to point to the example of the British Empire, which, in 1833, abolished slavery in the West Indies. This proved to them that slavery could

## MEET THE FACULTY

# Peter Koenig: An Artist

by Bernie Dulude

To most students at R.I.C., except those who have had him in class, Peter Koenig means very little and might as well be a figment of the collective imaginations of the entire Art Department. And yet Mr. Koenig is a respected and well-known artist.

He was born in Hungary and immigrated to this country but he still retains the European attitude toward life, an attitude of action. Europeans define the basis of life, experience, in terms of doing things whereas Americans define it in terms of possessing things. Mr. Koenig explained that a European would rather spend money on something that is terminal, such as a trip, rather than on a new possession, such as an automobile.

This affinity for action as well as his personalized treatment of abstract subject matter account for the acceptance of Mr. Koenig's work. His work has been displayed locally at the Tonoff Gallery, the Providence Art Club, and the Rhode Island Arts Festival. His canvases have been shown at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, as well as the Senate Room in Washington, D. C., and several cities in Massachusetts. He has received a fellowship award from the Provincetown workshop and a second place in the Michigan State Fair. His greatest award was a Fulbright Grant to study in Poland at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Koenig feels that an artist is a man who experiences great pleasure and fascination in using the techniques of an artistic medium and sees each attempt to create art as an adventure, a quest. Mr. Koenig said that painting is his most comfortable means of expression as well as the one

he licked. They poured petitions into Washington. They formed auxiliary societies in the North. "By 1836, it was pretty clear that the Abolitionists were going to change the course of American politics."

But, there was much opposition in the country. The Congress was in the hands of the South in many respects. The South was reacting by cutting off criticism and resurrecting old arguments for slavery. Georgia offered \$500 for Garrison, dead or alive. In the North, there was still much opposition. As Dr. Thomas said, "Most Americans believed the Negro to be innately inferior."

This opposition to slavery worked to the advantage of the abolitionists. They could and did argue that slavery must be destroyed if its continuance depended on the suppression of civil liberties. This was a very strong argument.

The movement West also worked for the abolitionists. Even though

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Peter Koenig

in which he has the greatest facility of expression.

Mr. Koenig's paintings have the flavor of a landscape but are mostly abstract. He tries, he said, to achieve a balance between intellectual and emotional appeal in his work.

Mr. Koenig appreciates and enjoys the subtleties of James McNeil Whistler's work and the re-

finer abstractions of form and color of the Japanese-American artist, Kenzo Okada, but does not like the psychodlyic art and considers it superficial and capable of only momentary effects.

His other interests include skiing, both on snow and water, and boating. Boating has been a lifetime interest of his and he now has a 21-footer.

## Coffee House "Bungles" Play; Was It Intentional or Accidental

BY THOMAS LEONARD

Just before the Christmas recess, Wednesday the 14th, the Coffee House presented what was perhaps the most comic skit on campus. The House was chuck full and everyone saw just what he didn't expect. It seemed that a few bungles were made to go with apparent disorder and mass confusion on stage. So what people thought was to be a comedy turned out to be a hilarious skit. But no one will ever know if those bungles were intended — and the cast said "no comment" when asked if the loss of memory on stage was deliberate.

Mike Surgento, who previously directed "The Fantastiks" did a masterful job of producing a rendition of the play. "The Fantastiks," the off-Broadway hit is a comedy of only seven players: a boy, a girl, two fathers, a mute, an actor, and a bandit. Mike Surgento produced the play using only four players. Mike played the part of one of the fathers and also the part of El Gallo. The other players were Mary Martins, a R.I.C. senior who played the girl, Tom Goode, a R.I.C. freshman who played the part of the other father and the boy, and Bob Berube, also a R.I.C. freshman, who played the mute.

In the play, the two fathers scheme to make their children, the boy and girl, fall in love. They do this by the use of reverse psychology. They pretend to prohibit the children from seeing each other. As planned, the children do fall in love, but when they find out about the fathers' plan, they break up and the boy departs. The fathers then scheme again to get the boy and the girl back together. They do this by staging a rape. Unfortunately, the

actual rape could not be produced in the Coffee House. However this plan did work as desired, the boy returned and saved the girl from being raped by the bandit. They again fall in love, but this time the love appears to be true love.

As the play opened, the mute was seen sleeping. As he awoke he introduced the play by pointing to a large curtain on which was written "The Fantastiks." The mute was not allowed to smile or talk throughout the play. He did an admirable job in holding to this for not once in the hilarious production did he smile or talk. The other players did equally as well with their parts. Mike, after having done a remarkable job in writing the condensed version of the play, performed splendidly and sang terrifically. Tom Goode, who played the boy and a father was a key note in the performance. He changed character without the slightest hint and played both his parts well. Mary Martins, whose singing was beautifully done should be given much praise for her exquisite acting. It must be admitted that all players worked together well in patching up the seemingly wrong cues, forgotten lines and skipped over songs; but whether all that was planned or not doesn't really matter because the audience appeared to enjoy it and the actors seemed to have fun doing it.

Assisting Mike in directing the program was Norman Guilbault, a freshman at R.I.C., who kept the show going while Mike was rehearsing and performing. The narrator was Mike Keach. The prop department should also be acknowledged for their work. Obtaining and making props were Sue-Ellen Witner, a R.I.C. student, and Bill Pierce, also a R.I.C. student.



# A Little Vietnamese Boy Came Along The Dirt Path...

by HOWARD MOFFETT

The Collegiate Press Service

SAIGON (CPS) — The sky was overcast. It was almost noon, time for a mid-day shower. I was standing on the curb waiting for a pedicab not far from the intersection of two of Saigon's main streets, Le Van Duyet and Hong Thap Tu. The Cercle Sportif was just around the corner.

There didn't seem to be many empty pedicabs. A little Vietnamese boy came along the dirt path that served for a sidewalk, but I was watching the street and didn't notice him at first. When I turned, he was standing there eyeing me from about ten feet away.

I guessed he was six or seven. Even standing on tiptoe he wouldn't have reached quite to my belt line. He was probably wearing rubber thongs, I don't remember. I did notice he had on a matching pair of dark blue shorts and shirt, cleaned and freshly ironed, with some sort of colored emblem embroidered on the shirt pocket. He looked like he'd just had a haircut. His eyes were dark and

wide, like a six-or-seven-year-old boy's.

While I was noticing these things, and keeping half an eye on the traffic in hopes of finding my pedicab, he was looking at me with a sort of quizzical expression on his face, his eyes downcast.

I turned back to the street for a few seconds, then shifted so that I was facing him again. In that brief moment, his eyes narrowed slightly and his little hand shot out in a gesture that means the same thing all over the world: give me some money. He didn't say a word, and the unsure expression on his face stayed exactly the same.

Nobody in Saigon would get upset over something like this. It happens to any American countless times every day. The population of Saigon has doubled in the last few years, to almost two and a half million. Most of these people are refugees, who left what they owned in the countryside and are living now in the streets of the city. They form a whole new social class which has been cre-

ated by the war and is now trying to make a living off it.

Many of the young girls become prostitutes, or hostesses in the hundreds of bars that have sprung up to cater to American GI's. Many of the men become pimps or money changers or black marketeers. Many of the little boys shine shoes, and if you tell them no they try to shine them anyway, or trip you as you go past, since they know you could easily afford to let them earn a few piastres if you wanted to. The children who are too small to earn any money often just keep their hands out, begging, as long as an American is in sight. They've learned a few English words, like "Number one!" or "Number ten!", "Hello, O.K.!" or "— — — —"

People in Saigon are used to it.

But this is different. This little boy was obviously not of the refugee class. His parents, if they were typical middle-class Vietnamese, had probably taught him that only pariahs beg, especially from Americans. I may have misinterpreted him of course, but I think that what he was doing in those brief moments before he put his hand out, was measuring both of us. He was asking himself if I was the kind of person who would give him some money, and he was wondering if he was the kind of boy who would ask for it.

Only for an instant I became very bitter, then just sad. When I shook my head with a sort of plaintive smile, he stuck his hand in his pocket, lowered his eyes and began to walk on, again without a word. He turned briefly after several steps, saw that I was watching him, and kept going. I turned back toward the street, and when I looked again he had disappeared around a corner or into the crowd.

## Library Notice

By Senate Resolution. The Adams Library will be open for an additional hour (main floor only) on the following dates.

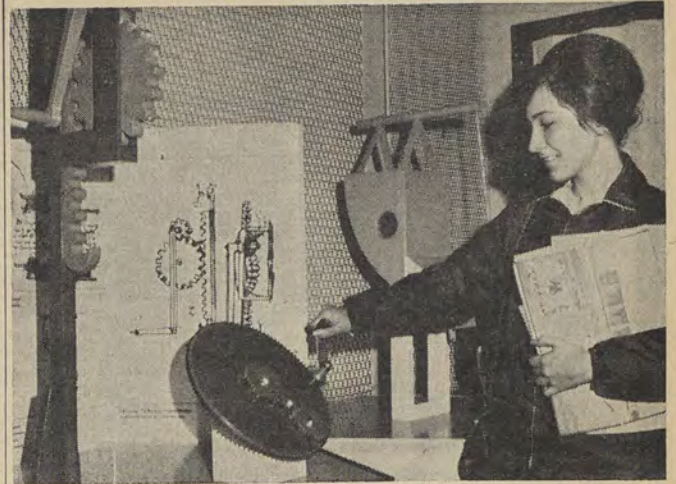
January 18-19 — Wednesday and Thursday  
January 23-26 — Monday and Thursday

## Ban Week

As the semester draws to a close, the campus will soon take on an academic air as students begin to prepare for final examinations. Reading day, January 18, is a day free from classes which has been set aside in order to give the student body a chance to organize their thoughts and to do a bit of last-minute studying. Ban Period extends from reading day to the last day of scheduled exams. Its purpose is to refrain students from participation in any non-academic events so as to insure maximum emphasis on the learning process.

In the case of a student's being unable to attend an exam, due to sickness or any other legitimate reason, he should contact the registrar and further arrangements will be made with the instructor of the course for a make-up test after the scheduled date.

## Leonardo Da Vinci Inventions On Display At Adams Library



— Anchor photo by Donna Lynch

Paula Leopizzi

Detailed reconstructions of the inventions of Leonardo DaVinci can be seen at the Rhode Island College Art Gallery in Adams Library.

Part of a collection of the Department of Arts and Sciences of the I.B.M. Corporation, this ex-

hibit is being shown throughout the country and has just completed a successful showing at the Boston Museum of Science.

The exhibit consists of 28 models, many with working parts, displayed with panels of explanatory material and sketches reproduced from Leonardo's notebooks.

About the time Columbus was landing in the New World, Leonardo DaVinci was designing an airplane, a tank, a machine gun, a mechanical car, a parachute, gears, an armored car, the spindle-shaped ship's hull to replace round-bottomed hulls and many other "modern contrivances". The lack of a compact power unit and a sufficiently hard metal prevented the application of many of Leonardo's designs until more recent times.

The exhibit, open to the public without charge, will be at the College from January 4 through January 31.

## Raffle

The raffle for the benefit of the Committee for the Relief of Italian Art damaged during the recent floods in the city of Florence has been extended until Friday, January 13. Tickets are available in the Student Center and from members of the Art Department. The drawing will be held at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, January 13.

## Naval Aviators To Visit Campus

The Aviation Officer Procurement Team from the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth, Mass. will be on campus JANUARY 11 and 12, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, in the Student Center to furnish information about the Navy's pilot and flight officer programs.

Interested students may take the Aviation Qualification Test to be administered on campus by members of the team during their visit. Naval officials indicate that a qualifying score on the AQT, as the test is called, is a primary requirement before consideration for any aviation program.

Officials also point out that the 3½-hour test, which includes questions involving logic, mechanical comprehension, spatial perception and math, may be taken without obligation.

All male students are invited to see a member of the team and make arrangements for taking the test.

## CLUB NEWS

Phi Alpha Theta, the National Honor Society in History, is now accepting applications for membership from students at Rhode Island College. Applications are available at the desk of the secretary of the History Department on the second floor of Mann Hall.

Applicants need not be history majors or minors to apply for membership. Only twelve credit hours of history and a B average in these courses are required. Grades in two-thirds of all other courses must also average out to a B. The prospective candidate must be in the upper 35% of his class.

The Anchor Christian Fellowship and the Christian Association are co-sponsoring Mr. Bill James, director of Second Chance Inc., an ecumenical task force operating in the South Providence area, on January 12, 1967 at 7:45 p.m. in Amos Lecture Hall of Clarke Science Building.

Mr. James is well aware of the problems facing young people in socially deprived areas. Coming from such an area in New York City, he has dedicated his life to these children, many of whom he finds in jail or on the streets.

Mr. James will speak on the issues involved in socially deprived areas from the Christian point of view.

A CHESS TOURNAMENT to determine the champion of the College will begin February 2. The tournament will consist of 10 rounds. All students, faculty, and staff who play chess are invited to enter the tournament. The games will be played on Thursdays between 1:00 and 2:00 but arrangements can be made to play individual games at other times. The tournament will be conducted as a Swiss System which will insure that each participant will play against players of approximately his own strength.

If you wish to enter the tournament, attend the Chess Club meeting, Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1:00, in the Student Senate Room

of the Student Center or contact Francis Ford by Student Mail.

Developments in the elementary math program prompt the initiation of a campus organization in this area. For this purpose, Margie Jjojan ('67) has been asked by Mrs. Gertrude Hanley of the Education Department to call together interested Seniors who would be willing to develop such a group during their last few months on campus. Response has been excellent and representatives of that group are already working on the charter for the club. Plans are now in the making to open membership to all other classes. For that purpose, the prospective club members would like to hold a meeting of those interested before the second semester begins. Such a group should do much to prepare students for positions of leadership in this vital area of education.

Those interested should attend the meeting Wednesday, January 11 at 3:00 p.m. in Donovan Dining Center.

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## Warren Commission

(Continued from Page 2)

should have, considering the amount of metal left in Connally's body. The nose of the spent bullet was not blunted, and several medical men testified that it could not have done so much damage to Connally and emerged in such good shape.

Nonetheless, ballistic-wound experts testified that it was "probable" that Exhibit 399 had hit both men. One reason: the wound in Connally's back was oddly large, suggesting that the bullet had begun to wobble and slow down before it struck — presumably because it had just passed through the President's neck. Also, the injury in Connally's wrist was such, said the doctor who treated him, that Exhibit 399 had apparently begun to tumble end over end when it emerged from his chest and that it crashed blunt-end first into his wrist. There was some damage on the bullet's flat end.

The controversy over the autopsy centers on the report issued by a three-man team of surgeons after an autopsy performed on Kennedy's body at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The doctors found an opening in the right rear of the President's skull, which they diagnosed as an entrance wound. The exit point was a gaping hole where the side of the skull had been blown out. That accounted for one shot, which the surgeons decided had come from above and behind.

There was another wound in the back of the President's neck, approximately 5½ in. below the right mastoid process. The doctors immediately saw that it was a wound of entrance, but they became puzzled when they could find neither a bullet, an extended bullet path, nor an exit wound in the throat. Later they testified that they had cleared up the mystery, after surgical examination of the body was completed, by calling the Dallas doctors who had attended the President. They then learned that the incision for an emergency-room tracheotomy had been made over a bullet wound in the front of Kennedy's neck. Since they also had found suspicious bruises on the top of the right lung and neck muscles, the autopsy team concluded that the bullet had gone through.

While doing his thesis research, Author Epstein turned up a "supplemental" FBI report dated Jan. 13, 1964 that threw some doubt on all this. The report said that the bullet that struck Kennedy's neck had penetrated "less than a fingerlength" — a conclusion that, if true, meant it could not have gone through and hit Connally. This report is the basis for the belief that after Jan. 13 the autopsy report was changed for some devious reason, most likely to rule out the existence of a second assassin. The facts, however, are much simpler: FBI reports are dated when they are submitted, not when the information is gathered. Two FBI agents present at the autopsy in November had overheard and recorded the doctors' puzzled comments about the neck wound during the surgical examination; the clarifying Dallas call was not made until later, thus was not included in the report.

The critics have whipped up a bewildering barrage of other doubts — the location of the bul-

let hole in Kennedy's clothes, Oswald's relations with Cuban Communists, the fact that the autopsy X rays and photographs were not released (in the case of the photos, at the Kennedy family's request), Jack Ruby's friendship with the Dallas cops. There are plenty of explanations available to clear up any significant suspicions, but the most compelling refutation of most of the critics' charges is that any evidence-tampering of the sort they suspect would have required a conspiratorial web so vast and complex as to be unbelievable. A subversive plot to conceal significant information would almost certainly have had to include the commission and its staff, several FBI agents and Secret Service men, the hospital doctors and nurses in Dallas, some Dallas policemen, the autopsy surgeons, the lab men who developed the X rays and photos and, of course, the Kennedy family.

### Some Confusion & Forgetfulness

For all that, the Warren Commission was neither perfect in its procedure nor airtight in its presentation of evidence. There is some justice to the critics' contentions that staff lawyers felt rushed, that there were intense deadline pressures and that every loose-end lead was not easily tied up. The commission might have prevented some of the current criticism if it had appointed a kind of devil's advocate to challenge evidence aggressively on behalf of the assassin. Many of the complaints against it, of course, concern the inevitable flaws that accompany any juridical proceeding: contradictions, loopholes, gaps of fact and, especially in the case of such a shattering episode as an assassination, some confusion and forgetfulness on the part of shocked witnesses.

Yet, for the time it took and the methods it used, the commission did an extraordinary job. Its use of trial-lawyer techniques in tandem with a historian's speculative interpretation of facts worked better than either method would have worked alone, even if it did not completely please the backers of either. Although its conclusions are being assailed, they have not yet been successfully contradicted by anyone. Despite all the critics' agonizing hours of research, not one has produced a single significant bit of evidence to show that anyone but Lee Harvey Oswald was the killer, or that he was involved in any way in a conspiracy with anyone else.

## Letters

(Continued from Page 2)

of our Armed Forces to preserve our American way of life. We should be thankful to the members of our Armed Forces who stand totally dedicated at the risk of the supreme sacrifice to protect our country against those with uncompromising casuistic philosophies who have openly vowed that they "will bury" us. Under the awesome responsibility placed on their shoulders to protect us, the Armed Forces continually train, and plan exploring new techniques, devices, and scientific knowledge to carry out the responsibilities demanded of them by the American people. If there are moral implications attached to warfare, the responsibility for such judgement lies with the American people who

### From The Sports Desk:

# Tom Brown To Help Packer Defense Shut Off K.C. Defense

Three years ago Tom Brown had ideas about playing professional baseball. He signed a lucrative bonus contract with the Washington Senators, who had high hopes that the youngster would solve their first base problems for many years to come. But, alas, Brown and the Senators soon found that both the hopes and the money were in vain since Tom, very simply, couldn't hit his hat size. (Most disgruntling of all perhaps was the fact that even the Red Sox pitchers were getting him out.)

Ten days ago in the Cotton Bowl, however, Brown finally decided that he was not going to let another strike get past him. With Don Meredith pitching and Bob Hayes catching for the Dallas Cowboys, Brown hit a tape measure home run as far as the Green Bay Packers were concerned. The Packers, of course, play not baseball but football — a game which Tom Brown finds much more to his liking. He now roams the defensive backfield for Green Bay, a team which by virtue of Brown's timely interception defeated the Cowboys 34-27, and which thus goes on to face the Kansas City Chiefs in next Sunday's Super Bowl.

### IRRESISTIBLE FORCE VS. IMMOVABLE OBJECT

Tom Brown is one of eleven reasons why the Packers figure to win the first edition of pro football's newly ordained World Series. The other ten reasons have names which sound like Nitschke and Adderly and Caffey and Davis. In short, it is the unquestionable edge which Green Bay has over the Chiefs on defense that should provide the margin of victory in the first AFL-NFL confrontation four days hence in Los Angeles.

Anyone in doubt concerning the begrudging nature of the Packer defense ought to consult the Chicago Bears. Try as they may for 120 minutes this fall, the Bears were not capable of scoring a single touchdown against Tom Brown and Co. The Bears were not alone in their misery. In only two games during the just completed season did opponents manage to score more than two touchdowns against Green Bay, and on no less than nine occasions the Simon Legrees of the NFL permitted only one six-pointer.

If any team has the horses to score against the

Packers — and, significantly perhaps, we should remember that the Cowboys scored plenty — it is Kansas City. The Chiefs rolled up 31 points against a historically stingy Buffalo Bills defense in the AFL playoff, and should the Packers suffer the defensive lapses that were unexpectedly in evidence against Dallas, the Chiefs will very definitely capitalize accordingly.

Those Packers who watched the AFL title game on television saw some undoubtedly disturbing facets of the K.C. offense. Fresh in their memories must be the sight of Lenny Dawson, on the game's third play from scrimmage, calmly throwing a 31 yard touchdown pass to Fred Arbanas, who was so in the open that he had time to do a razor blade ad. An unforgettable impression must have been made by Otis Taylor, who midway through the second quarter gathered in a Dawson pass five yards short of a touchdown and carried two Buffalo players into the end zone as if they were no more than a couple of extra shoulder pads.

### PACKERS TO WIN EASILY

Be that as it may, the Chiefs will not score 31 points against the Packers. Taylor, the equal of any NFL receiver that he is, may account for a touchdown or two, but the Green Bay defense should neutralize the remainder of the Chief's attack. The seat of Dawson's pants, for instance, figures to be quite grass-stained once the Packer front four — and some occasionally blitzing linebackers — decide to display their relentless pass rush. And Mike Garrett, successful as he was against the Bills, stands no chance of exceeding fifty yards rushing against Green Bay.

No, rather it will be the Packers who will approach that 31 point level. Although the struggle between the Chiefs' offense and the Packers' defense should be reasonably even, Bart Starr figures to systematically draw and quarter the Kansas City defense.

It will, in fact, be an astounding development if Green Bay scores less than the equivalent of three touchdowns. The Chiefs, due to a dislocated baseball player and ten of his mesomorphic playmates, will be lucky to score two. A summary of Chapter One of the Super Bowl will read something like Green Bay 31, Kansas City 14.

land College will have a basketball season to be proud of!  
Joan Enos  
Cheerleader

## Colloquium

(Continued from Page 3)

the "Frontier, for many Americans, was a way of postponing many social problems," the Frontier made the problem worse because the abolitionists could warn of a "Southern slave-power conspiracy to win over new territory and dominate the country." Dr. Thomas believes that such a conspiracy did not actually exist but that the South acted as if there were a conspiracy.

In 1833, the abolitionists suffered a major split in their ranks when the opposition to the anti-slavery movement grew worse and some of the abolitionists decided to turn to politics. The result of this movement was a succession of three Parties: the Liberal Party, the Free Soil Party, and the Republican Party. A group of abolitionists, including Garrison, still believed in "moral persuasion." They believed that politics would "water down" the moral content of their program. Dr. Thomas says that this actually happened in the platforms of the three parties mentioned above.

Dr. Thomas quickly added that the strength of the idea of anti-slavery grew stronger despite the decline in the strength of the abolitionists groups. "Most North-

erners in 1850 were not prepared," according to Dr. Thomas, "to do away with slavery but were convinced, almost against their wills, that slavery had to go sometime."

The anti-slavery movement had resulted, meanwhile, in the growth of defenses that portrayed slavery as a "positive-good." The North and the South were moving farther apart. According to Dr. Thomas, "What abolitionism did was to polarize the country in the 1840's and especially in the 1850's and to force it to make a choice."

Abolitionism remained alive during the Civil War. Dr. Thomas believes that the abolitionists did not want or expect the War but that they "provided the moral capital on which the North fought and won the War." Dr. Thomas credits the abolitionists with having won the Emancipation Proclamation, the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Fourteenth Amendment.

However, the abolitionists failed to recognize the problem of what to do with the Negro now that he was free. He needed an economic base but "neither abolitionists nor white men at large were prepared to give him this." Why did they fail to realize this? The reason that Dr. Thomas gave is that they were fighting against the two strong forces of racism and laissez-faire. Even some of the anti-slavery people of the Northwest were anti-Negro. They were not able to rise above their age. Because of this, they did not complete the emancipation of the slaves.

F. B. Correia, Ph.D.

Dear Editor,

I would sincerely like to thank all those wonderful people who attended the basketball game Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1966. The spirit you demonstrated was proof to me that Rhode Island College does have spirit. Despite the fact that we were losing you continued to cheer and yell your hearts out for our boys. I know that Rhode Island College can count on your support in the future.

I would like especially to thank our team for the most exciting second half I have ever seen. They really "poured it on" and are deserving of a great big cheer — HOORAH ANCHORMEN!!!

I am sure that with the determination of those boys and the support of those fans Rhode Is-



# Salem Gets Lead, Hangs On To Win 95-77

## Anchormen Stage Second Half Comeback, Shave Margin To Five Before Losing

BY JIM HAWORTH  
Anchor Sports Editor

The undefeated Salem State Vikings, bolstered by a combined 50 point output from John Galaris and Tom O'Brien, withstood a dramatic second half comeback by the Rhode Island College Anchormen last Friday night, and went on to their eleventh victory of the season by a score of 95-77. Salem practically blew the Anchormen off the court in gaining a 54-32 halftime lead, but eleven minutes into the second half the visitors saw that margin whittled to only five points before they spurred again to preserve their unblemished record. Galaris, who went over the 2,000 career point total on the first basket he scored, led the Salem attack with 28 points, while O'Brien chipped in with 22.

For the first twenty minutes of the game it appeared that the Anchormen were hopelessly outclassed. Coach William Baird's forces seemed to be awed by the powerhouse billing which Salem has received, and throughout the first half their play was mechanically poor. Most conspicuous in the disastrous first stanza were the floor errors that the Anchormen made, as evidenced by the 51-34 advantage in shots taken which Salem enjoyed before intermission.

### Gallant Bid For Victory

Salem enjoyed its largest lead of the evening (60-32) when Galaris scored with 18:33 left in the game, but the next ten minutes saw an almost unbelievable comeback by the Anchormen. More

precisely, the home forces outscored Salem 31-8 after Galaris' hoop, to narrow the margin to only five, 68-63, with 8:50 still remaining in the contest.

Pete Gilmartin initiated the spree with a basket at 18:16, and contributed five of the eleven consecutive points which R.I.C. quickly rolled up during the next two and a half minutes. Two baskets by Captain Dick Rouleau and one by Pete Emond accompanied Gilmartin's heroics, and the 11-0 tear brought the score to a reasonably close 60-43 with 16:30 left on the clock.

Salem momentarily regained equilibrium by scoring eight of the next fifteen points, but R.I.C., much to the delight of some 1,300 Alumni Night fans, was not yet in a submissive mood. With Gilmartin grabbing practically every rebound in sight and the fast break running in high gear, the Anchormen spurred again to cut Salem's lead to the aforementioned 68-63 during the next three minutes. Galaris' acquisition of his fourth personal foul with 12:14 to go seemed to provide the impetus for what was this time a salvo of thirteen straight points.

First Rouleau canned one of his patented outside shots, and then after a free throw by Gilmartin, Jimmy McGetrick added to an already impressive performance by hitting on a medium jumper. Rouleau connected again at the end of a fast break, Mike Creedon twice did likewise, and, when Rouleau snaked in another shot over a now rattled Salem defense, the deficit — hard to believe as it was — had been reduced to only five points.

### Bubble Bursts

But the R.I.C. rally, as impressive as it was considering the overall excellence of the Salem squad, still was not enough. The twenty-eight point lead which it attempted to overcome simply was too large. Galaris, who after picking up his fourth foul was yanked by Salem Coach George Blackwell, reentered the game at the 8:50 mark. Chronologically, his return and the end of the Anchormen rally were conspicuously close. No sooner was Galaris back on the court than he squirmed in one of his impressively unimpressive layups to end Salem's scoring famine and restore a seven point lead at 70-63. A minute later he calmly tossed home two free throws to extend the lead to 75-65, and Salem was off and running again.

The Vikings, in fact, suddenly went on a scoring tear of their own, and outscored the Anchormen

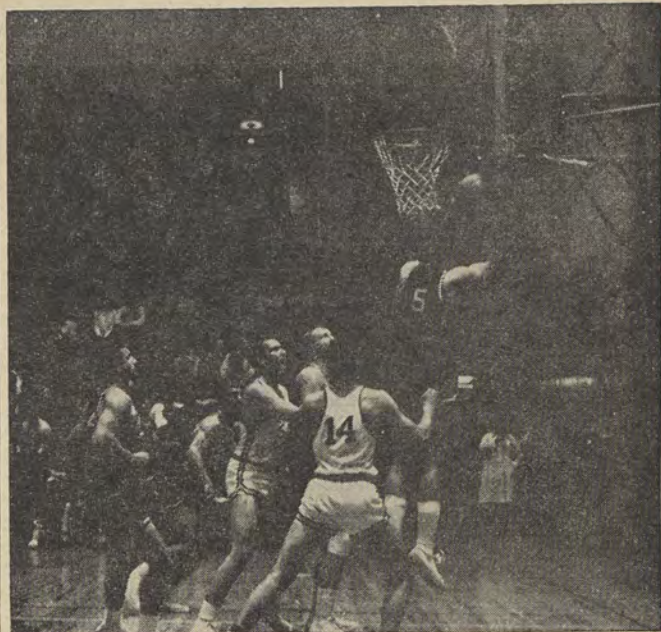
by 14-4 in the four odd minutes following the reappearance of Galaris. Salem's Joe Brennan highlighted the blitz by scoring six of his game total twelve points at this crucial juncture. The inevitability of the visitors' victory was assured when R.I.C.'s Gilmartin fouled out with only 2:31 left and his team trailing by 88-73. Salem Coach Blackwell substituted freely during the final two minutes.

### First Half Tells The Story

Despite the second half histrionics of the Anchormen, in the final analysis it was Salem's complete dominance of the first twenty minutes that decided the issue. And, not to lessen his unquestioned value in the second half, Galaris was immense in Salem's garnering of the huge halftime lead. In addition to scoring fifteen points, he rebounded with authority and set up his teammates for baskets with deft passing on several occasions. A prolific scorer during his four year stay at Salem, Galaris went into the game with 1,999 career points, and thus in the opening minutes passed the much deserved goal of 2,000.

No less instrumental in Salem's first half domination was O'Brien, who tallied 15 of his 22 points prior to the halftime whistle. Brennan and Bob Stanford also scored in double figures with 12 and 13 points respectively.

As has been the case in most of their games this season, the Anchormen scoring was well distributed. All five starters hit in double figures, led by Rouleau who had 20 points and Creedon who had 16. Jim McGetrick without a doubt had his best game of the year, as he and Pete Emond averted complete disaster in the first half by combining for 17 of R.I.C.'s 32 points. McGetrick had a total of 14 for the evening, and Emond finished with 15. Gilmartin



**SHOOTER, REBOUNDER AND PASSER**, Salem's John Galaris (5) shows the form that puts him among the very best players ever to complete in the NESCAC. Here Galaris grabs one of the many rebounds he gathered against the Anchormen. Hoping to relieve Galaris of the ball once he comes down are R.I.C.'s Dick Rouleau (14) and Pete Gilmartin. Coming up to give Galaris aid if necessary are Tom Ferris (over Rouleau's left shoulder), Joe Brennan (behind Gilmartin), and Bob Stanford (left).

was a tower of strength on the backboards in the second half in addition to scoring 12 points.

Interestingly enough, Salem's 18 point margin of victory was not borne out statistically in the rebounding and shooting departments. The teams' shooting percentages were practically even, with Salem hitting on 36 of 89 from the floor for 40.4% and the Anchormen connecting on 31 of 77 for 40.3%. Thanks largely to Gilmartin, R.I.C. enjoyed a 44-42 advantage in the rebounding department.

### Thousand Point Club

In ceremonies held at midcourt during halftime, the seven members of the Rhode Island College One Thousand Point Club were honored. Acting College President Charles B. Willard presented hand-

some trophies to those accomplished Anchormen basketball players who through the years have scored at least one thousand points during their varsity careers. Thus honored were Mike Van Leesten, Bill McCaughey, Charlie Wilkes, Claude Gladu, Ron Felber, Frank Mitchell and, the select circle's most recent member, Rouleau.

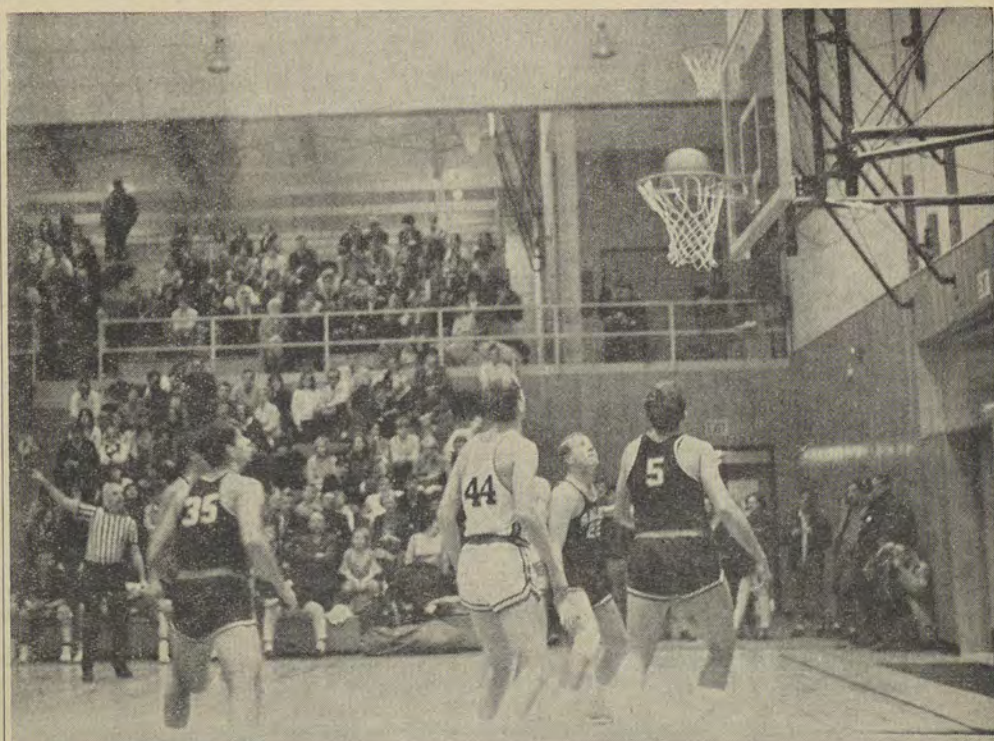
### The box score:

SALEM				R.I.C.			
	FG	FT	PTS		FG	FT	PTS
Galaris	10	8	28	Emond	6	3	15
Stanford	4	5	13	Creedon	5	6	16
Brennan	5	2	12	Gil'tin	4	4	12
O'Brien	10	2	22	McG'rick	7	0	14
Ferris	2	4	8	Rouleau	9	2	20
Pizzello	4	0	8	Coughler	0	0	0
Coolley	0	0	0	Law	0	0	0
Ellison	0	0	0				
Ahern	1	0	2				
Gaeney	0	2	2				
Silveira	0	0	0				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>77</b>
Salem				R. I. C.			
					54	41	95
					32	45	77
				Officials:	Shannon and Walker		

## Black Belt Possessor Offers Karate Lessons

Rhode Island College now has its own Karate Club, which has been in existence since early fall. Each Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Paul I. Graves, who possesses a black belt, conducts lessons in self defense. There are close to thirty students enrolled in the daytime classes. Paul Graves puts these men through a strenuous but quite rewarding workout during each meeting.

Just recently a class for beginners was put into operation and it is conducted each Tuesday evening from 7:15 to 8:45. This class is made up of both male and female students. If anyone is interested in joining the Karate Club, contact Paul Graves during any one of the free periods in the wrestling room located on the first floor of Walsh Center. The fee for each lesson is \$2.00.



**ONE OF THE FEW** things that the Anchormen did right in the first half of the Salem game was this free throw by Pete Emond (not shown). Salem players waiting for the rebound that didn't come are John Galaris (5), Tom Ferris (22) and Tom Pizzello (35). Rhode Island College player shown is Paul Coughler (44).

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